



HOWARD EMIGRANTS.—Tuesday's mail brought letters from most of the California emigrants, who went from about Fayette. They had all arrived safely, were well, and generally hunting gold, in which they had been tolerably successful. We have not seen any of the letters, but would be pleased to make such portions of any of them public, as would be of interest to the community.

THE CHILDS TRIAL.—This trial is still progressing. The testimony on the part of the prosecution was closed last Friday, at noon. The testimony of the defence, we suppose, will not consume so much time. We shall probably know the result by our next issue. We have examined the testimony, from day to day, and find nothing to sustain the indictment.

INDICTED.—H. B. Branch, Editor of the Lexington Journal, was indicted at the November Term of the Lafayette Circuit Court, for publishing a libel on the Hon. Jas. H. Birch. The Editor says the evidence and the arguments of counsel will all be published in pamphlet form. If all the Democratic papers in the State have not laid themselves liable to similar prosecution, a large portion of the Democratic leaders ought to be in the penitentiary.

THE VERY POLITE and accommodating Clerk of the Highland Mary, has our thanks for late St. Louis papers. Such favors are always valuable, but when we get no mails, as is now the case, are doubly so. The Highland Mary will be down to-morrow or next day, and passengers who want to fare well, and be "put through," should be in readiness.

Capt. H. J. Hall arrived at St. Louis last week, direct from California. He left St. Joseph on the 15th of last June, making the trip in about five months. He expects to return soon.

Mr. J. S. Robb, who went out as correspondent of the Reveille, has also returned. He comes home to get a printing office, for the purpose of establishing a paper at the new seat of government of California—Pueblo San Jose.

RIVER—NAVIGATION.

The river is in an unusual good stage for the season, there being some ten feet water in the channel. Last year navigation closed on the 24th of November. Now—29th—there are several boats above, and those that have passed down this week expect to return again.

Congress meets on Monday. The approaching session will be one of unusual interest, it being the first session under the new administration. President Taylor's first message will be looked for with unusual interest. Now is a favorable time to subscribe for a paper, and we call attention to our terms. Make up your clubs and send in the names and money in time to get Taylor's first message.

HEAVY RAIN.—A very heavy rain fell last Saturday and Sunday night. Several buildings in course of erection in this place, were considerably damaged. The bridge across the Chariton, just above the town of Old Chariton, was carried off by the rise in the river. We also learn that one of the bridges between Fayette and Rocheport was washed down. The bottoms of the Chariton and Grand river are inundated. The rain was one of the heaviest for a number of years, and raised the river opposite this place some eight feet.

NEW POST OFFICES.—Missouri.—North Fork, Ozark, Co., W. G. Humphrey, Summerville, Boone Co., David Jacob, Walnut Hill, Buchanan Co., R. Jesse, Fairfield, Benton Co., T. J. Bishop, Fredericksburg, Osage Co., Ira E. Tatum.

The meanest thing a white man can be guilty of (except taking a newspaper and not paying for it) is to go into a crowd of gentlemen, puffing the "stump" of a common cigar. A good Havana is scarcely bearable, but when it comes to a "common," which has been lighted and re-lighted—ugh!

The steamer Haydee passed up yesterday morning. We are indebted to the Clerk for late papers.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

Tuesday's mail brought several letters from California, written by persons who left here last spring. We have been kindly favored with the perusal of one written by Mr. Samuel Loy, to his brother in this place. This letter bears date, "Sacramento Sept. 14th, 1849," and bears post mark September 16th. Mr. Loy and Thomas and James Donohoe, arrived "at Weaver's creek, in the dry diggings about 50 miles from Sacramento City, on the 5th of September," and when he wrote Mr. L. was in Sacramento for the purpose of laying in provisions, the party expecting to winter where they stopped. Prices of provisions, labor, &c., about the same as has heretofore been published. Gold not as plenty as generally reported, but as much so as they expected. They had arrived some five days in advance of their company, having parted at Larama Peak. All well. We collect the following news from other sources.

THE CONVENTION. This body organized on the 3rd of September. Latest accounts of its proceedings are to the 22d of the same month. Most of the provisions of the proposed Constitution had been passed upon in Committee of the Whole, and the Convention was expected to get through its work and adjourn during the first week in October.

