

GLASGOW WEEKLY TIMES.

GREEN & SHIRLEY,

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

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

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JOHN B. CLARK & ANDREW J. HERNDON will continue to practice law in partnership, in all the courts of Howard county, except the County Court. All business entrusted to them will receive their united attention.

John B. Clark will continue to attend the several courts as heretofore.
Office on the public square, Fayette, Mo.
Andrew J. Herndon can at all times be found at the County Clerk's office.
Fayette, October 19, 1848.—32

B. F. White,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of Carroll and adjoining counties. oct19-32

L. D. BREWER,
Attorney at Law,
HUNTSVILLE, MO.

WILL attend to any business entrusted to him—in the second Judicial District. REFERENCES.

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James W. Harris,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant, and Produce Dealer,
WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.

A CARD.
THE undersigned having met with much better success in the Commission and Forwarding business than expected, would here take occasion to state to Shippers and the Public generally, that his arrangements for the next season are such, as to offer every facility that this point affords, for shipping Produce and Receiving Merchandise, and to receive such patronage from those who are interested in shipping at this point, as he may merit. Respectfully,
J. W. HARRIS.
oct. 12.

NEW GROCERIES.
I have just received per steamer "Amelia," and "Mandan," a large addition to my former stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., which completes my fall and winter supply, to which I would invite the attention of purchasers in need of articles in my line. My stock is larger and better assorted than any other in town, and will be offered at unusually low prices.
JNO. D. PERRY.

Stoves! Stoves!
I beg leave to call the attention of the public to my large assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Cooking Stoves, comprising many varieties, all of which have been selected with care, and will be sold at very low prices and warranted.
JNO. D. PERRY.

Mackerel.

10 KEGS fresh Mackerel.

6 KITS " " packed this year, just received and for sale by JNO. D. PERRY.

Cotton Yarn.

25 BAGS Assorted Cotton Yarn, just received and for sale by JNO. D. PERRY.

Pickles.

2 DOZ Jars Fresh Pickles, assorted, just received and for sale by JNO. D. PERRY.

Loaf and Crushed Sugars.

30 BARRELS Loaf and Crushed Sugars.

2 BOXES Double refined Loaf " just received and for sale by JNO. D. PERRY.

Cigars.

30,000 ASSORTED Cigars, just received and for sale by JNO. D. PERRY.

Negro Shoes.

3 CASES thick Brogan shoes, just received and for sale by JNO. D. PERRY.

Axes.

5 DOZ. Nason's Axes, just received and for sale by JNO. D. PERRY.

New Orleans Sugar.

11 HHDS. Prime New Orleans Sugar just received and for sale by J. D. PERRY.

Rio Coffee.

50 BAGS Prime Rio Coffee, just received and for sale by J. D. PERRY.

Nails.

70 KEGS "Missouri Iron" Nails just received and for sale by J. D. PERRY.

Confectionary.

15 boxes assorted candies

5 " " Kisses

10 " " M. R. Raisins

2 bags Almonds, just received and for sale by JNO. D. PERRY.

Wagon Boxes.

36 Sets assorted sizes, for sale at Carroll's Corner. oct. 12.

The Holy City.

BY BEBA SMITH.

JERUSALEM AS IT WAS.

No other city in the world has had such an eventful history, or presents so many interesting associations, as Jerusalem, "the beloved of God." It has been sacked and partially destroyed no less than seventeen times. It has been the scene of many memorable sieges and battles by Jews, Romans, Saracens, and Christians. It was the theatre of most of the interesting and all important events in the life of our Savior. It witnessed his death and resurrection, and within its sacred enclosure are still to be seen the holy sepulchre, the rock of Calvary, Mount Zion, and David's tomb.

The original name of Jerusalem was Salem; and it is supposed to have been founded about the year 2023, by Melchisedec, its first king, who is mentioned in the fourteenth chapter of Genesis, as bringing forth bread and wine to Abraham, on his return from a successful pursuit after an enemy. About fifty years after this, Salem was taken by the Jebusites, who gave it the name of Jerusalem, or the "vision of peace," and built what is called the upper town, on Mount Zion. The lower town still remained in the possession of the Israelites; but they did not again become masters of "the strong hold of Zion," till the time of David.

