

JOURNAL AND UNION

O. CLEMENS, Editor and Proprietor. HANNIBAL, MO. THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1852.

For President, MILLARD FILLMORE. For Vice President, EDWARD BATES.

27- We are authorized to announce D. F. JACKSON as a candidate for Governor, at the ensuing election.

Democratic Convention--Nominations--Conciliation, &c.

The long agony is at last over, the democracy have met in solemn convocation, have adjourned all exciting questions of personal reproach and have finally agreed upon and announced to the people under their charge, candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor--Gen. Sterling Price and Dr. Brown, the present Auditor, are the chosen standard bearers for the respective offices, and compromise candidates of the reconciled democracy.

We notice that the partisans of each faction claim the nominee for Governor; whether each will have achieved a victory, or both been duped, we presume not to say, indeed we conceive it somewhat mixed; while the interrogatory of Dr. Lowry, to the nominee, rather tends to increase the perplexing doubt.

One question, however, presents itself, in which we whigs feel somewhat interested; are we to consider the reconciliation of the democratic quarrel as thorough and permanent? We incline to the opinion that it will not so prove to be, and for reasons which seem either to be overlooked by our democratic friends, or because they feel no willingness to dwell upon that feature of their situation.

We feel constrained to say, that while we feel no particular anxiety for the success of modern democratic principles, yet the peculiar fact, which we believe is destined to work a dissolution of the late political marriage between the respective segments of the democratic party, is one, in which every citizen of the State should feel a deep interest. We cherish the hope and belief, that should it produce a second dissolution of the democratic party, still it may, and will be, more effectually preserved by the ascendancy of the whigs--and their principles.

The particular agency to which we look for a second severance of the democratic party is none other than Col. Benton himself--the principle of Free Soilism, and certain features involved in, and touching the right of instruction--unless the Colonel shall acquiesce in the nominations, and that heartily, too, the convention will have met, provided platforms and selected candidates in vain. We have understood that Gen. Price is Anti-Benton; if so Col. Benton will most likely demur--the more especially as he sways by far the most numerous division of the disjointed democracy; for to say nothing of the Dutch vote, which is important, Phelps' district is the most thoroughly democratic in the State, the most numerous and thoroughly Bentonian in its predilections. As to the probable acquiescence of Col. Benton for the sake of harmony, we acknowledge we have not much confidence in such sacrifices on his part--his hatred of those Anties who cast their votes for Mr. Geyer, thereby displacing him from a 30 years' tenancy of a seat in the United States Senate, his repeated application of the most opprobrious epithets to them, his avowal of preferring to go into council with the pale congregation of the dead, than with softs, rottenness and scamps, all show a most manifest unwillingness on his part to recognize any rule on their part, of his opponents. His absence from the convention we think significant; was he coked off? That would argue a tame submission on his part by no means Bentonian; we believe the end is not yet. We know certain Benton men, who, if they have a particle of consistency, must stand back; or if Gen. Sterling Price is a Benton man, as has been claimed by some of that wing of the democratic party, what will the Saline and Howard Anti-Benton men do? Stand up to him?--And where then is the principle about which the St. Louis Times and Union, the Jefferson City Inquirer and the Metropolitan have been contending for so many moons. We know many good and honest minded democrats, who feel that a great and vital principle is at stake; they will adhere to what they conceive to be just and right; while Col. Benton and his Dutch followers demand nothing short of unconditional submission, and nothing short of it will suffice for him and them. We tell our democratic friends that they may establish platforms, consisting of every possible conceded principle of government, but so long as they presume to think counter to Col. Benton, so long may they calculate upon his opposition. Rule or ruin, we think a very suitable motto for the ex-Senator--the people of Missouri have followed his lead for about 20 years, he feels that he has a sort of prescriptive right to dictate to them, and though we may be disappointed in our opinion, yet we think he will not permit the sceptre to depart without another struggle.

We feel that it is due to them, and as such most cordially award the meed of our commendation to those gallant spirits of the democratic party, who have refused submission to the tyrant--who have determined to be free--we hope

they may be successful, yet we believe there has got to be another, perhaps a more severe struggle than has yet occurred.

Fires and Steamboat Explosions.

Almost every paper we open of late chronicles some destructive fire, or calamitous steam boat explosion.

