

JOURNAL AND UNION.

Hannibal, Mo., September 4, 1851.

JOURNAL AND UNION.

Printed on BROAD STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND MAIN.

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL AND UNION.

IN ADVANCE, \$1 00. If not paid within 6 Months, \$1 50. If not paid within 12 Months, \$2 00.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The following are the rates of Advertising in the Hannibal papers: Advertising—One square, of 12 lines or less, one insertion, one dollar; each subsequent insertion 25 cents. Cards not exceeding six lines, per year, \$5. One square per year, without alteration, \$10; one fourth of a column, \$15; half a column, \$20; a whole column, \$30.

All notices, except marriages and deaths, will be charged as advertisements.

Agents for the Journal and Union.

W. E. Borer, Memphis, Scotland Co., Mo. Wm. R. Penn and W. H. Tamm, of Paris, Mo. R. H. Buchanan and John A. Quarles, of Florida. Thomas E. Thompson, of Palmyra. Wm. O. Young, of New London. J. L. Canterbury, of Mexico. H. H. Wiley, of Chicago.

New Type.

The paper is issued this week on new type. Its appearance is now more uniform. The type is clear, distinct, and small enough to enable us to give a larger amount of reading matter. The paper will be enlarged from time to time, to meet the wants of the community.

To the old "Journal" subscribers.—You wish to know, doubtless, how we came to be so kind as voluntarily to fill out your subscriptions when we had "law and morality" on our side, and after standing on our reserved rights for a whole year. Well, it was partly on your account, and partly on our own. In the first place, we wanted the name of the Journal attached to that of our paper, because it was more widely known, having been published here a good many years; it also designates the place of publication. In the next place, though we were under no kind of obligation to discharge a debt we never owed, yet we found you were dissatisfied, and likely to continue so. Now, when this unexpected time for which you subscribed to the Journal shall have been made up to you; you can do just as you please about subscribing to our paper. You will be considered under no obligation to do so. We are not setting a trap to catch your subscriptions—though we should be very happy to receive them.

To "Journal" subscribers.—The names of all living in the city, with whose residence the carrier is acquainted, have been placed on our subscription list, and marked "paid" for the time which the "Journal" was delinquent; the others must tell us where to send their papers. Subscribers living in South Hannibal or the vicinity, will have to give us instructions, that we may know whether they desire to get their papers at this office, or at the postoffice. All the names are sent to at the country post offices. If any have moved away, the postmasters will please return the papers to this office.

There are two names on the Shelbyville list, so badly written that we cannot read them; one on the Memphis list; one in Madisonville; one in New London; one at Indian Creek. We aim to promise a week or two ago, to fill out every subscription—if any are overlooked, they will inform us of the fact.

CAMP MEETING.—The Camp Meeting between this city and Palmyra was largely attended last Sunday. Every sort of vehicle was called into requisition, there being a general desire to be at this meeting. The ground was well chosen. To stay in that secluded spot a week, constantly engaged in religious exercises, seems certainly well calculated to draw people's minds away from the scenes which occupy the business thoughts of every day life. There is something about a scenery entirely natural, which tends to induce serious contemplation. Aside from the effect of the preaching, there is something in the consciousness that many hundred people have met in one unusual place—all actuated by a single motive, and that a very solemn one.

CHEAP TRAVELING—CHEAP FREIGHTS.—The old line of packets is now taking passengers to St. Louis at one dollar—freights about a penny a hundred, or half price.

THE BIGGEST BENT OF ALL.—Mr. J. Goodwin left at our office last week, a beef measuring twenty and a half inches in circumference.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Charles Muer, while attempting to swim across the mouth of the Bay, about two miles above this city, yesterday morning, was drowned. He was taken out in less than half an hour and attempts made to resuscitate him. Mr. Muer was about 35 years old. He had no family.

LOPEZ DEFEATED.—A telegraphic dispatch from Philadelphia, dated September 1st, states that Lopez has been completely routed.

BACON RISING.—The Intelligencer reports sales of 25 casks of sides in St. Louis, last Monday, at twelve and a half cents.

