

# HANNIBAL JOURNAL

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NEW SERIES.

HANNIBAL, MO., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1853.

VOL. X-NO. 25

### The Jerry Rescue Trials.

Reported for the Albany (N. Y.) State Register.

**U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—Special Term—Albany, Jan. 26.** Before the Hon. N. K. Hall, U. S. Circuit Judge.

**The People vs. Enoch Reed—Jerry Rescue Indictment.**

**Second Day—Morning Session.**

The court met at 9 o'clock, A. M., pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Hon. Jas. R. Lawrence, U. S. District Attorney, and Hon. Henry G. Wheaton, of counsel for Government.

J. W. Nye, D. D. Hillis, C. B. Sedgwick, A. J. Colvin, and G. Smith, of counsel for Defendants.

The Defendants, some fourteen in number—five or six of them colored—were all present, together with about fifty witnesses for Government and Defence.

The District Attorney moved the trial of Enoch Reed, (colored).

The court said a jury would be empaneled, if there was no objection.

Mr. Nye: Is there a full panel, sir?

The Court: There are 24 or 25 present.

Mr. Hillis: If the court please, as the principal witness for the defence will not be here until 3 o'clock—

The Court: That is not a matter of importance at this stage—the jury can now be empaneled in the case.

The clerk called a jury, and twelve took their seats.

Mr. Hillis: In the State Courts, in criminal cases, we have five peremptory challenges—What is to be the rule in this court?

Mr. Nye: Judge Nelson held, that the practice in the higher State courts, was to be followed.

The Court: That is true, as a general rule.

Mr. Nye: There is no rule for such cases as this.

The Court: To be sure there is not.

Mr. Lawrence: It has been often decided, that challenges were to be governed by common law. What is the Statute?

Several voices: Five.

Mr. Lawrence: Five for whom?

Mr. Nye: For the defendants, of course; the people are supposed to be safe.

The Court: I shall allow five peremptory challenges to the defendants, under the laws of the State.

William Terry was sworn, without objection.

Alfred C. Smith was called.

Mr. Lawrence had questions to ask. The subject of this investigation was well known.—He wished to ask if the juror had formed an opinion in reference to the constitutionality or character of the Fugitive Slave law, which would prevent a verdict of guilty on competent testimony? He wished to put these questions to each juror.

Mr. Hillis: If the government has objection they can challenge, and then examine the juror, and other witnesses. He had never heard of an examination of a juror without a challenge.

The Court: These questions were allowed by Judges Curtis, Kane, and Grier—and the questions were proper, and they may be asked.

Mr. Nye: These questions were never asked on any trial in this State of a misdemeanor, and the practice of this State—

The Court: No such cases have arisen—and the character of the questions depend on the character of the case.

Mr. Nye insisted that it introduced a new test in the formation of a jury. Suppose a man was tried for violation of the license law—could the juror be so catechized?

The Court thought so.

Mr. Nye thought not. No man was ever called on in this State, as a juror, to swear to his views of the constitutionality of a law.

The Court: That is of no consequence; the questions will be allowed.

Mr. Hillis: If the Court please, we must protect ourselves by insisting on our rights. It is not proper that the government should go on this fishing excursion, without a challenge. He went on to suppose that the defence were to ask the juror if he believed the Union would be dissolved, unless conviction were had, &c., &c.

The Court would allow all proper questions.

Mr. Hillis: There is no right, whatever, to go into this business—to ask the juror any questions at all.

Mr. Lawrence: I wish to ask the questions, so as to know whether or not I challenge him.

The juror was put under oath.

He said he had no opinion on the case—no prejudice—had no opinion on the constitutionality or character of the fugitive law which would affect his verdict—and he was admitted and sworn. [These were the Massachusetts questions.]

John Jones was called and sworn.

He was asked if he knew the nature of the case? He said no. So it was explained to him. Then the same questions were asked, and answered in the same way, and he was sworn in.

George H. Bentley called and sworn—questioned—sworn in.

Chas. Witbeck sworn—examined—answers the same—challenged peremptorily.

