

JOURNAL AND UNION. Hannibal, Mo., November 13, 1851. 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. Advertisements—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.

Agents for the Journal and Union. G. S. Wright, Philadelphia. W. E. Steyer, Memphis, Scotland Co., Mo. B. H. Buchanan and John A. Quarles, of Florida. Thomas E. Thompson, of Palmyra. Wm. G. Young, of New Orleans. J. L. Canterbury, of Mexico. Mr. Gough, of Clinton. Wm. S. Penn and M. D. Blakey, of Paris. W. B. Kizer, Houston. Andrew Dulan, Bowling Green. Mason Lister, Philadelphia. McVeigh & Harlow, Santa Fe. Postmasters are requested to allow us to add them to the list.

St. Louis Agent. Louis F. Fayson, No. 127, N. Fourth st., St. Louis, Mo., is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, collect Accounts, &c.

CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce D. F. JACKSON as a candidate for Sheriff, at the ensuing election. We are authorized to announce E. J. BRADLEY as a candidate for Sheriff of Marion county at the ensuing August election. We are authorized to announce WM. A. MADDOX as a candidate for Sheriff of Marion county at the ensuing election.

Re-Union of the Democracy—Nullification.

At their meeting in Palmyra, last Saturday, the Democracy passed resolutions, which are worthy of some comment.

The first resolution amounts to nothing. It is merely an endorsement of "the resolutions, adopted by the National Democratic Convention, held in the city of Baltimore, in the years 1840, 1844, and 1848." These resolutions were not the bone of contention.

The second resolution endorses doctrines, the manifest tendency of which is the subversion of the Union. Every man who sustains that resolution, knowing its character, is a Nullifier. It declares an adherence to the Kentucky Resolutions of 1798, among others, "as the only principles, which can confine the Federal Government within its legitimate sphere." What are the principles laid down in those resolutions, and how do they propose to "confine the Federal Government within its legitimate sphere?" It is proclaimed in the Kentucky Resolutions, that nullification is the proper remedy, when, in the judgment of any State Legislature, a law of Congress has been enacted under assumed undelegated powers. As this doctrine is now inscribed on the banner of the Marion County Democracy, it will be interesting to have it in the very words of the source of all that nullification heresy, which has so much distracted the country.

In the first resolution, it is asserted that, "whenever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthorized, void, and of no force; that to this compact, each State acceded as a State, and as an integral part; that this government, created by this compact, was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself; since that would have made its discretion, and not the constitution, the measure of its powers; but that, as in all other cases of compact, among parties having no common superior, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions, as of the mode and measure of redress."

After thus studiously forgetting the very existence of a "common judge," such as the Supreme Court; after taking from the General Government, where the Constitution had lodged it, the power to construe and interpret the Constitution; and after bestowing that power on the State Legislatures, with whom it was never deposited by the Constitution, the Kentucky Resolutions, in further exercise of their assumed rights, proceed to declare certain laws passed by Congress, "altogether void, and of no effect."

It is impossible to estimate the danger which must arise, in these troublous times, from engraving such principles upon the policy of any party pretending to nationality. If Kentucky may declare one set of national laws null and void; if Missouri, following in her wake, may assert another to be so; and Vermont another, the supremacy of the Federal Government is gone, and the Union is bound together by less than a rope of sand. Let the Democratic party beware how it gives countenance to such dangerous political absurdities. If Vermont, putting into exercise the power claimed for her by the resolutions of the Marion County Democracy, should declare the Fugitive Slave Law null and void, the supporters of these resolutions could have no resource, on their own principles, but an everlasting argument with the Legislature of Vermont, upon the correctness of their construction of the Constitution in that particular instance. Their right to nullify the law, instead of appealing to the Judiciary, these Democrats all say, is a right in us.

Legislature to nullify some other law which that body may deem unconstitutional. Gerrit Smith, in an address to the Abolitionists, dated the 24th ult., declares the Fugitive Slave Law "unconstitutional," and "no law," and in the following words, appeals to the doctrine contained in the Kentucky Resolutions:—"Let us thank God that there are State, as well as national tribunals; and that it does not follow, because the latter are in the hands of slaveholders, the former are also. Let us thank God, that, if we can be murdered by Federal courts, kidnappers can be punished by State courts."