WISDOM MISSENERA.—We are requested to state that the first number of this paper will be issued on the 13th inst.

The Bethel Association, will hold its Annual Meeting with the Baptist Church in Hannibal, commencing on Friday, 5th Sept., at 12 o'clock.

New York Coalition! Courier's Proof of the Surrender of the Fillmore Whigs to the Abolitionists!

The present condition of American politics reminds one of an enormous kaleidoscope, and, to carry out the figure, the lights and shadows no sooner form a new combination than we have a set of political philosophers at our elbow, who would wheedle us into the belief that it is a "corrupt one." What is most remarkable, the parties have assumed so anomalous a position, that if we seem to be in the most remote possibility of danger from forming a common basis of union among ourselves, the Democratic organs, in the kindness of their desire to promote our best interests, are the first to point out dangers. Let us not be so ungrateful for important services as to withhold the very warm congratulations of the Whig party.

But let us look into the motives. We are one of those who have a great predilection to counterpoise motives, before we satisfy ourselves what amount of thanks is something like a fair recompense, especially if the gift be the free will offering of a suspicious character. The object of the two parties sought an organization founded in its respective systems of political economy; but, in pressing too eagerly upon this mainpring of their actions, they neglect, to some extent, the claims, at this particular time, of the Federal Union, upon each individual, to rally in its defence. This remark is intended as much for one party as for another, and there is little doubt if there was a just realization, at any time, of immediate danger, there would be enough conservatives from either, to rear—and rally around it—a common standard. It is Democratic policy, of course, to throw as many frebrands into our ranks as possible, and it may be either this spirit that induces them to harp upon the coalition of the "Silver Greys" and abolitionists, or a guilty conscience, which, "dagger of the mind," haunts them with the memory of that "disgraceful coalition," when they not only had the baseness to engage in a regular system of political trade and barter, but the hardihood, after some few had the manliness to withhold their co-operation, to brand them with the accusation of having flown from the engagement, or perhaps the mortification of seeing still further divisions in their ranks, both in Missouri and Mississippi. It becomes the Courier to be very careful how he taunts us with coalition. Does friend Ament remember anything about this Massachusetts coalition? Diversity of interest greatly weakens them, as well as the Whig party, and their resources, now if ever, must be brought to bear, with unusual discretion, if they would ensure a favorable party issue, and, in view of this, we place on record our conviction that there will be more than one coalition in the Democratic ranks, before the canvass of '52. The strength of the party can never again be successfully tested without coalitions; but have it in confidence, lest our friends should consider us officious in trumpeting into your ears—your weak points. We hope, however, they will impute to us no such charitable motives, as nothing more was intended than to request you to cast coalition accounts with us in '52. We are just as confident of a balance in your favor as we are now of your inability to prove there has been a "Surrender of the Fillmore wing of the Whig party in New York, to the Abolition wing." There is a beautiful delusion among the Orientals: that a new phoenix rises in strength and beauty from the ashes of its parent. So will any attempt prove a delusion of the Democrats, to muster—from the divisions which more than ever effect their unity of action—their ranks upon a common platform, without coalitions. Be careful, neighbor, lest a little Whig bird flutter from the ashes.—What kind of amazement do you propose, of Union and Disunion in Mississippi? Probably change names, and go your death on the same ticket. We do not mean to be personal, but, taking the liberty of the corps, merely desire to be "poeted up" in these things. What's the game? how is it to work? when take effect? Do you expect to act with usual skill, and while you drill common voters into the ranks, cast "overboard" whosoever of the "Old Hunkers" is so unfortunate as to be generally known?—"Isn't it the general understanding to "keep dark" on these points until the whigs have committed themselves? As it is not our intention to be inquisitive, we leave the Benton and Anti-Benton men to work out their salvation, and, without further preliminaries, proceed to a minute examination of the article already referred to, entitled "New York Coalition."