David, having reigned over Judah in Hebron seven years and six months, went up to Jerusalem, vanquished the Jebusites, and took possession of the strong hold of Zion, to which he gave the name of the city of David. "So David dwelt in the fort, and built round about him from Millo and inward." Hiram, king of Tyre, sent messengers to David, and cedar trees, and carpenters, and masons, and they built David a house.

From this time Jerusalem became a place of importance, and rapidly increased in population, wealth and splendor; and in the reign of Solomon, the son of David, it became one of the most noted and attractive cities in the world. The house which Solomon "built unto the Lord," and which is so minutely and elaborately described in Scripture, was certainly one of the most remarkable and magnificent edifices ever constructed by man. Some idea of the immense cost of the structure may be obtained from the number of men employed upon it, to say nothing of the richness of the materials used.

Thirty thousand men were set apart to procure cedars from Lebanon. Besides these there were seventy thousand "that bare burdens," and eighty thousand "hewers in the mountains." With all his own immense resources, aided by the rich king of Tyre, it still required seven years for Solomon to complete the temple. Afterwards, Solomon erected a most magnificent palace for himself, which occupied thirteen years in building. He also embellished the city with other splendid works, some of the ruins of which remain to this day. Five years after the death of Solomon, Jerusalem was plundered by one of the kings of Egypt; and afterwards by Joash, king of Israel. In the reign of Manassah it was sacked and partly destroyed by the Assyrians. In the year 3416, the city was principally destroyed, and the magnificent temple burnt by Nebuchadnezzar, who carried the inhabitants into captivity to Babylon, where they remained 70 years. After their return to Jerusalem, the temple was rebuilt by Zerubbabel, Ezra and Nehemiah, and the city again restored to its former splendor. Subsequently, it was taken and sacked several times; and at last the dissensions among the inhabitants induced them to look to the Romans for aid, who, under Pompey, took possession of the city. Again it was taken by Antiochus, but he was deposed and put to death by Herod the Great, during whose reign the Savior, Jesus Christ was born.

The interesting and familiar history of Jerusalem during the life of the Savior, it is not necessary to dwell upon. Open the New Testament, and read in full from the pen of inspiration. After the death of Agrippa, grandson of Herod, Judea was again reduced to a Roman Province, and in the reign of Vespasian, in the sixty-ninth year of the Christian era, the Jews revolted, and Titus, the son of Vespasian, was sent with his army to subdue them. He invested the city of Jerusalem, which endured one of the most remarkable sieges recorded in history. It lasted about three months, from the 14th of April, to the 17th of July, when the city was taken, and with its former and beautiful temple, and all its splendid edifices, plundered and burnt, and the inhabitants put to the sword. This

awful scene was witnessed by Josephus, the Jewish historian, whose account of it, therefore, may be regarded as very authentic. It being the Feast of the Passover, the city was uncommonly full, and the destruction of life was awfully great. Six hundred thousand fell by the sword, and ninety-seven thousand were carried away prisoners. The women and children were sold for slaves, and so large was the supply and so few the purchasers, that thirty might be bought for a piece of silver. Thirty-eight years before this, the Jews had cried to Pilate, "his blood be upon us and upon our children." How fearfully was the prayer answered. And when Adrian afterwards completed the desecration of the Holy City, and erected Statues to Venus and Jupiter on Calvary, and the holy sepulchre, a new city was commenced on the site of the old, and even the name of Jerusalem was lost for a time from the world. The words of Micah, the prophet, were literally fulfilled, for "Zion became as a ploughed field and Jerusalem heaps, and the mountain of the house as the high places of the forest."

In the reign of Constantine, Jerusalem renounced paganism and became a Christian city. Christian temples were erected on the holy sepulchre, and other consecrated spots, and the Emperor's mother, Helena, sought in person for the sacred relics of the Savior, some of which, it is said, were discovered by her pious perseverance, after they had remained buried in rubbish for three hundred and twenty years. In year of our Lord 613, Jerusalem was taken by the Persians, but was restored to the Christians again in 627, under Heraclius.

Nine years after this, having withstood a siege of four months, it fell into the hands of the Saracens. In 1099, the Crusaders arrived in the Holy Land, rescued it from the infidels, and established a kingdom which continued eighty-eight years, when Saladin, the sultan of Egypt, besieged and sacked the city, and destroyed all the Christian churches except the holy sepulchre, which was spared for a large ransom. The Turks took the city from the Saracens in 1217, but in 1242, it was surrendered again to the Christians. It was retaken by the Turks in 1291, and still remains in their possession.