A Bill of Rights precedes the Constitution, which, as adopted in Committee of the Whole, embraces twenty sections of the usual character of such provisions. The question of slavery, the only point (as the Californian says) on which it was supposed a controversy would arise, was settled unanimously, and without debate, by the adoption of a section utterly prohibiting slavery within the State. The words of this section, which is numbered 17, are as follows: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crimes, shall ever be tolerated in the State." Some few of the members were in favor of submitting this question to be voted upon by the people, but the proposition was not urged, and was rejected almost unanimously. A proposition had passed in Committee of the Whole to prevent free colored persons from settling in California, and also to prevent the owners of slaves from conveying them to the State for the purpose of liberating them; but as much division of opinion existed on the subject, and some apprehension was entertained lest it might jeopard the ratification of the Constitution by Congress, the California thinks it probable that it will be stricken out by the Convention.

The suffrage question was the source of considerable debate, and was finally disposed of by admitting to the privileges of electors all male citizens of the United States, who are twenty one years of age and for six months residents in California, (except Indians, Africans, and the descendants of Africans.) The Legislature is to consist of two branches—an Assembly and a Senate—with such general powers, privileges and duties as are ordinarily given to such bodies. The members of the Assembly are to be elected annually, and of the Senate biennially. No person can be a member of the Legislature who has not been a resident of the State for one year. The number of members of the Assembly is never to be less than 24, nor more than 26, until the population of the State shall amount to one hundred thousand; and after that period the whole number of members of Assembly is not to be less than thirty nor more than eighty. The Senate is never to consist of less than one third nor more than one half the members of the Assembly.

The Executive Department consists of a Governor and Lieutenant Governor, to be elected biennially by the people; a Secretary of State, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and a State Treasurer, a Comptroller, Attorney General and Surveyor General, each of whom is to be elected by the Legislature for the first term, and afterwards by the people. The Governor is invested with the usual powers conferred on such functionaries, including the veto, and the duties of the other State officers are similar to those of relative rank in other States.

Banking corporations and lotteries are prohibited; and all other corporations except for municipal purposes, are to be established under general laws, the stockholders to be individually liable for all their debts. Considerable debate occurred on a provision which allows corporations to be formed for receiving deposits of gold and silver, it having been urged that under such a provision, an irresponsible system of banking might grow up; but the section was finally so amended as to avoid all the objections advanced, and in that shape it passed.

BOUNDARIES. "Commencing at the northeast corner of the State, at the intersection of the parallel of latitude forty-two degrees north with the parallel of longitude one hundred and sixteen west; thence south, upon and along that parallel of longitude, to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, established by the treaty of peace, ratified by the said Governments at Queretaro on the 30th day of May, 1848; thence west, upon and along the said boundary line, to the Pacific ocean; thence in a northerly direction, following the course of the Pacific coast, to

the said parallel of forty-two degrees north latitude, extending one marine league into the sea, from the southern to the northern boundary, and including all the bays, harbors, and islands adjacent to the said coast; and thence east from the said coast, at latitude forty-two degrees north, upon and along that parallel of latitude to the place of beginning."

DEB.—M. Thiers, the celebrated French historian, and a Red Republican, by the name of Donbs Bixio exchanged shots without harming each other, a few days before the sailing of the last steamer. "The cause of the meeting seems to have been the assertion of Bixio in the Assembly, that he had heard Thiers say, that the election of Louis Napoleon would be a disgrace to France. A cartel instantly passed—the parties, with their friends, drove to the Bois de Boulogne, and exchanged shots at twenty paces; and then they drove back unharmed to the chamber to hear the conclusion of the debate—the whole affair consuming less than half an hour—commencing at four in the afternoon and the belligerents being hardly missed from their seats."

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE That Benton is a Wilmot Provisoist. The proof is—First, The Southern States so regard him. Second, The Northern States claim him as such. Third, Girard Robinson, of Howard county, asked him if he would vote against the Proviso. He answered, "I make no pledges—I give no bonds." Fourth, A gentleman of Platte county asked him the same question. His answer was, "You have no right to ask me any such question." Fifth, Col. Hancock, of Green county, asked him the same question, and he refused to answer it. Sixth, The same question was asked him by Dr. Lowry, of Howard county, and he refused to answer it. Seventh, The same question was asked him in Pike county, which he, as usual, refused to answer. Eighth, Mr. Kennett, in substance, asked the same question in St. Louis—but he met with no better success.—Eight different efforts, made by eight several gentlemen, at eight different points in the State, failed—utterly failed—to bring the old man to his milk!—Metropolitan.

