

HANNIBAL DAILY JOURNAL.

TERMS OF THE DAILY JOURNAL.
In Advance, \$2 for three months.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 14, 1853.

O CLEMENS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

In answer to the Palmyra Whig, we have only to remark that our report was exactly correct, with, possibly, one exception: Mr. Mahan may not have referred to Quincy in the connection reported. The Whig accuses us of desiring to cultivate "hostilities" between Palmyra and Hannibal; but it does so unfairly.—We merely reported the speeches; it was no fault of ours, if the bare report had such a tendency. As journalists, it is our business to keep people informed, so far as practicable, upon all subjects of a public nature. It was for information that the speeches were reported.

Instead of the remarks of the speakers being misrepresented, either in letter or spirit, and a distorted report used as a pretext for a "scurrilous article," the misrepresentation is on the other side; it is the editor of the Whig who misrepresents us. In reporting the speeches we were extremely careful to be correct; and, leaving people to draw their own conclusions, we made very few comments, and those, not "scurrilous," but conciliatory. It is the editor of the Whig who is endeavoring to promote hostility—to "get up a war." Instead of random assertions, we call upon him, in justice to us, to quote a single sentence from our paper in reference to Palmyra or any of her citizens, which he brands as "scurrilous."

What we object to most strongly, is, that the editor of the Whig writes an article well calculated, and apparently designed to lead to "war," and at the same time attempts to make us seem to be the aggressor.

We admire the town of Palmyra too much, and have too much respect, as well as liking for her citizens, to write a "scurrilous article" about the place or the people, or any one of the people.

Capt. Davis, of the Ferry Boat, requests us to correct an error, in regard to his physicing the "l'hoys," last Sunday. It is his custom to throw all the jugs in the river, if any there be, when he goes aboard; and he threw the jug overboard in this instance, promptly, upon its discovery; but he did not understand the joke or he would have physiced them well.

Hon. G. Porter left this city yesterday, for home, intending to return in a week or ten days, to remain permanently. Said an old Democrat, the other day—"The coming here of five men like Porter, would be better for the permanent interests of Hannibal, than the building of a hundred houses."

Buildings are being put up, and other improvements going on, on Sixth and Seventh streets. The grading of Sixth street proceeds rapidly.

The supply of steamboats has been pretty good at our wharf this morning. The "nice little" pocket Greek Slave, passed up at half-past 7 o'clock; the Granite State, about 9 o'clock, from Pittsburgh, heavily freighted for the up country; and last, but not least, came the "charming" Kate Kearney; she came "walking the water like a thing of life," well freighted. Success to her.

RAMBLER.

Marion House, Hannibal, Mo.

We invite the attention of the traveling public to the opening of this new House. The proprietor makes a tall pledge, (see his advertisement,) but we feel assured he will fulfill it. He has associated with him in the conduct of the house, men of experience and ability in that line. In connection with this Hotel is a large Livery Stable, and we may add that from the town there is a fine plank road to ride upon.—For summer amusements, Hannibal has many attractions, such as good fishing and hunting in the vicinity, and pleasant drives into a beautiful and well cultivated country.—[Republican, 13th.

"Tom," said an acquaintance of his who met him on the Winns House steps last evening.—"Tom, whom did you say our friend B. married?"
"Well he married—forty thousand dollars!"
"—I forgot her other name.—[Cincinnati Commercial.

For the Journal.

Ma. Editor:

The following you may rely upon as being substantially true:

On last Sunday, Mr. C., of Ralls county, came to this city in charge of two wagons and teams—one driven by himself, the other by a negro man.

Mr. C., having taken just enough of the "critter" to make him want more, applied to a well known whisky-selling establishment; but the proprietor could not be hired nor persuaded to fill his jug.

C. besought in vain several persons to intercede for him, or have his jug filled.

The negro was anxious to drive on, but C. declared he would not leave Hannibal till his jug was filled.

At last, a shrewd, fun-loving Yankee, apparently more drunk than C., staggered up, and proposed to take the jug "around the back way" and fill it. He started, but walked so unsteadily, that C., fearing he would fall and break the jug, pursued him and took it from him.

C. tried again to get some one to fill it, vowing he would not leave town till it was done.—But his appeal was still ineffectual.

Then turning to the Yankee, who stood the very picture of offended, drunken dignity, he asked if he would do it.

"No!" was the indignant reply.

After some persuasion, however, he relented, and, taking the jug, went to the pump attached to one of our livery stables, and filled it with "pure cold water."

C. received the jug with joy, and, throwing the skirt of his coat over it, stepped briskly to the wagon which the negro was driving, and stored it away safely! but returned with another jug, which he insisted on having filled.—After some hesitation, the Yankee filled it, as he did the first.

