

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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AGENTS FOR THIS PAPER.
V. B. PALMER, Esq., is authorized to procure Advertisements, receive Subscriptions, and make Collections for the GLASGOW WEEKLY TIMES, at his offices in the following cities:
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BLOOMINGTON—Thomas G. Sharp.

J. C. CLARK. A. J. HERNDON.

LAW NOTICE.
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.
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.
CARROLLTON, MISSOURI.
WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of Carroll and adjoining counties.
Oct 19-32

L. D. BREWER,
Attorney at Law,
HUNTSVILLE, MO.
WILL attend to any business entrusted to him—in the second Judicial District.

REFERENCES.
BROWNING & BUSHNELL, Quincy, Illinois.
A. W. MORRISON, Esq., Fayette.
COL. JOS. DAVIS.
W. PICKETT, Benton, Miss.
COL. P. H. FOUNTAIN, Pontotock, Miss.
McCAMPBELL & COATES, Huntsville, Mo.
Office McCAMPBELL'S BUILDINGS, Huntsville, Mo. (Randolph Co., Dec. 12th, '46. 40-ly.)

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 hopes to receive such patronage from those who are interested in shipping at this point, as he may merit.
Respectfully,
J. W. HARRIS.
Oct. 12.

Doct. A. S. Dinwiddie,
FAYETTE, MO.
GRATEFUL for past patronage, still continues to offer his MEDICAL SERVICES to the citizens of Howard County.

Office, at his residence, 3d door below the Bank, where he can be found except when professionally absent.
Fayette, April 10th, 1847.

Doct. James L. Dunn,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Fayette and the surrounding country. Office on Crigler's row.
August 5, 1848.

John H. Potts,
DENTAL SURGEON.
St. Louis, Missouri.
Office No. 19, Locust street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, first door west of Odd Fellows Hall.
October 5, 1848.—31m3.

THOS. SHACKELFORD,
Attorney at Law,
GLASGOW, MO.
WILL practice in the Courts of Howard, Saline, Cooper, Randolph and Chariton counties.
Office on first street. 31

Dr. John M. Bronaugh,
HAVING permanently located in Glasgow, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the city and vicinity.
Office in the Drug Store of Digges & Horsley.
Glasgow, Nov. 2, 1848.

T. G. SHARP,
Attorney at Law,
BLOOMINGTON, MO.

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care, in the courts of Macon and adjoining counties.
Nov. 16, 1848.—37-ff.

J. N. BROWN,
Attorney at Law,
BLOOMINGTON, MO.

PRACTICES in the courts of Macon and adjoining counties.
Nov. 16, 1848.—37-ff.

Charles B. Fallenstein,
DALE IN
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL.
81 Front Street, Glasgow, Mo.

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KEEPS constantly on hand a full supply of fresh groceries, liquors, &c. &c.

AGENCY.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he will attend to paying Taxes for non-residents on lands in Randolph County, Mo.; and will attend to the collection of all claims in the Randolph County Court, against the estates of deceased persons; and will also act as General Agent for all who entrust business to his care. Letters should be post-paid to insure attention.
TERRY BRADLEY.
Huntsville, Mo., Nov. 23, 1848.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR AUSTIN A. KING.

Senators, Representatives, and Fellow-Citizens:

In obedience to the will of the freemen of Missouri, I have just given the solemn pledge prescribed by the Constitution, and now enter upon the duties of the Governorial office. At such a moment I should be unjust to my own feelings, were I not to express, in a becoming manner, my gratitude for the honorable distinction conferred upon me by the voters of Missouri. To be the recipient of public favor, and to be elevated by the suffrages of freemen to so distinguished an office, is an honor at all times most flattering in its character.

