

JOURNAL AND UNION

HANNIBAL, MO. THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1852.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

For Vice President, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

For Congress--First District, SAM'L D. GARUTHERS.

Second District, HON. GILCHRIST PORTER.

Third District, HON. JOHN G. MILLER.

Fourth District, MORDECAI OLIVER.

WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS.

For Governor, JAMES WINSTON, OF BERTON COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor, ANDREW KING, OF ST. CHARLES.

For Secretary of State, PIERCE C. GRACE, OF ST. LOUIS.

For Treasurer, ENOS O. CODELL, OF COLE.

For Auditor, HIRAM H. BAKER, OF COLE.

For Register of Lands, BENJAMIN EMMONS, JUNR., OF ST. CHARLES.

For Attorney General, LITTLEBURY HENDRICKS, OF GREENE.

WHIG COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

For the Legislature, R. W. MOSS, of Hannibal; R. C. MARTIN, of Palmyra.

For Sheriff, WM. A. MADDOX, of Fabius Township.

For the Legislature--Rolls County, WILLIAM NEWLAND.

ST. LOUIS AGENTS, W. S. SWYMMER.

General newspaper and advertising agent, corner of Second and Chestnut streets, (over the P.M. Office), St. Louis, Mo.

CHARLES CURTIS, of the St. Louis Evening Dispatch.

We are authorized to announce Mr. ALFRED WARNER, of South River Township, as a candidate for the office of County Court Justice of Marion county, at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce W. D. MARMADUKE, a candidate for Senator of Marion county at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce JAMES W. LEAR as a candidate for re-election to the office of Assessor of Marion county, at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce THOS. McMURRY, Esq., as a candidate for County Court Justice, at the ensuing August election.

Appointments to Speak by A. W. Lamb, Esq., The Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District:

Table listing appointments to speak by A. W. Lamb, Esq., for various counties and dates from Monday, June 28 to Saturday, July 21.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. PIERCE. Everything is raked up by the industrious Democracy, which can have any tendency to set the natural ability of the illustrious obscure candidate in a strong light.

When Frank was a little boy only ten years of age, he was in a spelling class at school. The word "but" was given out--one of the boys spelt it b-u-t, another spelt it a different way, and all spelt it wrong, till it came to young Pierce's turn, he happened to be at the foot. With eyes flashing with that conscious pride and triumph of genius which gave promise of his future brilliant career, he instantly responded "b-u-t!" His teacher immediately sent him up head, and without waiting to hear the balance of the lesson, left the class standing in the floor, while he sat down in a flurry and wrote a letter of commendation, which he handed to Frank, and told him to give it to his father--who was a distinguished man, and influential among the patrons of the school.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION. Messrs. PIERCE and NEWLAND will address the people of Ralls county as follows, at 2 o'clock each day:

Table listing political addresses by Messrs. Pierce and Newland for various counties and dates from Monday, July 12 to Saturday, July 24.

Notice. The Directors of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad are hereby notified to meet at the town of St. Joseph on Wednesday, the 11th day of August, 1852.

The Panama Herald says the Opas tree of the Isthmus is as poisonous as the deadly Opas of the Nile. Of several of these trees, he noticed that as far around each as its branches extended, the grass was dead. It produces death to man or beast happening to sleep under it.

On the last day three votes from Missouri were given in the Whig National Convention for Gen. Scott, by Messrs. English, Broadhead and Thos. Allen.