The Court: The juror will stand aside.

Mr. Lawrence: Does the court hold that there are peremptory challenges for defence?

The Court: It does.

Mr. Wheaton insisted that the peremptory challenges should be prior to the examination.

The Court: It will be allowed, under the circumstances, after the examination.

David Lester sworn in.

Ludlum St. John peremptorily challenged as soon as called. Set aside.

Mr. Nye: Does the Court hold that the government has peremptory challenges? We wish to object to this.

The Court thought the people had a right to two peremptory challenges—thought the weight of authority in the State courts was in favor of but.

Mr. Colvin said it had been denied in the 1st District, and admitted in the 4th.

Mr. Wheaton: And affirmed in the 4th District.

Mr. Colvin: Yes—following the decision of the 3rd District.

Cornelius Waggoner examined—sworn in.

Cornelius Vrooman examined—sworn in.

Briggs Tripp examined—sworn in.

Houghtaling—peremptorily challenged by the people.

Wm. H. Perry—examined—mechanic—lived 20 years in Albany—sworn in.

John B. Mosher—examined—sworn in.

Lewis Lockwood—examined—said he had formed an opinion—was set aside.

Alanson Bryant—examined—did not know the nature of the case.

The Court explained: It was a trial of indictment of alleged aid in the rescue of a person arrested as a fugitive slave from the hands of the officers at Syracuse.

Juror: I have a prejudice—a bias—an opinion—in reference to the Fugitive Slave Law, which would affect my verdict. He believed the Fugitive Law unconstitutional. He was allowed to stand aside.

Joseph Cook—peremptorily challenged by the people. [He was rather confused in his answers.]

Peter F. Daw—examined—challenged by government.

Hiram Warner—examined—sworn in.

The jury was now complete, as follows:

William Terry, farmer, Coeymans; Alfred C. Smith, Westerlo; John Jones, grocer, 8th ward, Albany; George H. Bentley, Westerlo; David Lester, Westerlo; Cornelius Waggoner, farmer, Bethlehem; Cornelius Vrooman, farmer, Coeymans; Briggs Tripp, Westerlo; Wm. H. Perry, 10th ward, Albany; John B. Mosher, farmer, Coeymans; Hiram Warner, Bern; Charles Witbeck, farmer, Westerlo.

The court said the Petit Jurors not drawn, were discharged for the day. It was better that they be not here—as they may be called on another case of this kind. The court advises them to be absent.

The Crier: The Petit Jurors will please leave the court room.

(To be Continued.)

**Fight with a Jaguar or American Tiger.**

A correspondent of the Galveston News gives the following account of a desperate fight between Mr. Absalom Williams, who is about seventy years of age, his wife, and an enormous tiger, which occurred about the 1st of December, at Mr. W.'s residence:

The tiger was first discovered on the premises of Mr. James Drake, who lives in the north portion of Jefferson county, where it entered his inclosure, attacked his horses, and killed one, besides wounding two others. While the tiger was committing its depredations, it was discovered by Francis Drake, son of the proprietor of the premises, who fired a shot gun at it, wounding it in the side, but not dangerously, when it made its escape. The next day, Mr. and Mrs. Williams were startled by a strange noise in the yard, in front of their house. Mr. W. upon going out, discovered his dog engaged with a tiger, when he seized an ox-yoke and aimed a blow at the 'varmint,' but, missing it, struck his dog. The dog then got away from the tiger and retreated. In an instant the tiger sprang on Mr. Williams, and seizing him by the hand, jerked him about twenty feet.

The old gentleman, finding himself in the grasp of the wild animal, seized the tiger by the throat with his other hand, and throwing his whole strength forward, crushed the tiger to the ground, both falling side by side. At this time, Mrs. Williams came to the rescue with a gun, which she snapped at the tiger, but there being no priming in the pan, it did not go off. Mr. W. then, with one arm around the tiger's body, and grasping its throat with his other hand, by an effort disengaged himself. The tiger discovering a new adversary in the person of Mrs. W., jumped at her, and attempted to grasp her head within its jaws, while it struck and lacerated her breast with its fore paws. The tiger made another grasp at her head, his upper teeth penetrating at the top of the skull and sliding along the bone, peeled off the skin till they met the lower teeth, which penetrated on the right side of her face.

