



GLASGOW, Mo.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 12, 1850.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—Boston, Scollay's Buildings; Philadelphia, N. W. Corner Third and Chestnut streets. N. York Tribune buildings.

Persons indebted to this Office for Subscription, Advertising, or Job Work, are requested to settle their accounts during the present Month.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The news from Washington, since our last issue, amounts to nothing.—The House is engaged on the bills recently passed by the Senate, but no definite action has yet been had. The Senate has devoted a good deal of its time to executive sessions, and a number of appointments having been confirmed. A proposition introduced into the Senate, fixing a day for adjournment, was voted down by a very decided majority, and rumor says the Senate is determined not to adjourn, until the House disposes of its bills, at least.

No appointment has yet been made for the Department of the Interior, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. McKennan, of Pennsylvania. The prospect is that the post will be filled from the South.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The Tobacco Manufacturing establishment of Messrs. SWINNEY & LEWIS, in this place, was burned down last Sunday night. The fire was discovered about 11 o'clock, in one of the buildings, which had been closed up on Saturday evening, and in which no fire had been used. Two large buildings, containing about 300,000 lbs. of leaf Tobacco, and the manufacturing apparatus and fixtures, were destroyed. The entire loss of buildings, stock and materials, amounts to some \$30,000—only \$10,000 of which is covered by insurance. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, and it behoves all to be on the alert when it is known we have such desperate characters in the community.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Swinney & Lewis are prepared to supply their customers as usual—having saved their manufactured Tobacco, and designing, at once, to rebuild and prosecute their business as heretofore.

NEW GOODS.

Mr. J. E. SWINNEY has just received a very desirable lot of New Goods, to which he invites the special attention of consumers. We have looked through his stock, and find it has been laid in with care, and strict regard to the wants of the community.

DAMRON & Co., in the Fancy Dry Goods line, have a large and most beautiful assortment of reasonable goods. Our lady friends will give them a call, of course.

FURNITURE.—Persons in want of furniture, are referred to the advertisement of JOHN I. ELLETT, of St. Louis, in another column. He keeps the most elegant articles manufactured or brought to the country. A call at his warehouses, and examination of his stock, will repay the time and trouble.

FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY.—Attention of the Public is called to the advertisement of the Messrs. SIGENSON, of St. Louis, in another column. Persons in want of any article in their line may rely on having their orders promptly and correctly filled, by leaving the same at the counting room of Mr. J. W. HARRIS, their agent at this place.

We learn from a letter from Simon Switzer, dated July 10th, upper California, and directed to the editor of the Statesman, that Pleasant Wilson, Barnett Furnish, and a good many others, started for Missouri, across the plains on the 1st July. We suppose they may be looked for soon.

SAD MISTAKE.—Miss Nancy E. M' Daniel, of Randolph county, a very interesting young lady, seventeen years of age, died last week, from taken opium pills, supposing they were composed of quinine.

WESTERN UNION, is the title of a new paper recently started in Hannibal, by C. CLEMENS, Esq. The paper is whig in politics, and is of good size and appearance. Success to the Union.

WHIG PARTY—ITS POSITION—U. S. SENATOR—THE LOCOFOCO PRESS.

We are glad to see the Whig Press speaking out, in reply to the Locofoco Press, and thus placing our party in its true position. We gave our views on the subject last week, and on the outside of to-day's paper will be found another article on the same subject, in reply to one from the Jefferson City Metropolitan—a paper which professes to "speak by the card," in regard to the action of the Anti-Benton men. The following article from the St. Louis Republican, is in reply to the same article, and is taken from that paper of last Friday, the 6th:—

We have no authority or information to reply for the whigs elected to the Legislature, but we opine that we only express their views and determinations when we say that they neither recognize the right of the Metropolitan editor to interrogate them, nor any obligation upon them to answer his questions. They are the representatives of those who have elected them, and all the obedience or obligations they are under, are to those who have so honored them. The Locofoco party have chosen to create issues among themselves. These issues are with themselves, and here every true whig will leave them. He will not, in advance of the assembling of the Legislature, commit himself on issues, in the origin of which he had no part, and in which now he has no direct interest.