Our neighbor of the Courier says this paper supports Scott without pledges. General Scott's whole past life is a pledge that in his public acts, whatever station he may hereafter hold, he will conduct the general welfare of his country. On the Compromise, in 1850, he pledged himself when he said in a speech at a Union meeting at Castle Garden. "But when the cry is that the Union is in danger, and a rally is made to support it, I would have been a coward and a recreant if I had not also rallied." The meeting at Castle Garden was a Union and Compromise meeting--Gen. Scott was not a "coward" or "recreant" on that occasion, and he never will be. The stuff cowards are made of is not in his composition. He pledged himself when he wrote to Mr. Webster, on reading the latter's great speech upon the compromise. He again pledged himself, when, after reading Mr. Clay's first great speech in favor of the Compromise, Gen. Scott immediately sat down and wrote to Mr. Clay in substance as follows:

I have, in my day and generation, fought battles which have gained for our common country some little renown and glory. These, however, might have been won by other men; or if lost, would have been repaired by the indomitable chivalry of our brave soldiery. But the great battle which you are fighting, involves all that is glorious or immortal of the present and the past, all that is dear and hopeful of the future. It is the battle of the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, the perpetuity of our republican institutions. I trust in God that you may be successful in your patriotic undertaking. For I most heartily approve of all the measures of your bill, and will give to them a cordial and energetic support.

He pledged himself again, by his energetic efforts to procure the passage of the Compromise measures through Congress--efforts prominent and effective enough to call upon him the anathemas of the free-soilers. A prominent free-soil democrat charged in a speech in Congress, that Gen. Scott exerted "a powerful influence in favor of these Compromise Measures;" that he exerted himself "to the utmost, in pushing through this series of measures, the slave-law included;" that through Scott's influence "they had a sort of second pentecost on the whig side of the house; they went over and out by scores;" that he (Mr. Cleveland) was in Washington, at the time, and heard from every quarter, that General Scott was as active and energetic in his efforts, as any man in Washington. Mr. Cleveland further stated--and now recollect that Congressmen were his audience--that "these measures were passed mainly through the influence of Clay, Fillmore, Webster, Scott, Foote and Cobb. These were the men who carried them through, and every man who was in the last Congress knows it."

Gen. Scott again pledged himself, and this time the pledge was "written," and "over his own signature," when he sent the following dispatch to the National Convention, which was read by Mr. Jones, during the casting of the final ballot, on which Gen. Scott was nominated:

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1852. Having the honor of being the nominee for President by the Whig National Convention, I shall accept the same, with the platform of principles which the Convention has laid down. Please show this to G. B. Duncan. With respect to friends, WINFIELD SCOTT.

The platform of principles on which General Scott has thus placed himself, declares a determination on the part of the whigs of the Union, to maintain and enforce the Compromise Measures, "the Fugitive Slave Law included," and proclaims undying hostility to agitation of the slavery question.

With what semblance of sincerity can more pledges be asked of Gen. Scott by his opponents? In the name of wonder we ask if he has not given pledges enough to satisfy the wildest excrement of stiff-necked incredulity? The charge against him of infidelity to the compromise is a foul slander, whose inventors and willful abettors will yet be severely rebuked by the openly expressed sentiments, and by the votes of an indignant and once deceived people.

IS STERLING PRICE DEAD? We certainly have not heard a word about him or from him for a good while. What are his sentiments on INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS? Can anybody answer "by authority?" This is now the great question in Missouri--on it hangs the vital interests of our State; it will be interesting to the people to know beforehand, whether, if Democrats are placed in office the blasting breath of partzanship is to pass those cherished, greatly needed and earnestly desired improvements so happily begun. While the Whig candidate for Governor is expressing himself so frankly upon every topic of public interest, we would like to know what secret influence keeps a pall over Gen. Price's mouth. Is he afraid to come in contact with his party's platform of principles? We know prominent Democrats in this section, who have declared without proviso or reservation, that they will vote for no opponent of State improvements. The resources of Missouri must be developed; we must have great thoroughfares; our great State must take that high position which Nature has fitted her to occupy in this Union.

We ask the Democracy to criticize the platform patched up at Jefferson City, and in connection with this to note the significant fact that upon the all important question of Internal Improvements General Price is as dumb as an oyster!

The Washington Republic says if Judge Douglas should carry his resolution into effect, of addressing the people in twenty-eight States, in advocacy of Gen. Pierce's claims for the Presidency, he will kill two birds with one stone--himself and Gen. Pierce.

