THE CADIZ SENTINEL.

EDITED BY L. HARPER.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE."

CADIZ, OHIO:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 25, 1844.

U. States and Mexico!

IMPORTANT

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE!

War---of words!

MESSAGE

From President Tyler.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO!

Our exchanges received by the last mails are filled with a long correspondence, between Governor SHANNON, our Minister in Mexico, and Senior REJON, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs. This correspondence occupies a large space, and we can barely give its purport.

The American Minister having remonstrated with the Government of Santa Anna, on the projected invasion of Texas an answer was returned which has led to the suspension, for the present, of all intercourse between him and the Government there. Mr. Shannon contends, in his letter, 1st. That a war with Texas by the Mexican Government ought not to be tolerated in the manner in which it is proposed to carry it on. 2d. That such war should not be waged, pending the negotiations for the annexation of Texas. 3d. That the United States became rightfully possessed of Texas by the purchase of Louisiana. 4th. That by the Mexican Constitution of 1824, Texas was proclaimed free and independent. 5th. That the acquisition of Texas is of vast importance to the United States. The considerations stated by Mr. Shannon will, says he, in the event of war being waged against Texas, render it "highly offensive to the United States." He concludes as follows:—"The undersigned has been likewise instructed to repeat to your Excellency, while making the present protest, that which has already been stated by the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, on the announcement of the conclusion of the treaty, viz: that the measure has been adopted with no view of hostility towards Mexico, and that should annexation be consummated, the United States will be ready to settle any questions connected with it on the most liberal terms."

The reply of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senior Rejon, is to the effect that the United States has nothing to do with the internal affairs of Mexico, and that the behavior of that power to her revolted provinces is not the business of any foreign nation. He intimates that Governor Shannon does not speak the wishes of a majority of the people of the United States on the subject of Texas.

Mr. SHANNON rejoins at great length, and says that the note of "M. C. Rejon of the 6th of November is of such a character as to leave him no alternative but to announce to the Government of Mexico that it, together with the note of his Excellency of the 31st ultimo, will be immediately referred to his Government for their further instructions; and that unless they are withdrawn, all further official intercourse between him and the Government of Mexico must be suspended, until these instructions are received."

A messenger was immediately despatched to Washington, bearing the above correspondence.

On the 19th inst., "President TYLER transmitted to both Houses of Congress a Message, embracing copies of despatches from Governor Shannon. The Captain talks quite belligerent—gives a history of the indignities offered by Mexico to the United States, by the offensive language used by Senior Rejon—alludes to the delay of Mexico in paying our indemnities—and urges the annexation of Texas in strong language. The Message concludes in these words:

"A course of conduct such as has been described on the part of Mexico, in violation of all friendly feeling and of the courtesy which should characterize the intercourse between the nations of the earth, might well justify the United States in a resort to any measures to vindicate their national honor; but actuated by a sincere desire to preserve the general peace, and in view of the present condition of Mexico, the Executive, resting upon its integrity and not fearing but that the judgment of the world will duly appreciate its motives, abstains from recommending to Congress a resort to measures of redress, and contents itself with re-urging upon that body prompt and immediate action on the subject of annexation. By adopting that measure, the United States will be in the exercise of an undoubted right; and if Mexico, not regarding their forbearance, shall aggravate the injustice of her conduct by a declaration of war against them, upon her head will rest all the responsibility.

"JOHN TYLER."

While the difficulties are unsettled, we learn that an insurrection has broken out at Guadaloxara, Guanajuata and San Luis, headed by General Parcades, who calls the President to account for the immense sums of money he has expended. Santa Anna had raised an army of 10,000 men and marched on Guadaloxara, to put down the insurrection.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of a late date says that the late news from Mexico, throws a darker shade over the fortunes of Santa Anna, and gives a more imposing front to the revolution headed by Parcades. A letter from Vera Cruz, dated on the 30th of November, states that the revolution in Jalisco presents each day an aspect more formidable.—Gen. Parcades is said to be at the head of 8 or 10,000 men, and the south is uniting with the disaffected. Zicatecas, Aguas Calientes, and a part of San Luis Potosi have seconded or approved of the *pronunciamiento* of Parcades, while it is asserted that Oajaca has also declared against Santa Anna. The latter has positively declared against the Congress, while that body is daily publishing every document received, both for and against the revolution; a circumstance which would indicate that the members are determined to act independently, and have little fear of the Dictator. That a majority of them are in favor of a change of government, and heartily sick of the tyrannical and oppressive measures of Santa Anna, we see no reason to doubt, and they are also in favor of his being called to a strict account for his actions previous to the convening of the Congress.