In the meantime Mr. W. had seized the ox-yoke again, and giving the tiger a tremendous blow, caused it to leave Mrs. W. when it leaped into the house and got under the bed.—The door was immediately closed and the monster secured. Mr. W. was exhausted from the effect of his wounds, from which the blood flowed in streams; but not so his better half.—She deliberately took the gun, and shaking some powder from the barrel into the pan, placed the muzzle between one of the openings which the logs of the house afforded, and fired with steady and deadly aim. The tiger was killed. When measured, it was found to be twelve feet from the tip of its tail to its nose.

During all the time the fight was going on no one but those engaged in it were within hearing. Mr. W.'s nearest neighbor lives three miles off.

New-York, Feb. 11.—

We have New Orleans dates of Saturday, with news from the city of Mexico to 25th.

After the election of Congress by Cevallos, fifty-six members assembled at a private house on the 21st, impeached Cevallos and elected Osorio, Governor of Puebla, President adinterim. Osorio refused to except. Thearrison of the army pronounced in favor of the plan of Guadalupe. The *Siglo* says the revolution is ended, the whole country being in favor of the plan of Guadalupe.

General Hensa, Minister of War, sent a message to Uruga, urging his immediate presence at the capital, as there would be no cabinet till his arrival. It is reported that Uruga is willing to recognize Cevallos, and also Congress, provided the latter will reform the constitution.—Cevallos issued a proclamation, opening the ports of Mazatlan, San Blas, Tampico, Vera Cruz and Camargo.

The steamer Albatross arrived at Vera Cruz. Great excitement existed, and a proclamation was issued, supposing that Santa Anna was a passenger.

From the St. Louis Temperance Battery.

Prohibition.

We have yet to learn of the first objection to the legal suppression of the traffic in liquor as a beverage, which, after a candid examination, shall be found to be valid and substantial.—The constitutionality of the movement is now generally unquestioned by all whose opinions are of value. Whatever the State says is opposed to the common welfare, the State has a right to abate or destroy, is no new doctrine, and was not discovered to be strange or heretical till within recent days; and the possession of this power necessarily implies the possession of all others requisite for its execution. Prohibition calls for the admission of no others.—The only question it asks is, is liquor traffic opposed to the welfare of the State? It is no part of an answer to say that a man has a right to buy what he pleases, if other people choose to sell. Where is the warrant for any such right? Besides, this and all other such assertions are in the face of the first admission, that society has a right to protect itself; and to say that a principle as old as society and as necessary as law, loses its character and becomes oppressive and iniquitous when applied to rum selling, is simply absurd. The only pertinent and legitimate question, then, is the one stated, is rum selling a nuisance? that is, does it annoy, injure, the public or individuals? If it does, this fact itself is decisive as to the ability of society to make an end of it. The only other legitimate question is, should society exercise the right? This is to the expediency of the measure. For the present we leave the question to the answering of our readers. It seems strange to us that there should be need to ask it.

While our thoughts were turned to this subject, we noticed the following reasons for total prohibition given by the New York Tribune, which we add as appropriate:

1. It is impartial. There can be no pretence that such a law punishes little sins and sinners, but gives impunity to rich and respectable vice. It has, at least, the merit of treating all offenders exactly alike.
2. It rests on a clear moral basis. Its fundamental assumption is the immorality and evil of the liquor traffic. It does not, like our License Laws, assume that this traffic is pernicious and dangerous and then give any one dispensation to pursue it on payment of ten dollars. It does not pronounce the traffic immoral, and then attempt to confine it to men of good moral character. But contemplating and appreciating the great fountain of crime, pauperism and misery, it makes a manly, earnest and straightforward effort to seal up and stay its bitter waters forever.
3. It can be enforced. License laws, especially in great cities, never can be enforced on moral sentiment. No one can render a moral reason why, if a man can afford to pay ten dollars for a license, he should be allowed to sell, while a man who lacks and cannot scrape together that sum should not be. Thousands are now selling without license in our city, but those who know the fact will not complain of them, because they have no means of distinguishing them from the licensed. If our License Laws were meant to be obeyed, they would at least require every seller to display his license conspicuously in the room where the traffic is carried on; but being intended only as a blind, and an anodyne for the public conscience, they are constructed accordingly.
4. The Maine Law embodies no new principle. It is simply the application to the insidious poison, Alcohol, of the common law principle which regulates the general dispensations of poisons. No man is now at liberty to sell Arsenic or Prussic Acid except to persons who he has good reasons to believe contemplate an innocent and salutary use of it. The fact that many imbibe Alcohol in ignorance of its poisonous character, is an additional reason for stringent public safeguard against its pernicious sale.
5. The Maine Law does its work. True, it does not stop all selling, any more than our laws against theft, forgery, and murder, prevent absolutely the perpetration of those crimes; but it renders the traffic infamous, and dooms it to secrecy, stealth and darkness. It confronts every tippler with the warning that he is making himself an accomplice of offenders; it strikes every youth who may be tempted to take his first lessons in dissipation, with the fact that Public Conscience and Public Judgment deliberately condemned and stigmatized the traffic he is abetting. He who shall become a tippler in defiance of the Maine Law, can never plead ignorance as an excuse, nor saddle his degradation upon the community.
6. And finally, if it is popular. The enemies of the Maine Law, though they rail against it as despotic, odious, obnoxious to public sentiment, &c., &c., are very shy of submitting it to the people. They wring and twist every way to dodge that ordeal. They are trying hard to repeal the law in Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island; but in neither State have they desired a submission to the people. They have the power in our new Legislature; we dare them to go with us to the people, either at a special or general election. But they are entirely too cunning for that.

The Cincinnati Nonpareil says there is a man in that city so passionately fond of music that he mistakes his wife for a bass drum, nightly, and beats her like the mischief.

'How late is it Bill?'

'Look at the boss, and see if he's drunk yet; if he isn't, it can't be much after eleven.'

'Does he keep such good time?'

'Splendid! they regulate the town clock by him.'

Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 10, 1853.

SENATE.

The morning was spent in discussing the bill to lay off the State into Congressional Districts. In the afternoon it passed—aye 32, noes 5.—The Districts are as follows:

First District—St. Louis county.

The second consists of Marion, Ralls, Monroe, Pike, Audrain, Boone, Calloway, Montgomery, Warren, Lincoln and St. Charles.

Third—Counties of Lewis, Clark, Scotland, Knox, Shelby, Howard, Randolph, Macon, Adair, Schuyler, Putnam, Dodge, Sullivan, Linn, Chariton, Carroll, Livingston, Grundy and Mercer.

Fourth—Counties of Ray, Caldwell, Davies, Harrison, Gentry, De Kalb, Clinton, Clay, Platte, Buchanan, Andrew, Nodaway, Atchison and Buchanan.

Fifth—Counties of Cole, Moniteau, Cooper, Lafayette, Saline, Jackson, Johnson, Pettis, Benton, Morgan, Henry, Cass, Miller and Vernon.

Sixth—Counties of McDonald, Newton, Jasper, Bates, St. Clair, Cedar, Dade, Lawrence, Barry, Taney, Greene, Ozark, Dallas, Hickory, Camden, Laclede, Wright, Polk, Texas, Pulaski, Osage, Oregon, Stone and Gasconade.

Seventh—Counties of Crawford, Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Perry, Madison, Cape Girardeau, Wayne, Ripley, Butler, Stoddard, Scott, Mississippi, New Madrid, Dunklin, Shannon, Reynolds, Dent, Bollinger, Pemmetest and Shannon.

Bill to provide for the management of the Penitentiary.—Passed—ayes 27, noes 2.

HOUSE—MORNING SESSION.

Both Houses have fixed on the 24th to adjourn sine die.

