

# HANNIBAL JOURNAL.

TERMS:—One Dollar, if paid In Advance; if not paid within Six Months, One Dollar and Fifty Cents; if not paid within Twelve Months, TWO DOLLARS.

PUBLISHED BY O. CLEMENS, ON HILL STREET, NEAR MAIN, A FEW DOORS WEST OF SELMES' BUILDINGS.

NEW SERIES.

HANNIBAL, MO., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1852.

VOL. X--NO. 4

## Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, September 13.

### HOUSE.

In the case, this afternoon, the contested election cases decided, and decision in favor of Mr. Hain, who holds the certificate of election.

A resolution was offered allowing Mr. Ruble, contestant, mileage and pay up to date. It was passed.

### SENATE.

After prayer and reading of journal of Saturday, the President laid upon his desk two volumes of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, presented to the Senate by Hon. Thomas H. Benton. The books were accepted, and a resolution unanimously adopted, returning thanks to Col. Benton for the same.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Sturgeon, on Saturday, and the resolution offered by Mr. Young, were laid upon the table.

The Senate took up the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Bill. Quite an exciting debate took place. Mr. Neill, of Perry, opposed the bill, and contended that in donating the lands to the Company, the act of the last General Assembly should be repealed. A motion was made, probably to strike out the third section of the bill.

Mr. Richardson moved to amend by striking out two, and inserting four per cent, so as to compel the company to pay a bonus of four per centum per year on net earnings of the road, which was rejected.

Mr. Sturgeon moved as a substitute for third section, a provision exempting all property from taxation until the receipts exceed the expenditures, and then should be taxed as other property. This amendment proposed to exempt the company from the two per cent. annual bonus to the State, now provided for in section three. After debate, the amendment was rejected by 17 to 7.

Mr. Robinson moved an amendment in substance the same as above, which was withdrawn after debate. Mr. McCoy moved to amend by requiring the company to sell their lands within a period of six years, instead of ten, as now provided in bill. This was rejected. Pending the question of ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, the Senate adjourned.

JEFFERSON CITY, September 14.

In the Senate this morning, after the transaction of unimportant business, the consideration of a bill to accept a grant of land to the State of Missouri by Congress, to aid in the construction of certain railroads, and to apply a portion thereof to the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, was resumed.

Mr. Jackson moved to amend the third section of the bill, so as to provide, that two years after the completion of the road, the capital stock and property of the road should be subject to taxation as other property owned by the State. Mr. Allen demonstrated the effect of such an amendment. The capital stock was invested in the road and its property, and by passing the proposed amendment the company would be doubly taxed.

Mr. Jackson stuck to his amendment the words "Capital stock," so as to make it stand "to tax the property of the company." His amendment was amended, after debate, by a vote of 14 to 13.

Mr. Richardson moved to amend the third section, by striking out two per cent. bonus to be annually paid the State, and insert three per centum of the net earnings of the road. This amendment was rejected.

Various other amendments having reference to the taxation of property of the company, were offered and rejected, when the Senate adjourned to the afternoon.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senate met at 2 o'clock, and resumed the consideration of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad bill.

Mr. Sturgeon offered in lieu of the third section of the bill, an amendment, providing that when the receipts of the company shall exceed its expenses, so as to enable it to make dividends, it shall pay into the treasury of the State annually a sum of money which shall be equal to a taxation by the State of its capital stock, at its cash value, which shall be a consideration to the State for the execution of the trust reposed in the State by Congress; and for the purpose of ascertaining when its receipts exceed its expenditures, it shall justify as a company in making a dividend, and shall, at any time after the expiration of the business, have the right to examine the books of said company; and it shall be the duty of said company to advise the Governor of the fact whenever it is in a condition to declare a dividend. This amendment was accepted by the Senate.

Mr. Griffin proposed to amend the first section of the bill, inserting—Provided, said company shall construct said road from Hannibal to St. Joseph by Palmyra, and complete the same within the period of five years; which was rejected.

Mr. Flournoy thought sufficient time had been exhausted in considering and rejecting amendments, and he moved the previous question, which was refused by ayes 15, nays 15.

Mr. Young moved as a substitute for the amendment of Mr. Sturgeon, the following: "in consideration of the privilege hereby conferred, said company shall, after completing said road, pay annually into the treasury of the State all the excess of a dividend of six per cent. for the purpose of aiding in the construction of other roads to be constructed to intersect said road; and in consideration thereof, the capital stock and property of the road shall be exempt from taxation. This amendment was rejected. The bill was then read a third time, and as amended by Mr. Sturgeon, was passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Allen, Brooking, Chew, Drake, Dunlap, Elston, Flournoy, Grover, Hudspeth, Jackson, James, Jones, Morris, Parks, Robinson, Russell, Stewart, Stout, Sturgeon, White and Young—24.