This being deposited also in the negro's wagon, he was ordered to "drive up lively"—and C., mounting his horse, cracked his whip and drove off in a most joyous mood.

As the negro was "into the secret," and had been instructed to keep before,—the wagons were, no doubt, some distance from town before C. found out the joke!

I should have remarked that C. proposed to "pay for the licker," but the Yankee gravely observed, "It is the Sabbath; we do not sell licker to-day—it can be attended to another time, you know!"

M.

POWERS OF MEMORY.

The Illustrated News says:
"We have often heard extraordinary anecdotes of the memory—of men who could commit long poems by heart on hearing them once read, and the like; but when the dryness of the subject is taken into consideration, we cannot remember any instance more singular than that of Herr von Nieublin, the celebrated German scholar, who was once a clerk in the Bank of Copenhagen; in that capacity he gave proof of the miraculous power of his memory, by restoring, from recollection alone, the whole contents of a leaf in the bank ledger, which had been lost by fraud or accident."

Boys are sometimes endowed with remarkable memories. The Keen family, of the State of Texas, consisted of three girls and a boy—the latter only four years old. They were all sitting round the fire one evening engaged in telling how far back they could recollect.—One of the girls recollected when she had "a doll that winked with both eyes." Another recollected when she was "a little baby at the breast and Nancy tickled her feet." Johnny Keen, who was the last and least of them all, said he recollected "was than that."

"How wuss?" said all the girls in a breath.
"Oh! I recollect three weeks afore I 'zo born, and how I cried all the time for fear I'd be a girl."

Lime for Sale!
I have lime for sale, of a
Fine White Quality.
And will sell it
Very Cheap for Cash.
At the lime kiln formerly occupied by Patrick J. Wills—Hill street, Hannibal, Mo.
[my1453d3m] JOHN G. GERRY.

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.

From the Palmyra Whig.

PLANK ROAD MEETING—HANNIBAL JOURNAL.

We observed in last Monday's edition of the Hannibal Daily Journal, a somewhat lengthy account of a Plank Road meeting held in this place, on Saturday, the 30th of April. Now either the Editor or Reporter of that paper hadn't his wits about him when he was here, or else he made a statement which he knew was incorrect. Pray, Mr. Editor, will you be good enough to tell us who spoke in favor of a plank road to Quincy? You say it was Mr. Mahan. Now Mr. Mahan said no such thing; nor did any person say one word upon that subject in that meeting. If you have any doubt, so far as Mr. Mahan is concerned, you can call on him and learn the facts from his own mouth. As to the pretext seized upon by the editor, for the purpose of perpetrating a scurrilous article upon the people of Palmyra, namely, the declaration by Mr. Pratt, that there was hostility in Palmyra against Hannibal, we think it a very weak one. If we understood Mr. Pratt right, he never meant to include the more liberal-minded and sensible people of Hannibal among those to whom we feel hostility. If the editor of the Journal includes himself among the narrow-minded and prejudiced few of Hannibal, we cannot help it. We never placed him there. If he chooses to take up the gauntlet for them, and run a tilt against the people of Palmyra, and the enterprises of Palmyra, he can indulge himself to the very top of his bent. We wish him a most abundant harvest, and a rich reward of glory.—We, however, shall go on our way as usual, for the masses of the people of both places have too much sense to believe any such thing, even though paraded in italics by the editor of the Hannibal Daily Journal.

We are at loss to divine why the editor of that paper should have inserted such an article in his columns. Does he mean it as a declaration of hostilities on the part of Hannibal? Why that would be a most unequal contest to engage in. A daily, a tri-weekly, and three weeklies against one small weekly paper. Has the editor no delight to pass away his time in these weak piping times of peace? Have the honors, the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, dazzled his eye and obscured his mental vision, so that he must needs get up a war with us?—But a little time since the editors of Hannibal buried the hatchet, and smoked the pipe of peace with their Quincy neighbors. Scarce has that truce been made, ere the shrill blast of war blows in our ears. The litigious fury has made our friend "fierce and truculent," and urged him on to get up a quarrel with us.—Again we say, we have no particular stomach for a fight—we wear no gloves in our cap, we have other matters upon which we can employ our time, and what little talent we possess, more profitably. We hope to be able to turn that time, and our paper, to better account than fighting battles in which there is no profit nor honor gained. If, however, the editor of the Hannibal Daily Journal shall persist in making statements calculated to injure us with our neighbors, we shall take the liberty occasionally of correcting him. We will do this kindly, and without any feeling of "hostility." We are sure that we never nourished an unkind feeling to the people of Hannibal in their collective capacity. We are rejoiced at their prosperity, and gratified with their spirit of enterprise.—All that we stipulate for, is that we may be permitted to do our own business in our own way; and we have yet to learn that the people of Palmyra are less willing or less able to engage in matters pertaining to their own interests, than the people of Hannibal.