Even a Federal Judge, and of however high a grade, who has a part in sending a man into slavery under this law, can and should be punished under State laws, as a kidnapper. Here the doctrine is taught that State sovereignty may be arrayed in opposition to the enforcement of a national law. The principle is the same with that contained in the Kentucky Resolutions—the difference is in the application. But let the correctness of that principle be granted, and who shall prescribe the place or the manner; or when or by what legislatures it shall be exercised?

The laws of Congress, made in pursuance of the Constitution, are declared by the Constitution, to be the supreme laws of the land—supreme over both States and individuals; and the power to decide whether laws of Congress are in pursuance of the Constitution, is lodged by the Constitution in the Supreme Judiciary, and nowhere else.

"The course of true love never runs smoothly," it is said, and this we presume is the reason why some of the newly united Democracy are dissatisfied about the manner of bringing about the union. For instance, we heard an anti-Benton man intimate general dissatisfaction with the whole affair, and particular dissatisfaction about some gentleman in the meeting being thrust into a place where he was out of place, by the "officiousness" of another gentleman, who, it is averred, was out of his place when he accomplished the manoeuvre. It is also said that some of the Benton men will not abide by these nullification resolutions.

The Democratic meeting at Palmyra last Saturday, to their praise be it spoken, passed strong Union and Compromise resolutions.

COLLINS & BREED advertise the receipt of their winter stock of goods. Their goods are always cheap and well selected, and they have now a very full stock.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW COUNCIL—INSTALMENT OF THE MAYOR.

The newly elected members of the City Council convened on Tuesday, at 7 p.m. Present—JOHN D. DOWLING, H. MARTIN, R. Q. RUFFNER, JOS. M. DAVIS, O. G. STRONG, G. W. SHIELDS.

These gentlemen were sworn in and took their seats. Mr. SHIELDS was called to the chair. On motion, a committee of Messrs. SHIELDS & STRONG, was appointed to wait on the Mayor elect, T. R. SELMS, Esq., and inform him that the Council was organized, and ready to receive communications from him.

MESSRS. SHIELDS & STRONG having performed the duty assigned them, returned and introduced to the Council the Mayor, who addressed the Council in substance as follows: GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL:

Called upon by the generous confidence of my fellow citizens to discharge the duties of the chief executive office of this city, I embrace this early opportunity to call your attention to the important subjects that must claim your serious consideration. It is a source of great pleasure to me to know that this council is composed of gentlemen whose character and experience warrant the confidence your constituents have so freely bestowed upon you.

Believing that Municipal regulations have a material influence upon the prosperity of the city, and that the only true object of law is to preserve peace and protect every citizen, in his inalienable rights, I cannot urge upon you, gentlemen, too strongly, the importance of the establishment of such a financial system for our young and growing city, as will put beyond all doubt the prompt and certain payment of the interest on our city bonds, and also with an eye to the ultimate payment of the principal, when due, for a borrowing city, like a borrowing individual, can never prosper except the means be discreetly used, and payments made promptly and in good faith. I see no reason why the bonds of the city of Hannibal may not deserve to stand as well in market as those of St. Louis, New York or Boston. I would also urge the speedy completion of all contracts made by our predecessors for the improvement of the city and wharf. I would recommend a thorough revision of the ordinances of the city, and in so doing our laws and ordinances should be so framed as to create a manly and friendly feeling with our brethren in the surrounding country, for our interests are mutual.

We have but few manufacturing establishments, and these are but small; let us do all in our power to encourage and sustain them. The great business of our city now is commercial. The projected railroad to St. Joseph will pour a vast stream of wealth into our city, and if we can offer the same inducements to trade here that manufacturers and merchants do in other cities, then much of this great home trade will stop here.

