

JOURNAL AND UNION.

Hannibal, Mo., October 23, 1851.

JOURNAL AND UNION.

OFFICE ON 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.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. The following are the rates of Advertising in the Hannibal papers: Advertising—One square, of 12 lines or less, one insertion, one dollar; each subsequent insertion 25 cents. Cards not exceeding six lines, per year, \$5. One square per year, without alteration, \$10; one fourth of a column, \$15; half a column, \$20; a whole column, \$30.

Agents for the Journal and Union.

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.

W. E. Storey, Memphis, Scotland Co., Mo. R. H. Buchanan and John A. Charles, of Florida. Thomas E. Thompson, of Palmyra. Wm. G. Young, of New London. J. L. Canterbury, of Mexico. Mr. George, of Clinton. Wm. N. Penn and M. D. Blakey, of Fajaz. W. B. Kizer, Houston. Andrew Dolan, Bowling Green. Ezevel Yates, Philadelphia. McVeigh & Marlow, Santa Fe. Postmasters are requested to allow us to add them to the list.

The above named gentlemen are authorized to give receipts for money due this Office.

CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce D. F. JACKSON as a candidate for Sheriff, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce B. M. HAWKINS as a candidate for the office of City Marshal at the approaching election.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. CURTIS as a candidate for the office of City Marshal, at the approaching election.

To the Editor of the Union. HANNIBAL, SEPT. 16th, 1851. If JOSEPH DUBBING will consent to be a candidate a second time for the office of City Marshal he will receive very gratifying evidence of the esteem his past services have won from—

MANY VOTERS.

We are authorized to announce R. J. BRADLEY as a candidate for Sheriff of Marion county at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce I. L. HOLT as a candidate for the office of Recorder at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce WM. A. MADDOX as a candidate for Sheriff of Marion county at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce G. W. CAPLINGER as a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce J. H. TRIPLETT as a candidate for Recorder at the approaching election.

To the Voters of the City of Hannibal, Missouri. FELLOW CITIZENS: I have been called upon through the city papers, and in person, by many of my personal friends, to permit my name to be used as a candidate for Mayor of this city at the ensuing election. I am well satisfied that the generous partiality of my friends, and not any real merits of my own, have had much influence in this solicitation. My interest is closely identified with the prosperity and ultimate destiny of Hannibal. A residence of eight years among you has given us an opportunity to be well acquainted with each other. I have endeavored, during all the time I have been here, to attend well to all the business which my duty should me to do, and if you, in your wisdom, should think proper to honor me with the office of Mayor of our young and growing city, I certainly shall do my best to attend to the duties of the office, and do all in my power for the prosperity of the city and the welfare of all her citizens.

T. R. BELMES.

If A. G. GANO, N. P. KUNKEL and J. D. DOWLING will consent to run, they will receive the votes of the THIRD WARD.

If A. S. ROBARDS, FRANCIS SNIDER, and WM. D. MARMADUKE will consent to run, they will be supported for the City Council in the 1st Ward, by MANY VOTERS.

JOHN P. RICHARDS, G. W. SHIELDS, and JOS. DAVIS, are respectfully called upon to run, for the City Council from the 2d Ward, by VOTERS.

Response to "Many Voters." FELLOW CITIZENS:—Seeing in the Journal of last week a call for the undersigned to consent to become a candidate for the office of Recorder of the city of Hannibal, all I have to say in reply, is, that if my fellow citizens think me a suitable person, and elect me to said office, I will serve them the best I can.

Ever yours, &c. JNO. B. LEWIS.

If JOHN G. TONCHAY, WM. D. MARMADUKE, and THOMAS JACKSON, will consent to run as candidates for Councilmen of the First Ward, at the ensuing election, they will be supported by a host of voters, and, especially, those of THE GULLY NATION.

We are authorized to announce HARVEL JORDAN as a candidate for the office of City Marshal, at the ensuing election.

Mr. Editor:—You are authorized to announce the following gentlemen as candidates for Councilmen: 1st Ward—A. S. ROBARDS, W. D. MARMADUKE, R. Q. RUFFNER.

2d Ward—JOS. M. DAVIS, Wm. P. HARRISON, JOHN L. LACY.

3d Ward—O. G. STROGG, HUDSON MARTIN, SAM'L D. MARMADUKE.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS N. WARREN as a candidate for Councilman from the Third Ward.