From the Model American Courier. HEMP AND FLAX CULTURE.

BY J. E. SKINNER.

If that encouragement and protection were given to the resources and the improvement of the various branches of domestic industry, for which we have all the elements that a bountiful nature could bestow, we should now be enjoying, in our hemp and flax culture, a mine of untold wealth in our Western States; and the labor of those States being diverted profitably from the comparatively unremunerating production of grain, would leave that as a more profitable pursuit to States not so well adapted to hemp and flax, and other staples.

It is not merely the industrious habits of the people of New England, (derived very much from their stony land and the coldness of their climate,) to which they owe their universal prosperity and freedom from pecuniary embarrassment. Much of those blessings flow from the great diversity of employments, and from their ingenuity and sagacity in the invention and use of labor-saving powers in various forms. It is this last which enables them to supply the money-loving German of Western Pennsylvania, full of prejudice and slow to improve, with their axes and their hoes, their pitch-forks, and even the handles thereof. While Governor Sourcraut tells them that all incorporations are "odious monopolies," and all manufacturing and money-lending companies, are so many dens of thieves, these cute Yankees go on combining their mind and money in banks and manufactories, which enables them to bring to the highest perfection the machinery and appliances for fashioning all raw materials—leather—iron—wool—cotton—timber, into all conceivable forms, for all conceivable uses, and at a rate so low, that while Mynheer is smoking his pipe, and musing over the wise sayings of the said Governor Sourcraut, he goes on sending his leather to Lynn, to be made into shoes, and his iron to Boston or Worcester, to be made into ploughs and rakes, for the very handles of which he sends away to the Yankee, who combines whenever power is to be gained by combination—having been taught by his own mother wit, confirmed by experience, to practice on the French maxim, of which he may never have heard, that "L'union fait la force." It is union which gives strength. But to return to hemp and flax, there is nothing which illustrates the excellence of Belgian husbandry

so much as their success in the culture of the latter, and from the management of which, lessons of value might be derived in the culture of grain and rice, and other things. We refer now particularly to their extremely nice attention to the procurement and preservation of the best seed for their crops. It is to this, that inquiring and observant Travellers and writers have attributed the great superiority of the Belgian even over the Irish flax, especially for the finer description of fabrics.

In the first place the whole system of rotation in Belgium is conducted on profound calculation, and all regulated, as we are told, with ultimate reference to the flax crop, which comes into the circle of rotation only once in seven years, whilst, as it approaches the period for that crop, each antecedent one is put in with a double portion of manure. For itself, the preparation is most studiously and scrupulously made, the ground is prepared rather like a flower-bed than a field, and every film of a weed carefully extirpated, and the earth abundantly supplied, generally with liquid manure, fermented with rape-cake. The seed is then sown remarkably thick, so that the plants may not only support one another, but struggling upwards to the light, may throw out few branches, and rise into a taller and more delicate stem. The weeding is done whilst the plant is so tender and elastic, as that it may rise again regularly after the operation, and a remarkable illustration of the studied tenderness with which this operation is watched, is that the women and children who are employed to weed it, are generally instructed to do so against the wind, in order that the breeze may lift the stems as soon as they have left them, instead of allowing them to grow crooked, by lying too long on the ground. Again; in order to give it a healthy support during its growth, stakes are driven into the ground at equal distances, from the top of which cords are extended, dividing the whole field into minute squares, and thus preventing the plants from being laid down by any but a very severe wind. But what is perhaps most worthy of regard for American farmers, as being most susceptible of application to other crops more extensively cultivated in our country, is, as we have said, the system for raising the seed—for this contributes, as all admit, to the exquisite fineness of the fibre of Belgian flax, adapting it to the production of the finest laces. In the first instance, the Belgian imports his flax seed from Riga, and which yields the first year a strong and robust plant; its produce is then preserved, and sown a second time, when it becomes more delicate in its texture, and the seed then obtained is never parted with by the farmer, but produces the finest and most valuable plant. But as this in time will degenerate, it is necessary to keep up the stock by annual importations of Northern seed to keep up a constant succession. As thus imported they become acclimated, refined, and are superseded in their turn.

