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NO. 44.

## Extracts from PROCEEDINGS OF THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION, As Reported for the Baltimore Sun.

The delegates to the Whig National Convention assembled in the spacious Hall of the Maryland Institute, at 12 o'clock yesterday, the apartment having been gradually occupied in every part as the hour drew near. The galleries are appropriated on the east to ladies, and gentlemen accompanying them; on the west to invited guests, including the "alternates" of such delegations as are attended by them; gentlemen of the press, present and acting in any other capacity than that of reporters; and friends of delegates and candidates. A goodly number of ladies were in attendance, and seemed to enjoy the occasion as well as the heat of the day and of the place would permit.

The Hall, as has been already stated, is admirably arranged for the occasion. A platform has been constructed in the centre of the saloon, on the west side of which an elevation, canopied by the American flag, adorned with a portrait of Henry Clay, and otherwise embellished, is appropriated to the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the Convention. From the base of this elevation, the residue of the platform rises by regular gradations to the eastern side of the Hall, and is furnished with one hundred and two seats, each of which is large enough, in ordinary weather, to hold six ordinary men; and as the seats seemed pretty well occupied, we may reasonably conclude there were at least six hundred and twelve persons seated in the enclosure. The floor of the platform is covered with matting, as also is that of the space on either side allotted to the public; and this is also furnished with seats, so that the accommodation is very general and complete, indicating a very decided improvement upon the democratic arrangement, the common result of experience. How far the parallel may extend, is not, at present, our theme of conjecture. The official platform is covered with carpet, thus rising a little in the sphere of ceremonial respectability.

The decorations are quite elaborate, and adjusted with great taste and by the practiced hands of Messrs. Gibbs & Smith. They consist of a display of banners at the extremities of the saloon and over the President's chair, the arranging of the drapery admitting a view of the gallery at this point, and extending right and left from it, are the two memorable mottoes of the party, under which it has seen some sharp service:

"The union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union,"  
And  
"Liberty and Union, now and forever One and Inseparable."

From the centre, a golden eagle with unfolding wings, broods over the glowing scene with hopeful and expectant eye. It seems to be on the tiptoe of departure with the news of the nomination. But alas for the flight of the eagle, the magnetic telegraph has now lighted his wings.

Around the entire apartment, immediately under the ellipsis of the ceiling, a ribbon of red, white and blue hunting is extended, thus relieving the dreary bareness of the unfinished part of the interior. A similar decoration is suspended from the galleries, festooned at that portion of it which crosses the platform on either side. Over the eastern gallery, and opposite the chair of the President, is another portrait of Henry Clay, in a massive gilt frame, painted by Woodward, of this city. The figure is at full length, and displayed with oratorical gesture. Directly opposite to this picture is a portrait of Washington, appropriately overlooking the assemblage from above the gallery over the official platform.

Wreaths of artificial flowers and fac-similes of the medal presented to Henry Clay, also constituted a part of the decorations of the platform appropriated for the officers of the meeting.

The arrangements here are very complete, each Secretary being furnished with a convenient desk, and the platform supplied with large, elegant chairs for the principal officers, and velvet seated chairs for others. Palm leaf fans were liberally distributed over the room, and proved very acceptable, no doubt, to those who find time to use them. Ice-water was also abundantly supplied, and aided the natural process of free respiration.

The assembled delegates present to the eye, a highly intelligent and influential appearance. The scene is imposing; and its general tone impressive, and conducive to popular confidence in its capacity to act wisely and well for the interests of the whole country, no less than those of a party. And if actuated by such a purpose—as we shall assume they are—we may expect a favorable result to their deliberations.

At about 15 minutes to 12 o'clock Geo. C. Morgan, of Md., arose for the purpose of calling the Convention to order, and just at the same moment Simeon Draper said the time had arrived for organization, and proposed the name of Hon. George Evans, of Maine, as temporary chairman. He put the question and declared it carried, although the response was by no means unanimous.