CATTLE AND HOGS.—No transactions worth noticing—no alterations from last week's figures—\$4 for Hogs weighing 200; \$3 25 for Cattle weighing 600 net.

To Business Men.

Every business man should advertise, be his pursuit professional, mechanical, or mercantile. It is flying in the face of all experience, to maintain that advertising does not extend a man's business. When one man advertises, every other in the same line of business must advertise also, or lose custom.

Men should advertise, not only for their separate, individual advantage, but for the same reason that they contribute money to lay off a public square, grade a street, or build a levee—because it is a public benefit. People abroad judge of the amount and condition of business in any town, and the business character of its inhabitants, by the appearance of its newspapers. For instance, you take up a paper published in some inland town, and find but two or three columns of advertisements in it—you naturally conclude that it is a shabby sort of a town; that there is nothing in the place worth advertising. On the contrary, if you see a newspaper well filled with advertisements, you suppose there is a large number and great variety of employments in that place; that trade thrives; that the business men are energetic, because you see that they are endeavoring to push themselves and their business forward. Such a community is most attractive to enterprising men. In short, newspapers are looked upon as mirrors, reflecting the business features of the place whence they emanate.

So far as we are individually concerned, we are not prepared to assert, positively, that our circulation is larger or better than that of any paper published in this section, for the simple reason that we really do not know what the circulations of the other papers are. We have never examined the publishers' books, and it is therefore quite impossible for us to tell how many papers they send to subscribers, or where they send them to. But we know something about our own business; we know that our circulation was good before annexing the old Journal list; that upon the addition of that list, it was large; and that since that time it has been constantly and rapidly increasing, partly from unsolicited subscriptions, and partly from the assistance of local and traveling agents. At considerable expense, we have had four traveling agents in the field, and they have added largely to our subscription list, in this and other counties; so that we are now prepared to say, sincerely and truly, that we believe this paper has a larger circulation than any paper published in this section, and we know that it circulates in such localities, and to such an extent, as to render it a profitable medium for advertising.

N. B.—We have the LARGEST and BEST JOB OFFICE in this section; can do work as CHEAP, and—eleven years experience and proof at hand, authorize us to say—BETTER, than any other office in this section. See Shoot & Davis' large fancy card, and Webb & Kunkle's cards, as samples of different kinds of printing. We can print better looking cards, but, under present circumstances, no other office in this section can beat both of them—leaving the decision to competent printers, of course.

To Editors and Publishers.—The Commercial Herald, a weekly paper published at New Madrid, Mo., is for sale, with everything belonging to the office. The paper has an extensive circulation, which is increasing; a large amount of advertising and job-work, and has commenced its third volume. We learn the press and material are nearly new, and in complete order. Business at the East, which will detain the editor an unknown time, is the cause of this favorable opportunity for a person wishing to engage in newspaper publishing, as the office will be sold at discount.

THE SURVEYS.—MAJOR BUCKLIN and assistant surveyors, returned to the city on Tuesday evening, after having completed the survey of the Clear Creek route, as far as Palmyra. No estimates have yet been made, on which an opinion may be grounded, as to whether or not this will be the route chosen. Yesterday morning, MAJOR BUCKLIN commenced the survey of the Bear Creek route.

NEW AND CHEAP LAMP.—We have been presented, by the inventor, Mr. JAMES KINGSLY, of this city, with a lamp, which, for cheapness, convenience and utility, deserves to be highly recommended. To set it going, nothing is necessary but a strip of cotton cloth for a wick, and lard, or any kind of grease, for fuel. With lard, it emits a light as clear, and brighter than a sperm candle, while it is as cheap, if not cheaper, than tallow candles. The one we are writing by has been burning six hours without being trimmed. These lamps may be had at J. C. Waugh's tin store, on Main street.

