

cent., caused by the superior working value of the St. Joseph and New York route, the difference in effect is still greater. For instance assuming three cents per ton per mile on the Hannibal and St. Joseph and New York line, we have— 1,190 miles of 3c per ton per mile, \$3 70 On the Kansas and New York 1,300 lines, 1,306 miles, at 3 cts. per ton per mile, \$3 75 And 25 per cent. for differ'ce in cost of transportation, 9 79 48 97

And the difference in favor of the St. Joseph route is 13 27-100 If these computations are correct, St. Joseph is in effect 400 miles nearer New York than Kansas, and 150 miles nearer than St. Louis; or, in other words, the same charge for transportation from New York to Kansas, via Cincinnati and St. Louis, would convey a ton of goods from New York 400 miles beyond St. Joseph, via the St. Joseph and New York route. These are but incidental circumstances, calculated to embrace the national importance of this work; yet, if the prospective advantages to be derived from them are never realized, it is evident that no extraordinary aid is necessary to sustain it. To be convinced of this fact, we have only to recur to the unsurpassed fertility of the soil—its adaptation to all the products of the climate; its inexhaustible mines of coal, and its superior conformity of surface to the economical construction of the proposed work. The correctness of this conclusion is rendered still more apparent, from a review of the important works in the United States, now proposed and in process of construction; many of which pass through districts of country far inferior in susceptibility of improvement and equality of surface requisite to practical utility; yet, they are projected and undertaken with a confident and reasonable reliance upon their becoming profitable investments.

In 1846, estimated upon data of reliable character, the cost of transportation on the Missouri river amounted to \$1,400,000 per annum. This was previous to the emigration to California. Six hundred thousand dollars of this amount, it was estimated would have accrued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad if then in operation, including the transportation derivable from a district of country eighty miles west of Hannibal, which is not tributary to the Missouri river. This would leave a deficiency of \$200,000 per annum in the amount of receipts necessary to pay the interest on cost &c. Since 1846, the population and the products of the country have very much increased. That they will increase in a still greater ratio in the next five years, is not an unreasonable expectation. Even under existing circumstances, without the facilities afforded by the aid of a cheap and certain communication, the country is rapidly improving. As an evidence of this fact, I will instance Hannibal and St. Joseph, both cities of comparatively recent date, at the termini of this work, and now cities of considerable importance. The former, situated on the Mississippi river, is sustained by a thickly settled country, under a high state of cultivation, abounding in all the elements of wealth;—while St. Joseph, at the western extremity, is a city of so recent origin, that its locality is only shown on the maps of the latest date, it is now the second city in Missouri. Its growth is unparalleled, with but few exceptions. Judging of the future by the past, no further evidence need be adduced of the great practical value of this work, both to the stockholders and to the public, when the natural and artificial resources of the country are further developed by its operation. The great importance of this work, therefore, evidently demands that all considerations should be thrown aside which are calculated to impair its practical efficiency, so that the natural advantages of the route can be rendered available in the highest degree.

Respectfully, your obt' servant, JAMES M. BUCKLIN, Chief Engineer.

MINUTES OF THE BIBLE REVISION MEETING.

HANNIBAL, MO., June 11th, 1852. In pursuance of public notice given, a convention of the friends of a revised and corrected version of the English Scriptures, met in the Baptist Church, city of Hannibal, Mo., on this day; and on motion of Dr. D. T. Morton, the Rev. M. M. Mollset, was chosen President, and L. B. Wilkes, Secretary.

After Prayer by Rev. T. M. Allen, the following resolutions were offered, and unanimously adopted, viz:

- By Rev. S. Davidson, of Illinois— 1st. Resolved, That a Committee of Six be appointed to draft resolutions, to be presented to this meeting. Whereupon, the President appointed Rev. S. Davidson, Dr. D. T. Morton, Rev. W. W. Keep, Dr. W. H. Hopson, J. Vardeman, and J. D. Biggs, as said Committee. 2d. Resolved, That all persons friendly or unfriendly to this revision enterprise, be invited to participate in the deliberations of this Convention.

Mr. Waller then proceeded to address the convention, in favor of a revision of the English Scriptures.

On Motion, the Convention adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M., to meet in the Christian Church.

