

JOURNAL AND UNION.

HANNIBAL, MO., THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1852.

For President, MILLARD FILLMORE.

For Vice President, EDWARD BATES.

For Congress—First District, SAM'L D. CAROTHERS.

Second District, HON. GILCHRIST PORTER.

Third District, HON. JOHN G. MILLER.

WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS.

For Governor, JAMES WINSTON.

For Lieutenant Governor, ANDREW KING.

For Secretary of State, PIERCE C. GRACE.

For Treasurer, ENOS B. CORDELL.

For Auditor, HIRSH H. HADICK.

For Register of Land, BENJAMIN EMMONS.

For Attorney General, LITTLEBURY HENDRICKS.

Whig Candidates for Presidential Electors.

For District, J. P. FERRIS, F. JONES, M. D. HARRIS.

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Good News!

Our Railroad Bill Passed at Last!

In another place we copy from the St. Louis papers a telegraphic despatch, stating that the Hannibal and St. Joseph and St. Louis Railroad Bill passed in the House of Representatives on the 28th ult., by the decided vote of 103 to 76.

This is the Senate bill, the House bill having been buried in committee of the whole. On account of amendments tacked on by the Committee on Public Lands, the Bill will have to go back to the Senate; but as that body has always been very favorably disposed towards the grant, no apprehension is felt of any further impediment to its speedily becoming a law.

The news of the passage of the bill was received here on Tuesday with much rejoicing. Mayor SELMES, partaking of the general impulse given to public feeling, called a meeting to be held at 7-12 o'clock, "To express our approbation and thanks to the indefatigable Representatives in Congress for their untiring industry and skill in getting the Bills for the appropriation of public lands for the Hannibal and St. Joseph, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad, through Congress."

In response to this call a large number of citizens met at the appointed hour. His Honor, the Mayor, being requested to take the Chair, and afterwards also requested to explain the object of the meeting, remarked that it was with a feeling of pride he rose to state the object of this general meeting of all parties.

The welcome intelligence had just been received of a donation to Missouri of two millions of acres, nearly eight hundred thousand of which is for the benefit of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. They had met that evening to give a free and full expression of our most hearty approbation, not only to our own immediate Representatives in Congress, but to that far-seeing and enlightened majority in that body, who, by this one great stroke of statesmanship, has given an impulse to the great State of Missouri, that will now place her in a position to contend well and manfully for the appellation of the "Empire State."

Survey our immense territory, (said Mr. SELMES,) look at our rich and productive soil, our vast mineral resources, our position and climate; take all of them together and we have no equal in this broad confederacy. It is rarely that communities or individuals are placed in situations of so much importance,—where so much is expected of the leading, thinking men, as of our own State at this time. Never was the destiny of Missouri more completely in the hands of her own sons than at present. Are we equal to the occasion? Can we grasp and control these vast advantages, and direct them as becomes a great State? Shall we use this munificent grant of land as becomes a people proverbial for caution and sagacity? The day and the hour has come when we are called upon to act as becomes a great State.

We have passed the time of doubting and hesitation. We no longer look upon Congress as a step-father. We see in Congress all shades of opinion and all political parties uniting to do us justice, and we say to our own Representatives, "Well done, good and faithful servants!—you have truly and rightly done your duty." It remains, fellow citizens, for us to do ours, and apply this great advantage to its legitimate purposes.

Mr. SELMES having concluded his remarks, requested to hear Mr. Wm. P. HARRISON, who being also called for by the meeting, responded by suggesting the propriety of postponing a public demonstration until more reliable and definite accounts than those given by the telegraph could be received, and offered a resolution that the Mayor appoint a committee of six to select a time to call the people together again, and prepare resolutions suitable to the occasion,—which being agreed to, the meeting adjourned.

The following gentlemen were appointed the abovementioned committee: A. G. GARDNER, RUSSELL MOSS, Wm. P. HARRISON, MOSES P. GREEN, Wm. MARMADUKE, THOS. S. MILLER.

Fourth of July.