CIRCUS.—Don't forget that the Circus will be here to-morrow. We guess it is considerable of an affair. Wallet, at least, has so far met with approbation in St. Louis, as to receive a complimentary benefit from the Mayor, and other noted personages. Speaking of circuses, we will here introduce some statistics which a friend handed us yesterday, about a very remarkable circus in the East. Mind, now, we don't endorse the story:

Mr. Editor:—Jim—says he saw in New York, a circus which contained upwards of 1,000 horses, 250 wagons, 1,000 men—daily expenses, \$2,500! Yours, in haste, H. B.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Oct. 18th, 1851. Editor Journal and Union: Dear Sir.—The answer to the enigma in this morning's edition, is the letter M. Very Respectfully, Brunsvicker.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, for October, is received. Contents.—1. Merchants: Their duties, dangers and advantages. 2. Internal improvements in the State of New York.—No. X.—Railroads. By Hon. A. C. Flagg, late Controller of the State of New York. 3. The Culture and Commerce of Cotton in India. 4. Commercial cities and towns of the United States. 5. A National Currency. 6. Smyrna as it is. Journal of Mercantile Law; Commercial Chronicle and Review, etc.

Attention, Everybody!

You haven't seen COLLINS & BEEBE'S new goods, have you? A great many of you have; those who have not, had better go immediately, or they may miss tall bargains. COLLINS & BEEBE'S new and large stock has just been received, direct from the East; and they are determined not to be surpassed in the amount, variety, excellence or cheapness of their goods. The ladies, especially, will be delighted with their Ribbons, Silks, Wool DeLaines, and other dress goods.

PATENT OFFICE REPORT.—We are under obligation to Hon. W. V. N. BAY, for a copy of the Agricultural Report of the Commissioner of Patents, for the year 1850.

See advertisements of Dr. B. MOSERACH, J. BALLARD, and B. F. TRUE.

From the Syracuse Star, of Oct. 2d. The Syracuse Outrage.

THE LATE DISGRACEFUL RIOT.—That the city of Syracuse was disgraced on Wednesday by the occurrence of a riot, during which the authorities were paralyzed, or refused to perform their duty, is by this time a matter of notoriety in every State and every city in the Union. The fact no one but a traitor or a knave will have the hardihood to deny.

For the outlines of the affair we must refer to our paper of Thursday. In that report we find nothing that requires alteration. These outlines we now purpose to fill up, to render the picture of their infamy more complete, who, occupying a respectable station in society, incited, by the basest means, a horde of ruffians to desecrate the temple of justice, and to violate a law of the United States.

The riot commenced in the commissioner's office, in the second story of the Townsend block. The principal instigators of it were two physicians and a clergyman of this city. The fugitive was seized, by a negro carman of this city. The fugitive was recaptured and consigned to the police office. Then the abolitionists renewed the excitement, and their orators, by inflammatory appeals to the crowd which collected in front of the office, strove by every means in their power, to incite them to an assault upon the marshal and his assistants.

This disgraceful state of affairs continued from 3 P. M., till the rescue of the fugitive at 8 1/2 A. M., and all this while the mayor made no attempt to disperse the mob, or to restore order and obedience to the laws, further than to ask the rioters individually to go home. He never addressed the mob; never read the riot act; never, in a word, exercised so much authority as an efficient magistrate would have done in the case of an ordinary affray among two or three persons.

The sheriff being called upon for assistance by the marshal, very promptly requested the commanders of the Citizens' Corps, the National Guards, and the Washington Artillery, to order out their companies. This order was as promptly complied with, and the companies were assembled at their armories ready for duty, each man being supplied with three rounds of ball cartridge. Before marching to the sheriff's office, however, Colonel O. J. Vandenberg, the commander of the regiment, issued his order to the captains, of the three companies, forbidding them to turn out! He did this at the solicitation of Charles A. Wheaton and other leading abolitionists, and in accordance with his own personal prejudices—since he was heard to express a desire that the law should not be executed, and his own determination to do all in his power to prevent its execution.

Having received an order from their Colonel to disband, the commander of the companies had no alternative but to obey, and the troops were accordingly dismissed. When it became known to the mob that the troops were dismissed, they renewed their menaces against the officers, and the black and white scoundrels who addressed them redoubled their exertions to inflame them to the point requisite for the accomplishment of their infernal purpose. The police office, in which the Commissioner was then holding his examination of the case, was assailed with stones and the windows broken, until it became impossible to proceed with the case. An hour and a half after the adjournment, the doors were forced in, and the fugitive rescued.

The Pittsburgh Chronicle, gives the following list of Eastern Banks, which have recently failed or become doubtful. As bills of these banks are in circulation to a considerable extent in the West, it would be well to preserve this list, as a convenient reference.

