Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN: "ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—Jefferson. EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Volume 11. GLASGOW, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1850. Number 42.

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Of every description, executed with neatness and despatch, on reasonable terms.

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Neatly executed, kept constantly on hand, and for sale low.

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B. H. SMITH,

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Will promptly attend to all business, entrusted to his care, in the Courts of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit. no13.

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Attorney at Law, *Huntsville, Mo* Will practice law in the counties of Randolph, Chariton, Howard, Boone, Monroe, Adair and Schuyler. All business entrusted to him will receive his prompt attention.

Office in the 2d story above McCampbell & Coates' store. oct24-34.

ROBT. T. PREWITT, JNO. W. HENRY.

Prewitt & Henry.

Attorneys at Law, Fayette, Mo., will attend to all business entrusted to them in Howard, and the counties adjoining. Particular attention paid to collecting.

☞Office in Crigler's Frame building two doors above the Receiver's Office.

Nov. 15, 1849--y.

Charles B. Fallenstein,

GLASGOW, MO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, BONNETS AND INDIA RUBBER GOODS, HARDWARE, CARPETS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c.

26 Front Street, Glasgow, Mo.

St. Louis Millinery Rooms,

62, *Market Street, Up Stairs,* ST. LOUIS, MO.

Sloper & Rimmer, Importers and dealers of French Millinery, would respectfully inform the Ladies, they are prepared to offer any article in their line at the lowest possible prices, and of the latest and most approved styles, being in receipt of patterns monthly.

The greatest attention is paid to written orders, that persons at a distance may feel perfect confidence in sending to their House.

Straws and Leghorns cleaned, dyed and altered, and every article of mourning goods supplied at the shortest notice.

St. Louis, August 23, 1849.--25--9m

Livery stable.

NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Emerson & Handley would respectfully inform the public that they have purchased of the Messrs. Arnot their entire establishment, and are now prepared to accommodate both citizens and strangers, with every description of vehicle, and good saddle horses, at a moment's notice.

The additions we are making in new carriages, Buggies, and fine horses, (none other kept,) will enable us to furnish "turn outs," equal in style and comfort to any establishment in the State. We are also prepared, at all times, to attend on pleasure parties, and to convey steamboat passengers to any point they may desire to go.

By strict attention to the wants of the community, and a fixed determination to deserve the patronage which has been so liberally bestowed upon our ptedecessors, we feel assured that our efforts to please, will be appreciated by a generous community.

A Hearse and Carriages will at all times be in readiness to attend funerals, either in the City or country.

Glasgow, Nov. 15, 1849.—37-1y.

JOHN W. LUKE. JOHN JENNINGS.

Luke & Jennings.

PRODUCE BROKERS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

Commercial Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Between Vine street and Washington Avenue.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Roe & Kerchevall, St. Louis.
" J & E. Walsh, "
" Chouteau & Valle, "
" Hanenkamp & Co. "
" J. W. Harris & Co., Glasgow.
" Perry & Bartholow, "

St. Louis, January 17, 1850.—1y.*

We daily hear of the most astonishing cures being effected by that great and popular medicine, the genuine

H. G. FARRELL'S ARABIAN LINIMENT,

The greatest remedy ever discovered for almost all complaints requiring an external application, either in man or beast. In the short length of time it has been introduced to the people of the United States, it has gained a reputation unequalled by any other medicine in the known world. Why is it? The answer is plain—because no medicine of the kind has ever been put before the public so *deserving* of the rich laurels it has acquired; and it will continue to gain friends as long as it performs the most extraordinary cures of various descriptions, after the doctors and all other remedies had failed. We do not only *say* that the genuine H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment *can* and *does* perform cures which *no other medicine can do*, but you have certificates here of what it *has done*.

