

HANNIBAL JOURNAL.

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VOL. II.

HANNIBAL, MO., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1852.

NO. 39.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

We give below this bill, as it passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday. Two of the prominent features of the bill are these: that it excludes from its benefits parties already in the possession of land, or who may sell land with an intention to obtain a free grant; and that the land acquired under its regulations shall not be held liable for debts contracted prior to the issuance of the patent. The following is the bill itself:—Balt. Sun.

Be it enacted, &c., That any person who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States, or any person who is the head of a family, and had become a citizen prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to enter, free of cost, one quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public lands, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the Register of the Land Office, in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said Register that he or she is the head of a family, and is not the owner of any estate in land at the time of such application, and has not disposed of any estate in land to obtain the benefits of this act; and, upon making the affidavit as above required, and filing the affidavit with the register, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land already specified. *Provided,* however, That no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if, at the expiration of such time, the person making such entry, or if he be dead, his widow, or, in case of her death, his heirs or devisees; or in case of a widow making such entry, her heirs or devisees, in case of her death, shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she or they have continued to reside upon and cultivate said land, and still reside upon the same, and have not alienated the same, or any part thereof, then in such case, he, she, or they shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided for by law: *And provided, further,* That in case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child or children under fourteen years of age, the right and the fee shall inure to the benefit of said infant child or children; and the executor, administrator or guardian, may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, sell said land for the benefit of such infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the register of the land office shall note all such applications on the tract books, and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such entries, and make return thereof to the general land office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all land acquired under the provisions of this act shall in no event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if at any time after filing the affidavit as required in the second section of this act, and before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, it shall be proven by two or more respectable witnesses, upon oath, to the satisfaction of the Register of the land office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall have actually changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said entry for more than six months at any one time, then and in that event, the land so entered shall revert back to the Government, and be disposed of as other public lands are now by law.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any individual, now a resident of any of the States or Territories and not a citizen of the United States, but at the time of making such application for the benefit of this act shall have filed a declaration of intention as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and shall become a citizen of the same before the issuance of the patent, as made and provided for in this act, shall be placed upon an equal footing with the native-born citizens of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That no individual shall be permitted to make more than one entry under the provisions of this act; and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations consistent with this act as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to the same compensation for any lands patented under the provisions of this act, that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money, to be paid by the party to whom the patent shall be issued: *Provided, however,* That all persons entering land under the provisions of this act, shall, as near as may be practicable, in making such entries, be confined to each alternate quarter section, and no land subject to private entry: *And provided further,* That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing preemption rights.

"TELEGRAM."—We noticed some time since a suggestion that this word be used for the awkward circumlocution of "telegraphic dispatch." There is good sense as well as correct etymology in the idea, and we shall avail ourselves of its convenience. *Telegram* is the proper word to express the thing which is written by the telegraph; the latter word signifying, from its Greek derivatives, either (as a verb, to telegraph) "to write from a distance," or, (as a noun) that which writes from a distance. The former, by its derivation, precisely means that which is written from a distance.—*St. Louis Intelligencer.*

The river is very high at this point.

The Lost Mother and Lost Boy Found.—Another bit of Romantic Reality.

On Saturday morning last, at about ten o'clock, a boy of fourteen years, small, but smart for one of his age, called at the counting room of the Herald office, and through his apparently truthful representations there, procured from the editor the insertion of the following advertisement in the Herald of Sunday and Monday:

"Information wanted of Mrs. Emeline Clout, who is supposed to be at present in this city, and married a second time to some person whose name is unknown. Her son Milton has returned to the city from Ohio, where he was sent about five years ago, and is anxious to find his mother, or his uncles Albert and Franklin, who are also in the city. Any information of the above persons will be received at the desk of the Herald office, and the residence of the boy Milton Clout, who is friendless and destitute, in the absence of any knowledge of his mother be given."