3 o'clock, P. M. Convention met. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Keep— The report of committee on resolutions being in order, was read by the chairman,

S. Davidson, as follows: 1st. Resolved, That the Old Testament in Hebrew, and the New Testament in Greek, being immediately inspired by God, are the only authentic revelation from God to man; and inasmuch as all men have an inalienable right to, and interest in them; they should be fully and faithfully translated into the vulgar language of every nation, that the word of God dwelling plentifully in all, they may worship Him in an acceptable manner.

2d. Resolved, That in as much as the "American Bible Union," and the "Bible Revision Association" were organized for the purpose, and are now engaged in an effort to procure such a translation into the English language, we hereby approve of those organizations, and solemnly pledge them our co-operation.

3d. Resolved, That the principles embraced in the effort to revise the English Scriptures, are those for which good men in all ages have suffered, and that herein is contained the germs of both civil and religious liberty.

4th. Resolved, That a revised version of the English Bible, is required to meet the religious characteristics of the age in which we live.

5th. Resolved, That this meeting has the fullest confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the Board of Managers of the "American Bible Union," and "Bible Revision Association," and so far as their measures for procuring a revised version of English Scriptures, have come to our knowledge, they have our unqualified approval.

6th. Resolved, That support of the revision enterprise is demanded by fidelity to the King of Zion, and in our judgment pecuniary contributions to this object, from the servants of the Lord, are offerings holy and acceptable in his sight.

After some discussion on the third resolution in which Dr. Morton, Dr. Hopson, Rev. W. W. Keep, Rev. Mr. Davidson, and Rev. Mr. Ross, participated, all in favor, the resolutions were all unanimously adopted.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till 7 o'clock, P. M., to meet in the Baptist Church.

Pursuant to adjournment—Convention met. Prayer by Rev. S. Davidson— The committee on resolutions, by permission, reported the following additional Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

8th. Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of all the friends of the Revision enterprise, to diffuse information upon the subject, by distributing documents, and by every other proper method.

9th. Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting, be respectfully tendered to the citizens of Hannibal, for the kindness and hospitality extended to the members of the convention.

10th. Resolved, That the papers of this City, be requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.

Rev. Mr. Waller was then requested to address the Convention, which he did for two hours, in a most convincing, and overwhelming argument in favor of revision of the English Bible; he also removed objections, many.

Upon the conclusion of his remarks, there was a practical demonstration of the faith of several, who subscribed \$30 each, in aid of this great enterprise.

On motion, the Convention adjourned sine die. Rev. M. M. Mollset, President. L. B. Wilkes, Secretary.

WILSON & BROTHERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Hardware and Cutlery, COLLINS NEW BUILDING, Sign of the Big Padlock, HANNIBAL, MO.

We are now prepared to furnish our customers with all articles in our line at St. Louis prices. Our stock, though not so extensive, combines as great a variety as any store of a similar character in the State. Having the largest Wholesale Establishment in St. Louis, we are enabled to defy competition either in price, quantity, or quality. We can furnish Merchants from the country at St. Louis Wholesale Prices, which will relieve them from the payment of freight, insurance, commission &c. Among our extensive stock of Hardware will be found the following articles:

- Farming Implements. Scythes, rakes, hay-forks, grain cradles, scythes, sheaves, hoes, spades, shovels, hay, straw and grass knives, &c. Miscellaneous. Cut, wrought and horse Nails, Collins' Nails, Lap-pineels, and Simmons' axes; files, rasps, chisels, augers, locks, latches, bolts, butts, hinges and screws; long-trace, batter and buck chains. Gunsmiths and Carpenters' Tools. Gun barrels, locks, double triggers, ribs, but pieces, guards and boxes, and a general assortment of tools and trimmings. Plains and saws, every variety, adzes, hammers, hatchets, and other articles in the Carpenter's line. Cutlery. Fine pocket and table cutters, razors, shears, butcher knives, &c. We also have the PATENT CHAIN PUMPS, which we will dispose of lower than they can be obtained anywhere in the State. We invite a call, as our store is the largest and best in Hannibal, as it looks to be. N. B.—We have removed our store from its former location, which was near the City Hotel, to the new large new Building, lately erected by Mr. H. W. Collins, on the south east corner of Main and 2nd streets Hannibal, June 5, 1852.—(Wly)

There are a great many ladies in our city, whose sweet smiles are so enchanting and captivating, that the gentlemen are often surprised to find themselves completely carried away by them. We heard of one the other day, whose lips are so sweet that she is obliged to wear a veil whenever she goes into a garden, to protect them from the bees.