- Bank of Chemung, N. Y. Commercial Bank, Friendship, N. Y. Commercial Bank, Whitehall, N. Y. Farmers' Bank, Mina, N. Y. Putnam County Bank, N. Y. McIntyre Bank, N. Y. Hollister's Bank, Buffalo, N. Y. Oswego Bank, N. Y. Drovers' Bank, N. Y. Bank of Waterville, N. Y. Silver Creek, N. Y. Palmyra Bank, N. Y. Bank of New Roschelle, N. Y. Dutchess County Bank, N. Y. New York Stock Bank. Camden Bank, N. Y. James Bank, N. Y. Lumberman's Bank, N. Y. Phenix Bank of Brainbridge, N. Y. Genesee Valley Bank, N. Y. Citizen's Bank of Watertown, N. Y. Suffolk County Bank, Sag Harbor, N. Y. Commercial Bank, N. J. Northern Canal Bank, N. Y. Eagle Bank, Bristol, R. I.

EMIGRANTS.—We counted some six carriages the other day moving a family connection from Fayette county, Ky., up to Buchanan county in this State, followed by thirteen wagon loads of negroes and "uplander." Every day more or less immigration passes; and we think there is a much larger population coming into Missouri this fall than we have seen for years before.—Brunsvicker.

Extraordinary Theory.

The Baltimore American says: "The following article comes from a respected correspondent. Perhaps the senior editor of the National Intelligence may be able and willing to furnish the information to which he refers, respecting Simms and his Polar Theory."

GENTLEMEN: Your readers have doubtless been generally interested with the recent return of the exploring vessels in search of Sir John Franklin and his missing crews. Your paper of the 4th instant, has an article from the New York Journal of Commerce, containing the following extract: "It is supposed, however, that a little north of this ice-bound region, and in the sea, that surrounds the Pole, called the Polar sea, the winter is more open. Capt. Penny (referred to in Lady Franklin's letter, published yesterday) states that he proceeded with sleds in another meridian over the intervening ice to that sea which he navigated.

Many navigators believe that such an open sea exists, and the officers of the expedition just returned, concur in stating that with a North wind the thermometer always rises, and falls when it is from the Southward. Whether the missing expedition reached those waters, or was caught in the intermediate ice, is a matter for conjecture."

This forcibly reminded the writer of Lieutenant Simms' theory of the formation of the earth, published in all our papers, and much talked of, nearly thirty years ago. J. R. Reynolds, Esq., of New York united with Simms in lecturing on their theory, in Washington, and most of our large cities. The writer thinks (for he depends only on his memory about it) that in consequence of these lectures, two vessels, the American and Penguin, were sent out by our government in 1826-27 to make discoveries around the South Pole; and J. R. Reynolds went with them. The expedition was quite a failure, the country was then too much absorbed with the election of Gen. Jackson to attend to have been quite forgotten, except as an occasional subject for jesting about Simms' Hole.

The writer heard one of the lectures, of which he thinks the theory was, that our earth is deeply indented at both the Poles, and probably hollow entirely through; and that this inner region is lighted by the same sun, and may yield productions of the same character as our outer surface. Some of their proofs were that the magnetic needle loses its attraction entirely, at the latitude of 74, where, as they argued, the curve commences, leaving an opening around the poles of 32° diameter—a hole of some magnitude this! That the reindeer, and other animals, as well as the whales, in those high latitudes, at the approach of winter, are known to run directly northward; and trees and shrubbery, such as are known only to tropical climates are brought by northerly currents to the coasts of Spitzbergen and Greenland. Navigators were largely cited, and geological questions answered in proof of their theory. One navigator is cited as having reported the appearance of immovable clouds in the distance, supposed by them to be the opposite side of these openings; and they may have used the fact above stated, when we know that the Democrats of Syracuse, connected with this subject. Can't you, gentlemen, or some of your contributors, interest your readers by furnishing some account of Lieutenant Simms and his theory? Who can tell whether Sir John Franklin may not still be exploring these open Polar seas, and may yet return to the joy of his most interesting lady, and give to future generations a name far more honored for discoveries than that of Columbus.

From the Washington Republic. The Twin Sisters—Democracy and Free-soilism.

