

HANNIBAL JOURNAL.

O. GLENN, Editor and Proprietor.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1852.

For President, WINFIELD SCOTT, For Vice President, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

ST. LOUIS AGENTS, W. S. SWYMER, General receiver and advertising agent, corner of Second and Chestnut streets, (over the P. & O. Office), St. Louis, Mo.

CHARLES CURTIS, We are authorized to announce A. CURTIS as a candidate for MARSHAL—election in Nov. next.

Mr. Editor: Having seen in your paper a call on me by "Many Voters," to become a candidate for the office of MARSHAL for the City of Hannibal, at the ensuing November election, I can but feel myself flattered by such a mark of their high regard for me.

I should accept the call, I do so, pledging myself, I elected, to serve them to the best of my ability.

I am, Very Respectfully, Your Obedient Servant, HARVEY JORDAN.

August 26, 1852. We are authorized to announce L. L. HAWKINS as a candidate for CIRCUIT ATTORNEY—election in November.

Mr. Editor: You will please announce my name as a candidate for re-election to the office of City MARSHAL, at the ensuing City Election.

B. M. HAWKINS.

Mr. Editor:—I, Thomas Jackson, D. J. Garth and Thomas Brice will consent to run as Councilmen in the first ward, they will be supported by MANY VOTERS.

HANNIBAL, Oct. 19, 1852.

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.—Dear Sir:—I see from a paragraph in your paper, that "Many Voters" have honored me with a call, to become a candidate for Councilman in the First Ward: For their flattering manifestation of respect, I feel thankful I know by experience, it is a pleasant thing to serve the public, but much more pleasant to serve "the dear people." I now hold in their service, one very important office, of honor and profit, the trust part is "an obsolete idea." My office is in the "Lone Building," corner of Main and Bird streets, where I may be found from "early dawn, till the shades of night come on," ready and willing to wait on, attend to, and serve all the sons and daughters of Adam, (for cash) with many things necessary for their comfort. Under all the circumstances, it does seem to me, that my pace could not be supplied, if I were either to resign or neglect that office. Taking this view of the matter, I respectfully decline being a candidate for Councilman.

THOMAS JACKSON. Religious Notice. Rev. Mr. FINLEY will preach in the Second Presbyterian Church next Sabbath.

A great improvement has been made in the appearance of our streets, by the destruction of the numerous posts set up along the sidewalks supporting signs and awnings. Under the influence of the ordinance made for that purpose, the porch in front of the old "Western Star" hotel descended from its long maintained position, with a crash to the ground. One lucky post alone firmly held its position. This was an iron lamp support in front of the Brady House, which, being iron, could not be "cut" down, as directed in the ordinance. The street is now ennobled with building materials; this once out of the way, Main street will present a neat appearance.

Col. Stewart, President of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, came across the country from St. Joseph, arriving last Tuesday. He states that the two surviving parties who went out from St. Joseph, have by this time reached Grand River; the one which went out from this city was encamped near North River Bridge, on this side, as he passed. Col. Stewart left yesterday, on his return home.

Hogs.—The price continues steadily at \$4.50. THE RAILROAD.—It is expected that five hundred laborers will arrive here by the 1st prox., to commence the grading of our Railroad. The surveying party have extended some distance beyond Palmyra, and are pushing ahead finely.—Messengers.

The above paragraph, so far as it relates to the number of laborers and the time of commencing, we presume is founded on a letter received by Mr. Bailey from Mr. Duff, in which he stated his intention to be here by the 20th of this month; and it is understood that he desires to begin the work of construction as soon as practicable. The sooner it is begun the better, as winter is the best season for such operations, and it is important they should advance as rapidly as possible. The stock-holders will meet at St. Joseph on the first Monday in next month, for the purpose of electing directors, after which the road may be located, and then there will be no further hindrance to immediate progress. It is most probable that Mr. Duff has been kept constantly advised of the state of affairs, and is prepared to act accordingly.

Mr. C. W. Bryan has just issued a Slave Circular and Almanac, for 1853, comprising altogether a pamphlet of forty pages. It is an evidence of enterprise which will ensure him success in building up an extensive business—already large and rapidly increasing. Those who want almanacs to take into the country, can obtain them "without money and without price," by calling at C. W. Bryan's shop on Main street, two doors north of the Brady House. And those who want pamphlets printed can call at the Journal office.