The Methodists of Cincinnati, Ohio, recently commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of their first church organization in that city by resolving unanimously to contribute \$60,000 to three objects, namely: 1st, about 50,000 to put the German churches out of debt, 2d, about \$10,000 or 12,000 for the Female College; and 3d, the remainder, or about 32,000 for Sunday Schools and Church extension among the most in need.

MAD DOGS.

Mr. Clemens: Sir—As a large majority of our citizens have been engaged in correcting evils that exist in our town, allow me to suggest that there is one yet that no effort has been made this year to remedy. I allude to the abominable Dogs that annoy the part of the town in which I reside, particularly in the night time. Why, sir, they congregated, and bark, howl, fight, and keep up such a noise that even we common laborers cannot sleep, and those who are sick—you may judge how they are annoyed; and as the time of year has arrived for Mad Dogs to make their appearance I think it would be well to have them killed off. What has become of our dog laws? or have they been forgotten in our zeal for correcting other evils? Will you please call the attention of those in authority to this subject, if it is not attended to by them, I, for one, am disposed to use my KENTUCKY RIFLE.

P. S. If the editors of our city would call the attention of our authorities to the foregoing subject as frequently as they notice the Irish and Dutch breeds, would it not be well?—K. R.

A TOUCHING STORY.

A writer in the Boston Times describes a visit to a Penitentiary at Philadelphia, and gives the following sketch of an interview between Mr. Seaton, the humane warden of the prison, and a young man who was about to enter on his imprisonment. Few will read it without deep emotion:

We passed on to the ante-room again, where we encountered a new comer, who had just reached the prison when we entered. He had been sent up for five years, on a charge of embezzlement.

He was attired in the latest style of fashion, and possessed all the nonchalance and careless appearance of a genteel rowdy. He twirled his watch chain, looked particularly knowing at a couple of ladies who happened to be present, and seemed utterly indifferent about himself, and the predicament he was placed in. The warden read his complaint and addressed him with:

- "Charles, I am sorry to see thee here." "It can't be helped, old fellow." "What is thy age, Charles?" "Twenty-three." "Art thou a Philadelphian?" "Well, kinder, and kinder not." "Thou has disgraced thyself sadly." "Well, I ain't troubled, old stick." "Thou looks not like a rogue." "Matter of opinion." "Thou was well situated?" "Yes, well enough." "In good employ?" "Well, so so." "And thee has parents?" "Yes." "Perhaps thee has a mother, Charles?" "The convict had been standing during the brief dialogue, perfectly unconcerned and reckless, until the last interrogatory was put. Had a thunderbolt struck him, he could not have fallen more suddenly than he did when the name of "mother" fell upon his ear! He sunk into a chair—a torrent of tears gushed from his eyes—the very fountain of his heart seemed to have burst on the instant! He recovered partially, and said impromptu to the warden:

"Don't you, sir, for God's sake don't call her name in this dreadful place! Do what you may with me, but don't mention that name to me!" There were tears in other eyes besides the prisoner's, and an aching silence pervaded the group which surrounded the unfortunate convict. Poor fellow! his was a hard lot, in a few moments the ponderous door of his cell creaked on its iron hinges, and he was shut out from the busy world for five long, weary years.

An interesting case came before the Law Commissioner's Court yesterday. It appears that an unfeeling woman about two years ago committed her two little daughters to the care of Mrs. Lucas the keeper of a notorious house of ill fame on Fourth street. The mother lately expressed a desire to Mrs. Lucas to take her girls away, and have them with her again. The children refused to go with their mother, who supposed in consequence that Mrs. Lucas had been influencing them against her and offering them inducements to remain where they were.

The parties had a hearing before the Law Commissioner yesterday, who assigned the little girls to their mother. The smallest one, about nine years of age, upon hearing the decision, ran out of the Court and the other, about thirteen years old, was with difficulty dragged away by the mother.

From the children's statement, it appears that their objection to living with their mother, is the abuse, they suffered at her hands. St. Louis Intel.

AN ANECDOTE OF DAGUERRE.

