

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

O. CLEMENS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1853.

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

To Advertisers.

All transient advertisements must invariably be paid in advance. Persons will please remember this fact and govern themselves accordingly.

We are authorized to announce O. G. STRONG a candidate for City Marshal at the approaching November election.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Rev. G. S. WEAVER will preach in the City Hall this, Wednesday evening, Sept. 14, at early candle lighting. Text, Mark, xvi, 16.

As this number introduces a new volume of the Journal, it would be a suitable time for all the friends of the paper to give it their kind assistance. Every one who finds himself indebted to it, will render us a favor by sending in the amount. Every one, also, can assist us by adding to our list of subscribers. Perhaps there is no one but what can obtain at least one new subscriber, and many five or ten. All such assistance will not only be a benefit to us, but also to our subscribers themselves, as it will place in our power the means of making the paper continually more excellent.

THE JOURNAL.

With this number commences the fourth volume of the Journal.

We mean our course to be, like that of the country itself, steadily onward. We mean to keep a vigilant eye upon all that contributes to the interests of our patrons, and communicate it to them. In regard to markets, we mean to be reasonable and reliable. Of foreign and domestic news, we mean to have the latest and best. The true interests of Agriculture and manufactures will receive our best attention.

Nor shall we be confined merely to things political, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial. All other topics, also, which give a spring to society and go directly to promote man's noblest interests, will find us their earnest and faithful expositor.

THE EDITOR'S SEAT.

The Editor's seat is a high and peculiar position, from which he can survey far and near the surrounding scene, and convey the choicest portions of it to his readers. As an editor, he exists for their benefit, and should carry a deep sense of his duties with him into the theatre of his labors.

These duties are to be, not only to provide his readers with entertainment, and to answer the ends of his advertising patrons, but also to point out the way to loftier excellence, and show it by himself climbing the steep. In its subjects, his paper should be the repository of what is fitted to ennoble and bless mankind; and in the treatment of them there should be a corresponding dignity and propriety. Not but what an editor may fall into an amiable mood, and converse cheerfully and socially with his readers, but he is still to remember the respect he owes to them, and the benefits they of right look for at his hands, and he ought neither to furnish to them, nor permit others to furnish to them, through him, the language of rudeness or scurrility, or to drag before them topics harmful or disgusting to humanity.

And so of his deportment toward his brother editors. They are a brotherhood for good, prominent before the people. They may and ought to ennoble their calling and set before their patrons high examples of all that marks the philanthropist and the gentleman. However much they may differ in principle, let all their discussions be carried on in the temperate language of courtesy, trusting to hard logic and solid arguments for the establishment of their positions. Truth is eternal, and stands upon her own basis. She will finally triumph, and all her advocates can afford to present their offerings calmly and composedly at her shrine, and then wait for the certain day of victory. E.

The Ohio river has risen two feet, and was falling again on the evening of Sept. 10th; it had fallen at Cincinnati ten inches. The Missouri river, at that date was falling, with four and a half feet water on the bars.

[For the Journal]

Mr. Editor:—Your correspondent "Hannibal" takes the right view of the interests of Mason Township and the city, when he proposes that they build, and present to the county a Court House and county offices, rather than submit to be taxed to build a new Court House and offices to ornament Palmyra at the public expense.

Mason Township and the city pays more than 2-5ths of the expenses of the county, and to that extent, pays and supports the Court House, Jail, County offices, officers and Palmyra every year. They pay at the same time, without the aid of the county, all the expenses of their own Court of Common Pleas, furnishing their own Court House and paying every officer of the Court. Why, then, should they be called upon to pay 40 per cent. more, now, to build a new Court House and offices? Are we to be made "Hewers of wood and drawers of water" to a little junta in and around Palmyra, to sustain their official dignity? We know of no portion of the people of the county, except in and near Palmyra, who want a new Court House at a cost of \$25,000. It is only wanting there, to ornament and refresh the town, at the expense of the county! It is not needed nor required by the people, whatever Grand Juries, stimulated by courtly influences, may present, or be induced to say: And to this assertion let the people answer at the ballot boxes. Why should the people of the county wish this expenditure of their money? Have the people of Palmyra, at any time, made any effort, (except at the county expense,) to open up good roads to their town? Have they not, on the other hand, ever demanded unreasonable charges for the right of way? And have they not, at all times, opposed every obstacle to the making of good roads to the river, at points where trade invites, or might spring up? Nay, have they not, and are they not now seeking to transfer trade and markets, for the people, to points and places, not only out of the county, but out of the State? Have they not opposed, by every strategy the growth and trade of your town—the only place of reasonable promise in the county? Yet without making good roads to their own town they complain, and seek tribute from every part of the county! But good roads to the river, the people will have; and by her own machinations, between your city, LaGrange and Quincy, it requires no stretch of fancy, to set the day when a Court House costing \$25,000 of the peoples' money, will be a lonely monument in a deserted village.