In contemplating the various duties, alike arduous and responsible, now devolved upon me, I must acknowledge a conscious want of experience, and of that high order of qualifications, requisite, not only for a satisfactory discharge of those duties; but even for a right comprehension of them in all their complicated and multifarious details. I enter upon the discharge of the duties of this important trust, however, with a firm reliance on that Being, who, in all ages of the world, hath inclined the hearts of men to virtuous actions, and strengthened their hands to meet the responsibilities of their various positions; looking to Him to overrule all errors and give efficiency to all honest efforts for the public good. I shall confidently rely, also, upon the General Assembly, for its co-operation in the inception and consummation of such measures as may be required, to secure the prosperity and happiness of the people.

It has been a custom for Executive officers, when entering upon the discharge of their duties, to give an outline of the principles by which they will be governed in their official conduct. Indeed a strict regard for the right of the people to govern themselves, requires that those principles should always be made known in the canvass, so that the voters may determine the policy of the State, and decide by what system of laws public affairs should be administered. Happily, the principles which I consider ought to be faithfully observed, in the administration of the Government, have been so plainly laid down by our Republican fathers, that we are required only to apply them faithfully to existing circumstances.

The Federal Government, the operations of which affect largely the interests of this, and every other State in the confederacy, will never, if confined within the limits marked out by the Constitution, cause the least injury to any of the varied pursuits, or rights of the American people. It is a government of strictly limited powers, granted to it by the States, in their independent sovereign capacity. Its authority, therefore, is not original, but delegated, and extends only so far as the constitution prescribes. The powers ceded to it are expressly enumerated, and were bestowed for the accomplishment of the purposes which could not be effectually secured by the separate action of the States. Here then is a government pressed, and we are relieved from looking farther for the sources of its power, than to the instrument which is the basis of its existence. I acknowledge the supremacy of this government, in all the powers given, or duties enjoined by the constitution, but will not assent to implied authority for any purpose, however plausible. It was well understood in the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution, and by the States, which originally ratified it, that the exercise of any authority, other than that mentioned, would be a violation of the letter and spirit of the compact, and an unjust encroachment upon the reserved rights of the various members of the confederacy. It may not be improper in consideration of recent events, to state that one of the parties into which the people have been divided for fifty years, claims for the Federal Government, constructive powers almost without limit; thus sweeping within the general or central vortex the reserved rights of the States and of the people, and virtually breaking down the barriers to usurpation with our fathers industriously reared for the protection of themselves and posterity. The consolidation of power tyrannical unchecked. To prevent such an evil the functions of government in this confederacy are variously distributed, not only into three great departments, each confined within its appropriate sphere, but also among the various governments, Municipal State and National, the limits are clearly defined. The progress of reform, as manifested by popular discussion, and in the new Constitutions recently adopted by some of our sister States, has been towards the creation of new checks as restraints upon legislative authority, thus reserving to the people themselves the direct exercise of a larger class of powers. This is a fuller development of the very wise maxim:—"That people is governed the best; which is governed least." Yet a strange anomaly has just been presented, in the success of a great party which announced that Congressional legislation should be virtually unchecked. But the other party, in whose favor a majority of the voters of Missouri have pronounced, have governed the nation during a greater portion of its independent existence. It holds to a strict construction of the Constitution, insists upon the due observance, by each of the departments, of all the obligations resting upon it, and demands that no authority shall be exercised by any of the Government, State or National, nor by any of the departments of Government which does not clearly belong to it, giving such con-

struction to the Federal Constitution, that its powers shall be limited to objects national in their character, and the success of which should redound to the general welfare of all. Hence it has frequently rejected a system of measures looking to the creation of a paper currency, to the favoring of a few industrial pursuits at the expense of the many, and to the conferring of unequal privileges upon some class or section of the confederacy. It adheres to the spirit and letter of the Federal compact, the compromises upon which it is based, and the equality of the States, and it opposes every measure of a doubtful, sectional or unconstitutional character.

