

Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN:

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

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Volume 10.

GLASGOW, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1849.

Number 30.

GLASGOW WEEKLY TIMES.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
Office, up stairs, next door to Greenhouse's Hotel.
Entrance, Water Street.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.
For one year, if paid in advance, \$2 00
If not paid before the end of the year, 3 00
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square, (12 lines or less) One Dollar
for the first, and 50 cents for each subsequent
insertion.
Liberal deductions made to Merchants and
others who advertise by the year.
JOB PRINTING.
Of every description, executed with neatness
and despatch, on reasonable terms.
JUSTICES' BLANKS AND BLANK DEEDS,
Neatly executed, kept constantly on hand,
and for sale low.

AGENTS FOR THIS PAPER.
V. B. PALMER, Esq., is authorized to procure
Advertisements, receive Subscriptions,
and make Collections for the TIMES, at his of-
fices in the following cities:
PHILADELPHIA—North-West Corner Third
and Chesnut streets.
BALTIMORE—South-East Corner of Balti-
more and Calvert streets.
NEW YORK—Tribune Buildings.
BOSTON—No. 5, State street.
FAYETTE—Andrew J. Herndon's.
HUNTSVILLE—Wm. D. Malone.
BLOOMINGTON—Thomas G. Sharp.

Glasgow School.
THE Fourth Session of this School com-
mences the 17th inst. Terms of tu-
ition per Session of five months.
For Reading, Writing, &c., \$6 00
" Arithmetic, Geography and Gram-
mar, 8 00
" Chemistry, Philosophy, &c., 10 00
" Algebra and Geometry, 12 50
" Latin, 12 50
Payment at the close of the Session. No
deduction for absence, except in cases of pro-
tracted sickness. The subscriber refers to
his known success as the most satisfactory
assurance to those who may patronize his
School, that their children will receive the
most judicious moral and mental culture.
J. SCOTT.

September 8, 1849
B. H. SMITH,
Attorney at Law,
TRENTON, GRUNDY Co. Mo.
WILL promptly attend to all business,
entrusted to his care, in the Courts of
the Eleventh Judicial Circuit. 1013.

NEW DRUG STORE.
THE subscribers are now receiving and
opening at their Drug Store, corner of Market
and First streets, in Glasgow, a general as-
sortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils and
Dye-stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy and Shaving
Soaps, direct from St. Louis and Philadelphia.
We return our thanks to our friends and
the public generally for their liberal patronage
the last year, and hope by strict attention to
business, to have a continuance of the same.
Physicians orders put up neat and with dis-
patch all articles sold by us warranted.
Our stock consists in part of the following
articles, viz.:
Sulphate and acetate of Croton Oils
Morphine White and Red Lead
Quinine Blistering Ointment
Potass. Iodid. " Tissue
Calomel. " " " "
Blue Mass. " "
Rheubarb, Pulverized Epsom Salts
and Root. Chamomile Flowers
Camphor. Bi Carb Soda
Opium, Gum and Pul- Cream Tartar
verized. Acid Tartaric
Tartar Emetic. " Acetic
Blue Mass. " "
Guaiacum. " "
" Aloes. " "
" Assafetida. " "
Castor, Olive, Linseed, Calcedin Oil
PATENT MEDICINES
Sappington's Brandreth's, Moffat's Price's
and Sugar Coated Pills; Osgood's Cholagogue,
Swayne's and Wister's Balsam Wild Cherry.
A pure article of Madeira Wine and Cognac
brandy for medicinal purposes only; in
short we have every article usually called for
in our line.
DIGGES & HORSLEY.

March 22, 1849.
CHEESE.—A very fine fresh article, for
sale by BOON, TALBOT & SMITH,
Fayette, June 21, 1849.

