AL

VOL. 2---NO. 3.

St. Louis, Sept. 6th, 1851.

Friend Clemens:

The wires have been busily engaged for some days past in bearing disastrous tidings from Cuba, engrossing to the exclusion of almost every thing else, public attention here. Since it became apparent that no such revolution had taken place among the citizens of that Island, as would justify an armed interference on the part of the friends of Cuban independence in this country, a feverish anxiety to learn the fate of our brave-hearted but our misguided countrymen, is all that has enchained the subject upon the public mind. Now, however, the vail that absorbed the progress of Lopez's little army has been raised, and a scene of bloodshed has been revealed to our sight which almost sickens my mind to contemplate. I can hardly tell which feeling most predominates—sympathy for those who have fallen, or contempt for those who, by a system of misrepresentation have led others to a destruction which they themselves, dared not to brave. The bubble of Cuban independence then has burst, and with it has been extinguished, it is to be hoped, that spirit of adventure which the issue of the Mexican War spread amongst us. Our Government exerted itself in accordance with its treaty stipulations with Spain, to its utmost in suppressing all expeditions from this Country, and now its strong arm will doubtless be interposed to save that small remnant of the Five hundred and fifty who thus far have survived the shock of battle and escaped the more certain fate of the Executioner's deadly aim.—We may hope through its influence that a mercy will be extended them which was denied their unfortunate comrades.

If I felt inclined to write about politics at this time, most assuredly the revelations in regard to the secret movements of our opponents, contained in certain letters of their prominent men, which have seen light through the medium of the New York Herald, would afford nutricious food for political meditation. These letters are to, and answers to one from, a certain C. J. Donaldson, addressed to them as members of the National Democratic Committee, and reveal that a concerted effort is being made to blood-wink the free-soilers of the North, and concentrate them in an effort to secure the Locofoco nomination to Gen. Sam. Houston of the South. The Union of this morning pronounces the letter of Donaldson to be a miserable hoax, as there is no such person on the Democratic Committee; but one thing is certain, that if it is a hoax, it was written so much in the Locofoco style of doing business, and managing their affairs, as to beguile their wily leaders into an answer of approval to it. These letters, however, have acquired a local importance here from the fact that amongst them appears one from a sprig of the St. Louis Democracy, the Hon. Sam. Treat, lately elected by Whig votes and Whig exertions to the Common Pleas Judgeship of this county. The letter of Judge Treat, if it shows any thing, demonstrates that while its Judicial author was ostensibly keeping aloof from politics, he has been employing his leisure moments in doing partizan service for his party. He advises the holding the National Convention at some point West of the Mountains, and that it should convene at some day subsequent to the first day of June, *in order that they may see the movements of the Whigs before they act.* "Let us hold still" he says, "until we see what the ENEMY are about," and then announces his ability to attend a meeting of the committee about the middle of August.—At the very time this letter was written the Whigs were exerting themselves to secure him the Judgeship, and were his dearest friends, but after, through their influence, he had secured an office worth $3,000, he could well afford to make a political pilgrimage to the East, to learn what the ENEMY is about. He is now East engaged in that very pious duty, and it serves the Whigs right for interesting themselves in an old political opponent who has heretofore and will hereafter relax no effort to secure the defeat of their party.

I observed in a number of your paper which I failed to receive, and accidentally came across this morning, that one of your St. Louis correspondents, (for you seem to be favored with a multiplicity of them) in speaking of a nondescript found here, states that he was finally sent to the County farm, among the debased and degraded who have infested our city. That must have been written by a "Furriner," and at any rate touches my pride considerably as a "Native." The County farm, as it is generally called, but the County poor house as it really is, is by far the most interesting institution in the County. Situated about five miles west of the city, it occupies about 160 acres of land in one of the highest, most beautiful and healthy positions of the surrounding Country. There the sick, the maimed and the halt find refuge, and receive such kind treatment, and enjoy such healthful exercises and even such amusements as may tend to restore them to health. There the aged, infirm and poverty-stricken—even the simple idiot and raving maniac, are comfortably provided for at the expense of the County. It is now filled to its utmost capacity, and proves a home for two hundred helpless creatures. I lived there six years, not as it now is, but as it then was, a flourishing institution of learning. I have not visited my old stamping ground for three years but intend to do so soon, when I may furnish you with some account of the admirable system upon which I understand it is conducted.