Col. Benton has certainly been dogged enough, and acted doggedly enough over this subject, to justify the conclusion of the Metropolitan, that he "is a Wilmot Provisoist." That he believes Congress possesses the power to exclude slavery from its territories, there is no doubt. But that he will vote against the exercise of that power, as applied to our territories lately acquired from Mexico, we believe equally certain. He concedes the power, but when it comes to applying it to New Mexico and California, he will vote against the Wilmot Proviso in every shape it can be presented. This is our prediction, and we call upon the Metropolitan to mark it. He will vote against the Proviso, and with his votes in his hands, he will hold his opponents responsible for the charge, when he returns to the State next spring. This will uptrip one side of the anti-platform, and will leave them nothing to stand upon but his appeal, and the next canvass will turn upon the sentiments of the so-called Jackson reactionists; at least so far as the two factions of the democratic party are concerned.

This position, which we think Colonel Benton will assume, will give him strength, and make the next canvass an exceedingly warm one. It is to be hoped the whigs will form no alliance with either party, but from congress to constable, let them fight it out over their own candidates.

The following is a complete list of the officers of the California Convention:

- President—Robert Semple. Secretary—W. G. Marcy. First Ass't Secretary—Caleb Lyon. Second Ass't Secretary—J. G. Field. Translator—W. P. E. Hartnell. Ass't Translator—Henrique Henriquez. Reporter—J. Ross Browne. Sergeant-at-arms—B. S. Houston. Clerks—J. E. Durivage, J. S. Robb, J. Howe. Doorkeeper—Cornelius Sullivan.

The pay of the officers per day as follows: Secretary, \$28; Ass't Interp, \$24; Ass't do, 23; Chaplain, 16; Eng. Cl'ks, 23; Serj't-at-arms, 22; Copy'ng Cl'ks, 18; Doorkeeper, 12; Interpreter, 28.

The members voted themselves \$16 a day, and the President \$25.

Maj. EMORY, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, forwarded his resignation to Washington, on hearing of the appointment of Col. Fremont as Commissioner to run the boundary line between Mexico and the U. States, in place of Col. Weller, removed.

Circuit Court commences at Fayette on Monday next, when we hope to meet many of our old friends and renew friendship by a settlement of accounts.

From the Merchant's Magazine. THE TOBACCO TRADE. VIRGINIA TOBACCO AGENCY. New York, Oct. 8th. Mr. FREEMAN HUNT, Ed. Merchants Magazine, etc.

DEAR SIR: Daily of my numerous customers making daily application by letter and otherwise, for correct information concerning the present unusual state of the tobacco market, I take this method of conveying such information and it is given honestly to the best of my judgment.

At the commencement of spring trade the stock of manufactured tobacco held in this, and all markets in the country, was higher than for several years past, and this continued so up to the present period. The consumption of manufactured tobacco increases yearly; new markets are continually opening to receive it. California alone, this year, has taken large supplies, and its production, owing to heavy losses incurred by low prices, has decreased in the past two or three years. Leaf tobacco has also materially advanced in price, and the lower qualities cannot now be had to any extent, even at the full advance; hence, the manufactured article is now higher and scarcer than in some years.

Upon careful investigation, it is now ascertained that the stock here is not over 8,000 packages in first hands, against 40,000 usually held at this season; and all the markets in the country, it is also correctly ascertained, are in like condition. This market is entirely cleaned of all the lower qualities: no common 16's here under 7 1/2 to 8 cents, and no great quantity of 16's can be had here at any price; no common 5's and 8's at all, in first hands; and no supply of 5's and 8's to be had under 14 1/2 to 15 cents; no pound or half pound lumps here under 12 cents; and the supply under 20 cents is very small, pending the high price of leaf in this country and Europe, caused by increased demand, short crops, and the scarcity and high value of slave labor in Virginia, caused by emigration to the cotton-growing regions, where they command high wages. It is not unreasonable now to suppose that manufactured tobacco will remain high, and not plenty, for some time to come.

I am respectfully yours, CHAS. M. CONOLY.