The same letter likewise states that Santa Anna has, or will have, on reaching Queretaro, a body of 10,000 men, and also that he has obtained $600,000 from the brokers of the city, to carry on his operations with activity. Whether this money was obtained by a forced loan or otherwise is not stated. The writer of the letter, in addition, seems to verify the rumor given yesterday that Santa Anna had executed several officers who were leagued against him.

Tlascalo, Apetatotla and Chantempan, in the Department of Puebla, have declared in favor of the movement of Jalisco, so it is said. If this be true, Santa Anna seems to be surrounded on all sides by enemies.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Cadiz Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1844.

L. HARPER, Esq.: Congress is now "in the full tide of successful experiment." 'Tis seldom that a quorum is found present at the beginning of the session, in either branch; but "from the word go" this winter, nearly every member was in his place, which is evidence of the interest manifested by the people's servants in the momentous questions which now agitate the public mind.

Strange as it may seem, persons are here from every part of the union, (whigs I mean) who are log-rolling and electioneering for Presidential candidates in 1848! Although Mr. Clay is politically dead, yet there are men crazy enough to talk of running him another heat! But black Dan Webster, who once asked the significant question, "Where shall I go?" in the opinion of many, stands the best change for a nomination, by the universal coon party, to beaten four years hence. His morals are about as good as those of Mr. Harry of the West, but he too, if it is necessary, can procure any number of federal clergymen to certify that the moon is made of green cheese, and that his character is as pure as snow and chaste as ice. Dan is a genuine, original, unadulterated old Federalist, of the Hartford Convention stamp, and of course will be more popular with the enemies of the Democracy.—And moreover, he was the first man, before the election, to come out openly and boldly, in favor of Native Americanism. Hence, I am of the opinion, that he is the most available man in the coon ranks at present. But *nous verrons*, as father Ritchie says.

Don Quixote, alias "the old man eloquent," alias John Quincy Adams, has again resumed his work of agitation. That everlasting 25th Rule has given more trouble to him than a legion of horned men from the kingdom of Tartarus. Many members voted for its repeal, to get clear of the old man's importunities, others from principle. The South don't like the repeal, no way you can fix it, but I think if members from the tropical side Mason and Dickson's Line would but look at the matter as they should, they will be satisfied. Petitions for the abolition of slavery will of course now be received and referred, but that will be the end of them, for if they are reported upon at all it must be adversely.

You will observe by the proceedings that the indefatigable Duncan, of your state, has succeeded in getting his One Day Election Bill passed in the House almost by a unanimous vote! The Doctor deserves the universal thanks of the democracy.

We shall have a Texas war in Congress, and no mistake. In the Senate Mr. McDuffie, of S. Carolina, has introduced joint resolutions [see Congressional head—Ed. Sent.] providing for the Anuexation of Texas, according to the principles of the Tyler Treaty, in fact he quotes its very words. Mr. Benton, on the other hand, has again brought forward a bill to provide for the Annexation of Texas, by Treaty with Texas and Mexico. It is the same Bill he introduced last session. This will bring the two great Senators of the South in close and warm conflict. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll of the House, has also introduced Annexation Resolutions of the Tyler Treaty stamp.

Mr. Benton's Bill is as follows:

A Bill to provide for the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorised and advised to open negotiations with Mexico and Texas, for the adjustment of boundaries, and the annexation of the latter to the United States, on the following bases, to wit:

I. The boundary of the annexed territory to in the desert prairie west of the Neuces, and along the highlands and mountain heights which divide the waters of the Mississippi from the waters of the Rio del Norte, and to latitude of 42 degrees north.

II. The people of Texas, by a legislative act, or by any authentic act which shows the will of the majority, to express their assent to said annexation.

III. A State, to be called "*the state of Texas*," with boundaries fixed by herself, and extent not exceeding that of the largest state in the Union, be admitted into the Union, by virtue of this act, and on equal footing with the original States.

IV. The remainder of the annexed territory to be held and disposed of by the United States as one of their territories, and to be called "*the Southwest Territory*."

V. The existence of slavery to be forever prohibited in the northern and northwestern part of said territory, west of 100th degree of longitude west from Greenwich, so as to divide, as equally as may be, the whole of the annexed country between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States.

VI. The assent of Mexico to be obtained by treaty to such annexation and boundary, or to be dispensed with when the Congress of the United States may deem such assent to be unnecessary.

