

TERMS.

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Our Terms cannot be misunderstood. Those indebted to us for last year's subscription, can make payment to the above named gentlemen; also, advance payment for the present volume.

TIME.

Hide not the lingering hours of life, Its toils will soon be o'er; Its joys of glory and of strife, Its dreams and disappointments rife.

Hide not the lingering lapse of Time, Nor count its moments dull; For soon the bell, with mournful chime, Will waft thy spirit to a chime.

Hide not a moment's weary flight, Too soon it speeds away; And ever brings the hour of night— And dimmer makes the feeble sight—

Hide not a moment's weary flight, Too soon it speeds away; And ever brings the hour of night— And dimmer makes the feeble sight—

A Lady's Dream.

I grant that dreams are idle things, Yet I have known a few To which my faithful memory clings.

The gay and thoughtless prize woman more for the beauty of face and elegance of figure, than for intelligence of mind, or refinement of Education; so that if a lady be a fashionable belle, the strength of her mind and the polish of her education are accounted nothing.

With men of genius, external beauty is but a secondary consideration; "that within which passeth show," has the first claim in their admiration. Beauty fades, time steals the roses from her cheek, and age leaves but a shadow, the beautiful and fashionable belle. With the lady of talent and refinement, the charm of conversation, and the flow of wit, cast a veil over withered loveliness, and render her as interesting, when robbed of personal charms, as in her day of power and pride.

When, however, to intelligence of mind is added the spell of beauty, that lady holds a mastery over every heart, and man bows in silent adoration before her physical and intellectual perfection. Her presence commands respect, her actions admiration. The idle and the fashionable bow in submission before her very gaze.

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BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

One summer while she was on a visit to a friend in the country, I took the opportunity of spending a few days with her. In our morning walks through the blooming fields and shady forests, I was instructed and delighted by the correctness of her observations, and justness of her remarks on the mineral and vegetable kingdoms, and the similes which she drew therefrom to illustrate and adorn conversation.

It was a beautiful evening; the cool breeze invigorated both the mind and body, and having in its viewless flight strayed over flowers and blossoms, its wings were fraught with delicious fragrance. The scene above, the landscape around, raised our thoughts on wings of imagination, above the prosaic realities of this world.

"I have often thought upon them. I have dreamed myself, and heard others relate theirs, and afterwards a circumstance has taken place bearing a strong analogy to the dream. Such things are, and to say the least, a strange combination of events—a remarkable coincidence, for which, I know not how to account, but I have come to approve of the maxim adopted by Dr. Johnson, 'do not wholly believe them, because they may be false; do not wholly discredit them, because they may be true.'"

"The old adage says, regard not dreams, since they are but the images of our hopes and fears." "Though I confess that old adages are the wisdom of nations proved by the experience of ages, and winnowed from all the chaff of words, so that nothing but the healthy grain remains, still I am resolved in my former opinion. May I not be informed of the particulars of your dream?"

"I shall tell you with pleasure. My dream was inconsistent as a very dream. Methought I was asleep in such a place, and in such a scene as this, when, suddenly, as if by some wild convulsion of nature, I awoke. The sky, which, when I fell into my slumber, was as beautiful and cloudless as this on which now we gaze, was gloomily overcast, and the moon was shrouded by a total eclipse. I was in terror; I wished to rise, but lacked the power of volition, and was constrained against my will to remain, as spell bound, fixed upon the spot.

"The waiter retired, and in a few moments returned again with the compliment of Mr. Wellworth that he would be happy to see me in his private apartment. My friend instantly shown in his parlor; my friend was really as glad as I was at the unexpected meeting. When the usual courtesies were interchanged, I inquired, 'who is the fair dame that came in your company?'"

"Do you not know her?" "I do not—at least her veil so covered her face that I could not recognize a single feature. Who is she?"

"My wife." "Your wife! Are you married? To whom?" "To my wife, to be sure." "What is her name?" "Mrs. Wellworth."

"Tut, tut, I know that is now her name; but what is her patronymic?" "Here she comes to answer for herself. My love," said Wellworth to his wife as she entered the apartment, "can you inform my friend who you are?"

"Surely," she replied, "one whom I have known so long need not request such information." "Mary Rosabel!" I exclaimed, "is this so?" "Even so," she replied; "you see, sir dream-exponder, your interpretation has become realized."

"And you are happy then?" "Ay, as the day is long." "For six months past," said the husband, "she has told me so, and I believe her, and for sixty years to come, she shall be, live she so long."

"You have my warmest wishes. Heaven bless you!"

"That was a beautiful dream, and, if I may be permitted to express my thoughts, brilliantly narrated."

will be worthy of your dearest regards. Your youth will be like a lovely morning in spring, all perfume, all fragrance; your prime, like a brilliant summer day, all sunshine and loveliness; and your age, like the mellow autumn eve; and your sun of being will set, far in the west, in peace, and in the hope of a glorious immortality, leaving to your family and friends, a name as pure and as dearly cherished as a gold-tinged evening sky."