It will afford me great pleasure, gentlemen, to cooperate with you in all measures for the advancement and prosperity of our city, and to further the interest, peace and happiness of our fellow citizens.

HOGS AND CATTLE.—Heavy cattle—weighing six hundred and upwards—are worth \$2 25. A lot of hogs were sold last Monday, for \$4; hogs of less than 225 lbs. could not be sold for that price. Hogs are offering in Cincinnati, at \$4 25, without buyers.

HUNTERS.—A number of Hungarians passed up on the Die Verne, last Tuesday, on their way to Iowa.

THE ST. LOUIS TIMES VERSUS THE RAILROAD.

We take from the St. Louis Times, the following extraordinary winding up of an extraordinary notice of our Railroad celebration. Such remarks were not penned by a friend of the road but by a blind partizan, who seeks an opportunity for manufacturing political capital, by stirring up party feeling against the road, and resuscitating dead and forgotten prejudices.

In concluding our account of these interesting proceedings, we cannot avoid calling attention to some facts which go to show how much disposed the whigs are to monopolize the credit of such demonstrations, and how unjust they can be to all others. In the first place Mr. GREYER was solicited to make the address upon the occasion. After he declined, Mr. J. G. MILLER was called upon. After he declined, the honor was tendered to Mr. GILCHRIST POSTER. And when all these had declined, Mr. CROCKETT, of this city, was selected. What reason was there for all this? What had Mr. GREYER, or Mr. MILLER, or Mr. POSTER done to further the great enterprise? Just nothing at all. How had Mr. CROCKETT signified his friendship to the work? We make no objection to friend CROCKETT. We only say that in such a case it would have been more appropriate to have solicited some one who had labored in the cause.

Mr. GREYER, who resides near the eastern terminus of the road, has labored with great zeal and ability to obtain donations of land for it. Col. RICHMOND, who was qualified to deliver such an address, had been for years a resident of Hannibal, and had exerted himself in the cause. There were others too, immediately along the line of the road. Why were all these gentlemen passed over, and repeated efforts made to procure the services of others who resided at a distance, had no interest in the work, knew nothing about it, and had no special vocation for making public addresses of that character? The answer is but too plain. They were Democrats, and those who had control of the matter, were Whig partisans, laboring to give prominence to Whig men, and to further Whig purposes. It is especially wrong because the Democratic counties—have come forward with full as much alacrity as the whig counties, and they will naturally inquire why this injustice has been done to distinguished citizens of their own neighborhood.

"Those who had control of the matter," says the Times, "were Whig partisans, laboring to give prominence to Whig men, and to further whig purposes." Here is a rough guess wide of the mark! There are nine members of the Board of Directors—eight of this mine are prominent Democrats, and seven-eighths of the stock is owned by Democrats and Democratic counties. At the meeting of the Board at Lincoln, it was agreed that Senator Atchison should be the President of the Convention; Mr. Geyer the orator of the day; and that Gov. King should perform the ceremony of breaking ground. The invitations were accordingly extended to these gentlemen; upon their failing to attend, application was made to John G. Miller to take the place of Mr. Geyer, in accordance with a previous understanding in the board. He not being able to attend, it was then debated here among those upon whom devolved the duty of extending the invitations, and the citizens, when Jos. S. Green should be invited to deliver the address. Finally it was decided to invite Col. Richmond. He was accordingly solicited, and consented to prepare an address, and did prepare one, though he insisted that he did not desire to deliver it if the services of any other person could be obtained. The invitation to Mr. Crockett, was from the members of the board of Directors at this end of the line, two out of three of whom are Democrats; from the Committee of Invitations, and from the Citizens' Committee of Arrangements, all of whom signed the invitation; and moreover, it was done with the advice and consent of many leading Democrats.