The boy, it appears from his own statement, had been living on a farm in Ohio for the last five or six years, but hearing from some source that his widowed mother had married again, and presuming that this fact would justify his return to New York, he packed up his little old trunk, and contrived to work his passage to Albany. Thence to this city, the clerk of some steamboat, the name of which he does not recollect, passed him and his baggage free, upon the simple merits of his pilgrimage, and his courage in undertaking it, without money, or any specific information of the object of his journey. Arrived here, on Friday morning last, several boys who had volunteered to carry his trunk, disappeared with it, while they sent him into a house to ask if a certain man lived there. Without his baggage, and scantily clad, the boy wandered about till night, and then found shelter in an uninhabited house. He continued his explorations on Saturday, having eaten nothing to speak of, he says, for three days. On that morning, after his appearance at this office, four of the young lads attached thereto, Jacob Cohen, John N. Wellmer, Thomas H. Bunting, and Charles Vider, upon hearing the above narrative from the poor farmer boy, resolved to meet the crisis like good fellows, and they did.

They procured the young stranger first, as the prime necessity, something to stay his stomach. When night came, they got him a snug berth in a boarding house, and a change of linen. They still had him in charge on Sunday and on Monday, until about 2 o'clock, when, having been sent out to inquire after a situation, the boy returned to the Herald office, entering at one door, while his mother was entering at another, face to face. The scene may be guessed by the reader. The mother, a fine looking woman in black, was almost frantic. The boy was delighted, but remarkably self-possessed. Their mutual explanations occupied some time; and then they went their way rejoicing. The mother, we understand, had been compelled, as a widow, to part with this boy to some friend in the West, who had volunteered to adopt him and educate him as his own. In view of this arrangement, the meeting with the lad, under the circumstances detailed, was rather calculated to excite her feelings. She is now the wife of an industrious ship-carpenter, and is enabled to keep the enterprising lad at home, who will doubtless be able to shift for himself.

The most beautiful feature of this fragment of Milton in search of his mother is yet to be told. Scarcely had they left this office, when a carriage with four ladies inside, drove up and halted at the door. One of the ladies then came out, and placed in our hands the following note, with a half eagle in gold enclosed:

"April 23.
"To J. G. BENNETT:
[Here the boy's advertisement was pasted in the note.]
"Enclosed are five dollars for Milton Clout, the friendless and destitute boy above mentioned, to aid him in search of his mother and friends. One whose tender mercies are over all his inroads, touched the feelings of a mother, and bade her assist the destitute."

The five dollars thus received were paid over to Milton Clout on calling at the clerk's desk at our office yesterday. A distinguished sculptor also called during the day, to say that if the boy Milton should not find his mother, he would take him, and make an artist of him, and a chip of the old block by adoption.

NEW YORK, May 18.
The Illinois, with the California mails, 620 passengers, \$1,252,200 as freight, and \$250,000 in the hands of passengers, arrived early this morning; she left Aspinwall on the 8th.—Havana dates are to the 13th.

The Panama railroad will be opened within five miles of Gorgona in May.

Accounts from the Society Islands state that the revolt was then progressing, and Queen Pomare had applied to the English, American, and French authorities for protection against her rebellious subjects. They declined.

Two men charged with theft were taken from the authorities of Coloma by the mob and hanged.

Papers contain notices of several other cases of violence.

Eleven hundred Chinese emigrants landed at San Francisco in the last fortnight.

A telegraph is about being built from San Francisco to Marysville.

RAILROAD IRON.—Another shipment of 554 rails for the Pacific railroad arrived yesterday morning, on the Grand Turk, owned by Thomas Allen, Esq.—*Republican.*

WASHINGTON, May 19, P.M.—Mr. Harvey, State Senator of Michigan, presented, at noon, today, to the National Monument Society, the block of copper prepared by that State for insertion in the Washington Monument.

The ceremonies took place in the rotunda of the capitol. The block was received by the Mayor of Washington. A large crowd was present.

The project is agitated in London to build a tower 1,000 feet high, with the material of the Crystal Palace.

Important Letter from Gen. Scott.

"We have been permitted to read a letter from General Scott, very recently received by a prominent and influential Whig of this county, the substance of which we deem of sufficient importance to lay before the readers of the Herald. The closing portion of the letter settles a mooted point, about which there has been in Kentucky a vast amount of superfluous and demagogical clamor by the presses of both political parties; and that in a manner so frank and explicit as to assure even the most jealous partisans of the Whig that Gen. Scott has no political opinions to conceal—that he has but one set of opinions on these subjects, for the people of the North, South, East, or West; and that these opinions he is prepared to submit to general consideration, as soon as a suitable opportunity presents itself, either by the action of a State, or the National Convention.