J. & A. ARNOT'S LIVERY STABLE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their
friends and the public generally, that they
have just returned from St. Louis with a
new lot of superior CARRIAGES and BUG-
GIES, which, in addition to their former as-
sortment, will enable them, at all times, to
supply persons who may want conveyances,
either on business or pleasure. They also
have a very superior new OMNIBUS, of elegant
finish, capable of carrying sixteen persons,
with ease and comfort.
They will at all times be in readiness to
attend on funeral occasions, pleasure parties,
or will convey persons and families to and
from this place, at the shortest warning.
Thankful for past favors, they solicit a
continuance of that patronage heretofore so
generously bestowed, and will spare no pains
or expense to render comfortable and give
satisfaction to all who will favor them with a
call.
J. & A. ARNOT.
Glasgow, May 24, 1849.

Rio Coffee.
50 BAGS Prima Rio Coffee, just re-
ceived and for sale by
J. D. PERRY.

Shingles for Sale.
THE undersigned will have constantly on
hand any quantity of Morrison's Shingles,
per pack, put up in Eastern style, war-
ranted to measure half a square to the pack,
and each shingle to run its full length. De-
livered either in Glasgow, Monticello or Old
Jefferson. Apply to Barton & Bro's., Glas-
gow, John H. Grove, Old Jefferson, or the un-
dersigned at Monticello.
WILLIAM C. WOODSON.
August 16, 1849.—24—4m.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It has perhaps, not been forgotten
that Col. Benton, in his refusal to obey
the instructions of the last legislature
has given as one of his reasons that the
resolutions had been gotten up and
written out by Judge Napton, and that
after being thus gotten up, that Judge
Napton had taken counsel among his
friends whether he should deliver them
to me or Carty Wells, for introduction
into the Senate. On seeing these charges
in a printed speech of Col. Benton's
made at Lexington, and written out
by himself, I denied the truth of them
and demanded the proof. Col. Benton
has at length come forward with his
testimony. Gen. Sterling Price is his
witness, and testifies as follows:

VAL VERDE, Aug. 8th, 1849.
DEAR SIR:—Having very recently
seen a communication from Judge W.
B. Napton, replying to your charge,
touching the points of issue between
you, in which he evidently conveys the
idea that he was not the author of the
Missouri resolutions, I feel constrained
to offer my testimony; and thereby
comply with the promise made when
I last saw you. The facts are these dur-
ing my visit to Jefferson City last
winter, Judge Napton invited me into
his room and showed me a set of resolu-
tions which he informed me had been
prepared by himself and which I believe
are the same which passed the Missouri
legislature. I will merely add that
another gentleman of high respectabil-
ity and credit was invited to hear them
and that he too had prepared a set of
resolutions, which were laid aside and
Judge Napton's accepted. I conceive
it unnecessary to give his name, but full
faith and credit would everywhere be
given to his veracity, and I am very
sure stands ready to corroborate, by his
testimony, my statement. In connec-
tion with my visit to Judge Napton's
room, he informed me that his resolu-
tions would be presented by either
Carty Wells, or Claiborne F. Jackson.
I remain with high regard,
Your obedient servant,
STERLING PRICE.

Such is the testimony of General
Price, which he felt "constrained" to
offer in behalf of his friend, Colonel
Benton, and what does it prove? He
says Judge Napton read certain resolu-
tions to him, which he "believes" to be
the same that passed the legislature.
Now that Judge Napton may have read
certain resolutions to Gen. Price, and
that some such conversation as he re-
lates, may have passed between them,
is probably all true, and what of all that!
Does General Price say that the resolu-
tions read to him by Judge Napton
are the same which passed the legislature.
He does not say it, he cannot say it, he
dare not say it. No man, with truth,
can say it. As for what General Price
may believe or suppose about the resolu-
tions, I care not a fig. The resolutions
introduced by me never were read to
Gen. Price by Judge Napton or any
one else before their presentation in the
Senate.