The term "coalition," so universally used as a term of reproach, until recently formed no part of our political nomenclature, but its import seems to have ripened into considerations of grave importance. It differs from a compromise, in that it necessarily compels one of the parties entering into such an agreement, to give up fundamental principles. The question in the present instance, then, is, who has "abjured the faith?"—the "Fillmore wing" of the party, as the editor of the Courier attempts to prove, or the "Sewardites"? We are struck with the peculiarity of his effort throughout, and regard it as nothing more than a stroke of policy, in attempting to throw the burden of proof upon us. Not in a single instance does he enter into the merits of the resolutions upon his own resources, but, in a tirade upon the "New York Coalition," informs us that it is "one of the most disgraceful capitulations of the day"—and why? Because there has been a "surrender of the Fillmore to the Abolition wing," which however, he entirely fails to prove—any further than there is a division among the Whigs, and "some of the high-minded Whig presses are entering their protest to the bargain." Startling proof indeed! This is the "gilded pill" he would have us swallow, and imagines "nothing more need

be said to convince the most skeptical." If it indeed be a fact that we have become Jonahs, and are "swallowed up in the maw of Abolition," no doubt the monster will find us a diet somewhat troublesome to digest—will our neighbor please suggest an antidote?

The Courier seems to present the opinions of Baltimore American and Virginia Intelligencer—we acknowledge staunch whig organs—with the assurance they will, beyond a doubt carry conviction into the mind of every individual. Now, the editor would be the last man to produce such testimony, or acknowledge their authority, if indeed, they happened to differ in opinion; but once happen to coincide with their views, and they are immediately supreme authority; authority from which there can be no appeal. It should be remembered—which has been repeated a thousand times—that there are local interests, which, in the present state of affairs, create nice distinctions in the disciples of the same school. One question in that locality, another somewhere else, demands respectively, nicer discrimination. One again leans a little this way, another that. So that is a shallow pretence upon which to found an argument—that you can point to one or even more who concur with you. It may strengthen your opinions, but can do no more. But if you produce two as you have done, we can oppose to these others of as good authority. You bring forward the Baltimore American and Virginia Intelligencer—organs of the "Fillmore Wing,"—we counteract the testimony by the opinion of the Republic and others, of the same "wing." Is this to decide the question? Not at all! Are you authorized, from the merits of the case, in proving from Whig journals, there has been a surrender (to the "Abolition wing"), because your opinions coincide with those of the former—and to set the others aside because they are opposed to such opinions? If you argue in this manner, no man of candor will deny you any conclusion you may desire, though it beg the question.—Where is the propriety, we are at a loss to see? If there is a shadow of consistency, we are at a loss to discover it! All are journals of the same school, yet you declare all "null and void" who differ from you. You enter upon the sacred precincts of the judgment unasked—but remember, neighbor, the office is elective, and when your services are needed in that capacity, you will probably "hear from us."

While the Courier is striving to show, from extracts, that it is a "complete surrender," and "a cunningly devised trap," in which Seward, no doubt, promised himself he would catch his opponents by scores, and from which he would draw them out, to be used as tools for the promotion of his own end, the National Era, (a rank Abolition Journal,) gets into a passion, and brands the platform, as "cunningly devised"—"nothing but an attempt on the part of the Silver Greys, to hoodwink the Whig party of New York into an abandonment of the Wilmot Proviso;"—we are astonished that anybody should be deceived by it, it is a trap to catch gullions!—is the editor caught or only abiding?—and liberty loving Whigs should repudiate it as a deception and a fraud." Now, the fact of the matter is, the Courier thinks it is a "trap to catch the Fillmore Whigs,"—and the National Era, a "trap," "cunningly devised," to catch its own, the "Seward Wing." Pray, which of the two is better authority in the case? The former, with all the odds in his favor, convicts others; the latter, with all the odds against him, convicts himself. But he still further attempts to entrench himself in his fallacious opinions, by inserting—"to prove conclusively"—a paragraph from the Buffalo Express." But this we regard as rather unfortunate, for it has about the same show of conclusiveness as a "paragraph" from Joe Miller to prove the disintegration of the hemisphere at a given period. The Buffalo Express—not at all "surprising"—cannot see the "force of the reasoning" of the "Albany Register," to show that the manifesto of the Albany committee endorses the compromise measures of the last Congress, but clearly insinuates—that the National Era (Abolition) openly avows—that it is the unyielding effort of the "organs," of the Silver Greys, to give the "document of the committee" the character of the "Compromise measures," for he says, if they "succeed in giving that character to the document, just so sure will the convention repudiate it." Now, if prophecy (uninspired) adds anything to the weight of argument, we must at once acknowledge our ignorance, but presume it will have with those who examine the subject, just about the weight and importance of our prophecy about Democrat—coalitions, with Democratic editors. "If the Register is right"—thus clearly acknowledging the supposition that it may be right—the Express goes on to say, "the upshot of the matter is, the committee have failed to express the sentiment of the people." Now isn't it plausible? The committees would go into convention and unite upon a "platform," which failed to "express the sentiments of the people!" But without further comment, we will take up the supposition of the Express, that the Register may possibly be right, and proceed to the direct issue in the discussion, by offering a solution of the question already propounded.—Who has abjured the faith? This can only be accomplished by a critical examination of the resolutions which form the basis of the proposed "platform," and we will first give such as must—although they embody fundamental principles—commend themselves to the patriotism of every one, and afterwards, those, which are the subject of a diversity of opinions. Among the former class are the following:—"All who are animated by a sincere desire to preserve the Union unimpaird, and the free institutions which it sustains and guarantees, must condemn all attempts to defeat, or render ineffectual any laws passed by constitutional majorities of legislative bodies, in either the Federal or State government." Would our