LOCOFOCO MALIGNITY.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American makes the following statement, which is well calculated to excite the indignation of every true-hearted man:

"Contemptible scribblers, not content with abusing the President in the public prints, have even INVADED THE SANCTUARY OF HIS FAMILY, AND EVERY DAY THRUST UPON HIM LETTERS FILLED WITH THE MOST BILLINGSGATE COMPOUND OF PERSONAL ABUSE AND INSULT. Nor do they stop here. The LADIES of the Presidential Mansion have had addressed to them, almost daily, letters containing the MOST OFFENSIVE and OBSCENE LANGUAGE WHICH A FIEND CAN INVENT, until they can scarcely dare to open any letter which is not from a well known and familiar hand."

Such is a legitimate result of that petty and malignant opposition which swears an indiscriminate warfare against the administration "to the bitter end, no matter what face the future may wear."

The malignity of a genuine locofoco knows no bounds—has no restraints—no barriers. Pillage and plunder, slander and detraction, blackguardism of every species, is resorted to, to carry a point, or gratify innate depravity, which is apparently the only feeling that is cultivated. Scenes have been enacted in our State during the past summer, which are alike a stigma upon her and their enactors. The family circle has been invaded, and the characters of females aspersed, as an auxiliary to the pulling down of their natural protectors. The same fell spirit, for the same ignoble purpose, has invaded the Presidential Mansion. There are many good and true men in the locofoco party who are far from sanctioning such proceedings, and it is a duty they owe to themselves, their children, and their country, to expose and expel such characters, at least from leadership in their party, or cut loose from it, and assist such as are willing to raise a barrier between them and all honorable associations.

SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

We have received the first number of this paper, which is published by R. V. Kennedy, at Independence, Mo. The Commonwealth is one of the neatest sheets in the State, takes the Benton side of politics, and is furnished at \$4 per annum, in advance.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS.—The French Disagreement gives a rumor that M. Bois La Compte is not to be the successor of Mr. Pousin, after all, but that M. Montholon is appointed for that duty.

Meantime both the Courier and the Tribune supply us with rather dark hints from Washington, to the effect, if we understand them rightly, that the height of the squall is not yet over.—Supposing the Courier and Tribune to be well-informed, though not fully, we should infer that something has been heard from Mr. Rives; that he has been formally or informally in communication with M. DeTocqueville, or perhaps President Bonaparte himself, and that the tenor of their confab has not been altogether smooth and oily, or sweet and honeyed. M. DeTocqueville, perhaps, has demanded concessions, or withdrawals, or apologies from our Government, as preliminary to the official reception of Mr. Rives; and if such has been the case we think there need be no use of a "perhaps" in connexion with the remark that our Government is not to be moved from the stand it took in the first instance.

The temper or policy of the French Government is about the last thing in the world on which to make any rational calculation about these days. But it and the French nation seem to be acting on impulses as unreasonable as they are fluctuating and uncertain. We do not think quite so badly of them as does our London correspondent, but it is not an easy matter to think very highly of their wisdom or their political honesty. Their conduct with regard to Rome is what the French themselves call inconceivable.—N. Y. Com. Ado.

LATEST FROM NEW GRENADA—RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA.

By the Grenadian bark Bogota, Capt. Thomas, we have advices from Carthagena to the 12th of October, the date of her sailing. For the following statement we are indebted to B. Graham, Esq. supercargo:

Very little business was doing at Carthagena. This was owing to the recent ravages of the cholera, which had visited the Republic with terrible mortality. It broke out in Carthagena about the last of May, and in less than three months, of a population of less than 11,000 souls, 2,400 fell before it, left that city in the latter part of August. Santa Martha, Rio Hacha, Barranquilla and Savanilla, have all been more than decimated by this terrible scourge. In the towns of Villanueva, Turbaco, San Estanislao, with an aggregate population of about 9,000 not less than 1,500 were carried off. But even these devastations were exceeded on the Magdalena river. There it passed over villages, and left not a human being within their precincts. On its approach, the natives fled; but it reached them in their hiding places. Barranca, Honda, Ocagno, Martes, all were for a time deserted.

Great alarm was felt in Bogota, where it had not yet arrived, but whicher it was hourly approaching, (according to the last dates, 19th Sept.) from that capital. Business was suspended, and politics no longer thought of. The papers teemed with "cholera," and the thousand imaginary cures provided for it. It is to be feared that its ravages will not be less frightful than in the other parts of New Grenada; for the inhabitants (the lower classes) are extremely filthy in their habits. Besides proper medical advice is very deficient. To this great want may be attributed the excessive mortality that has visited these provinces. So ignorant were they of the nature of the disease, that they knew no treatment for it, and resorted to blind hazard alone. Thus, on its first outbreak, the doctors treated their patients with sweet oil and lime juice; and I have been told that every attack, every case almost proved fatal, where these prescriptions were administered.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

LOVE AND FLOWERS.