The sagacious Hollander thus obtains a seed for his own peculiar uses, of twice the value of that which he exports to England. It is thus that Mr. Patterson, of Maryland, keeps up the excellence of his Devon cattle. It is thus that farmers, when they get a wheat of the finest quality, should sow their cleanest lots expressly for seed, and take care before it deteriorates to keep up the stock, by recourse to the same sort of grain, and the same measures by which he procured and improved it. It is wonderful how various things may be ameliorated in a short time by change of climate and soil. The famous Rohan potato, which some years ago sold in Philadelphia for \$1 for a single tuber, was a coarse thing, apparently fit only for hogs or cattle. In one year, grown on cold, stiff, white oak land, in "the swamp" on West river, in Maryland, it was converted into a table vegetable, of the finest description of its numerous family.

There are many things in heaven and earth too, Horatio! that are not dreamed of in our philosophy. But surely it needs no revelation in a dream to convince every farmer that attention to the improvement of the seed of his crops for his own use, ought to be considered one of his most obvious duties, and one which for every true-minded and true-hearted farmer will soon become an object of lively interest, as he sees his crops being improved from year to year. Planters have given premiums for the best hoghead of tobacco—why not offer a handsome one for the best crop of wheat, as to average quality as well as quantity, to be decided by the commission merchant, and to depend of course on the weight as well as quality, and the perfect cleanliness with which it is sent to market!

OHIO CITY.

The following letter is from a gentleman of Boston, well acquainted with the location and advantages of Ohio City. It will doubtless amuse, if not interest, many of our readers:

BOSTON, Oct. 7th; 1848.
DEAR SIR:—When I last met you in the West, you desired me to communicate my views and impressions of the Mississippi Valley to you, on my return home. And you particularly desired my views in regard to the importance of Ohio City—a town recently sprung into existence at the junction of the two great rivers—the Mississippi and Ohio.

In my present communication, I propose to confine my remarks to the importance of the mouth of the Ohio; and in subsequent letters, I will give you in detail, my general impressions in regard to the other striking features of the great West.

My first sensation on reaching the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, was utter astonishment to see the confluence of the two mightiest rivers in the world, bringing together navigable waters of 6,500 miles in extent, almost wholly unimproved. It seemed incredible that cities numbering hundreds of thousands should have been built up in this country; whilst the most central point, in the very heart of the fertile valley of the Mississippi, with a navigation of over 6,500 miles centering at it—bringing the trade of eleven of the richest states in the union together at this point; and carrying the commerce to supply directly more than 5,000,000 of inhabitants should have remained nearly in a state of nature. If there were any great physical causes to prevent the growth of a city, at the mouth of the Ohio, then it would be a different thing; but there is at least upon the Missouri side, at the present site of Ohio City, as good ground above the reach of the highest floods as could be desired for a great town; and the country for more than a hundred miles back of it, is as rich in agricultural and mineral products, as the most favored part of the great valley of the West.

Besides the great extent of navigation centering at this point, you are aware that plans are on foot for constructing railroads from Chicago, Charleston, Mobile, and Independence, all to terminate at this point. From the favorable disposition manifest by the last Congress, there can be little or no doubt, but that at the ensuing session, large grants of public lands will be made for the construction of most, if not all these roads. When completed, and they are certain to be in a very few years, this rail road will open to this point 2,500 miles of trade in addition to the 6,500 miles of river trade now in existence. There are 1205 steamboats and 4000 keel boats now employed in this trade, carrying an aggregate annual tonnage of 10,252,160. The value of this tonnage is \$432,651,240, nearly double the value of the whole foreign commerce of the United States.

The character of the navigation changes near the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio, which render it impossible for the larger class of boats trading from below to run any considerable portion of the year above the mouth of the Ohio. This will lead to the establishment of separate lines to run on the lower Mississippi, the Ohio, and the upper Mississippi, to intersect at the mouth of the Ohio. It only requires the necessary facilities for storing and trans-shipping to concentrate the immense trade of the great Valley of the Mississippi at the mouth of the Ohio.

In view of these facts, I regard the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi as the most important inland point upon the American continent. That a great city must, by the force of circumstances, alone spring into existence at this point, no one can doubt who has visited it. And that the present site of Ohio City from various considerations, must be the point, I think is equally certain. As this point is never obstructed with ice, and as the connection with the Gulf is open at all seasons, it renders it the most proper and desirable location for the western armory.