From the Charleston Courier, April 22.

The Law of Colored Seamen in South Carolina.

The case of Reuben Roberts vs. Jeremiah D. Yates, Esq., sheriff of Charleston district, was brought up yesterday by consent before Judge Gilchrist, as in a special term of the United States circuit court, Judge Wayne having been again prevented from attending. The case was disposed of in quite a summary manner, the facts being all admitted by agreement, and no argument entered into beyond a necessary statement on each side. As the name of Reuben Roberts will perhaps be transmitted to fame in connexion with the further progress and discussion of his case, we mention, for the information of all concerned, that he is a full-blooded negro, now about twenty-four years of age, although apparently much older. (It has been often remarked that negroes wear their age better in slavery than in any other state.) He is a native of Nassau, in New Providence, an island of the Bahama group, and was lately a cook on board a British schooner, the Clyde, Captain Bethel, which vessel arrived at this port from Baracoa on the 19th May, 1852. On that day the sheriff of Charleston district, as directed by the law, (A. A. 1835.) boarded the vessel, arrested the cook Roberts, and confined him in jail, where he was detained until the vessel was ready for sea. The Clyde accordingly was cleared for

Baracoa on the 26th May, on which day Roberts was replaced on board by the sheriff, making the period of detention and imprisonment eight days, and for this his suit was brought in the form of an action in trespass for assault, battery, and false imprisonment, the damages being laid at \$4,000.

The plaintiff was represented by Messrs. Pettigru and King, the defendant by Attorney General Hayes, who had been charged with the case by the State, and Messrs. A. P. Butler, C. G. Memminger, and Edward McCready, as special counsel. Although in form an ordinary private action for damages, it is known to all that the case involves and depends upon the constitutionality and validity of the several laws of South Carolina relating to the colored seamen and immigrants, and especially the act of the 19th December, 1835, under which Sheriff Yates acted in this matter. This test question was submitted nakedly and simply, as the substantial facts of the case were admitted without evidence or contest, and it was also admitted that the sheriff had strictly pursued the course prescribed by our laws.

The case was opened briefly by J. L. Pettigru, Esq., who read the pleadings. The declaration was in the ordinary form, specifying the facts of the general issue, and also a special plea admitting the act alleged as a trespass, and setting forth in justification the several acts of South Carolina, on the subject of colored seamen, from 1794 to 1835. To this special plea the plaintiff entered a replication, "de in jure sua," and upon this issue was joined. The points indicated as those chiefly relied on by the plaintiff are the Commercial Convention between Great Britain and the United States, of the 3rd July, 1810, the Reciprocity act of Congress of the 29th May, 1839, and the Proclamation of President Jackson, issued in conformity to the said act, on the 5th October, 1830.

For the defence, Attorney Gen. Hayes, after producing a witness (Mr. Kansaux) to prove that Roberts was a negro, made a similar brief statement of facts and references. The defence was based on the following points: Several acts of the General Assembly of this State, which, for the convenience of our legal readers, we will specify by their dates, by which all may be found, (7th Statutes at Large) 20th December, 1794; 23th December, 1800; 19th December, 1801; 18th December, 1802; 17th December, 1803; 20th December, 1820; 21st December, 1822; 20th December, 1823; 20th December, 1825; and 19th December, 1835.

The defendant, in addition, refers for justification and authority to the act of Congress of 28th February, 1803, concerning "the importation of certain persons into certain States," (2nd United States at Large, 205.)

These facts and references having been submitted without argument, Judge Gilchrist briefly charged the jury that the position of the case called upon him only to give his opinion without argument or reasons. He considered the acts of the State, under which the defendant justified, as valid and constitutional, and under this direction the jury—A. H. Hayden, Esq., foreman—accordingly brought in a general verdict for the defendant. The plaintiff submitted, in due form, a bill of exceptions to the judge's charge, and the case will accordingly go up to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The questions involved, and the eminent array of counsel that will appear before that august tribunal, will make the case an object of interest and attraction, although of the final result we need not say that we entertain no doubt.

From the Ohio Organ.

Father Mathew on the Maine Law.

An organization has been formed in England to secure the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic. The association is called the "United Kingdom Alliance for the suppression of the traffic in all intoxicating liquors." Gentlemen of influence in various parts of the Kingdom have declared themselves in favor of the measure.—Father Mathew, the venerable and revered apostle of temperance, who has spent the best energies of a useful life in the use of "moral suasion," comes out boldly for legal prohibition.—"We wish the friends of pure, unadulterated, unmixed moral suasion would read and reflect upon what their greatest champion says. Here we have it from one of our foreign exchanges: "With rapture I hail the formation of the "United Kingdom Alliance for the suppression