The whigs are emphatically, as Col. Benton has styled them, the Conservative party. The Union, first, last, and all the time, is, and will continue to be their motto, and the rule of their conduct, in and out of the halls of the General Assembly. They will not make entangling alliances with any party, or in advance of the meeting of the Legislature give pledges to either faction of their opponents. A party that has battled with Locofocoism ever since the State was organized; that has submitted to continuous and repeated defeats; that has fought against hope, and though often beaten has never been conquered—is not composed of men who can be swayed from their own purposes, or cheated into commitments or pledges to favor the purposes of either portion of their opponents. The whigs have not a majority in either branch of the General Assembly, over the united forces of the Locofoco party. They are, therefore, not responsible for the issue or results of the action of the Legislature. If it prove beneficial, they can only claim a share in it; if bad or prejudicial, the censure must abide with that party which has the power to control and pass what they please. For this reason, it is quite important that every Whig representative should keep himself free and wholly disconnected from all pledges and commitments. Let him come to the seat of Government on the fourth Monday in December, free and untrammelled for persons and measures, and open to the adoption of such a course as his conscience and sound policy may dictate and approve. This, we trust, will be the case with every Whig elected to the next General Assembly. That on his arrival at Jefferson he will feel himself a free, independent Representative of the constituency who have honored him, and in a condition that will justify his adopting such a line of conduct as his conviction will approve.

The Metropolitan says: "The Democrats are ready and willing to do anything that is fair, honorable and just. Will the Whigs say so much?" Now, in reply for the whigs, so far as we may reply, they will do nothing else. It is not in the composition of a Whig, or of the Whig party, to do anything that is not "fair, honorable and just." Their tactics, policy and whole course of action are assurances of this fact. But whilst they intend, and will redeem the intention to act "fair, honorable and just;" they will not submit, in advance of the time for action, to be catched, or drawn into commitments or entangling alliances, with any party or set of men, either in reference to measures or men.

In this connection, we take the opportunity to advise our Whig friends, that there is a systematic effort making to involve them in the issues which have divided their opponents. The friends of Benton desire, and are making strong efforts to divide the Whigs, in the hope that by so doing they may prevent the election of a United States Senator by the next General Assembly. This is the only hope they now cling to. They know that the Whigs, under no state of circumstances, will vote for him, and they have but little or no hope of seducing a sufficient number of the Anti-Benton men to secure his election. In this dilemma, they expect to divide the whigs, and prevent an election. To this wily trick of the enemy every Whig should be awake, and hold himself in such position as will justify his acting as propriety and right may demand.

To say the most of it, all speculations and pledges on these abstracts, are but profitless; and whilst they may be productive of discord, cannot in any event repay the loss of the results which are now confidently expected, and may be realized, by a prudent and proper course of action. We believe we speak advisedly, when we say that the Whig members from this county will go to Jefferson entirely uncommitted, either to individuals or measures that can in any wise

compromise them upon any proper policy which the assembled wisdom of the members collectively may adopt.

The St. Louis Intelligencer of the 6th has the following article, on the subject of the position of the Whig party. The article is written in reply to the organs of the two factions in St. Louis, which are each attempting to create an impression the other is trading with the Whigs:—

Of late the Union has taken especial pains to propagate the idea that the Whigs and the Anties have formed a coalition to defeat Benton; whilst the Times stoutly denies all bargains and coalitions, and asserts that the Anties intend to fight out the battle on their own hook, but is rather apprehensive that a few recreant Whigs may be induced to forget their hostility to Benton and thereby secure his re-election.

It is not a little amusing to witness the nervous anxiety of our worthy contemporaries to extract from the Whigs some indication of the course which they will see fit to pursue as between Benton and his foes—the "Sofas."

