

Glasgow Weekly Times.

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

VOL: 12.

CITY OF GLASGOW, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1851.

NO: 33

DR. J. A. LEWIS,
OFFERS his Professional services to the public.
Office at present, in the Drug Store of Messrs
Digges & Co.
Glasgow, August 14, 1851.

DR. M. J. RUCKER,
WILL attend to the various duties of his pro-
fession with promptitude and fidelity.
Office at the Glasgow House.
Glasgow, August 21, 1851.

DOCTORS VAUGHAN & CAMPBELL,
Have associated themselves in the practice of
Medicine, &c., &c. Office next door to Dr. V's
residence.
August 7, 1851.

F. A. SAVAGE,
DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
Hats, Caps, Hand and Quenavars, Nails, &c.,
WATER STREET, GLASGOW, NO.

J. C. TRUFFITT & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
Corner of Water and Market street.
GLASGOW, MO.

CARLOS BOARDMAN,
Attorney at Law, Glasgow, Linn County, Mo.
WILL continue the practice of the Law, in
Linn and the adjoining counties. All busi-
ness entrusted to his care will receive prompt at-
tention.
April 3, 1851.

LOGAN D. DAMERON,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
Water Street, Glasgow, Mo.
KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment
of seasonable goods.

JOHN C. CRAWLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GLASGOW, MO.
WILL give prompt attention to all business
entrusted to him in the Courts of Howard
and adjoining counties.
Office with Drs. Vaughan & Campbell.
Glasgow, June 19, 1851—4f.

PHILIP BAUER,
Dealer in Family Groceries, Wines,
Liquors, Cigars, &c.
Water Street, Glasgow, Missouri.
KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment
of Goods in his line, to which the attention
of the public is respectfully called.
April 10, 1851.—5s.

E. H. DENNIS,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. M. BIRD.)
Forwarding and Commission Merchant.
OLD FRANKLIN, HOWARD COUNTY, MO.
WILL at all times pay cash and the highest
market price for Hemp, Wheat, Bacon and other
products; and give special attention to receiv-
ing, forwarding and selling produce and merchan-
dise.
August 21, 1851.

HANNA & MATTHEWS,
Cabinet Makers.
Water Street, Glasgow, Mo.
WILL make to order, in the neatest and most
fashionable style, and from the best materi-
als, all kinds of FURNITURE.
Particular attention paid to making COFFINS.
Shop second door above Dunnic & Hutchin-
son's Store.
April 11, 1851.

MEDICAL NOTICE.
DR. J. HAYS would respectfully inform the
citizens of the adjoining neighborhood that he
has permanently located himself at his Father's
(BENJAMIN HAYS,) seven miles North East
of Glasgow, and two miles South West of Switzer's
Mill, and may be found at his Office at all times
when not professionally absent.
Dr. Hays will give his attention to the diseases
most prevalent in this country.
May 30, 1851—13f.

LIFE INSURANCE,
CAPITAL \$100,000.
J. W. WHITE, ROANOKE, MO.,
HAS been appointed Agent for the "Union
Mutual Insurance Company" of Boston, with
takings on the Lives of white persons only, for
one year, or for Life-time, at the lowest rates
of Premium. A plan of Insurance with the Directors
names can be seen, and pamphlets furnished gratis,
by application to the Agent at Roanoke.
September 26, 1851.

STOVES AND TINWARE.
John R. Carson,
Respectfully announces to the public that
he has on hand an extensive assortment of
Stoves and Tin Ware all of which he will
dispose of at low prices.
Particular attention paid to guttering—
Orders in the place or country, promptly attended
to.
Shop next door above Dunnic & Hutchin-
son's store.
Glasgow, June 26, 1851.

HOWARD HIGH SCHOOL.
FAYETTE, MO.
THE Fifteenth session of this School will com-
mence on Monday the 25th inst., and continue
six months.
Tuition varies from \$7.00 to \$14.50, with the usual
extra charges for Music, Painting, Drawing, &c.
No deduction will be made for absence except in
cases of protracted illness.
For further particulars address
JOHN T. LUCKY, Principal.
Fayette, August 5, 1851.