neighbor be called upon to surrender anything, in endorsing such a sentiment? Do we embrace the tenets of Seward, because the Whigs of New York will ever be found prompt to render a patriotic acquiescence in such laws?"

But again, "The National Administration is entitled to the confidence and support of the Whigs of New York, for the eminent ability and patriotism which have characterized its measures, for its successful management of our foreign affairs; the generous sympathy it has exhibited toward an oppressed people struggling for freedom, the force and dignity with which it has maintained the right to indulge such sympathy, and with which it has rebuked the threats of an imperious government to violate the immunities of an accredited public agent, and the determination it has evinced to repress, and all unlawful enterprises calculated to disturb the public peace, or provoke civil war, or to sever and weaken the relations of any State with the Union."

They "unqualifiedly acknowledge the right of every sovereign State, to regulate its own municipal institutions in such manner as the people may deem most conducive to their safety, without interference, directly or indirectly, by the citizens of other States or subjects of other countries." The "whigs of this State will abide by the constitution of the United States, in all its parts." Do they then "surrender" to the Abolition wing, because they do not promise to disregard every provision of the constitution but the "Fugitive Slave Law"? Is this expected? Are the Democratic organs dissatisfied? That they will receive its true meaning and construction from the judiciary?—from whom have they received such decisions, as the law of the land, until they are reversed by such tribunals? Will they have them defend them after they are reversed, if such a thing could take place? If unconstitutional to reverse, the supremacy of our courts will never permit them to be reversed until reversed they pledge themselves to sustain and defend them. What more ask of them? hitherto the Sewardites have opposed such measures. If a coalition is formed which "surrender," themselves or the Fillmore whigs, who before the existence of the "manifesto were tacitly pledged from the fact that they had been zealous advocates of a man who unreservedly says, "The series of measures, (compromise,) to which I have alluded, are regarded by me as settlement—in principle and in substance—a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace."

If language is susceptible of accuracy sufficient to preclude the probability of difference of opinion with regard to the subject matter, it seems to us that the preceding resolution might, with a show of propriety, set up a claim. So far, we have fought our way inch by inch, and stand upon a genuine Whig platform. Whether our position will be weakened, let the two remaining resolutions show. "The Whigs of the State as a body are inflexibly opposed to the subjection of any territory of the United States now free, to laws imposing involuntary servitude." This, though it differs from a surrender of a great many Southern Whigs, is not a surrender and can in no possible manner affect the Fugitive Bill. It is not a surrender, because it advocates the very same doctrine which every Whig and Democrat north of Mason and Dixon's line has promulgated since the union of the Confederation. They have advocated it and will continue to advocate it. To what conclusions will party bias lead a man?