Nays—Messrs. Griffin, Lindsay, and Rawlins—3.

The Senate then took up the consideration of the bill applying a portion of lands donated to

the State by Congress, for the benefit of the Pacific railroad.

Mr. Allen moved to strike out the third section of the bill, and insert, in substance, the amendment adopted in the Hannibal and St. Joseph bill; this is the amendment introduced by Mr. Sturgeon, and will be found above. The consideration of this amendment was informally passed over.

Mr. Allen asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing the city of St. Louis and certain counties therein named, and companies, to subscribe stock for the construction of a branch road from the main track of the Pacific road to the Iron Mountain.

Pending the question of leave, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning.

### HOUSE—MORNING SESSION.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and on motion, took up the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad bill. The first section being under consideration, an amendment was offered by Mr. Simms, of Cass, to the effect, that where "Railroad Company" appears in the bill, it shall not only include the present stockholders, but all who may hereafter become such. An erroneous idea seemed to prevail among some few members, that the grant only applied to present stockholders. The amendment, after some discussion, was rejected.

Mr. Stevenson, of Franklin, offered an amendment, that in consideration of the grant, the Governor be required to convey to the company, in fee simple, all the lands along the route, the company conveying them back again in trust, together with all the property pertaining to the road, to secure the faithful application of the money arising from the sale of the lands for the completion of a first class railroad, under the provisions of the act of Congress.

The amendment was rejected.

As a disposition was manifested to cover the bill up with amendments, for the purpose of a test, a motion was made by Mr. Holden, of Johnson, one of the friends of the bill, to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Smith, of Caldwell, spoke at considerable length upon the merits of the bill, just as it was reported from committee. B. Gratz Brown, of St. Louis, followed, in opposition to the bill as reported. He contended that the company, under the act of Congress, was not absolutely entitled to the land, and that the State could hold the lands, and give one cent to the company.

The act of Congress, he said, contemplated two portions, and that any other company could be entitled to a portion of these lands, to build a road between these two points; that the act neither mentioned or contemplated the Hannibal and St. Joseph and the Pacific railroad companies. Mr. B. further contended that, as the company only required about one million dollars, and that he estimated the lands to be worth three times that amount, there would be a surplus of two millions of dollars to enrich a company, and divide out among private stockholders. He offered a substitute for the whole bill. The provisions of this substitute unite several railroad projects; one to the Iron Mountain, one to Kansas on the Pacific road; and that the Hannibal and St. Joseph road shall build a branch from St. Charles to the northern boundary of the State.

The committee took a recess until 2 o'clock, P. M.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House resumed the consideration of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Bill, in the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Woodson, being entitled to the floor, spoke at length in favor of the bill.

The motion to strike out the enacting clause made in the morning, was withdrawn; the first and second sections of the bill were then read and passed. To the third section Mr. Blair offered an amendment, to the effect that when the net earnings shall amount to six per cent upon the capital stock subscribed, they shall pay into the treasury of the State six per cent of the net earnings of the Railroad. A discussion took place upon this amendment, in which Messrs. Blair, Haliburton and Moss participated; when, on motion, the Committee rose.

The House then took up the Senate bill, reported; when Mr. Brown moved to strike out the first, second, third and fourth sections of the bill for which he offered his bill as a substitute upon which he spoke this morning. A long debate ensued on the question of printing the amendment of Mr. Brown, in which the debate took a wide range. Pending this motion the House adjourned.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 15.

### SENATE.

The Senate met at nine o'clock. Mr. Allen said, yesterday, endeavored to introduce two bills, both relating to the Pacific railroad—the bills were first an act to authorize the city of St. Louis to subscribe stock to the Iron Mountain branch of the Pacific railroad, and second, an act in relation to the award of damages against said company for right of way, so as to allow the work on the road to progress during the adjudication of an appeal when taken. He now asked leave to introduce those bills.

After a long discussion leave was refused upon the ground that it would be violating the joint resolution, regarding business and a precedent which would tend to accumulate a mass of business and lengthen the session.

Propositions were made to adjourn sine die on Monday and Thursday, both of which were rejected, there being an evident disposition to settle the business before the Legislature, before fixing a day for adjournment.