MASON.

The Epidemic at the South.

The Natchez Courier of the 2nd has the following:

THE FEVER IN NATCHEZ.—By the Sexton's report it will be seen that the interments for four days back have been 27, of which 22 were from yellow fever. Of these last, 20 were of whites and 2 of negroes.

It was generally understood yesterday that there had been a slight but favorable change; fewer new cases were spoken of, and the interments decreased from 11 to 5.

The number of interments in Natchez from August 16 to September 1, (both inclusive,) 17 days, have been 92. Of these about 75 have been from the fever.

This is a heavy mortality for a town so reduced in population as Natchez.

The Vicksburgh Whig of the 3d says:

There have been so many exaggerated reports, that we publish the monthly statement of the Superintendent, which shows that there were only eleven deaths during the whole month, out of one hundred and two cases on hand. When we know that many cases are taken from the river and other parts of the city, to the Hospital, in the last stages of disease, we regard the report as highly creditable to Dr. Birchett, the Hospital Physician. To show how rumor can magnify, the report shows only seven deaths of yellow fever, during the whole month of August.

A New Orleans paper remarks:

It would be an interesting statistical fact for the Board of Health to inquire into how many children and grown persons, borne here, have died of the fever? how many have had the fever twice? how many colored persons have died of it?

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of JAMES TURLEY, deceased, will apply on the First Monday in November, at the County Court of Ralls County, to make final settlement of said estate, when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper. Sept. 10, '53-41* JAMES A. EMISON, Adm'r.

From the Albany (N. Y.) Courier and Journal.
PROHIBITORY LAWS.

[Continued.]

We see at this moment a letter in the Western Christian Advocate, dated at Portland, which after speaking of the amendment to their law, rendering it easier of execution, says:

"There has never been a period of the same length, when there has been so little disturbance and crime, as for the last two months. I wish every man who doubts the good effect of this law could come and see for himself."

PORTLAND, ME., August 18, 1853.

Bro. HAZEN:—Our State Election is approaching, and the friends of Temperance and of the Maine Law are on the alert. The "Liberals" (rummies) succeeded, by dint of packing caucuses and other political intrigues, in getting the majority in the Democratic State Convention, and secured their man as nominee for Governor. But this has only awakened the friends of Temperance, and they are resolved to show the world that they will adhere to the Maine Law rather than be bound in party trammels. The Maine Law Democrats had another Convention and nominated a good and popular man, Hon. A. P. Morrill. We have now four candidates for Governor: three of whom are outspoken in favor of the law. Mr. Pillsbury will command the votes of the "Liberals," and of the party Democrats; but I am much mistaken if he comes near to an election. I think the election will show the Anti-Law faction worse beaten than ever. Beaten this time, and the Maine Law is a fixed fact; a strong opposition can never be raised again.

The law makes its own friends, and only needs to be tried by a faithful execution to show that it is the power which is needed, with the blessing of God and the aid of resolute citizens, to shut up the haunts of dissipation and stop the death-flood of Intemperance.

Yours truly,

EDGAR.

What a Man will do for Rum!

A case has recently occurred in the town of Pomfret which shows what sacrifices a man will make and what expenses he will incur for a few gallons of rum, when goaded on by that terrible appetite which seems to brook no restraint, and which none but the drunkard knows the strength of. Lemuel Harlow, of that town, (the same man whose disclosure a short time ago led to the conviction of Flint of this town,) was apprehended while in a state of intoxication, and when sober was taken before Hosea Eaton, Esq., of Pomfret, and after great hesitation made the following disclosure:

He left home on Thursday morning, and traveled on foot to West Hartford, a distance of six miles, when he hired a team of Albert Williamson to take him to Hanover, N. H., for the use of which he paid \$1.50. At Hanover he purchased four gallons of New Rum, together with a small cask, for which he paid \$3.00. He then returned to West Hartford and hired Williamson to carry him home, and paid him therefor \$1. The team giving out under the weight of its precious load before he reached the place of his destination, he paid 25 cents, to be carried the residue of his journey. Add to this fifty cents for the two tolls across Connecticut river, and horse-halter at Hanover, and it makes the sum total for four gallons of rum, \$6.85—making \$1.71 per gallon, besides a hard day's work to obtain it even at that price. And yet our very amiable friends, the rummies, choose to inform the world that there is more rum sold and drunk in Vermont at this time than there ever was before!! This case, like a dozen others that we might name, pretty clearly shows that the facilities for obtaining it have not been much increased.

How long, we ask, is New Hampshire to remain a slop-howl for Vermont?

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8.

On the 6th, interments 95, including 73 of fever.

