

HANNIBAL JOURNAL.

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NEW SERIES.

HANNIBAL, MO., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1852.

VOL. X--NO. 5

The Clay Monument.

We have received from Mr. J. B. S. Le-moine, Secretary of the Clay Monument Association, the following preamble and resolutions. Deeply as the whole Union is indebted to the great man in whose honor this magnificent monument will be raised, Missouri owes it to herself to furnish this imperishable evidence of her gratitude. To it Missourians of all parties should cheerfully contribute. The second resolution we are sure will meet with general commendation:

James H. Lucas, from the committee on resolutions, appointed at the last meeting, submitted the following report, which was, on motion, unanimously adopted:

Your committee, having duly considered the subjects referred to them, are of opinion that in the present position and prospects of this city, any attempt on the part of its people to rear a monument to Henry Clay, of a temporary or trivial character, would result in our own day, in a cause of humiliation and reproach, and would probably subject us to the contempt and derision of those who may come after us. We acknowledge the proud future our city has before her; that future cannot well be over-estimated. For all time, St. Louis must be the great commercial metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, if her people are but true to themselves. History teaches us that commerce has at all times been the handmaid of the arts. We must rest assured, therefore, that our city must become distinguished for their cultivation. Let us, then, in this first attempt, at a public monument, rear one that may stand the test of time, and reflect credit on the taste, enterprise and public spirit of our people.

To do this, we must resort to a material different from any that has thus far been used in this city, and it would be most appropriate to build this monument out of our own Missouri granite.

The experience which we have from kindred enterprises, in other cities, teaches us that it requires considerable time to accomplish such an undertaking. We should, therefore, proceed deliberately, and procure and concentrate sufficient means to rear such a monument as will be an ornament to our city, and on a scale proportioned in some degree to its prospective grandeur.

In attempting to make an approximate estimate of the cost of such a structure, from the data in our reach, we are of opinion that the sum of 90,000 would cover it. This, it will be said, is a large sum of money to expend when no direct or positive good is to result, and that, too, whilst our city is deficient in several necessary public institutions.

The people of St. Louis have done much already, and can do, in the time all that might be expected of a charitable, enlightened, and public spirited people, besides this just tribute to exalted patriotism and worth.

Have fifty not built hospitals, school houses, maintained expensive poor houses, and orphan asylums? Look at our numerous and magnificent churches, the Mercantile Library Hall, theatres, &c. Are they not building plank roads, macadamized roads, and railroads, in every direction from our city; and who is the poorer for all this? Ask the laboring man, and he will answer that he gets a good price for his labor, and is thriving? Ask the contributor to all these enterprises, he will answer that he is none the poorer.

Your committee would, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, the monument proposed to be erected in this city in commemoration of the public services and exalted patriotism of HENRY CLAY, should be of a character and magnitude in some degree corresponding with the present grandeur and future destiny of our city.

Resolved, That said monument should be designed with massive proportions, and constructed of imperishable material, to be procured out of the granite quarries of our own State.

Resolved, That, whilst attempting to perpetuate the name and fame of the great orator and statesman of the West, we should remember that we are perpetuating the history of our own day and time—the middle of the Nineteenth Century—and that we will be judged of by what may remain of our written history, and by the monuments and memorials of art we may leave behind us.

Resolved, That architects and amateurs disposed to furnish designs or plans, for the proposed monument free of charge, be invited to furnish them with specifications and estimates, addressed to the Secretary of this Board.

Resolved, That books of subscription be opened in the different wards of the city, and in the county, under the direction of a committee of this Board—and that when desired, such subscriptions may be made payable in annual payments for five years.

Resolved, That the citizens of the State at large be invited to contribute such sums as they may think fit, towards the construction of the monument in question, and that voluntary contributions of strangers may be received, and their names recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose, as honorary members of the Clay Monument Association.

JAMES H. LUCAS,
DANIEL H. DONOVAN,
JOHN G. PRIEST,
Committee.