The last mail from the North has put us in possession of details of the proceedings of the twin conventions of the Democratic and Free-soil parties in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, which resulted—as the reader is probably aware—in the formation of an alliance sworn to wage war on the Whigs and the Fugitive Slave Law. The Free-soil Convention, at a very early stage, appointed a committee to nominate Senatorial candidates, and "confer with such committee as may be appointed by the Democratic Convention." The vote had scarcely passed when a representative of the latter body appeared, as an occasion to make or receive utterances, as a notice might require. "The announcement," says one report, "was marked by loud applause." Without attempting to chronicle every step on either side, we may state that the same committees met in sweet communion, and succeeded in concocting a list of Senatorial candidates, three of whom are? Free-soilers. The coalition ticket then stands thus: Free-soilers—H. Wilson, of Natick; A. Burlingame, of Cambridge; S. E. Sewall, of Stoneham. Democrats—C. C. Hazewell, of Concord; J. A. Beard, of Lowell; J. Fuller, of Framingham.

Mr. Adams, of Lowell, (a Free-soiler,) "spoke strongly in favor of coalition." "He did so because he believed it would be the means of promoting the great objects which gave to Free-soilism its distinctive character. He stigmatized the Whig party as the supporters of the Fugitive Slave Law. \* \* \* \* He was in favor still of the principles of the Buffalo platform, which would stand forever. When the Buffalo platform goes down, all that is left of human rights goes down with it."

Mr. Dodge, of Cambridge, abused the Whigs, and chanted the praises of the Democratic party, whose past was described as bad enough, but who have "aided in electing Charles Sumner, and are now 'moving in an opposite direction to the Whigs.' The Whigs, we know, adhere to the Compromise, and we have Mr. Dodge's word for it, that in Middlesex, Massachusetts, the Democrats go against the Compromise.

CONGREGATE ROCKETS.—These destructive implements of war, were invented in 1803, by Sir Wm. Congreve. On a certain occasion, when visiting Westminster Abbey, in company with some ladies, his attention was directed by one of the party to the inscription on the great composer Purcell's monument; "He has gone to that place where only his music can be excelled." "There, Sir William," said the young lady, "substitute fireworks for music, and that epitaph will answer for yourself."—[Cin. News.]

HAND-WRITING ON THE WALL.—Cut the word or words to be shown, out of a thick card or pasteboard, place it before a lighted lamp, and the writing will be distinctly seen upon the wall of the apartment.

How to be Miserable.

"How to be happy," is a very common heading to an article addressed to the young. I have seen it in the papers so often that I should not think of writing upon it. But I believe that I have never seen anything in print to tell young people "how to be miserable."

"How to be miserable! Well I guess we don't want to be miserable!" "Don't you do it!" "How so?" "Then why do you take so much pains to be miserable? I cannot think how a child or a youth who is free from care or trouble, and full of buoyant spirits can be miserable, without trying very hard to be so. But as I have seen a great many young persons, who not only seem determined to make themselves miserable, but everybody around them also, I thought perhaps they would thank me for telling them how they may do it easier."

In the first place, if you want to be miserable, be selfish. Think all the time of yourself, and of your own things. Don't care about anybody else. Have no feeling for any one but yourself. Never think of enjoying the satisfaction of seeing others happy; but the rather, if you see a smiling face, be jealous, lest another should enjoy what you have not. Envy every one who is better off in any respect than yourself, think unkindly toward them, and speak slightly of them. Be constantly afraid lest some one should encroach upon your rights; be watchful against it, and if any one comes near your things, snap at him like a mad dog. Condemn earnestly for everything that is your own, though it may not be worth a pin; for your "rights" are just as much concerned as if it were a pound of gold. Never yield a point.

Be very sensitive, and take everything that is said to you in a playful, in the most serious manner. Be jealous of your friends lest they should not think enough of you. And if at any time they should seem to neglect you, put the worst construction upon it you can, and conclude that they wish to cut your acquaintance; and so the next time you meet them, put on a sour look and show a proper resentment. You will soon get rid of them, and cease to be troubled with friends. You will have the pleasure of being shut up in yourself.

Be very touchy and irritable. Cultivate a sour, cross, snappish disposition. Never speak in good nature if you can help it. Never be satisfied with anything, but always be fretting. Put at your father and mother, get angry with your brothers and sisters; or if you are alone, fret at your books, or your work, or your play. Never look at or admire anything that is beautiful or good; but fix your eye on the dark side of everything, complain of defects in the best of things, and be always on the look-out for whatever is deformed or ugly, or offensive in any way, and turn up your nose at it. If you will do half of these things you will be miserable enough.—N. Y. Observer.