We are not authorized to speak for the Whig members of the next Legislature, and, therefore, cannot relieve the suspense of our neighbors. But so far as we have any knowledge, the whigs have not formed and do not intend to form, any coalition or make any bargain with either side. If we can elect some good reliable Whig to fill Benton's place, we shall most assuredly do it. To accomplish this, if it can be done at all, the Whigs must act as one man; there must be no divisions—no jealousies or heart-burnings in our ranks. Our power will be entirely gone, and will be completely at the mercy of the strongest of the two factions, as soon as our own ranks are divided—even to a small extent.

We trust our whig friends are fully alive to the importance of this perfect harmony in our ranks. If it shall be found, on a fair experiment, after the legislature convenes, that we cannot elect a Whig in place of Benton, then, we doubt not, the Whigs will unite on some one whom they shall deem least objectionable, of the opposite politics. If they are compelled to vote for a locofoco, they will endeavor to select one, who presents the fewest objectionable points. They will vote for no free-soil abolitionist; on the one hand, nor for any nullifying disunionist on the other.

We venture to predict in advance, that no man will receive the Whig vote for the distinguished office of Senator in Congress, who has directly or covertly favored either the mad, fanatical, suicidal and dangerous schemes of the Abolitionist, or the treasonable and seditious movements of the South-eastern seceders. The Whigs of Missouri are eminently conservative in their opinions, opposed to radicalism in every shape, devoted to the Union, and holding in equal abhorrence, negro stealers at the north and traitors at the South.

We repeat, then, that whoever receives the Whig vote, whatever may be his politics in other respects, must be tainted with neither of the heresies, unless we greatly mistake the temper of the Whig party.—We trust, however, that we shall not be put to the alternative of choosing between Locofoco; but that both, the Bentonites and the Anties, not being able to agree amongst themselves, and each of them preferring some talented Whig to one from the opposing faction, will unite with us in electing him. We also feel authorized to predict, that if the Whigs cannot elect their own candidate, they will enter in no factious combinations to defeat an election. It is the duty of the next Legislature to elect a Senator. The whigs will not fail in this duty, even though they should be compelled to vote for a Democrat.

From the Booneville Observer, of the 5th, we take the following article, on the same subject:

We have noticed lately several articles in different Whig papers of this State, some of which have been transferred to our columns, in relation to the duty of the Whigs, and the position they should assume in the next legislature, and we are glad to see that they all inculcate firmness and loyalty to our party faith, and union and concert of action. We trust and believe that the Whigs will stand firm and united as the Whig party, on Whig ground, and make no sacrifice of their principles in any alliance for any end, or any object that can be presented. On the subject of slavery, which will no doubt, attract much attention, and feeling, it is fortunate that the position of the Whig party in this State, has been taken, by the almost unanimous vote of the Whig members in the last legislature, against the Jackson Resolutions, and by their support of the patriotic and conservative resolutions offered in lieu, of those passed by the Democratic majority. We hope that the Whigs will continue to occupy the ground, which has secured them their present triumphs, and scout from their ranks the man or set of men who will attempt to introduce such an immaterial issue as the constitutional or unconstitutionality of the Wilcox Provision. The Whigs are universally opposed to it, whether constitutional or not—just as much so as they are to disunion and nullification. Amidst the bitter strife of the two divisions of the Democratic party, let the Whigs stand on their own ground, the ground which they have voluntarily and correctly taken, and at least merit success from their

own gallant efforts, and the strength of their position. Let them bravely stand to their arms, notwithstanding they may be denounced as Free soilers, and Abolitionists. By the way, in perfect kindness, let us make a suggestion to our friends of the Republican, we observe that they designate the friends of Col. Benton in this State as free soilers,—it is because they agree with Col. Benton in his opposition and denunciation of the Jackson Resolutions; and because he admits the power of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery in the territories? If so there is a large and respectable portion of the Whig party in this State who do the same, and will protest most loudly in being thus "robbed of their good name."