THE NAPLES AND DECATUR RAILROAD. There is a railroad from the town of Naples, on the Illinois river, to Springfield in that State which, by its charter, is to be extended to Decatur. It was originally commenced and partially built by the State, from Springfield to Meredosia, but in the wreck of the system of improvements of the State, it was sold to a private company, and the terminus on the Illinois river changed to Naples. It was built imperfectly, and laid with the flat rail. It was sold for about \$300,000, and has been in the hands of a private company for some time past. Lately, as we are informed, that company has sold it to the Central Railroad Company, with all its chartered privileges, for the sum of \$500,000.—The last named Company are about to extend it from Springfield to Decatur. The distance from Naples to Springfield is 54 1-2 miles and from Springfield to Decatur 40 miles. At Decatur, it will intersect with the projected railroad from Terre Haute to Springfield, and probably constitute the connection of that road.—This road will be of great value to the Central Railroad Company in the transportation of their ties, iron &c., to the line of the main road, from the Illinois river.

At the city of Springfield, the Company has a large machine-shop and Depot-house, and a travel and business done upon it will greatly exceed public expectation. Last year, we are credibly informed that the gross receipts of the road exceeded \$300,000, and that the net profits were about twenty-eight thousand dollars, and this under many disadvantageous circumstances. The company are removing the flat, and supplying its place with the T rail, and when this is completed, and is extended to Decatur, which by charter, must be done in a short time, and for which provision is already being made, it will prove one of the most profitable roads in the State. It is in contemplation by the owners of this road to extend it westward, from Naples to the Mississippi at Quincy, or opposite Hannibal, and thus intersect with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, thereby making it one of the main trunks for concentrating the travel and commerce of the West in the eastern cities.—How far they may succeed in this expectation, remains to be seen; but the present road, in its imperfect condition, is a strong exemplification of the profitableness of such investments.—Without terminating at any point of great commercial importance, and being very imperfectly constructed, it has still netted nearly ten per cent. If a road so situated can yield this profit, what will roads more advantageously located yield?

At present a train of cars leaves Naples every morning (Sundays excepted) at 11 a. m., and arrives at Springfield at 5, p. m. A train leaves Springfield every morning at 8, a. m., and arrives at Naples at 2, p. m. This time will be materially changed, as soon as the new rails are laid, the iron, for which, we are informed, is at Laclede.—[Republican.]

We are glad to see from the above, that the Naples and Springfield Railroad has fallen into the hands of the Central Railroad Company.—That the Central railroad will soon be connected with the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad through Naples and Hannibal, there can now be no shadow of doubt. The company have evidently bought it with that view, and they will possess strength enough in the Illinois Legislature to procure a charter. That the Central Railroad Company has any calculation of connecting with our road through Quincy, as intimated by the Republican, is not very probable. That route would be too indirect, and besides, the branch road from Quincy to the Central road does not belong to the Central Railroad Company; it is under the control of an entirely separate company. We have, therefore, before us, the certainty of a direct railroad connection with the Eastern cities, and that at no distant day.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR FEMALES.—We would call attention to the advertisement of Dr. B. H. Washington, adding the remark that we have been shown letters in which he is very highly recommended, by the President and late Professor of Languages of the Nashville University, both for his knowledge and qualifications as a teacher.

Forty whigs were prepared to attend the Mass Meeting at Quincy. They were prevented by the lateness of the hour at which the host arrived.

LABORERS.—We learn that a large number of laborers, from four to six thousand, are coming from the east, to engage in work upon the central, Belleville, and other Illinois railroads, and upon the Pacific road in this State. The transportation agents send them through from Buffalo, New York, at a cost of five dollars for each man. They are fast filling the sections on the Illinois Railroads, and continue to arrive daily. The greater number, however, are yet to arrive.—[St. Louis Times.]

Florida.—Later. Twelve counties to hear from, which gave 370 whig majority in 1848. Cobell, for Congress, runs 53 ahead of whig candidate for Governor.