The work of the grading for the Pacific Rail Road which has been progressing up to this time with great vigor, was unexpectedly intercepted by a refusal of property holders about seven miles out to grant the right of way.—Commissioners were appointed, who of course made an assessment that did not meet the views of the claimants, and consequently a resort to legal proceedings was had, and an appeal to the Supreme Court is threatened. Matters will hardly be carried that far I presume, before a settlement is had. It is singular how many of our wealthy citizens have refrained from subscribing to this work. Sufficient has not been obtained as yet to secure the State subscription. We have been favored this week with the most oppressive weather of the season. The health of the city, however, continues remarkably good, and is more than usually quiet and orderly. Business has not opened as briskly as was expected. In fact nothing at all is doing as yet.

MORE ANON.

More Territory—A Fine Country.

The Republic, speaking of the late treaties with the Indians of Minnesota, says:

Should the treaties be ratified by the Senate of the United States, we will obtain probably *thirty-five millions of acres* in area equal in extent to New York or Pennsylvania, and embracing land not only in Minnesota, but three millions of acres in the northern part of the State of Iowa.

Mr. Lea speaks in the highest terms of the country. The climate, considering the latitude, is thought by those who have breathed its atmosphere to be the finest and most healthy in the world; there is no disease of chills and fevers; in point of beauty it is represented as conveying the best idea of what the imagination pictures as the far renowned Garden of Eden, with its exuberant richness. The air at all times is pure. Fish and wild fowl are found in the rivers and lakes of that well-watered section. It is a remarkable fact, that the winter there is regarded as less rigorous than in the same latitude on the Atlantic. The snows are dry, accompanied by very little wind and no rain, and are scarcely ever deep. Gentlemen living in Minnesota, say that they have suffered less during the cold weather in that Territory than they did when they resided in the South. The Spring breaks suddenly, and vegetation puts forth with wonderful rapidity.

From what we can learn, the country is susceptible of easy settlement, with an active, hardy population; and so soon as the treaty shall be ratified, there will be a rush to that beautiful clime from various sections of the Union.

The treaties are, perhaps, the most important which have been negociated with Indian tribes for the past quarter of a century. They will bring millions of rich lands into the market, and abundant revenue into the public treasury. The treaties are of peace and philanthropy, and will relieve the Indians from their present suffering condition. At present, they live, many of them against their will, in a rude state of communism. The powerful despoil the weak of their goods. It is therefore natural that the oppressed should desire protection, as, under the prevailing system, there is no inducement for them to become agriculturists, as they fear the result of their industry would be wrested from them by the idle and vicious.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO CHELINDE.

Gayest spirits there are, gladdening the world's
Joyfessness, girt with the sanctity
Of Love; and netting, in its glowing woof,
Cold and barren hearts; that from the waste
Of Desolation bound, with beauty new
To garb the stricken soul, as from the tomb
Of blasted verdure springs a brighter green
To crest the wilderness afresh. And thou
Art of them, weaving thy entrancing spells
And silvery enchantments! For thou'st bid
Me gaze on Hymen's triumphs and forsake
My slumber's pillow, to walk in that lit land
Of palace-wonders, where abides the Urn
Of Destiny commingled; whose glories are,
As the splendor dreams we think, but may not speak!
And I have looked within the starry vase,
But could not tell the unison of names;
Nor heard the voice of any whispering,
"Be blest!" for the melodies of that fair clime
Enraptured every sense; still I caught
The flight of winged ministry; yet might
Not know the blissful forms! But could I feel
Thy rosy sceptre mark'd my airy way,
And lent to me its choicest guardianship,
I'd join for thee, the garlands fervor winds,
Alone, and pledge the fruits that kindness reaps!
But I'll string for thee a shining rosary
Of wishes, and every gamuy wish shall be
Of purest lustre, radiant as the glow
Of Spring's first flowery blush, when Matin's ray
Is on her children and hath kissed
The crystal tears from off their cheeks!
Be thy fleeting hours with ecstacy
As warm, as that sweet moment, when true lips
Seal long devotion! bright as that "Dust of Suns,"
That whitens Heaven's blue; a living joy,
Blossoming with the buds of innocence
And beauty! But if the wing of gloom
Shall shade thy walk, be thine an angel strong
To light the dark, and drive to their black home,
The exhalations of despondency!
For sorrow will invade the realms of bliss,
Enshrouding all in its foul murkiness!
Then lend a thought to them who'd crown thee with
All gladness and whose miens still wear the stamp
Of youth and lightness, they have learned to wear,
With happiness kept vernal ever thine!