Mr. Blair presented a petition to make public Administrator of St. Louis county elective by the people—Read twice and referred.

Mr. Jackson resumed his remarks and spoke till half past ten; when

Mr. Hunter moved the previous question.—The vote stood—ayes 62, noes 52. Not sustained, it requires two-thirds; the Speaker decided under the rule, and the question must now lie over one day.

Mr. Blair then moved a reconsideration of the vote, and proceeded to reply to Jackson, and had spoken near one hour, when the House adjourned to 2 o'clock.

HOUSE—AFTERNOON SESSION.

A bill incorporating the city of Kansas—passed.

Mr. Blair continued his remarks for an hour and a half.

Mr. Sims followed on the same side and closed; when the House adjourned.

HOUSE—NIGHT SESSION.

Mr. Pipkin introduced a bill to authorize the cities of St. Louis and Carondelet to subscribe stock to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company.—Passed.

Mr. Blair introduced a resolution calling the attention of Congress to the necessity of making an appropriation for the completion of the Marine Hospital in St. Louis.—Passed.

Several local bills, of unimportant character, passed. Adjourned.

From the Albany State Register.

ABOLITION SYMPATHIES.

The Jerry Rescue cases are to be tried at the term of the U. S. Circuit Court which commences at the City Hall to-morrow. Our readers are all familiar with the history of the 'rescue' of Jerry. The high handed outrage, for the commission of which Crandall, Logan, and several others, were indicted, and are to stand trial, was incited by the Abolitionists at Syracuse, when holding one of their fanatical orgies. As an illustration of the sympathies of those creatures, we find, what we are by no means surprised at, that in the time of the trial of their willing tools and victims they have utterly deserted them, and compelled them and their counsel to pay all the heavy expenses incident to attending upon Courts in various places, traveling fees, &c., &c. Having effected their object—excitement, agitation, and a heinous and indictable offence against the laws and the Constitution of the United States—they turn the cold shoulder to their penniless victims, and leave them to shift for themselves as best they can. This is a perfect illustration of the character of abolition fanatics and abolition sympathies.—They will go all lengths in the rescue or larceny of a Slave, and let negroes at their own doors beg and starve without lifting a finger to aid them.

Crandall, one of the persons indicted, and the most active and notorious of the Jerry rescuers, soundly and savagely berates the whole hollow headed crew in a recent number of the Syracuse Standard. He exposes them without measure or merit to the contempt they merit.—He says:

"The Counsel in the Jerry Cases have not been paid the amount of their expenses, and they have no guaranty that they will ever receive anything more, if they do anything more, unless it be that the Defendants can pay, after meeting their other heavy expenses. I say this is disgraceful to the men in the county of Onondaga, and the State of New York, who pretend to be glad that order was restored at Syracuse on the first day of October, 1851, by the rescue of the man JERRY."

For alleged participation in that act, several men, poor in purse, if not so poor in soul, have been over and over again dragged away from their homes, no matter what the profit or the demands of his business, and subjected to great expense.

Now, can men who put on a face to declare it wrong to do a Christian act at peril, excuse themselves when they see the men who did it persecuted, and they look coldly on?

In this appeal, I do not refer to the slimy crew who tell you—I am glad the nigger got away; but I would not do anything about it.—

• • • But I refer to those who say the rescue of Jerry was right—that they applaud it, &c., &c.

These are the people I mean, who are allowing the men who have been persecuted or prosecuted in this JERRY business, to stand alone! I repeat the word it is 'disgraceful.' • • •

I rejoice to be able to say, that the able men who compose the array of Counsel, have self-respect enough to say, that they do not stir another step without some tangible guaranty for just such charges as beforehand they are willing to agree on."

Commission and Forwarding Merchants

No. 10, Commercial Street,

(BETWEEN VINE AND WASHINGTON AVENUE.)