FARM FOR SALE.
THE undersigned is authorized to sell the Farm of
Henry Pulliam, deceased, late of Saline County,
for the purpose of distribution.
The Farm, contains about 1100 acres, with about
200 acres enclosed, has on it a good substantial
Brick residence, with out buildings. It is situated
about 6 miles west of Glasgow, and within 2 miles
of Cambridge, Saline county, Mo. Terms liberal,
and will be made known by reference to Thomas
Shackelford in Glasgow, or to the undersigned at
his residence in Saline county.
JOHN C. PULLIAM, Executor.
February 13, 1851—4f.

S. H. BAILEY,
Steam Refined Candy Manufacturer,
Second Street, Corner of Vine, St. Louis, Mo.
CONSTANTLY on hand a large assortment of
PLAIN and FANCY CANDY, PLAIN and
MEDICATED LOZENGES, of every variety
and of superior quality, at Wholesale. Orders
from the country promptly attended to, and deliv-
ered to any part of the city, free of charge. Country
merchants will find it greatly to their advantage to
purchase directly from the Manufacturer.
Syrups of all kinds for Soda, made to order in
any quantity, at short notice.
St. Louis, July 21, 1851—1y.

Caps.
A FINE and large stock of men's and boys'
cloth, plush and fur caps, for sale by
L. D. DAMERON.

THE TIMES

BY CLARK H. GREEN.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
Office on Water Street, next door to the
Glasgow House.

—TERMS—
\$2 In Advance—\$3 At the End of the Year.
\$1 In Advance to Clubs of 20.

Rates of Advertising.
\$1 per square of 12 lines or less, for the First In-
sertion, and Fifty Cents for subsequent ones.
Liberal deductions to Yearly Advertisers.

Authorized Agents.
V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper
Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper
in Boston, New York and Philadelphia cities.
Fayette—ANDREW J. HERNDON.
Huntsville—W. R. SAMUEL, G. H. BURCKHART.
Bloomington—THOMAS G. SHARP.
Lynchburg—CARLOS BOARDMAN.
Cambridge—JOHN H. GROVE.
Chillicothe—W. C. SAMUEL.
Milan—STEPHENS, HINES & CO.

Our Table.
GODEY, for the present month, has been
on our table some days, and fully sustains
his reputation, both as to contents and em-
bellishments. It is one of the best Ladies
Magazines in the country. The Times and
the Book can be had for \$4 per annum!

BLACKWOOD, for September, is a very in-
teresting number. No where can the same
amount and quality of reading matter be
had for \$3, as this excellent Magazine fur-
nishes. It is from the republication office
of L. SCOTT & Co., of New York, where
can be obtained all the other leading British
Periodicals.

NORTH AMERICAN MISCELLANY, by
Angell, Engel & Howitt, New York.
We have received several numbers of this ex-
cellent Magazine. Each number of it con-
tains 50 pages of choice selections from the
current literature of the day, of this coun-
try and Europe, and is furnished at the
exceedingly low price of one Dollar per
annum.

GRAHAM, for October, should have been
acknowledged last week. The contents of
this number are interesting and varied, while
the embellishments are superb, consisting
of splendid fancy sketches, fashions, music,
&c. Address, Geo. R. Graham, Philadel-
phia, enclosing \$3.00.

Daughters of Rebecca.
At a meeting of the L. O. O. F., Grand
Lodge of the U. S. States, prior to that which
has just adjourned, a select committee was
appointed to prepare an appropriate hono-
rary degree to be conferred on wives of
scarlet degree members of the Order in
good standing. Such a degree was reported,
and finally adopted by a vote of 47
to 37. Those receiving it will be known as
the "Daughters of Rebecca." The badge
proposed will be green and scarlet.

Some folks think that the biggest
newspaper is always the best. Wise peo-
ple think—about as sensible as the fellow
who turned up his nose at your communi-
cated woman, and bragged that he meant to
have a bigger wife than any other man with-
in two hundred miles.

THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Rev. B. T. Kavan-
agh, editor of the St. Louis Christian
Advocate, who was for three years Super-
intendent of Indian Missions of the Upper
Mississippi river, has settled the much dis-
puted point of Etymology and precise mean-
ing of the name given to the noble and ma-
jestic river which waters the "Great Valley."
He says it is composed of two distinct
words: *Messas* (great) and *Sippe* (river) and
signifies "Great River," and not "Father of
Waters," or "Father of Rivers," as has been
heretofore generally believed. Dr. Kavan-
agh says that the word is pronounced by us
as it is written and called by the French,
which does not give the true pronunciation
according to the English sound of letters.—
To obtain the original Chippewa sounds of
letters.—To obtain the original Chippewa
sounds of the words, we should write it
"Mess-sas-sep-pe," and give a soft, gliding
accent to each syllable."

Natural Religion.
The Yankee Blade furnishes the following
definition of the religion of "nature." It
comes remarkably near the truth:
1. Look out for number one.
2. Use others all you can, and let them
"use" you as little as possible.
3. Get money; honestly, if you can, but—
get money.
4. Hold on to what you've got, and get as
much more as you can.
5. Every one for himself, and the d—
take the hindmost.
Here you have the whole thing in a nut-
shell. There is no use of inking whole
reams of paper, with explanations of the
subject, for here you have the exact doc-
trine in which the world believes, and which
is practiced upon by a vast majority of the
people of every nation on the globe.

From Arthur's "Home Gazette." Where is Heaven?

During one of those still evenings in the
very heart of summer, when the twilight,
deepening apace, seems to withdraw the
earth from us and to bring the heavens
near, a mother and her little girl sat to-
gether by the open window, and both looked
up to the sky. The lady was lost in thought;
but the child counted the stars to a low,
merry tone, singing, "Two, six, ten, twenty,
a hundred—a hundred bright stars.—
Oh, how many; many, many! and how
bright!" until turning to her mother, and
grasping her dress to secure attention, she
exclaimed, with sudden energy, "Tell me,
mother, is Heaven in the stars?"

"Gently, Alice," said her mother. "In
the stars! No, certainly not."
"Where is it then?—in the sky, between
the stars? Do tell me where it is. Once
you said you would tell me when I was old
enough to understand, and I think I can un-
derstand now."
"Come here, then," her mother replied,
holding out her arms to the little girl, "sit
quietly on my lap, and I will tell you some-
thing about it, but you must be very atten-
tive, because it is not easy for a child to com-
prehend such great truths. You asked,
just now, whether Heaven were in the
stars. What did your father tell you yester-
day, about the stars?"

"He told me that some of them, but only
just a very few, were worlds something
like our world, and that they went round
and round the sun, and had day and night,
and summer and winter. The rest, he said,
were great, big suns, ever so far off! no-
body knew how far some of them were; and
he had no doubt there were worlds going
round and round those suns too, and people
in the worlds who were put there to learn
what is good and true; and he supposed
they were tempted to do wrong, and were
sometimes unhappy, as we are."

"Then, do you suppose Heaven is there?"
"Oh no! of course it is not. I did not
think of that?"
"No, my darling child, Heaven is not in
any place which we can see with our bodily
eyes. We cannot point with hands of flesh
to the road that leads to that country, nor
walk along it with these feet. If you went
up into the depths of the sky, and searched
it through, from north to south, and from
east to west, you would not find Heaven
there, nor meet one angel on your way."

