

JOURNAL AND UNION.

Hannibal, Mo., November 20, 1851.

JOURNAL AND UNION.

OFFICE OF BIRD 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.

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The above named gentlemen are authorized to give receipts for money due this Office. St. Louis Agent. Louis F. Payson, 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 R. J. BRADLEY a candidate for Sheriff of Marion county at the ensuing August election.

NULLIFICATION.

The St. Louis Times takes us to task for denouncing the Kentucky nullification resolutions—the Times is mistaken in saying that we also denounced the Virginia resolutions. We changed that every man who sustains the Palmyra resolutions, knowingly, is a nullifier. Did the Times deny that this assertion was true? No. It dare not!

We repeat, without fear of the Times, or any other Locofoco paper, that when doctrines such as these come generally to be acted upon, the war is kind of the most of public tranquility.

We did not advance the doctrine that there is no remedy against usurped or arbitrary power, nor is there any such "Whig doctrine."

The Times construes our article thus:— "Whatever Congress chooses to do, and the Supreme Court to sanction, is law, and resistance to such legislation and judicial tyranny is to be stigmatized as treason and rebellion, whether such resistance be within or without the forms of the Constitution." We advocated no such thing. What we maintain, is that nullification is a mode of resistance not within the forms of the Constitution.

If we understand the doctrine of nullification, as advocated by the Times, it does not deny that the General Government is the "judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself," but it does deny that the General Government is the "exclusive," or "final" judge. In other words, it contends for a power of appeal, by which a case decided by the Supreme Court, may be carried up to a higher court, composed of any State legislature; and there the decision may be reversed; and that this right of appeal is provided for in the Constitution. Will the Times point to a clause in the Constitution making such provision?

According to nullification views, as advocated by the Times, when the Constitution says, "the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof," "shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby; anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding," it means that a law of the United States shall yield to every conflicting law of any State legislature; that when the Constitution says the power of the Supreme Judiciary "shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under the Constitution and the laws of the United States," there is still ground enough left for the application, that there is provided "no common judge" of the supreme law of the land; that the General Government may grow corrupt; but that it is impossible for State governments to become either corrupt or rebellious; that the Supreme Court may render a mistaken interpretation of the Constitution—State legislatures, never; that it is always safe to appeal from the decisions of the Supreme Court to the State legislatures, as the incorruptible and infallible sources of all legal learning and wisdom; that when the legislature of Pennsylvania declared the tariff constitutional, and the legislature of South Carolina declared the same tariff unconstitutional, and null and void, both were right; that if a law should be passed by the Congress in 51-52, which should afterwards be pronounced constitutional by one-half the States, and unconstitutional by the other half, that these States would all be right; that if a law should be passed by Congress in 51-52, which should afterwards be pronounced constitutional by the slaveholding States, and unconstitutional by the non-slaveholding States, that the legislatures would all be right; that the gentlemen who represented this and the other counties in our State Legislature, last winter, when they swore to sustain the Constitution of the United States, severally

swore to do so according to their own construction of it, in defiance, if occasion offered, of a decision of the Supreme Court.

Through such confusion of all ideas of constitutional and regular government; through such a mass of clashing powers, clinging together, but without a controlling head, who does not see in the clouded and distant future, the effects of jarring and opposing State legislation—when it falls into this channel—producing alienation of feeling and fostering enmity among the States towards each other, and to the General Government; thus striking a fearful blow at the very foundation of the perpetuity of our Union?

Presidential Election.

The approaching Presidential election will be one of the most important that has taken place since the formation of our government, and it behooves the Whigs to select their candidates with care and judgment, if they would be successful, and it were far better for them and for the country, that they should not succeed at all, than to succeed with a man who may not be equal to an emergency that may be likely to arise, or who is not known to possess honesty and firmness enough to execute the laws in every quarter, and at all hazards.