Provision was made during the last session of Congress for the making and distribution of letter envelopes, bearing postage stamps, which are to be supplied to the public at the cost of procuring them, as near as may be. The advantage of this is obvious, and the public have long demanded it. All postmasters are to be furnished with them for sale, and as "other persons" may buy them by the quantity, the government agents, doubtless the book stores will be supplied with them.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16.

The Picayune has received advices from the city of Mexico to the 21st ult. The only item of importance is the issuing of a proclamation of the Government, recognising Davis, an insurgent chief, as Governor of Jalapa. The affairs of the country assume a serious aspect.

From the Trenton (Grundy Co.) Pioneer.

Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

It is our intention to say a few words at this time, upon the location of the route. Where the Road will be located, we venture to say no person can at present predict. If the usual course be adopted in its location which everywhere prevails in such cases, we imagine that the engineers, a corps composed of highly educated and mathematical men, will run various routes, or trial lines, and carefully prepare their estimates, exhibit profiles and plans, showing how much embankment here, how much excavation there, how many culverts and bridges on each route, and show the sum total of the cost and distance. These estimates, thus obtained, will be presented to the Board of Directors, who will decide on that route offering, in their judgment, the most advantages. Public opinion, along the trial line of last year, says, that the road will run on a straight line, or nearly so, not varying much from the line dividing Townships 57 and 58. Public opinion is often wrong, and in this case we should not be surprised if it was at fault. We have yet to learn that it is a desideratum in Rail Roads, that they should run on a straight line, especially a road of such a length as this one. If this road extended from Trenton somewhat contiguous, it might be urged with some force, and even plausibility, that the route should be direct. No particular interests would demand a deflection of any moment. But this road, extending from great rivers washing the extreme eastern and western border of a gigantic young State, should so accommodate itself to the expanding and growing country embraced within these rivers, as to open it up to settlement and cultivation; and by so doing would increase the business, and consequently the profits of the road.

There is no road of 200 miles in length that runs upon a straight line. That plea is very rarely ever heard, save from interested persons, who may chance to live on or near an air line between certain points. The great New York and Erie Road, extending through the southern tier of counties in the State of New York, commences at Pierpont on the Hudson river, and after almost numberless deviations, terminates at Dunkirk, on Lake Erie; full ninety miles north of a straight line westward, and as far north as the latitude of Boston. If the company who built this road had the straight line mania, they could have tapped the lake on a much nearer route, and saved one hundred miles in distance on the road, as well as vast sums of money. And as many of the principal roads in the United States.

Should be presented to our minds among others, one, to us forcible objection why this Road should not run on a direct route. And that is, if the magnificent grant of public lands is to be rendered available in the construction of this road, the road should run through the great body of these lands, inasmuch as the lands cannot be selected to a distance exceeding fifteen miles on each side of the Road.

Now it is well known, that vast quantities of the best lands, most valuable for rock, timber and water, are entered up by speculators, big and little, upon the straight line route. Nearly every man who could spare up money enough to buy a land warrant, has done so, and laid it where he fondly believed the road will pass, indulging in the belief, that upon some lucky morning, he will awaken and find himself suddenly rich.—We are informed that nearly the whole route has thus been shingled over with entries, save in some immense prairies. This being admitted, of what avail will the grant of lands be? Again, large bodies of military lands lie directly upon the air route, thus imposing another obstacle. In addition to these objections, might be urged the nearness to the Missouri river; a formidable competitor for the trade and travel. Already there is a project entertained of a rival road running through the river counties on the north side, via Weston, Richmond and Brunswick, which if executed, will most indubitably injure the business of the straight line road.

But time and our space this week, will not permit us to say all we desire. We understand that a strong disposition is now manifested in the proper quarter, to run the road as far north as will enable the company to get a good route and obtain the most land. And we are assured that a line will be run, crossing the West Fork at Cravensville. If so we may venture to say that the route will run via Collier & Smith's in Aubrey Grove (a good route) thence follow the Livingston and Grundy line, and cross at Mr. Craig's, or defect north, crossing between Hickory and Coon Creeks, via Edinburgh, and crossing East Fork at Trenton.