In reference to the recently acquired territory, purchased alike by the common treasure and blood of us all, I feel but little solicitude whether the people of the territory ultimately subject to it, those institutions peculiar to the South. Yet I do feel a deep solicitude for a proper maintenance of our rights, and deny to the general government any power to deprive us from an equal participation in that territory, or to impose terms on us in reference to our property, which would not bear alike upon every member of the Union. At the time of the admission of Missouri as a State, into the Union, terms were sought to be imposed on us, in reference to this subject which resulted in a compromise brought about by conciliation and concession and which we are yet ready to abide; though in its adoption, the South guided by the same spirit which brought about the compromise that resulted in the adoption of our federal constitution, magnanimously surrendered a portion of her constitutional rights.

An enlightened policy in reference to the administration of our State affairs, requires that equal and exact justice should be observed towards all, whatever their political or religious sentiments; that the faith of the State should be kept untarnished and its credit inviolate; that a rigid system of economy should be practiced, and public officers held to a frequent and strict accountability; when evils exist there should be a remedy by general, rather than special laws that the laws should be so framed and faithfully administered as to secure to each and all the rights belonging to them and to advance the general prosperity; and according to the true theory of our government, population should, as near as can, be equally represented, so that those who are required to obey the laws should have an equal and fair participation in their adoption. These are primary truths which will command unqualified assent.

There are a few subjects, however, the importance of which justifies special notice. In a government based on the popular will, general education is among the objects of executive and legislative action. The direction which may be given to public affairs, depends upon the intelligence, not of the few alone who fill important offices, but also of the masses who are the source of political power. Hence it becomes one of the first duties of the State, to provide as far as its immediate resources, and the condition of the people will permit, for the education of every child within its limits. Such is the best mode of perpetuating the rights and privileges bequeathed to all. The force of public sentiment is the lever by which free governments are moved, and that those governments may receive a healthful direction, it is necessary that public sentiment should be virtuous and enlightened. Let us therefore, Senators and Representatives, upon whom our common constituents have devolved important trusts, give all possible countenance and efficacy to that spirit which leads to moral and intellectual culture, so that ultimately every farm house and log cabin may be stored with useful books, and each inmate become qualified for all the duties which society imposes. Intelligence would then beam from every eye, contentment smile in every countenance, and each fireside become the scene of purest pleasure. Although our present means may not enable us to enjoy these blessings at once; let us not despair of finally reaching the very maximum of our wishes. It is emphatically the cause of the people. Each year we may advance a little—slowly—but surely—until we elevate our schools into our townships and elevate them to an intellectual standard worthy a free and exalted people.

Our University should be the pride of the State; reared as it is in one of our central counties, and munificently endowed by its intelligent and hospitable inhabitants. I shall ever feel the most lively interest in its success. And while I entertain a just solicitude for that and every other literary institution in the State, I must urge especially the importance of encouraging Common schools, which are the great magazines and storehouses whence education is diffused among the masses. It may be proper to establish ere long, a Normal School or Department in connection with the University, in which competent instructors may be prepared for the Common Schools of Missouri. Let western Universities educate teachers for the west. In all that appertains to this important subject, as the chief Executive of the State, I here stand pledged to the people, that in the inception and consummation of such measures, as may be necessary for the success of the educational cause, I shall at all times give my hearty co-operation.

The rapid progress of Missouri in population and wealth, has demonstrated the propriety of reforming the organic law of the State, and husbanding its resources for the fuller development of its vast mineral and agricultural products. Within one generation, it may be said, Missouri has

outgrown her constitution. The mode originally adopted to secure to the people control of the government, has ceased in its practical operation to give due effect in legislation to the popular will.