I have never considered it a matter
of the least consequence whether the
resolutions were written by one man or
another, or by twenty men; but since
Col. Benton, in his desperation to save
himself from the odium which awaits
him in his delinquency, has seen fit to
go over the country hunting up witness-
es to sustain him in his groundless as-
saults upon better men than himself, and
thereby, if possible, divert the public
mind from his apostasy and the real
issues involved in his disobedience to
the will of the Legislature of the State,
I feel it my duty to lay before the pub-
lic the whole facts in reference to the
publication and introduction of the resolu-
tions which seem to be very trouble-
some to Col. Benton and his followers.

During the first or second week of
the session Mr. Wells of Marion, intro-
duced a series of resolutions into the
Senate, and near the same time Mr.
Henderson of Pike, introduced others,
into the House of Representatives, both
relating to the question of Slavery.—
These resolutions were read twice, and
printed by their respective houses, and
like all other matters of interest pend-
ing before the legislature, were the
subject of conversation among the mem-

bers and their friends in and out of the
legislature. In these conversations it
was ascertained that many members
were not satisfied with either set, and
the result was, that several drafts were
sketched out by myself and other mem-
bers of both houses, and by one or two
persons not members of either house.—
From these different drafts and the two
printed sets, the resolutions introduced
by me, were made up, and the whole
sin committed by Judge Napton in this
work of "high treason" consists in the
fact, that at my request, he wrote out
three resolutions, and three only—the
same I supposed he read to Gen. Price,
and not one of which as written by him
were introduced in the six resolutions
presented to the Senate by me. This
is the manner in which the resolutions
were gotten up, and brought before the
Senate. This is the whole of that "dam-
nable plot" over which Col. Benton has
been 'howling' for the last three months
and about which he has been quite suc-
cessful in telling the truth, as he was in
his story, that Napton and Morrow
were brother nullifiers in 1832, and had
sopped together in the same dish of
nullification, a year before Morrow had
ever been in the State. How unfortu-
nate for Colonel Benton, that no "will-
ing witness" has yet volunteered to tes-
tify to the truth of this part of his
story!

But the most wonderful fact connec-
tion with this wicked plot to dissolve the
Union, and blow up Col. Benton, is,
that Gen. Sterling Price—the bosom
friend of Colonel Benton, should have
been consulted in the nefarious scheme;
and what is not less surprising, it would
seem, that he too, was willing to lend a
helping hand in the work, for, if I am not
greatly mistaken, he has said in public
speeches, and also in a public letter,
"that had he been a member of the
General Assembly, he would have vot-
ed for every resolution."—fifth and all.

One would suppose from the clamor
which has been raised by Col. Benton
and his followers over these resolutions
that Missouri had never spoken such
language before. This is not the fact,
and in order that the people of the State
may see what were the principles and
doctrines of Missouri in former times,
I ask them to read the following resolu-
tions introduced into the House of
Representatives by Gen. Sterling Price
on the 4th day of February 1841. See
House Journal for that session, pages
357 and 358.

Mr. Speaker (Gen. Sterling Price) introduced the following resolutions:
Resolved by the House of Representa-
tives, the Senate concerning there-in.

1. Resolved, The legislature of the
State of New York having passed an act
whereby a master whose slave has
escaped into that State, is required un-
der heavy penalties, to loose his slave,
or establish his claim thereto by the
verdict of a jury, has thereby shown an
utter disregard of the constitution of the
United States, the act of Congress of
Feb. 12, 1793, made in pursuance there-
of, the rights of the slaveholding States,
and that friendship and good understand-
ing which has heretofore subsisted
among the States of the Union.

Resolved, That the requiring a mas-
ter who claims a runaway slave to es-
tablish that claim by the verdict of a ju-
ry, who might and frequently would be
abolitionists, and who are known whol-
ly to disregard the rights of a master to
his slave, as guaranteed by the constitu-
tion of the United States; is a mocking
of the rights of the slaveholder, and an
insult to the slaveholding States of this
Union, and as such should be regarded
by all.