Mr. Anderson was unanimously nominated President by a committee, composed partly of Democrats and partly of Whigs, appointed on the ground. The editor of the Times is the very first Democrat that so far as we have heard has made any objection to the nomination. The invitations to speakers, so far as known, were all in accordance with the wishes of the people along the line of the road.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.—Tobacco was selling on the 8th inst., at \$2 65 a 385, for "lugs and leaf; Hemp, \$75 to \$85 per ton; Flour—not much demand—fine and scratched, \$2 50 to \$3; superfine country, \$3 40 a 3 50; extra city \$3 65 a \$380; and extra country and city at \$4 a 4 50 as in quantity and brand; Corn—little demand—yellow, 31 a 32—pure white, 33 a 35, Oats, 26 a 27c, sacks included; Lard—no demand No. 1 in barrels and tierces, 8 a 8 1-2c, and in kegs, 9 a 10c; Bacon, shoulders, 8 a 8 1-2c, sides, 10 1-2 a 11c, hams, 9 a 10c, as in quantity and quality; Hay—no shipping demand—common timothy dull at 40 a 45c, prime timothy, 50c per hundred pounds; Butter, 12 1-2 to 16c; Eggs—supplies small, demand active price advanced—15 a 17c, per dozen, by the quantity; Beeswax, 20 a 21c; Potatoes 42 a 45c, per bushel; Tallow, 6 1-4; Cooperage—flour barrels, 33 a 35c, whisky and pork barrels, 75c each; Feathers from first hands, 31 a 32c; Hides—flint, 9c, green and dry salt, 4 a 4 1-2c; Groceries—sugar 5 a 6 1-2c, plantation molasses, 28 a 32c, coffee, 8 a 8 1-2c, G. A. salt, \$1 40 a \$1 50, Kanawha, 30c per bushel; Timothy seed, \$1 50 per bushel; Flaxseed, \$1 30 a \$1 35.

CHARLES & CALDWELL are philosophers—at least they have a very philosophical stove—or rather, a stove made by some very philosophical man. It is a self regulator, admirably calculated to preserve an even temperature in a room.

Lost, between here and Palmyra, a small "wholesale" walking stick. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

RE-UNION OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Last Saturday, the Democracy of this county—Benton and anti-Benton—met at Palmyra to unite "in one harmonious whole," and to appoint delegates to the State and District Conventions.

On motion of Judge Van Swearingen, Major Bohon, (Benton) was chosen President of the meeting, and on motion of A. W. Lamb, J. P. Ament was Chosen Secretary. On motion of Judge Van Swearingen, the Chair appointed a committee of one from each township to report resolutions for the meeting, and recommend delegates for the State and District Conventions—to the State Convention two delegates, and to the District Convention one, from each township. The following gentlemen were appointed said committee:

From Mason Township, Wm. P. Harrison; South River, Thos. Van Swearingen; Warren, Arthur Dent; Union, Joel Atkinson; Round Grove, John C. McAfee; Fabius, A. F. Jeter; Miller, Joshua Feazle; Liberty, A. W. Rush. Wm. P. Harrison (Benton) was made Chairman of the Committee, on the suggestion of Judge Van Swearingen.

The Committee having returned, returned and reported, and the secretary having read the resolutions, a motion was made by Mr. Lamb and seconded, for their adoption, when the President rose, as he said, to make one remark, before putting the question. The object of the meeting had not yet been formally stated. Those present were aware of the unfortunate divisions which had effected so much injury to the Democracy of the State. It was mortifying to see what calamities they had brought on themselves by these divisions. They had suffered the Whigs to beat them the best three in five, in electing Representatives to Congress, and also to elect a United States Senator for six years. All these distressing calamities had grown out of the divisions in the ranks of the Democracy. The day which should witness the re-union of the Democracy, the President continued, would be the happiest period of his life. [At this, all the Democracy present went off into ecstasies, and made more noise than could have been reasonably expected from so limited a number of lungs.] Under the Democracy had calmed down a little, the President proceeded to close his speech, by hoping that no one present would vote against the resolutions. He then put them to vote and they were carried unanimously. The President then proposed three hearty cheers for the united Democracy, which was responded to vociferously, the meeting being composed, with but three or four exceptions, of anti-Bentons, and the latter having cause to congratulate themselves with getting the upper hand in the re-union.—The President next proposed three times three for the National Union, which was heartily responded to by every individual in the house.