Perhaps no State in the American confederacy can boast mightier natural resources. Although we have a soil unsurpassed in fertility, and adapted to the growth of nearly all the great staples of the country—mineral deposits of inestimable value, mountains of iron, vast beds of copper, lead, cobalt and coal—and navigable streams stretching in nearly every direction; yet only a small portion of that soil has been cultivated and a few of those mines worked, or indeed their extent and existence become generally known. A geological survey is demanded by a due regard for present and future prosperity. As the Federal Government is still the proprietor of large tracts of land, the sale of which would be promoted by such a survey, it can justly be appealed to for aid in the enterprise. Such a survey, together with liberal charters for mining companies, guarding in them the just rights of the people, at the same time giving assurance that the investment of capital should have a fair opportunity of reaping its appropriate reward cannot fail to open up to us brighter prospects for the future. We have received from the General Government, what is known to be the Three per cent. fund, also a donation of 500,000 acres of land, all of which was appropriated and designated to constitute an Internal Improvement fund, and while it is not my purpose to call in question the wisdom of that policy which has heretofore dictated the disposition of those funds, yet I feel that we may well construe our constitutional duties to require of us "to provide by law for a systematic and economical application of the funds appropriated to those objects." At the entrance of Missouri into the Union, it was agreed by the Federal Government that "five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of lands lying within the said territory or State, and which shall be sold by Congress from and after the first day of January, 1821, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for making public roads and canals, of which three-fifths shall be applied to those objects within the State, under the direction of the Legislature thereof, and the other two-fifths in defraying, under the direction of Congress, the expenses incurred in the making of a road or roads, canal or canals, leading to the said State." Since that time the introduction of steam power, and the increased facilities for travel and transportation afforded by steamboats and railroads have, in the opinion of Congress, as shown by its repeated refusal of late years to make appropriations for objects to which this fund might be applied, superseeded the necessity of continuing such appropriations. The State of Missouri, therefore, has an equitable claim upon the General Government for the appropriation of this Two per cent. fund, amounting at this time to about \$230,000. We are assured by the liberality of Congress towards several of our sister States in reference to this same subject, that we have only to designate objects worthy of appropriations, in order to obtain all we desire. We need hardly expect appropriations, however, if the objects designated are so numerous, that a division of the fund will be of no essential benefit to either.

The Osage river can be easily rendered navigable for a considerable portion of the year. That we should give aid to so important a measure when we have the power to do so, without burdening the people with additional taxes, it needs no argument from me to enforce. The enterprising spirit shown by the people in the region of the Grand river country, and along the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, by the liberal subscriptions for stock already made, and the prospect of a grant of land by Congress along the route, makes it probable that at no distant day, with such additional aid as can be afforded consistent with the rights of other portions of the State, and without imposing additional taxes on the people, we may witness the accomplishment of this most desirable object. The extreme south eastern counties are seriously affected by vast swamps which, according to the recent report of commissioners appointed for the purpose; can be drained at a small cost, and the source of disease removed, so as to render it a most desirable portion of the country. Those lands, if reclaimed, belong to the General Government; justice requires, therefore, that the expense should be incurred by it, or at least that such an arrangement should be made that the expenses be paid out of lands reclaimed.

There are other objects to which I might refer, but I deem it unnecessary on this occasion. I have only referred to those which by the action had upon them; have placed them in advance of others. In commencing internal improvements at this time, should it be deemed wise to do so, Missouri will have the light furnished by the sad experience of many sister States to enable her to escape the evils into which they fell. Sound policy dictates the rejection of any scheme to burden the State with a heavy debt, or impair its credit. It is presumed the people are not prepared for that increase of taxes which would be required to meet even the interest upon such a debt as the immediate construction by the State of any considerable number of the projected improvements would necessarily entail. Before embarking upon any enterprise, we should examine well, not only the wants of the people, but the means of supplying those wants. Much

can be done—perhaps all that is required at present; if the resources of the State which are properly applicable to internal improvement be faithfully used for such works.

The grant of alternate sections by the General Government in aid of public works in Michigan, Iowa, Illinois and other States, justifies the expectation that like grants will be made for similar purposes to Missouri. Senators and Representatives—with an intense solicitation for a faithful discharge of all my official duties, I advance to the task assigned me, asking your co-operation and support, which I shall often need. And invoking the aid of Him who is the fountain of Justice, that he may continue to smile upon us and direct our steps in every effort for the public good.

ADDRESS OF Lieutenant Governor Price.