There is a striking resemblance between love and flowers: in sunshine and prosperity, both flourish finely—but when the cold-winds of winter and adversity come, the one loses its fragrance and beauty, the other its gentleness and fidelity. Both are exacting and jealous, requiring constant attention to keep them from fading or dying out, and neither are worth the care bestowed upon them; and whoever attempts to cultivate them, will get his fingers and his heart pricked for his pains.

MARRIED.—In Newtown, Wisconsin.

By Rev. J. Graves, M. P. T. Graves to Miss C. Graves. The graves, 'tis said, Shall yield their dead. When Gabriel's trumpet shakes the skies! But if God please, From Graves like these, A dozen little souls shall rise!

THE OVERLAND EMIGRANTS.

The following information, connected with later, which announces arrivals in California, will relieve all who have friends in that region, as to their safe arrival.

"About half of the emigrants have arrived, and as soon as they could obtain supplies have gone to work in the mines. Between the sink of Mary's river and the Sacramento valley the teams have generally followed the Mormon trail. The valley of Mary's river was burnt over, as is supposed by design, quite early in the season, and it was supposed that there would be great suffering in consequence of the falling of the draught animals. Subsequent and careful search discovered valuable and abundant grass, lower down the river. In the mountains forage is very short; and it is reported, although I can ascertain no responsible origin, that a messenger has been sent back to warn the emigrants to turn Northward, and follow the base of the mountains to Oregon.

The emigrants who bring families are yet behind, and large parties are getting out to go their assistance. Two parties expect to start from this point within a week. The veteran Major Stephen Cooper, who was a leader in the first trading expedition to Santa Fe, has organized a force of volunteers to start on Saturday. This company will take a cavallada of horses and mules, will be able to make forced and rapid marches, and can render great assistance to those whose animals have given out, and to those who have fallen back from their trains.

The larger expedition is undertaken under the direction of General Smith, whose movements in this as in other matters meet the hearty approbation and cooperation of the great mass of the Californian people. This party will take mule teams and wagons loaded with supplies of bread and meat. It is probable that many of the immigrants will be arrested by the snow in the mountains, and to prevent a recurrence of the awful scenes of 1846, depots of provisions will be made and great exertions employed to bring the sick and helpless, and women and children, into the settlements. Great credit is due to Gen. Smith, for the generous and spirited manner in which he has undertaken the enterprise.

GEORGIA.—The Legislature of the State of Georgia convened on the 5th of November, and on that day Governor Towns delivered his message to that body.

We gather from it that the entire public debt of the State is \$1,828,472 22, redeemable in twenty years. During the year 1848, State bonds to the amount of \$225,000, were issued for the relief of the Central bank, and to the amount of \$237,000 during the present year, for the same purpose.—The bonded debt of the bank amounts to \$447,000, which is drawing interest at seven per cent.

An ad valorem system of taxation, instead of the specific, is recommended for the adoption of the Legislature. The Western Atlantic Railroad will be completed very soon. The receipts this year are 14 per cent. over those of last year, and 47 per cent. over those of 1847.

The profits of the penitentiary for the fiscal year amounts to \$21,353 59.

The slavery question occupies a considerable portion of the message. The Wilmot proviso, northern fanaticism, and free-soil party, are freely denounced in it. Further aggression, the Governor says, ought not to be endured; and if it be attempted by the federal government, it must be repelled by all the moral and physical power of the State; all amicable means, however, being first exhausted. Gov. Towns considers it his duty to ask for the passage of an act investing him with the power to convoke a convention of the people of the State, to take into consideration measures for their safety and preservation, in the event of the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, or any kindred measure. He also recommends the passage of an act making slave-stealing a capital offence.

DON'T DO IT!

Don't lend that man your newspaper! He is able to pay for a years subscription, and ought not to sponge upon you. Tell him to call at the Printing Office, and "plunk the dust." There is no man in this Country, who feels any interest, whatever, in what he reads, that is too poor to take a paper of his own. Ergo, you should not let any man take yours.—Commonwealth.