An intelligent surveyor, who has examined all the crossings of the river, says that the bluffs near Trenton present the best crossing from the mouth to the head of the river. The bottom is not over four hundred yards in width, and rock and timber in great abundance are right at hand. Make Trenton the northern apex and the road will pierce the richest portion of the State, and the trade of all Northern Missouri will inevitably tend to the road. The increase in the length of the route will not be serious, and the rich dividends resulting from this route will amply compensate the company and stockholders, in two ways:—Firstly, by reason of fully securing all the lands to be obtained under the grant of Congress, and secondly by reason of also securing the northern trade without a rival in the field.

We earnestly desire that an experimental route be run to Trenton, and that the President and Directors will give our country a fair chance for the Road.

POISONOUS CHLOROPYR.—Dr. C. T. Jackson, of Boston, states that chloropyr made from common corn, rye and potato whisky, is poisonous, and the cause of the many deaths which have occurred from the use of this agent.

Campfire is procured from a tree which grows largely in India and China. The largest quantity of the gum is found in the knots and roots. It is distilled with water.

The election for President and Vice President of the United States takes place on Tuesday, the 8th day of November next, except in South Carolina, where the people cannot be trusted, and there this business is taken off their hands by the Legislature.

From the Alton Telegraph.

ALTON AND THE RAILROAD.

The railroad from this city to Springfield has been opened, and in operation scarcely a week, and already, to judge from the tone of our contemporary of the Courier on the subject, it is working the ruin of Alton, with the inevitable certainty of fate. A stranger would readily infer that very great excitement prevails among our citizens, and that a complete reaction has taken place in their sentiments in regard to the effects of this great iron thoroughfare upon the trade and business of our city.

As long as this imaginary excitement was confined to the columns of the Courier, we did not deem it worth while to notice it; but as the impression has gone abroad that it is real, and existing among us, it is well enough to disabuse the public mind upon the subject.

There does exist among many of our citizens some complaint on account of the course which the railroad company has deemed it expedient to pursue in regard to their line of packet boats between this city and St. Louis. It was not supposed these boats were to be a mere continuation of the railroad, and the freight passing over the line was to be received from St. Louis through. It was expected by our commission merchants that the business of the boats would be separate and distinct from the business of the road. While the boats were considered not only a great convenience, but absolutely necessary for speedy transportation and commerce, it was not for a moment supposed that the company would receive freight at any other point than their depot in this city. In this, we have all been in a measure disappointed, and think our citizens have some right to complain. It is a policy which, while it cannot materially benefit the business of the road, will take from our commission and warehouse merchants much which, otherwise, would be transacted by them. What considerations actuated the company in this matter, we do not know; but we believe they are temporary, and as soon as the facilities and advantages of the road are fully understood, they will pass away, and lead to altogether different arrangements.

Further than this, we know of no excitement of any kind in this vicinity on account of the Railroad, except that which results from a very manifest increase of business among all classes of our merchants. It is true, croakers are to be found in all localities,—and we have our share of them here—who make up their minds before-hand to be satisfied with nothing. Such short-sighted men as these, though that with the completion of the road, and without another effort, their fortunes were forthwith made, and that the trade of the entire country was secured beyond a peradventure. Now these same persons are equally convinced that all is lost, and that Alton is henceforth to be a mere intermediate point between St. Louis and Springfield. Their expectations in the first place were as unsubstantial as their fears now are without foundation.

From such, this "hue and cry" against the Railroad Company, because secret reports are in circulation, that it is seeking to run its track to the river, establish a wharf—boat there, and employ its own drays, was of course to be expected. There is, however, no foundation for them, and they are too ridiculous to be contradicted. When the Company asks such privileges from our city, it will then be time enough to talk and raise a great excitement. Alton will then pursue such a course in respect to them, as a dignified regard for herself may require.

We are no apologist for the Alton and Sangamon Railroad Company. What we say is not with the intention of vindicating its action, or extenuating the course of its directors. We speak what we feel to be true, and founded in reason. The prejudice, which is attempted to be raised against the road, is wholly premature and unwarranted by the facts, and, we believe, does not reflect the sentiments of the calm-thinking, moderate, and more calculating portion of our citizens. It is, in a great measure, ill-timed, ill-judged, and impolitic.