Gentlemen of the Senate:—Having been chosen by the suffrages of my fellow citizens, to preside over the deliberations of this honorable body, I embrace this the earliest opportunity since my election, to return to them, through you, their representatives, my hearty and sincere thanks for the honor thus conferred upon me.

In approaching this station, I do it with much diffidence, this being the first time that I have ever been chosen a member of a Legislative body.—Such being my situation, candor requires me to say that I feel my want of qualification, and my want of experience in parliamentary proceedings to discharge the important, and arduous duties incumbent on me as your presiding officer.

I am well aware that I must encounter many difficulties in deciding upon subjects of complicated and intricate character; which will be suddenly brought before me in the course of legislation. And I feel confident without the aid and support of the Senate, the duties of the Chair, cannot be performed with that facility and promptness, which the importance of the station demands. But should I decide improperly, I have the consolation to know, that it be in the exercise of my best judgment. And you may rest assured, gentlemen, that the various duties incumbent on me as your presiding officer, shall, according to my feeble abilities, be honestly, faithfully and impartially discharged.

Relying, however, upon your aid and co-operation in the performance of those duties, I indulge the hope that the business of the session will be conducted in a manner creditable to ourselves, and to the best interest of our young and growing State.

The successful growth and prosperity of our State greatly depends upon the action of her Representatives. She possesses great natural resources, such as are not to be surpassed by any State in the Union; and in the course of the present session, which is one of more than ordinary interest, important measures will doubtless be urged upon our consideration; and although differences of opinion may exist among us on some points of general interest, yet I doubt not that all will concur in the anxious wish to direct and appropriate the means of the State in a manner, calculated to elevate her character, develop her resources, and promote the interest, comfort and prosperity of her citizens.

The credit of Missouri is equal to that of any other State in the Union, the result of which can only be attributed to the uniform political course of her Legislation.

Gentlemen, in the discharge of my duties the utmost I can promise is a diligent application, a rigid enforcement of the rules of the Senate, and the preservation of good order; and for errors unintentionally committed, I respectfully ask for that indulgence and forbearance which the Senate has ever extended towards its presiding officer.

OLD ORCHARDS.

If you have an old Orchard, examine your trees. If there be moss on them, or the bark is rough and scaly, scrape them, and apply a coating composed of the following mixture, made in the proportion of one gallon of soft soap, one pound of salt, and one pound of sulphur, to be well mixed together before being put on, which can be done with a white-wash brush. Care must be taken to apply it to the entire trunk of the tree from the roots up to the crotch.

If you have neglected your trees, dig up the earth around them all round the trunk for the distance of three feet; and give to each tree about a bushel of a compost made of equal parts of stable manure and mould from the woods, or what is equally good marsh mud. Upon the top of this straw half a peck of lime, or the same quantity of lime and ashes.—Sun of Temp.

APPLE ORCHARDS.—We are glad to notice at length, that we are getting the right class of men hold of our apple orchards.—The subject is becoming reduced to a science and a man who does not make his trees grow rapidly and produce abundantly, may possibly pass for a worthy, honest man, if he not otherwise disqualified for the title, but he must be put down as a great ignoramus, and a most negligent, slovenly manager, so far at least, as the subject of fruit is concerned.

People who pay attention to their fruit trees are sure to make them bear. We have a glorious fruit soil and climate, the best on the face of the globe, and we ought to produce in it such quantities that every household should be profusely supplied with the choicest varieties throughout the year. The best may be as easily raised as the worst, as the trees of such are not unfrequently the greatest bearers.

Shrewd men, who raise fruit for sale, now

generally select one, two, or at most three or four kinds which are of standard demand in market, good yielders, and proved to grow in perfection where cultivated, and confine themselves entirely to these. They see that they are properly set out, properly manured, the land properly cultivated among them, properly trimmed, and properly managed in every particular, and they are sure to find an abundant supply of choice fruit, on their trees in the autumn.

