

HANNIBAL DAILY JOURNAL.

G. CLEMENS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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TERMS OF THE DAILY JOURNAL.
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WANTED!

AN APPRENTICE TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS.
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Mr. Dunlap, who has a blacksmith shop a few miles from Hannibal, came near losing his life a short time since, by an apparently trifling accident. He cut the end of his thumb slightly with his penknife. The whole arm soon swelled, and a red streak extended from the thumb to the shoulder blade; large kernels appeared under the armpit; the glands of the throat were much swollen, and all the skill of his physician barely enabled the sufferer to escape lock-jaw, within two or three days after the accident. He is now recovering, but will probably lose the end of his thumb.

THE LEADING DEMOCRATIC ORGAN.

The Courier claims to be the leading Democratic organ in the second Congressional District. What is the name of wonder is meant by that? Has any new Democratic question sprung up? or does it expect to spring any upon the Democracy, expecting its dictum to be taken as sufficient reason for its advocacy? If it intends to follow on in the old beaten track, and think just as its subscribers have thought all their lives, what can it mean by setting up for a leading Democratic paper? The Courier certainly meditates something desperate—perhaps going over to the Benton wing! We shall await with anxiety the developments of the future course of the "leading Democratic organ of the 2d Congressional District." Or perhaps the editor thinks it ought to be a leading paper, because it is published in Hannibal, and intends to regard it as such, whether anybody else does or not. Well, well! Smarter people than the editors of the Courier are sometimes overcome by a spasm of vanity.

To open the first chapter in its newly assumed leadership, we suggest that it point out distinctly the points of dissension between the Whig and Democratic parties, and tell us why the measures favored by the latter are better for the country than those advocated by the former. We want the editor to name each one of the measures, which, in his opinion, are advocated by the Democratic party for the Country's good, and opposed by the Whig party for the country's ill. Let us have no dodging and whipping around the stump, or parrot's jargon about generalities, all of which amount to nothing when they are said; but we want the measures, one by one distinctly pointed out—and let us behold for ourselves, the foundation of the pretended great necessity for a "leading Democratic organ in the 2d Congressional District," and the high pretension of the Courier, that it is the very thing.

To assist the Courier in the task we impose, we suggest a Democratic platform which we flatter ourselves is in the main about correct:

1st. The Democratic leaders want to keep the offices.

2d. To effect this, the Democratic masses must vote as the Democratic leaders direct.

The Presbyterian General Assemblies are in full blast, one at Buffalo and the other in Philadelphia. In the New School body yesterday, the proceedings were quite interesting. Dr. Cox, from the Committee on Bills and Overtures, made a report in favor of sundry practices, and in opposition to certain others. Among the topics touched upon was the practice of dancing, which the report condemns, very politely; while the marriage of a man with his niece is regarded as not scriptural, although it is not to be recommended. The elder branch of the church has determined to hold its next session at Buffalo, while that now held in Buffalo will meet in Philadelphia next year.—[N. Y. Tribune.

FROM PAPERS RECEIVED THIS MORNING.

The Detroit Tribune advocates the building of an air-line railroad from Detroit to St. Louis.

Caldwell vs. Dickinson—error to Merion Circuit Court. Reversed and remanded—Reversed and remanded by the Supreme Court last Tuesday.

The following picture of life in California, is taken from a letter in the Republican written by Mr. Bowman, of San Francisco:

It is amusing to see a fresh adventurer come into the mines. If he has a few hundred dollars, he can buy a "claim," and that is his only chance, for the good claims are all taken up. But what is a thousand dollars or so? You will take it out in a week; the claim alongside yielded fifteen hundred in one strike. He buys his claim—takes off his coat and goes to work; works like a horse all day long; when night comes he isn't sleepy and so washes his dirt, waits till morning to measure his gold, supposes he has a "big pile;" finds he has two dollars and fifty cents; looks a little disappointed; takes his hat and has some idea of leaving "them diggings."

A miner's cabin is made of cotton cloth, like a camp-meeting tent, with an old barrel over the fire-place for a chimney. Bunks are arranged along the side, one above another, like the bunks on a canal boat. There he rests his weary bones after a hard day's work, the fleas permitting. These "wicked fleas" are great bores. They are indigenous to the soil, to the "manor born," numerous, healthy and increasing. They sleep in the miner's blankets while the miner works, and work while the miner sleeps.

The miner's furniture consists of 2 or 3 stools for seats, a greasy table, a tin cup, a frying pan, a stew-pot, two or three tin plates, an old knife and fork, a coffee pot, and a butcher-knife, which is carried in his belt. The dishes are washed only once a day, after supper. His stock of provisions consists usually of a sack of flour, a ham hung up at the side of the door, a sack of potatoes under his bunk, a few pounds of coffee and sugar, and perhaps a bottle of brandy for guests.