The Pacific railroad bill was then taken up. The question pending being on the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Allen, so as to make the third section of the bill conform to the amendment to the third section of the Hannibal and St. Joseph bill. This amendment is in substance and effect the same as that introduced by Mr. Sturgeon yesterday to the Hannibal and St. Joseph bill.

Pending the consideration of this amendment the Senate adjourned.

### EVENING SESSION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Railroad Bill, question pending being Allen's amendment, which after discussion, was adopted. A motion was then made to strike out ninth section of bill, which gives power to the com-

pany to construct a branch road from any point on their main trunk line to the Western boundary of the State, either north or south of the Osage River, as said company may select.

A motion to reject said amendment was decided, ayes 9, and nays 18.

The said amendment was then ordered to a second reading.

Several motions to amend the bill, and granting right of company to construct branches, all of which were decided out of order.

Pending the consideration of an amendment, compelling the company to terminate the road at or near the mouth of Kansas, the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE—MORNING SESSION.

The first business in order was the amendment offered by Mr. Brown, of St. Louis, to the Hannibal and St. Joseph bill.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the House went into committee of the whole, and took up the Senate bill, together with Mr. Brown's amendment.

Mr. Tompkins in the chair.

Mr. Hardin, of Callaway, offered an amendment to the Senate bill, the object of which was to bring up the project of a North Missouri road, from St. Charles to some point on the Iowa line.

Upon these various projects quite an interesting debate took place, when the committee took a recess until 2 o'clock.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Johnson offered an amendment which contemplates all the branches proposed under the same railroad question as the bill reported from the Senate; it proposes particularly a south-western route, together with a main trunk with the terminus at Kansas.

The committee rose and reported to the House the Senate bill, and recommended its passage, which was agreed to.

Mr. Hunter then moved to agree to the report of the committee.

The eyes and noses being called stood ayes 71, nays 49. So the report was agreed to.

Mr. Brown then moved to strike out the first four sections.

Mr. Moss thought the amendment out of order, as contrary to the resolution passed by the House restricting the business to matters contained in the Governor's Message. This contemplated branches which did not come in the purview of their business under this resolution.

The Chair decided the amendment to be in order.

Mr. Moss appealed from the decision of the Chair.

A debate took place in regard to the construction of the resolution, in course of which it was urged that the rule of the House must be changed to let the amendment pass.

The question being "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?" was decided as follows: ayes 64, nays 57.

On motion, House adjourned until 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 16.

After transacting unimportant business, the Senate resumed the consideration of a bill applying a portion of the lands granted by Congress to the State for the benefit of certain roads—the question pending being upon the amendment locating the road at Kansas. This caused considerable discussion, which occupied the day. Without coming to a question, the Senate adjourned.

The gentlemen who occupied the attention of the Senate were Messrs. McCoy, Winston, Reed, Roberts, Allen and Young. The latter gentleman will close his remarks to-morrow.

### HOUSE—MORNING SESSION.

Mr. Hunter moved to lay the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Brown, upon the table. Mr. Stevenson's resolution to change the twentieth rule of the House, so as to allow members to vote on the various railroad bills, whether interested or not, was negative—ayes 52, nays 62.

The question then came up, on laying the amendment offered by Mr. Brown upon the table—which was carried, ayes 88, nays 31. A resolution was offered, confining the rules of the House only to such matters as are contained in the Governor's Message, and as not applying to branch roads. This gave rise to a considerable discussion, and was afterwards withdrawn.

Mr. Barrett then offered an amendment to the Senate bill, the object of which was to incorporate all the railroad projects before the House in one bill, under certain restrictions.

## LOST, FOUND AND RESTORED.

A SKETCH FROM LIFE.

"You have just returned, friend Manson, have you not," said Livingston, "from your western journey?" "Yes," he replied, "I have; and there was a circumstance attending it, which will make it to me the most memorable event in my whole life." "Indeed, what is that, my friend?" "Ah, it would take more time than either you or I could now spare," said Manson, "for me to relate, and you to listen to the particulars; but I will attempt a very brief sketch of the substance. When I went to school in Connecticut, I had a dear friend and schoolmate, named John McLe—d. He was one of the brightest and most beloved pupils in the school. He grew up, and his addresses to a beautiful and excellent young lady, a member of the church. At length he was married to his Mary, and they prepared immediately after that event, in pursuance of a previous plan, to emigrate to a Western State. The evening before the day we were to separate, perhaps forever, I had a tender interview with my bosom friend and his lovely wife; it was deeply affecting to all of us.