Nothing remarkable has occurred in regard to the business of the road. The disappointment is not entirely, or even considerably, the result of the course pursued by the Company.—It originates rather in the wild anticipations of a portion of our citizens. It was a mistaken notion, which they entertained, that with the opening of the road the trade of St. Louis would be greatly reduced, and that we would thenceforth sit in our counting-rooms and control the business of the country.

Cities are not built in a day—trade is not established in the twinkling of an eye. Time is required in the building up of both. We speak with confidence when we say that Alton stares bright future in the face; but it will require an effort on our part to make the omen good. If we would compete successfully with the merchants of other cities, we must offer the same inducements. We can afford to give as good prices for produce here as are given in St. Louis; and can receive groceries and furnish goods here, direct from the Eastern and Southern markets, cheaper than after a transshipment at St. Louis; and if we do not control a large share of the wholesale business of the interior, the fault will be at our own door.

We have within ourselves every facility for carrying on a large and liberal business, and our wholesale grocers, jobbing merchants and produce dealers are already feeling the beneficial effects of the Alton and Sangamon Railroad in a very unmistakable manner. The fall trade has opened earlier than usual and under the most promising auspices. It is destined to be in every respect larger than ever before, and will continue with each return to increase and extend. Our merchants are entering into a successful competition with those of other cities; and every department of trade is invigorated and strengthened by the opening of the road, instead of being in the slightest degree weakened by it, as a portion of our citizens have been led to imagine.

Galplism.
The exact amount of the deficit of the late Locofofo State Treasurer, Peter G. Glover, as ascertained by the committee of the Legislature appointed to examine his accounts, is stated at \$37,045.91. Two, if not three of the Treasurers immediately preceding him, were also defaulters.—[Republican.]

Gen. Pierce's Courage.

It is a most extraordinary development in regard to Gen. Pierce, made in the extract we give below from the Louisville Journal. That Gen. Pierce permitted himself to be slapped in the face without resenting it, seems to be a fact incontrovertible:

We copied two or three days ago from the Baltimore 'Old Defender,' an article stating, on the alleged authority of a captain in the army, that Gen. Pierce had his face slapped at a card table in Mexico, on the evening before he started for home, and that he did not resent the blow. The article stated that the captain who made this declaration was himself an eye-witness of the occurrence, and that he was and always had been a Democrat, though unwilling to vote for Pierce in this election; and that he was the son of one distinguished democrat, and the brother of another. His name was not given, but the editor of the paper said, that if any democratic paper should venture to deny the truth of the statement and call for the proof, it would be furnished.

We are not aware that the paper in Baltimore has been called on for its proof, but as we happen to be in possession of the names of the parties concerned, we shall give them. The officer who slapped Gen. Pierce in the face at the card table was the distinguished Col. Magruder, and the officer who was an eye-witness of the occurrence, and upon whose authority the statement was made in the 'Old Defender,' was Capt. McLane, son of the Hon. Louis McLane, who was in Gen. Jackson's Cabinet, and brother of the Hon. Robert McLane, a member of Congress from Maryland.

The facts occurred as stated, and the names of the parties involved are now before the public. Gen. Pierce, robed in the livery of his country, with his epaulettes upon his shoulders, and his sabre at his side, received a slap on the face from a brother officer, and, instead of holding that officer responsible for the insult, slunk the next day from the city on his way out of the country.

We commenced the present canvass determined not to apply the term coward to General Pierce, and we intend to keep that determination. We must say, however, that Gen. Pierce's department under Col. Magruder's infliction fully explains, if any explanation is needed, why he always faints or got sick whenever there was any fighting to be done during the active operations of the army in Mexico. We think that any man, after reading a fair and full account of Pierce's connection, or rather disconnection with the battles in Mexico, would, if asked his opinion as to the probable deportment of such a person under the circumstances of having his face slapped, unhesitatingly say that he would submit quietly to the insult.