VII. Other details of the annexation to be adjusted by treaty, so far as the same may come within the scope of the treaty-making power.

From movements made by the democratic members in the Senate and House, in favor of Oregon, I have strong reasons to think that Congress will not postpone acting definitely on that important subject. Oregon is ours, we must have it, and now is the time.

You have no doubt seen the correspondence between Governor Shannon and the Mexican minister. Shannon, I am afraid, has made himself ridiculous, in his attempt to gain notority by a diplomatic war. He may represent the views and wishes of Calhoun and President Tyler, but the democracy here, and in fact discreet men of all parties, look upon his movements as ill-advised and highly censurable.

In the Supreme Court recently, a motion was made by Francis C. Treadwell, Esq. of Portland, Maine, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to bring Gov. Dorr to Washington, and enable him to petition the Supreme Court for a writ of error, or that a writ of error be allowed by the court in the case. Affidavits were read, to show that the inspectors of the State prison at Providence have refused, and persist in their refusal, to let Governor Dorr sign, or even see, a petition to the Supreme Court for a writ of error. The citizens of Providence have signed the petition, as the near friends of this persecuted man. God grant a favorable answer to their prayers, and the whole nation, as one man, will respond "amen!"

ANOTHER ROORBACK EXPLODED.

The Pennsylvania Electoral College assembled at Harrisburg on Wednesday Dec. 4, and soon after the organization, proceeded to ballot for President and Vice President, when it appeared that JAMES K. POLK and GEORGE M. DALLAS each received the whole 26 votes, the first for President and the latter for Vice President.

The New York College of Electors, met at Albany on the same day, and the 36 electors cast their unanimous vote for JAMES K. POLK for President, and GEORGE M. DALLAS for Vice President. As each Elector deposited his ballot, the "deep mouthed cannon" told the tale to the world without; and when the chairman announced the result, emphatic and vehement shouts of applause burst forth in every part of the chamber.

Good!---Good!! What now have the Roorbacks to say? To get clear of paying their bets, the rascals published it far and near that the Pennsylvania and New York Electors would not cast their ballots for Polk and Dallas! But now their vile falsehoods burn their lips; and if they have any sense of shame left, they should hide themselves in the caverns of the mountains, and never dare to look honest men in the face again! Who would be a Coon?

Col. J. G. Watmough has resigned his place as Surveyor of the port of Philadelphia, and Thomas Cooper, Esq., father of Mrs. Robert Tyler, has been appointed in his stead.

Twenty-seven Federal whig newspapers, that, having supported Mr. Clay through the late campaign, have now come out openly and boldly for Nativism. We hope that the opponents of Church-burning will remember this.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The Cumberland Valley Railroad Bridge at Harrisburgh, Pa., was destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. It cost $100,000. Several lives were lost.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CADIZ SENTINEL.

COLUMBUS, December 19, 1844.

L. HARPER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I promised to give you the news of the Metropolis of Ohio, but until this moment have not found time to fulfil that promise. Columbus is unusually lively this winter—the Democrats are the most cheerful set of fellows I ever saw—and it is the easiest thing in nature to distinguish the coons from the locos in passing through the streets; for the former class of animals look as if they were returning from a funeral, "with lengthened *faces*, long drawn out;" while a smile perpetually plays on the locos' phizzes, like sunbeams on a quiet lake!—To see our friend Sam Medary for a moment, is an infallible cure for dispepsia; while little Johnny Twizzle of the State Journal looks "like hunger on a mounment, smiling at beef." This is all owing to the election of Col. POLK, to the Presidency.

Now, I shall give you some of the proceedings of the whig Legislature, and must go back several days, to bring matters up right. In the Senate, Dec. 9, Mr. Perkins offered the following string of resoultions in regard to Texas:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the Government of the United States is a government of delegated powers, depending for its authority on the express letter of the Constitution, or on its fair and just construction.

Resolved, That the Constitution gives no power, expressly or constructively, to the Legislative or Executive departments, or both united, to associate any foreign power in the administration of the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That the United States are a political firm whereof the several states are members, and that no foreign power can be admitted into the firm without the express consent of each of the members, by the people thereof.

Resolved, That any attempt by the Congress of the United States, its executive, or other officers, to form a union with any foreign power would be nugatory; that none of the states not giving its express consent thereto, would be under any obligation to unite in such new confederacy; and that should a portion of the states of this Union form a confederacy with the government of Texas, through the instrumentality of our federal officers, or of Congress; such an act will impose upon the people of Ohio, no obligation to unite in such new confederation.