The next morning they departed, with the affectionate farewells of many old friends and neighbors in the town, where they were born and reared, and with a handsome provision made by the parents of both who were in competent circumstances. Ten years elapsed, during which I was called to the Methodist ministry, in distant places, as my lot happened to be cast. Not a word concerning them reached my ears in all that time. The course of duty called me then to the vicinity of the place where my friend had settled, and I resolved to go out of my way considerably, to give John and Mary a call.

Arriving at the town and inquiring for their residence, I was told they lived at some distance from the center of the village. At length I found the place. At the first glance my mind misgave. The sight of the miserable cabin made me sick, and after hitting my horse, I scarcely dared to enter. Knock, I could not; there was no door—nothing but a blanket stretched across the passage. Removing this, alas! what did I behold! There was Mary sitting on a stool, with an infant on her lap, and another child in a corner, on the ground, for the cabin had no floor.

"Oh, sight of woe! How altered was the lovely Mary T—! Do you remember me, dear Mary?" "Oh! Mr. Manson, is it indeed you? We are reunited; John is lost, and I and the children are starving here. We have not had a morsel to eat since yesterday morning." "Great heavens!" said I, "and where is John?" "He is at the store; he has not been here for several days." "I must see him," I replied. "Better not, sir, he is very weak, and will ill treat you. I must and will see John." I started immediately for the store, according to her direction. There was no time to lose, for I was to be at the conference, whither I was bound, at a certain time appointed. I readily found the store, and entered. The first sight disclosed four men playing cards at a table. The next glance discovered a man stretched out along a whisky hoghead. The landlord was sitting by, and instantly hopped up and ran behind the counter. Says I to John McLe—"I have!" They all looked at me, hearing the question, as if I had been the old one, or a Sheriff. "What is that to you?" he venally replied. "I want to see him." While I was speaking, I took another sweep of the room with my eye, and saw something looking like a man asleep in a corner. "Is that John?" "None of your business," answered the surly keeper. "If it is that unhappy man, you will find it some of my business." So I went to him, recognized him, though in this shocking, beastly plight, and began to try to awaken him. This was no easy job, and while I was about it, the rum-seller and his guests remonstrated, telling me to get away, threatening chastisement, and making demonstrations of violence. I had in my hand a loaded whip, and am not inferior, you know, in point of wiry, muscular power, and though a man of peace, I confess, that in the whole of the twenty-seven years I have been in the ministry, I never felt so strong a disposition as at that moment to give four or five men a thrashing. They were intimidated, and I succeeded, at length, in getting John upon his legs, and trotting him off home-wards. My presence and the exercise sobered him, so that when he reached his hovel he was in his right mind.

I forgot to mention, that when I first went into the house, the child started up affrighted, running to her mother, crying, "is he going to carry us to jail, mother, where father was?" "And that poor mother sobbed upon my hand as if her heart would break. Well, I conversed with them an hour, talked of old times in Connecticut, the old village and school-days. He was softened, his heart was touched. Then I urged the pledge; his wife put in her profoundest earnest almost frantic plea. She felt this to be indeed the hour of destiny. "Do you think I can keep it?" said at length the miserable man, once so promising, now so fallen. "Is it possible for me to be saved?" "It is, it is," said I, "with confidence and hope you can keep it. I know you can. In the name of humanity and religion, try, dear John, and God will help you." At last he consented. We knelt down on the earth—there was no chair nor table in the house—I took out the pledge, which I always carry in my pocket, placed it on the stool, where Mary had been sitting, and handed him my pencil. He wrote his name, thank God! Notwithstanding his condition, it was beautifully written, as I afterwards observed, for he was an excellent English scholar. We did not rise till I had relieved my overburdened heart in prayer, and I prayed with all my struggling soul, and his despairing wife joined me in the solemn invocation, that the Father of mercies would receive this returning prodigal to his arms, and that he might never go astray again. It was now quite time for me to go, and resume my journey; but I could not leave the town before I called upon the class-leader, left some money for the family, and enjoined on him to look after them, and throw around John the shield of all good influences, to prevent his suffering a relapse. Whatever further charges he should incur on their account, I promised to pay as soon as informed of them.