In Kentucky the farmers are refusing \$4 gross for their hogs.

COL. STEWART. We had the pleasure last Tuesday, of welcoming Col. Stewart, President of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, on his return from Washington. We were gratified to observe that in health and strength he has thrived with the Railroad. He enjoys better health than at any time during the last five years. We hope the citizens of St. Joseph will not forget the proposed dinner, for if ever a man deserved such a testimony of regard it is Col. Stewart. From the first dawning of this great enterprise, he has labored for it with an energy and singleness of purpose rarely surpassed, and worthy the highest admiration. In the dark hours, when ordinary men "could not see their hands before them;" when some laughed and others despaired, he still clearly saw the necessity and therefore the future success of the enterprise. He has lately spent seven months in Washington, and through the joint and arduous labors of himself and Missouri's able, industrious and influential Representatives, the bill granting land was passed. Seconded from the first by an able and efficient directory, the project has been conducted from its small beginning to a successful issue, with a consummate skill of management, in general and in detail, which we venture to assert has seldom if ever been surpassed in the first great work of a similar kind in any State. We say "successful issue;" for what possible combination of circumstances can now arise to prevent the completion of the road at an early date? With abundant means at command to build the road, and with a certain prospect that it will pay large dividends, there is every inducement to impel to active and immediate movements the energetic company who have the work under their control. Besides all this the spirit of the people is aroused, and they will be sustained by the whole strength of the country.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD. From a conversation with Col. Stewart, we feel authorized to inform the public that our railroad will be COMMENCED NEXT FALL at both ends, and pushed through rapidly, so as to insure its completion in three, or at most four years.

I had the pleasure Mr. Editor, to be present at the dinner given by the enterprising proprietor of the Brady House on Monday last, to the members of the "Union Fire Company" of our city.

Clad in their handsome uniform--consisting of black glazed cap, red jacket, black patent leather belt, and white pants, they presented quite a sprightly military appearance--and as they were celebrating the birth-day of American liberty, the spirit of '76" stirred within me. The decorous and manly bearing of the members on the occasion, gives promise that this private company, now an ornament--will one day become, an honor and a blessing to our city.

The projectile power of their diminutive Engine, is truly astonishing; and reflects credit upon the mechanical skill of Messrs. Bryan and Newman, by whom the Engine was constructed.

Move on with energy, boys; maintain union and harmony--keep ever before you, as a principle of action, "our country's good"--and your brows will be adorned with unfading wreaths, and your memories will be cherished with gratitude and pride, when your now active frames shall repose in honored graves. M.

We are under especial obligations to the young lady who sent us those cherries. OWEN & KUNKEE have first rate Cigars and Tobacco. See advertisements.

MR. LAMB has been showing two faces, (according to the Republican) Benton at an Anti-meeting, and Anti at a Benton meeting.

CAMPAIGN TIMES--We have received the first number of the Campaign Times, published by S. J. Raymond, editor of the New York Daily Times. It will be devoted to promoting the ascendancy of Whig principles, the success of the Whig candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and the editor promises it shall be thoroughly national in its tone. As Mr. Raymond is known to be one of the ablest editors in the United States, we need add no more to this notice, except the terms: Single copies - \$0.50 Five copies to one address - 3.00 Ten " " " " - 3.50 Twenty " " " " - 6.00 Fifty " " " " - 12.50

Gov. King has decided to convene the Legislature about the 17th of August.

The whigs have held large enthusiastic ratification meetings in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Memphis and New Orleans. At Cincinnati the ratification meeting was attended by 8,000 people. Nothing equal to the demonstrations at Brooklyn have been seen since the days of Harrison.

Hon. Andrew King, our candidate for Lieutenant Governor, addressed the citizens of Calloway, a few days since, at Fulton.

On the second ballot for Vice President, H. M. Edward Bates received forty votes.

The St. Louis and Vincennes Railroad will be completed within three years.

Ten Turkish boys were recently sent to Germany for the purpose of qualifying them to teach the French, German and English languages in Turkey.