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Times. NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 27th, '50. DEAR SIR—Bidding adieu to Boston, we proceeded by railroad through the states of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont to Lake Champlain. Our route led us over the Green Mountains, justly celebrated for the grandeur and beauty of their scenery, and along the banks of the peaceful Connecticut whose clear waters sparkle in the light of the sun as they glide along their course.

At Burlington, we stopped to seek rest from the fatigue of our long journey. This city—the largest and wealthiest in the State of Vermont, is beautifully located on Lake Champlain, about midway between Whitehall, Vt., and St. John, C. E. We passed one day amid the beauties of this fascinating spot—a day long to be remembered by us with the happiest recollections.

Departing from this interesting city, we took passage on a steamer on Lake Champlain for Montreal. This lake takes its name from Champlain who discovered it in 1609; and for the natural beauty of its scenery and its historical associations, is one of the most interesting bodies of water on the continent of North America. We passed many villages and islands, among them the Ile aux Noirs, and Vancouver Island.—On the western coast of the lake the severe naval conflict occurred in October 1776 between the American flotilla under command of Gen. Arnold, and the British under Capt. Pringle.

At St. John many of our fellow passengers were compelled to submit to an examination of their baggage before they were permitted to enter Her Majesty's dominions. When it came to our turn we assured the officer that we had "nothing but baggage," whereupon we were permitted to "pass" without an examination. From St. John we proceeded by railroad to La Prairie; thence by the steamer "Iron Duke" to Montreal.

This city, originally called "Mount Royal," but by corruption, now Montreal, the capitol of British North America, is situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence. It has, perhaps, one of the finest ports in the world, the quay extending crescent-like along the entire front of the city, forming basins and wharves for vessels of any size. The narrow streets, ancient buildings and peculiar manners of the people present a strange contrast to the cities of the United States. After a few hours rest at the Donegana Hotel, we sat out for Notre Dame church on the Place d'Arms. By paying twenty-five cents to the keeper, or sexton, we were permitted to enter, and were furnished with a French boy for a guide. The building is of Gothic style of architecture, and is regarded as not inferior to any ecclesiastical structure on this continent. It has six towers the two in front being two hundred and fifty feet high, and in the southern one is placed the largest bell in America, weighing 29,400 lbs. It will accommodate at one time 10,000 persons. There is a large figure of the Virgin occupying a prominent niche in the centre of the high altar, to whose protection the edifice is dedicated. Although yet unfinished, it has already cost £100,000.

Leaving Montreal, we took the railroad to La Chine; thence, the fine steamer British Empire, Capt. Moody up the noble St. Lawrence passing many Indian wigwams, Canadian and American villages to Ogdensburg. At this place we took a lake steamer, passing Prescott, Gananoque, Kingston, Sackett Harbor, Oswego and Rochester to the pretty village of Lewiston, on the American shore. Just opposite Lewiston, on the Canadian side is Queenston where the battle was fought in 1812 when Gen. Scott was taken prisoner by the British. Just above Queenston stands the monument erected to the memory of Gen. Brock. Seven miles below, is the town of Niagara which contains a population of 4000 and sends a member to Parliament. At the mouth of the river is Ft. Missisagau. Opposite on the American shore stands Fort

Niagara. It was within the magazine of this ancient fortress, that William Morgan was confined for a few days, after having been kidnapped from Canandaigua jail New York, for revealing the secrets of Masonry. Since his confinement therein he has not been seen. From Lewiston we proceeded by railroad to the "Falls of Niagara."

No human pen can justly describe this wonderful work of the Almighty Architect. The eye alone can give a true impression of its grandeur, its beauty, its mystery. While we stand in view of the cataract and behold volume after volume of water as it rushes over the precipice, uttering such grand inimitable symphonies as are fit for the Heavens, we feel, and we feel intensely, our own insignificance. It looks like an immense sea rushing over a mountain. It seems to have a will, a power, a sympathy. There is no one who truly loves nature who can look upon this sublime spectacle without feeling the deepest emotions. There is nothing among the earthly work's of God which brings the feeling of eternity so powerfully to the soul. No lofty tower, no splendid cathedral, no temple built by man, can ever impress us so much with the power of the Almighty God. His goodness and wisdom.