Another decade rolled by, during which no tidings came to me at the East, from this interesting couple. At length I was called again to visit those western regions, and to pass near the residence of this unfortunate brother. On reaching the town, my disappointment was extreme to learn, that he had removed to a distant county. I anticipated misfortune; but as the place designated was not far from my intended route, I resolved to go on and see him. When I entered the town of —, where John was said to live, I made inquiry for his dwelling, and was told it was the second house on the left-hand side of the road. Being now so near, I hurried forward eagerly, and presently a nice frame building, painted white, appeared. I could not help putting up an ejaculatory prayer, that my dear friend might be so happy as to occupy any house half as respectable as this. Expectation now became painfully intense. What in mercy was I next to see? A scene like that of the past, which ten years before left such awful traces on the memory, never to be obliterated! I could not tell. At a sudden turn in the road I thought I discerned another white house in the distance among the trees. Yes, it is so, with green blinds; and as I went nearer, graveled walks were seen; a handsome palings and ornamental trees and shrubbery. Surely there is some mistake in the direction; this cannot be John's home; yet it is the second on the left.

Fasting my beast to a hook, I went to the door and knocked. A girl just on the verge of womanhood opened it. "Does Mr. McLe—d live here," I asked with trembling. "He does, sir." "Is he or his wife at home?" "Mother is within sir, but father is in the field. Please to walk in, sir." My eye glanced through the open parlor door. A fine carpet covered the floor. There were handsome chairs and other furniture; but I saw no more, for Mrs. McLe—d by this time was informed of a gentleman's arrival, and lost no time in making her appearance. "Good God," was all I remember to have heard from her, as she rushed forward on seeing me, and clasped me by the neck. She almost fainted, and shed a flood of tears, and my own condition was not much more composed. Recovering a little, she informed me that her husband was at home, but out upon the farm. Too impatient to wait, I hurried away to see him. He met me as he was coming home. As soon as he knew who it was, he ran forward and grasped me in his arms, saying, as he strained me to his bosom, "Thank God! thank God! you are my savior under Heaven. This is all your work, looking around." "Oh, I am rejoiced that you are here to see me!"

When we had returned to the house, the ten years' history of struggle, repentance, and redemption, was recounted. Prosperity was the consequence. The dwelling was his, the form and all. His wife was happy. The beautiful young girl, almost a young lady now, was the dirty child that was crawling on the ground on my first visit. There were three more children now. "To crown the whole," said he, "after I had persevered a year in abstinence, according to that blessed pledge, taken on that awful day, on the stool in the log hut, which rises to me sometimes with spectral horror—after keeping it sacredly a year, I united myself to the church of which my wife, who has been an angel helping me, was a member. Prosperity attended my worldly business; but this was not a complete satisfaction. I wanted to be more useful; I needed something more, and commenced studies for the ministry. My dear friend and brother, I am now a minister of the everlasting gospel. How much, what an inexpressible delight I owe to you!" We knelt down together on the rich carpet, instead of the cold earth, and prayed, as fervently as I prayed before in the log cabin; but in what a different strain! Instead of the almost despairing supplication and entreaty of former hours, repeated to the earth with sorrow, thanksgiving, praise and gratitude now rose spontaneously from our tongues and our hearts. Oh, the heart of Caesar never swelled with such triumphant joy at any of his conquests, as mine does for my agency in the salvation of this one man, and the happiness of his family.

"GENERAL PIERCE'S GALLANTRY."

We find the following remarkable statement copied in the Baltimore Patriot, and Baltimore American, from the Old Defender, a paper recently started in that city, in which it is headed as above.

Mr. Editor:—Having heard it reported in Baltimore that a personal indignity of the greatest character was inflicted upon General Franklin Pierce, over a "game of cards," in the city of Mexico, after its capture by our troops, which was never reported, I write this to inquire whether you have any information upon the subject, or if so, to ask the favor of you to explain the nature of the indignity, and the authority from which the report has originated.

Baltimore, Sept. 3d, 1852. J. R. B.

We have no hesitation in answering the inquiry of our correspondent. For the last two weeks, the report to which he alludes has been current in our city. We have taken some pains to inform ourselves of its truth, and have not the slightest doubt of the correctness of the answer which we now give to the query:

On the night before Gen. Pierce left the city of Mexico, his face was slapped by a brother officer, at a game of cards, played in a place of public resort, which insult was not resented by him.

The authority for this statement is a Captain in the United States Army, of the highest personal character, who served with distinction in the battle near the city of Mexico—who up to this time has ever been a decided Democrat—and whose brother and father now hold distinguished positions in the Democratic party.

The Captain alluded to, is a resident of this city, but will not vote for Franklin Pierce.

If any Democratic Journal will deny the truth of the above statement, proof can be furnished, to remove the doubts of the most incredulous.