The U. S. Senate appointed a committee of six to remove the remains of Mr. Clay to Lexington.

Wm. A. Graham, the whig candidate for the Vice Presidency, has resigned his post as Secretary of the Navy.

JAMES WINSTON, ESQ. A large audience assembled last Tuesday evening, to hear the speech of Mr. James Winston, the Whig candidate for Governor. His positions on every subject of public interest were freely stated, and strongly supported by argument. His style of speaking is plain, direct and to the point, without any flourishes--varied, once in a while, with genuine humor, particularly when he took hold of Gen. Price's non-committal letter, and the patched up platform of the Democracy, recently adopted at Jefferson City. In person he is as plain and unassuming a man as one could desire to see.

In his speech Mr. Winston began by disclaiming anything like violent partzanship. He was a whig from principle; because he believed whig principles best calculated to develop the resources of the country and insure its prosperity. He would mainly confine himself to discussion of State policy, stating that though a "State Rights" man in a practical, useful sense, he was no advocate of abstract, useless, or absurd dogmas. The most eminent talents of Virginia had been employed in watching the Federal Government and guarding State Rights from encroachment. New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, nursing no such delusive jealousy and fear of the General Government, had found employment for their great statesmen, in maturing and carrying into effect wise systems of State policy. The result is that while Virginia has descended in importance, as compared with other States, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania have risen to great wealth, population and political power. Missouri has vast resources, needing nothing for their development but commercial facilities. The question of Internal Improvements is therefore of most importance in this State. We must put men in office whom we know to be in favor of Internal Improvements, or the projects already on foot may be thwarted, promising as their condition is now. If defeated himself, he hoped at least to be instrumental in rousing the attention of the people to see that the men they put in office are right on this subject. General Price has made no speech or written anything indicating his position.

Mr. Winston expressed himself in favor of a system of free schools. Much of the individual and general prosperity of the North is owing to their system of public instruction. Free schools place it in the power of every child to acquire education sufficient for the transaction of business.

He was opposed to the Jackson resolutions--especially the 5th. At the time these resolutions were adopted, South Carolina was threatening secession, and disunion meetings had been held in the Western part of Virginia, in Florida and Mississippi. He was sorry to see Missouri pledged to co-operate in efforts to break up this Union.

He showed that the platform fixed up at Jefferson City by the Democracy, was made up of abstractions and declarations of adherence to antiquated platitudes, which had long since served the purposes for which they had been framed, and then ceased to be of any practical use. Any man who might have read the controversy between the two parties before the reunion, would have come to the conclusion that there was not a single man in the Democratic party! they had all been read out--each man had eaten up his neighbor, and the last man had swallowed himself! The Anti-Benton men had denounced the Benton men as abolitionists, and the Benton men had denounced the Anties as nullifiers. In this platform they unite in denouncing both abolitionists and nullifiers--thus each consenting to be kicked off the platform, for the pleasure of kicking his neighbor off.

He was for the Union, and the late Compromise which rescued the Union from danger. We owed our existence as a nation in the first place, and our present greatness and strength to the Union.

Mr. Winston commented upon the impropriety of elevating an obscure, and comparatively weak man like Pierce to the Presidency; and paid a glowing and just tribute to Gen. Scott, stating that he had always been an unflinching Whig; that his sword always leaped from its scabbard when his country had enemies to encounter, and that wherever it waved, from the battle of Niagara to the day when he planted our flag on the walls of Mexico, his countrymen were conducted to victory in glory and in grandeur.

Throughout his speech Mr. Winston was courteous towards the Democracy, although he was sometimes sarcastic towards those patriotic leaders who fixed up the Jefferson City hobby, with the expectation of riding on it to the treasury or helping their dear friends thereto.

His speech was well received, and he was frequently applauded. His manly and independent course, and his able manner of sustaining himself have produced favorable impressions upon all who heard him, except perhaps, some of the hardest cases among the Anti-Bentons.