So many new elements will enter into the next Presidential election, that it is impossible to make any calculation as to the probable issue. In the North, the Seward or Abolition Whigs, will make a great effort to get up a sectional party in opposition to the truly national administration of Mr. Fillmore, and they will use every exertion to defeat either his nomination and election, or that of Mr. Webster, or any other Whig, with their enlarged views upon the slavery question.

One thing is certain, that success with any one entertaining different sentiments upon the Compromise, is entirely out of the question, and, in our opinion, is not desirable.

Nothing but a strict adherence to the adjustments of the Compromise, and a rigid enforcement of the laws, in good faith, can preserve the Union, and save the country from the horrors of a civil war. He must be a casual observer, who does not know that it is the firm and settled determination of the whole South to submit to no further aggression upon their rights by the North. Any material modification of the Fugitive Slave Law, or any interference with slavery in the States, or the application of the principles of the Wilmot Proviso to any of the Territories, would be resisted by the entire South, to the last extremity, and with great unanimity.

When it is reflected that slavery was forced upon the South by British tyranny and Northern cupidity, against their most earnest remonstrances, and that the great opposition to the Slave Trade, came from the very quarters that are now so bitterly denouncing slavery as a heinous sin, it is not wonderful that the South should be sensitive to all such interference.

Could we be satisfied that the Abolitionists were sincere in their opposition to slavery, we might be disposed to view their opinions with some degree of allowance; but from all the circumstances attending their action, we are satisfied that their declamation upon this subject, is mere hypocritical cant. Were it not so, they would spend the large sums they waste in idle agitation, in purchasing the freedom of the negroes they profess to love so well, and in settling them comfortably by their sides for neighbors. In such a cause the South would encourage them, and many slaveholders would meet them half way, and sell them their negroes at less than their value, if they would give security that they designed to set them free, and not to speculate on them. With all the agitation they have kept up, and all the money that has been spent, we are not aware that they have ever liberated one single negro; unless they stole him, and none can deny but that they have greatly injured the condition of the blacks, and riveted their chains still tighter.

By their impudent interference, they have entirely crushed the feeling in favor of gradual emancipation in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. Had it not been for the Abolition movements, Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky would, in all probability, have had a system of gradual emancipation under way. It is well known that this was a leading idea with many of Virginia's wisest statesmen, including Mr. Jefferson. Had such not been the case, Virginia, when she made that most magnificent donation to the Federal government of the whole North Western territory, never would have incorporated a proviso that it should be free, and without which, the great States of Ohio, Indiana, &c., would now be slave territory.

Virginia gave some proof of her desire to get rid of slavery when she gave away territory worth almost enough to pay the national debt of England, and decreed that it should be free. She was preparing as fast as a due regard for the rights of her citizens and the welfare of the negroes themselves would permit, for a system of gradual emancipation, when the fell spirit of abolition arose in the North, demanding the immediate abolition of slavery. As might have been expected, every movement in favor of gradual emancipation had to be instantly and entirely abandoned to meet with undivided front, the new enemy that so unexpectedly assailed them.

We can easily imagine what must have been the indignant feelings of the gray haired statesmen of Virginia, who had given up freely a magnificent domain, equal in extent to several of the great powers of Europe, and decreed it should be free—who had given their most anxious thoughts to the practicability of getting rid of slavery that had been forced upon them, and their wishes, when they saw one interference entirely unjustifiable, sought to be thrust upon them upon this most delicate ques-

tion, by their brained Fanatics who knew nothing of the subject, and many of whom had been perhaps instrumental in forcing this very slavery upon them. An interference too that might light up their hearths with the horrors of a servile war.

If the abolitionists should desire an opportunity to give some proof of their sincerity, and to turn their zeal to some practical account, the condition of the free negroes in the slave states now offers them such an opportunity.

The withering, blighting influence of abolitionism has operated peculiarly hard upon this class of our population, and it must be evident to every one that they cannot much longer remain in the slave states and enjoy their liberty. In a few more years at most, they will all be compelled to leave the slave States or go into slavery.