Cannot somebody get up something pleasant and appropriate for the Fourth of July? Surely it is not to pass unnoticed.

Mr. Editor: Having understood that Mr. R... intended to deliver a course of lectures on the subject of future endless punishment, commencing on sabbath last, at eleven o'clock, my curiosity prompted me to attend his first, which opened with a sharp fire at universalism; but it only proved a random shot, as we will endeavor to show, and we commence with Mr. R.'s positive statement in regard to the origin of universalism.

He urged as one great objection to the doctrine, that its origin was too modern.—He stated positively that this doctrine was never promulgated previous to 1768. Here it becomes our duty to undeceive the minds of many of his hearers on that occasion, in reference to the origin of universalism. Do not understand, Mr. Editor, that we believe Mr. R. practiced a willful deception on his congregation, but we think the result of not being well posted in the ages of orthodoxy and universalism. By "orthodoxy," we mean Calvinistic congregationalism, for this claims to be the orthodoxy of New England. By "universalism" we mean the doctrine of the final reconciliation of all things to God.

Which of these two doctrines is the oldest?—as a matter of church history.—Calvinism, which is the orthodoxy of congregationalism, is older than congregationalism itself. John Calvin, himself, was not a congregationalist that we know of. He was the father of that system of doctrines in the church known as Calvinism. Of course Calvinism is not older than Calvin himself. Well, when was Calvinism born? When did John Calvin construct that theology? Answer—not until after the christian church had been in existence over fifteen hundred years.

From the time of the Apostles, more than fifteen centuries had rolled away before modern orthodoxy was born. This was in the year 1536—so that Calvinism itself, even at the present day, is but a little over 300 years old. And then there is one fact in relation to it, that is worthy of notice in passing,—that in the very place where it was born Calvinism has long since been dead and defunct. Calvin lived and died in Geneva, but there is no Calvinism now in that theatre of his power and triumph.

Congregationalism arose in England in about 1616. It was many years, however, before it arrested much attention or respect. It adopted the Calvinistic faith, and hence became orthodox. Orthodox Congregationalism, therefore, is but about 229 years old—not a very great age to boast of, one would think. At least, it hardly becomes modern orthodox to tant universalists or any other sect with not having age enough for their doctrines to entitle them to the claims of truth.

But how old is universalism?—as a matter of historical existence in the Christian church. Is it younger, or older than Calvinism? Answer—universalism was an undisputed doctrine in the primitive Christian church for the first three hundred years—longer than orthodoxy has existed since its birth to the present day. Traces of this doctrine (universalism) are found in the writings of the earliest Christian fathers, Clements Alexandrinus believed it. He was personally a pupil of St. John the Evangelist; received his doctrines from his lips, and lived under the influence of his teachings. He was a universalist. The celebrated Origen, who flourished in about the year 230, the most honored and distinguished of all the early fathers, was a universalist, and has left evidence of this in his writings, still extant. Titus, Bishop of Boston, who flourished in 347, was a universalist. Gregory was a universalist. He lived in 370. St. Jerome was a universalist. He wrote in 380.—John, Bishop of Jerusalem, also believed in universal salvation. Indeed, this doctrine was unquestioned in the church, for nearly five hundred years. At length, after heathenism had corrupted the church, and it began to lose its primitive character, and descend into the dark

ages, then, but not till then, more partial doctrines began to prevail, and these did prevail, till finally they reckoned the strongest party in their favor, and, in the fifth General Council, which met in 553, universalism was for the first time censured and condemned; Roman Catholicism thenceforth had its sway till the Reformation of 1500, when it began to meet with a check. Orthodoxy, however, which came up then, still clung to the Catholic doctrine of endless misery, and has contended for it ever since.

But in point of fact—historical fact—universalism was a favorite doctrine of the best men and earliest fathers in the church, hundreds and hundreds of years before orthodoxy had its birth. Let not the orthodox again—because it is not becoming in them to do so—taunt the universalists as if their doctrines were not old enough to be true. It is just as old as Christianity to a day. There were other arguments used to prove universalism untrue, but none which I will notice this time.