What can be the general cause? Have the people become reckless and improvident, or do incendiaries partake of the enterprising spirit of the age? The daring adventures of the times seems to be sympathetic. The mariner, in a spirit of adventure, penetrates the icebergs of the north, while the bold mountaineer explores the unknown regions of the far off west, to the confines of our continent, some, apparently, for fame and science, but most generally for gain. Think ye not that the leading incendiary, too lazy to work, and too proud to beg, does not also essay to live by his wits, and the prowess of his tact? An occasional explosion from that mighty agent, steam, should be expected, as well as conflagrations from accident, but the frequent repetition of both in such quick succession, seems to call for a cause not found in the prudent observance of such awful admonitions.

Within a week, we find in the papers "the terrific explosion and great loss of life on the Redstone," on the Ohio river. "Terrific conflagration--Chillicothe in ashes, and loss of five to seven hundred thousand dollars!" The "explosion and great loss of life on the Glencoe, at St. Louis." "Paducah in flames, and loss of one hundred thousand dollars," and the explosion of the Saluda, and terrible loss of life, at Lexington, on the Missouri.

Is there no remedy for these calamities? A CHANGE.--Mr. A. W. HOWE is no longer editor of the Louisiana Record. This staunch whig paper is now in the hands of Mr. P. DUBREUX, who if we may judge by the sheet before us, will command for it the reputation of a first rate paper.

Summons and Subpoenas for sale at 75 cents per quire. Bills of Lading for sale at 50 cents per quire.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY. We cut the following from the Louisiana Record, of 2d inst. It is an extract from an article under the above head: Any party, any nation, we should rather say, might be proud of such leaders as Fillmore and Bates at the present time, to any other two men in the United States. We believe too, that this is almost the unanimous sentiment of the Whigs of Missouri.

THE RECORD may well say that the nomination of Fillmore and Bates for President and Vice President would be in accordance with the almost "unanimous sentiment of the Whigs of Missouri."

PRESIDENTIAL. VOTES FOR PRESIDENT IN NATIONAL CONVENTION.--It may be considered settled now, by the action of the United States Senate, that the votes in Electoral Colleges for the next President (and of course the number of delegates to be sent to the National Convention) will be counted as follows:

States. Votes 1852. 1848. Maine, 8 9. New Hampshire, 5 6. Vermont, 5 6. Massachusetts, 13 12. Rhode Island, 4 4. Connecticut, 6 6. New York, 35 36. New Jersey, 7 7. Pennsylvania, 27 26. Delaware, 3 3. Maryland, 8 8. Virginia, 15 17. North Carolina, 10 11. South Carolina, 7 9. Georgia, 10 10. Florida, 3 3. Ohio, 23 23. Indiana, 13 12. Illinois, 11 9. Iowa, 4 4. Wisconsin, 5 4. Michigan, 6 5. Kentucky, 12 12. Missouri, 9 7. Alabama, 9 9. Louisiana, 6 6. Tennessee, 12 12. Mississippi, 7 6. Arkansas, 4 3. Texas, 4 4. California, 4 0.

Whole number, 295. For choice, 148. Virginia has just resolved in her Convention that she is entitled to but 15.

It will be remembered that there is a question under the census, whether California will have one or two members, or South Carolina seven or eight. The largest fraction in South Carolina or California takes the greatest number; but Congress, it is said, will increase the number one, and give 296 members instead of 295.--Repub.

The Independence Occidental Messenger says: We regret to learn that a rencontre took place a few days since, between Messrs. Hooker and Hilton, of Kansas. Hilton fired two shots at Hooker without effect, while Hooker inflicted some pretty severe wounds on Hilton with a knife, as we are informed.

The receipts of Christy, the negro minstrel, are from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per week; and he has realized in the last two years upwards of \$1,300,000.

The American Anti-Union, of New York, has been declared to be an illegal lottery, by Recorder Tilton.

From the St. Louis Republican. JEFFERSON CITY, April 7. The Committee on Resolutions, through their chairman Van Swearingen, (Anti,) of Marion, reported the following resolutions to serve as a platform for the party.

The first resolution re-affirms the Baltimore platform of 1848.

The second endorses the Virginia resolutions adopted in 1797.