DETROIT, Oct. 18th.—The houses of C. C. Jackson, editor of the Free Press, and D. G. Holbrook, were burned this morning. Jackson's loss, \$3,000; insurance \$1,000.

BOSTON, Oct. 18th.—There was a snow storm this morning. A letter from a merchant in the Sandwich Islands says there is more oil taken this season than ever before.

A letter for old soldiers is to be sent. An old and respectable Democrat at Cleveland, who was present at a Whig meeting the other day, heard the assertion made that Pierce would veto the law to give pensions to the old revolutionary soldiers and their widows, called on the speaker to have him prove the assertion made in his speech. The gentleman took down the Congressional Globe for the year 1841, and on page 117 he showed the place where Franklin Pierce boasted in the United States Senate that he was the only man with one exception, from all the New England States who had voted against granting a pension either to the soldiers of our wars, or to the widows of those who had been slain in battle. The old gentleman read the speech attentively, threw down the book in disgust, and is hurrying for old Chippewa at the top of his voice.

THE MASS MEETING AT QUINCY. October 18th, 1852.

Mr. Editor:—Hearing that there was to be a grand Mass Meeting of the whigs of Illinois at Quincy, which the Scott Clubs of St. Louis and your own city were invited to attend, and being rather in search of adventure myself, on the morning of last Wednesday, the day appointed for the meeting, I mounted my old grey, determined to transfer every Pierce man I should catch in a tight place, and to uphold the honor and renown of the whig cause, as far as I could do so by the presence of my little self at Quincy, and turning my face thitherward, long before the sun had sought his western couch, my jaded steed landed me safe and weary on the muster ground, and as it will doubtless be interesting to the majority of your readers, to know something of the proceedings of that enthusiastic meeting, of which the party may well be proud, and as many of your whig citizens were prevented from attending that meeting by a mere accident, and again, sir, to inform the democrats of Missouri that they cannot triumph everywhere in this infested State of democracy, therefore for a few moments, with your permission, I assume my pen. When I reached Quincy I learned that the grand procession of the morning was over, and that the speaking, which had been deferred all the forenoon on account of the expected arrival of the St. Louis delegation, was now about to commence in the public square.—Accordingly I hurried to the scene of the action, where I found seats prepared for the audience, and a platform erected for the speakers; on that platform the party was well represented; there was ex-Gov. Bebb of Ohio, from the north of Ill., an old soldier in the cause, and who afterwards proved himself well armed for the combat, and the accomplished orator Uriel Wright, of St. Louis; there was Mr. Linder, the man who knows so well how to smite the Locos under the fifth rib, and Gen. Singleton, and the Hon. Mr. Browning, of Quincy. After the meeting was called to order, ex-Governor Bebb being called out, came forward and mounted the rostrum. He said he would confine himself to the tariff question; he explained the difference between the ad valorem duty and the specific duty, and demonstrated the great propriety of specific duties; he then went on and analyzed the whole subject in so able a manner as to hold the audience though protected from the rain only by their umbrellas, riveted to their seats by the clearness of his reasoning, and convulsed with laughter by his sallies of humor and wit—and I regret sir, that I am not able to lay before you at least an synopsis of his remarks, but having no expectation at the time of giving you any account of the proceedings, I am unable to do so; yet I am sure that those who were present on that occasion will not soon forget the speaker. After he had concluded, having occupied most of the afternoon, Mr. Linder, of Charlestown, Ill., addressed the meeting. He first met and refuted some false charges which had been brought against him by some democratic representative of that State, and then took up the case of one of the Hon. Editors of the Quincy Herald. It seems sir, that this gentleman had seen fit to make some strictures upon the personal identity of the speaker, in one of the issues of his paper, and the latter gentleman had seen fit on the present occasion to defend his personal identity, and administer a proper castigation, and it was executed in an admirable manner.—The speaker said the only difficulty he experienced in the matter was, that the little fellow was so little that he could hardly get hold of him, but says he—Gentlemen, I got me a political microscope and I looked, and behold I picked up a mosquito! and holding out his hand and clenching it, "Now I've got him," says he, and we all looked and strained our eyes to get a glimpse of the little fellow, when just then he said, "but he is so little I don't know whether I've got him or not," and so we didn't get a sight at him. The rebuke was severe, but the people took it with such a good grace, and seemed so well pleased, that it was no doubt all well timed and deserved. The remainder of the gentleman's remarks I had not the pleasure of hearing—but he went on to discuss the issues of the parties, and the fact that he kept an audience (part of them standing in the rain) for some time, is sufficient evidence of their appropriateness and ability to afford ground for the assertion that he no doubt sustained his former high reputation as a speaker.