M. Dumas related the following anecdote of Daguerre:—In 1823, he was lecturing in the Theatre of the Sorbonne on Chemistry. At the close of his lecture, a lady came up to him, and said:—"Monsieur Dumas, as a man of science, I have a question of no small moment to me to ask you. I am the wife of Daguerre, the painter. For some time, he has let the idea seize upon him that he can fix the image of the camera. Do you think it possible? He is always at the thought; he can't sleep at night for it. I am afraid he is out of his mind. Do you, as a man of science, think it can ever be done, or is he mad?"

"In the present state of knowledge," said Dumas, "it cannot be done; but I cannot say it will always remain impossible, nor set the man down as mad who seeks to do it."

This was twelve years before Daguerre worked his idea out, and fixed the images; but many a man so haunted by a possibility has been tormented into a mad-house.

A vocalist says he could sing "Way down on the old Tar River," if he could only get the pitch.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—The Bowling Green (Ky.) Standard says that a difficulty occurred in that county on Friday last between Mrs. Marion Dunlap and Miss Brown, in which the latter was killed. The particulars which led to this horrible tragedy are unknown, or the means by which it was effected.

A sister of Miss Brown, in attempting to appease the affray, received several wounds which it is feared will prove fatal.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, 1853.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

The case of the City Council against John Guyatte, for selling liquor without a city license, came up for trial in the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Helm presiding, on appeal from the City Recorder's Court, on the 10th inst.

This was an interesting case, on several grounds. It involved a vital question to the city in the exercise of a delegated power; and, not less a silent, but intense excitement among the people.

We will make as fair a statement as we can, of the facts as we understand them: Under an existing statute of the State regulating inns and taverns, as interpreted by most of our county courts, a party holding a tavern license, had, and might exercise, the privilege of retailing ardent spirits.

Upon the petition of a large number of the citizens, some time since, presented to our county court, the tariff or price of dramshop licenses was raised to \$100 for each six months. This price resulted in the expedient of obtaining tavern licenses, under which to retail spirits.

By a provision in the amended charter of the city, of a subsequent date to that regulating inns and taverns, the City Council is authorized, by ordinance, "to regulate, restrain, and to prohibit, if deemed proper, the sale of ardent spirits within the city limits."

Upon the petition of a large number, perhaps a majority, of the citizens, to the City Council, praying the passage of an ordinance under the above power, an ordinance was passed imposing a license tax for the sale of ardent spirits, of \$500 for each six months, with corresponding penalties for its breach.

The defendant obtained a License to keep a tavern within the city, but refused, at the price, to pay the license tax to the city. Thereupon the city brought her suit for the penalties, and obtained a judgment before the City Recorder, from which the defendant appealed to the Court of Common Pleas.

The offence charged, being admitted, the issue before the Court were the law of the case. The defendant by his counsel, Messrs. Richmond & Harrison denying the constitutionality of that provision of the City Charter conferring the power "to regulate, restrain or prohibit, the sales of ardent spirits within the city," and claiming the authority of the license from the County Court as protection, the same not being especially repealed—sustaining their positions with eloquence and ingenuity.

On the other hand, Messrs. Green & Hawkins affirmed the constitutionality of the power conferred, and the liability of the defendant, with great force and earnestness. Judge Helm sustained the power claimed by the city, and frankly assigning good reasons for the law and its consistency affirmed anew the judgment of the court below.

So far as we can hear, the opinion of the court is generally approved; and we take pleasure in observing that no outbursts of feeling have manifested at the result. The defendant himself, it is said, signifies his intention to abandon the traffic.

Ministers from various parts of the State were present at the Bible Revision Meetings held on Friday and Saturday evenings. Rev. Mr. Waller preached in the Christian church last evening, to a crowded house.

MORNING VIEWS, April 5.—The crew of the hermaphrodite brig Rembeur, (English) from Valparaiso for this port, mutinied while off Cape St. Antonio, killing the captain, chief mate, cabin boy, and a clergyman who was passenger, and having loaded themselves with gold dust and doubloons, stolen from the vessel, they ran her ashore.

They were arrested subsequently, and one of the crew made the confession.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch says that on Saturday week, the fast train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, when near Greentown, attained the extraordinary speed of eighty miles per hour.

The new Catholic cathedral in course of erection at Charleston will seat nearly 1,000 persons, and its cost will be not much under \$50,000.

It is said that the King of the Sandwich Islands has not made, nor will he make, any offer to annex his dominions to the United States.