We do not like to dwell upon personal matters, but we would ask in all earnestness whether a General, who submits tamely to a blow, can possess the qualities indispensably necessary to the stern and resolute performance of the important duties of a President of the United States. The democratic papers have no right to complain of this exposition, for many of the democratic papers have had the shamelessness to call Gen. Scott a coward and we presume there is scarcely a democratic paper in the United States that has not, upon the authority of that miserable old traitor and malignant slanderer, Gen. Wilkinson, charged the hero of Lumley's Lane with 'ducking, bobbing, and dodging' in his duels in early life with Dr. Claude and Dr. Uphur.

Intensely whig as we are, we would not vote for a Presidential candidate bearing meekly about with him a slapped face, though nominated by fifty thousand Whig National Conventions.

THE PROSPECT IN OHIO.—The editor of the New York Tribune, after passing a week in New York, has written a lucid and able article upon what he saw and heard there. We copy the two following paragraphs:

There are at least 20,000 Irish born Democratic voters in Ohio, two thirds of whom want to vote for Gen. Scott, and most of them have declared that they will do so. Left to their own free choice, unprompted and uninfluenced from any quarter, they would of themselves give him the State by a handsome majority. But all manner of influences are brought to bear upon them by the unscrupulous politicians who have recently misruled the State to swerve them from their purpose. These combined efforts will have some effect; how much cannot be told before November. If they do not repel from Gen. Scott's support over half the Irishmen who want to vote for him, his triumph is certain.

One more important element in the canvass remains to be stated—the whigs are at work. Without noise, or monster meetings, they are quietly and efficiently preparing for the contest, and will throw more votes for Gen. Scott than were ever cast in Ohio for any candidate for any office whatever. Some of the old whig counties will exceed even the majorities they gave for Harrison in 1840, when he carried the State by over 23,000 majority. If all the counties shall be as well contested as we know two thirds of them will be, the result must be all that the friends of Gen. Scott can desire.

To show what General Scott's companions thought of his talents when he was quite a young man, we make the following extract from a letter written by William Thompson, of Virginia, to John Randolph, then a member of Congress from the Old Dominion. The letter can be found in the life of John Randolph, by Hugh A. Garland. Mr. Thompson says:

We have been visited by the young ladies of Liberty Stock and by its mentor, Major Scott. I had rather have his wisdom than Newton's or Locke's, for depend upon it, he has dipped deep in the science of the mind.

We understand a number of wealthy Chinese residents of San Francisco have sent to China for a dramatic troupe, and that they may shortly be expected here. The troupe numbers upwards of a hundred performers—tragic, comic and musical—who have made a reputation at home.—[Col. Paper.]

From the National Intelligencer.

Incidents of the Campaign.

We are indebted to a friend now in California, for the following interesting information:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30, 1852.
Messrs. Gales & Seaton.—By the last steamer we received the intelligence of the Whig nominations; and it is no exaggeration to say that they have met with a most enthusiastic reception in California. The anxiety for the arrival of the steamer was most intense, and as soon as her guns announced that she was approaching the city, an immense crowd collected on the wharves to greet her arrival. As soon as the nominations were known, crowds were collected on every corner, and especially in front of the office of the "Whig," where shout after shout went up for Scott and Graham. Very soon cannon were pealing forth their loud-mouthed greetings, and bonfires were blazing on the surrounding hills, while during the whole evening the streets were filled with multitudes of people, such as can only be seen in San Francisco. On the whole, there is no mistaking the feeling which these nominations have excited upon her as a Whig State by a majority of several thousands. On Saturday evening next we are to have a grand ratification meeting in the Plaza, and from present indications, it will be gotten up as such meetings are gotten up only in California. Such occasions in the Atlantic cities are tame and spiritless compared with the demonstrations on similar occasions which are witnessed here. Col. Baker, late of Illinois, Geo. C. Bates, formerly of Michigan, T. Butler King, and other distinguished whigs are expected to address the meeting. On the whole, it promises to be "a right jolly affair," and is only a foreshadowing of the exciting scenes which we are to witness during the canvass. I have taken some pains to ascertain the prospects of the two parties in this State, and think I may safely say the whigs will carry it by a decisive majority.