"Then, mother, are you sure there is a
Heaven, if it is not anywhere?"
"Sure? Yes, as sure as that I love you,
and that you love me. Do you love me?"
"Why, mother, you know I do!"
"Are you sure? Can you see your
love?"
"No."
"What shape is it, round or square?"
"I don't know," said Alice, laughing—
"It is not any shape."
"Where is it?—can you tell me that?"
"No, I am sure I cannot. It is all in-
side of me; all inside of my soul."
"Then you see there can be a real thing
which you cannot look at with your bodily
eyes, nor touch with these little hands, and
which does not occupy any earthly space,
but which is still a real, true, living thing.
Just such a real, true thing, is Heaven;
only it is a different kind of a thing, differ-
ent kind of world from this earth, and, like
your love, does not fill natural space. You
say your love is inside your soul; there,
then, and not on the earth, or among the
stars, which lie all outside of it, you must
look for the path that leads to Heaven. If
you pray to God, and try to do what you
know is pleasing in His sight, He will show
it to you, and lead you safely along it."

"Will He really show it to me? and will
it be beautiful, all covered with flowers?"
"You know I told you we cannot see those
things with our bodily eyes; but if you try
to be a good girl, God will put true thoughts,
and gentle, loving feelings into your heart,
and they will guide you to Heaven, where
the pure and happy angels live."
"Could I see the angels with my eyes?"
"Not with those eyes."
"But I have not got any other eyes."
"Yes, you have. Your spirit has eyes."
"I don't think it has, mother, for when I
shut these two up so," said Alice, pressing
her lids so tightly together that scarcely
more than the tips of her long lashes were
visible, "I cannot see one bit; it is all
dark."
"That is because your spiritual eyes are
closed."
"But why can I not open them?"
"God has not given us the power to open
them while we are in this world; and if they
were open, we could no more see earthly
things with them; than we can see heavenly
things with our bodily eyes."

"What should I see with them?"
"Any spiritual thing that was near to
you. Very painful and ugly things, if you
were naughty; beautiful things, and angels,
if you were good. Do you not remember,
how often, in the Bible, we are told of good
men who had their eyes opened, and saw and
talked with angels?"
"Yes," replied the little girl, and ad-
ded, in a low and reverent voice, "They
saw the Lord, too, after he had risen; and
he blessed them. He said "Peace be with
you."
"Yes, love. All those holy things men
saw with their spiritual eyes, when they
pleased God to open them."
"Why will He not open ours now, and
let us see angels?"

"God loves us, my child, with an infinite
love, and if it were good for us, He would;
but He does not, and therefore we may
know that it would do us harm. Do you
think, if you saw angels and other spiritual
things about you all the time, you could at-
tend properly to your lessons, and the other
duties you have to perform here?"
"No," said Alice, "I do not think I
could, for even the little birds flying past,
make me look up from my book."
After a long pause, during which her mo-
ther kept silence, that the little one might
have time to garner in her golden harvest of
thoughts, she looked up again, and said with
great earnestness, "Mother, I should like to
kiss tenderly, the little upraised face,
her mother replied, "I hope, dear one, that
you will like to die, when it is God's will to
take you; but, remember, merely dying,
does not take us to Heaven. You must be
glad and grateful to live; you must make
the very best use you possibly can of the
time God gives you, for it is only so that we
can become good and happy in this world,
or any world. And now, my darling, it is
late, and you must go to bed. Give me one
more kiss; and do not forget to say your
prayers before you go to sleep. If you are
a good girl, I will tell you more about Heav-
en some other day. Good night."
Little Alice went to bed full of thought,
but no sooner had her innocent head touched
the pillow, than she was in a sound, sweet
sleep.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Terrible Commotion in the Democratic
Party—The Donaldson and Greer
Correspondence.
The celebrated Donaldson and Greer cor-
respondence, which we published a short
time since, is going the rounds of the press,
and in every place it is published, it cre-
ates a great deal of "noise and confusion."
We expected as much, for it was an open-
ing of the seals which a certain portion of
the Democratic party were not prepared
for. It took them by surprise; for instead
of the letters being safely placed in a car-
pet bag, to land behind their appearance, *ver-
batim et liberatum*, in the New York Herald,
which, according to the rumors of the day,
has a very large circulation throughout the
civilized world. It is further said that
these rich and rare epistles were purloined,
otherwise they could not have reached our
office. That may be the thing is possible,
we, however, did not purloin them, no
more than we purloined Mr. Trist's cele-
brated treaty with Mexico, which came out
of some other carpet bag, we suppose, and
appeared in our columns in the same man-
ner as the Donaldson correspondence did—
not only ahead of the mail but ahead of the
telegraph.