The third resolution endorses the Compromise as a final settlement of the questions therein contained.

The fourth resolution is, in full, as follows: Resolved, That we regard the right of instruction as a vital principle of republicanism, and that Representatives and Senators are bound to obey, in their legislative action, the instructions of their constituents respectively; and the people have a right to instruct their Senators in Congress, through the Legislature, and to hold the members of their Legislatures accountable for any misrepresentation of their will in giving instructions to Senators, as well as in electing Senators.

The fifth resolution repudiates all connection and fellowship with the Abolitionists of the North and the nullifiers of the South, and with all the enemies of the union of the Democratic party.

Dr. Lowry, of Howard, (Anti,) offered a substitute for the third resolution, repudiating the compromise, which amendment was rejected, as well as several others offered by the same gentleman.

C. F. Jackson, of Howard, (Anti,) offered a resolution pledging the support of the Convention to all the nominees, provided they would endorse the platform of the Convention, just adopted--which was carried.

Mr. Gatewood, of Henry, (Benton,) offered a resolution, substantially the same as that of Mr. Jackson, of Howard, which was adopted.

Doxey, of Charlton, (Benton,) offered a resolution, authorizing the appointment by the Chair, of a committee of fifteen, who should report the names of candidates.

This was the turning point. The Anties with the committee to be appointed; the Bentons opposing, and wishing the nominations to be made by the full Convention.

Dr. Penn, of St. Louis, (Anti,) and Louis V. Bogy, of Ste. Genevieve, (Anti,) advocated the adoption of the resolution. Holly, of Savannah, (Benton,) opposed; he did not want his constituents to be disfranchised by any packed committee. His constituents did not send him there to make any platform; they would attend to that themselves. He was sent there merely to select candidates, and had agreed to the platform to satisfy the consciences of certain members of both parties.

Hall of Jackson, (Benton,) opposed the resolution. Said he had been working on committees, and now wanted the matter brought into the Convention, and let the longest pole knock down the persimmons.

A squabble here ensued between Van Swearingen, (Anti) and Branch, (Benton) in which the former questioned the right of the latter to occupy a seat on the floor, he having voted against the platform.

Branch replied, and acknowledging that he had voted against the platform as a whole, said that the statement, that he had no right to a seat, was false.

Van Swearingen replied that Branch had come to him and asked the nature of his remark, and that he had then told him that he was responsible, and that if he proceeded out of the House and, in a proper manner, he would answer. He was surprised that Branch should trouble the House about the matter. [Cries of order, and bell-boys' cease.]

Col. Minor, of Cole, (Benton) opposed the resolution, and moved to lay it on the table.

Polk, of St. Louis, (Anti,) tried to get the floor, but the motion to lay on the table was insisted on, and he was not permitted to proceed.

Doxey, (Benton,) then withdrew his resolution, and the Convention then proceeded to ballot for candidates--when it appeared that T. L. Price, of Cole, (Benton,) the present Lieutenant Governor, and Sterling Price, of Charlton, supported by the Anties, were nominated.

SECOND BALLOT. T. L. Price, (Benton,) 20,302; Sterling Price (Benton,) but supported by the Anties, 19,467 scattering, 1,444.

No election. Both candidates in the Hall during the vote.

JEFFERSON CITY, April 7, 1852. First ballot for Governor--T. L. Price, (Benton,) 20,546; Sterling Price, (Anti) 18,617; Scattering, 2,021. No election.

After second ballot, Judge Blair (Benton) stated that the vote of Pulaski, which was for T. L. Price, had not been correctly stated; by less nearly a hundred; which would elect T. L. Price. Shields, of Lafayette, (Anti,) explained, that as Laclede county had been formed since 1848, from the counties of Pulaski and others, and was allowed 400 votes, this amount had to be taken from the aggregate counties out of which it was formed.

Judge Blair stated that the voters called for the vote upon the Governor's election in 1848, and that they intended to claim the advantage.

Shields, replied, in warmth, that if they intended to claim this advantage and perpetrate such a fraud, the anties would retire from the Convention. Considerable applause was manifested, and some hissing.

Shields turned to Hall, of Jackson, and shaking his fist, said, "Hiss and be damned, you damned son of a bitch."