The miner's wardrobe is a short story.—A hat, flannel shirt, pair of pants and boots constitute the principal items. In the wet diggings these clothes are washed occasionally. But few miners dig on Sunday.—This day is usually devoted to purchasing supplies for the ensuing week; to settling up accounts among themselves and with the traders; to weighing the dust, and if time allows, they gather together in groups under the trees, talk over their prospects, compare the yield of their respective claims to that of the last mines heard from elsewhere, read the newspapers and discuss politics. You seldom find a miner's cabin without novels, periodicals and newspapers; bibles are plenty, but seldom read. Christian privileges are not common.

"The sound of the church going bell,
These valleys and rocks never heard."

Mail matter is taken from the chief post offices to the mines by express. Each letter costs about \$1.

The following, from the same letter, informs us who get rich in California:—and gives some account, also of the state of religion:

In mining, as in every thing else, capital must be combined with industry, and both guided by good judgment, to secure success. Accidental good fortunes are rare, just often enough to give currency to the saying, "a fool for luck." Now and then a man turns up who left home with little or nothing, and returns with his pile. Every body hears of such; but nobody hears of those who had bad luck—of lawyers who left a good practice at home to hunt for gold, now glad of a clerkship; of physicians working at common labor by the month; of merchants' clerks superintending a sawmill, or a bar-room; of professors becoming waiters and stewards in a hotel dining room; or of ministers and ministers' sons, auctioneers at the horse market, or clerks of a billiard room. The men who get rich in California, are not usually those who dig for gold; but those who have money to buy flour, for instance, at \$10 per bbl. and can hold on till it rises to \$40; or rice at 6 cents per lb. and sell at 35 cts. The men who have made the largest fortunes heretofore, are those who bought real estate on business corners, in San Francisco, when they were cheap, and improved the same by erecting fire proof buildings, and thereby securing a large rent roll. Merchants who made a fair start and passed unscathed through the fires; and lawyers who were here early and got their "hands in;" mechanics who

worked faithfully and kept out of gambling houses, and Dutchmen who bought cheap lots in the back part of the city and held on to them. Money can be made now in California; but capital is indispensable. "To him that hath money, more shall be given; but to him that hath nothing, shall be taken away even that which he hath."

RELIGION IN CALIFORNIA.

The time has been when religion was a scarce article in this country. It is better now, and the moral and religious sense of the people is improving every day. The Methodists have their conferences, their circuits, their stations, their preachers and exhorters all over the country. The Presbyterians, ever vigilant and industrious, are in all the cities and towns, acquiring an influence and swaying the popular feeling to a great extent; and the Baptists are equally industrious, if not so numerous or influential. The Episcopalians flourish in the cities, where they have able ministers and the handsomest churches; and the Catholics are prosperous at the old missions, in San Francisco and some other places. The American population complain of lack of talent in this church among the "fathers." The emigrant need not fear being without his accustomed church privileges in this country. The greater danger is that he will leave his religion behind him. There are several ways leading out of California to the "Great Highway," of which we read in the good book.

The Constitution of California prohibiting the Legislature from granting charters for banking purposes, Mr. Bowman says:

Not a bank bill or shinplaster can circulate in California. Business is mostly done on the cash principle. The money that circulates most is fifty dollar slugs. You often see a man with as many as he can carry on his back, staggering off to a bank of deposit. There are several able banking houses in this city, who do a tremendous business in the purchase and shipment of gold dust, and by selling exchange. All the business men deposit with these banks.

The village of Rookland, Mo., has been nearly destroyed by fire—loss \$175,000.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle warns the public against receiving the notes of the Bank of Atlanta, the charter of which has been sold by the parties in Georgia to whom it was granted, to George Smith & Co., of Chicago, Ill., who are using it for illegitimate purposes. It is not taken on deposit by St. Louis brokers.

Mr. Allen, President of the Pacific Railroad is in New York, advertising for a loan of four millions of dollars in construction bonds.

The murderers, Dodge and Shawney, have been reprieved by President Pierce. Respite to extend to 22d July.

Books of subscription have been opened in Cincinnati for stock in "the Indiana Canal Company," designed to construct a canal around the falls of the Ohio. The estimated cost is \$1,000,000, and it is expected to pay more than 10 1-2 per cent., at 25 cents per ton.

Mr. Leavy, mail agent for Kentucky and Tennessee, has been found guilty of robbing the mail, but his term of imprisonment has not been agreed upon.

The Washington Republic is hereafter to be an "Independent" paper.