Now if the abolitionists will devise some plan by which they could provide for the removal and comfortable settlement of all free negroes and all such slaves as might be manumitted for that purpose in some of the free States, they will give more convincing proofs of their sincerity, and effect more for the freedom of the negroes than they will ever do by their ranting declamation and their insane publications.

After the free negroes were all removed and comfortably settled, and their philanthropy was not exhausted, they might give still more convincing proofs of their sincerity, by contributing liberally to a fund for the purpose of purchasing the freedom of such negroes as they could buy, and removing them to the free States and providing for them. They might buy young negroes, and educate and fit them for liberty. We should like to see the next abolition convention make some movement. No Josiah Synnues, Chicago, Worcester, Buffalo, and all these places would be glad to increase their population by receiving them, and they would keep up a generous rivalry, amongst themselves as to which could secure the most for citizens. As these places are willing to afford an asylum to the "pauing fugitive," it would be a slander on them to say that they would not be equally willing to afford an asylum to all such as might obtain their freedom in a legal manner.

There are some 3,000,000 of slaves in the South; some \$1,200,000,000 invested in this species of property. Those who expect the South to sacrifice this immense sum, all at one fell swoop, for the cause of negro freedom, ought to be willing to bleed freely themselves.

But to return to the Presidential election.—We have said many new elements will enter into this election. In the North, the Seward, or higher law Whigs are making strong efforts to organize a sectional party against the present administration. In the South, old party lines appear to be entirely obliterated, and the two parties of Whigs and Democrats appear to be merged into that of Unionists and secessionists.

In the North, there is a manifest tendency on the part of the Democrats and Free Soilers to coalesce. What influence these different phases that parties have assumed may have upon the next Presidential election, it is difficult to conjecture.

We conceive it to be the true policy of the Whigs to present a candidate of enlarged and statesmanlike views, one who will know no North, no South, but who will execute the laws faithfully, without respect to localities, who is above the suspicion of abolitionism on the one hand, or nullification on the other—one who can command the confidence of the whole country. Such a man is Millard Fillmore. He has administered the government in such a manner as to win the applause of many of his political opponents, and to disarm the opposition of all the honest and liberal minded of the Democratic party. No doubt many trading politicians will denounce him—they would do so if he were as pure as the angels of heaven. The abolitionists will denounce him with a savage and Hyena-like ferocity, but the truly conservative of all parties, in all sections, will rally to his support. There are many Whigs that we would freely support, but none with more perfect confidence than Millard Fillmore.

The Louisville Courier publishes a statement of the crop of Hogs of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois, for the years 1849, '50 and '51.

The crop of Hogs in 1849—'50, was 1,608,120, averaging 200 lbs., equal to 321,624,000 lbs.; in 1850—'51, it was 1,264,608, averaging 180 lbs., equal to 227,629,440 lbs; in 1851—'52, 1,300,000, averaging 200 lbs., equal to 260,000,000 lbs.

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE has articles on Protection vs. Free Trade; Commercial cities and towns of the United States; the manufacture of Iron in Pennsylvania with valuable tables of statistics; and many other subjects are treated in a manner that cannot but be useful to the general reader.

COUNTERFEITERS.—We understand there are some vile rascals about, who are engaged in passing counterfeit money. It is said they have ten dollar Missouri bills, Ohio money; and half dollars. Be careful!

PORE.—At Springfield, (Ill.,) and at Terre Haute, prices have gone down; at Louisville, very little business is doing, and at Cincinnati and Madison, nothing whatever. In New Orleans the market is heavy and unsettled, and very little doing.

Serlain's Magazine is now beyond all competition. We notice among other improvements and additions, of a more serious nature, several pages of spirited comic engravings, after the manner of the renowned Mr. Pinner's paper.

SADDLERY AND SHOE MAKING.—All who wish work well done at low prices, will do well to call on J. Goss, whose advertisement is in another column.

See H. LEER & ARDAGAST's advertisement.