Hall, "I will hiss." Cries of order, and confusion, during which a motion was made to adjourn, which was carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Blair, of St. Louis, (Benton,) withdrew his point relative to the vote of Pulaski--admitted that Shields was right, and that it would secure to his wing of the party a double representation in those counties.

Shields apologized to the convention for his exhibition of temper.

Blair withdrew Thos. L. Price, provided other side would withdraw Sterling Price, and unite upon Marmaduke, of Saline, (Benton.) Pearson, of Saline, stated that Marmaduke would not support the right of instruction.

Penn, of St. Louis--Kennett, of Washington; Van Swearingen, of Marion--all Anties, then would not go for Marmaduke.

On motion of Benjamin, of Shelby, the convention proceeded to the third ballot, which resulted as follows: T. L. Price, (Benton,) 18,974; Sterling Price, (Benton,) supported by Anties, 20,773; scattering, 1,444.

Sterling Price was declared unanimously nominated.

James M. Hughes, Judge Blair and General

Rozier were appointed a committee to wait on Sterling Price and inform him of his nomination. He then appeared and returned his thanks, pledged himself to the support of the Platform, and to use his endeavors to harmonise the party.

Dr. Lowry took the floor. "General, you say you will use your best endeavors to harmonise the party. Are you in favor of it yourself?" [Laughter.]

T. L. Price was then called for, and pledged himself to the support of the nominees. He asked those of his friends who had disapproved their instructions--would go for the entire ticket, and propped by the convention, with a united front, were certain to secure the victory of the party in the August election.

Nominations for Lieutenant Governor being in order, Wilson Brown, (Anti,) of Cal. Girardeau, was nominated, and no one else being put forward, he was unanimously nominated. Dr. Brown is the present Auditor.

For Secretary of State--John M. Richardson, of Greene, (Benton) and E. B. Ewing, of Ray, present incumbent, were nominated. The vote was taken, as in the case of Governor, and John M. Richardson was nominated by a vote 24,453 to 14,340 received by Ewing.

For Auditor--W. H. Buffington, former editor of the Metropolitan, unanimously selected.

For Register of Lands--Allen P. Richardson, (Benton,) W. B. Starke, present Clerk of the Supreme Court (Anti,) and Samuel J. Lowe, of Pettis, were put in nomination.

The vote stood for Richardson, 22,966; Starke 12,549; Lowe 3,020, when Richardson was declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

For Treasurer, Alfred W. Morrison, of Howard, (Anti,) was unanimously nominated; for Attorney General, James B. Gardinire, of Buchanan, (Benton,) was unanimously selected.

Judge Birch moved the appointment of a State Central committee, to consist of one from each electoral district, and one at Jefferson City, who should possess the power of calling conventions, filling vacancies, &c., to be chosen by the delegates from the districts, which was adopted.

On motion--The convention adjourned until eight o'clock this evening.

CAROLTON, Ky., April 3d, 2-12 p. m. The Madison and Cincinnati packet Redstone passed this place, and when about three miles above town she handed on the Kentucky side, and while backing out, her boilers exploded, with a tremendous noise, tearing the boat to atoms, and causing her to sink in less than three minutes, in twenty feet water. Her chimneys were blown half way across the river. It is said all on board have perished. The flames are still visible from our office.

LATER--We have just returned from the scene, which is entirely indescribable; comparatively few, if any, of the passengers were saved. The only officers saved are the captain and first clerk. The former will in all probability die. There were from 80 to 100 passengers, 60 to 70 of whom must be lost. The force of the explosion may be judged from the fact that two bodies, and a part of the boiler, were blown more than 1,000 yards from the wreck. Rev. Perry Osceot, who was on a visit to his parents, had just gone on board, and his parents and sisters were standing on the shore, and witnessed the horrible catastrophe. All the ladies on board are thought to be saved.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. The Metropolitan furnishes a full account of the proceedings of this body, which our limits will not permit us to copy entire.

Resolved, That we regard the right of instruction as a vital principle of republicanism, and Representatives and Senators are bound to obey in their legislative action the instructions of their constituents respectively, and the people have a right to instruct their Senators in Congress through the Legislature, and to hold their members in the Legislature accountable for any misrepresentation of their will in giving instructions to Senators as well as electing Senators.