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dealers in Hemp, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Flour, Grain, &c. Cash advances made on consignments for sale Jan 27 here, or to our friends South or East. [3m

**CAPPING THE CLIMAX!**

HAT AND CAP STORE No. 1, in Hannibal, where can be found the largest and best assortment of hats and caps, embracing, in part, the following articles:

**FASHIONABLE HATS.**

No. 1 fashionable silk hats.  
No. 2 do do do do  
No. 3 do do do do do do  
Do do 8 inch crown, 2 1/2 brim.  
Rivola do do do  
Angola hats, different styles.

**SOFT HATS.**

Knouth Hats of all qualities and styles.  
Rough and Ready do  
• Wool hat, all kinds, for men and boys.

**CAPS.**

Flush caps, all styles and qualities.  
Men's military caps.  
Men's and boys' cloth caps.  
Men's and boys' cloth caps.  
Men's and boys' silk glazed caps.  
Men's select caps.  
Children's military caps.

All gentlemen are invited to call and examine for themselves.  
JAMES P. MORRIS,  
West side Main Street, fourth door from Broad.  
Jan 23-53.

**\$1000**

**ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.**

To any person who will furnish us, within three years, a set of patterns for a Cooking Stove, Superior to the 'Prairie State' in its operation, durability, neatness of finish and design, we will pay the above named sum of one thousand dollars, manumitted by G. F. Filley, St. Louis, that the fire drawing through the oven, it consumes a large quantity of wood, and soon burns out, making it very unprofitable for the buyer. In the Prairie State Stove all these objections are done away. The plates are so adjusted, that the stove durable. This stove is made of the Gray Scotch Pig Iron—not of the Missouri Mountain Iron; it is well known to all who are acquainted with iron, that the Missouri Mountain Iron is not so strong as Stoves of, as it is too hard and brittle. The plates for the breaking of the stove manufactured of that iron we acknowledge that the Missouri Mountain iron makes excellent bar iron. The flues, upon which the responsibility and reputation of a stove depend, differ from any ever before used, and such a construction and capacity as to insure the most perfect draft. We are satisfied that the Prairie State Stove will last twenty-five years, if properly used. It is nearly double the weight of any other stove of its size in market. Purchasers will be careful that it is always cheapest in the end to buy a heavy stove, as more iron is purchased for the same amount of money, than in a light one. This stove has taken the first premiums at the State Fair in the State of New York, and every other State where it has been present. This stove will take larger trimmings, and has a larger oven to its size than any other stove in the universe. This stove is not merely rowly constructed on the top, as a show piece, but Charter Oak. The Hannibal Mammoth Stove Store is the only place where the genuine Prairie State Stove is sold in Hannibal. I have also a large assortment of stoves of the latest patterns, from every important foundry in the United States, which I will sell at reduced prices; also a large lot of tin and copper ware, all of which I sell fifteen per cent. cheaper than they can be had in this city; for sale at the Hannibal Mammoth Stove Store, corner Main and Bird Streets, opposite the Wild Cow, Hannibal, Mo. P. A. HICKMAN.

References.

J. Gore, R. C. Honeymay,  
Judge Cook, R. McCoy,  
Russel Moss, Bruscoe,  
Dr. Norton, H. Westfall,  
Dr. Long, Dr. Redick,  
Bird, J. Barcus, Plank Road,  
Samuel Smith, London, Dr. L. T. Brittingham,  
G. Caplinger, James Quarles,  
A. Driscoll, J. R. Shekley,  
Mrs. Francis Brown,  
Dr. M. J. Rowan.

I only give a few references. I could give five hundred in this vicinity if it were necessary.—The Prairie State Stove is almost entirely used throughout Illinois and Iowa. I warrant every stove and will pay to any person who will produce a perfect Prairie State Stove that will not back up, will work and operate as stated, one hundred dollars.—Wholesale dealers will do well to call on me before purchasing, as I can furnish them stoves lower than they can be purchased elsewhere, and a far superior article, as the last year has tested. All of my stoves are manufactured of the best of iron, and I warrant all I sell. Another advantage in purchasing of us, is, my plate burning out or breaking by accident, can at any time be replaced. I can assure my customers that my prices will be uniform, and all orders will be promptly attended to.