A MESS IN THE WIGWAM.—The Springfield Flag (Benton) says the Democracy of Greene county have united; the Springfield Advertiser (Anti-Benton) says the Democracy have not united in Greene county.

CIRCULATING AGAIN.—We do not brag much on our circulation within the city, or within the "range of the Hannibal Post Office," but beyond that, or in the back counties, it cannot be better, or any approach made to it in this section. We stand prepared to prove this.

SWALLOW BARN.

FROM THE "LITERARY WORLD."

Mr. Kennedy's book is and will remain a favorite picture of the South. Its very language is characteristic of the South. You have not seen sketches of closely-packed energetic writing, but a leisurely induction of incident and anecdote. There is time enough before us all: "Old Virginia never tires;" and of a long summer afternoon or winter's fireside, Swallow Barn may be safely entertained as among the most cheerful of companions. Its sketches are commonly of the Irvingesque type, amiable in temper, but not without an occasional touch of humorous satire to relieve them from the insipidity of dull eulogy. In pleasant proof of this, read the following bit at Virginia eloquence. Frank Meriwether one of the dramatic persons, the pegs upon which the author hangs his essays, is thus introduced near the commencement:

SPATTERBETHWAITE DUBBS.

"I observe, moreover, that he has a constitutional fondness for paradoxes, and does not scruple to adopt and republish any apothegm that is calculated to startle one by its novelty. He has a correspondence with several old friends, who were with him at college, and who have now risen into an extensive political notoriety in the State; these gentlemen furnish him with many new currents of thought, along which he glides with a happy velocity. He is essentially meditative in his character, and somewhat given to declamation; and these traits have communicated a certain measured and deliberate gesticulation to his discourse. I have frequently seen him after dinner stride backwards and forwards across the room for some moments, wrapped in thought, and then fling himself upon the sofa and come out with some weighty doubt, expressed with a solemn emphasis. In this form he lately began a conversation, or rather speech, that for a moment quite disconcerted me. 'After all,' said he, as if he were talking to me before, although these were the first words he uttered, 'then making a parenthesis, so as to qualify what he was going to say—I don't deny that the steamboat is destined to produce valuable results—but after all, I much question (and here he hit his upper lip, and paused an instant,) if we are not much better without it. I declare, if I think it strikes deeper at the supremacy of the States than most persons are willing to allow.—This annihilation of space, sir, is not to be desired. Our protection against the evils of consolidation consists in the very obstacles to our intercourse. Spatterbethe Dubbs of Dinwiddie (or some such name—I am famous for quoting the opinions of his contemporaries.—This Spatterbethe, I take it, was some old college chum who had got into the Legislature, and I dare say, made pungent speeches)—Dubbs of Dinwiddie made a good remark: That the home market of Virginia was never so good as when the roads were at their worst. And so Frank went on with quite a harangue, to which none of the company replied one word, or fear we might get into a dispute. Every body seems to understand the advantage of silence when Meriwether is inclined to be expatiatory."

The transmutations and decadence of one of this orator's expressions give the history of more than one worn-out metaphor, which, starting from some great orator, is ignominiously banded about by vulgar declaimers.

DECLINE AND FALL OF METAPHOR.

Meriwether had given several indications, immediately after breakfast, of a design to pour out upon us the gathered ruminations of the last twenty-four hours, but we had evaded the storm with some caution, when the arrival of two or three neighbors—plain, homespun farmers—who had ridden to Swallow Barn to execute some papers before Frank as a magistrate, furnished him with an occasion that was not to be lost. After suspending their business, he detained them, ostensibly to inquire about their crops and other matters of their vocation, but in reality to give them that very flood of politics which we had escaped. We of course listened without concern, since we were assured of an auditory that would not flinch. In the course of this disquisition he made use of a figure of speech which savored of some previous study, or at least was highly in the oratorical vein. "Mark me, gentlemen," said he, contracting his brow over his fine thoughtful eye, and pointing the forefinger of his left hand directly at the face of the person he addressed, "Mark me, gentlemen—you and I may not live to see it, but our children will see it, and will over it—the sovereignty of this Union will be the rod of Aaron; it will turn into a serpent and swallow up all that struggle with it." Mr. Chub was present at this solemn denunciation, and was very much affected by it. He rubbed his hands with some briskness, and uttered his applause in a short but vehement panegyric, in which were heard only the detached words—Mr. Birke.—Clear.