The remaining resolution is this, "that the right of citizens as voters, is equally undeniable, to discuss, with a full and mutual regard, for the rights and interests of all parts of the confederacy, the expediency of such laws, and the propriety of any of their provisions, and to seek by constitutional means their repeal or modification. The issue is made between an abstract right and the question of expediency. To deny such a right is impossible, as well as opposed to the spirit of our institutions. The rights of "citizens as voters," as private or public individuals to discuss freely is guaranteed to every one. Such has been, is, and will be the constitutional abstract rights, not only of the branches of the party in New York, but of every party in every state,—and it is evident then, probably, the conviction of their desperate situation which made them attempt their escape.

A few minutes before six o'clock last evening a terrific tornado struck in West Cambridge, passed through the villages of West Cambridge, parts of Summerville and Medford to Malden, where it expended itself. Its path, about five rods wide, presents a scene of fearful destruction. In Medford the elegant mansion of Rev. John Pierpont was nearly demolished. Two men were blown entirely across the Mystic river.—At Medford gate, two large and elegant dwellings were blown down. Mr. Sanford, the station keeper, and his son, a boy of fifteen, were seriously injured.

A railway car near the station was lifted up and carried off the track and landed in the fields some ten rods off. Several shops at Medford were blown down and many of the most valuable orchards in Middlesex county were prostrated. Many persons were injured but none were killed. Total damages not less than \$100,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—On the 9th August, there was a large and enthusiastic meeting at Yorkville, (South Carolina), in favor of co-operation, and in opposition to immediate secession. About 1400 persons were present.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 27th.

There is a report current here, brought by a gentleman of veracity, and doubtless reliable, that the Hon. Luke Woodbury, democratic nominee for Governor, committed suicide by hanging, at his residence at Antrim. He had been ill, and laboring under a depression of spirits for some weeks. Judge Levi Woodbury is quite ill at his home in Portsmouth.

BOSTON, August 27th.

A meeting of the Whigs of Boston was held at Cochrane Hall this evening, to nominate delegates to the State Convention on 10th September, and a resolution was passed unanimously, instructing the delegates to advocate and insist upon the superior merits and claims of Daniel Webster to the Presidency, above all others, should the subject come before the convention, also asserting fearlessly that he is the first choice of the Whigs of Boston and of a large majority of the Whigs of Massachusetts. The meeting was unanimous and fully attended.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29—3 P. M.

RANK DELICIOUS SECURED.—Defalcation in Philadelphia Bank, one hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars, caused by over-drafts on the Bank; the amount, however, is fully secured to the Bank.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The following letter from Mr. C. A. LEAMAN will be read with much interest. We regret, exceedingly, that we commenced setting it up too late to admit of publishing it all this week.

KENTUCKY FLAT, California July 8, 1851.

DR. NORBON:

DEAR FRIEND AND BROTHER!—I have for a long time promised myself the pleasure of writing to you to let you know my whereabouts, but have not had the opportunity until now, but having a little leisure to-day, I thought I would set down and drop you a few lines, to let you know that through mercy I am still in the land of the living, and in the enjoyment of first rate health, not having had any sickness since I left home. As it respects my trip across the plains, it is unnecessary for me to say anything more than common, with most of those who came out last Summer, I had to suffer much from fatigue and hunger, and after a travel of 112 days from the Missouri river I arrived at Sacramento City on the 20th August I arrived on Mary's river, and having had to pay for 100 lbs of flour at Carson's river, 175 dollars, and, to save myself from perishing from thirst, on the Great Desert, \$1 per gal. for water. It is true, up to the time of reaching Fort Laramie, I considered it a pleasure trip; but when the snow capped top of Laramie Peak here in view, at a distance of 40 miles, and we began to ascend the summit of the Rocky Mountains, to use a cant saying, we began to see the snout of the "Elephant," and by the time we had crossed the Sierra Nevada, where the snow in July was 20 to 30 feet deep, we also saw his tail. But after all, I do not regret having come by the way of the plains, as by the time I got in I had become inured to hardship, and was better prepared to go to work, but I felt amply compensated, in having seen so many of the wonders of nature. It is truly an interesting trip; the curiosities of the way have been so often described by able pens, and you have seen them in the public prints, that it is not necessary for me to say anything about them; suffice it to say that with me they beguiled much of the tediousness of the journey, in viewing God's handy work as displayed in the towering mountain, the rolling streams, the thundering water fall, and all the varied evidences of his Almighty Power. Perhaps, however, nothing appeared more curious than the Natural Soda Fountain, and the Boiling Springs, in many instances so hot you could not bear your hand in them, and then, within a few feet, another, the water of which was as cold as ice; we also saw vast lakes covered with Saleratus and Potash, and at one place, by digging 18 inches, we could get pure solid ice two to three inches thick. Another of the springs emitted a Gas, with the sound similar to the escape pipe of a Steam Boat, throwing the water up in spray for several feet,—this has been denominated Steam Boat Spring. Also Court House, Chimney and Independence Rocks. The whole country gives strong evidence of Volcanic action, the plains themselves are destitute of timber, except along the streams; there will, however, no doubt be settlements formed nearly the whole way through. At Salt Lake, the Mormons have done wonders; they have built up a large city, laid off in the finest manner, and the gardens and farms in the vicinity are irrigated by water from the Mountains, which is so plenty that it runs in every street. The Utah Valley, I am told, is fine, still. The Mormons have got much wealth from California, and also have made a great deal of the emigrants. From what I see in the papers, the emigration to the country will be comparatively small this season, mostly consisting of families who intend settling here permanently. These will do well, but the time has past by for the adventurer or the one who expects to make a fortune in a short time. The Mines have fallen off wonderfully, and it requires the hardest kind of work for a man to make anything now. It is true, occasionally, a lucky one happens to strike something rich, and makes his pile as we say in a short time; for myself I have done but little since I have been here.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.

A letter received here from Havana, states that the fifty men shot there had in the first place taken a town and held it for three days without a solitary patriot joining them. It was probably, the conviction of their desperate situation which made them attempt their escape. A few minutes before six o'clock last evening a terrific tornado struck in West Cambridge, passed through the villages of West Cambridge, parts of Summerville and Medford to Malden, where it expended itself. Its path, about five rods wide, presents a scene of fearful destruction. In Medford the elegant mansion of Rev. John Pierpont was nearly demolished. Two men were blown entirely across the Mystic river.—At Medford gate, two large and elegant dwellings were blown down. Mr. Sanford, the station keeper, and his son, a boy of fifteen, were seriously injured.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

BLOOMERDOM.

I call not on the muses—No, I will not ask their aid; If my cause will not inspire me, I will leave my say unsaid;

I write not now of chivalry—To Love no tribute bring; Unromanticables are my theme, of Bloomerdom I sing.

For this I don the armor for a literary fight "Gainst any grey old Bachelor who wants to vent his spite, "Gainst any "Handsome Editor," and the filthy platoon of Pouch,

"I'll dare them all to single fight, or meet 'em in a bunch. From Grandma's role remaining goose, I pluck the lastest quilt,

The ink from Papa's writing desk to the last drop I'll spill; Whatever their position be, however fortified, With "practicable breeches" will I soon reduce their pride.

What! must I then be forced to live by musty rusty rules, For fear I may offend the taste of antiquated fools; Must they be absters to bound the Ne Plus Ultra too, And in the length of ladies' skirts to fix thee "juste Milieu?"

In the olden-days they sing about—the days of good Queen Bess, Why every lady kept her page to bear her trailing dress.

'Twas vulgar then to wear the skirt, now, very appropriate, And woeacres, as now, decreed they could no shorter go.

The men may wear whatever they please, the gaiter or moustache; Whatever they may think belongs to the Fancy or the Flash;

With pockets lighter 'em than heads, I fear they seldom know What 'tis to wear around the waist some twenty pounds or so.

Like little Lizzy's waxen doll, I find 'twill never do To be always trimmed and friskied, and all to make a show;

I've no desire to die away with some unknown disease, Martyr to laces, bustles, skirts and trassy things like these.