From the Washington Republic. The Syracuse Outrage—Whig Fidelity to Law.

In laying before our readers the following copy of a handbill recently printed and circulated in Syracuse, in the State of New York, we would call their attention to the fact it states that the Whigs of that city are alone responsible for the attempt to punish the late infractions of the fugitive slave law. Of this we can have no doubt, when we know that the Democrats of Syracuse, though going Democratic Abolitionist, who has always been identified with the slavery agitation, to whose traitorous inefficiency it is very owing that the late forcible resistance to the law in that city was successful, and whom they yet propose to elevate to the office of local commissioner.

To the WHIG OFFICIALS OF SYRACUSE.—If the Whig party attempt to enforce the fugitive slave law upon Syracuse by the law of treason, then let the cry be—"Death to the Whig Party!" The penalties of the fugitive slave law are bad enough without adding to them the infamous death penalties of the law of treason. If this is done to accommodate the party in power—the Whig party, which alone can do it, because it is in power—then let every friend of freedom, of whatever party, denounce against the Whig party the penalty of death. It is a traitor to God and man, and to the honor and peace of Syracuse and the country. The President is a Whig; his officials here, who have charge of this matter in all its parts, are Whigs. The Whigs of this city only are responsible for any attempt to stretch the neck of the people for resisting efforts to enforce this hellish law upon us. The President has put his commands on them. We also put our commands on them; and, if they touch the hair of any of our heads for treason in this matter, then let every friend of freedom hate the Whig party; and hurry it to infamy and the grave!

The leading Whig paper of this State—the New York Daily Times—which is got up on purpose to defend the new Whig compromise at Albany, has already sounded the note of alarm. He says the attempt to construct treason upon a resistance to an officer in attempting to enforce the Fugitive Slave law has a very weak force of that law—the reaction has commenced; and adds: "The Philadelphia officials who made the blunder are rather sick of it. They found, notwithstanding their success with the grand jury, that every chance is adverse to a conviction for the crime they have thought proper to charge in the indictment; and they fear, as we do, that the cowardly murderers of Gorchuch are likely to elude punishment in consequence. It is to be regretted that their line of action had not been more judiciously adopted, or could not even yet be abandoned."

We publish this bill because we learn that some Whig officials in this city are attempting to procure the arrest of some of our citizens on pretence of treason.

THE ENEMIES OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL, WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF PARTY.

At the late meeting at Albany, says the Cincinnati Gazette, of the American Association for the advancement of Science, Prof. Loomis read a paper on Equinoctial Storms, in which, after collating the meteorological statistics on the subject, he came to the conclusion that there was no such periodical storm; and that there was no more rain in the equinoctial week than in other weeks at the same seasons—no change in the barometer; that the common opinion on the subject is a common error, a superstition unworthy of the age.

It will never do to give up the time honored equinoctial song; and so thought Messrs. Guyot and Hare, who stuck by the storm and contended for its periodicity. Prof. Guyot alluded to the rainy seasons of the Southern European continent and of our Pacific coast, as showing this phenomenon or something analogous to it; and Prof. Hare, hearing of the Gulf of Mexico, through the Summe of atmosphere. Mariners always "look for a storm about these days."

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

The Monticello Watchman contains the proceedings of the trial of Wm. R. Palmer, charged with the murder of his brother, Timothy Palmer, in the town of Mamakating, New York, in May last. There was a quarrel between the brothers as to the title of certain lands, and William had threatened many times to kill deceased if he persisted in cutting wood, peeling bark, &c., on the premises in dispute. One witness testified:

"William said that Timothy was destroying his wood; he did not like to have him there, and would not have him, and would fix a plan that he should not stay there; that in August, about the time his mother died, witness asked him how his mother was he said she was not well, that she had been a mother once to him, but now he wished to God she would not live two hours; she was no mother to him, she turned for 'Big Thunder.'" William generally called Timothy by that name." To another witness he said if he had put a ball through Timothy two years ago he would then have had his just dues; witness told him he would be hung if he killed a man; he said he did not think it any more harm than it would be to shoot a snake."