Thaddeus Smith, of Mudd Creek, Tazewell co. Ills. says—"I had lost the use of my arm for more than a year, by palsy or paralysis; the flesh had entirely withered away, leaving nothing but skin, muscle and bone. I tried all the best doctors and all the remedies I could hear of, but they did no good. I then commenced the use of H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, and a few bottles entirely cured me, and my arm is now as strong and fleshy as the other. It is also first rate for burns, sprains and bruises.

The celebrated Doctor JAYNE, whose reputation as a benefactor to mankind extends over the whole world, reports that a lady of one of the first families in Philadelphia had been confined to her bed *fourteen years with Rheumatism*, and was *cured* by H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment. He also says—"Your Liniment is going rapidly; send me a supply immediately by Leeche's fast line."

My daughter, when 6 months old, was taken with a swelling in the tonsils, which grew larger and larger, till when 6 years old she had great difficulty in swallowing her food. Every night watch was kept, fearing she would suffocate. The best doctors attended her, but could give no relief. I took her to the most eminent doctors in the east, they said there was no help for her but to outgrow it. With a sad heart I returned home with her, when she became so much worse that the doctors had to be called in again; they decided that the tonsils must be cut off, as the only means of giving relief. My wife would not consent to this, and she determined to try your liniment, which gave relief the very first application, and by a continued use she entirely recovered. She is now 10 years old, and fleshy and healthy as could be desired.—Your Liniment is also the best in use for bruises, sprains, cuts, burns, headache, &c. and it will remove the most severe pain in a few moments. It also cured caked udder in my cow in a few days. GEO. FORD.

Peoria, March 29, 1849.

Mr. H. G. Farrell—Your Arabian Liniment is the greatest medicine in the world for horse flesh. I had a mare about to foal, when she became so helpless that she could not rise from the ground; she was in this way for several days, when with 7 others, I succeedad in raising her up, which was the only way it could be done, when I commenced the use of your excellent liniment, rubbed in well over the loins, and astonishing as it may appear, before I used up a bottle of the dollar size, she was able to get up and walk herself. I would not have given ten dollars for her before, and many advised me to shoot her to get her out of misery; she is now one of my best mares. I suppose it was a strain in the loins.

L. W. HUNT.

Peoria, Ill. July 2, 1849.

Look Out For Counterfeits!

As they are in circulation. The true and only genuine H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment always reads with the H. G. his initials, before Farrell's, thus, "H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment," and his signature is also on the label of the bottle, and these words are blown in the glass bottle, "H. G. Farrell's Liniment, Peoria." Do not touch any other and look well before you purchase, or you will get imposed upon.

Manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist. No 17 Main Street, Peoria, Ill., to whom all communications must be addressed; and for sale by O. Henderson, Glasgow; H. Blakeley & Co. St. Louis, and by regular agents throughout the United States.

Call and get a Farrier Book, free of charge. December 5, 1850.—1Mch7.

JOHN SIGERSON & BROTHERS.

Dealers in

Fruit Trees and Shrubbery,

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—26 do do
Peaches—A very extensive and fine assortment, of thrifty growth, embracing 69 different kinds.
Plums and Cherries—A large supply of the best qualities.

The stock of ornamental shade trees and Shubbery, Grape vines, Currants, Gooseberrys, 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*

Wisconsin Lumber Yard, Bremen.

The subscriber having now on hand a large stock of seasoned lumber, consisting in part of

3,000,000 white pine lumber, all kinds,
1,500,000 Pine shingles.
500,000 Pine laths,

Offers the same wholesale or retail for cash, cheaper than any yard in St. Louis. Builders and others are invited to call and ascertain prices before making their purchases, as I am confident they can make a great saving in the cost of building materials, in buying at this yard. (s19-29) JAS. BLOOMER

THE TIMES

"Graham for 1851."—The January number of Graham's excellent Magazine, is already upon our table. It is issued in advance as a specimen number for the year 1851, and richly embellished, with fine engravings, while its ample pages are well stored with prose and poetic sketches, from the best authors in our country. In addition to the host of contributors, the services of G. P. R. James, the celebrated novelist, has been engaged as a regular contributor. Graham is deserving a liberal encouragement, and we trust will receive it. Subscriptions received at this office. Single copies, $3, 2 copies, $5. Or the *Times* and *Magazine*, one year, $4!