"The next day Ned and myself were walking by the school-house, and were hailed by Rip, tone, as he beckoned us to come close to him, and told us if we wanted to hear a regular preach, to stand fast! We could look into the school-room unobserved, and there was our patriotic philologist haranguing the boys with a violence of action that drove an additional supply of blood into his face. It was apparent that the old gentleman had got much beyond the depth of his hearers, and was pouring out his rhetoric more from oratorical vanity than from any hope of enlightening his audience. At the most animated part of his strain, he brought himself by a kind of climax to the identical sentiment uttered by Meriwether the day before. He warned his young hearers—the oldest of them was not above

fourteen—to keep a lynx-eyed gaze upon that serpent-like ambition which would convert the Government at Washington into Aaron's rod, to swallow up the independence of their native State."

"This conceit immediately ran through all the lower circles at Swallow Barn. Mr. Tongue, the overseer, repeated it at the blacksmith's shop, in the presence of the blacksmith and Mr. Absalom Bulrush, a spare, acute and feverish husbandman who occupies a muddy slip of marsh land on one of the river bottoms, which is now under mortgage to Meriwether; and from these it has spread far and wide, though a good deal diluted, until in its circuit it has reached our veteran groom Carey, who considers the sentiment as imparting something of an awful nature. With the smallest encouragement, Carey will put on a tragic-comic face, shake his head very slowly, turn up his eyeballs, and open out his broad scaly hands, while he repeats with labored voice, 'Look out, Master! Ned! Aaron's rod! a black snake in old Virginia!' Upon which, as we fall into a roar of laughter, Carey stares with astonishment at our irreverence. But having been set to acting this scene for us once or twice, he now suspects some joke, and asks 'if there isn't a copper for an old negro, which if he succeeds in getting, he runs off, telling us 'he is too 'cute to make a fool of himself.'"

Another Leaf in the Chapter of Locofoco President Making.

Some few days since quite a scene was given by the correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, from Washington, that occurred in that city between Senator Douglas and a third person, whose name was not given, and in which Douglas charged him with having alleged that his (Douglas') friends had gotten up the Greer and Donaldson correspondence to break down Gen. Houston. The New York Herald contains the following letter from Thomas Shankland, whom it seems was the person Douglas held the conversation with; and who walks into the "club" conversation with a "fad." This Mr. Shankland finished specimen of a New York radical (Liberator) was a great friend of Mr. Calhoun's, and is now just as enthusiastic an admirer of Gen. Sam. Houston. While Congress is in session he generally is a pretty active and punctual member of the third house, or lobby, and so works his card as to have a finger in most every thing that is gotten up, and every project that is pending in that body, if money is to be made by the operation. That he is fearless in his advocacy of or opposition to prominent men of his own party, the following to Senator Douglas clearly shows. We think from the tone of this letter, Douglas has been thrown off his usual cautiousness, and has suffered this wily friend of Gen. Houston to decoy him into an embarrassment that he will find it difficult to disengage himself of.—[Lou. Cor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1851.

HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Sir:—In the Herald of yesterday, I see, with some surprise, a statement, supposed to have been furnished by you, of an interview between an obscure and nameless individual and yourself, and as I seem to be the person pointed out as the one who called on you at your room, so greatly to your surprise, I deem it proper to reply to your statement through the channel chosen by yourself. Soon after your arrival in this city, I called one evening at the National Hotel, and inquired at the office for you, and sent you a card, first writing Tom, Shankland on it in rather a poor but not disguised hand. The servant soon returned and requested me to walk up. I accordingly followed him to your room, and entered it, as I supposed, by your invitation, and not supposing that I was taking you by surprise. You were reclining on the bed, and near you sat a gentleman, smoking a cigar. At this time I was unconscious of danger. You raised yourself sufficiently so to shake hands, and in a friendly or named your friend—Mr. Reed, I think. I was scarcely seated, when you commenced a most vehement and furious onslaught upon me. The surprise—the suddenness of the attack—the place—your position and mine contrasted—your friend by your side smoking ("and where there is smoke there is fire,") myself alone, without a witness or a weapon, in another person's room, and that person armed with a witness, and letters and evidence unknown to me before, left me speechless and in amazement. You were excited, I was suffering with a sick headache, and overwhelmed with your heavy and unexpected blows. I staggered in bewildered amazement.

You first denied that your friends in New York had got up the Donaldson correspondence. How you could answer for all your friends in New York was to me a marvel. I knew you had friends there; but how you could know them all, and if knowing them, how you should know that they may or may not have done, and how you would assume such a responsibility as to answer for such friends, and so many of them, staggered me, and I was mute with astonishment. You went on to open my eyes. "You know who the person was who got up the correspondence." (I listened with my mouth wide open.) "You had received a letter, in a disguised handwriting; you had compared handwriting, and knew who Mr. Donaldson was." I felt relieved. Every body had been in the dark, and inquiring who Donaldson was, and where he lived, and who he boarded with, and if he was a cousin of Major A. J. Donaldson, &c., &c. Here was a mystery cleared up. You know who got up the Donaldson correspondence in New York, and I was glad to hear you say so. It relieved me of a load of obnoxious whigs, and your friends had cast upon me, by charging me as the author of the Donaldson letter. Here you avowed your knowledge of the author, and had all the necessary proofs then in your own room.

I now call upon you to come out and disclose the author, aiders and abettors of the whole correspondence. Was it gotten up to injure General Houston, or to serve your purpose? Will it kill him or you? Was it his or your friends who were to be killed, and buried after the smoke cleared off? This hasty plate of soup sort of letter, I know you will pardon, as I promise you a better one hereafter, after the hurt is over a little. Yours,

THOS. SHANKLAND.

Wisconsin Election.

Mr. FARWELL (Whig) has a majority of about 2,000 for Governor of Wisconsin. There is a good chance, also, that the Whigs have carried the Legislature—the result is not positively known. The question of the introduction of a system of Banking into the State, has also been carried by a large majority. The Wisconsin (Locofoco) says that four-fifths of the members elect are in favor of some kind of Banking system.

MICHIGAN ELECTION.—The Locofoco have carried every thing in Michigan. It appears from London, Mo. my22 J. H. GHEST.

SECESSIONISM IN MISSOURI.

We take the following from the St. Louis Intelligencer.—It appears that the Times is not only a full blooded Nullifier, but if he escapes being nullified also to the name of Secessionist, it is by "the skin of his teeth." We wonder if the Democrats of Missouri are willing to follow the Times as far as it aspires to lead them! We risk taking the responsibility of advising the Times to hold on a "spell," till the Democracy catches up. Some of them have got as far as nullification, but we trust that very few can be found, who are willing to launch out upon the stormy ocean of secession!

The Times regrets the defeat of Jefferson Davis and the election of Henry S. Foote, as Governor of Mississippi. It endorses the Democracy of Davis, and repudiates Foote as a "tool of the Whigs, without settled political principles." In connection with this eulogy of Davis, it will be well enough to remember that he was not only violently opposed to the compromise measures when they were pending, but that since their adoption he has been the "right bower" of Quitman in his crusade against the Union; that when the latter was driven from the field, by the overwhelming force of public opinion, Davis stepped forth as the champion of the disunion party, on all occasions avowing his hostility to the compromise measures and doing all in his power to excite opposition to them. This is the man whom the Times endorses as "a sound Democratic Statesman," and whose defeat she so excitedly sympathizes. The Times says, "we are no secessionists," but in the next breath it utters lamentations over the defeat of the very "heart and front" of the secession party in Mississippi. It regrets the election of Foote, who is also a Democrat, and who, it is admitted, has rendered valuable service in behalf of the compromise measures. Why then does the Times repudiate him? We give the reason in its own words:

"Although we cordially approved his course upon the compromise bills and in other respects, his merits in these respects are more than overbalanced by his subsequent combination with the Whig party in order to promote its secession and disunion which we have had dimmed into our ears in this State without sense or reason for the last two or three years." In other words, it asserts that there was no more hostility to the Union in Mississippi, than there is in Missouri; and that there was, and is, none in either. If the Times is disposed to experiment on this subject, we suggest, that it start a democratic candidate for Governor at the next August election, maintaining the views of Jefferson Davis, on the Compromise measures and the doctrine of secession. Perhaps our neighbor himself might be induced to become the champion before the people, of the sentiments of his friend Davis. If so, he will find the "mad dog cry of secession and disunion" dimmed into his ears after a fashion that will somewhat affect his hearing, we think. But as Davis is a sound democratic statesman, and as one of the leading organs of the democracy in this State, fully endorses him, we suppose that the Times would have inferred that the Democrats of Missouri, are of the Davis and Quitman school. What has the Democracy to say to this? Do the Hannibal Courier, the Glasgow Banner, the Lexington Chronicle, and other democratic papers, unite with the Times in shedding tears over the defeat of the rankest secessionist in Mississippi? Speak out, gentlemen, and give us your opinion of Jefferson Davis, as a sound democratic statesman. The public will be curious to know to what extent your tender sympathies are wrought upon, by the defeat of this "sound democratic statesman."

Now that our farmers are about closing up their present year's labors, and counting their loss, and gains, some estimate may be made of the crops in this section of Missouri.

1. Hemp.—Taking the average for the last eight years, this year's crop is a full one but comparing it with the crop of 1849 and 1850, it is about two thirds. We believe this is not far from the facts in the case. Of course it depends somewhat upon the sort of weather there will be for breaking.

2. Corn.—The crop in upper Missouri, north and south of the Missouri River, will not average a half crop compared with 1850. In Clay, Platte, Ray, and a few other river counties, it will go over half, but including the prairie counties, it will fall short. There must be a great scarcity of corn next spring and summer in certain localities.

3. Wheat.—The crop is an average one—and we presume will be almost wholly consumed at home. It will not, at all events, affect the St. Louis market one way or the other. Our wheat is of a very superior quality, and hence does not "have a fair chance" with that grown in Iowa and Illinois; which finds a market in St. Louis.

4. Oats.—The crop was a good one; but is wholly consumed at home and at fort Leavenworth.

5. Hogs.—They are scarce, and generally of small size—not more than enough if enough for home consumption. The asking price is \$4. Messrs. E. B. Allen & Co., we are informed, stand to pay \$3 cash for several hundred thousand, but have not bought a pound at that price. The old stock of Bacon is swept clean, and the young shoats have not freely in consequence of it. To this cause much disease may be attributed.

6. Beef.—Any quantity in the country from yearlings to four years old. The stock of work cattle is large, so 60 young mules.

The present crop was a failure in many respects; others, plenty. Apples, in MS. did not bear their usual load, but sweet and Irish, St. Street, North and cabbage, radish, Mo. chickens and turkeys, Mo. mand.—[Liberty, Watch materials, Clocks, in general. edy

WALTON & CO. Wholesale Importers of Drugs, Medicines, fully Assorted Dry-stuffs and Glassware, No. 42, bet. Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

Lot of Ready-Made Clothing. A few Ready-Made Spring and Summer Clothing of the latest styles, just received and for sale cheap. J. A. ROSS, Brass Foundry and Machine Shop and Spur Factory, 302 N. second street.