

# THE DAILY JOURNAL.

O. CLEMENS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1853.

TERMS OF THE DAILY JOURNAL.  
In Advance, . . . . . \$3 for six months.

**NOTICE.**—Having a large amount of business demanding undivided attention, and which, in addition to my editorial labors, is more than I can well attend to, and as this will probably continue to be the case for three or four weeks to come, I have engaged the services of Rev. D. EMERSON, for the time named, and who will take charge of the editorial department of tomorrow evening's paper.

O. CLEMENS,

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 7th, 1853.

## NEBRASKA.

The enterprising citizens of St. Joseph are bestirring themselves for the settlement of Nebraska. They are wisely on the lookout for a flourishing region beyond which shall bring wealth and greatness to their city. In this we rejoice; for what would be a help to the other extremity of the railroad would to this. And here we would say, that Hannibal must not only have a connexion west, but directly east also. The "Eastern Question," that most directly interests her, is not whether Russia and Turkey will go to war, but whether she shall pour her mails, travel and produce directly forward through her own proper channel, and so receive them in return, or whether this fetter to her prosperity is yet to cling to her. Says the St. Joseph Cycle: "A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Nebraska was held at the City Hall in this place on Saturday last. Hon. W. P. Hall and D. M. Johnson, Esq., addressed the meeting."

It seems that there are portions of Nebraska not belonging or granted to any Indian tribe, and all that is asked for is, that those unappropriated lands may be thrown open for settlement, on the pre-emption plan, until, by treaties with the Indians, the other portions shall also be in a state to be opened.

A map of Nebraska, showing what is, and what is not, Indian country in it, is just about being published, or is perhaps already published by the officers of the Indian Department, by which it appears that the greater part of that region is not Indian Territory.

The Courier intimates that the Committee to select Temperance candidates purposely chose a majority of whigs. We are informed by a member of the committee, in whose word we place full confidence, that neither the democrats nor whigs composing the Committee ever mentioned the subject, or appeared to think of politics. The chairman says he would have preferred a majority of democrats merely to settle the cavilling, if he had thought of the subject at all.

For the Journal.

Mr. CLEMENS: I had no expectation, when I offered my advice to the youthful editors of the "Courier," that I should awaken the paternal and execrating sensibilities of "A Temperate Man," or arouse the inebriated effusions of "Alaska."

My efforts were designed, if possible, to instill into the minds of the Courier men an idea of their very inconsistent course of conduct in prating about their love for the temperance cause, and then publishing three to four columns a week of "aid and comfort" to the whisky sellers—whose faces look very doleful just now—and to induce them to come out like men and confess either their fondness for the "creature," or the influence that prompted them. For if we admit that they are "temperate men in precept and practice," we are bound also to admit that their paper is very intemperate. It is the organ of the whisky sellers—then we have an intemperate paper with sober editors—quite a nondescript. All that would be necessary to prove the paper intemperate, or slightly under the influence of the "joyful," would be a reading of the exquisite production of venom, spite and vulgarity over the signature of "Alaska."

But I am gratified with my success. The editors have come out manfully—they prate no more about their dear temperance principles—

the public know now just where to place them; their columns are teeming with strained and forced arguments to prove that the man who invented whisky was a public benefactor; that the interruption of its sale in this city will bring ruin and desolation; that its introduction into the family circle is a beginning of happy life in place of the destroyer of all the joys that cluster around a temperance house; in attempts to fasten the sign-board of the whisky seller to the glorious old car of democracy—the same democracy that boast proudly of their motto, "the greatest good to the greatest number;" in belaboring up the fast-failing energies of that old destroyer of the human race, who has murdered more than all the wars ever waged. All this is included in the efforts of the Courier. But the time has passed for the cause of whisky to be preached in this city with any kind of success. Its doom is sealed; and the youthful editors can have the glorious satisfaction of dying martyrs for the cause of rum, and "Alaska" will have to emigrate to where he can imbibe in peace at five cents a glass—and "A Temperate Man" may become

## A TEMPERANCE MAN.

"THE MUSICAL WORLD AND NEW YORK TIMES."—This is a weekly paper, now just entering its seventh volume, published in New York, and devoted to the interests of music. It is edited by R. S. Willis, brother of N. P. Willis, and also, it is said, of the "Fanny Fern," who is a contributor to that paper. It contains new and choice tunes, musical advertisements of all kinds, discussions and treatises on the most interesting musical topics, and "musical news from everywhere." Terms, single copy, \$3; two copies, \$5; five copies, \$10; and the person sending a club of five subscribers, will receive an extra copy for his trouble.