Since we were here a year ago, Table Rock, from which was to be seen the Falls in all their beauty, has fallen into the river. Now the finest view is to be had by descending the stairs, one hundred steps down, on Iris Island. Here you have an idea of the vast height from which the cataract pours. Near by is the "Cave of the Winds" in which is to be seen the rainbow in all its brilliancy. Ascending, you pass on to the spot where young Addington and the little girl of Buffalo were swept away and lost. Not far distant is the bridge where Mrs. Miller left her shawl and hat last winter, to create the supposition of her suicide. The Battle grounds, the Suspension Bridge, and the whirlpool are all places of interest, but the most fascinating spot about the Falls is Iris Island, which is delightfully shaded with forest trees, and presenting a variety of views of the falls and rapids. It was within the dark shades of this forest that the "Hermit of Niagara" lived alone, with no companion save his books, his guitar, and music and his dog. He was of highly cultivated mind and manners, a master of the languages, had travelled over Europe and the East and possessed great colloquial powers. He was of a fine figure and his features were handsome. After having lived thus in the deepest solitude for two years, he was one day lost while bathing in the river below the falls.

The company here which consists of about a thousand, appear to be full of enjoyment; all is gayety and sunshine, and the pulse of life seems running with electric swiftness. The roaring of the waters—the sublime scenery, the picturesque and graceful groups of visitors, all conspire to produce happiness.—We can compare Niagara to nothing less delightful than poetry put into motion. Yours, CLOPTON.

For the Times. HUNTSVILLE, Mo. Sept. 5, 1850. DEAR SIR:—I had the pleasure on Wednesday, the 4th, of attending a Sabbath School and Sons of Temperance Celebration, at Milton; and every thing was conducted in such fine order, that I have concluded to give through the medium of your paper a brief sketch of the proceedings.

The Sunday School Children and the Sons were formed into procession under the guidance of J. B. Damron, Marshall, assisted by W. R. Samuel, and marched—preceded by music—to the Church, which was soon crowded to overflowing. After an appropriate prayer, the Rev. Dr. McConnell, of Paris, delivered to the children of the School, (male and female, about one hundred and fifty) a well-timed and interesting Address. He gave the Teachers encouragement to press forward in the noble and philanthropic work in which they were engaged, and introduced evidence to show that no man had a finished education until he had studied the Divine Book, and made himself thoroughly acquainted with the Apostles and Prophets, or their teachings. He gave many illustrations, showing the utility and importance of keeping them up.

After he was through, the procession was again formed, and marched to a grove near by, where all partook of a sumptuous repast, prepared by the liberality of the citizens of Milton and vicinity. The procession returned to the Church, and after music, and an appropriate Ode by the members of the Division, the interesting ceremonies of a Bible Presentation, by the Ladies, to