Oh! No—I mean to banish all, and come out a la Turk, Then I can move about the house, so handy as my Turk, And when I've done I'll mount my Nell, and o'er the prairie fly.

Where the brightest tints of the budding rose my glowing cheek shall dye. I've got a secret, too, I have—a secret 'twill remain, But coming years will doubtless bring new duties in their train;

Thee Heaven forbid that I should bring a broken frame to bear; A cake perhaps will tell you more some day than now I dare.

APPOINTMENTS

Of the Preachers of the Missouri Annual Conference of M. E. Church. Met in Hannibal, August 27, 1851.

St. Louis District.—P. M. SMITH, P. E. Ebenezer Charge, to be supplied; Mound, Asa S. McCoy; African, John McKnight; Selma Circuit, J. J. Buren; Bellevue, to be supplied; Fredricktown, Caleb Crane; Cape Girardeau, to be supplied; Bloomfield, Hiram C. Rich; Steeleville, to be supplied; Gasconade, James Lee.

Jacksonville District.—RICHARD BIRD, P. E. Batesville Circuit, Jesse Green, W. F. Roper; Greenbrier, Mark Robertson; North Fork, Hiram Hess; Dardanelle, Jonathan Swagerty, Matson M. Pugh; Fort Smith, T. B. Kane, Wm. Gilliam; Van Buren, J. R. West; Washington, James Harer, W. R. Hughes; Huntsville, Benj. M. Swiner; Bentonville, Wilson Harer; Carthage, Stewart H. Carlyle, one to be supplied; Springfield, A. Bewley, one to be supplied.

Independence District.—P. H. HOPKINS, P. E. Independence, C. H. Kelly; Independence Circuit, Wiley Jones; Lexington, W. D. Gage; Columbus, Wm. Ferrill; Pleasant Green, Jno. W. Taylor; Richland, to be supplied; Versailles, B. F. Wilson; Osage, R. J. Wilson; Fremont, L. Waugh; Deepwater, Moses B. Evans, Geo. W. Wilson; Harrisonville, Wm. B. Markham.

Grand River District.—A. STILL, P. E. Knoxville Circuit, M. T. Klepper; Gallatin, Stephen P. Heath; Athens, Peter W. Duran; Bethany, Isaac Burns; Princeton, John E. Burton; Milan, A. J. Wall; Brunswick, John James; Linnets, John P. Alderman.

Platte District.—G. W. ROBBIN, P. E. Indian Missions—Wyandotte, Delaware and Kickapoo.—James Witten, Ketcham, one to be supplied; Shawnee Mission, Henry Reeder, Pascal Fish.

Weston Circuit, to be supplied; St. Joseph, J. M. Chivington; Savannah, Moses Trader; Oregon, W. P. Gibson; Maryville, Joseph J. Cannon; Plattsburg, to be supplied; Liberty, to be supplied.

Hannibal District.—C. J. HOUTS, P. E. Hannibal Station, L. B. Dennis; Lagrange Circuit, John H. Dennis; Chambersburg, to be supplied; Memphis, James F. New; Lancaster, Thos. D. Boyer; Bloomington, Emory L. Waller; Shelbyville, Jas. M. Powers; Ashley, Wm. M. Henderson; Troy, Thos. J. Ferril.

Wm. F. Cowles transferred to Iowa Conference and stationed at Keokuk.

CUBA.—This Island is 624 miles in extreme length, with an average width of about 60 miles, containing an area of 37,000 square miles, and a population of 1,500,000. The value of its agricultural productions in 1849 was \$62,781,035. Its exports during the same period were \$22,300,921, of which 8,700,224 were to the United States. Its imports during the same period were \$26,707,243, of which \$7,280,214 were from the United States. The amount of American tonnage employed in the trade with the Island, during the same period was 501,267 tons. The total amount of taxes levied upon American tonnage upon imports, tonnage duties, and duties upon exports, exceed \$4,000,000 annually. The Island. Of the 27,000,000 of annual imports, in provisions, lumber, fabrics, materials, &c., which the one or the other of the United States try, but through the taxes and restrictions imposed by Spanish policy, not more than one-third of it comes from the fields and factories of the United States.—Louisville Courier.