The meeting then adjourned till evening, when the Hon. Uriel Wright, of St. Louis, addressed in an able and eloquent effort, a crowded house at Kendall's Hall, and was followed by Mr. Blackburn, of Rushville, Ill., while at the same time Gen. Singleton was speaking to another audience at the Court House. Thus ended the proceedings of the first day. I had learned when I started for Quincy, that there was to be a grand Mass Meeting; but I did not expect to find the speakers occupying all the public halls in the city. On the next morning at ten o'clock A. M. the St. Louis delegation, with one representative upon the Scott Club of your own city, its President, proceeded in a body from the Quincy House, round the public square to the Court House, where they were greeted and joined by the mass of Whigs assembled, and moved on in procession through the principal streets in the city, back to the public square. And, sir, that was a glorious sight; banners floated in every direction. There was a huge flag, bearing the names of Scott, Graham and Browning (the names of Scott, Graham and Browning, the names of Fifth to the corner of Hampshire streets, where the Scott flag waved over Old Hampshire itself. There was another similar one stretched across Fourth street, and even from above the demeratic printing-office itself, floated the glorious stars and stripes. Private dwellings were adorned with elegant banners, and sentences printed on canvass, indicative of their cordial participation in the feeling of the day, and it seemed, from the number of whig flags to be seen on all sides, that the merchants had hung them out as sign-boards; and when, as the procession moved along, metal moules filled the air with the thrilling strains of "Hail Columbia," old hearts were re-juvenated, the effervescence of youthful ardor burst forth, and no patriotic whig could stand still; and how appropriate would have been a few lines of that good old song, somewhat metamorphosed:

Hail Columbia, happy land! The watchword Scott floats o'er your mole, March on, ye Whigs, a noble band, We'll gain the day, our end attain.