But great as was the consternation which
the first batch of correspondence created,
that caused by our publishing the call for
a meeting of a Democratic National Con-
vention, signed by James Sanborn, was still
greater. From the following article, which
appeared in the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*,
of yesterday, it will be seen that the Demo-
cratic National Executive Committee will
soon be called together to consider the whole
sub-ject. We certainly have no objection.
After copying the call for the Convention,
which appeared in our columns, the *Pennsylvanian*
says:
"Some talk has been created by the Don-
aldson and Greer Correspondence, which
appeared recently in the New York Herald,
consisting of letters from many prominent
politicians, addressed in reply to other let-
ters, said to have been written by two per-
sons called Donaldson and Greer. Certain
men, in the opposition or Whig ranks, have
taken occasion to hold the Democratic party
responsible for letters written by abolition-
ists and others; to these persons, who, if
they ever had an existence, never had any
authority to speak for the Democratic party.
So absurd has this attempt been proved to
be, that it has been pretty generally aban-
doned. From the above, we see that a
new movement has been started in New
York, called a Democratic National Con-
vention, and this time another *nom de guerre* is
employed, doubtless equally apocryphal with

Donaldson and Greer. We copy it from
the New York Herald of Thursday, only to
expose it as a most unauthorized trick.—
Mr. Ritchie, of the *Richmond Enquirer*,
never authorized its publication, for the ob-
ject evidently meant to be accomplished is
that he would indignantly revolt from.—
That excellent gentleman will no doubt ex-
pose the whole affair when it comes to his
knowledge. The designs of the secret
agents in New-York is to create the impres-
sion that the next National Democratic Con-
vention has been called by Democrats and
Abolitionists combined! To this end, they
use, without the slightest authority, the
name of certain members of the National
Democratic Executive Committee, ap-
pointed in 1843, of which the writer of this
is a member. Some names are stricken out
of the list of the Committee, and the vacan-
cies filled with the names of notorious seces-
sionist or free soil leaders! The object is
plain. It is to create the impression that
there is a union in the Democracy between
conflicting and hostile forces, and this is to
be asserted and urged by all the Whig speak-
ers and papers in the country. We now
only write to expose the scheme, and to state
that the Democratic National Executive
Committee will soon be called together to
consider this outrage upon the national or-
ganization of the Democratic party."

It is not to be expected that we should
could control the National Democratic Com-
mittee, nor do we desire that our object or
 motive in publishing the correspondence re-
ferred to should be misstated or misunder-
stood. We know nothing of Mr. Donaldson
or Mr. Greer; but we do know that the
letters which were written to them, and
copies of which we published, were genu-
ine. We saw the originals, in the hand-
writing of the respective parties, and with
the post marks on them. In relation to the
letter signed James Sanborn, which we af-
terwards published in connection with a
call for the meeting of the National Demo-
cratic Convention, all we have to say is, that
they came from the same source that the
previous letters came from; but we never
said that the signatures to the call were
genuine. We know no more of Mr. San-
born than we do of Mr. Donaldson; and
what we or any one else knows of the latter,
we think is not much. But the letters that
were written in reply to both Donaldson
and Greer were genuine. It is an old saying
that old birds are not to be caught with
chaff. We saw they were genuine; we
knew they were genuine; and their genu-
ineness was never ginsayed. We stated so
at the time we published them. We
certainly said nothing of the kind in con-
nection with the call for a National Demo-
cratic Convention; and if people at a distance
can not distinguish between what we say is
genuine, and do not say so, the fault is with
them, and not with us. It is their misfor-
tune—not ours.