Resolved, That inscribing the Baltimore resolutions upon our banner and observing an unflinching devotion to the Union of the States, we will hold no political fellowship with the abolitionists of the North or the nullifiers of the South, and we disclaim as unworthy of our confidence all enemies of the Union of the States and all enemies of the union of the democracy.

The following were the nominations made for Presidential Electors, and the delegates appointed to the National Convention.

FIRST ELECTORAL DISTRICT.--For Elector--Dr. E. D. Elliott, of St. Charles county.

SECOND ELECTORAL DISTRICT.--For Elector--H. F. Gary, Boone county.

THIRD ELECTORAL DISTRICT.--For Elector--Chaiborne F. Jackson, of Howard county.

FOURTH ELECTORAL DISTRICT.--For Elector--Charles F. Holly, of Andrew county.

FIFTH ELECTORAL DISTRICT.--For Elector--Alexander Kayser, of St. Louis county.

SIXTH ELECTORAL DISTRICT.--For Elector--Wm. D. McCracken, of St. Francois county.

SEVENTH ELECTORAL DISTRICT.--For Elector--Jno. D. Stevenson, of Franklin county.

EIGHTH ELECTORAL DISTRICT.--For Elector--Jas. M. Gatewood, of Henry county.

NINTH ELECTORAL DISTRICT.--For Elector--Robert E. Cook, of Polk county.

SUICIDE. Dr. JOHN W. FILL, a well known citizen of Cooper county, in this State, committed suicide on the 12th inst., by placing the muzzle of a rifle at his temple and touching the trigger with the ramrod. In the morning he took his rifle and went out on his farm with a negro. Then giving the negro the following note, and telling him to take it to RICHARD ELLIS, he immediately committed the fatal act:

"DEAR RICHARD: This note will be handed you by Calvin, who will tell you my sad end. Pious communicate it to my wife as carefully as possible, and take care of her and my little children. I blame no one--my mind is gone and I am in despair--my Lord and Master will forgive me. My troubles in the world have been great. I have lived honestly, though UNSHAPPLY CONSTITUTED. Heave my affairs to be managed as circumstances may indicate. I have married four good wives and find no difference in any of them--all good.

"Farewell, may God Bless you and all mankind."  
JOHN W. FILL.

FOUND BY ROYDS.--A Roman Catholic priest, some time since, in Germany, on entering the pulpit, took a walnut into it. He told his hearers that the shell was testicles and valueless--that was Calvin's church. The skin was nates, disagreeable and worthless--that was the Lutheran church. He then said that he would show them the holy Apostolic church. He cracked the nut and found it rotten.

From the Palmyra Whig. Independent Candidate for the Legislature, for Marion county. Mr. SOBEY:--You will please announce my name as a candidate for the Legislature. In announcing myself, it is proper for me to inform the people that I go in for universal suffrage--for the Union of the States, and am opposed to all caucuses and party nominations.

JERRY LIZENBY.

I see that Mr. Lizenby has announced himself a candidate for the Legislature on the true ground--that is, without a nomination. That is the real republican ground, and I rejoice to see that the party who advocate that ground, though heretofore few in number, is increasing--truth is mighty, and must ultimately prevail. And though people attempt to sneer at Mr. Lizenby--as though he would not be allowed to take his seat if elected--I hope he will not heed them--but being right, will go ahead, and if elected, we will see whether he will not take his seat. There is a disposition rife in the land, to disparage a common poor man, as if he was not entitled to equal rights with others. It is also intimated that Mr. Lizenby is a weak man--that, too, remains to be seen. If he is elected, he will take his seat, and ask them no favors; for who has a right to say that a Representative, elected by the free, spontaneous and unthought suffrages of the sovereign people, shall not have his seat? Such doctrine is anti-republican, anti-democratic, and goes to undermine all popular government, and ought not to be tolerated for a single moment, but frowned down at the outset; and if Mr. Lizenby should be elected, acting under the sentiments here expressed, I, as one of the people, hope he will take his seat at any rate, and firmly maintain it, and he will be borne out by the people; and if the Legislature should be recreant to republican principles, and refuse him his seat, if he will stand up until some of the spouters arise to speak, and then sit down in one of their seats--being as much entitled to a seat as the other--the people would support him; and if any man would attempt to force him out of it, we would see whether he is weak. If I mistake not, he would be found to have considerable strength!--with the people.