2. Resolved, That the refusal of the
Governor of New York to deliver up the
fugitives from justice who escaped from
Virginia, charged with felony, in
stealing slaves from that State, is a vio-
lation of the constitution of the United
States, and the act of Congress afore-
said; and regarding the declared prin-
ciples upon which he acted, injurious
to the rights of all the slaveholding
States of this Union, and as such should
be regarded by all.

3. Resolved, That the reasons given
by the Governor of the State of New
York, for his violation of the consti-
tution and act of Congress, are frivolous
and wholly unworthy a statesman.

5. Resolved, That this State feels
equally concerned with the other slave-
holding States of this Union, in the
aforesaid conduct of the said Legisla-
ture, and Governor of New York, in
the dangerous and alarming doctrines
and principles avowed by them, AND
WILL MAKE COMMON CAUSE
WITH THE SAID SLAVEHOLD-
ING STATES UNTIL REDRESS
IS AFFORDED.

5. Resolved, That in granting a li-
cense to sell goods, wares and merchan-
dise in this state, it is expedient, until
said redress shall be afforded, to make
a discrimination unfavorable to goods,
wares and merchandise, manufactured
in the State of New York, or imported
into that State, and brought from that
State to this: Provided, said discrimina-
tion does not apply to goods, wares and
merchandise in the original cases or
packages, into which they were import-
ed into the United States.

Such were the resolutions introduced
by Gen. Price on the 4th day of Febru-
ary, 1841—the exact number which
I introduced on the 15th day of Janu-
ary, 1840. Col. Benton will probably
say this is a "coincidence," and may,
for aught I know, charge that mine
were copied from them. I know not
who wrote these nor do I care. If it
is a material matter with Col. Benton,
I suppose Gen. Price can tell him. The
most striking coincidence, however, in
this matter, is discovered in the fact,
that the nullification part is found in
the 5th resolution of each set. One
pledges to "make common cause," and
the other to "co-operate" with the slave-
holding States. Let us now see who
voted for these resolutions, and who
were the men guilty of "high treason" in 1841.

On pages 401 and 402 of House
Journal for that session, I find the fol-
lowing proceedings:

Mr. Bogy of St. Louis, moved to
strike out the sixth resolution, on which
Mr. Bartlett requested the yeas and noes
which were ordered, and the motion
carried:

Yeas—Messrs. Acock, Anderson, Bailey,
Bartlett, Blythe, Bogy of St. F., Bogy of St.
L., Boudin, Burckhart, Chiles, Chilton,
Churchill, Coalter, Davis, Draper, Dougherty,
Ellis, Emerson, English, Farquhar,
Girard, Gore, Griffin, Guignon, Harris,
Hickman, Hingston, Holman, Horine,
Jackson of H., Jones, Knox, Lackland,
Leas, Lynch, Matson, McLean, McMurtry,
McNutt, Miller of C., Miller of M., Min-
nie, Mitchell, O'Brien, Ogan, Parsons, Pe-
ler, Peeney, Pearsinger, Phelps, Ramsey,
Rollins, Russell of C. G., Sappington,
Smith of C., Sutton, Stevens of C., Stevens
of M., Tatt, Tyler, Vivian, Weldon, Walls,
White of C., Wilson, Woods, Yates and
Young—68.

Noes—Alexander, Ashby, Crenshaw,
Doniphan, Fulkerson, Givens, Hurl, Jen-
nings, Kavanah, King, Mason, Pipkin,
Prine, Redman, Reed, Seibert, Smith of J.,
Smith of L., Snyder, Thomson, Wallis,
Whipple, White of S., Woodson and Mr.
Speaker—25.