Mr. Evans accordingly took the chair and delivered the following address:

Gentlemen—I beg leave to return my grateful and respectful acknowledgments to this Convention for the honor which I have just received at your hands in being called to preside for a brief space over your proceedings.

I am little experienced in the business of the chair, and shall have great occasion to rely upon your forbearance and indulgence.

Allow me to express the hope that the spirit of order and decorum, harmony, conciliation and union may prevail, (applause and cries of good! good!) so that when we shall have completed our labors and adjourned, we shall present an unbroken front and rear a signal standard around which all whigs can rally, with a hope of success in the coming contest. (Applause.)

In returning my thanks I accept the station. Gentlemen, the first business to be performed is the appointment of a temporary Secretary.

Mr. Upton, of Louisiana, was then appointed Secretary, and James W. Bryan, of North Carolina, Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Broadhead, of Mississippi, offered a resolution that a committee of one from each delegation be appointed to present permanent officers for this Convention, which was amended, on motion of Mr. Coombs, by adding: "and that each delegation select the member to be appointed."

The following gentlemen were named upon the proposed committee, the States being called in order:

Maine: Hon. W. P. Fessenden.  
New Hampshire: Hon. Ichabod Goodwin.  
Vermont—Hon. Harry Bradley.  
Massachusetts: Hon. Rufus Choate.  
Rhode Island: Robert H. Ives.  
Connecticut—Hon. Daniel P. Tyler.  
New Jersey: Hon. W. L. Dayton.  
New York: Gen. Amos P. Granger.  
Pennsylvania: Hon. William Jessup.  
Delaware: Hon. John M. Clayton.  
Maryland: Hon. Wm. B. Clarke.  
Virginia: John Janney.  
North Carolina: Henry W. Miller.  
South Carolina: George S. Brian.  
Georgia: Patrick B. Connolly.  
Alabama: C. C. Langdon.  
Mississippi: Gen. P. B. Stark.  
Louisiana: Gen. Joseph Bernard.  
Ohio: Hon. Charles Anderson.  
Kentucky: Joshua F. Bell.  
Tennessee: Col. Jas. Netherland.  
Indiana: Hon. Wm. G. Ewing.  
Illinois: E. P. Washburn.  
Missouri: George C. Bingham.  
Arkansas: Gen. Thomas S. James.  
Michigan: Col. David Smart.  
Iowa: D. W. Kilbourn.  
Wisconsin: Alex. L. Collins.  
California: Jesse O. Goodwin.

The nominations of the respective gentlemen were followed by loud applause, in which the galleries heartily joined.

Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, moved that a committee of one from each State be appointed to examine the credentials of delegates, and report at the next meeting the names of those entitled to seats, which was adopted with but one dissenting voice.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the several delegations to compose the committee:

Maine: W. H. Mills.  
New Hampshire: Geo. W. Nesmith.  
Vermont: Hon. J. T. Wright.  
Massachusetts: Hon. Linas Childs.  
Rhode Island: Geo. P. Cross.  
Connecticut: George M. Ives.  
New York—John L. Talcott.  
New Jersey: Peter Bickelburg.  
Pennsylvania: John C. Kunkle.  
Delaware: Hon. Caleb S. Blyton.  
Maryland: George C. Morgan.  
Virginia: Samuel Watts.  
North Carolina: Daniel P. Baker.  
South Carolina: Wm. Patton.  
Georgia: Wm. B. Flemming.  
Alabama: Benj. Gardner.  
Mississippi: Alex. H. Arthur.  
Louisiana: Joel G. Sevier.  
Ohio: Geo. B. Way.  
Kentucky: N. E. Gray.  
Tennessee: Edwin Cooper.  
Indiana: Hon. Robert N. Hudson.  
Illinois: B. S. Edwards.  
Missouri: James O. Broadhead.  
Arkansas: Wm. H. Gaines.  
Michigan: Henry R. Williams.  
Florida: James L. Baker.  
Texas: S. S. Nichols.  
Iowa: George L. Nightingale.  
Wisconsin: Wm. W. Brown.  
California: J. H. Clay Mudd.