HANNIBAL, PARIS, AND HUNTSVILLE GRADED ROAD

Last session, our Legislature granted a charter for this road, with the privilege of constructing, instead, a McAdamized or Plank Road. The county courts of counties through which the road passes, are authorized to invest in the stock of the company, their railroad and canal fund; the proceeds of the sales of the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the State, by Congress, for purposes of internal improvement; and to subscribe an additional amount of stock, not exceeding five thousand dollars, by any one county. Commissioners were also appointed, to open books, for the subscription of stock, in fifty dollar shares. Ten miles of the road not being completed within five years from the passage of the act, the charter will be void.

Although to the counties interested, such a road would be of great value, no organization took place under the charter; no stock was taken; and the commissioners appointed to open books, never had a meeting.

The road would pass through a rich country. It would not cost more than $2,500 per mile, to build a *Plank Road*. In the East, the cost of building Plank Roads is estimated at about $1,000 per mile, independent of grading, where lumber costs $6 per thousand. The cost of grading, and other expenses, preparatory to laying down the plank, will of course, depend upon the surface.—The stage route through Clinton and Paris, would require very little grading.

A Plank Road from this city, through Paris, to Huntsville—or to Glasgow, if the Legislature chooses so to amend the charter—would soon pay for itself.—Farmers would gladly avail themselves of it, on account of its convenience; because transportation would be more rapid, and less severe upon animals, than dragging their burdens over our rough, muddy roads, and because they could really transport about three times as much with the same teams.

Plank roads do not cost more than half as much as the McAdamized roads, and with the right kind of material, will last through double the amount of *use*. The former are also more easily kept in repair than the latter. We have these facts from a gentleman who has travelled considerably through New York, and other Eastern States, and has taken some pains to inform himself upon these subjects.—*Hannibal Union.*

Odd Fellow's Statistics.—The following view of the operations of the Odd Fellows' Association is prepared from the official returns made to the late session of the Grand Lodge of the U. States. Several States failed to make returns:

Rev. of Subordinate Lodges,	$1,200,396	74
Contributing members,	174,484	00
No. of initiations this year	30,579	00
No. of brothers relieved,	23,882	00
No. widowed families relived,	2,326	00
Paid for relief brothers,	346,007	62
Paid to widowed families,	42,310	01
Paid for education of orphans,	7,348	34
Paid for burying the dead,	67,595	90
Whole amount of relief,	462,252	97

Legislature.—The Legislature meets on the *last* Monday in this month, the 30th inst.—instead of the 4th Monday, as announced in our last.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE ST. LOUIS PRESS.

THIRTY-FIST CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Washington, Dec. 3.

Senate—Messrs. Dayton, Underwood and Greene appeared in their seats.

It was resolved that the President pro tem, W. R. King, be authorized to appoint the Standing Committees.

Mr. Benton gave notice of several bills granting lands to Missouri for the purpose of internal improvement; to grant to the State the 2 per cent. fund for the same purpose; to grant lands to construct a railroad and highways from St. Louis to San Francisco; to cede public lands to the States in which they lie, and to abolish the salt tax.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution calling for the proceedings of the court martial on private soldiers, tried at Portsmouth, N. H. After which the Senate adjourned.

House—A number of new members appeared in their seats to-day.

On motion, the House proceeded to the election of a Chaplain, when Mr. Gurley, Presbyterian, was re elected, having received 96 of the 174 votes cast.

The new members were ordered to be supplied with newspapers, not to exceed three dailies, for the session. Adjourned.

Washington, Dec. 4.