The dandy who was "struck with an idea" was not seriously injured, as the weapon was a very slight one. Such an accident if not likely to happen to him again.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—On Tuesday there were 6,560 visitors. The ship St. Nicholas has arrived from Liverpool with twenty-one packages for the exhibition, consisting of bronze articles, valued at £16,800; an ingenious machine for type-setting, and also one for distributing type, worth £500; also a cast-iron gate, valued at £225, and a photographic apparatus.

From the N. Y. Tribune we gather the following information in respect to the present aspect of the war question between Russia and Turkey:

"It appears that in accepting the propositions of the mediating powers, the Czar agrees to withdraw his troops from the Danubian principalities, on condition that the Porte accepts the same propositions without alteration. This would leave it to the Turks to say whether there shall be war or peace, and must, we should say, in any event, ensure to the advantage of Russia. If the Porte accepts the proposals—whose exact nature, by the way, is not yet officially made public—we may be sure that Russia gains everything essential in her original demands. If, however, as is far from improbable, the Sultan should be impelled by the ardor of enthusiasm prevailing among his Moslem subjects, to reject these proposals, on him falls the responsibility of plunging Europe in war, contrary to the advice of his allies. With this acceptance on the part of Russia, the question has entered upon a new phase, but its ultimate conclusion is little less doubtful and menacing than before."

ARRIVALS AT THE MONROE HOUSE,  
Corner of Main and Centre Streets,  
WM. SHOOT, Proprietor.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1853.

Richard Hughes, Palmyra.  
Lewis Marlett, Pittsburg, Pa.  
Jas. Buford, Ralls county.  
Wm. Chamberlin and lady, Monroe.  
P. M. Pritchard, Brunswick, Mo.  
John Forman, Ralls co.  
A. Cauthorn, Mexico, Mo.  
W. H. Dyer, do.  
J. H. Corson.  
L. C. Prewett, Montgomery.  
L. B. Drashall, St. Louis.  
Asa Davies, Pike co.  
L. C. Winthrop, Wisconsin.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING

IN THE DAILY JOURNAL.  
First insertion, Five Cents a Line;  
Each insertion afterwards, Two and a Half Cents a line.  
Advertisements will be published from six to twelve days at Two Cents a Line for each insertion, including the first.

An Outline of Senator Atchison's Speech at Parkville,  
Aug. 6th, 1853.

## FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Permit me before I proceed, to return my thanks to Col. Summers for the kind and courteous manner in which he has presented me to this meeting of my fellow citizens. I appreciate it the more because I have known him and he has known me since we were young men; he is a very young man. I have known him always to have been a good citizen and a sound democrat. He has said truly I am here at this time in accordance with your invitation to address you upon the subjects of the organization of the Nebraska Territory; and the construction of a railroad by the Federal Government, to connect the valley of the Mississippi with the Pacific Ocean, both subjects of vital importance to the people of the United States and particularly so to the people of this State.

I will now proceed to give you my views upon each of those subjects. You have a right to them and that too without equivocation or reserve on my part. First because I have the honor, in part, to represent the State in the United States Senate. You are my constituents, and I am your representative in that branch of the federal legislature, and upon all subjects of public interest, all objects of National legislation you are entitled to my opinions, and it is my duty to consult and advise with you and so far as I can, ascertain your wishes and opinions and act accordingly. Secondly you are my countrymen and neighbors and friends. Many of you have stood by me and sustained me in all my political trials from youth until this hour when, I am on the verge of the downhill of life. All of you are personal friends, for I do not believe I have a personal enemy in the county.