Good News from Virginia.—We have most encouraging news from the whigs in the western portion of the State. In one county nearly the entire voting population will go for Scott. At the election last fall one third of the vote was given to the Democrats. That, we are assured, is an indication of the general result, and the whigs over there think of nothing else than carrying the State by a rousing majority. All they ask of us in the East is to hold our own. But we shall do more. The reaction has already commenced. The whigs who were indifferent at first, are becoming warm and eager to join in the shouts over the deliverance of the good old commonwealth. All accounts tell us that the Democratic orators have an up-hill business with Pierce. Day is breaking in old Virginia.—[Richmond Whig.]

A Safe Bet.
About the time of the first influx of immigration into California, a little scene occurred on the steamer Tennessee, during one of her upward cruises in the Pacific Ocean, which we do not remember of seeing in print, but, whether ever published or not, will, we think, bear repeating:

One of those moral fungi on society, known in general parlance by the soubriquet of 'black-leg,' had spread a tempting bait, in the way of a little game of faro, before a promiscuous assemblage of Suckers, Hoosiers, Buckeyes, Corn-crackers, &c., who were on their way to the new El Dorado. Among the number was a sturdy Kentuckian, who, in his humble suit of homespun, stood watching the game with intense interest. Presently thrusting his hand into the depths of his overcoat pocket, he produced a greasy pocket book, and taking from its recesses a bill, he extended it to the dealer, saying to him:

"Here, old fellow, I lost a ten that time, and here's the money."

"How is that?" exclaimed the sharper, "I saw you make no bet."

"Well you see, I set to myself, sez I, that ar Jack's been an oncommon lucky keel, and dod durn my peters if I don't bet a ten on it; so the pesky Jack lost, and youve got my money."

Thinking he had picked up a greenhorn, the gambler gave a sly wink at the few 'knowing ones,' who encircled him, and went on with the game.

After a few deals, our cornercracker smacked his fists emphatically on the table, and exclaimed:

"Dod rabbit it, thar goes another 'saw-buck' on the plaguey Jack! Here, take it, ole boss-ly."

With an ill suppressed grin of satisfaction, the sharper took the money, and added it to the rapidly growing pile before him.

In the due course of time, the Jack came up triumphantly, and our yeoman jumping up nearly to the earlines, cracked his heels together and exclaimed:

"By G—d I won fifty, that time, so fork up, you larely old cuss, you!"

The 'saw' was so evident that the gambler had nothing else to do than to pay the money, which he did with the remark that the next time the Kentuckian made a bet, he wanted him to put the money down.

When Major Jack Downing called upon Gen. Andrew Jackson at the White House for the first time, he was regaled by the President with Champagne and Olives. The doughty Major tried both—the first he liked; the second he did not fancy, and laying the fruit back upon the plate scarcely tasted, said:

"General, your cider is good, but darn your pickles!"

Just so thought an old-fashioned Democrat in the interior of Wayne county, the other day, when his Locofofo brethren paid him the compliment of raising a hickory pole in front of his house. He made no objection to the pole, but when they proposed to elevate a Pierce and King flag upon it.

"Hold on, sez he; 'I go the hickory pole, because that reminds me of Jackson; but your Pierce and King flag I can't stand, because I vote for Scott!"

The pole-raising discontinued precipitately.—[Detroit Advertiser.]

The democrats publish a letter written by Mr. Clay to the Whig Executive Committee of New York in 1848, assigning his reasons for not entering into the canvass in support of Gen. Taylor, and they pretend to think his objections to Gen. Taylor applicable to Gen. Scott.

There can scarcely be any honesty in this pretence. One of Mr. Clay's objections to Gen. Taylor was that he was "without the least experience in civil affairs." Gen. Scott has had important experience in civil affairs and has rendered a hundred fold greater amount of civil service to the country than Gen. Pierce. Another objection of Mr. Clay to Gen. Taylor was that his political opinions were unknown. Gen. Scott's political opinions are as well known as those of any man in the country; he has always been a whig, and is a whig still; and he has adopted the broad, comprehensive, and most admirable platform of whig principles, and pledged himself to maintain it to the extent of his power. A third objection of Mr. Clay to Gen. Taylor was that he declared in a letter to the Richmond Republican that he would be a candidate for the Presidency whether nominated by the Whig National Convention or not. Gen. Scott was never named or suspected of any such position—it was well known, and he had declared a thousand times, that he would bow cheerfully to the decision of the Whig National Convention, whatever it might be.