After Pennsylvania was called, Hon. E. C. Cabell, of Florida, moved that the committee to name and report permanent officers from the convention have leave to retire and proceed to their duties during the sitting of the convention, which motion was agreed to and the committee left the Hall.

When the selection of the committee on credentials was completed, Hon. Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, suggested the propriety of a recess.

Mr. Talcott, of New York, said that many delegates had left their credentials at the hotels, and could not now present them to the committee; he therefore suggested that each delegation send the credentials of its members to the committee by the member of the committee selected by the delegation itself. After some conversation this was acceded to. The committee on credentials was requested to remain in the hall to fix upon the time and place of meeting.

Mr. Talcott moved that the convention take a recess till 7 o'clock.

[Voices—4, 5, 6; seven is too late.]  
Talcott.—Well, I'll say six. That's a compromise.

The Chair put the question on adjourning till 6 o'clock, and declared it carried.

**Evening Session.**

Hon. John M. Clayton said: We were authorized by the convention, who appointed a committee of one from each State, to nominate permanent officers for the consideration of the body. It was assumed by the convention that we had a right to make the recommendations. We have acted in obedience to what we understood to be the order and have discharged the duty incumbent upon us. We have met and deliberated. We differed in opinion, and differed like men engaged in a common cause. There was no bitterness of feeling. A fair vote was taken. Certain gentlemen were nominated by the majority of the committee, and then, as usual in such cases, the recommendation was agreed to as unanimous. I do not consider the mere question as to who is to be the presiding officer of this convention as of as much importance as others do. We have agreed upon a high minded and honorable gentleman, differing from me, perhaps, as to who shall be the nominee of the whig party, yet I have unlimited confidence in him as a presiding officer.

There is weight in the suggestion of the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Jones); that is to say, the question of organization should come up after the credentials shall have been examined, but this is no reason why the report on organization should not now be made. Gentlemen may move to lay it upon the table, and there it should lie till it is ascertained who are the

members of the convention. After that it can be taken up, and we can proceed to action. At all events I shall now proceed to discharge the duty incumbent upon me, and make the report by the unanimous order of the committee. The report was then read as follows:

FOR PRESIDENT,  
GEN. JOHN G. CHAPMAN, OF MD.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENTS,

Maine: Nathan D. Appleton.  
New Hampshire: George W. Nesmith.  
Vermont: Carlos Cochrane.  
Massachusetts: Seth Sprague.  
Rhode Island: Robert B. Cranston.  
Connecticut: Samuel D. Hubbard.  
New York: Edward P. Cowles.  
New Jersey: James Stewart.  
Delaware: John Strohm.  
Pennsylvania: Hon. Caleb S. Blyton.  
Maryland: Francis P. Phelps.  
Virginia: Wm. L. Goggin.  
North Carolina: Austin H. Sheppard.  
South Carolina: William H. Whaley.  
Georgia: Seaton Grandland.  
Alabama: Thomas J. Trow.  
Mississippi: Joseph B. Cobb.  
Louisiana: J. C. Van Winkle.  
Ohio: Samuel Vinton.  
Kentucky: John S. Williams.  
Tennessee: W. H. Snell.  
Indiana: Milton Stapp.  
Illinois: Benj. S. Edwards.  
Missouri: Hon. John G. Miller.  
Arkansas: Wm. H. Gaines.  
Michigan: James M. Edwards.  
Florida: Gen. Joseph M. Hernandez.  
Texas: J. U. N. Murray.  
Iowa: Archibald McKinney.  
Wisconsin: Jonathan E. Arnold.  
California: Richard W. Heath.

SECRETARIES:

Louisiana: R. A. Upton.  
North Carolina: James W. Bryan.  
Iowa: S. M. Ballard.  
California: W. Frank Stewart.  
Indiana: Schuyler Colfax.  
Pennsylvania: John C. Kunkle.  
Virginia: W. C. Worthington.  
Connecticut: N. S. Perkins.  
Illinois: George W. Meeker.  
Washington: Wm. Thompson.  
Kentucky: George P. Dinlap.  
Vermont: Justin Morrill.