IMPRIMATUR. [For the Journal and Union.] Letter to "A Pupil." Mr. Editor: In your paper of last week, "A Pupil" assails the "Lord's of creation" without either justice or reason to sustain her attack. She says we men are "spiteful," which may be the case; yet we ever ready to acknowledge "talent" when possessed by a lady; nor do we entertain the belief that ladies are incapable of writing upon any more intellectual subject than "idle gossip." The very fact of their making so stale and thread-bare a subject interesting, is certainly indicative of talents, which should insure them against the charge of inferiority.

The young lady says, she is "candidly of the opinion that if the reins of government had been put in woman's hands, the world would have been governed to some purpose." Let us take a glance at the practicability of such a scheme; and then, if the ladies still contend for such a change, we will quietly lay down our arms, and grant to them despotism away.

First, then, we will consider the ladies assembled in conclave solemn, debating upon the affairs of the nation. An act "to regulate men's apparel" is before the House, which has occasioned a long, contentious discussion. One party contends that men should be compelled to wear petticoats as a just revenge for having so long condemned woman to the servitude of a dozen unnecessary garments, while the more merciful maintain, that a due regard to the comfort of our fellow-beings should induce Congress to permit the poor creatures to retain the breeches, and state, as reasons, that petticoats retard the process of bringing water, ascending stairs, climbing fences, &c. The debate goes bravely on, but alas, is suddenly interrupted by the plaintive cry of a new born generation, and the member who has the floor is forced to break off in the midst of an irrefragable argument in order to appease the appetite of her babe of three months old. A motion to adjourn is made, which, through the cries of infants, is agreed to.

Women might do in Congress, but what is to be done with the babies? Congress, methinks, would be making appropriations to supply its members with paretoric, Jayne's curmative, sugar plums, &c.

Let us view the effect a general exchange of duties will have in the domestic circle. Imagine a hardy back-woodsman transmogrified into a housewife. Knitting in hand, he is rocking the cradle and humming, in gentle tones, some favorite air from "Mother Goose's Melodies." His wife is absent at a political meeting, and he, poor soul, sorely vexed at being left alone until so late an hour of the night, glances round the room with a nervous look, in anticipation of the appearance of some daring house-thief, or hideous hobgoblin. At length, as the small hours of another day approach, his wife, with sleep unsteady, returns to her dutiful spouse, and exclaims: "What, Bill, not gone to bed yet?"

"Du you think I were gwine to bed an' leave the house to the marcy uv midnight robbers," replies her indignant husband. "Arnt you ashamed uv yourself to leave yer helpless husband alone an' unprotected fil this time uv night. I don't love me as yur yuse tu did, or yur wouldnt have left me all alone by myself this ere way—yur'll break my heart, so yur will."

Now, Bill, don't get up a scene. You know Sallie Screechowl is a candidate for the legislature; an' if she aint elected, our grog will be stopped by the passage of the "Maine Liquor law, an' you know we'll lose our spirits then, an' a dull town this would be, certain."

"Yes, yur kear more fur yur nasty licker than yur du fur yur husband an' children. Yur know the baby is sickening, an' yur orter to have staid tu hum an' nursed it."

Lyric to the River Des Peres.

Like a spider blue and mottled, Fancy's thread I've often spun; Sitting in the silent corner, When the day-light reigns was done:

Till a silver web was lying, And all beauty, brilliance came, Floating on its jew'el'd winglets, For the subtle fabric's game.

Thus thy dancing breast, Des Peres, Poured its image o'er my soul; Purpling, golden, green or stainless Where thy trains of freshness roll.

Frowning thro' thy woolly basin, Head'd the rocky treasures lie; Pebble, boulder, massy fragment, Crumbling as thy flow whirls by.

Wavelet-flashing, bubbling, roaring, Hissing at each barrier thing, Petal-ranks, flag green and speary— For thy words defiant ring.

By thee spring the proudest brothers Of the wild and leafy brood, Sages of the solemn council Many a lustrum o'er thy flood:

Realms of crested venture lifting, For the tempest's lurking place, But to see that glory drifting, Tossing with thy wrangling race.