T. A. M.

From the N. Y. Express, 28th.

The Methodist Book Concern Case.

We have before us Mr. Sutton's full, complete, nay, we may add, *perfect* Report of the Methodist Book Concern Trial, before Judges Nelson and Betts, in which the lawyers were Messrs. Lord, Choate, Wood and Johnson as speakers, with others to aid. There are 372 pages of it, and Mr. Sutton, the Reporter, has done the work with his usual, but yet with uncommon ability.

This is the first time we have ever been able to get at the facts in this case; and they show how easy a Union is dissolved, and how difficult the business of "saving a Union" is, so that we ask the attention of our readers to a brief abstract of them.

The subject of this controversy is the "Book Concern" in New York city. A fund of about $75,000 has accumulated from the profits in printing books for the Methodist Church, for a fair share of which the Methodist Episcopal Church *South* now sues. In 1844, in this city, very quietly, then, and to the knowledge of very few out of the pale of the Methodist Society, the Methodist Episcopal Church, which had acted as one body since the days of Wesley, its founder, was rent in twain. The Northern Abolitionists created so much excitement and feeling in the Church, there and here, that two cases of slavery in the Church were forced upon the attention of the General Methodist Conference: one, that of Harding, a preacher in Maryland; and the other, that of Bishop Andrew, of Georgia. Rev. Mr. Harding married a Miss Swan, in Maryland, who, at the time of her marriage, was entitled to some slaves; but in Maryland no person can manumit a slave, and a husband has no other or further right to his wife's slaves than their labor, while he lives.—By a vote of 111 to 53, indirectly, however, but practically, Mr. Harding was suspended from the ministry by the General Conference, held in New York, for being a slaveholder. Bishop Andrews' case he himself stated thus:

TO THE COMMITTEE ON EPISCOPACY:

Dear Brethren, in reply to your inquiry, I submit the following statement of all the facts bearing on my connexion with slavery. Several years since, an old lady of Augusta, Georgia, bequeathed to me a mulatto girl, in trust that I should take care of her until she should be nineteen years of age; that with her consent I should send her to Liberia; and that in case of her refusal, I should keep her, and make her as free as the laws of the State of Georgia will permit.—When the time arrived, she refused to go to Liberia, and of her own choice remains legally my slave, although I derive no pecuniary profit from her. She continues to live in her own house on my lot; and has been, and is at present, at perfect liberty to go to a free State at her pleasure; but the laws of the State will not permit her emancipation, nor admit such a deed of emancipation to record, and she refuses to leave the State. In her case, therefore, I have been made a slaveholder legally, but not with my own consent.

2dly. About five years since, the mother of my former wife left to her daughter, not to me, a negro boy; and as my wife died without a will more than two years since, by the laws of the State he becomes legally my property. In this case, as in the former, emancipation is impracticable in the State; but he shall be at liberty to leave the State whenever I shall be satisfied that he is prepared to provide for himself, or I can have sufficient security that he will be protected and provided for in the place to which he may go.

3dly. In the month of January last, I married my present wife, she being at the time possessed of slaves, inherited from her former husband's estate, and belonging to her. Shortly after my marriage, being unwilling to become their owner, regarding them as strictly hers, and the law not permitting their emancipation, I secured them to her by a deed of trust.

It will be obvious to you from the above facts that I have neither bought nor sold a slave; that in the only two instances in which I am legally a slaveholder, emancipation is impracticable. As to the servants owned by my wife, I have no legal responsibility in the premises, nor could my wife emancipate them if she desired to do so. I have thus plainly stated the facts in the case, and submit the statement for the consideration of the General Conference.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES O. ANDREW.