The chair requested the Hon. J. M. Clayton and Hon. S. F. Vinton, of Ohio, to conduct the President to the chair. These gentlemen performed the duty assigned them, and the Hon. J. G. Chapman, on taking the chair, was greeted with loud applause and cheers. He addressed the convention as follows:

GEN. CHAPMAN'S SPEECH.  
Gentlemen of the Whig National Convention—I tender you my most profound acknowledgments for the honor which you have conferred upon me in calling me to preside over the deliberations of this most dignified, august and patriotic body.

Gentlemen, we meet here as whigs; we meet here as brothers. [Applause.] We meet here with one common object—with one purpose to achieve—and I could but wish, gentlemen, that you had conferred on some other member of this assembly, the duties and responsibilities of presiding over the deliberations of this body. I feel gentlemen, that these duties would have been more ably and efficiently discharged by the distinguished and able gentleman who has been the temporary chairman; a gentleman whom I have, for many years recognized as being among the most distinguished patriots of this nation—a gentleman whom I am proud to call my personal friend and political brother. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, I feel that I have but little parliamentary experience, and that I bring to the discharge of the duties of the position but few of the qualifications which the presiding officer of such an assembly should possess.

However, gentlemen, I bring the disposition to discharge my duty with a single eye to the preservation of the rights and interests of this broad nation; with a single eye to protect the honor, interests and happiness of this people, living under a constitution of which we proudly boast—adopted by those men who periled their lives and shed their blood to establish the happy government under which we live. I bring this disposition to the chair, and I mean to discharge my duty without fear or favor.

Gentlemen, we meet here as brothers. I know no sectional feeling. I know no South or North, East or West. [Applause.] I know but the country, the interests and happiness as identified with the great whig party of the country. I believe that, on the maintenance of whig principles, depends the honor and happiness of the people at home, and our independence and elevated character abroad, and throughout the world.

We meet here as brothers from the North, East, South and West. Let kindness, harmony and peace characterize our proceedings as they should the whig party, the great conservative party of the country.

I do pray, and I invoke you, as the conservative party of the country, to meet and unite here in our deliberations, entertaining the same feelings as do—those feelings of harmony and peace which I think have heretofore characterized the action of the whig party. I invoke you, gentlemen, to look to the great interests involved in the election, and connected with the success of the candidate whom you may present for the suffrage of the whigs of the Union. I invoke you to meet here in that spirit, and discharge our duties as become whigs and brethren, having but one common purpose to subserve.

Gentlemen, we may differ as to men, but we do not differ as to principles. Our purpose is to carry out the principles of the whig party, and those principles which, when administered under whig rule, have so materially contributed to place this country in the proud position which it now occupies among the nations of the earth. We have no personal preferences to subserve. I myself know no man or men in the discharge of duty. I look singly and solely to the welfare of the country and the prosperity and happiness of the people who live under the happy form of government which has been ordained for us by men who were at least as wise and politic as we are. Sirs, with the Union and

constitution, and with the policy which is identified with the whole whig party, I have no doubts about the success of the nominee whom we may present to the party throughout the Union. [Applause.]

If we agree as we should, and come together in a spirit of harmony, determined to sustain those principles, I have no doubt our candidates will be elected almost by acclamation. [Applause.]

If we have any sectional feelings, let us bury them, and, like patriots, look to the interests of the entire country, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Gentlemen, I again beg leave to tender my acknowledgments for the distinguished honor which you have conferred upon me, and I ask you to maintain a spirit of kindness and forbearance, that our deliberations may lead to a successful termination; and I undertake to say that the country will prosper hereafter under a whig administration. [Applause.]

The vice presidents then took their seats on the platform.

The President suggested that there was a minister of the gospel present, and that he be invited to ask the blessing of God on the convention.

The Rev. Thomas H. Stockton then delivered an appropriate prayer, in which he affectionately alluded to the Hon. Henry Clay.

A member said the committee on credentials had an onerous duty to perform, and would not be able to complete their labors before 12 o'clock to-morrow, to which hour, at half past 7 o'clock the convention adjourned.