We would be willing to risk a prophecy that our neighbor of the Courier didn't like the speech because he was a member of that memorable Jefferson City "re-union" convention--unless his wrath was mollified by Mr. Winston's suggestion that they should all be presented with leather medals.

LAST MOMENTS OF HENRY CLAY. PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

The attendant upon Mr. Clay, yesterday afternoon, saw that a change had taken place, indicating a breaking up of his system; at night he was called, but his mind wandered, and in a low and distinct voice, he named his wife, son, and other relatives, in a disconnected manner. The Rev. Dr. Butler offered his services to watch during the night, but it was deemed unnecessary. On his last interview with Dr. Butler, the dying man expressed entire patience, resignation and confidence in his Redeemer.

This morning he continued perfectly tranquil, though exceedingly feeble, and manifested disposition to slumber. About half-past 10 o'clock he asked for some cool water, which he was in the habit of taking through a silver tube. On removing the tube from his mouth, he seemed to have more difficulty in swallowing than previously. He turned to his son and said "don't leave me." Soon after, he seemed to have his shirt collar opened, and then added, "I am going soon," and serenely breathed his last. The exact time of his death was seventeen minutes past eleven.

He had been so low for the three previous days, as to be scarcely able to converse with his son, or with the Rev. Dr. Butler. No one was present at the time except his son, Thomas Hart Clay, and Gov. Jones, of Tennessee. His last moments were calm and quiet. He seemed in full possession of all his faculties, and apparently suffering but little. His countenance to the last indicated a full knowledge of his condition. He had long since made every preparation for his death, giving his son full instructions as to the disposition of his body, and settlement of his worldly affairs.

The Senate committee will meet to-morrow; until then nothing will be done with regard to arrangements for the funeral, further than it will probably take place on Thursday. It is generally understood from the best sources that the remains and committee of escort will leave on Thursday afternoon by way of Baltimore and Philadelphia for Louisville. If they pass directly through, the remains will reach Philadelphia by midnight.

VALLEY OF SAN JOSE. The following is from one of Mr. CROCKETT'S letters--written at San Francisco:

Our party consisted of a number of ladies and gentlemen from this city, amongst whom were Judge David Chambers and his lady. On the morning after our arrival, we set out in buggies and carriages on an excursion to the "Almaden mines," which are the famous quicksilver mines, situated about twelve miles south of the town of San Jose. Our road lay immediately down the valley, on the verge of which the mines are situated. As we proceeded we were charmed and astonished with the magnificent landscape, which was constantly varying its beauties before us. The plain is as even as a floor, and appears to decline slightly from the center toward the sides. On either side of us was a lofty mountain range, from which spears now and then project into the plains, forming the most beautiful ovens imaginable. The soil of the valley is a rich, black loam, several feet in depth, and is fertile almost beyond belief. The whole plain is as far as the eye could reach, was covered with wild flowers, of a great variety of colors, many of which are very beautiful, whilst at intervals are found patches of wild oats, thousands of acres in extent. These oats grow to the height of several feet, though as a general thing, they are not so high. They stand very thickly upon the ground; have fine, full heads, and appear to be precisely of the same species with our domestic oats. They are now in the green state, and as seen upon this immense plain, present a most beautiful appearance, and impress one forcibly with the conviction, that in no other country does nature yield spontaneously such rich rewards to the husbandman. While the whole valley is thus covered with flowers and verdure, interspersed in the most beautiful variety, nature, as if to complete the landscape, has scattered over the whole, clumps of forest trees, chiefly of a species resembling the live oak, with wide-spreading tops, and beautiful foliage. To render the picture still more perfect, the herds of cattle which roam over these plains, have cropped the lower boughs of the trees, so that on the under side, the branches are about of a uniform distance from the earth. Indeed, they have thus been trimmed off with a marvelous regularity, and looked as if the pruning knife had been most dexterously used upon them. I have never seen an English nobleman's park; but from the descriptions I have heard of them, I am satisfied they cannot excel in pastoral beauty, the delightful valley of San Jose. In addition to the incidents I have mentioned, there are several beautiful and never failing streams, which meander through the valley, whilst water for domestic uses can be obtained anywhere, at a depth of ten or fifteen feet below the surface. The climate of this valley is a perpetual spring. It is exempt, in a great measure, from the chilly sea-breeze which prevails at this city in the afternoon, throughout the year, and especially in the summer months; whilst at the same time it is never oppressively hot. The temperature therefore is not only mild and uniform, but the atmosphere is so very pure, that sickness is almost unknown. I am assured by persons who have resided there for many years, that it is one of the healthiest spots they have ever known. The autumnal fevers which prevail on the Western prairies, are unknown here, and if the robust appearance of the population be any indication of good health, San Jose may be set down as one of the most favored portions of the earth in this respect. There are already many extensive farms, or as they are termed here "ranchos," in the valley, and I saw many fields of wheat and barley, which far exceed any that I ever saw before, and I was assured that these were the second crop from the same sowing. When we took into account the salubrity and mildness of the climate, the astonishing fecundity of the soil; its perfect adaptation to agriculture and horticultural pursuits; the beauty of the surrounding scenery and its proximity to this city, the great commercial mart of the Pacific, it is evident that nature could have done no more than she has done for this favored spot. It is in sober reality, as near an approach to the Arcadia, of which poets have written and enthusiasts have dreamed, as perhaps will ever be vouchsafed to man. I am well aware that in this glowing account of the valley, I am exposing myself to a strong suspicion, that I have become infected with that tendency to exaggeration, which has been supposed to be inseparable from California letter-writers. By the hazard of incurring this imputation, I must and will give my honest impressions of the country; and the picture I have drawn, instead of being over-colored, is in truth much below the reality. It is supposed that this valley is capable of maintaining in comfort more than half a million of population, and I do not doubt the fact. Indeed the time is near at hand, when every acre of it will be under cultivation, and ten years hence, it will resemble a vast garden, embellished with art in addition to its natural beauties, and will afford to the man of opulence, as delightful a retreat as can be found on the continent.

About three miles distant from the town of San Jose, is the old Mission of Santa Clara. Here also is a considerable village and the old church, built by the Missionaries many years ago, is still standing and occupied for worship by the native population. I saw there but one priest, and the church edifice and adjacent buildings are considerably dilapidated. From San

Jose to Santa Clara, there is a magnificent avenue, perhaps one hundred feet wide, and lined on either side by rows of venerable looking trees, which were planted by the Padres, perhaps fifty years ago. This was designed as an "Alameda," or pleasure drive, and is one of the opportunities to every Spaniard. The avenue is not straight; but curves most gracefully from the mission to the village; and just in this curve and fronting on the avenue, is a magnificent estate, of many thousands of acres, belonging to Commodore Stockton. It is riding along this avenue, you may see several thousand acres of this estate, lying as beautifully as land could lie, and as fertile as nature could make it. It is enclosed by a handsome iron fence, which is immediately on the avenue, at distances of perhaps a quarter of a mile, apart are seven or eight handsome framed houses, two stories high and painted white, which have been erected by the Commodore for rent, I believe. Take it altogether, it constitutes one of the finest landed estates in the Union, and will ultimately prove of immense value. At the distance of twenty miles from San Jose, on the road to this city, is the "ranch" of Baron Steenberg, and I most lovingly spot it. On the east is the bay, which on the west and about three miles distant is the coast range of mountains, covered with gigantic "red wood," a species of cedar, very similar to our wood of that name. The Baron has erected a handsome dwelling and is embellishing the place with much taste. In front of his house, and extending to the foot of the mountains, is a beautiful lawn, of several thousand acres, as Nature could have formed. It is covered with a most luxuriant growth of wild oats, and is interspersed with clumps of single trees, arranged as artistically as if they had been planted for ornament. The Baron is the person who some years ago operated so extensively in the cattle markets of New York and Philadelphia; and, I believe, but an not sure, improved the celebrated country seat near to Bridgeport, Ct., now owned by Barnum, the "Humbugger." On our return from San Jose, we staid all night with the Baron, who is erecting a large hotel on his premises; and, from the sample we had of his fare, it will tempt many a traveler to linger beyond the usual period, within his hospitable precincts. As an evidence that California is not a very savage country, I must describe our entertainment at this place. In the first place, we found a parlor neatly finished, and the floor of which was covered with a Brussels carpet, whilst the furniture consisted of a centre-table, rocking chairs, mirrors, &c. The bed rooms were furnished about in the same style, with excellent beds, white Marseilles counterpanes, linen sheets, &c. The table was as good as even an epicure could desire. We had for breakfast for example, beef steak, ham and eggs, mutton chops, hot rolls, milk, toast, tea and coffee, and fresh butter and milk in the greatest profusion. But, whilst these luxuries are not difficult to obtain in California, it takes a good deal of money to buy them. On this occasion, for example, we paid four dollars each, for supper, breakfast and lodging--and this is about the usual rate. Travelling, indeed, is enormously expensive here. On this trip we were absent from home about three days, and it cost us, for traveling expenses and hack hire, about forty dollars each.