Senate—The Chair announced the Committees. No change has been made in the Chairmen, except in one case—the Finance Committee, where the change had been requested by the Senator himself. The other changes were necessary to fill vacancies, and to equalize the duties among all the Senators. The first named on each committee is the Chairman. Mr. Dickinson peremptorily declined being re-appointed Chairman of Finance Committee.

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Foote, Cass, Mangum, Phelps and Douglas.

Finance—Messrs. Hunter, Bright, Pearce, Benton and Ewing.

Commerce—Hamlin, Soule, Davis, Miss., Dodge, Iowa, and Bell.

Territories—Douglas, Underwood, Houston, and Seward.

Military Affairs—Jeff. Davis, Borland, Greene, Shields and Dawson.

Naval Affairs—Yulee, Mason, Badger, Miller and Gwynn.

Public Lands—Fitch, Shields, Winthrop, Fremont and Smith.

Roads and Canals—Bright, Atchison, Greene, Pratt and Spruance.

Claims—Norris, Whitcomb, Underwood, Baldwin and Pratt.

Judicary—Butler, Downs, Bradbury and Dayton.

District of Colnmbia—Mason, Yulee, Miller, Shields and Berrien.

The other committees are the same as last year.

Mr. Cass moved to be excused from serving on the Committee of Foreign Relations. Granted.

On motion of Mr. Berrien the Senate proceeded to the election of a Chaplain, and the Rev. C. M. Butler, Episcopalian, was elected.

Mr. Hale's resolution of inquiry was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, 10,000 extra copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents were ordered to be printed.

The chair laid before the Senate the Report of the Printing, ordered to be advertised, on private claims of last session. The report was taken up and concurred in.

Mr. Cooper announced the death of Chester Butler, and passed a feeling eulogy on the deceased. The usual resolutions were adopted.

Mr, Miller moved the printing of 500 extra copies of the Patent Report of last year. Laid over, and the Senate adjourned.

House—Mr. Chandler announced the death of Chester Butler, member from Pennsylvania, who died in Philadelphia on the 5th of October, on his return home from Washington. After passing a high wrought eulogy on the character of the deceased, he offered the customary resolutions of regret. They were adopted; and as a further mark of respect to the deceased, he moved that the House adjourn. Adopted, and the House adjourned.

Census in the United States.—In 1790 the Union consisted of seventeen States, with a population of 4,929,827, and 451,424 square miles of land, or nine persons to a square mile.

In 1800 there were twenty States, with a population of 5,305,040, and an area of 572,024 square miles, or eight persons to a square,

In 1810 there were twenty-four States, with a population of 7,239,414, and an area of 782,544 square miles, or nine persons to a square mile.

In 1820 there were twenty-seven States, with a population of 9,733,191, and an area of 849,314 square miles, or 10 persons to a square mile.

In 1830 there were twenty-seven States, with a population of 12,866,020, and an area of 849,314 square miles, or thirteen person to a square mile.

In 1840 there were twenty-nine States, with a population of 17,058,666, and an area of 917,344 square miles, or fourteen persons to a square mile.

We have now thirty-one States, containing a population (by estimate) of 21,686,000, and an area of 1,913,125 square miles, or twelve persons to the square mile.

Correspondence of the Washington Republic.

New York, Nov. 25.

Last night there was an exceedingly pleasant *re-union* of the prominent Whigs of the city, at the new Clarendon Hotel, on the invitation of Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, to meet the Whig Governor elect, Washington Hunt.—There were about two hundred gentlemen present, and all seemed to be in the very happiest humor, although it turned out, before the company dispersed, that they all were not. The Clarendon Hotel is built upon the corner of Eighteenth street and Fourth Avenue, about two miles above the Astor House, and is one of the most striking evidences that could be given of the remakable expansion of the city within the past ten years. The Astor House, at the time of its erection, was the ultima thule of up town hotels; now, there are above it, since erected, the Irving House, the Carleton House, the New York Hotel, the Union Place Hotel, and Clarendon, which, in splendor, if not in size, surpasses them all. Last night the new hotel was illuminated, and the public admitted for the first time. It was most fittingly consecrated by a hearty greeting to the Governor elect of the State. The company assembled in the parlors on the second floor, which were brilliantly illuminated and presented a very gay and cheerful aspect. After an interchange of congratulations among the guests, and a greeting to the new Governor, the company were summoned to the supper-room below, where an elegant collation was spread. Good eating is a wonderful provocative to good speaking and good listening, and the health of the honorble guest having been enthusiastically responded to, Mr. Hunt made a most admirable speech in reply, and, among other things, said:

"There was never a time, so far as principles are concerned, when there was less reason—I might say, when there was less excuse—for discord and division. Will any man tell me upon what we are divided so as to make it impossible to unite on our common principles and for our common purposes? There is nothing, in my opinion, which should prevent any Whig, at the North or South, from acting, amicably and fraternally with every other Whig. Let us study, as members of the Whig party of the Union, to maintian its ascendency and that of the Constitution."

There certainly was nothing in Mr. Hunt's speech which any Whig from any section of the Union could have found fault with. In the course of the evening, at the close of an eloquent speech by Mr. Maxwell, the Collector of the Port proposed three cheers for Millard Fillmore, which you may be sure were most heartily given. Other speeches were made by distinguished Whigs present, and near the close of the evening a speech from Mr. Hiram Ketchum.

SECESSION—GOV. QUITMAN.

The following extracts from the message of Gov. Quitman to the Legislature, show too fine a specimen of "Southern Chivalry" to be lost:—

It may be objected that generals of sufficient skill and ability may not be found to conquer the old Union. The capture of Monterey and the City of Mexico in our (their) late difficulties is due to the courage, skill, and perseverance of Southern generals. And I know other gentlemen in the South deem themselves capable of taking high commands, but subordinate to those who distinguished themselves in Mexico, in the armies of the Southern Confederacy. We have but to seize New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington City, where we will be able to dictate the terms of peace to the old Union. And with the power to dictate a peace in our own hands, we will compell the old Union to cede to the United States South all the arms and munitions of war, all the forts and arsenals and ships and light houses belonging to the old republic. Our destiny then will not only be fixed but onward. A mighty Southern confederacy, leaning on the strong arm of Great Britain for protection, will be a terror to the Northern spinners and weavers that will keep them forever from expressing any views adverse to our peculiar institutions.

With such grand prospects in the future, what will be your duty? Evidently to dissolve, formally and declaratively, all connection with the old confederacy. I believe you will do it.—You will say that knowing our rights we will dare to maintain them. Whatever you do, as for myself, in this expiring struggle of credulity and vanity, if there shall be none left on the high battlements of liberty and disunion! I will imitate the action of one who was the realization and impersonation of chivalry, and who, when rudely assailed by a barbarian chieftain clans, and his ragged ruffians,

"He planned himself with dauntless air,
Returning the chief his haughty stare;
His back against a rock he bore,
And firmly placed his foot before."

And, like that hero, I will exclaim:

"Come one, come all this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I"

* * * * * *

"And the stern joy which warrior feel
In foeman worthy of his steel,"

shall be mine while I strike on and strike ever, for liberty and equality.—And if this sublimity be above your legislative comprehension, you will find its analogue and parallel in the beautiful history of the heroic sheep, which butted himself into annihilation in resenting the swinging menaces of the undulating maul. And as the tail of that gallant ram was endowed with the spirit of its master, and continued to dash with unterrified courage as the senseless and undulating wood, so long as a hair of its "utmost extremity" remained unextinguished, so will I, with all my extremities, in every vital part, with all life, all heart, all soul, and all undying patriotism, continue to resist the encroachment of the Federal Government, until it shall be dissolved in utter destruction, or I shall be destroyed, or else the combat shall be immortal.

JOHN ANTHONY QUITMAN.