On the 7th, interments 70, including 53 of fever—a considerable decrease. At Mobile on Tuesday, interments 32, fever 27.

To-day, interments 29, of fever 48. At Mobile, yesterday, interments 27, of fever 31.

Two post-office clerks, very young, were arrested last night for stealing money from the mails, chiefly Texas letters—the amount is large.

FALL CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—See advertisement of Webster, Marsh & Co., of St. Louis.

HERR ALEXANDER,
THE MAGICIAN AND VENTRILOQUIST,
IS COMING!!
And will perform at the
MARKET HALL,
On Thursday Evening, September 15.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Performance will commence at 8 o'clock.
E.P. Tickets 25 cents. s14d21

Servant Wanted!!

ANY one having a good Servant Woman to hire, can hear of a situation, on application to the Office. s14d&w1w
Refer to Southward at the Rail Road office, resident in 44 1/2 street, next door to the Baptist Church.

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

If Col. Benton should be right in his opinion he will have white and red men mixed together. Indeed we will have abett of country on the borders of the States of Missouri and Iowa, filled with Indians; and west of the Indiana a layer of whites, and then again a layer off Indians.—We know without conjecture what will be the state of the case. There will be difficulties without end. The savage and civilized man can not herd together.

But, fellow-citizens, I will now give you briefly my opinion of the Railroad to connect the valley of the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast. I am in favor of the construction of such a road by the General Government for that purpose. I will vote to appropriate land and money. I believe it absolutely necessary for the preservation of the integrity of this Union. I believe it necessary for the promotion of commerce and indispensably necessary for the defence of the Pacific coast in time of war. For the first and last reasons I am anxious for the commencement and consummation of this great work. As to where it shall commence or where it shall end, that is a matter to be determined when the surveys and operations now in progress shall be completed. And the route it must take between the termini is entirely dependant upon these surveys.

We may bluster about a Northern, a Southern and a central route, but it all amounts to nothing. Nothing but the actual survey can determine it. When the preliminary work is done, then the best route and the one conducive to the interests of all the States, will be adopted. I have been represented by my enemies as being opposed to the whole measure. Then again, I have been represented as being in favor of a Southern route commencing at Galveston, Texas, running by El Paso, another time in favor of one commencing at Memphis, and running through Arkansas, Texas, &c., or of any route that would be most inconvenient and prejudicial to the interests of Missouri. Now the man who originated these charges, and those who published and repeated them know that they (I will not say lie) have "said the thing that is not so." It is false on its face. I am, and have been a citizen of this State more than half of my years. All the interest I have on earth is here. You know it; and you scorn the men who conceived, uttered and published the falsehood. You know well that I have not, and will not desert the interests of the State, and the people amongst whom I live. The people who have from youth to manhood, conferred the highest honors upon me, and confided their interests to my keeping. You know that I have received abuse from some, for claiming all your rights, and perhaps for demanding more than you were entitled to.

But, fellow citizens, Col. Benton says that the road to the Pacific, must commence at Kansas, and run through a pass in the Rocky Mountains, the pass of which Leroux and Fremont speak, and through which Beal is to travel on his way to California, and no where else, and Benton, and Benton men put me down against it "because of my dislike of Col. Benton." Now I do not love Benton; that is well known. But if his route shall prove a route at all, and is the cheapest and best route and most to the interest of Missouri I will vote for, and sustain that route.—But fellow citizens, I doubt very much whether the Congress of the United States can agree on the exact point of beginning or ending of this railroad, or the course it shall pursue between the termini. Let me ask you if the people of Platte Co., should they take the vote to-morrow, could agree as to the beginning, the end or the course of a road across the country from this Clay line to the Missouri river. Suppose that funds for its construction were given for that purpose. The northern portion of the county would to a man, say nothing of the women and children, declare that the interest of the county required the road to begin at Smithland and run from there to New Market and terminate at Iatan on the Missouri river. Another portion of the people would say that it should commence at Barry, run through Platte City, and terminate at Weston. Another portion of you would say let it commence at Smithland or Barry, and terminate here at Parkville, this beautiful and flourishing young town. Well, when the votes are cast and counted, you have about one third of the number for each route. So it will be with the thirty one States of this Union. We may bluster in Congress and out of it. We may call it the central route, and bawl Leroux and Fremont's pass until we are hoarse, and it will end in nothing there. It may catch gulls here. There is no doubt in my mind that a large majority of Congress and the people of the United States are in favor of the construction of a railroad. Col. Benton and his friends will have it, that Atchison, Phelps, &c., are opposed to the great road to India. It was proposed at the last session of Congress by amendment offered to Gwin's bill, to commence the road at Galveston, Vicksburg and Memphis. All such propositions were voted down by large majorities. It was proposed by Mr. Chase of Ohio to commence the road at a point between the South West cor-