The Secretary then read the following names of delegates to the State Convention: W. P. Harrison and J. P. Ament, of Mason Township; S. O. Hendren and Joshua Feazle, of Miller; Thos. Van Swearingen, of South River; Arthur Dent and Eli Upton, of Warren; Wm. R. Walker and Dr. G. B. Brothers, of Union; Joel Atkinson and John J. Samuels, of Round Grove; John Shaanon and Thomas Smoot, of Fabius; Benjamin Davies and Elias Kincheloe, of Liberty.

These were unanimously accepted, after which were read the following names of delegates to the District Convention: A. W. Lamb, of Mason; Thos. Stacey, of Miller; S. P. Caldwell, of South River; Thos. McMurray, of Warren; Joseph Salice, of Union; Wm. Bohon, of Round Grove; Wiley Lovelace, of Fabius; A. W. Rush, of Liberty.

These were also approved unanimously. Mr. Rush then moved that the members composing each delegation should have power to fill any vacancy. This motion was amended, to allow them to be filled by a majority vote.—The motion thus amended, being carried unanimously, Mr. Harrison, always a prudent man, wanted to adjourn the meeting. He, however, withdrew his motion to adjourn, to permit a resolution of thanks to the President, for the liberal and impartial manner in which he presided over the meeting. Well they might thank him! He was a Benton man, and was fairly entitled to expressions of their eternal gratitude, for presiding quietly over an anti-Benton meeting, while they passed nullification resolutions.

Dr. Jeter then moved that the Courier and St. Louis Times be requested to publish the resolutions, and other Democratic papers to copy. Col. Davies, doubtless considering that their now Democratic organ, the St. Louis Union, might not relish this discrimination, desired to modify the resolution, by directly requesting only the Courier to publish the resolutions, and other papers to copy from it. The resolution thus amended, being carried, Mr. Harrison, whose prudence seemed to increase, wanted to adjourn again, and this time was successful.

The St. Louis Times says that it could not publish Mr. ANDERSON'S speech, because it was too long; but it publishes Col. STEWART'S speech, which was not a line shorter than Mr. Anderson's. Yet this excuse appears in the same column with the unjust charge against the Whigs, of partiality!

The St. Louis Times says it could not publish Mr. CROCKETT'S railroad speech, because it was too long. We have seen stories fit for nothing, but to while away a leisure hour, published in that paper, which were longer than Mr. Crockett's speech. Yet partially was charged upon the Whigs, in the same column in which this apology for an excuse appeared.

OYSTERS AND SARDINES.—J. A. Insole & Co. have them fresh. See their advertisements.

A Paragraph Containing Variety.

There is a lake in the Rocky mountains, from which the waters flow on the one side, into the Missouri, and on the other into the Columbia river.—Republican.—Gerrit Smith, in an address to the abolitionists, expresses a fear, that, owing to the tenacity with which the people of the Union cling to National parties, slavery cannot have a peaceful termination. He says "these parties are the great props of slavery."

Both branches of the Louisiana Legislature are Whig; in New Orleans, at the recent election for State Senators, Sheriff, &c., the Whig ticket, generally, was successful; for Congress, a Whig was elected in the Second district, and Locos in the First and Third.—The Legislature of Miss. will be Union and Whig, by a decided majority; Foote will be elected; his majority in sixteen counties heard from, is 2,000.—It is now thought Kosuth will not come to America at all; but will visit England for the purpose of raising funds to attack Austria, and revolutionize Europe. Kosuth is reported not to have acted in good faith towards the American Government; it is said that he never intended to come to this country.—Excursion to the iron interest, it is supposed, will be strongly urged in the next Congress.—The Lexington Insurance Company, which failed a short time since, had paid for losses incurred in the last two years, upwards of a million of dollars. The stockholders and directors will be the principal losers by the failure—their loss will be nearly \$100,000.—The proposed enlargement of the capital at Washington, will cost five millions of dollars.—The steamer Montgomery was burned at Hurricane Island in the lower Mississippi, on the 8th inst. Two cabin passengers lost.—Ship Oregon, from New York to Kingston, sunk in a gale on the 15th of October. Three passengers drowned.