I cannot close my description of the procession without giving you a particular account of a banner which appeared on that occasion, and which should certainly be preserved to be sent to the World's Fair next Spring. It was a horn fixed on the end of a staff, with a small white flag at either end of the horn, with the name of Scott inscribed on the one at the large end, and Pierce on the flag coming out of the "little end of the horn." When the procession reached the stand, the meeting was called to order, and opened by prayer, when Mr. James, of Quincy, arose and gave the St. Louis delegation a cordial welcome to the city, in a few appropriate remarks, and was replied to by Mr. Tilson, in behalf of the St. Louis delegation, who expressed his grateful thanks for their kind reception. He said that after coming as they did, from a State so infested with locofocoism, it animated and inspired them to breathe for once a pure whig air. He then presented to the Scott Club of Quincy, a banner, which he said was small, but small as it was, large enough to be the winding sheet of the Young Giant, Mr. Douglas. A wreath was presented to Col. Grimley, of St. Louis, by Mr. James; and an old veteran, a delegate from Scotland county, Mo., was introduced to the audience. The St. Louis delegation then favored us with one of their pithy, and emphatically sentimental songs, after which the Hon. O. H. Browning, being called for, arose and said: Gentlemen and fellow-citizens: Larise to address you, relying wholly on the glorious cause in which I am engaged, to sustain me. I can congratulate you upon the glorious and inestimable heritage which has descended from our fathers, the right of universal suffrage. Yours is the only land where the despot of the ruler is not law, but here, every man, high and low, wealthy and poor, educated and uneducated, can deposit his vote in the ballot-box in the election of all the officers of the land and the most humble individual in a community possesses, in this respect, as much power as the most influential citizen. The former can give his vote, the latter can do no more. Therefore in the exercise of this high privilege, every man should act with prudence, and think for himself, and cast his vote for that man whom he thinks best qualified for office, and most able to maintain the glory of his country. Many men who are conscientious in the performance of other duties, seem to think there is no moral obligation in this matter, but a man is as morally bound to act conscientiously in the performance of this duty, to throw away all party shackles, and to use his influence as far as his vote goes, to elect the best candidate, as he is in the performance of any other duty that devolves upon him in life; for instance if a burglar enters your house and lays hands upon your property, he is indicted for theft, tried before a jury, condemned and sent to the State prison, while on the other hand, a man may give a vote that will bring injury and distress over whole communities, and yet it is passed by unnoticed, and the people seem to think it all right, but rejoice-citizens, it should not be so. We should rejoin more in, and feel prouder of, the name of American Citizen, than any other, and so act in the matter as to maintain the honor of that name. The speaker went on—I shall indulge in no personalities, I came here to discuss the issues of the two parties, and to give you my views freely and fully, but in a spirit of kindness; and there is no reason why the two parties should not come together, and discuss their political differences as much in a spirit of kindness, as their differences of opinion on any other subject. And first, I want to talk to you about this Internal Improvement question—for it is a matter that particularly interests the West, and which must ever be connected with her interests. And how do the candidates for the Presidency stand in regard to this question? The whig national convention of '52 introduced into their platform, a resolution that the Constitution of the United States does confer upon Congress the power to make appropriations for Internal Improvements, and that fellow-citizens, be the platform to which Scott and Graham stand pledged; while on the other hand the Democratic Platform, adopted by their national convention at Baltimore, and which Pierce is pledged to support, declares the very opposite, but it is only a recent thing that this question of Internal Improvements has been degraded to a party doctrine; it is a great doctrine that the Government should take care of itself, and let the people take care of themselves. It was admitted, till '44, that the General Government did possess the power to appropriate money for the advancement of commerce, the improvement of harbors, the construction of light-houses, &c. It was so under Monroe, Quincy Adams and Jackson. During the administration of Jackson, four Internal Improvement bills were brought up, which Jackson himself was in favor of, but which Pierce opposed; two under Van Buren, which Van Buren opposed; two in favor of, but which Pierce opposed.

The speaker said that Pierce had never voted for an Internal Improvement bill, that not a single dollar had been appropriated during the administration of Polk to the improvement of rivers and harbors, but when two bills passed the Houses of Congress and were sent to him for his signature, he vetoed one, and returned the other without his signature, saying that it was unconstitutional, and he believed the deliberate judgment of the people would bear him out in the position he had assumed. He said that there was more than twice as much commerce on our western rivers as on all the seas in the world and that not a year passed but that the property lost and destroyed on the Mississippi, would defray the expense of cleaning out all the harbors and destroying all the snags in the river. He said that the democracy had adopted in their platform the Kentucky resolutions of 1798, that resolution which the secessionists of South Carolina had adopted and acted upon under Mr. Calhoun, and that now Mr. Pierce stood pledged to it. Mr. B. then went on to define his position on the slavery question. He denied the charge of abolitionism which had been brought against him, and said that though he did not approve the institution of slavery and did not like its influences, yet he was heartily in favor of the compromise. He then concluded his remarks by appealing to the democracy to know whether they would make this a party question, and sustain their deliberate judgment, the man who was pledged to give his support if elected, to that platform which has declared that it is unconstitutional for Congress to make appropriations for Internal Improvements, or whether they would view it as it had always been till late, an American question, and vote for the man who would sustain the honor of his country and particularly the interests of the West. I have not attempted Mr. Editor, to give you anything like a verbatim report of the above speech, and of course in so limited a space cannot do anything like justice to the speaker; I have only endeavored to give you his views and sentiments as expressed in it. After the gentleman had concluded, the St. Louis delegation were requested and sang one of their glee songs, when the meeting adjourned till afternoon, and I regret exceedingly that I was obliged to leave the city before the afternoon, and consequently did not have the pleasure of again hearing Ex-Gov. Bebb, who I have since learned made an exceedingly able speech, which if possible surpassed his effort of the day previous, and, sir, before I close let me congratulate the whigs of your vicinity upon the success of that meeting. And when I think of the enthusiastic demonstrations there exhibited, and will bear those hearty shouts sent up for Scott and Graham, I can but look forward to that period soon coming, when the lightning shall announce to us the success of our ticket and instead of the shouts of the whigs of Illinois, the whigs from Maine to the sunny South, and from the glittering shores of the Pacific to the eastern coast of Old Dominion, will send up one shout of joy long and loud that will roll across the Atlantic wave, strike the Lion in his security and inform him that Free Trade is no more.