The General Conference, holding their sessions in this city in 1844, discussed this matter for several days, with great ability and intense feeling; but finally, (ayes 110, noes 68) the following preamble and resolution passed:

"Whereas the Discipline of our Church forbids the doing of anything calculated to destroy our itinerant general superintendency, & whereas Bishop Andrew has become connected with slavery by marriage & otherwise, and this act having drawn after it circumstances which, in the estimation of the General Conference, will greatly embarrass the exercise of his office as an itinerant general superintendent, if not in some places entirely prevent it; therefore,

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Conference that he desist from the exercise of his office so long as this impediment remains."

This action and these votes led to the unhappy sectional division of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Southern Methodists said, Methodism, South could not exist under such a vote, and that if they attempted to exist under it, they should not only be put down, but that it shut them out from all preaching to or teaching of the Methodist slaves, of whom there were a million under their pastoral care. The Northern Methodists then, as it seems to us, but of this there is dispute, agreed to the separation of the Church into two sectional divisions. A plan of division was agreed upon (too long to copy) and adopted, one item in which was a recommendation to all the annual conferences (two-thirds voting) to give the Southern Church a fair share of the "Book Concern." The annual conferences took a vote on that, but, though a large majority voted aye, there were not two-thirds. Hence this suit.

Meanwhile, or soon after the General Conference in 1844, the Methodist Church South organized on the old basis & the Southern bishops acted as bishops of that church; the northern church, however, contend that they did not separate according to the plan of division; that, in fact, they are *separatists—sectionalists;* that they have organized a *new* Church; and that, if the plan of division in 1844 had been truly carried out, the General Conference had no constitutional power to make such a plan, and therefore the Church South ought not to have a share of the Book Concern.

The Lawyers' arguments are long; the protests and counter-protests of the Clergy very able; the facts numerous and weighty, beyond our power to compress, even for a newspaper, in a way to be understood completely.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church was organized in this country in 1784, it seems, by Bishops sent out from England, on an Abolition basis, even; but the Methodists of this country soon found they could not extend their Church on that basis, and it was quietly dropped or compressed by agreeing to consider slavery an evil, but tolerating, nevertheless, the holding of slaves by travelling preachers in States where slaves could not be manumitted. The Church went harmoniously on, under these regulations till 1840 and '44, when Abolitionism broke out and passed the votes we have quoted in the cases of Rev. Mr. Harding and Bishop Andrew. These votes threw the Southern Methodists into a fever. They broke the old toleration and the old discipline of the Church, they argued; they established new laws; they condemned Bishop Andrew without a trial, and doomed every Southern Methodist to degradation. Hence this separation, or secession, as the Northern Methodists contend, but this re-organization by agreement, as the Southern Methodists explain. If they were schismatics, separatists, the South has no legal right to the fund, it is admitted; but as they contend that they are the same old Church, on the old Southern (compromise) platform, they demand in Law and Equity a division of the property. The question thus becomes a nice one as to facts, and as to the Law, ecclesiastical and common.

We wish every statesman in this country could read this book of Mr. Sutton's, to show how easy it was to break up a great Church Union, that had endured since the peace of 1783; what really unimportant causes brought it about in 1844, and how little noise it then made; but to reflect, however, that this division of this great Methodist Union is now one of the greatest perils this Union of the States has yet to encounter. This very suit is breeding a world of bad blood among the thousands and tens of thousands, North and South, of this powerful denomination. Its settlement is to breed yet more. The God of the Methodist North and of the Methodist South must, in the estimation of each section, be a very different Being. The Northern Methodist must look upon his Southern brother as a criminal, in the bonds of sin; and the Southern Methodist cannot love his brother, who thus judges so harshly of him.—The suit has been conducted in the best of temper, argued with kindness and affection, even; but there is so much deep feeling in it, that the Lawyers, or Referees, and the Judges, have in vain tried to settle it amicably, and it now awaits only the stern decision of the law.—Whichever way it is decided, there will be a fermentation in the Church.

From the Rushville (Ill.), Telegraph.

MURDER.