The tenor of the whole letter is remarkably frank, candid and explicit (that, however is characteristic of the gallant soldier), and would, in our humble opinion, if generally circulated, carry conviction to the mind of the most dubious Southern whig, that Gen. Scott, so far as the great interests of the South are concerned is every way reliable and eminently trustworthy.—That his claims upon the people are not based upon opinions manufactured to order, adapted to different latitudes, and promulgated to suit the crisis of the moment, but upon the fixed principles of his political character, promulgated upon the first entry into the political arena, and openly and manfully avowed and advocated down to the present period of time. But we will not longer detain our readers from the perusal of the substance of this important letter, which speaks for itself, and that in the most emphatic and satisfactory manner:

Owing, perhaps, to the fact that Gen. Scott's sentiments on the leading questions of the day, are as well understood in the country as those of either of his distinguished whig competitors, no opportunity has yet been presented to him by the action of State conventions or public meetings, for the general expression of his opinions on the subject of the compromise measures, the tariff, harbor and river improvements, &c., &c. This fact, however, has not altogether prevented a general knowledge of his political position, obtaining with the people. He has never had two sets of opinions on political subjects, but has freely discussed the compromise measures daily, from the time of the Omnibus bill down to the present moment, and has certainly not concealed a single opinion on any of those topics—not even the fugitive slave act. His views on these subjects have been expressed, in conversation, with the utmost freedom, to all who have approached him on the subject, whether from the East, West, North or South. Furthermore it is distinctly and emphatically stated in the letter, that should the Whig National Convention call for Gen. Scott's views on the leading political questions of the day, they will "promptly and most explicitly be given, in writing."

Desperate affray on a Steamboat—Probable loss of life.

From passengers who came down yesterday on the packet Kate Kearney, we learn that a desperate fight occurred on Monday night on board the Martha No. 2, bound to Galena, between some Pennsylvania German deck passengers, and the deckhands and firemen of the boat. It is stated on good authority that shortly after the boat left this port a deck hand went aft and offered a gross insult to a lady deck passenger, which her husband, an aged man, and his two sons resented, and a fight ensued. Capt. Alfred, learning the facts, sent the deck hand, and one or two others ashore, and proceeded on his voyage. At a late hour the same night, two or more deck hands went to where the emigrant family were located, and made use of the most obscene and abusive language, which they bore with until the old man was struck, which exasperated them to such a degree that they drew knives, and other deadly weapons, and although opposed by some half dozen stout men, the old man and his two sons cleared the deck, and drove the ruffianly crew to the forward part of the boat. In a very few moments after, the lights in the engine and deck rooms were put out, and the entire crew on watch, consisting of some ten or twelve men, headed, it is said, by the mate, rushed aft and commenced a most murderous assault on the unoffending family with wrenches, hammers and other dangerous weapons found in the engine room. The old man and his sons fought with desperation, but were finally overpowered and forced to yield to superior numbers. From all accounts it must have been a most deadly and determined fight, which the officers and passengers tried in vain to stop, until the combatants were so dreadfully wounded and beaten as to be unfit and disabled for action.

Three of the crew, it is stated, will hardly survive their injuries, and the old man and one of his sons were put off at the town of Louisiana, at which place they were lying at last accounts with but little prospect of recovery.—The Martha landed at Louisiana about daylight and remained just long enough to put off the emigrant family and one deck hand, who had his hand terribly cut. This person was forthwith arrested.

The emigrant family are mentioned to us as respectable Pennsylvania Germans, on their way to Iowa. The old gentleman had several of his ribs broken, and from other injuries the physicians gave it as their opinion he could not survive. One of his sons is beyond hope of recovery—his skull being fractured in several places, and the brains protruding therefrom.—The second son is also badly injured. The boat barely touched the levee, and then proceeded on her trip, carrying the deck hands who were unable to walk or leave the boat. The Kate Kearney met her at Hannibal, at which place she did not stop until hailed, and then she landed a short distance above the usual landing place.

These are plain facts as related to us by persons who said they were passengers at the time. We trust they may be exaggerated. A few days, however, will serve to bring the whole facts to light, and with them the parties to blame.—*[St. Louis Intelligencer, 20th.]*

The Crystal Palace is to be pulled down immediately.

The American Home Missionary Society celebrated its anniversary on Wednesday evening, 12th inst., at New York. We learn from the annual report that the receipts during the year have amounted to \$160,062 25. Balance in the treasury, \$99,907 15. The society has in its service 1,064 ministers, in 28 different States and territories. Forty-five churches have been organized during the year, and sixty others commenced; ninety young men are preparing for the ministry.