Your most obedient, A WHIG.

It is a singular fact that the Duke of Wellington never visited Scotland. He is said to have entertained a superstition that a visit to that country would be fatal to him. The coffin in which he is to be interred, four in number, including one of lead, of unusual solidity, are in hand. The inner coffin is of Spanish mahogany, French polished, lined with white satin; the lead coffin, when the body is enclosed, will be hermetically sealed; the third coffin will be similar to the inner one, with the exception of the lining; and the outer or state coffin, manufactured of the finest Spanish mahogany, will be covered with rich Genoa velvet, thickly studded with gilt nails, armorial bearings, and ornaments.

Silver coin is getting quite scarce throughout the country. The greatest inconvenience is felt for want of a sufficient supply in this city. Banners and half-dimes are scarce as men's teeth, and no one in a retail business but experiences daily and hourly the want of small change. As high as five per cent has been paid for limited amounts by those who could well do without it. In New York small silver of all kinds commands about 21-2 to 3 per cent premium. Shopkeepers are continually compelled to purchase small coins to make change in the ordinary run of their business. Three cent pieces and gold dollars are esteemed a nuisance in this latitude. The former, on account of their not suiting the value of any article bought or sold, and their miserably insipid, copper appearance. Nine-tenths of the community would as soon handle so many penny pieces, as the gold dollar is equally objectionable from its size. A person might have a pocket full, and then feel as if he had no money. They are too small for general circulation. Business men dislike to count money with a microscope, hence we see so few in circulation. We want more half dimes, dimes, quarters and half dollars, of good old fashioned silver, and they will have to be coined.—[St. Louis News.]

NEWS AT PITTSBURGH.—The Commercial Journal of the 9th Inst., says the week's sales have only been limited; buyers and sellers are apart in their views; we note the following as the asking price, at which figures sales were small: \$545 a 7 1/2. The news from the west is unfavorable for holders.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The Methodist Missouri Conference, South, commenced its annual session in this city on Wednesday last, Bishop Payne presiding. There is a very general attendance of the Ministers of this Conference.—[St. Joseph Advertiser.]

A Southern slaveholder offers to emancipate his slaves to the number of sixty or seventy, on condition that the Massachusetts Colonization Society will furnish funds to transport them to Liberia. These people could be sold for \$50,000 or 40,000, and constitute the bulk of their master's possessions. The Society have pledged, or in the Treasury, \$4,200, and appeal to the friends of the colored man for \$200 in addition for the above object.

MASSVILLE AND BIG SANDY RAILROAD.—We have the pleasure to state that Charles B. Childie, chief engineer, has arrived and entered upon the duties of his office, with his accustomed and well known energy and vigor. The Board of Directors have called for a payment of five per cent on the stock subscribed, and they have ordered a party into the field to secure releases of right of way, in view of making the final location and putting the line under contract for construction at the earliest moment practicable. The preliminary surveys, it will be recollected, have been already made and published, so that as soon as the right of way is secured, a locating party may be put in the field and the line put under contract.—[Massville Eagle.]

Foreign News by the Asia. PARIS, Sept. 22. The Prince President arrived at Lyons. If the telegraph is to be credited, nothing can exceed the enthusiasm which has everywhere attended the President, deepening as it went south. A private letter, however, informs us, that one profound individual, who cried "Long live the republic," was instantly arrested. A virtuous clergy, headed by cardinals and bishops, informed him that he had saved society, that he ought to be emperor—showing that the gentlemen of the medals are correct in their political views.