The sixth resolution being struck out,
the question came up on the passage of
the resolutions as amended; Mr.
Acock requested the yeas and noes,
which were ordered as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Acock, Alexander, Ashby,
Bartlett, Blythe; Bogy of St. F., Bogy of St.
L., Boudin, Burckhart, Chiles, Chilton,
Churchill, Coalter, Crenshaw, Davis, Doni-
phan, Dougherty, Ellis, Emerson, English,
Farquhar, Fulkerson, Girard, Givens, Gore,
Griffin, Guignon, Harris, Hickman, Hing-
ston, Holman, Horine, Hurl, Jackson of
H., Jennings, Jones, Kavanah, King,
Knot, Lackland, Leas, Lynch, Mason, Mat-
son, McLean, McMurtry, McNutt, Miller of
C., Miller of M., Mennis, Mitchell, O'Brien,
Ogan, Parsons, Peler, Pearsinger, Reed,
Reed, Russell of C. G., Sappington, Seibert,
Smith of C., Smith of J., Smith of L.,
Snyder, Sutton, Stevens of C., Stephens of
M., Thompson, Tatt, Tyler, Vivian, Wal-
lis, Weldon, Walls, Whipple, White of G.,
White of S., Wilson, Woodson, Yates,
Young and Mr. Speaker—90.

Noes—Baily, Draper, Peery—3.
These resolutions assert that the state
of New York has "shown an utter dis-
regard of the constitution of the United
States, and the rights of the slaveholding
States"—that her conduct has been in-

sulting to the slaveholding States of this
Union—that the "principles and doc-
trines avowed by the State of New
York are alarming and dangerous," and
that the State of Missouri "will make
common cause with the slaveholding
States until redress is afforded."

Col. Benton asserts "that no northern
State has ever done anything to disturb
slavery in the States." Here is a con-
tradiction, flat and palpable, between
Col. Benton and the legislature of 1840.
Who is right in this case? Who is re-
ady to volunteer his testimony in behalf
of Col. Benton and against the Legis-
lature of 1840? I hope some friend
will come to his relief. But I am not
yet through with the testimony in be-
half of the legislature. Another im-
portant witness is yet to examine. It
seems that the communication trans-
mitted by Gov. Reynolds to the House,
with all the accompanying documents,
were referred to the committee on Fed-
eral relations, composed of the follow-
ing members: Messrs. Phelps, Smith of
L., Parsons, Anderson, Pipkin, Prine
and McNutt. A lengthy report was
the result of their investigations, and
unanimously concurred in. That re-
port concludes as follows:

"To what final result such a course
of conduct will lead, we will not con-
jecture—but certain we are, that if
those who feloniously take our property
are to be protected by the authority of
the non-slaveholding State, from the
punishment justly due for their offen-
ces, the friendly relations existing be-
tween the north and the south must be
severed. When the constitution fails
to afford that protection which is guar-
anteed to us, WE MUST PROTECT
OURSELVES. This is no less our
right than our duty.

JOHN S. PHELPS, Ch'n."

See House Journal, pages 531, 532.
Such was the action of the House of
Representatives. In the Senate there
was not a dissenting voice. Mark it!—
Not a dissenting voice in the Senate,
and but three in the House, and what is
still more remarkable than all this, that no
objection was made by Col. Benton:—
None was made by the "Missouri Re-
publican;" none was made by the "Mis-
souri Statesman;" none by the whig
party, and what is stranger than all
none by the present "adjuncts" of Col.
Benton. All, all cried out amen to the
resolutions of 1840. Then it was right
to "make common cause" with the slave-
holding States in defence of our rights;
now, it is nullification, disunion and
high treason to "co-operate" with those
same slaveholding States, in defence of
the same rights. Why are these things
so? Why is it that the same principles
which were sound in 1840, are not
so in 1849.

C. F. JACKSON.

From the Paris Mercury of the 17th.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

On Monday last, it being Circuit
court day, Col. P. Williams and Hon.
James S. Green addressed the people of
Monroe at the Court House, on the sub-
ject of the Proviso, Col. Benton's Ap-
peal, &c. Col. Williams warmly advocat-
ed the claims of Col. Benton on the
democracy of Missouri, and denounced
the nullification resolution (as he called
it) of the Missouri Legislature—took
the ground that California was free ter-
ritory, as the laws of Mexico on that
subject were still in force. The Col.
was frequently cheered by the audi-
ence. He said he adhered to the Mis-
souri Compromise.