An atrocious murder was committed on last Tuesday, in McDonough county, about fifteen miles from this place, on the person of a Miss Elizabeth Shannon, by a man named Frederick Hobert. The circumstances that led to the foul deed appear to be these:

Hobert migrated in connection with his father and family some fifteen months since to McDonough, where he commenced paying his addresses to Miss Shannon, which seem for a while to have been accepted on her side; but on better acquaintance, were rejected. On Tuesday evening last, he accompanied her on her way home, from his parents residence, vainly urging his suit, till finding it hopeless, he stabbed her in her left side, and appears to have attempted suicide by cutting his throat; he was traced by the blood to his father's house; he had been there but had decamped. In our advertising columns will be found the description of his person, and $100 offered for his apprehension. When last heard from, his victim was yet living, but no hopes entertained for her recovery.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of one Frederick Hobert, who committed a foul and atrocious murder on the body of Miss Elizabeth Shannon on Tuesday the 2nd inst., and is now running at large.

Said Hobert is about 5ft. 6 inches high, sandy hair, has blue eyes, and has a red face somewhat freckled, sharp roman nose, and has a small scar on his under lip on the right side. He is quick spoken, he wore off blue pants and white shirt, no coat, and palm leaf hat or cap.

It is probable that he has a cut or scar about his neck or throat, as it is said that he made an attempt to cut his throat before he left.

The above reward will be promptly paid to any person or persons who will deliver the above murderer to me in McDonough county, 15 miles north of Rushville, on the old Galena road; so that justice may be had.

WILLIAM SHANNON.

September 3rd, 1851.

Editors and Publishers of Newspapers will please copy.

CAPTURE AND EXECUTION of LOPEZ.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

Latest Intelligence from Cuba.

PHILADELPHIA, Sep. 6, P. M.

Empire City just arrived at New York, bringing full information of Cherokee's news, and Lopez's arrest. Lopez was *garroted!* on the morning of the 1st of September, in the presence of 8000 Spanish troops, amidst great rejoicing, at Havana among the Spaniards. 2000 Spanish troops were killed before Lopez and his followers were captured. Lopez's men fought like tigers, but were overpowered by numbers. He received no support whatever from Creoles.

The city of Havana has been the scene of much festivity, jubilee and rejoicing for the last three days, in consequence of the capture of General Lopez and his forces. The news of the capture of Lopez reached Havana on the night of the 30th ult; on that evening all the principal buildings of the city were illuminated and a grand torch light procession was formed, and the city was full of rejoicing.

General Lopez was taken in the interior of the Island, wandering alone and nearly exhausted from fatigue and hunger; he asked for something to eat at a farm house and for permission to lie down, which was awarded him; while asleep he was made prisoner. Of the followers of Lopez, one hundred are now in prison at Havana and are to be sent to Spain, for ten years' confinement in the dungeons; they represent that their sufferings before being taken were intense; for several days they lived upon the leaves of trees; the last meal they ate was the horse of Gen. Lopez; they had no arms when taken. The loss of the Spanish had been over 2000 men; they were defeated in every engagement. General Enna was killed at the head of his advancing column.

General Lopez was garroted at Havana on the 1st of September at 7 A. M. He ascended the platform with much firmness, and made a short speech to the populace; his last words were, "I die for my beloved Cuba." Lopez took his seat, the machine was adjusted, and in two minutes he was dead.

The prisoners say that in no instance have the Creoles manifested the least disposition to join them.

The remainder of the expedition have either been shot, or have perished from hunger.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5th.

All who left in the Pampero were killed or made prisoners. Lopez was arrested and brought into Cristoval on the 29th, and was taken to Havana on the first at 7 A. M. One hundred and fifty-five prisoners, mostly Americans, were in possession of the Government. The insurgents were still in possession of the mountains near Puerto Principe.

Laborde, the Spanish consul at New Orleans, arrived at Havana in the Empire City; he says he would have been lynched had he remained in New Orleans.

Lopez was *garoted* on the 1st. The 155 prisoners were sentenced to the chain gang.

The failure of the expedition is attributable to delay from the separation of Crittenden's command. According to the Spanish accounts, of the number that went to Cuba on the Pampero, 565 have been killed in various battles, and by execution, including the Crittenden Division.