The Senate of the Maryland Legislature, is whig by two majorities; the House is Democratic by two majorities. Two Whigs and two Democrats just elected Appeal Judges; four Whigs and four Democrats elected Circuit Court Judges; two Whig and two Democratic commissioners of public works, elected. For Comptroller, the majority of Thomas (Democrat), in the State, is about 2,000.—Fourteen Whig Senators have just been elected to the New York Legislature, and possibly two or three more. The returns received, give 62 Whigs and 61 Democrats, in the Assembly. It is almost certain that Ullman, Whig, is elected Attorney General; Cook, Whig, for Treasurer; and Fitzhugh, Whig, for Canal Commissioner.—It is thought that the American prisoners now in Spain will be released, when satisfaction is given to Spain for the injuries inflicted upon her consul at New Orleans.—The whale ship Ann Alexander was recently lost in the Pacific, in consequence of having a hole knocked in her bottom by a sperm whale. The crew escaped in the boats, with a little bread and water, and were picked up two days after, by the ship Nantucket.—The Isthmus Railroad was rapidly progressing to its completion, and on the 11th of October, the first train of cars passed from Navy Bay to Gatun. By July, the road will be completed to Gorgona—giving a daily communication between Panama and Navy Bay.

The Friends of Daniel Webster in Massachusetts, are to meet in Convention at Faneuil Hall, on the 25th of this month, to adopt such measures as may best tend to bring about his election to the Presidency.—Judge Sharkey has accepted his appointment as U. S. Consul at Havana.

Further Information about the Palmyra Re-Union Resolutions.

The Fourth resolution is in the following words:—"Resolved, that we recognize the right of instruction as a fundamental principle of the Democratic party." Here the words State Legislature, and obey or resign, are studiously avoided, thus conceding to Benton and his followers, the benefit of a doubt on this question; in other words, allowing that Benton may not have been in the wrong on the question which divided them; and, consequently, that the Anti-Benton men may not have been in the right. This is the first step on the part of the anti-Benton men. They now stand on the edge of the "Deep Ditch"—perhaps they will clear that and the "High Wall" at a single bound, when the State Convention meets!

BEEF CATTLE.—Dates from New Orleans to the 8th inst., state that the stock is ample.—Western is quoted at \$5 a \$6 75. Sheep are selling at \$2 65 a \$3 50 per head. Milk Cows demand limited—\$22 a \$24 per head. Calves and Yearlings are in good demand—prices \$5 50 a \$8 per head. No 1 Beef Cattle were in demand in St. Louis, Nov. 8th at \$375 a \$400; common to fair are worth \$325 a \$350 a 100 lbs. No engagement for packing during the week.

We have received the Valley Farmer for November. It is a valuable periodical for the farmer, at a low price—\$1 a year to single subscribers, with reductions to clubs.

THE IRON.—Bids have been offered for the contract to furnish the iron for our road.

HOGS.—The market for hogs was dull in Louisville, on the 30th ult., at \$3 25 gross, and \$4 50 net. Engagements have been made at Lafayette, (Ind.), at \$3 75 to \$4. The Baltimore American, of the 31st ult., quotes hogs at \$3 a 5 25. Dates from New Orleans, to 8th inst., state that Hogs are scarce, and market in favor of holders—price, \$4 50 a \$5. The Springfield Ill. Register of the 7th, mentions a tract for 4,000 hogs, at \$4. St. Louis dates to \$4 a \$4 50. Shippers and butchers are paying \$4 75 a \$5.

"THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME."—Fifty-one Virginians came up on the New England, last Thursday. Their destination is Monroe county. This is a sample of the way the back country is filling up.

We understand that a majority of the people of Ralls county desire to take stock to the amount of fifty or seventy-five thousand dollars in the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. The three Judges of the county court are in favor of this step, and it was expected that a day would be appointed last Monday, for taking a vote of the people. Whether it was done or not, we have not yet learned.