Resolved, That slavery is an institution peculiar to the states whose laws admit it, over which, in such States, the government of the United States has no control, and on account of which it has no responsibility; and that the people of Ohio and other free States, are and ought to be exempt from the wrong and charges thereof: but that the annexation of Texas to the United States for the support of slavery, will identify our national government therewith, and subject the state of Ohio, and the other free states to the disgrace and charges of sustaining it.

Resolved, Therefore, that as Representatives of the people of Ohio, in her name, we protest against the Union of Texas with the United States, as unconstitutional, unjust, revolutionary, and tending to disunion.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their utmost endeavors to prevent the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of the Senators and members of Congress from this State with a request that they procure them to be entered on the Journals of each House: and that the Governor be requested also to forward a copy of the same to the Executive of each of the States, with a request that they may be placed before their respective Legislatures.

These resolutions were referred to the Committee on the Union. Whoever heard before of a State Legislature raising a committee to take charge of National affairs? I thought that was the business of Congress, but coonery is getting wondrous wise!

In the House, on the same day, the following resolutions were offered by Mr. Flinn.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That "far from having any personal objection to the annexation of Texas, we should be glad to see it, without dishonor, without war, with the common consent of the Union, and upon just and fair terms."

Resolved, That, "we do not think the subject of slavery ought to affect the question one way or the other. Whether Texas be Independent or incorporated in the United States, we do not believe it will prolong or shorten the duration of that institution. It is destined to become extinct at some distant day, in *our* opinion, by the operation of the inevitable laws of population."

Resolved. That, "it would be unwise to refuse a permanent acquisition, which will exist as long as the globe remains, on account of a temporary institution."

Mr. Flinn moved that it be referred to the committee on the Union.

Mr. FORD hoped it would not be referred, but disposed of at present. It was evidently not offered for the purpose of affecting the action of Congress, but as an insult to part of the members upon this floor. [Here the chair interrupted the gentleman, and informed him that he was out of order, and that they must regard the resolution as offered in good faith] He said he knew he was not strictly in order, but it did seem to him as if the resolution could not affect the action of any body, and he hoped the reference would not be made. Reference lost.

Mr. Ford moved that it be indefinitely postponed. The motion was caried; yeas 41 nays 31.

Now, if to offer these resolutions was "an insult" to the whigs of the House, was not their indefinite postponement a greater insult to Henry Clay? for you will perceive that they are carefully drawn up in Mr. Clay's own very language before the election which was then deemed orthodox by every coon in Coondom! But times ain't now as they used to was!

Nothing of importance was transacted in either branch on the 10th, several associate judges were elected.

DEC. 11. The Senate met to-day, at 10 o'clock, and after sitting fifteen minutes, adjourned over till next day by a strict party vote! Some have thought "two dollars a day and roast beef," is not sufficient pay for the members, but if you were here and see what sessions they make, you would say they get well paid for all they do.

In the House, Mr. Kirkum reported back the preamble and resolution, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to vote for holding the election of Presidential electors on the same day throughout the Union; reported back the same with a recommendation that the words "be instructed" be stricken out, so as to read "that our Senators and Representatives be requested." This gave rise to considerable debate; but the amendment was adopted and the resolution passed.

Mr. KIRKUM, from the committee on the Union, and a majority of said committe reported back the resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives to vote for a reduction of their *per diem*, and recommended its indefinite postponement.

The resolution was indefinitely postponed; yeas 40 nays 31.

DEC. 11. In the Senate, Mr. JONES, from the committe on railroads and Turnpikes, reported a bill to authorize the Board of Directors of the Steubenville, Cadiz, and Cambridge McAdamized Road Company, to relinquish to the Commissioners of Jefferson county the right of way for a bridge over Cross Creek.

Mr. KELLY of Franklin, from the standing committe on the Union, to which had been referred that portion of the Inaugural Message of the Governor which relates to Texas, and also resolutions on the subject, made a report against the annexation of Texas, which was laid on the table to be pinted, and made the special order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. DISNEY, from the minority of said committee, made a counter report on the same subject; which received the same disposition.

These two reports are published *in extenso* in the Statesman of the 18th. Mr. Disney's is superior to Mr. Kelley's in every particular, and even the whigs here are forced to acknowledge the truth of this.