The following, from a foreign paper, is a most remarkable dog story. True or not, it is a capital illustration of the suspicious nature of tyranny:

The severity of the Roman police has even gone so far as to take notice of a little dog, belonging to an English lady, who was taking a walk in the Villa Borghese on Saturday. The lady had taken a sprig of myrtle from a tree, and twined it round her favorite's neck; after finishing her walk, on coming to the gateway to meet her carriage, her servant was peremptorily ordered, by some police stationed there, to take the green wreath from the dog's neck—an order with which the lady immediately directed her servant to comply, supposing that no flowers or plants were allowed to be extracted from the villa; but she was not a little surprised when, on inquiring from her servant whether that really was the motive of so unaccountable an act, he gave her to understand that the dog was white, his tongue red, and the wreath green, thus completing the Italian tri-color, and rendering the unconscious little favorite a canine-revolutionist.

There is a singer in Missouri so black that his shadow stains the carpet as he passes along.

BROTHER JONATHAN FOR 4th OF JULY.

The grand and imposing appearance of this elegant pictorial is deserving of particular notice. It is really a spirited and beautiful picture sheet. But it is enough to say it is by far the prettiest sheet ever issued from the Brother Jonathan establishment. B. H. Day, 48, Bookman street, New York, is the publisher. Price 12 cents per copy, or ten for one dollar.

Lord North, who he was engaged in discussing one of the most serious points of a question under examination, a dog which had concealed itself under the table of the House of Commons, made his escape and ran directly across the floor, setting up at the same time a violent howl. It occasioned a burst of laughter, and might have disconcerted an ordinary man. But he who knew how to convert the most awkward occurrence to his advantage, having waited till the roar had subsided, and preserving all gravity, said to the speaker—

"Sir, I have been interrupted by a new member, not acquainted with the house, I therefore yielded to him; but as he has concluded his argument, I shall resume mine."

QUAKER BIRELDWNER.

An aged Quaker, who kept a grocery in the vicinity of Albany, at one time became notorious for selling small eggs. The village gossips were ready to testify that they saw the eggs he bought, and found them to be very large and fine-looking, and where he could find so many small-sized eggs as he only sent out to his customers, was a mystery that even the Mrs. Grundys could not fathom. There were two mysterious looking holes in his counter, about the size of an egg, and public curiosity was excited to the highest pitch to ascertain what use they were put to; no one ever saw him use either in any way, and he seemed desirous to keep them covered with wrapping paper constantly.

This fact only excited the curiosity of his good neighbors the more. Some said he had some way of squeezing the eggs through these holes, to subvert, in a slight-of-hand manner, the substance therefrom for his own use. The only answer anybody could get from the old man, when questioned concerning the use of the holes, was, "My friend, if I tell thee the truth it would not benefit me or thee, and I don't wish to lie. It is a pity that lying is a sin, for it comes so easy in trade." At last it was resolved by some of the spinsters to watch his actions through the cracks of his shutters after he had closed his shop for the night, and thus endeavor to find out their use.

This resolution was put into execution one night, and sure enough they caught him actually passing eggs through the holes, by the light of a penny dip. All those that would pass through the smallest one he placed in a basket; and those that passed through the other he put into another basket; and all that would not pass through either he placed in a tin pan and took them to his house, which was at the rear of his shop. On his way thither he heard the rustling of women's dresses, and in an instant he was caught; so he called them to him, and in the blindest manner said, "Sisters, ye have given yourselves much trouble to appease this curiosity, and I will therefore tell all to ye. Ye see I sort my eggs into three sizes by means of those holes. The largest I use in my own family; the next size I sell half penny cheaper on a dozen than any of my neighbors, for cash, the smallest I send to those who will buy no other way than on credit." The ladies were satisfied with the lesson in trade, and spread the news abroad till we heard it.

How To Remember.

The Buffalo Express narrates the following anecdote, which illustrates in a humorous manner the capriciousness of the memory:—

"A young boy was sent to school, and commenced learning the alphabet. He readily mastered the "list of letters" save one—the B was a paster. Do what he could, he was unable to retain its name. His industry and application were strengthened by the frequent remonstrances of the rod, but all to no purpose—he could not remember the B. At the close of school one evening, after his body had suffered martyrdom for his mind, he passed along the road leading homeward, dropping walnut-seeded tears the while, when one of his companions accosted him with, "Bill, what are you crying for?" "Can't remember the B," says Bill. "Well," rejoined his companion, "don't cry; and if you will forget it to-morrow morning, I will give you three fish-hooks." The result was, that Bill tried so hard to forget the fatal letter, that he always remembered it from that day to this."