The present site selected for the armory is shut up a part of the year with ice and low water, and the Government must be aware that it is of the utmost importance to have the armory at a point accessible at all seasons of the year. In fact, this point is the proper one for a general depot of all United States stores to supply the interior. This should be made by the General Government the general head quarters from which they could distribute at all times, without delay or hindrance, men, and the munitions of war, to any part of the Union where they might be required.
Truly yours,

SOCIAL LOVE.—How sweet is social affection! When the world is dark without we have light within. When cares disturb the breast, when sorrow broods about the heart, what joy gathers in the circle we love! We forget the world, with all its animosities, while blessed with social kindness. That man cannot be unhappy, who has hearts that vibrate in sympathy with his own, who is cheered by the smiles of affection and the voice of tenderness. Let the world be dark and cold, let the hate and animosity of bad men gather about him in the place of business—but when he enters the ark of love, his own cherished circle, he forgets all these, and the cloud passes from his brow and the sorrow from his heart. The warm sympathies of his wife and children dispel every shadow, and he feels a thrill of joy in his bosom which words are not adequate to express. He who is a stranger to the joys of social kindness has not begun to live.

It is said that in 1804, according to the best estimate that can be obtained, there were in existence only about 4,000,000 copies of the Bible. Now there are more than 30,000,000. In 1804 the Bible had been published in only 48 or 49 languages; in 1848, it existed in 136. In 1804 it was accessible in languages spoken by about 200,000 men; in 1847 it existed in tongues spoken by 600,000,000.—During the last year, 1,419,283 copies were issued by the British and Foreign Bible Societies alone—400,000 more than in any year before, except 1845.

It is only in the warm bright period of middle life that we live for others; like the sun, whose morning and evening rays pass over the objects which are illuminated by its mid day beams.

In proportion as luxury increased, the life of man was abbreviated. The seven kings of Rome reigned longer than the first twenty emperors.

He is a great simpleton who imagines that the chief power of wealth is to supply wants. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it creates more wants than it supplies.

There are three enquiries, the right application of which constitutes the whole duty of man: From whence came I? What is my business here? and whither do I tend?

If you fall into any great misfortune, disengage yourself as well as you can. Creep through those bushes which have the fewest briars.

It is a mark of a depraved mind, to sneer at decrepit old age, or to ridicule any who is deformed in his person or lacketh understanding.

OBITUARY ELOQUENCE.
A correspondent of the Burlington Free Press has furnished to that Journal the following verbatim report of a funeral discourse which he says he heard delivered in the Florida House of Representatives.—The duty of making it was voluntarily assumed, and even insisted on, by the speaker, to the no small wonder of the House, his utter incompetency being notorious?

"Mr. Speaker: Sir—Our fellow-citizen Mr. Silas Higgins, who was lately a member of this branch of the Legislature, is dead, he died yesterday in the forenoon.—He had the brown creasers, (bronchitis he meant I suppose,) and was an uncommon individual. His character was good up to the time of his death, and he never lost his voice. He was fifty-six years old, and was taken sick before he died at his boarding house, where board can be had at a dollar and seventy-five cents a week, washing and light included. He was an ingenious creature, and in the early part of his life had a father and mother. He was an officer in our State militia since the last war, and was brave and polite, and his uncle, Timothy Higgins, belonged to the Revolutionary war, and was commissioned as lieutenant by Gen. Washington, first President and commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, who died at Mount Vernon, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends, on the 14th of December, 1799, or thereabout, and was buried, soon after his death, with military honors, and several guns were burst in firing salutes.

Sir, Mr. Speaker:—General Washington presided over the great continental Sanhedrim and political meeting that formed our constitution; and he was indeed a great and good man. He was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, and though he was in favor of a United States Bank, he was a friend of education, and from what he said in his farewell address, I have no doubt he would have voted for the tariff of 1848, if he had been alive and hadn't a' died some time before hand. His death was considered at the time as rather premature, on account of its being brought on by an ordinary cold.

Now, Mr. Speaker, such being the character of General Washington, I motion, that we wear crape around the left arm of this Legislature, and adjourn till to-morrow morning as an emblem of our respect for the memory of S. Higgins, who is dead and died of the brown creatures yesterday in the forenoon."