"Silver grays" and "Woolly heads."—This State has been famous for giving new names to party politicians. The State has been divided in 'buck-tails,' 'pewter-muggers,' &c. in aforetimes, as now with 'locofocos,' 'hunkers,' and barnburners'—names all originating in New York.

Two new parties have recently come into existence, dividing the Whigs as the 'hunkers' and 'barnburners' divide the Democrats; and these new parties are already christened 'silver-grays' and "woolly-heads.' The Utica Convention Fillmore men are nicknamed 'silver-grays,' and the Syracuse Seward men are nicknamed 'woolly heads.'—*N. Y. Express.*

☞Mr. Waldo Lewis will accept our thanks for Louisville and Cincinnati papers. Why not give us a letter'

Southern Secession.—The message of Governor Seabrook, of South Carolina, advocates secession, and embodies pretty much the general sentiments heretofore expressed by the South Carolina Secessionists. It thinks the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law will cause disunion, and that unless the South is protected, secession will be best. Resolutions declaring the right of secession, have been introduced in the North Carolina Legislature; and that the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law will render the measure necessary.

Governor Seabrook, in his message, among other things, also recommends the removal from the State of every free colored person not possessed of real or slave property; recommends joint action with the Southern States, if possible, but says that no conjuncture of events ought to induce the State to abandon the right of deciding ultimately on its own destiny; declares the right of the State to secede, and that it is the duty of the State to interpose her sovereignty to protect her citizens; urges co-operation with her sister States to aid in averting the doom impending the civil institutions of the South; also, recommends the setting apart of a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

What are we Coming to?—What, with the Southern Convention, at Nashville, and anti-slavery, anti-church, anti-constitution conventions, in the North, we are daily having our fears excited, in view of the possibly approaching dissolution of the Union. But the shock is only momentary, and the cause pases innocently over, and leaves us and the Union "in statu quo."

Our sensibilities, hardened as they have by use become, on this point, cannot stand every thing; and we are at length sensibly alarmed of the state of the Union." Read what follows, and sympathise with our apprehensions!

A SOUTHERN WOMAN'S RESOLVE.

"No southern woman will marry a gentlemen north of Mason and Dixon's line, who cannot furnish unexceptionable testimonials of being a pro slavery man. This is one of the affairs in which the direct trade principle will be the most patriotically enforced by our noble-hearted girls."

A NORTHERN WOMAN'S RESOLVE.

Resolved, That any would-be gentleman who consents to act under the fugitive slave law, to aid in capturing the fleeing bondman, forfeits all claims to our respect; and every such man, whatever may be his pretentions, shall be discarded from our society under all circumstances, and on all occasions, and such a monster shall never receive our hand in friendship or marriage.

This "looks rebellion" indeed When the ladies go against the Union, there is practical nullification, and no mistake. What is to become of us?

Fred. Douglass.—This bosom friend of Garrison, Thompson, Quincy, and other pie-bald fanatics of Boston, thus speaks through his paper, the "North Star," published at Rochester, N. Y.

It may properly be asked, would not the devil do well to *rent out hell* and move to the United States, and rival, if possible, President Fillmore and his political fellowers! If he can beat them at the game of sin, the change will be well. Would not fallen Angels make wise and humane Senators; compared with Cass, Clay and Webster. The fugitive slave might have rejoiced, had these men had the experience of a lost being, or Fillmore the soul of Satan.—The world must be convinced that damned spirits would do better, and honor more the representative hall, than such men as Bissell, Buel, Brown, Elliot, Fuller, Gilbert, Hibbard, Mann, Miller and Walden, God grant that "their names may rot on the scroll of time."

Rights of Women.—The Indiana Convention, by a vote sixty-six to fifty-nine, has adopted the following provision:

The real and personal property of women, whether owned before marriage or afterward acquired by purchase or gift (other than from the husband in fraud of his creditors,) devise or descent, shall be and remain secured to them, under equitable conditions, by law.