REMEDY FOR CANCER.

Col. Usery, of the parish De Soto, informs the editor of the Caddo Gazette that he fully tested a remedy for this troublesome disease, recommended to him by a Spanish woman, a native of the country. The remedy is this: Take an egg and break it pour, out the white, retaining the yolk in the shell, put in salt and mix with the yolk as long as it will receive it, stir them together until the saline is formed; put a portion of this on a piece of sticking plaster, and apply it to the cancer about twice a day. He has tried the remedy twice in his own family with complete success.

Alexander Buford, and others, vs. William Buford, Thomas Bu. In the Ralls County Court, and her heirs. State of Missouri vs. others.

NOTICE is hereby given to William Buford, Thomas Buford, Mary Hill and Samuel H. Hill, her heirs, heirs or distributees of the estate of Abraham Buford, Sen., dec'd., that application will be made to the County Court of said County, on the first Monday in September, 1853, for an order to sell the slaves belonging to said estate, and for distribution of the proceeds according to law. ALEX. BUFOED, J. P. P. L. Attorney, agent for plaintiff. June 10th, 1853.—8w

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Dr. Rehl, a traveler through the Islands of Peru, is said to have found lately, in the Desert of Alacama, the dried remains of an assemblage of beings, five or six hundred in number, men, women, and children, seated in a semicircle as when alive, staring into the burning waste before them. They had not been buried; life had not departed before they sat around; but hope was gone, the Spanish invaders were at hand, and no escape being left, they had come hither to die. They still sat immovable in that dreary desert, dried like mummies by the effect of the hot air; they still kept their position sitting up as in solemn council, while over that dread Aropagus silence broods everlastingly.

Married. On the 12th inst., by Rev. A. S. McCoy, Mr. JAMES C. DANIELS to Miss ELIZABETH RINO, all of this city.

DIED. In this city, yesterday evening, 12th, Emma Jane, infant daughter of Robert D. and Annandale Honeyman.

This morning, (June 11th), ELIZABETH HALSEY, aged eight years—daughter of Mrs. Harriet Halsey, of this city.

Hannibal Wholesale Market.

HANNIBAL, MO., June 9, 1853. Superior Flour, \$1 40. Wheat—60 75c 1/2 bushel. Corn—25 00c 1/2 bushel. Oats—25 00c 1/2 bushel. Beans—25 00c 1/2 bushel. Potatoes—15 00c 1/2 bushel. Apples—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Peaches—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Sugar—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Coffee—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Tea—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Rice—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Lard—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Butter—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Eggs—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Hides—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Tallow—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soap—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Candles—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Oil—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Salt—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Iron—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Lead—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Zinc—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Copper—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Tin—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Brass—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Steel—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Cast Iron—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Pig Iron—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Coal—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Wood—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Hay—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Straw—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Grain—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Flour—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Meal—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Shorts—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Bran—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Hulls—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Chaff—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Dust—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Ashes—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Slag—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Lime—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Cement—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Brick—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Tiles—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Stone—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Sand—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Gravel—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Earth—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Clay—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Gypsum—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Sulphur—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Saltpetre—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Ash—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Ash—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Crystals—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Crystals—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Sulphate—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Sulphate—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Nitrate—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Nitrate—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Chloride—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Chloride—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Bicarbonate—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Bicarbonate—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Phosphate—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Phosphate—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Silicate—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Silicate—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Sulfate—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Sulfate—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Sulfide—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Sulfide—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Selenide—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Selenide—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Telluride—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Telluride—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Arsenide—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Arsenide—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Antimonide—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Antimonide—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Bismuthide—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Bismuthide—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Mercury—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Mercury—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Lead—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Lead—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Zinc—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Zinc—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Cadmium—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Cadmium—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Strontium—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Strontium—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Barium—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Barium—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Calcium—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Calcium—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Magnesium—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Magnesium—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Sodium—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Sodium—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Potassium—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Potassium—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Rubidium—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Rubidium—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Cesium—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Cesium—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Francium—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Francium—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Actinium—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Actinium—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Thorium—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Thorium—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Uranium—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Uranium—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Plutonium—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Plutonium—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Soda Americium—10 00c 1/2 bushel. Potash Americium