I will now proceed to give you my views of the Nebraska Territory.

At each session of Congress for several years, Mr. Douglas, a Senator from the State of Illinois, a gentleman well known throughout the whole Union as a man of high order of talents, a Statesman and a devoted friend to the West, and progress generally, has introduced a bill in relation to this territory. I believe he first gave it the name of Nebraska. Sometimes he gave it one boundary, sometimes another; at all times looking to its organization and settlement by white men. These bills he urged with zeal and great ability but was unsuccessful. At the last session of Congress my colleague and friend, the representative from this district, introduced a bill to organize a government for this Territory and to promote its settlement. To the introduction of this bill I was opposed, of which Mr. Hall was advised by me. But he differed in opinion with me, as he well had a right to do, and this difference of opinion could not make any change in our relations either personal or political. The reasons why I was opposed to the introduction of this bill at that time are, first, I believed it should be preceded by treaties with the various Indian Tribes to obtain their consent to the organization of a Territorial Government and to extinguish their title to the land in whole or in part, so that white men might settle there. It is a fact well known that much the largest portion of Territory of any value for agricultural purposes is in the possession of the Indians and their lands are designated by metes and bounds. Indeed I am informed by gentlemen who have explored the whole country and know all about it, that with the exception of a narrow strip on the banks of the Missouri river, from the mouth of the big Sioux to the Kansas, there is but little land upon which our people could or would settle for agricultural purposes.—Then there is a good country upon the Kansas on both sides, extending to the new Fort; now about being established. Then again there is some good country on the head waters of the Osage and on Neosho and other small streams which discharge themselves into the Arkansas. But nearly all this country is laid off by metes and bounds to various Indian tribes as will appear by Col. Benton's map when it shall be lithographed and distributed. But more of this map before I have done. Now one thing I do know, that some years ago a delegation of Wyandots explored that very country on the Kansas and the streams above mentioned to ascertain whether they could select 140,000 acres of land or thereabouts to which under treaty they were entitled for the settlement of their small tribes. They reported that they could find no country there upon which they could settle. That there was not good Agricultural land enough together for the subsistence of their small tribes, about seven hundred in number, men, women and children, and they were too weak to scatter their settlements and defend themselves against the wild tribes. They then purchased 39 sections from the Delawares at the mouth of the Kansas where they are now settled. In one word, I have been told often and again by gentlemen who know that in all the country called Nebraska, that there is not as much good tillable land as there is in the six counties constituting the Platte country. And many persons in this assembly know that this information is substantially correct. Then take out the country actually occupied by the Indians, how much good land will there be open for settlement, even if Col. Benton's view of the law be correct?

I thought and still think that the first step to be taken is to treat with the Indians first, to obtain their consent to the organization of a government and the cession of all or a part of their lands.

Then again, I had great doubts whether it would be to the interest of the State of Missouri, and particularly of the Western and Frontier parts of the State. We have ever since the settlement of the State enjoyed, and almost monopolized the frontier trade of every kind, the fur trade, the New Mexico and Chihuahua trade, and have been greatly benefitted by the necessary Government expenditures on our borders, and of late days by the California and Oregon trade, of vast importance to every part of the State, but especially to the frontier counties.

[To be continued.]

## WHOLESALE

## Clothing Warehouse.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION!

To this important question there is but one reply; it comes from the

**Voice of the People.**  
Who have long tried and found eminently worthy of patronage, the old established firm of

**M'KNIGHT, ENDERS & CO.,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
**READY-MADE CLOTHING,**  
No. 66 Main street, St. Louis, Mo.,

AND  
**Simmons' Block, Boston.**

We have now on hand a large and splendid assortment of MEN and BOYS WEARING APPAREL, manufactured under the direct supervision of one of the partners now residing for that purpose in the

**City of Boston.**

As we are in receipt of new supplies daily, we can offer inducements in the way of

**Novelty, Comfort and Fashion,**

Not found in any other house in the western country.