Accounts from the south of France make it appear that Louis Napoleon has thrown off all disguise respecting his designs on the empire. At the inauguration of the statue of Napoleon I. at Lyons, on the 22d, he made a speech so full of significance, that we copy it entire: "Lyonnese," he said, "your city has always been associated by remarkable incidents with the different phases of the life of the Emperor. You hailed him casual previous to his crossing the Alps to gather fresh laurels. You hailed him in his omnipotent Emperor, and when Europe had confined him on an island, you were again among the first, in 1815, to salute him as Emperor; to-day your city is the first to erect a statue to him. This fact is significant. Equestrian statues are only erected to sovereigns who have resigned, and it was on that account the governments who have preceded me have ever denied that homage to a power of which they would not admit the legitimacy. And yet who was more legitimate than the Emperor, thrice elected by the people, consecrated by the chief of religion, and recognized by all continental powers of Europe, who were united to him by bonds of policy and by ties of blood? The Emperor was the mediator between two hostile epochs. He destroyed the old regime by re-establishing all that was good in it. He destroyed the revolutionary spirit, by causing the blessings of the revolution everywhere to triumph. This is the reason why those who overturned him soon deplored their triumph. As for those who defended him, I need not call to mind how profoundly they lamented his downfall. On that account, when the people found themselves free to make a choice, they directed their eyes to the heir of Napoleon, and it is for the same motive that, from Paris to Lyons, everywhere on my passage, the unanimous cry of 'vive l'empereur!' has been raised. But that cry is much more, in my eyes, a recollection that affects my heart, than a hope that excites my pride. A faithful servant of my country, I shall ever have but one object—that of reconstituting in this country, convulsed by so many revolutions and utopian schemes, a peace founded on conciliation of persons, on the inflexibility of the principles of authority, morality, and affection for the laboring and suffering classes, and of national dignity. We are only just emerging from those critical times when, the notions of good and evil being confounded, the best minds were perverted. Prudence and patriotism require that at such periods the nation should pause and consider before it fixes its destinies, and it is still difficult for me to know under what name I can render the greatest services. In the heroic life of President Grant, I facilitate the mission confided to me, and before which I did not recede, I should not, from personal interest, desire to exchange that title for the title of Emperor! Let us, then, deposit on this stone our homage to a great man. We thus honor both the glory of France and the generous gratitude of the people—and testify likewise the fidelity of the Lyonnese to immortal sovereigns."

This speech was received with loud cries of 'Vive l'Empereur!' It was immediately transmitted by telegraph and appeared in the streets of Paris. The President was last heard of at Grenoble.

In 1848 there was established in Paris a society called La Societe Commerciale, which is represented as successful. It insures commercial debts, and of course has ample means of finding out the solvent men. In England a similar institution has been formed. Such a Society must be of great use, especially to young merchants, and may probably be initiated in New York. There is also a society in London which insures the rents of houses, finding the tenants.

The Irish and Gen. Scott. At a very large meeting of our adopted fellow-citizens from Ireland, held Thursday night, at Kosuth Hall, Peter Early acted as Chairman, and Mr. McCrossan as Secretary. The object of the meeting was to take steps to wait on Gen. Scott. The meeting was addressed by M. M. Edwards with much power, and the finest feelings were evinced.

At nine o'clock yesterday morning, in pursuance of the resolution adopted at the meeting about one hundred and fifty of that class of our fellow-citizens waited on Gen. Scott, who received them in the most cordial manner. Mr. Edwards introduced his countrymen, accompanied by a speech of much eloquence, to which Gen. Scott replied in his happiest vein.—[Cin. Atlas.]

The Atlas also states that at Hamilton, Gen. Scott was also called on by some fifty or sixty Irishmen. He made them a short address, assuring them that he had experienced the bravery of their countrymen on many a field. They were delighted with their visit to the glorious old soldier, and on leaving him they gave nine rousing cheers.—[Lou. Cour.]

BETWEEN BOSTON AND N. YORK.—In consequence of large orders from California, the price of butter at Boston has advanced 5 to 10 cents per pound. One firm has orders for 125,000 pounds. This most necessary article of food is also most suitably high in New York, and the Tribune of the 8th says with little prospect of coming down. A serious break in the canal at Albion, which has detained boats for a whole week, has contributed to keep up, if not actually enhance the price. But there certainly must be better enough in the country, within easy reach of the great lines of railroad, to supply any probable demand both for consumption and export.—[News.]