"This is a pleasing interpretation, if the reality equal the promise, I shall be most happy."

The pursuit of my travels soon after this, removed me from the pleasing society and the beautiful scenes which I enjoyed with my young friend, Mary Rosabel. Though the happy days I spent in her company were not forgotten, yet the dream and my interpretation, slumbered in my memory. It was a year or more afterwards I put up at an inn, in Kent, over the door of which some ambitious country artist had immortalized himself by daubing, 'as large as life,' England's emblem of St. George and the Dragon. Seated one evening in the traveler's parlor, which fronted the street, I saw an elegant equipage stop at the door. Two servants in rich liveries, leaped from the dicky and stood in humble attendance to assist a lady and gentleman to alight. The lady was robed in a traveling dress, displaying more taste than show; there was a queen-like bearing in her step that caught my attraction—a dignity in her actions which commanded respect. I felt an anxious desire to see her face; it must be a lovely face, I thought, but an envious veil shrouded each feature from my view. The gentleman was nearly six feet in height, of handsome shape, and manly feature, and a soul of intelligence beamed through an eye of uncommon lustre. He looked as if both friends and fortune smiled with richest favor on him. With much politeness, and evident affection, he gave the lady his arm, and led her into the George and Dragon. As he entered his features recalled to my memory the likeness of an old friend.

"Can it be Henry Wellworth?" I involuntarily said to myself; "he is so like him, though I little dreamt to see him in this part of the country, that it is at least worthy my attention, to have my doubts removed or confirmed; I should forever accuse myself of unkindness were I in the same inn with so good a friend as Wellworth, and omitted the opportunity of seeing him."

Without a moment's farther hesitation, I rang the bell, and when the waiter appeared, I requested him to inform me of the name of the travellers who had just arrived. He retired to learn it at the bar and immediately returned, and announced him to be Mr. Wellworth.

"Wellworth!" I exclaimed; "my old and trusty friend! Give him my card, and say I wait his leisure."

The waiter retired, and in a few moments returned again with the compliment of Mr. Wellworth that he would be happy to see me in his private apartment. My friend instantly shown in his parlor; my friend was really as glad as I was at the unexpected meeting. When the usual courtesies were interchanged, I inquired, 'who is the fair dame that came in your company?'"

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angular and knotty; so that a compressed waist is always attended by a deformed neck. The features of the face are also distorted, the angles of the mouth being drawn down, as a consequence of the effort of the muscles of the neck."

RULES FOR GAUGING.

Nothing is more useful to the farmer, than a knowledge of such rules as will enable him to ascertain the number of barrels of corn in his crib, or how much his wagon will hold in the ear. No rule can be adopted that is always exactly correct. It is generally calculated that two barrels of ears will make one of shelled corn; the rule cannot be depended upon as invariably correct, for some varieties of corn shell out much more to the bulk than others. We remark, too, that rules of this kind are arbitrary, as the cobs of different kinds of grain cannot be calculated. We can only approach the truth; but still it is so near right, that we have never feared to sell or buy by it.

Rule.—Multiply the length, breadth and depth of the crib or wagon body in the clear (the measurement taken in feet) together, and divide by 11, and you will have the number of barrels. Thus suppose the crib to measure, Length, 22 feet. Breadth, 16. Depth, 12. Divide by 11, 4224. 384 barrels.

To find the amount of wheat, rye, oats, fruit, potatoes, &c., in a house or box.

Rule.—Find, in feet, the length, breadth and depth in the clear, and multiply these together, then annex two cyphers, and divide the product by 124. Thus, suppose a box measures, in the clear, Length, 12 feet. Breadth, 3 feet. Depth, 2. 124)2400/58 620 1000 992 8 4 2 Reduce to pecks, 82 none. 8 To quarts, 124)256/2 quarts. 248 8 2 To pints, 16 none. Answer—56 bushels, 0 pecks, 2 quarts.

To find the number of gallons in a cask or barrel.

The rule varies a little, owing to the different degrees of bulge to the cask; but we have found with the ordinary bend of staves, the calculation about correct.

Rule.—Find the length, in inches, from the bung to the under edge of the head in the clear, and multiply it into itself twice, and divide the product by 370, and the quotient will be the answer in gallons.

Thus, suppose the cask measures from the bung to the under edge of the head, 20 inches. Multiply by 20. Once more, 400. Divide by 370, 8000/21 g. l. 740 600 370 230 4 Reduce to quarts, 370)930/2 quarts. 740 190 2 To pints, 370)360/none. 4 To gills, 370)1440/3 gills. 1110 330 rem. Answer—21 gallons, 2 quarts, 0 pints, 3 gills.