The National Temperance Society also celebrated its anniversary on Wednesday evening. During the year 400 persons were received into the Temperance Home, under the Rev. Mr. Pease. The receipts of the Society have been \$5,000. A strong effort is to be made to secure the passage of the Maine law. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Willet, Col. Snow, Rufus W. Clark and Rev. Mr. Cuyler.

St. Louis, St. Charles, and the Northern Railroad. A Railroad from St. Louis to St. Charles, and thence north-westerly to the Des Moines river, has become a matter of vital importance, not merely to the two cities above named, but for a large portion of the people living north of the Missouri river. A more attentive consideration of the St. Joseph and Hannibal railroad already commenced, must satisfy us that Hannibal will be only nominally the eastern terminus of the road, which will eventually be connected with the Illinois Central Railroad, terminating at Cairo. It is not to be presumed that the whole produce of the State, north of the Missouri, transported during six months in the fall and winter, when the Mississippi river is closed, will remain stored at Hannibal, to be forwarded in the spring, as heretofore, by water. It will not be done, but efforts will be made at an early day to connect Hannibal with the great railroad destined soon to traverse the State of Illinois. In view of the danger impending to St. Louis, of thus being totally cut off from the trade of Northern Missouri, it is difficult to account for the improvements now made by that city in a direction which it cannot in any event be deprived of the control of trade, while that portion from which, thus far the greater benefits were derived, is wholly neglected.

Our space does not permit us to enlarge more at present upon this matter, which, we think, must soon engross the attention of the people of St. Louis and St. Charles, and the northern counties. We hope their attention will be given to it before it is too late. St. Charles and its vicinity must, of necessity, be very much benefited by this improvement, and its inhabitants should therefore take an active part in everything which can promote it.

The foregoing is the translation of an article from the St. Charles Democrat, of May 8, a paper published in the German language. It is with no small gratification that we see this evidence of an awakening spirit in reference to this subject among the citizens of the North-western part of our State.—*[Repub.]*

COL. BENTON'S OPINION OF THE LATE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The second installment of Col. Benton's speech at Jackson, published in the Republican, contains the following precious paragraph:—

And who were they that dominated at Jefferson City, and proscribed the ancient Democracy? who were they? They were the old nullifiers of 1833, 1844, and 1849. They were the Whig allies in all the elections in the General Assembly in the last session. They were men who hold the right of a State to secede when she thinks proper. They were men who deny the right of Congress to legislate upon slavery in the Territories, and assert the right of the States to resist the acts of Congress when they please. They were soft-money men, always for banks and shiplasters, and ready to go for them again. They were old Whigs, turned young democrats, and nobody knows when or how, and cannot yet repeat the Democratic creed. They were neophytes in the Democratic garden—exotic plants, without root or branch. They were fledglings from the Whig nest, the pin-leathers of whiggery, still sticking out of their backs, and just big enough to run after a worm. And some were still younger—little chicks, just got out of the Whig egg, with pieces of the shell still sticking to their behind.—These were the chaps who attempted to assume jurisdiction over Benton and his friends, and proscribed the ancient Democracy of Missouri!—who thought themselves the STATE, and acted as such at Jefferson City.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE. Boston, May 10.—The Conference met at the usual hour, Bishop Morris presiding. Bishop Waugh presented a communication from Bishop Hamline. It stated that he had been in ill health for many years, and that for the last three years he had been unable fully to perform his duties. His physicians had warned him against attending Conferences, and now feeling himself incapacitated from farther duties, he felt it his duty to offer his resignation. The communication was referred.

The committee on Missions recommended the establishment of an independent African Church to be centered in Liberia—the first Bishop to be selected by this conference and ordained here.

Anti-Slavery Anniversary.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 11.—The anniversary meeting of the fanatical Anti-Slavery Society of New York commenced here to-day, and is largely attended by both the feminine and masculine philanthropists.

Resolutions strongly eulogistic of the late Isaac T. Hopper, a noted abolitionist, were adopted. The report of the Treasurer shows that the receipts of the past year were \$8,408, and the expenditures \$7,554—all of which was used in endeavoring to render null and void an organic law of the Union.