W. F. KERCHEVAL advertises in this week's paper. Those who desire good bargains should give him a call.

THE CONTRACT.—We have seen a letter addressed to one of the directors of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, in which a proposal is made to take the contract for the whole route, engaging to furnish everything except the chief engineer.

ST. LOUIS STORE.—Messrs. BAYAN & SEMMERS are liberal men, because they are not afraid to advertise, and therefore will be liberal to customers; they are enterprising, and therefore ought to be encouraged; they are young men, just commencing, and anxious to build up business, and therefore will do well by their customers, that they may come again; and, in conclusion, they are clever and accommodating, and have a stock which it will be worth your while to examine before buying.

BRADY HOUSE.—We refer with much gratification to the advertisement of this well known hotel. It has a good table, is well furnished, and altogether well kept.

See TRABER & SOSS' Advertisement. They well merit the liberal patronage they have benefited with.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

Keep it Before the People! The mammoth Star Clothing Emporium, alias the Oak Hall, located on main street, Hannibal, Missouri, by gentlemen of the most fastidious taste, to be the ne plus ultra clothing house of the West. Agents for calling at this establishment is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Remember, we have but one house in this city—the three story brick store house, situated on the side of main street, the sign of the

BIG SPIN! Bear in mind our motto—Bound to sell 'em! lower than any other house! We remain, fellow-citizens, with sincere regard, yours, MARENTHAL & BLOCK.

J. A. INSOLE & CO. FURNISHING AND Wholesale Dealers in Liquors. Superior article of Double Rectified Whiskey, of the celebrated "Black Brand" always on hand. Agents for Seitz & Green's Clarified Cider my 22

DRESS SILKS. Send for list of Dress Silks. Call before they are sold. For sale by COLLINS & BREED.

Boots. Congress Boots, Jersey Tip, kip, calf and Boots, also, Gent's fine calf boots, warranted, apply by COLLINS & BREED.

Hats! AMA, straw, leghorn, palm leaf, silk, and new styles, Jenny Lind, Kosuth and new styles of Hats for sale by COLLINS & BREED.

Sundries. CANNONWARE, glassware, sugar, coffee, tea, molasses and sugar house molasses, rice, sardines, mackerel, &c., for sale at the lowest and warranted good. COLLINS & BREED.

A SONG OF TYPE.

The Iron God, let others sing— How in the days of yore, Was heard his glittering sabre's ring, His cannon's deafening roar; Or how the valleys' fruitful soil, By gleaming ploughshares tamed, Blossomed beneath the smile of God The fields of waving corn.

How, taught by Fulton's mighty mind, He rules the power of steam, And leaving lagging winds behind, Accends the rushing stream; Delying Ocean's angry roar, Conveys to every land Where commerce points, the varied store Wrought by his master hand.

Or how, where stream and ocean fall, Supplying Nature's wants, He cleaves the earth and lays the rail, Nor veils, nor mutes the mountain daunt; The arching sky, the ocean's bed He spans with slender wire, Nations to Nations thence conveyed, He writes with Heaven-born fire.

His fame, unvalued Lead, be mine, Since others pass thee by; But not of battle's length benighted line, No deeds of chivalry; Though even here, thy deadly power Might claim poetic wreath; A mightier, richer, happier dower Of life, is thine—no! death.

Honor to thee! old German Faust! Thy memory, give more ripe; Thy memory, give more ripe; 'Tis stamped by every type— A leaden monument is thine, But living in its might, Forth-coming, with each iron line, Ten thousand rays of light; Soul-quickening, night-dispelling beams Of light, and love and truth, They pour immortal youth, The immortal youth of living thought, With knowledge, hope, religion, bright, To clear the human breast.

Iron and Lead twin brothers twain! The Grille of the mine! Got hard in his dross on anain, The mission is divine, Subdue the earth—control the sea; Nelson to Nation bind, 'Tis all, in equal knowledge free, Possess, one heart and mind.