Gen. Paraguay has been killed at Payos.

A meeting was held on board the Cherokee, Gen. Lane, of Oregon, presiding. The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That Mr. Owen, American Consul, forfeited every right and title of an American citizen, outraged every sentiment of humanity, deserves the execration of every friend of liberty, and request his recall by the Government.

A dispatch of the 4th, from Philadelphia, says Judge Woodbury is lying dangerously ill, and his family has been summoned.

OHIO.—The Free Soilers of Ohio held their State Convention at Columbus, on the 21st instant. Hon. Joshua R. Giddings presided. The Columbus Journal gives the following summary of resolutions reported by the committee appointed for that purpose:

"The main points of the resolutions were, that Government has no more power to establish slavery than the Inquisition; that the Fugitive Slave law is unjust and abominable, and we will not regard it; that Congress ought to abolish slavery in the District and Territories and restrain it in the States; in favor of the river and harbor improvements; granting public lands to actual settlers; limiting the amount of land which one person may possess; a tariff for revenue; against Banks and Corporations; in favor of Homestead Exemption, &c."

A warm discussion sprung up on the resolution in relation to a tariff, to which several members objected. Mr. Giddings was preferred to strike out everything like a tariff, and said it was a great source of fraud. Mr. Hamlin, of Lorraine, said he was for free trade entirely. Cut down the army and sink the navy! Upon taking the question on striking out, it was found that the Free Trade Free Soilers had carried the day. The other resolutions were adopted.—N. Y. Express.

Married,

On Thursday, the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. A. Lyon, Mr. THOS. S. MILLER, of Hannibal, Mo., to Miss ANNIE P., daughter of Judge WARDLOW, of St. Louis county.

We received no cake—we didn't expect that of Mr. MILLER, indeed we did not. But the following note will explain the mystery attaching to the missing cake. We wish Mr. Miller and his bride all the happiness and length of life that can possibly fall to the lot of mortals.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5, 1851.

MR. O. CLEMENS:

DEAR SIR:—By request of the delighted bridegroom, I send you the above notice. I was witness to the happy consummation, and was to have procured a fine slice of the cake to send you, but, in the gaiety and jubilee of the occasion, it escaped my memory. So your imagination must serve for its actual enjoyment, and believe me, it was *delicious*.

Yours, &c.,
G. R. G.

On Thursday evening, Aug 21, at Rose Cottage, Hamilton county, Ohio, Mr. J. H. GEST, of Hannibal, Mo., to Miss MARY E., eldest daughter of C. S. BURSAL, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Died,

In this city, on the 28th ult., after a long and painful illness, JULIA FOSTER, infant daughter of Wm. and Mary Jane SHOOT, aged one year and eleven days.

At West Ely, August 21, BENJAMIN, aged two years; on the 26th, ANN ELIZA, aged some years and nine months, and on the 30th, aged six months, children of Benjamin and Mary GREEN.

Early they passed from earth to God,
Early their pains and sorrows were ended,
Early to them a crown is given,
A crown they'll wear for evermore.

HANNIBAL MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Wednesday Evening, September 10, 1851.

PROVISIONS—Bacon Sides per lb	9 a 9½
" Shoulders per lb	6 a 7
" Hams per lb	5 a 10
Lard No. 1 per lb	9
" Inferior per lb	6 a 8
Butter per lb	10 a 12½
Eggs per dozen	6 a 6½
Flour per bbl	4 00 a 4 50
Meal per bus	50
VEGETABLES—Potatoes per bus	25 a 30
Onions per bus	75 a 80
TOBACCO—Leaf per lb	4 a 6
Manufactured	12 a 25
HEMP—Dew Rotted per cwt	3 50 a 4
HAY—Per 100 lbs	30 a 35
BEESWAX—Per lb	18 a 20
HIDES—Dry per lb	8
Green per lb	3½
FEATHERS—Prime Geese per lb	28 a 30
Inferior and mixed per lb	20 a 25
FRUIT—Dried Apples per bus	1 25
Dried Peaches per bus	1 60
Green Peaches per bus	60
Green Apples per bus	50
GROCERIES—Sugar per lb	6½ a 7½
Coffee per lb	10½ a 12½
Molasses N. O. per gal	37½ a 30
" S. H. per gal	45 a 50
Pepper per lb	12½ a 15
Allspice per lb	20 a 25
Whisky per gal—rectified	20
Window Glass, per box 8x10	3 75 a 4 00
" " " " 10x12	4 00 a 4 50
Raisins per box	3 30 a 3 37
Saleratus per lb	5
Salt per sack	1 75
Salt per bus	40
Rice per lb	5½ a 6
Cheese per lb	7 a 10
Candy per box	300 a 4 00
GRAIN—Wheat per bus	65 a 70
Corn per bus	30
Oats per bus	18 a 20
Beans per bus	82
SEEDS—Flaxseed per bus	75 a 85
Timothy per bus	2 00
Blue Grass per bus	75 a 1 00
Cloverseed per bus	8 00