We are also agents for the Missouri Star Premium, Ohio Premium Stove, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and the Old Style Premium, which has been in use for the last ten years. I will attend to getting extra plates for all stoves of every pattern, charging no profit; and nothing for my trouble. I am permanently located in this city, and will accommodate any one who will call on me, if possible.  
Jan 27-53.

**HAYDEN & WILSON.**

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Saddlery and Coach Hardware,

Carriage Trimmings, &c.

No. 11, North Main Street St. Louis.

THEIR stock in all branches, for spring sales, will be large and very complete, and their stock of Ohio (BRAND) SKINNING, HARNESS and BRIDLE LEATHER, Cannot be surpassed.

They would most respectfully invite all buyers to give them a call, assuring them that their goods will be of good quality, and their prices will be such as to give satisfaction in every particular.  
Feb 10-53.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained from the St. Louis County Court, letters of administration, with the will annexed, upon the estate of THOMAS DOOLEY, deceased, bearing date February 17, 1853.

All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to exhibit them, duly substantiated according to law, within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit in said estate, and if not presented within three years from the date of said letters, they will be forever barred.

JOHN DOOLEY,  
Adm'r. with the will annexed.  
Feb 17-53.

From the Editorial Correspondence of the Paris Mercury.

The committee to examine the State University and inquire into certain charges preferred against the President of the same have not yet returned—but I learn from gentlemen just from Columbia, that the committee will probably close their labors to-day, and will be here to-morrow; and from all that I can learn, they are likely to return without finding anything to justify the many reports and charges in circulation, concerning the Presidency of that institution, and his administration of the same. Should this be the result, from the murmurings about here, I shall not be surprised if those who are anxious to depose President SASSON, will change their mode of attack, and instead of accusing him of teaching and inculcating sectarian and nullification doctrines, it will be asserted that he is not eligible to hold the office of President of the State University, by virtue of the 13th section of the third Article of the Constitution, which declares that "no person, while he continues to exercise the functions of a bishop, priest, clergyman or teacher of any religious persuasion, denomination, society or sect, whatsoever, shall be eligible to either house of the general assembly; nor shall he be appointed to any office of profit within the State, office of Justice of the Peace excepted." Thus reads the Constitution, and whether it was intended by its framers to have the same apply to officers of Colleges and Universities, I shall not undertake to decide—but leave the reader to draw his own conclusions; my object in alluding to this matter being simply to keep the Mercury readers advised of all matters on the tapis here, and not with a view of taking sides in the "University War."

**A CARD.**

In a debate which occurred in the Senate, Mr. Jas. O. Broadhead used language to which Mr. Allen P. Richardson took exceptions, and notes were passed in reference to it between the parties. After the notes had passed, the friends of the parties interfered, and it was suggested by them that there was some misapprehension about the matter, and that the difficulty should be referred to mutual friends, in order that an amicable accommodation might be brought about. This was assented to by the parties. It became necessary, before these gentlemen could proceed to consider the matter in dispute, that the note of Mr. Richardson should be withdrawn. It was accordingly withdrawn by the friends of Mr. Richardson. Then the friends of Mr. Broadhead state that they are authorized by him to say, that the language objected to as used in debate, was of a general character, and was not intended to have a personal application.

This was deemed entirely satisfactory, and all difficulties between the parties, were accordingly adjusted.

BENJ. W. GROVER,  
WYMAN CROW,  
THOS. L. PRICE,  
P. F. BLAIR, Jr.  
City of Jefferson, Feb. 8, 1853.  
[Jefferson Daily Inquirer.]

City Daguerrean Gallery.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—

Being leave to inform you that I have an excellent room fitted up for taking miniatures, and would just say to you that if you want a gem of superior style, or a picture of excellence and taste, just give me a call, and I will prove it to you in satisfaction. I work very cheap, unless for nobility, and find the stuff. Then bring your pins, rings and lockets, and have them filled with pictures that will never fade.

N. B. Room over Marshall & Block's clothing depot, Main Street, Hannibal, Mo.  
Feb 7-53. WILLIAM GORHAM

Mr. Blair continued his remarks for an hour and a half.