A Independent Democrat.

From the Bloomington (Mo.) Gazette. STATE OF MISSOURI, ) VICE ) COURT OF RANDOLPH, ) O. S. JOHNSON WRIGHT, as was the son of L. Evans Wright, deceased, as was the son of Johnson Wright, for the word sake. I acknowledge the Word to be my master, and I his servant voice. Whereunto I set my hand and seal this 25th day of June, A. D. 1851.

JOHNSON WRIGHT. [Seal.] John H. Thomas, J. P. William Sumpter. oc29-3t

The Savannah (Mo.) Sentinel asks us to explain the advertisement of Johnson Wright, as published in the Gazette. He wants to know what it means. We call it, and published it as an administrator's notice. Mr. Wright is a man of his own head, and has peculiar notions. He intends to publish a work of a religious character, after which, we will be more able to give an explanation. He means by "Word"--Christ, and he is his servant. We understand that he made a will some years ago, and that it is recorded in Randolph county, by which he bequeaths all his property to Jesus Christ.

Mr. Wright, we are informed, at one time, represented Adair county in the State Legislature.

CONGRESS. The following is the latest intelligence we have from Washington, touching our Railroad grants. It will be seen that our indefatigable Representative, Mr. Porter, is at his post, in the faithful discharge of his duty. We extract from the correspondence of the Republican:

In the House, a large number of reports was made from the Committee on Public Lands. Of this number, was a report and bill for the relief of J. W. Campbell, of Pike county, Mo., assigned by J. L. Jackson. The bill was explained by Mr. Porter, and was then passed.

Mr. Fenn, of Iowa, then proposed to take up the bill from the Senate, to grant lands for the construction of Railroads in Iowa, with a view to putting it upon its passage. He called upon the friends of these measures to stand by the bill. He said it was time for the west and the south to unite, when the east and the north were found in opposition to every measure of justice to the former States.

Mr. Robt. W. Johnson, of Arkansas, claimed that as the friends of the railroad grants had, by their industry, got their bills fairly ahead of others, they were entitled to consideration. He changed upon the north and the east a studied design and understanding, to put their bills into the background, until he House had voted upon all their most important measures; and it was time to resist. Other members spoke to the same effect. Mr. Venable denied all knowledge of any such understanding.

Before taking the question, the House went into committee of the whole, and took up the Actual Settlers' bill.

Mr. Porter, of Missouri, was entitled to the floor, and proceeded to make an earnest, sound, and argumentative speech upon the duty of the Government to promote the intere of the country, by appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and by grants of land to assist in the construction of Railroads. The speech was well delivered, and supported by sound and unanswerable arguments. As it will be published to-morrow, and will be immediately sent to you, it will be an act of justice to ha to copy the entire speech.

Speeches upon this bill occupied the remainder of the day.

I begin to have some fears that the attention of Congress has been absorbed in London, and that the chance of an appropriation for the removal of the obstructions to the navigation of the Upper Mississippi, at the Rock River and Des Moines Rapids, is seriously lessened. To the people of St. Louis, it is a matter of the greatest importance, that the General Government should at once undertake to improve the channel at the points indicated. It can be done. This has been demonstrated by the work already done there, and I understand Major Lee has, in a recent letter, again expressed his conviction of the entire feasibility of the plan of operations commenced by him there, some years ago. The channel can be straightened and deepened, and this is all that is wanted to give an uninterrupted navigation of the river at those points, when closed by the ice. The Rail-road from Dubuque to Keokuk, though important to the section of country through which it passes, is altogether in importance when compared with

the removal of obstructions to which I have referred. You people are directly and greatly interested in the improvement, and they should take every possible means of urging its consideration upon Congress.

Mr. Donor, of Iowa, at an early day of the session, introduced a bill making an appropriation of \$100,000 for this improvement, and had made the special order for a day named; but it has been postponed from time to time to give place to humbugging resolutions about intervention, &c., until it is hard to find out where it is. I hope it will be brought up.

In the House--Mr. GAYNES, of Galena, had a similar bill referred to the proper committee, by which it has been reported back for the action of the House. He will bring it up as soon as it is possible to do so.