Up their trunks the Ivy scrambles, Ever clinging, eye alive; Aye its bloomless drap'ry spreading, As thy joint'rous fountains strive.

Not a warbler ever pipeth Forth his burning soul to thee— Sweep of sweetness, fervor—blending With thy jarring minstrelsy.

And untrodden, bleak and hoary, By thee stands thy songless Mill— Dark and unaccompanied ruin, Telling of its founders still.

XXXII Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, May 28. SENATE.—The Senate concluded the pending amendment, that of making an appropriation of \$33,000 per trip to the Collins line, instead of the present allowance, with a provision that it shall be in the power of Congress, at any time after, to terminate the arrangement. It was finally agreed to. Yeas 27; nays 19.

After other amendments the bill was ordered to be engrossed. A bill to enable Government to deepen the passes of the Mississippi was passed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The question was taken on the St. Joseph and Hannibal and St. Louis railroads, and the bill passed. Yeas 103; nays 76. It appropriates two millions of acres.

The House went into committee and took up the Indian Appropriation bill, and adjourned without coming to a vote.

IMPRISONMENT OF COLORED SEAMEN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A CHANCE FOR MORE PROPAGANDISM.—The New York Times publishes the following brief extract from a private letter from Savannah, received by the steamer Florida: "The Court of Columbia (S. C.) having refused to hear the appeal of Manuel Pereira, a colored sailor of the British brig Janon, driven in by distress and condemned, now in jail here, and have postponed the hearing to January, 1853, in Charleston!"

What shall we do to conceal this fact from the Emperor of Japan? If he should hear of it he will certainly, in the fullness of his great heart, say that it is his solemn duty to put a stop to this stupid exclusive policy of a set of narrow minded barbarians, and force them to keep pace with the age.

Doubtless his ministers will agree with him, that he should force the American barbarians to adopt a policy more in accordance with the progress and enlightenment of Japan, the great controlling centre of the world. It will then be resolved that a fleet shall be sent to the United States to demand that, when mariners belonging to any nation, shall be cast in distress upon the shores, or forced to enter any port, they shall be treated in accordance with the laws of humanity.—[Pittsburgh Journal.]

Who is Hit?—The Boston Museum says:—The editor of the 'Cuyaga Chief' swings his tomahawk at a large class of newspaper readers in the following manner: "It is our private opinion, publicly expressed, there is barefaced dishonesty exhibited by a large class of newspaper patrons (1) They will take a paper one, two or three years, making use of what they never paid for, and then coolly send it back with the announcement 'refused.' Such men do not wish to take it any longer! If a man should buy a plough and wear it out, and then send back the handles with the news that he did not want to use it any more, he would be set down as a scant patron."

It is cool swindling to read a publication of the two or three years, and then come and demand a form him that you do not wish to retain it any longer. Such patrons are scarce in the black but there is now and then one. The cheap—such men.

As we expected.—The Anzeiger von our tens has placed the name of Col. B... candidate of the Bolters for Congress, First District, at the head of the candidates, upon riding the Jefferson City car ticket, and in disregard of the agreement entered into by the contracting parties. The whole structure is tumbling in before it is fairly put up.

Men's Professions not Agreeing with their Names.

Mr. Baker declares he has not yet learned When for pastry and cookies the oven is heated; Mr. Smith does not work with his anvil and hammer, But for cash alone is a very sure trader; Mr. Merchant's a farmer who his fences doth prop, By which he's enabled to ensure a good crop; Mr. Farmer's a brewer, a dealer in hops; Mr. Brewer's a butcher, a seller of chops; Mr. Fisher labors not with a line and a hook, But is always engaged with his book; Mr. Carpenter teaches a very good school, And therefore has not the least use for a tool; Mr. Barber's not found at his post cutting hair, But is gathering grapes for his stand at the fair; Mr. Grocer's a painter, Mr. Potter a cook; Mr. Cook is quite fond of shooting a rook; Mr. Miller's a miner, a worker in quarries; Mr. Miner's a fruit-man, a vender of cherries; Mr. Painter makes chains, Mr. Chairman makes fans, Mr. Sumner's has never been in hot suns; Mr. Cartwright makes not a loom or a wheel, But like a cutter, is a dealer in steel.