**THE WHIG PLATFORM.**

The following is the platform adopted by the Whig National Convention. It will bear the strictest scrutiny, and affords a footing upon which every good Whig will rejoice to do battle, from first to last:

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government, and their devotion to the Constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determination for the establishment and maintenance of which our national organization as a party was effected.

First. The Government of the United States is of a limited character; and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution, and that all powers not granted or necessarily implied, are expressly reserved to the States respectively, and to the people.

Second. The State Governments should be held secure to their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers, and that the Union should be revered and watched over as the palladium of our liberties.

Third. That while struggling freedom everywhere enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground; that our mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government, by artifice or force; but to teach, by example, or show, by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the advantages of free institutions.

Fourth. That, as the people make and control the government, they should obey its Constitution, laws and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

Fifth. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expense of an economical administration of the Government, in time of peace, ought to be derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxation; and in laying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination, whereby suitable encouragement may be afforded to American industry, equally to all classes, and to all parts of the country.

Sixth. The constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers, and it is expedient that Congress should exercise such power, whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence, and for the protection and facility of our commerce with foreign nations, or among the States—said improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

Seventh. The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security; and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the just constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of National, State and individual welfare.

Eighth. That the series of measures known as the Compromise, including the Fugitive Slave Law, are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States as a settlement in principle and substance—a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace, and so far as the Fugitive Slave Law is concerned, we will maintain the same and insist on its strict enforcement until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation against evasion or abuses, but not impairing its present efficiency, and we deprecate all future agitation of the Slavery question as dangerous to our peace, and we will discountenance all efforts at the renewal or continuance of such agitation in Congress or out of it, whenever, wherever or however the attempt may be made, and will maintain this system of measures as a policy essential to the nationality of the whig party and the integrity of the Union.

The steamer *G. W. Kendall*, which arrived at Louisville on Sunday had 1300 tons of railroad iron on board and in barges. Her freight bill, it is said, amounted to over \$8,000. [St. Louis News.]

From the St. Louis News.  
**GEN. SCOTT ON SLAVERY.**

Inasmuch as Gen. Scott's opinions on the great disturbing subject of slavery are to be attacked, and his defeat for the Presidency mainly sought for on that ground, we shall at once put our readers in possession of his views on that subject, as declared some years ago in a letter to T. R. Atkinson, Esq., of Danville, Va.

We may remark, however, that the whole slavery question, in every possible phase that it may have assumed in by-gone years, is changed by the passage of the Compromise Measures. All the old issues are superseded, and by the adoption of their respective platforms the two parties of the country have buried those issues with the past. The Compromise Measures abolished the slave trade in the District of Columbia, secured the Slave States in the constitutional right to reclaim fugitive slaves, and left to all new States the right to adopt or reject slavery as they choose in forming their State Constitutions. It seems almost impossible to find out a way in which slavery questions in any shape may again agitate the Union, provided the Compromise be strictly adhered to.

The Whig National Platform expressly adopts the series of acts known as the Compromise Measures, as a "final settlement" in "principle and substance," of all slavery questions, which have in past time put the peace of our country in peril; and Gen. Scott distinctly accepts and wholly endorses that platform.

Whatever, then, may have been Gen. Scott's former opinions or expressions on the abstract questions presented by the existence of slavery in this country, they have become wholly subsidiary to the "finality" doctrine of both great political parties. They are superseded—absorbed in the one paramount ruling proposition of the present day, that slavery agitation, in no shape or form, at no time and in no place, is again to be introduced into the halls of our national legislation.