Cash for Wool.

THE highest market price, in cash, paid for wool, by M. A. LINDSLEY,
sep11y at the Great Western.

LOST!

A DETACHED Lever, Double Case, Silver WATCH was lost by the undersigned yesterday morning, between the Market House and home, or between my house and Selmes' store. Said watch had a chain plated with gold. A reasonable reward will be paid for the delivery of the watch to me. sep11tf D. L. HAFNER.

CHEAP DRUGS
Wholesale and Retail.
DRUG STORE.
Main street, Hannibal, Mo.
T. E. BRITTINGHAM & SONS

ARE now offering Drugs cheaper than ever offered in Hannibal, and will sell lower than any other establishment in the city. We ask the citizens and country merchants to call and examine our drugs, and see if they will not compare with any in any city, and cheaper than they can buy them in St. Louis.

Linseed Oil,	$1 00 gal
White Lead, Pure,	1 60 keg
" " No. 1	1 40 do
Calomel, Mander, Weaver's, the best that is made in the world,	2 00 lb
Calomel, English,	1 75 lb
Quinine,	1 20 oz
Saleratus	6 lb
Ink, Black	25 doz
Mustang Liniment,	1 25 do
McLane's Vermifuge	1 25 do
Blue Mass, good	1 00 lb
Indigo, a first rate article,	1 10 do
Soda, Sup. Carb., for Bread,	7 do
Ext. Logwood,	14 do
Cochineal,	1 50 do
Sulphur per 100 lbs	5 do
Madder	14 do

All other articles in proportion to the above.

A LARGE LOT OF 8X10 GLASS.

For sale at "BRITTINGHAM'S" dollars per Box, by my19 T. E. BRITTINGHAM & SONS.

For Rent!

THE Store House at the corner of Front and Bird streets, in the city of Hannibal, will be for rent on the 10th day next month. Apply to

THOMAS M'DANNOLD.

Hannibal, Aug. 28, 1851. aug28tf

A Lot of Ready-Made Clothing.

A lot of Ready-Made Spring and Summer Clothing of the latest styles, just received and for sale cheap. Fuqua Buildings. my22y J. H. GEST & CO.

INTEMPERANCE HEREDITARY.

Of the Many astounding truths concerning the effects of Alcohol upon the human system, which have been brought to light by medical skill and observation, there is not one, perhaps, which has been received with so little credulity, as the doctrine that drunkenness is hereditary—that it is imparted from parents to children. By most persons, the idea is regarded as the offspring of over-enthusiastic minds, rather than a well attested truth, corroborated by the evidence of the most celebrated physicians both of the old and new world. Nor is the doctrine a novel one, but alludes to us sanctioned by the experience of antiquity. Thus Plutarch says—"One drunkard begets another"—and Aristotle remarks that "drunken women bring forth children like unto themselves." And Dr. Browne, a distinguished physician of a later day, makes the following comment: "The drunkard not only enfeebles his own system, but entails mental disease upon his family. His daughters are nervous and hysterical; his sons are weak, wayward, eccentric, and sink insane under the pressure of excitement of some unforeseen exigency, or of the ordinary calls of duty. This heritage may be the result of a ruined and diseased constitution, but is much more likely to proceed from long-continued nervous excitement, in which pleasure was sought in the alternate exultation of sentiment and oblivion, which exhausted and wore out the mental powers, and ultimately produced imbecility and paralysis, both attributable to disease of the substance of the brain.