And now, in conclusion, let us say that
is the business of the Democratic National
Convention to find out who the person was
that sent us all these letters. We consid-
ered it right to publish them, and we still
think so. We do not believe that either
Mr. Andrews, of Maine, Mr. Ritchie, of
Virginia, or Mr. Crosswell, of New York,
had any thing to do with the call; and we
believe rightfully—others may, and prob-
ably will, do the same. We never said the
signatures to that document were genuine.
On the contrary, we thought they were not.
We supposed there was a scheme on foot
to injure the party, and we published the
"call" with the view of exposing it, and put-
ting the party right in the premises before
the public. The great Democratic party
will yet thank us for what we have done in
this matter.

What Whigs Want.
All genuine Whigs want to see liberal ap-
propriations made for Western Rivers and
Harbors; deeming the lives and property of
the Western people of as much value as those
of the dwellers upon the salt sea shore.—
The Locoocoos vote against such appropri-
ations.
All genuine whigs want to see a tariff
enacted which shall provide sufficient re-
venue for the country, and which, in its dis-
criminations, shall always favor the Ameri-
can laborer. They believe that they can
better support the foreign artisan by bring-
ing him to this country, and giving him
work where he can consume breadstuffs,
without the farmer being obliged to pay
freight across the Atlantic. The Locoocoos
dream and talk Free Trade, and enact laws
discriminating against American labor in
favor of nations who tax some of our pro-
ducts to the tune of 1200 per cent.—*Mad.
Tribune.*

An old maid in speaking of marriage,
says it is like any other disease—while
there is life there's hope.

Present State of things in Cuba.

The Havana correspondent of the N. Y.
Courier and Enquirer describes the present
state of things in Cuba as follows:
The island is perfectly quiet. Nothing of
an exciting nature has occurred since the
execution of Lopez, or at least nothing has
transpired, save the announcement that two
steamers with 800 men were seen on the 3d
at Key West, which is generally doubted.
Spanish rule upon the island is now more
firm, for a time at least, than ever. The
entire disinclination or fear of the Creoles
to take part in a revolution for the obtaining
their own independence has been but too
plainly demonstrated; too plainly, for the
proof has cost two hundred men their lives.
One word as to Lopez's landing. It was
on the most disadvantageous spot possible;
it was upon the very narrowest part of the
island, called the Neck, within fifty miles
of the city, and where fifteen hundred
troops could surround him, and thus not only
fatal to himself, but nearly so to those who
would have joined him, if indeed, any Cuban
would dare to dream of such a thing.—
Had he landed with two thousand instead
of two hundred men, toward the east or west
end of the Island, he would probably have
been able to keep the field for a month, and
by that time would have doubled his num-
bers by recruits from New Orleans. In that
case he would have received money and food
at least from the creoles, and I believe
would have taken the Island in a compar-
atively short campaign.

Too Good to be Lost.
A traveller, when he afterwards knew
once arrived at a village inn, after a hard
day's travel, and being very tired, requested
a room to sleep in, but the landlord said
they were entirely full, and it was impos-
sible to accommodate him—that his wife had
to sleep on the sofa and himself on the floor
but that he would see what 14s. wife could
do for him. The poor woman on being ap-
plied to, said that there was one room I
might occupy, provided he would agree in
the conditions, viz: to enter the room late, in
the dark, and leave it early in the morning,
to prevent scandal, as the room was occu-
pied by a lady. This he agreed to. About
two o'clock that night, an awful noise was
heard in the house, and the traveller was
found tumbling heels over head down stairs.
On the landlord's arriving on the spot, and
inquiring what the matter was, the travel-
ler ejaculated, as soon as he was able to
speak, "Oh, Lord! the woman's dead!" "I
know that," said the landlord; "but how did
you find it out?"