To measure wool.

It must be remembered that 8 feet in length, 4 feet in height, and 4 feet in width, or 128 solid feet constitute a cord.

Rule.—Multiply the length, breadth and depth of the pile together, and divide by 128. Thus, suppose the pile of wool Length is, 40 feet. Breadth, 12 feet. Depth, 480. 8 feet. Divide by 128)3840/30 cords. 384 60

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE INAUGURAL.

We published without comment, and before reading it, this important and interesting document. We have since perused it, and we believe we utter the general sentiment of this community when we say it is worthy of its distinguished author—worthy of the honored instrument, whom the People have selected to reform abuses and restore the Republic to its original purity. It breathes throughout a lofty spirit of patriotism, benignity, and wisdom, which must challenge the admiration of all good men, and which demonstrates that it could emanate from no other than a great and a good man. We defy any man of ordinary candor and intelligence to read it, and not rise from its perusal with the conviction that its author is an honest and a good man—a zealous patriot—deeply and singly devoted to the happiness and welfare of his country. An almost equally unanimous commendation must be bestowed upon the great cardinal principle, which pervades it—principles which lie at the base of all free Governments, and the cherishing of which is absolutely essential to the preservation of liberty. It is essentially and conspicuously, in all its leading features, Republican, after the good old State Rights school. It manifests the same wise and wholesome jealousy of the dangerous tendencies of Executive power, which distinguishes the noble old Anti-Federalists of the elder day. We rejoice, with an exceeding great joy, that at last we have obtained a Chief Magistrate who will exert the vast authority placed at his disposal, to curb and restrain that mighty power within limits compatible with civil liberty. A Chief Magistrate, thus voluntarily divesting himself of power and patronage, which possess such charms for the common run of mankind, presents a sublime moral spectacle to the contemplation of mankind.

For the present, we have not space to say more—but conclude with the Alexandria Gazette: "Politicians may cavil, but the People will respond to the lessons of wisdom, moderation, and republicanism taught by Harrison."

We give below the Inaugural Address of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, President of the United States—a document which, setting forth as it does the groundwork and principles of the new Administration, ought to be, and doubtless will be, read carefully by every American citizen. This address was evidently written by the President himself—and it does honor to his head and his heart. There is nothing of a non-committal character in the address—before the views of the writer are placed before the public, as it were, in bold relief—and "he who runs may read," and he who reads may understand. It is a sensible, plain document—written in a style of classic purity—free from all "abstractions"—and such as a Republican President might be expected to lay before a free and enlightened people. The whole tenor of the address shows that General Harrison will seek, not to increase Executive power, but to perpetuate power in the people—that he will be President of the whole nation, not the leader of a political party. In a word, this address contains the best exposition of true democratic principles which has emanated from any President of the United States since the days of Washington.—Boston Mercantile Journal.

The eloquent, dignified, philosophic and truly democratic document, which we present to our readers this morning, will, we confidently predict, be found to transcend the highest expectations which the people may have formed of their President's Inaugural Address. Simple in its style and language, bearing upon its every sentence the impress of a lofty and powerful mind, thoroughly Jeffersonian in its constitutional views, and in the policy to which they point, it will find an approving response in the heart and in the head of every true republican. Had the spirits of Jefferson and Madison sat in council with Harrison when he framed it, they could not have suggested an address more in unison with the political precepts they have bequeathed to us. It presents an epitome of their principles, and applies them to the abuses which have crept into the administration of public affairs since their day, with an agency and force which render the conclusions irresistible. How admirably, how clearly is the danger of an accumulation of power in the hands of the federal executive pointed out, and with what stern severity are his constitutional powers prescribed, and their further limitation—where the Constitution seems to permit too much latitude in their construction—recommended. With what distinctness does he disavow the existence of any constitutional claim on the part of the chief magistrate to be considered a compact part of the legislature, and with what unanswerable arguments does he prove from the spirit and letter of our great charter that no such claim could be acted upon except by usurpation. His definition of the veto power, and his explanation and classification of its legitimate uses and purposes, are luminous and statesmanlike. The danger of the State authorities being overshadowed by the great increase of power in the executive department, is forcibly dwelt upon and the remedy pointed out. The subject of the interference of office holders in elections, is treated in a manner worthy the attention of the "hundred thousand" mercenaries who are about to be removed from the stations they have disgraced.

"Never," says President Harrison, "with my consent, shall an officer of the People, compensated for his services out of their

pockets, become the plant instrument of Executive will."

Abolition agitation, it will be seen, meets with a severe reproof, which will not be the less felt that it is couched in general terms. The Sub-Treasury too, though not referred to by name, is effectually demolished by arguments against the principle on which it is based.