With this preface, we introduce Gen. Scott's former opinions of slavery as an element in our civil institutions and as an abstract question of political economy; remarking that for ourselves we do not find one sentiment therein contrary to individual or to State rights, to sound morality and universal Christian philanthropy. Gen. Scott has not, in this matter, written one line that any intelligent man in Christendom would wish to see blotted out. His views are those of Jefferson, the prince of American Democratic philosophers:

"In boyhood, at William and Mary College, and in common with most, if not all my companions, I became deeply impressed with views given by Mr. Jefferson, in his 'Notes on Virginia,' and by Judge Tucker, in the Appendix to his edition of Commentaries in favor of a gradual emancipation of slaves. That appendix I have not seen in thirty odd years, and in the period scarcely anything on the subject; but my early impressions are fresh and unchanged. Hence, if I had had the honor of a seat in the Virginia Legislature in the winter of 1831-32, when a bill was brought forward to carry out these views, I should certainly have given it my hearty support.

I suppose I scarcely need say that, in my opinion, Congress has no color of authority, under the Constitution, for touching the relation of master and slave within a State. I hold the opposite opinion in respect to the District of Columbia. Here, with the consent of the owners, or on the payment of 'just compensation,' Congress may legislate at its discretion. But my conviction is equally strong, that unless it be step by step with the Legislature of Virginia and Maryland, it would be dangerous to both States in those States and in this District.

I have from the first been of opinion that Congress was bound by the constitution to receive, to refer, and to report upon petitions relating to domestic Slavery as in the case of all other petitions; but I have not failed to see and to regret the unavoidable irritation which the former have produced in the Southern States, with the adoption of any plan of emancipation has everywhere among us been greatly retarded.

I own, myself, no slave; but never have attached blame to masters for not liberating their slaves—knowing that liberation, without sending them in comfort to some position favorable to the 'pursuit of happiness,' would in most cases be highly injurious to all around, as well as to the manumitting families themselves, unless the operation was general and under the auspices of prudent legislation. But I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slave-holding States to employ all the means, not incompatible with the safety of both countries, to meliorate slavery even to extermination."

The *G. W. Kendall*, with two barges in tow, heavily laden with railroad iron, arrived at the foot of the Louisville canal on Saturday night, 19th, and worked her way through the canal, but by some accident the boat and one of the barges lodged on the rocks at the head of the canal, where she remained up to a late hour Sunday night, with but little prospect of pulling them off.

The Louisville papers state that some excitement prevailed on the levee in regard to the boat, and on inquiry it was ascertained that five or six of the crew were prisoners in the hold with the hatches fastened down. The boat had been twenty or twenty-five days out from New Orleans, and the crew, or a portion of them, wanted to leave at Portland, but were beset, and terribly beaten, and dragged on board the boat, and imprisoned in the hold.

George Gardner, a German, one of the crew, states that he had been beaten, and compelled to work as a fireman all night long instead of the regular four-hour watches. He shipped on the boat to go to Cairo, to which point she was eighteen days out. He has a home in Illinois, and was a soldier in the Mexican war.

Three of the crew died during the trip, and were buried below Memphis. Two were Germans and the other an American. The chief of the Louisville police summoned a posse and arrested the captain, and released the prisoners. On the approach of the police to the boat, the mate, Mr. Williams, together with his assistants, jumped into the yawl and fled. They went over the Falls, down the Kentucky chute. [St. Louis Intel.]

**STRANGE FACTS ABOUT VAMPIRES.**

Not long since a young girl eleven years of age, who lived in Paris, attempted to murder her mother, sister and many of her playmates, for the purpose of drinking their blood. After a careful examination by a scientific man, it was declared that she was subject to the strange and terrible mania of cannibalism. As she was extremely young, this strange perversion of natural instinct afforded a prospect of cure. All will remember the case of the sergeant who used to midnight to leave his quarters and dig up bodies in Pere la Chaise, which he subsequently devoured. This unfortunate man is now cured and is but 32 years of age. He preserves of the episodes of his past life only a confused memory like the recollection of a painful dream. In other days, science feared to approach these sufferers.

In 1779, a young man named Ferrage, under the influence of this malady suddenly left his companions and surrendered himself up to this horrible propensity. He selected, as his retreat, a cavern near the top of one of the mountains of Auvergne, whence he used to descend like a beast of prey, into the champagne country, killing all the women. He could eat nothing else, and was constantly seen to gaze, as if in wait for an opportunity to seize his prey. He never went abroad without a double barreled gun, a belt full of pistols, and a dagger. So great was the terror that he inspired, that he used frequently to come into towns for food or ammunition, without any molestation. He was at length captured by a peasant, and executed on the 12th of December, 1792.

**CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY.**—The county of Lewis has redeemed its pledge for the building of this great institution, by raising the sum of fifty thousand dollars, which is now ready to be handed over to the Trustees, so soon as they shall have held a meeting. The additional sum of ten thousand will be promptly be made up, to furnish the institution with apparatus, library, &c., and all may well be proud of our county for the noble stand she has taken in the cause of education.

We have the pleasure of announcing that it is the intention of Elder D. P. Henderson, President of the Board of Trustees, to call a meeting of the Board at an early day, for the purpose of adopting a plan for the University building, and proceeding as rapidly as possible in the erection of the same. It is expected to have the foundation laid this summer and fall, and all the heavy timbers sawed and ready to go into the building next year. [Canton Reporter.]

A singular circumstance lately occurred in Paris. A bridal party repaired to the church to complete the nuptial ceremony, and as the bridegroom stepped from his carriage he was closely scrutinized by the coachman, who seemed struck with consternation, and suddenly ran off. The bystanders thought him taken suddenly mad, but remarked great uneasiness on the part of the bridegroom, who, however, presently mastered himself. As the party, after the ceremony, were moving from the church, the bridegroom was arrested by an officer, who told the bride that her husband was a murderer, who had included justice for eight years, and that the coachman chanced to have been privy to the murder in some manner, and instantly recognized the culprit. The bride fell insensible, and lies in a critical situation.

A few days since was published an account of a stranger who was met by a watchman at the hour of midnight, in the western section of the city, wandering about in a mental condition bordering on lunacy, and but half dressed. He was kindly taken to the station house, where he has since remained. At that time, he stated he was a nephew of the late President Harrison, and letters in his possession seemed to signify his name as H. H. Harrison. The chief of police, Mr. Herring, feeling an interest for him, wrote to a gentleman in Philadelphia, whose name was subscribed to one of the letters, and his reply, which was received yesterday morning, corroborated the statement of the unfortunate gentleman, who, it further assures, is the owner of a valuable estate styled Elk Hill, in Virginia. His Honor, Mayor Jerome, has the matter in charge, and will have every kindness rendered him until his friends remove him.—Balt. Sun.

**THE EXTRA SESSION.**—We learn that the President of the Pacific Railroad Company, has received a communication from Gov. King, in reply to a memorial addressed to him on behalf of the Company, asking for an extra session of the Legislature. The Governor states, that owing to the near approach of the expiration of the Constitutional terms of the present Representatives, and the resignations of several Senators, it will not be advisable to call an extra session immediately. He, however, designates a period about the seventeenth day of August, as a suitable time for convening the same; which will be two weeks after the time for holding the State elections.—[St. Louis Intelligence.]

**CHARLES BELCHER.**—We are told the new steamer *Charles Belcher*, now being completed at the upper end of the levee, is to be magnificently finished and furnished. No boat, perhaps, of her class will compare with her cabin arrangements for comfort and elegance. Her hull and machinery cannot be excelled, and taken altogether, she will be an honor to our city, and her enterprising owners. Speed the plough.—[St. Louis News.]

**AMERICAN MARBLE.**—A quantity of plaster of Paris is soaked in a solution of alum, baked in an oven, and ground to a powder; it is then used as wanted, by being mixed with water similar to plaster; it sets into an exceedingly hard composition, and takes a high polish. It may be mixed with various colored minerals, or ochres, to represent the various marbles, and is a valuable recipe.—[Mining Journal.]

**TO CURE PIMPLES OF THE FACE.**—M. Vauvoise, in those cases of red spots or efflorescences of the face, so often seen in the young otherwise in good health, states he has found washing them several times a day with Hufeland's formula, a most excellent remedy. It consists of two parts, orange-flower and rose-water, and fifteen parts.