RAILWAY FROM THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TO THE PACIFIC. We take the following from one of Mr. CROCKETT'S letters to the St. Louis Intelligencer:

A line of steam-ships of the first class, ought to be at once established between this city and China, and the Government should render efficient and liberal aid toward such an enterprise, from which the most momentous results would flow. If a few millions were expended in getting such an undertaking on foot, of what consequence would this be, compared with the importance of the trade to be thus secured? In my judgment, there is scarcely a subject likely to claim the attention of Congress, which deserves its more serious consideration than the establishment of this trade upon a proper footing. And in connection with this enterprise it may not be amiss to say, that the people of California look with eager hopes to the early commencement of the great railway, which at some day, (though I fear a distant one) is to connect California with the Mississippi valley. There is here vastly more of interest felt in this magnificent enterprise than I had expected to find. In the older States it has been but little talked of for some months past, and I fear the idea has been becoming the more and more prevalent that the scheme is impracticable. In California it is not so regarded. On the contrary, much more sanguine hopes are entertained here of its speedy commencement and early completion, than I fear the facts will justify. Since the enterprise was first agitated, several years ago, I have continued to regard it as emphatically the great enterprise of the age, and I regret that some of our leading politicians now in public life have not taken hold of it with the energy and zeal which its importance demands. Since I came to California, my attention has more than ever been attracted to the subject, and the more I have seen of this country, and the more I have reflected upon the indispensable necessity for this road, the more firmly am I convinced that in the end, public opinion will enforce Congress to construct it. I am fully aware of the vastness of the enterprise and of the difficulties which lie in the way of its completion. But if the enterprise itself be vast, the results which hang upon it are immeasurably greater. I have not now the space to go into details, or to enlarge upon either the feasibility of making, or the value of the road when made. But at an early day, I shall endeavor to present through the columns of the Intelligencer, such considerations as may occur to me, in connection with this important subject. I will only say in conclusion, that no man of ordinary intelligence can visit California, I think, and reflect upon its future destiny, without a thorough conviction that, sooner or later this road will most certainly be made. So soon as the public can be made to comprehend, in their full magnitude, the immense interests involved in this enterprise, and the inevitable value of California to the whole Union, there will no longer be any difference of opinion, as to the absolute necessity for the road. The cost of it, however starting it may appear at first, will sink into utter insignificance compared with the value of the road and the influence which it will exert upon the future destiny of the Republic.

A hitherto respectable woman, the wife of Dr. Hillman, of Williamsburg, Mass., has eloped with a man named Vining, a spiritual rapping lecturer. She left three young children behind her.

SMALL POX. The Legislature Missouri, of 2d inst., states that within a week past there have been in that town over 200 cases of small pox, and 10 deaths.