Mr. Green next addressed the people
—said that he entered the field, not
against Col. Benton or Col. Williams
as antagonists—that being the servant
of the people, elected by their kindness
and partiality, he wished to address
them on subjects of vast and vital im-
portance to them. He condemned the
Proviso as ruinous, denied that Califor-
nia was free territory by the laws of
Mexico, and condemned the course of
Col. Benton in his appeal. Mr. Green
indignantly denied being actuated in
his course by a desire to obtain Colonel
Benton's seat—said he was thankful for,
and satisfied with his present position,
and expected to be a candidate in 1850
for the same office. He acquitted him-
self with his usual ability.
There is but little excitement here on

the Benton controversy. The whigs,
so far as we have heard them express
themselves, are opposed to the proviso
and willing to stand by the Missouri
Compromise, but take no part in the
present controversy.

At the conclusion of Mr. Green's ad-
dress A. McKinney, Esq., of Hunts-
ville, commenced an address, when a
motion was made to vote on resolutions
which were ready. The meeting was
organized and an invitation given to the
Democrats from the surrounding coun-
ties to participate in the proceedings.—
A set of anti-Benton, anti Proviso resolu-
tions were read, when Mr. McKinney
commenced discussing their merits.—
The vote was called for—Col. Davis
of Palmyra, proposed to Mr. McKinney
to let the people vote and he could
afterwards speak. Mr. McKinney could
not see what good discussion would do
after the vote was taken, and proposed
to discuss them, but said if they feared
discussion, show it by refusing to dis-
cuss. The vote was called for and taken,
and the resolutions passed.

MEETING OF HEMP-GROWERS IN KENTUCKY.

In the Lexington Atlas of the 14th
inst. we find the proceedings of a Con-
vention of Hemp-Growers in Lexing-
ton on the 10th. Charles Buford, of
Scott in the Chair, and D. J. Williams
Secretary. The object of the meeting
was stated by the Chair, and a commit-
tee appointed to report resolutions
embodying the views of the meeting on
the subject of the resolution directing
the purchase of American water-rotted
hemp in preference to the foreign arti-
cle, for national purposes. This com-
mittee reported a preamble and a series
of resolutions, the latter of which we
copy:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this
meeting it is the interest and duty of
Government to rely exclusively upon
the production of their own citizens
for whatever is essential to the National
defence.

Resolved, That the production of wa-
ter-rotted hemp is necessary to the na-
tional defence, and ought to be encour-
aged by purchasing directly from the
producer in open market in such quanti-
ties and of such quality as may be
suited to the wants of the Government.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this
meeting the mode proposed at present,
of purchasing hemp for Government
purposes, can be productive of no good
to either government or the hemp-grow-
ers, as the latter are utterly unwilling
to make an engagement for five years for
a specific quantity each year, on ac-
count of the uncertainty of life, as well
as the uncertainty of producing an
amount each year equal to that con-
tracted to be delivered, and of the re-
quired quality; and if the present mode
is persisted in, the business of supply-
ing the navy with hemp, must of neces-
sity fall into the hands of speculators,
who may, as has heretofore been done,
comply with contracts for the delivery
of American water-rotted hemp, by the
delivery of a foreign article.

Resolved, That in the mode of send-
ing an agent, as heretofore, in open
market, to purchase a given quantity
for the government, is calculated to
produce competition among the grow-
ers of hemp, and the government is
much more likely to procure a suitable
article, which will be improved each
year by those competing for the gov-
ernment patronage.

Resolved, That it would be but just
that the government should at least pur-
chase the water-rotted hemp now pre-
pared and ready for market, by author-
izing the agent to go into open market
and buy at prices within the range of
the resolution of 1848, provided said
hemp shall be found of a quality suit-
able to the wants of government.