If any friend of Gen. Pierce thinks this charge partakes of a personal nature, and is therefore not properly in the canvass, we will ask him which party commenced personalities in the campaign, by publishing anew a glib statement of the private quarrel between Gens. Jackson and Scott?

The steamers Illinois and Sierra Nevada arrived from California yesterday, with one day's later news.

The most important item is from Peru. The President of Peru has authorized a levy of an army of ten thousand men, and to equip the navy with not less than five steamers, and the same number of sailing vessels, to protect the Peruvian flag and the interests of the country from any indignity or encroachments which may be offered.

Meerschmum is a silicious earth, found in the Crimea. It is made into bowls for pipes, and the Turkish women use it for soap.

Joel Elliot was hung at Lexington, on the 10th, for murdering a man in Cass county.

"HIGHEST" Such is the true meaning of the word "HIGHEST" of the late Greek words from which it is derived. This is the significant and appropriate title of the famous *Journal of George Jones*, prepared by Dr. J. B. Huxford, of Philadelphia. From the fourth number of the *Journal*, for the year of 1852, is a new and original work, entitled "Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It is Nature's own remedy for the most stubborn cases. No art of man can equal its curative power. It restores the system to its natural health. See the figure of the Ox, in another part of this paper.

## Bragg's Liniment.

A person in St. Louis, by the name of McLean, affecting to be acquainted with the ingredients of this celebrated medicine, and well knowing its great virtues, has attempted something like a counterfeit. He has prepared a medicine, and has attempted something like a counterfeit. He has prepared a medicine, and has attempted something like a counterfeit. He has prepared a medicine, and has attempted something like a counterfeit.

Every one who will agree with us, that Doctor Bragg's Liniment is the best medicine for all the ailments of the human system, will be glad to see the exposure of Dr. Bragg's Liniment, and will be glad to see the exposure of Dr. Bragg's Liniment, and will be glad to see the exposure of Dr. Bragg's Liniment.

Advertisement in another column.

## BRAGG'S LINIMENT.

A person in St. Louis, by the name of McLean, affecting to be acquainted with the ingredients of this celebrated medicine, and well knowing its great virtues, has attempted something like a counterfeit. He has prepared a medicine, and has attempted something like a counterfeit. He has prepared a medicine, and has attempted something like a counterfeit.

Advertisement in another column.

## Whiskies.

WE CONTINUE to manufacture, and keep constantly on hand, a large supply of our celebrated "Black Horse" brand of Whisky—as pure an article, and always at as low a price as can be had in the market. J. A. INGLEE & CO.

## Arrears Mill.

New Flour and Fresh corn meal always on hand and can be had low for cash. No difference in the retail and wholesale price. Wheat wanted. A. S. ROBARDS & SON.

## Steam Saw and Grist Mill For Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED, being desirous of moving South, offers for sale his Saw and Grist Mill, situated at Spencerburg, in Pike county, Mo. The machinery is comparatively new and in good running order. Those wishing to purchase are requested to call and examine for themselves. BRYAN & OGLE, Spencerburg, August 2, 1852.

## Book and Job Printing.

PLAINS, PAINTS AND ORNAMENTAL, Neatly executed, at the office of the HANNIBAL JOURNAL AND UNION.

## PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, HAND BILLS, BILLS LADING, PROGRAMS, BLANKS, CARDS, &c.

Printed in good style, and upon reasonable terms, at the office of O. CLEMENS, No. 10 Hill Street, Hannibal, Mo.

## HANNIBAL Mammoth Stove Store.

Having for speed and lines, kind on the river, are prepared to be employed to carry on this TEAMS, STOCK, and every description but the best of heavy goods, without delay and at moderate rates.

The ferry at this point has been improved, and is now a superior one, and is employed to carry on this TEAMS, STOCK, and every description but the best of heavy goods, without delay and at moderate rates.

The ferry at this point has been improved, and is now a superior one, and is employed to carry on this TEAMS, STOCK, and every description but the best of heavy goods, without delay and at moderate rates.

## BRANLIES.

THE following choice brands—OTARD, DUPUY & CO. MINET, CASTILLON, A. SEIGNETTE, BOUVAULT, JEUNE, &c., warranted pure and for sale by J. A. INGLEE & CO. July 8.

## LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand fresh burned Lime, for sale at the corner of Hill and Sixth Streets. Those in want of a good article of Lime will do well to call on P. J. WILLS, Hannibal, August 10th, 1852.

CURA 9's and REGALIA CIGARETTES for sale by J. A. INGLEE & CO. July 8.