Mr. Sims followed on the same side and closed; when the House adjourned.

HOUSE—NIGHT SESSION.

Mr. Pipkin introduced a bill to authorize the cities of St. Louis and Carondelet to subscribe stock to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company.—Passed.

Mr. Blair introduced a resolution calling the attention of Congress to the necessity of making an appropriation for the completion of the Marine Hospital in St. Louis.—Passed.

Several local bills, of unimportant character, passed. Adjourned.

From the Albany State Register.

ABOLITION SYMPATHIES.

The Jerry Rescue cases are to be tried at the term of the U. S. Circuit Court which commences at the City Hall to-morrow. Our readers are all familiar with the history of the 'rescue' of Jerry. The high handed outrage, for the commission of which Crandall, Logan, and several others, were indicted, and are to stand trial, was incited by the Abolitionists at Syracuse, when holding one of their fanatical orgies. As an illustration of the sympathies of those creatures, we find, what we are by no means surprised at, that in the time of the trial of their willing tools and victims they have utterly deserted them, and compelled them and their counsel to pay all the heavy expenses incident to attending upon Courts in various places, traveling fees, &c., &c. Having effected their object—excitement, agitation, and a heinous and indictable offence against the laws and the Constitution of the United States—they turn the cold shoulder to their penniless victims, and leave them to shift for themselves as best they can. This is a perfect illustration of the character of abolition fanatics and abolition sympathies.—They will go all lengths in the rescue or larceny of a Slave, and let negroes at their own doors beg and starve without lifting a finger to aid them.

Crandall, one of the persons indicted, and the most active and notorious of the Jerry rescuers, soundly and savagely berates the whole hollow headed crew in a recent number of the Syracuse Standard. He exposes them without measure or merit to the contempt they merit.—He says:

"The Counsel in the Jerry Cases have not been paid the amount of their expenses, and they have no guaranty that they will ever receive anything more, if they do anything more, unless it be that the Defendants can pay, after meeting their other heavy expenses. I say this is disgraceful to the men in the county of Onondaga, and the State of New York, who pretend to be glad that order was restored at Syracuse on the first day of October, 1851, by the rescue of the man JERRY."

For alleged participation in that act, several men, poor in purse, if not so poor in soul, have been over and over again dragged away from their homes, no matter what the profit or the demands of his business, and subjected to great expense.

Now, can men who put on a face to declare it wrong to do a Christian act at peril, excuse themselves when they see the men who did it persecuted, and they look coldly on?

In this appeal, I do not refer to the slimy crew who tell you—I am glad the nigger got away; but I would not do anything about it.—

• • • But I refer to those who say the rescue of Jerry was right—that they applaud it, &c., &c.

These are the people I mean, who are allowing the men who have been persecuted or prosecuted in this JERRY business, to stand alone! I repeat the word it is 'disgraceful.' • • •

I rejoice to be able to say, that the able men who compose the array of Counsel, have self-respect enough to say, that they do not stir another step without some tangible guaranty for just such charges as beforehand they are willing to agree on."

Madison, (Ind.) Feb. 12.

The steamer Memphis ran into the bank five miles above this city this morning at half-past 2 o'clock and sank to the cabin floor; cargo a total loss. The passengers and crew escaped.

Some good people see in every misfortune that befalls themselves, a trial—in every one which happens to their neighbors, a judgment.—[E.]

I never knew a scolding person that was able to govern a family. What makes people scold? Because they cannot govern themselves. How then can they govern others.

"I DROST!" Such is the true meaning of the word "PERSIN," one of the two Greek words from which it is derived. This is the significant and appropriate title of the true Digest of the Law, or Guide, prepared by Dr. J. R. HARRISON, of Philadelphia, from the fourth stomach of the Ox, for the cure of Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It is Nature's own remedy for an unhealthy stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It renders good eating perfectly consistent with health. See the figure of the Ox, in another part of this paper.

Mr. Blair continued his remarks for an hour and a half.

Mr. Sims followed on the same side and closed; when the House adjourned.

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