the members of Milton Division, No. 95, was gone through with. The interesting duty of presenting the Bible, was performed by Mrs. ELIZABETH YAGER; and well did she acquit herself of her task. A more feeling, pathetic, and eloquent speech I have never heard, and the effect it had upon the audience, could be seen by a cursory glance at the wet eye and heaving bosom. All honor to the females of our country who lead their whole souls and energies to the promotion of the cause of all mankind. A response to Mrs. Yager on the part of the Division by Dr. McConnell was appropriate and well timed, I am well satisfied that he spoke the sentiments of every member of that Division, when he promised that the precious boon, which the liberality and kindness of the ladies had bestowed upon them would be cherished and highly prized through life.—The members of the Division sang another Ode, after which, according to previous arrangement, the Rev. Dr. McConnell, proceeded to deliver a lecture, on the Order; and I know that I would do great injustice to the Speaker and the cause, by attempting to give even a synopsis of his remarks, suffice it to say that it was sound logic and weighty arguments, every sentiment he uttered and expressed in eloquent language, and the cause of Temperance, no doubt, has received a new impetus in and about Milton, by the speech of the Rev. Dr.; they seemed to feel and know that what he was saying was true to the letter—he had a way of making all who heard him believe so too. The Scholars and Sons were dismissed in proper order and every one seemed highly pleased with the performances of the day, and I speak the language of all the members of Huntsville Division who had the pleasure of being present on the occasion, when I say, that we return our most sincere and hearty thanks to the members of Milton Division and its citizens, for the kind and hospitable manner in which we were received and entertained, and in return we wish them God speed in the glorious cause in which they are engaged, and would say never falter, but always keep the radiant star of Temperance in view. Respectfully,

A MEMBER OF NO. 77. It is truly astonishing with what rapidity and success H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment has taken hold of public favor; a few months ago, and all that was known of it was that a most powerful medicine of Arabic origin had made its appearance. Now there is not a family to be found that does not keep it always on hand. See advertisement.—N. O. Picaune. N. B. Beware of a spurious preparation called W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, a base counterfeit, which has just made its appearance. Aug 29 2w

To the Public. The undersigned, beg leave to advise the public and their numerous customers especially, that although their Tobacco Manufacturing Establishment, near Glasgow, was on Sunday night last, destroyed by fire, they yet have a considerable stock of Manufactured Tobacco on hand, and will proceed at once to business again, by which they will be fully able to supply all their customers as heretofore, and solicit a continuation of their patronage. Respectfully, sep 12-3w SWINNEY & LEWIS.

Trustee's Sale of Steam Mill. By virtue of a deed of Trust executed to the undersigned by Nathan A. J. Maguire, bearing date 12th June, A. D. 1850, and made to secure to David Perkins and John M. Pierce the payment of a certain sum of money therein mentioned, and specified in a promissory Note of even date with said deed, for the sum of three thousand dollars, due on the 31st day of August 1850, with interest from date. I will on the 23rd day of October 1850, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. at the premises, proceed to sell at public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property to wit: Lot No. 1, in Block No. 65, in North Glasgow, being the lot on which is situated a Steam Flouring and Saw Mill, the proceeds of said sale to be applied to the payment of said Note and interest. THOS. SHACKELFORD, Trustee. Glasgow, Sept. 12—1850-w3

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained from the Clerk of the County Court of Howard county letters of Administration upon the estate of George Payne, dec'd., late of said county, bearing date the 20th day of August 1850. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from having any benefit of said estate, and if said claims are not presented within three years they will be forever barred. MARY S. PAYNE, Administratrix. Sep 12-3w

NEW GOODS! The subscribers are now receiving and opening their unusually large Stock of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Hardware and Queensware, and beg leave most respectfully to ask a call from their friends and the public generally, before purchasing. L. D. DAMRON & CO. Glasgow, Sept 12, 1850. N. B. Our stock of Boots and shoes is very heavy. Country merchants in want of this article would do well to give us a call. sep 12 L. D. D. & CO.

3500 Bushels good wheat wanted, deliverable in Glasgow, Irons, Rock or Roanoke, for which the cash will be paid Aug 1 J. W. WHITE Roanoke.

Final Settlement. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the December term of the Howard County Court, for a final settlement of his administration on the estate of Richard Brannin, Sen. dec'd. sep 4 J. W. BRANNIN, Adm.