It seems to us, then, the publication of Mr. Clay's old letter, with the intention of injuring Gen. Scott is a rather weaker act than common weaklings are in the habit of perpetrating.—[Lou. Jour.]

"Millions of Hands Want Ayres."
In an address to the Land Reformers of Wisconsin, by H. H. Van Amringe, he states the following startling and melancholy facts:

In March, 1850, a census of inhabited cellars of the city of New York was made by the Chief of Police. The New York "Religious Observer" of May 6, 1852, speaking of that census, states that "eight thousand one hundred and forty one cellars were found to be occupied by eighteen thousand four hundred and fifty six persons, who had no other rooms. One twentieth of the population of the city lived underground." Let this startling fact strike deep into your hearts! One twentieth of the population of that great city, for the want of homes, compelled to bury themselves under ground, exposed to noxious airs, shut out from the light of heaven, and from the joyous atmosphere which the Father of Man created for all his children. Besides these miserable inmates of cellars, tens of thousands of others might be reckoned, who, by the oppressive rents exacted under landlordry, and the uncertainty of employment and inadequacy of wages, produced by the unrighteous despoilment of man's natural right to the earth, are compelled to wear away a drudging life in small tenements and unhealthy positions, to the great injury of themselves, the ruin of their families, and the danger of the commonwealth.

In the Third Congressional District in Maine, the Locofofo Convention quarrelled and nominated two candidates. The fight was furious.—The partisans of Kimball charged Smart, the other candidate, with casting more votes in convention than he was entitled to. Smart, in reply, gave the following picture of his enemies:

"One of them has passed counterfeit money, another violated important trusts in the collection of debts, another has stolen a record, another has withheld funds, and put the Government to the expense of suing for them; another has been guilty of getting a man the worse for liquor and gambling his money away from him, and another was known a few years ago to procure the nomination of a man for office by an outrageous fraud. If necessary, the names, the evidence, and facts, will be given hereafter.—[Lay on, McDuff!]"

As was right, a whig was elected in this district.

We have just been shown, by Mr. Owens, cashier of the Branch Bank at this place, a new counterfeit \$50 bill on the Southern Bank of Kentucky, payable at Smithland. Though it seems not to be an imitation of the genuine \$50 of this bank, yet it is so well executed as a specimen of art that it is well calculated to deceive the unsuspecting. The President's signature is very good; the Cashier's is nervous and irregular. Vignette, man sitting by the side of an ancient temple, with a scroll in one hand and a pencil in right. A female figure standing with one foot on a globe, occupies the right end of the counterfeiter. On the left end is the head of Washington, with a large letter above and below, and on each side of vignette is 50 in figures, enclosed in lath work. Letter A. See genuine, which is very different.—[Hickman Argus.]

REVOLUTION AT BUENOS AYRES.—Late verbal accounts from Buenos Ayres, brought by passengers arrived at New York, state that a revolution had broken out at Buenos Ayres on the 20th July, and that the Provisional Governor had resigned.

The Hon. Robert C. Schenck, the American Minister, had been received by the Governor the day previous to the revolution.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.—The Havana correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, usually reliable and well informed, dated Sept. 2, writes as follows:

The editorial in this morning's *Diario* is of course a Government manifesto. It admits that disaffection does exist in the island, that arrests have been made, and that "some of the parties are strongly suspected of harboring designs inimical to the island." You would suppose that the arrests are few. It is a gross attempt to deceive parties abroad. I speak what I know when I venture to state that there are confined at this date, in the Real Carcel, the Puerta, Fort Principe, the Cuban and the Moro Castle, upward of four hundred prisoners, including four—*en females*. I assure you this number is not exaggerated. I assure you this number is not exaggerated. Indeed, I am assured that it is an understated.

The state of insecurity is such that no man retires for the night certain that before daylight he may not be carried from his house and lodged in one of the forts.