Who would not, if he could, the old fashion reclaim, And make a man's calling agree with his name? EVELINA.

Township Meeting.

At a meeting of citizens from Warren, Round Grove and Union Townships, held at Philadelphia, on Saturday May 22d; it was unanimously Resolved, That it is expedient to nominate a candidate for Justice of the County Court, from the Western portion of this County.

Resolved, That the Voters of Warren Round Grove, Fabins and Union Townships, be invited to meet at Philadelphia, on the second Saturday of June next, at 10 o'clock A.M., to make the said nomination.

A general attendance is requested of all who feel interested. J. TIPTON, Sec'y.

At a stated meeting of the Liberty Fire Company, held in their Hall last Thursday evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:— Resolved, That the members of the Liberty Fire Company respectfully tender their thanks to the Amateurs who generously responded to our request to give a concert for the purpose of raising money to be applied to supplying the pecuniary necessities of the company, and which concert, given at the Christian Church last Thursday evening, fully realized our expectations.

Resolved, That our thanks are due the citizens generally for their liberal disposition to patronize this company.

Resolved, That the thanks of this company be tendered to the members of the Christian Church for the use of their church.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the city papers.

B. M. HAWKINS, President pro tem., R. S. BUCHANAN, Sec'y.

New York, May 28.—The Cambria brings Buenos Ayres dates to 3d April. Urquiza remains near the city, distrustful as to the use the inhabitants might make of their liberty; it is believed he aspires to the Presidency.

Quarterly Meeting. The third quarterly meeting for Palmyra Station, will be held at the Methodist Church in Palmyra, commencing on Saturday morning the 5th of June next, at 11 o'clock.

Democratic National Convention.

A despatch from Baltimore dated June 1st says the city is thronged. There is great excitement amongst the delegates to the convention. Buchanan's friends are urging his claims with great pertinacity, determined to stick to him to the last. They are now in caucus with the Virginia delegation. W. O. Butler has written a letter urging his friends to go for Cass, saying he is entitled to the nomination, and that so long as Cass is in the field, he is not. John Davis, of Indiana, or Cave Johnson, will be the President of the convention, it is thought.

Cass' friends fear the Maryland delegation will go for Douglass, as a matter of expediency.

Honston's friends are urging his claims with much energy.

It is thought Cass and Buchanan must both go to the wall.

Outsiders think either Douglass or Butler will be the nominee.

A long and exciting session is now going on.

It is time for the city to be ashamed of the condition of Rock and Fifth streets, and in the neighborhood of their junction. Tax-payers ought to be better treated.

African Southern Methodist Church.

Last Monday was Whitestuid holiday, and the negroes were out in large numbers, furnishing quite a display of neat and even fine dressing. In the evening a tea party, for the material, cooking and arranging of which they were indebted to the ladies of the M. E. Church South, came off at Benton Hall, and was attended by about two hundred colored persons. The tickets were fifty cents, and the receipts \$100.

The object of the party was to raise money to purchase a lot on Seventh, near Bird street, on which they intend to erect a brick church, 30 x 40 feet. The lot was valued at \$200, but the owner reduced the price to \$150. The remaining \$50 have already been nearly raised by individual subscriptions of \$5 to \$20.

Towards building the church a considerable amount has been promised, in sums of \$10, \$20 and \$25 to be contributed in material, work and money.

The House will be neat and comfortable.

Hannibal and Paris plank-road.

The directors of the Hannibal and Paris Plank Road met at the City Hall last Monday, and after organizing, resolved on a call of five per cent, to be paid on the first of July, (as per advertisement), and appointed Geo. W. Shields Engineer. He is to commence the survey next Monday. It will be completed to Monroe county by the 15th of July, on which day the road is to be contracted to the lowest bidder. Every day was present, and ready for the most energetic movements. If there is energy anywhere, it is in this part of the country.