How do you feel now, you miserable sponge? Hand the TIMES over to your neighbor, who pays for it, and subscribe for a copy of your own, and when you take it up, (as you regularly do) you can smile at such pieces, instead of feeling like a thief caught with his hand in an honest man's pocket.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CHARITON COUNTY AND GLASGOW.

The destruction of the Chariton Bridge is a loss of very great moment; it will necessarily check and stop a very large proportion of the trade; tributary to Glasgow, interfere with the produce sales of Chariton county, and probably work in favor of our great rival, "Brunswick."

But as great as the loss appears to be, equally great should be the lesson derived from it, provided we have the mind to understand it, and the necessary enterprise to turn it to good account.

At this moment we ought to pause—and take a calm review of the past, the present and the probable future! When the writer of this article came to this place ten years ago, Glasgow enjoyed a daily and profitable intercourse with the counties of Linn, Livingston, Grundy and the upper Chariton, and the road between Charles Herriford's on the other side of Keytesville, and Glasgow, was lined with travel. But the complaints were loud and bitter about the miserable state of the roads and bridges—the loss of time and labor were equal.—Brunswick opened a market,—and that great valuable trade left us and built up that town!

I am aware that the proximity of Brunswick to those counties was an inducement for them to change their trade—I am aware, that partly owing to that cause, we have lost it, but I say only partly. I find the greater cause in those groundless bickerings between Charles Herriford's and Keytesville, Keytesville and James Herriford's, and finally between John Wallace's and Old Chariton!

I seek the prime causes of our losses in those swamps, which you may travel with loads only a short period, probably one fourth of the year; when the remainder of it they are either entirely impassable, or when it takes eight strong horses to pull a light two horse load. Such are the facts, and such have been the natural and undeniable consequences. Can you expect that trade to come this way, when there is even the smallest chance for supply or sale in another and nearer direction?

But, if we undoubtedly have lost, it becomes us to remedy the cause; and with one bold and energetic move, to reconquer our rival our former position.

There are already subscription lists out for a new bridge; several of our citizens have subscribed liberally, but for what?—for no other purpose, I say, than to enrich one or two contractors, who will again palm a temporary, shacking concern on the sut's ribs; the money will be paid, and slat in two or three years—one night's rain—and our bridge is gone—and we are in the same predicament as before, only worse, because we have to build again, and put our names to another subscription. I do not approve of this hasty mode of subscribing the dollars and cents, without any guarantee, and any plan or design whatever, and I shall not put my name to it. I say, in order to profit by this dear lesson, which the destruction of the Chariton bridge should teach us,—we must not only look to the rebuilding of the bridge, but to the permanent repair of the road leading to it, and I therefore call upon the citizens of Chariton county, and Glasgow, to meet as early a day as possible at the Town of Old Chariton, and then to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Stock Company for the purpose of building a macadamized turnpike from Charles Herriford's, on the other side of Keytesville, by the way of Keytesville, Jas. Herriford's, Peterson Parks', John D. Lock's down to Glasgow; to build all the bridges, and to keep them and the road in good repair, for the privilege of tollage for a certain period, to be guaranteed and to be chartered by the State and County, under the laws providing for such undertakings.

That there are men enough in this community capable of comprehending the great utility of this measure, and able in a financial point of view, to carry out a project of that kind, admits of no doubt, and that there is sufficient enterprise and energy among them, is to be hoped. The undertaking would be a profitable one, direct and indirect, and be a credit and honor to the people of this section.

A GLASGOW CITIZEN.

Commercial.

OFFICE GLASGOW WEEKLY TIMES / November, 29, 1849. Prices remain about the same as last week's quotations. Business during the past week has been quite active. The river is in fine boating condition, and we understand there is still plenty of freight above. This morning is by several degrees the coldest of the season, but clear and favorable to outdoor business.

Hogs are coming in freely. Prices range from \$1 25 to \$1 50 gross, and from \$1 50 to \$1 75 net.

Tobacco—Nothing doing. Prices still more favorable for high rates.

SALT—Ground Alum \$175 to \$200. L. B. \$2 25 to \$2 50. Kanawha, 45 cents per bushel. Stock on hand good.

No alteration in other articles since our last review.

St. Louis.—The rain almost put a stop to business in St. Louis, last Friday and Saturday. Hemp was taken at \$119 and \$125 per ton. Flour, \$4 62 1/2 to \$5 per bushel. Wheat, 60 and 67 cents per bushel.

We observe on changes worthy of note, in staple articles or produce, at other points.