The demand for good horses, for the saddle and harness, is more than ordinary. Good horses will bring from \$75 to \$100. There are, however, but few good horses for sale. We have for some time past been astonished to see so little attention given by our farmers to the growth of this animal, for a good horse is always in market. Good fresh milk cows also sell high—\$15 to \$20 being the common price for a good quality.—*[Paris Mercury.]*

WASHINGTON, May 17. HOUSE.—The bill to change the name of St. Peters river to Minnesota river was passed.

SENATE.—Mr. Underwood introduced a bill changing the mode of compensating members of Congress, allowing a salary of \$2,000 per annum and 20c per mile for mileage, deducting \$10 a day for absence, except for sickness.

BALTIMORE, 19th May, P.M.—The Maryland House of delegates to-day passed a bill prohibiting the circulation of notes of a less denomination than \$5, and it is now a law. It prohibits the circulation of foreign notes after October next and those of our banks after next March. Bishop Hughes is preaching at the Cathedral to-night; there is an immense concourse present.

ETIQUETTE.—We find the subjoined in an exchange:

1. Before you bow to a lady in the street, permit her to decide whether you may do so or not, by at least a look of recognition.
2. "Excuse my glove," is an unnecessary apology; for the glove should not be withdrawn to shake hands.
3. When your companion bows to a lady, you should do so also. When a gentleman bows to a lady in your company, always bow to him in return.

Mr. Fillmore at Home.—Mr. Fillmore's home is at Buffalo, in Erie county. In the recent election of delegates to the whig national convention, his friends have carried sixteen of the twenty towns in the county, some of them unanimously, and every ward in the city of Buffalo. Those who know him best, have the highest opinion of him.

NEW HAVEN, May 11th.—The election in the House of Delegates for a United States Senator for Connecticut took place to-day, and resulted as follows:

Isaac Touney, Democrat, 124; Roger S. Baldwin, Whig, 81—scattering 10. Mr. Touney was formerly Governor of the State, and was also, at one time, attorney general of the United States.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, during the discussion of the Military bill, Lord John Russell, in reply to a direct question, said there was no reason whatever to apprehend any hostile intentions towards England on the part of France.

PETERSBURG, Va., May 11.—Yesterday the Democratic Convention for this district appointed to the Baltimore Convention R. A. Pryor, the editor of the South Side Democrat, Gen. E. P. Scott, Thomas H. Campbell and Wm. O. Goode—all Buchanan men.

A German, who came a passenger in the stage from Hannibal on Friday evening last, was taken with a violent attack of the cholera on Saturday morning, and died the following night.—*Paris Mercury.*

The iron for the Pacific Railroad is manufactured in Cardiff, Wales, for a manufacturing company in London. A contract has been entered into, we understand, for over four thousand tons.—*St. Louis Times.*

So far as our information extends the Wheat crop through this section of country looks remarkably fine—promising a more abundant yield than for many years past. The Oats crop is equally promising.—*Paris Mercury.*

For a month past, there has been a great demand for Flour in this market, the article being quite scarce. From \$5 to high as \$5 50 per barrel has been paid here for Flour all this spring.—*[Paris Mercury.]*

Mrs. Clay, it is said, is too feeble to reach Washington, or else she would have been there ere this.

Counterfeit gold dollars are announced in the New Orleans papers. They are sensibly lighter than the genuine.

Take care of your pockets.—There is some with the dangerous title of the "Punch" in your pocket, for we are sure that if you take care of it, you will be able to get him out of it.—*[Punch.]*

New Counterfeits.

From the Republican. St. Louis, May 17, 1852.

Messrs. Editors: Messrs. Woods, Christy & Co. have just shown us a counterfeit ten dollar note on the Southern Bank of Kentucky, which is the first counterfeit we have seen on this institution.—We append a description, which is at your pleasure.

10's letter D, dated Russellville, Jan. 1, 1851; a reclining female, with agricultural implements, &c.; 10 in large dies on each upper corner, and a female portrait between the signatures; filling up and engraving miserably executed; the eyes much blurred and indistinct.

We were also shown the following counterfeit on the State Bank of Indiana:

10's, letter A as vig., female, sheaf of wheat, screw, hammer, &c.; small steam car in the distance; medallion head on the left of vignette; TEN on the left end; 10 and railroad cars on the right end; shipping, anchor, merchandise, &c., between the signatures; payable at Lafayette to J. S. Hanna; Cyrus Ball, Cashier, and J. Morrison, President; dated January 7, 1851; a dangerous counterfeit, and calculated to deceive.—Refuse all notes of this description, as the bank has no plate like it.