How far the monomania of inebriety is itself a disease, and may be more the development, the consummation, than the commencement of a hereditary tendency to derangement, this is not the place to point out; but there is every reason to believe that it not only acts upon, and renders more deleterious, whatever latent defects may exist, but vitiates or impairs the sources of health in general generations. That the effects of excess are highly inimical to a permanent, sound state of the brain, is often proved at a glance by the time from the course of intemperance, to the adoption of regular habits.

Wall Paper.

150 PS. extra fine Wall Paper, for sale by M. A. LINDSLEY.

E. M. MOFFETT,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission MERCHANT,
No. 1, Levee, Hannibal, Mo., (in the house formerly occupied by N. Fuqua.)

WILL constantly keep on hand a general stock of Groceries, which he will be enabled from his facilities for purchasing, to sell by the wholesale at St. Louis prices, expenses added. ☞ Will also give his personal attention to the commission business and will make liberal cash advances on consignments. s4tf

THOMAS M'DANNOLD,
Attorney at Law,

HAVING located himself at HANNIBAL, Mo., will practice in the Court of Common Pleas, at Hannibal, the Circuit Courts held at Palmyra, Paris, New London and Bowling Green; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States Circuit Court. ☞ Office on east side of Main, between Bird and Centre streets.

Hannibal, Aug. 28th, 1851. aug28tf

DRS. MEREDITH & HAWKINS

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of Medicine. Calls for either, at their office, on Main street, over the store of E. & G. W. Hawkins, will be attended to at all hours. je19tf

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Importers, a new supply of fine old Brandies, among which are choice Seignette, La Rochelle, Castillon & Co's, and Otard Brands. Cherry Bounce, Wild Cherry, and Fine Peach Brandies. Pure old Port Wines, vintage of 1842, for medicinal or other purposes. Also, Claret, Maderia, and Sweet Malaga, of the first quality, and at low prices.

by J. A. INSLEE & CO.

Hannibal, July 24th, 1851.

CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE!

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Hannibal and country merchants doing business through Hannibal, that they have opened a wholesale and retail Tobacco and Cigar establishment on Hill street, opposite Inslee & Co.'s Liquor store. They will ensure those who will favor them with their patronage good bargains, for cash, and in every case will give satisfactory returns if the article bought does not suit them. They will keep on hand a variety of fancy articles, such as snuff boxes, cigar cases, pipes and every other thing belonging to such an establishment. They will have imported as well as American cigars; and also, the best brands of

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

☞ All orders will be attended to—if the money is sent by mail or otherwise.

aug28tf H. LEER & ARBOGAST.

W. A. MOFFETT, A. J. STILLWELL, G. R. GREEN
MOFFETT, STILLWELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 11, Locust st. (Up Stairs,)
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Insurance.
E. M. MOFFETT,

AGENT of the COLUMBUS INSURANCE COMPANY, Columbus, Ohio, is prepared to take Fire and Marine risks upon the most favorable terms in this well known and popular office.

Hannibal, Sept. 20th, 1850-tf

MARBLE! MARBLE!!

THE firm of Saul & Dean was dissolved on the 12th of October last. The undersigned still continues the Marble business at the old stand, formerly occupied by Beebee, two doors east of T. R. Selmes' Buildings. He has on hand a good assortment of Italian and American marble, and hopes all those wishing to purchase will call and see for themselves. He will sell cheaper than has ever been sold in the West, and his work cannot help pleasing, for cheapness and style. P. A. SAUL.

march 6m

PARASOLS—A very large assortment from the lowest price to the finest, which we are selling remarkably cheap. ap12ly COLLINS & BREED.

SUGAR—10 bbls prime N O Sugar, just received per Eliza Kearney, at 4 for sale by

G W CAPLINGER

Wm. Hawkins

HAS opened his CARPETS and RUGS, one door north of Mellon and Hawkins. [oct3

20,000 bushels of Oats wanted for which the cash will be paid by

T. R. SELMES.

[oct 24]

PEPPER!—A large lot of ground and seed peppers for sale.

G. W. CAPLINGER