**LET GIVE US A CALL,**

And we assure you you will not think of going further to seek for

**GREAT BARGAINS.**

If you cannot pay us a personal visit, send us your orders and we will fill them to your satisfaction.

**WM. S. M'KNIGHT,** St. Louis, Mo.

**WM. F. ENDERS,** T. A. SIMMONS, Boston.

St. Louis, Sept. 1, 1853. 370&w1m

## Land, Houses and Timber for Sale!

**J. R. HARDY** offers for sale 200 acres of Land in Illinois, near the Hannibal Ferry, and convenient to the Hannibal and Payson Plank Road. It is all good land, and 125 to 150 acres of it is on high ground that never overflows, and is the best land this side the Bluffs. 14 acres of it are under fence; it has three good cabins on it; there are 4 acres in potatoes, with a fine prospect of a plentiful crop, owing to the good quality of the land. There are about 2,000 or 3,000 cords of good Boat Wood on it. The timber is worth \$1,000 without the ground.

There are 44 acres one and a half miles south of Hannibal, of the best Slave Timber—the best in the vicinity.

One small lot on Hill street, between Third and Fourth.

All of which I will sell privately or to the highest bidder, on the 20th of this month.

**LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS!** for I am determined to leave this country. sep6d&w1m

## MR. EMERSON'S SCHOOL HANNIBAL.

**REV. DANIEL EMERSON, A. M.,** will open an English and Classical School for boys in Hannibal on the first Monday in September, in the basement of the Second Presbyterian Church. Terms, per quarter of eleven weeks. For common English Branches, Geography, Arithmetic, &c. \$3.00; Higher Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. \$5.00; Classics, \$8.00; French, German, and Double-Entry Book-Keeping, each extra, \$5.00; Fuel and care of room, 25 cents.

For information in regard to qualifications and experience, Mr. E. refers to the following testimonials:

**From President Pierce.**—"This may certify that Mr. Daniel Emerson was graduated at Western Reserve College in August 1852. He was alike distinguished for talent and scholarship, and held a first standing in his class. He is considered as well qualified to instruct in any department of education; but is distinguished for skill in Languages, and would, it is believed, excel as Teacher in a Classic Seminary."

—**GEORGE E. PIERCE,**

"Western Reserve College," Pres. West. Res. College."

Aug. 22d, 1851."

**From Judge Van Swearingen and Others.**—"I concur fully with the sentiments in the certificate of President Pierce, of the qualifications of Rev. D. Emerson to instruct in any department of education," and cheerfully add, that I have been a constant patron of his school, taught here since its organization, and that it is surpassed by none and equalled by few within my knowledge for efficiency and government."

—**THOMAS VAN SWEARINGEN,**

"West Ely, June 16, 1852."

"We cordially concur in the above recommendations,"

**JOHN M. COMBS, ESQ.,**

**JOHN WATSON,**

**ALFRED WARNER."**

## NEW MUSIC BOOKS!!

**JUST arrived, the Choir Melodies, the Dulcimer, the J. Carmin sacred, Mason's Sacred Harp, Christian Melodies; the Christian Psalmist, numeral. Also a variety of Psalms and Hymns.**

For sale at **D. K. GARMAN'S**

(aug16d11) **NEW BOOK STORE.**

**J. F. DOWDALL, R. R. CARR, E. V. F. BLACK,**

**DOWDALL, CARR & CO.,**

**Washington Foundry, Engine and Machine Shop,**

**Corner of Second and Morgan streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.,**

**MANUFACTURERS of Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw Mills and Grist Mill Machinery, Tobacco Screens and Presses, Lard Kettles, Lard Screws and Cylinders, Wool Carding Machines, Young's Patent Saws, Building Castings, &c. &c. Agents for sale of James Smith & Co.'s superior Machine Cards.** (aug3&w1m)

## WINE.

Pure Old Port, Sherry, Madeira, Claret and Malaga wines, for Sacramental and Medicinal purposes, constantly for sale at the Drug Store of  
July 29, 1853—d&w1m **ANDERSON.**