As much as the federal party *profess* to oppose caucusing and tin-panning, their practice gives the lie to their professions, Would you believe it? The business of every day's session is cut out the night before in the *Tin Pan*, a perfect pandemonium of a place, in one of the taverns! Every thing that does not bear the impress of this Sanhedrim, is ruled out as not orthodox!—The Currency Committee transacts all its business at the Tin Pan, and it is thought they will hatch out some kind of a bank bill before the close of the session, although quite a diversity of opinion now exists among the coons on the subject. The bill introduced by Mr. Harvey of Cuyahoga didn't come from the tin pan, and of course it will be kicked out.

DEC. 12. In the Senate, Mr. ANDERSON offered for adoption the followiag:

Resolved, That the committe on the Judiciary be requested to inquire into the expediency of so amending the election laws of this State,

1st: As to require every naturalized citizen, at the time of voting, at each and every election, to deposit his naturalization papers, (if he have such) for a certain time, with the township trustees, or other judges of election.

2d: To require the clerk of the election to make a brief advertisement of such vote, with its date, &c., upon such papers, or both.

3d: To report such other just measures as the committee may devise, which may prevent, or detect and punish, the use of the same papers by different voters, as will prevent, or detect and punish, any false personation in voting, whether in assuming the name, or in using the papers, of a living or deceased person; and as will prevent or detect and punish, the use of naturalization papers, which are in manner false or forged.

4th: That the said committee do fully report whatever plan it may consider constitutional and proper, for the purpose of preventing the unnaturalized foreigner from fraudulently, or otherwise, assuming or exercising those rights of citizenship which his brother alien has justly acquired by residence, and by an honest conformity to, and obedience of, the laws of his adopted country; and, generally, of suppressing these and other alledged frauds in our elections, (*whether by natives, naturalized, or unnaturalized persons*;)

And to report the same by bill or otherwise, and separately, or in connexion with the subject of a registry law, heretofore committed to it, as said committe may prefer. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

In the House, no business of importance was transacted. There was a long discussion in relation to printing the annual report of the Auditor of State in the German language, which was opposed by the federal coons of course. In truth that party appear determined not to have the usual number of public ducuments printed, even in the English language. To save $50 they will spend $500 in debate about printing, and at the same time keep their constituents in ignorance of their doings! This is what might be called "penny wise and pound foolish."

DEC. 13. In the Senaae, there was another debate of several hours in regard to printing the auditor's report. Coonery has shown the cloven foot completely in this matter. I will barely remark that if Charley Scott was State Printer, instead of Sam Medary, the coons would not oppose the printing of the auditors's and other reports.

Mr. BARTLEY offered for adoption the following resolution which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the fund Commissioners be requested to communicate to the Senate, at the earliest practicable period, what amount of the bonds or certificates of the stock of this State have been cancelled during the last year, and whether any certificates of stock, or other evidences of the liability of the State; after having been discharged, or after the loans for which they were hypothecated had been discharged, remaining in the hands of the agent of the Board in New York, without having been cancelled; and if so, to what amount; and whether such certificates &c. have at any time been hypothecated or used for the purpose of raising funds for the use or benefit of the Life Insurance and Trust Company or any other purpose than the use of this State.

In the House, Mr. KIRKUM, from the committee on the Union, reported back the resolution instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their influence to procure a reduction of the present rates of postage, recommending its adoption with the pending amendment.

The amendment provides that our Senators and Representatives be requested to vote for a reduction of the present rates of postage, and to restrain or abolish the franking privilege. The amendment was agreed to.

MR. FILSON offered a resolution that the Judiciary committee inquire into the propriety of recommending the electors of Ohio to vote at their next annual election for or against the alteration or amendment of the 26th section of the 1st article of the constitution of the State of Ohio.

The resolution was made the special order of the day in committee of the whole, and after considerable discussion, the committee rose without any acting on the matter.

DEC. 14. In Senate, on motion of Mr. Disney, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Auditor of State be requested to inform the Senate how much money has been borrowed upon the credit of the State in each year since 1825, and inclusive of that year; also, the different rates and prices at which such loans were made—how much interest has been paid each year since that period, specifying the different funds from which the money has been drawn to pay such interest—stating the net revenue of the public works for each year—the net amount received from taxation, and applied to that purpose, and how, if other sums were used for the payment of interest, such sums were raised: and also, whether the books and vouchers of the different Fund Commissioners, or other persons, who negotiated loans for the State, show the amount of money received by the State for such loans, and how such money has been applied.

DEC. 16. In the House another forenoon spent in discussion about printing. The omnipotent *Tin Pan* has decreed that the printing of the Reports of the Supreme Court must be taken from the State Printer. That's the way—if Medary can't be legislated out of office, the coons are resolved to starve him out!