We learn from the Courier that on Friday week an adjourned meeting in favor of the "Palmyra and Philadelphia Plank Road" was held at Philadelphia. Stock has been subscribed to the amount of \$12,250. The meeting adjourned to meet again in Palmyra, on the 4th inst., for the purpose of organizing a Company and electing a Board of Directors. The prospects of the Road are represented to be very encouraging.

TOBACCO.—A sample of very superior manufacturing leaf has been sent to J. W. Booth, of this city, to be by him forwarded to the World's Fair, at New York. The tobacco was grown by Mr. Fortune of Pike county, Missouri, and will favorably compare with the best that can be produced from any region of the Union. Mr. Fortune obtained the premiums offered during the last two years in this place, for superior leaf, and on these occasions his tobacco brought \$60 50 and \$51 10.—[Republican.

FLY ON THE TOBACCO PLANTS.—The Hickman, Kentucky, Argus of the 21st, says that the tobacco plants, in that county and the adjacent ones, so far as his information extends, are very much injured by a fly that perforates the leaves of the plants in such a manner as to entirely stop their growth.

TEMPERANCE AFFAIRS IN INDIA.

People, and people who think themselves tolerably wise, too, are quite ignorant of what a big thing the temperance idea has grown to be. It is a great rock throwing a shadow for the refreshment of almost all lands. One of our exchanges brings us extracts from the South India Temperance Journal, — a very excellent and efficient paper judging from the extracts—from which we gather that some things which are generally understood to be facts in this half of the world, manage to say so after they get to the other. Rum manifests the same ability of coursing and activity in doing so as it does any where, and the British Government and East India Company find the traffic sufficiently remunerative to 'pay,' not that they are responsible at all; if the natives will drink, of course, poor wretches, they can't blame any body but themselves. We copy part of a memorial from the natives of Satera, to the Governor and President in council, (Bombay,) presented last summer.—[Battery.

"That we are now under the government of the English, is by no means itself, a cause of sorrow to us; but we are filled with anxiety and alarm in the view of the fact that the evil of strong drink so invariably follows the introduction of British rule. When this great evil once gets a footing, it cannot without much difficulty be eradicated. All remedies fail. If government once begin to raise a revenue from this source, there seems little or no hope that it will ever be relinquished at a future time.

The way in which this evil commences seems to be that when Europeans begin to reside in any place, intoxicating liquors are in the first instances brought for their use. But our people soon become great proficient in this vice, and spend upon it those means which are required for the support of their families, thus leaving their wives and children to suffering and want. This state of things is then turned to account by the government, which raises a large revenue from the grog shops and distilleries, on the plea of checking the progress of intemperance.

But if the object in view in imposing a tax on distilleries and liquor shops is to save the people from intemperance, then would it not on every account, be better to suppress them altogether, and thus nip the evil in the bud? The remedy now resorted to by Government seems wholly inadequate; for, notwithstanding the tax imposed, drunkenness and ruin continue to spread on all sides.

Possibly it may be said that it is not the duty of government to interfere with the wishes of the people in regard to what they shall eat and drink. But let the ruin caused by intoxicating drinks be considered. The Government should not forbid the use of that which is nutritious and beneficial; but it is the bounden duty of Government to save the people from ruin, when they, through ignorance and folly, are rushing into it.

It may be thought that some are required by their religion to use intoxicating drinks, and that to suppress the distilleries and grog shops would be an unjust interference with the religion of all parties. But the use of spirits is not required by any religion whatever. On the contrary, all religions dissuade from their use. According to our Hindu religion the person who drinks spirits commits a sin from which he will seek in vain to be purified. Other religions may not severely condemn the use of spirits; but according to no religion is it a sin to abstain from their use.

We earnestly, therefore, beseech the Government not to allow the great evil of intoxicating drinks to enter and devastate our happy territory. As we are mercifully protected from thieves and robbers, so let our city be safely guarded against the entrance of this destroyer. And should the Government refuse to listen to this our humble prayer, your memorialist will continue from time to time to urge their request, until it shall finally be granted.

A Ceylon paper says:

"The better classes of natives justly regard the dram shops as an unmitigated evil; and they view with surprise the course of government in authorizing their establishment throughout the country. The wide-spread impression is, that in licensing these shops, the government manifests the most heartless indifference to the welfare and the wishes of the people. This is everywhere a subject of loud and bitter complaint. Europeans generally have no proper idea of the feelings of respectable natives on this subject, nor of the amount of reproach and censure which is daily cast upon the government in consequence of its connection with the dram shops. The whole license system is regarded as a cruel, heartless device for extracting money from the people."

FOUND!

A Small amount of money in a little bundle. The owner can have the same by proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

J. COFFMAN.

Hannibal, June 8, 1853.—(43)

J. H. & A. McDANOLD
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
HANNIBAL MO. (Apr 7-d-5m)