The Democratic Convention of California has, you will see, failed to endorse Mr. Dove, as for the Presidency. This was not expected, and disappointing the calculations of "Young America," a good deal.

A Voice from the Country--the Vice Presidency.--We find the following excellent article in the Louisiana Record. We copy it because it speaks of Mr. Bay as he deserves:

BOYD-GREEN, March 28, 1852. As the period approaches for the meeting of our State Convention, when delegates will be chosen to represent us in the National Convention--I wish to suggest to the people of the State, a ticket for President and Vice President which I think will meet with general approbation. It no longer remains a matter of doubt that our present illustrious chief magistrate is the choice of the wis of Missouri for the office of President, he has no enemy at his hand.

To whom shall Missouri give her vote for the second office in gift of the people? I answer to one of her own sons; to one who is fitted to adorn not only his station, but even the highest office which can be bestowed by this Union--to Edward Bates, Missouri. He crossed the Mississippi amidst St. Louis his home thirty five years ago, or Missouri was admitted as a State into the Union; since that time he has been repeatedly elected by his fellow citizens to fill important posts under the State government. Under the administration of John Quincy Adams, he was elected to Congress from this State when he was entitled to but one Representative, but such of the period of his residence in Missouri and especially of late years he has been engaged in the arduous duties of his profession. I say that he has discharged faithfully the various public trusts which have been confided to him in paying him but an indifferent compliment. His talents, his political sagacity and his elevated private virtues have long rendered him worthy of still higher stations, but he has been so disposed to decline proffered honors than to seek for public office.

Had he chosen to pursue the devious paths of political intrigue, which often lead to preferment, because they are unobserved by a honest and unsuspecting people he might long since have filled the highest office which the State of Missouri could bestow; but he has on political as on all other subjects pursued a plain, bold, honest course; concealing no sentiments and pondering to no prejudices. He is a statesman of the old school, thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the fathers of the republic, and indoctrinated in the lessons of political wisdom which they have left for our guidance. He is a western man, identified with the interest and a fit Representative of the rising greatness of the West; the Chicago convention thought so when he was elected President of that body in 1847. The whig convention of Missouri thought so when the delegates from this State were instructed to vote for him for the office of Vice President in 1848. Millard Fillmore thought so when in 1848 he tendered him successively the offices of Secretary of War and Secretary of the Interior in the faithful conducting of the duties of both which offices the people of the west are more deeply interested than those of any other part of the Union; he is not only a western man but the man of the west. Let the whigs of Missouri then at the approaching State convention consent to the Nation our honored flag with the names of Fillmore and Bates inscribed upon it such a ticket any party might be proud of and sincerely believe it will be endorsed by the African people in the coming contest.

From the Intelligencer. JEFFERSON CITY, April 6. State Convention--Second Day.

The convention committee reported. The committee on bills of representation reported the Democratic ticket for Governor in 1848, as basis of representation. Delegates to give the entire vote or give their votes as they see proper, and if delegates are unable to agree, then the entire vote of the county to be divided by the number of delegates, and each one to cast his proportional share of the vote to which he is authorized.

The committee on credentials reported that all delegates who right to seats are not contested and have presented credentials, are rightfully entitled to seats. As to St. Louis delegates, the delegates appointed at the 8th of January morning meeting recommended to be allowed to cast two-thirds of the vote to which the county may be entitled according to the basis, and the delegates appointed on the evening of that day to cast one-third of the votes. The President was authorized to cast the vote of counties which had instructed, but which are not represented in the convention. A committee of ten Benton and Anti-Benton was appointed to report resolutions for the Convention, when it is understood the committee will be ready to report.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer's Telegraphic Dispatches. EXPLOSION OF THE SALUDA. LEXINGTON, April 9th.

At half past 7 o'clock, this a. m., the steamer Saluda, lying at the wharf at this place, exploded, killing the captain, and from seventy-five to one hundred others, supposed to be mainly Mormon emigrants. Many were blown into the river and not recovered.

The captain was drowned ashore. Scarcely after the explosion began description. Boat a total loss.

In U. S. Senate, March 18, 1852. Credit to Railroad Companies.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, submitted the following resolution; which was agreed to: Resolved, That the committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving to railroad companies twelve month's time in which to pay the duty on railroad iron.