DEC. 17. In the Senate, Mr. KELLY of Franklin, from the committee on the Union, reported back the resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for a reduction of postage and of the franking privilege; and it was agreed to.

In Committee of the whole, the following bill introduced by Mr. Perkins, was considered:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That the act entitled "an act to regelate black and mulatto persons," passed January fifth, one thousand eight hundred and four, and all acts amendatory thereto, be and and the same are hereby repealed.

Mr. WILKINS moved to strike out all after the enacting clause.

This motion was briefly sustained by Messrs. Bartley and Waters, and opposed by Messrs. Perkins, Eckley, Anderson and others.

The motion to strike out failed, and the bill when reported back, was referred to the Judiciary committee.

DEC. 18. Mr. ECKLEY offered for adoption a resolution for the appointment of Hiram Griswold, of Canton, better known as the "President of the thrice broken Farmer's Bank of Canton," as Reporter for the Court in Bank.

Mr. BARTLEY moved to refer the resolution to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. BARTLEY said his object in moving the reference was, that the present Reporter, by law, was appointed for three years, and his time would not expire until June next. If he understood the resolution, it sought to nullify that law by a resolution.

The question being taken on the reference, it was lost; yeas 16, nays 18. (A party vote, except that Mr. Perkins voted with the democrats in favor of the reference.

Mr. DISNEY moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. DISNEY said he had understood for the last twenty-four hours, that it had been settled elsewhere, (*i. e.* in *tin-pan*) that this Mr. Griswold was to be reporter for the Court in Bank. He made the motion now under consideration, merely that the majority might avail themselves of it, in order to save appearances. His advice to them was, to seize the opportunity and save appearances. The House has adjourned, and no delay can occur in registering the edicts of that other branch, and he trusted the majority would let the resolution lay on the table, and thus appear gravely to consider the question, whether they would do so in reality or not.

The question was then taken on laying on the table, and lost; yeas 15, nays 21. (A strict party vote.)

The question then being on a passage of the resolution, the same was carried; yeas 21, nays 15, as follows:

YEAS---Messrs Anderson, Barrere Codding, Cox, Crouse, Eckley, Gabriel, Gregory, Groff, Hastings, Kelley *of Cuyahoga*, Kelley *of Franklin*; Osborn, O'Ferral, O'Neal, Perkins, Powell, Quinby, Van Vorhes, Wetmore and Speaker---21.

NAYS---Messrs. Armstrong, Aten, Baldwin, Bartley, Chaney, Disney, Johnson, Jones, King, Koch, Loudon, Miller, Warner, Watters and Wood---15

I quote the above from the Statesman. The term of E. M. STANTON, Esq., as Reporter, does not expire until next June; but he is a democrat, and he must be ostracised, to make way for HIRAM GRISWOLD, lately PRESIDENT OF THE EXPLODED BANK OF CANTON! Could a greater insult than this be offered to the people of Ohio? But if a man is connected with a swindling banking institution, in the opinion of coonery, he is the *ne plus ultra* of a gentleman! Oh, the degeneracy of the times!

POPULAR PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

We have received the official vote of all the States for President and Vice Presinent; from which it appears that the whole number of votes given is as follows, viz:

Total for Polk,	1372,164
" " Clay,	1310,611
Polk's majority over Clay,	61,553
Total for Birney,	61,069
Polk's majority over all,	484
Electoral vote for Polk,	170
" " " Clay,	105
Polk's majority of Electors,	65

Some Roorback coons have the impudence to say that Col. POLK is a *minority* President! The scamps ought to be tetotaciously exfunctified!

A JUDGEMENT OF HEAVEN.

We learn from the most unquestionable authority, that a leading whig, (whose name we forbear mentioning at present) of Belmont County, declared in the hearing of a number of persons, lately, that he "*would rather die and go to Hell, than live under Polk's administration*," or words to that effect. When this horrible exclamation was uttered, he was enjoying excellent health, but shortly afterwards, we belive the very next day, *he was struck dead in a moment!* It is with feelings unmixed with the least levity that we allude to this matter, but put it on record as another striking instance of the judgements of Heaven visiting the wicked.

☞ We perceive by the Pittsburgh papers that our esteemed young friend, C. O. LOOMIS, Esq., delivered a highly interesting lecture on "China and the Chinese," before the Philomathean of the Western University of that city, on the 10th instant. We hope it may be published, as we should like to read it very much.