The testimony showed that deceased was alive at noon of the 15th of May last; that about one o'clock of that day he left his home alone for the woods, in which his body was found, to peel bark; that the prisoner was home about the time he left, and no other male person that about half an hour afterwards the prisoner took his rifle and went in the direction of the woods where the body of the deceased was found; that about two o'clock the report of a rifle was heard in the direction of the bark-peeling, and, as Mr. Palmer testified, a cry of murder, and as Mr. Rafferty says, a shriek; that the prisoner informed Mrs. Palmer, when he left the house, that she need not call him to dinner, and that he returned to the house about five o'clock from the direction of the woods in which the body was found. There was a tree upon the body, so placed as to give the idea of accidental death by its fall; but an examination showed a buckshot wound in the breast to the heart, the buckshot resembling some in possession of the accused; and the wadding extracted from the wound, which it had penetrated two and a half inches, was found to be a part of the Albany Evening Journal of April 19, 1851. It was washed and could be read. A loaded gun of the prisoner's was discharged the next day on the coroner's inquest, and found to contain a wadding which was part of the Evening Journal of the date, of like type, &c., presumptively! The jury returned a verdict: When asked if he had any thing prisoner replied:

"Yes, I have. The reason is that I am guilty of the crime, and it has not been proved satisfactorily. At least I think the evidence was altogether circumstantial and presumptive." Judge Wright, after an impressive exhortation, sentenced the man to be hung on the 20th November next. The evidence showed a malignity and baseness on the part of the prisoner, which he seemed to have fostered, till, from step to step, it reached murder. It will be recollected that the shooting of a Miss Sharps, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, by Geo. Phillips, was traced to the murderer by the circumstance that the wadding was found to be part of a newspaper in his possession.

Ballooning.

Our citizens last week witnessed two beautiful balloon ascensions by the distinguished American aeronaut Mr. Wise of Pennsylvania. In a conversation with this gentleman he remarked to us that he felt no apprehension whatever of danger in these ascensions, at least no more than he does in walking about the street. Twice has he ascended for the purpose of falling to the earth. This may appear startling but it is true. At Allentown Pa., and at Philadelphia some years ago, Mr. Wise went up in a balloon, so charged with gas, that at or near a certain height it would burst. He was swiftly landed upon terra firma, but both times safely. English papers under the head of "Miraculous Escape" have recently commenced on a balloon ascension in England during which an explosion took place at such an elevation, that the utmost surprise is manifested that the aeronaut was not instantly dashed to pieces—instead of which, he escaped with "a few slight bruises."

As an American writer remarks, the only thing, "miraculous" about the matter, is that he was injured at all. Bursting balloons in this country, has been reduced to a science; and according to Mr. Wise, the best informed aeronaut perhaps in the world, is attended with no more danger than drinking ginger pop. What makes the escape appear "miraculous," is the very cause of its being unattended with danger, and that is the great altitude at which it takes place. While an explosion four hundred feet from the earth would probably be attended with one universal and eternal smash, a similar accident happening at an altitude of two miles, would let you down as quietly as an India-rubber halter. For a second or two after the justification, you fall with a fearful rapidity—but the moment the collapsed balloon begins to feel the resistance of the atmosphere, things become as steady as the trade winds, and you glide down harmless to earth.—[Cincinnati Nonpareil.]

FINDING A SEAT IN CHURCH.—We remember to have heard of an instance in which a whole congregation was disconcerted, and an eloquent discourse very near being spoiled thus:

A strange gentleman, respectable, but of rather rough plebeian appearance, entered a pewed church, during the performance of service.—Passing up an aisle, and seeing no pews opened for his reception, nothing disturbed or abashed, he retired, shouldered a block of wood, re-entered, and while doors were flying open, placed his block in the centre of the aisle, seated himself with imperturbable self-possession, and then, facing the minister, gave him marked, but very annoying attention to the close of his discourse; as though there had not been another auditor there; and when service was over, like an honest man, he deliberately took up his block again, and returned it to its proper place.

The first accounts of the insurrection that has broken out in the Mexican States on our border led to the belief that many American citizens had taken an active part in it, and even that bodies of men were organizing within our limits for that purpose. Under these circumstances, as we learn, it was deemed prudent to direct our military commanders on that frontier to exert themselves to prevent any invasion by our citizens of the soil of a friendly Republic. But, from more recent intelligence, it would seem that this precaution, however proper, was unnecessary, as it appears that very few American citizens took part in the insurrection, and that it was planned and conducted almost exclusively by citizens of Mexico.—National Intell.