Another resolution was passed ap-
proving of the preamble and resolu-
tions adopted by the Legislature of Ky.
in January 1848, on this subject.

Another resolution was passed em-
powering Mr. N. Hart, of Woodford,
Ky. to urge in person, upon the Sec-
retary of the Navy, the consideration of
the resolutions of this meeting.

in an able and exceedingly interesting
speech in favor of the resolutions. Mr.
M. presented, in the course of his re-
marks, many valuable statistics in refer-
ence to this great interest; passed in
review the action of Congress on the
subject, and alluded particularly to the
views of that body in reference to the
resolution of 1848, under which the gov-
ernment is now acting, in which it was
distinctly understood that the intention
was to foster, promote and encourage
the growth and preparation of the arti-
cle in our own country for our own
purpose, and to offer every inducement
to that end. Instead of this, however,
a course has been pursued by the late
Secretary of the Navy, (Mr. Mason),
which was directly at war with the in-
terests of the producer, and which re-
tarded instead of advanced the views
which Congress intended to be the rule
of action of the government. This
was done, as the resolutions clearly and
forcibly express, by the nature of the
contracts required by that functionary.
From the course taken by the former
Secretary of the Navy, the present
Secretary had not considered as yet to
deviate, but Mr. M. hoped that when it
was found that not a single bid had
been made by a producer of the article,
and that the present course of action
was certainly calculated to throw this
whole interest, which is of such vast
importance to the West, into the hands
of speculators, interposed between the
government and the producer, the pre-
sent administration would see the neces-
sity of a different line of policy, and
would so direct its action as to secure
the end sought by Congress in the pas-
sage of the resolution of 1848, and
now attempted to be urged and en-
forced by this meeting. He was, there-
fore warmly in favor of the resolutions.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.
ACCOUNTS FROM THE MINES.
Gold abundant—Every one getting Rich,
Gambling, &c. &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.
The accounts from the mines are very
encouraging. There is plenty of gold,
but it requires attention and labor to
get it. A man cannot help making
money here, no matter what he goes at.
There is a man here who gets \$500 a
month for his wagon and mules—equal
to the salary of the Vice President.

Our machinery takes well here, and
we will be off in a few days. We have
the assurance of some old gold diggers
here that we have hit the thing that
will bring out the gold. Much of the
machinery that is brought here, is val-
ueless—good for nothing. Money is a
perfect drug. You do not hear half the
result of the mines. It is only those
who are lazy and sickly that go and
come and get discouraged without any
cause. I tell you this is a great coun-
try, and is destined to make the Yan-
kees open their eyes.

A young lawyer, named Frank Lip-
pet, is here, and simply for drawing
deeds and conveyances, gets his \$6,000
to \$8,000 a year.

Here, as well as at the mines, laws
are strictly observed, and order is equal
to that of our cities. The Sabbath is
observed. Should any man be caught
stealing, and is convicted, he is hung,
and if a gambler bets more than he can
pay, the same punishment awaits him.
I saw one man put down \$10,000 in
gold dust at a play called monte, and he
won the bet.

Do not mind what the newspapers
say. The letter-writers have their mo-
tives. I tell you that New York has
not heard half what this country is, and
time (not a long time either) will cen-
firm my predictions. The accounts that
will follow the steamer's will be only
the beginning of what you will receive.
I have taken great pains to book myself
up, and I speak of what I know.

There is a hundred ways by which a
man can get rich here. The most im-
portant of all things that a man must
have, is health. If he has that, and is
sober, and you may send one hundred
thousand more here, and it will only
add to the inducements of those that
are here. There is gold enough, room
enough, and occupation enough, for all
you can send here for years to come.

Liquors are high; Champagne \$5 a
bottle, and poor at that; brandy two
shillings a glass; two Cigars for a quar-
ter; billiards \$1 a game. Rents awful
—country delightful.
Yours,