L. T. COLLIER, Attorney at Law, HUNTSVILLE, MO. Will give prompt attention to business entrusted to his care. November 1, 1849. JAMES FITZPATRICK, House, Sign and Ornamental Painter. RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Glasgow and the adjoining country, that he is prepared to execute in the very best style, all kinds of plain, fancy and ornamental House and Sign Painting, paper hanging, imitations of wood, white and black marble. All directions left at Perry & Bartholow's, or Dr. Vaughn's office, will be punctually attended to. sep 4

Groceries! Groceries! TAKE pleasure in announcing to my friends and the public generally, the arrival of my large and well selected supply of Groceries. I have bought heavily and at low prices, and am therefore prepared to offer great inducements to customers. I would respectfully tender my thanks to those who have so liberally patronized me since opening and hope to still merit a share of the custom of this and the adjoining counties.—We ask you to call and examine for yourselves, and as we are determined to sell, we shall always be glad to show any one through our stock, which is very large, and consists of all the articles usually kept in our line, among which are: 1072 bags G A Salt 50 doz L B do 50 barrels Kansas salt 25 Hds Prime sugar 25 bbls Powdered, crushed and loaf sugar 30 do Plantation Molasses 10 do Sugar House do 2 do Rice, superior article 1 do Gin do do 90 bags, Rio and Java coffee 1 bbl Rum 10 do N Y Oatrd, Saigette & cheap 2 do No 1 & 2 Market (brandy) 40 Bags Cotton Yarn 60 kegs nails 85 do Tar also a large lot of wooden ware, consisting of Tubs, Buckets, Bowls, churas &c. &c. together with a general assortment of smaller articles to numerous to mention. sep 12 J. E. SWINNEY.

Furniture! Furniture!! I have just received a large lot of Furniture, which I can sell at greatly reduced prices, consisting of Chairs of all kinds, Mahogany Sofas, Dressing Bureaus, Wardrobes, Breakfast and Dining tables, Centre tables, Crisbs, Rockers, wash stands &c. &c. also 25 trunks, assorted kinds. J. E. SWINNEY. Glasgow, Sept 12

Boots & Shoes. JUST received per Kansas, 20 cases Boots and Shoes, which will be sold low at a small advance on original cost. sep 12 J. E. SWINNEY.

Brown Cotton. Bales 4-4 Domestic and Osnaburg for sale by Sep 12 J. E. SWINNEY.

CASH CUSTOMERS—Can save a handsome per centage, by calling on J. E. SWINNEY. sep 11

Flour—25 bbls Booneville Family Flour, in bbl and sack, for sale by sep 12 J. E. SWINNEY.

JOHN RIGGERS & BROTHERS, Dealers in Fruit Trees and Shubbery, St. Louis, Mo.

J. W. HARRIS, Agent, Glasgow. A Catalogue of Trees and Shrubbery, together with the prices, can be seen at the store of the Agent, where orders can be left. Apples—172 different kinds. Pears—20 do do Peach—A very extensive and fine assortment of thirty growth, embracing 69 different kinds. Plums and Cherries—A large supply of the best qualities. The stock of ornamental white trees and Shubbery, Grape vines, Currants, Gooseberries, Quinces, &c &c. embraces every kind desirable. Orders left at the above agency will be promptly filled, and the articles so carefully packed as to reach their destination without injury. sep 12

Furniture! Furniture!! The subscriber would respectfully give notice that his stock of Furniture and Upholstery is immensely large and complete, and would invite all his old friends and customers as well as all others wishing bargains, to call and examine. JOHN I. ELLETT. sep 12. No 50, Market St., St. Louis.



Bay State Shawls. BAY STATE SHAWLS AND MANTELES, of the latest and most improved styles, will be furnished by the subscribers, at the very lowest prices. Purchasers will please notice that the genuine Bay State fabric bears tickets corresponding with the above cut, and they will also be distinguished from all other woolen shawls, by their superior finish, fine texture, and brilliancy of colors. Orders solicited from all sections of the country, and the same will be promptly attended to. For sale at wholesale by BROWNLEE, HOMER & CO., 85 Main street, St. Louis. And at retail by RUTHERFORD & DAY, 123 and 124, Market street. ELLIOTT & CUCHORN, Sep 5 2, Main, cor. Market street.

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