A gentleman within our knowledge, has a small orchard on the Hudson river, of less than seven acres which produces from \$500 to \$750 worth of apples annually.—This is not one year of plenty and another or two of famine, but it is a steady, regular average yield. This man does not have, what we hear often called by hap-hazard farmers bearing years, or rather he has no other. And all this is secured by the simplest process, viz: good management. He scrapes the trunks of his trees every year and immediately and before the insects and their larvae can find a hiding place when thus exposed. He gives them a thorough drenching of wood ashes, and hot water, as thick as it can be made to run freely from a white-wash brush. This practice, with lime occasionally added about the roots at the trunk, with the management we have before indicated gives the satisfactory results we have mentioned. After carefully hand-picking his apples, he heads them up in barrels, with a few auger holes in each end, which are then thrown upon their blige, or sides, and allowed to remain exposed to the weather under the trees, till there is danger of freezing, when they are housed if not previously sold.—Amer. Agriculturist.

HAULING OUT MANURE IN THE FALL.—Many farmers cart off their summer made manure in autumn and leave it in scattered and unprotected heaps, in the fields. This we consider bad economy, unless the heaps are protected of loam. By sowing a bushel or two of gypsum over the surface of these heaps, and then superphosphating a top layer of loam, the loss resulting from the evaporation or escape of the fertilizing gases will be obviated, and unless the weather be very wet, the deterioration consequent upon exposure will be of little account. Even in the yards manure should never be exposed openly in the air. Every fresh addition of excrement should be protected by a new layer of mould. This, as it readily absorbs the volatile gases which are ever striving to escape into the atmosphere, will itself become rich, and may be applied with animal excrement, advantageously to all crops requiring the assistance and support of either vegetable or animal manures. Gypsum arrests the ammonia which so copiously escapes from animal excrement while in a putrid state, and retains them for the benefit and subsistence of the crops to which it is applied.—B.

GROWTH AND CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO.

Judge Stryker, in the Quarterly Register and Magazine, gives an interesting paper on the growth and enormous consumption of a plant, prepared not as a stimulant, and which was not known in Europe three centuries ago.

In the city of New York alone the consumption of cigars is computed at \$10,000 a day—a sum greater than that which the inhabitants pay for their daily bread; and, in the whole country, the annual consumption of tobacco is estimated at 100,000,000 lbs., being seven pounds to every man, woman, and child, at an annual cost to the consumers of \$20,000,000.

In 1840 it was ascertained by a committee appointed to procure and report statistical information on the subject, that about 1,500,000 persons were engaged in the manufacture and cultivation of tobacco in the United States, 1,000,000 of whom were in the States of Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri. Allowing the population of the whole country to be 17,000,000 it will be seen that nearly one tenth are in some way engaged in the cultivation or manufacture of this article. The value of the export during the year was nearly \$10,000,000.

Notwithstanding the variety of the soil in the United States, tobacco is produced in most of the States—in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, South and North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Florida. By the returns of 1845, Kentucky produced 53,310,000 lbs.; Tennessee, 37,100,000; Virginia, 30,210,000; Maryland, 17,920,000; Missouri, 13,744,000; North Carolina, 10,373,000; Ohio, 7,576,000; &c. And the whole crop for 1845, was put down at 187,422,000 lbs. In 1846 the crop was estimated at 219,163,319 lbs., or 132,636 hogheads (1,200 lbs. each).

The tobacco crop of 1847 is estimated at 220,164,000 lbs., worth, at 5 cents a pound, \$11,008,000.

Thus, tobacco, a mere luxury, has become one of the largest and most important productions of the soil. It finds its way to almost every part of the world, and is enjoyed by people of all countries. Humboldt derives its name from the Haitian language, signifying the pipe used by the natives. Some curious facts are connected with its history.

In 1620, ninety young women were sent over from England to America and sold to the planters for tobacco, at 120 lbs for each. In 1690 the Pope excommunicated all who took snuff or tobacco in Church.

In 1719 the culture of tobacco was prohibited in Strasburg, as tending to diminish the growing of corn.

In 1732 tobacco was made a legal tender in Maryland at one penny a pound.