We beg to direct the particular attention of our readers to that portion of the address which touches upon the embarrassed state of business and of the currency; they will find sound republican doctrine there. The foul spirit of party which has of late assumed such a deadly and malignant form, is nobly rebuked, and we are warned against that false democracy which would set class against class, in the hope of stealing power from the people and centralizing it in one man. The paragraph devoted to our foreign relations is dispassionate and dignified, and will meet, we believe, with unqualified approval in all quarters.

The elevated tone of moral and religious sentiment which pervades the entire document, is not among the least of its recommendations.

The Inaugural Address of the President, which is laid before our readers this afternoon, though extended in length, is an able and important document. It places before the country those enlarged and sound constitutional duties which a proper sense of the responsibility of the National Executive imperatively enjoins, and urges in a strong and emphatic manner the necessity of preserving them inviolate, and free from the taints of party spirit and corruption. In a full confidence in the sincerity of the sentiments with which this Inaugural address is committed to the people, and the earnest efforts with which their practical adaptation to existing circumstances will be attempted, we commend the lofty and elevated precepts which it embodies, to the serious consideration of every patriotic citizen. [Philadelphia Gazette.]

HEMP GROWING.

The following extract of a letter on the subject of Hemp Growing, we find in an Illinois paper.—We give its place in our paper, for the benefit of such of our farming friends as are turning their attention to the raising of that article.

SMITH'S REV. KY. JAN. 22d. 1841. "In reply to your enquiry about the growing of hemp I will give you my experience with pleasure.—As to the price for the last year I think it has averaged not less than \$600 the loss of raising it, you know, that will depend on the price of labor, that calculation you can make better than myself. It will take one and a half bushel of seed, say \$3 per acre, as the average price is about \$2. The ground should be ploughed twice and harrowed as often, and if it is dry enough it should be rolled, but it should not be rolled wet. You may then calculate on 300 lbs of the long kind to the acre, some say they make more, but I do not. When the hemp is put in, in good order, a hand will cut half an acre in a day, and taking one acre in a day, and breaking it in about five days which will take about ten days work to the acre after the hemp is put in. My hands averaged last season about 150 lbs a day the season through, but that is better than common, 100 lbs is a good days work.

I am pleased to find that Illinois is making a move towards growing hemp, and I hope from the above you will be able to make a tolerably fair calculation of the cost of growing it. I have a large quantity of the opinion, that Illinois and Kentucky will produce as good hemp as Kentucky, and for the sake of our common country, I would be glad to see our Navy supplied with hemp of our own growing in place of foreign, and I am confident if our western farmers would take hold of it and our government would encourage them, they can supply all the hemp necessary for the consumption of the United States though the quantity is very great.

The Secretary of the Navy made a move to that effect last summer, you will find the particulars in a late Franklin Farmer, which I presume some of your country men take. My neighborhood or a good many of them has engaged in water rot their next crop for which we are promised \$10 per hundred, and 12 lbs of this I think is equal to \$7 for raw rot, which, after we get to understand it, will be a fair business in your state as well as in Kentucky. There will be fears that in water rotting it will be attended with sickness but my experience has satisfied me that no danger on that score need be apprehended with a common sense of prudence. It is true that sickness might be produced by going into the water and handling the hemp in the water but that is not at all necessary which you will see in the Farmer, but even handling hemp in the water has failed this season to produce sickness in this country.

I have said this much by way of encouragement. Any other information you may want on this or any other subject in my power, it will give me great pleasure to give it.

Respectfully your friend, JOHN STEELE.

We consider it morally wrong on the part of a suitor to linger on, year after year, in his addresses to any "bright particular star," and thus deprive her, in some measure, of the general society and attention of others without some certain prospect as to the termination of the period of courtship. The truth is, there is a time for all things—and even the attachment of a young and impassioned being may have its bounds, especially if hope be delayed year after year, and the heart thus sickened, and the cheek thus robbed of its bloom by disappointment. Marriage is an institution recognized and enjoined by the laws of God and man—and if there be any among our readers who, having courted a year or two, lack the courage or the means to venture before the hymeneal altar they should exhibit some degree of magnanimity and self-denial, and, acknowledging their true position, allow others an opportunity of pressing forward and possessing the prize which they have neither the ability nor the courage to obtain. [Phil. Eng.]

DRUNKENNESS.—If you wish to be always thirsty, be a drunkard; for the oftener, and more you drink, the oftener and more thirsty you will be.

If you are determined to be poor, be a drunkard, and you will soon be ragged and penniless.

If you are determined to starve your family, be a drunkard, for that will consume the means of their support.

If you wish to be a fool, be a drunkard, and you will soon lose your understanding.

IMPOSSIBILITIES.—Under this title an Albany paper has the following list at the young ladies: "It is impossible for ladies to receive any benefit from the best of sermons, when they can tell a fortnight afterwards, what dress every person wore at church."