Respectfully,
PRESBURY & CO.

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To the people of the counties of St. Louis, Jefferson, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Perry, Cape Girardeau, Scott, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pomme de Terre, Dunklin, Stoddard, Ballenger, Wayne, Madison, Reynolds, Shannon, Oregon, Ripley and Butler.

CITIZENS: The question has been decided for me, whether I shall be a candidate for Congress in this district. The decision of that question was the object of my visit to Cape Girardeau county, and of the speech delivered at Jackson, in that county, on Saturday last, 15th inst.; and which the editor of the Republican had made arrangements to publish immediately, and has published—all correct with the exception of some verbal inaccuracies, incident to such rapid work, not affecting the sense, and which the reader will understand.

I expected to see people there from surrounding counties, and I did see and hear what they thought, after hearing me speak freely; which I did. I waited there three days after the speech to make sure of the effect, and on Tuesday, the 18th, left it to my friends to say what was the wish of the Democracy of the District. The answer was, that they wanted me; and my reply was that I would not desert them; and then notice was immediately issued for opening the campaign. Saturday, the 20th inst., is the day for the beginning—Benton, Scott county, the place—chosen for its convenience of access from the river counties below the Great Swamp.

I cannot speak in all the twenty counties of the district; they cover too much ground for the time I can spare, and my friends below have arranged it so that speaking at six points (in addition to Jackson and Benton) will answer the purpose below, and give all the southern counties a chance to hear me. These points are, Bloomfield, Greenville, Doniphan, Fredericktown, Farmington, Perryville, and Ste. Genevieve, which will complete the circuit of the lower part of the District. St. Louis county—itsself enough for a Congressional District—will receive attention, beginning on Saturday next, at one o'clock, at Manchester.

The speaking after the two fixed appointments at Benton and Manchester—points two hundred miles apart—will be deferred until the latter part of June and the fore part of July, as I have to attend the Circuit Court in Clay county, three hundred miles off in another direction, on the 7th of June, to prove the conspiracy of THE JESUIT, in the trial which one of their brethren and accomplices was felt enough to bring against me. But that trial will be a prosecution of the canvass—a very vital part of it—in which the conspiracy, not merely against me, but against the State of Missouri, and against the United States will be proved up.

Notice of the time of speaking in the lower counties, at the six points named, will be given as soon as I return from the Clay circuit court. Respectfully your fellow citizen,
THOMAS H. BENTON.

BOSTON, May 10.—At the meeting of the whig nominating committee this evening, the Hon. Rufus Choate was unanimously nominated to represent this district in the whig national convention.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, which was to convene in Charleston, S. C., on the 20th instant, will be attended by about three hundred delegates.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The funeral of Mrs. Adams, relict of John Quincy Adams took place this morning.

Counterfeit \$2's, on the State Bank of Ohio, are now being extensively circulated in Cincinnati. Look out for them.

Of eight whig delegates elected to the national convention in New York, thus far, all are in favor of Gen. Scott.

Advices from India state that another great battle had been fought between the English and natives.

The democratic convention of the third congressional district has nominated the Hon. James S. Green. As a politician we deem Mr. Green destitute of every merit save the most profound astuteness; but as a man of vigorous intellect, indefatigable energy, and as a debater, he has few equals in either party in the State.

What the result of this nomination will be, we are utterly unable to foresee. If elected, it must be by an effective assistance from the Benton party. During the heat of the democratic discussions, Mr. Green was the life and soul of the anti-Benton party; when others shrank, he met Col. Benton face to face upon the stump; he returned denunciation for denunciation, vituperation for vituperation; and in this warfare of personal invective, the old Senator gained no laurels. Mr. Green's boldness and talents commanded, throughout this contest, the admiration of his friends, and the fear, if not the respect, of his foes. When the canvass was over, he was selected by the anti-Benton party in the Legislature as their candidate for Senator, in opposition to Col. Benton, and his friends defeated the latter by voting for Mr. Geyer.

If the Benton party now vote for Mr. Green, they must forget, or at least forgive all this.—Will they do it? The poll books in August will answer.—*[Palmyra Whig*