Doings of Rum in One Year in New
York.
A record kept in New York, shows that
the deaths by delirium tremens and similar
causes in that city, for the last 12 months,
was 150. Only a portion of the deaths from
intemperance is reported by physicians,
who, out of regard to the feelings of fami-
lies, generally report them under the name
of apoplexy, congestion of the brain, &c.—
The most of those on record are reported
from Coroner's inquests and hospitals.—
With this view of the case, the 150 deaths
above stated, may be taken as the record of
350 to 450 deaths during the twelve months.
To these may be added, a large portion of
those who are "found drowned," and we
shall have from 500 to 600 from intemper-
ance every twelve months. But there are
scores of accidents which occur while par-
ties are intoxicated, which are reported
under the head of "accidents," which must
be added to the above. During the twelve
months included in the above statement,
many have fallen and "fractured the skull,"
"broken the neck," "fallen down stairs,"
&c., the addition of which will form a large
figure in the sum total. There were nine
murders during the same time, caused by
rum, and nearly ten thousand five day em-
bellishments for drunkenness; nearly as many
arrests for disorderly and riotous conduct
and assault and battery, and other offences
against public order. The last quarterly re-
port of the chief of police gives over five
thousand arrests, which are chargeable to
intemperance.

The first Locomotive ever used in
the United States, is still in good running
order on the Little Schuylkill Railroad. It
was built in Liverpool England by Edward
Bury. At that time it was necessary to
send a man from England to put the engine
in running order on the road. It was twenty
years ago that Edward Bury's engine
was placed upon our road. Since then, the
iron track has been extended throughout our
land, the fierce breathing of the iron horse
is heard almost in every valley; the ingenu-
ity of our mechanics enables them to supply
our own engines and even furnish them to
nations across the ocean. We're a progres-
sive people.

Another State.
It appears from the following in the Ad-
vertiser (Mich.) *Expositor*, of the 26th ult.,
that the people of the "Upper Peninsula"
are demanding a separate government:
"North Michigan—A New State.—
Since our visit to the Upper Peninsula, we
are convinced that there is not a little reason
in the idea of the organization of the Lake
Superior country into a State by itself. In
the first place, there is no Geographical con-
nection between the two Peninsulas—sepa-
rated not only by water, but in the winter by
hundreds of miles, and her representatives
must come some three months before the
opening of the session, or stay at home.—
Again, they have not one single feeling in
common with us "below"; they are mostly
from other States, and care not half as much
for a connection with us, as they would be
connected with Pennsylvania—they feel that
we care as little for them, and under these
circumstances, we are inclined to think, if it
can be done, they must eventually become
States by themselves. They have within
themselves everything requisite for an im-
portant State. Her mineral wealth is but
just beginning to develop itself—her fish-
eries are in their infancy, and her agricul-
tural advantages have been vastly underrated
—all these, with her commercial advantages
will make, in time, an important State of
North Michigan. What they now most
want is a ship canal across the portage at
St. Mary's."
The "Upper" and "Lower" Regions are
located in North Michigan.

Completion of the Floating Bridge Across
Lake Champlain.
The following notice of the new Floating
Bridge across Lake Champlain we find in
the Lake Champlain *Beacon* of the 7th ult:
On Monday, for the first time in the history
of the world, Lake Champlain was
crossed by a train of cars! The Floating
Bridge crossed from a ship—the monster
"Sea Serpent" swept from his den, and
stretched his huge proportions from pier to
pier, connecting shore with shore. State will
State, New England with the West.
Without difficulty or accident, and with
as little delay as could have been expected
on the first trial of this novel and grand in-
vention—the youngest son of Campbell's
celebrated brain—the whole Boston train,
engine and all, passed safely over from the
Vermont to the New York shore of Lake
Champlain.
The excitement, the enthusiasm, was in-
describable. The monster depot—500 feet
long by a hundred broad—the wharf, the
piers, the hotel, were crowded to their ut-
most capacity.

ARRIVAL.—Wm. D. KERR, Esq., Super-
intendent and Teacher of the Deaf and Dumb
Asylum, reached this place with his family,
on last Saturday. The Institution is not yet
ready for the reception of pupils, but will be
about the 1st of November. It is the design
of the Board to place Mr. Kerr and family in
possession of the institution as soon as possi-
ble.
These who intend attending this Institu-
tion should enter the Asylum at the com-
mencement of the session.
We trust that a large number of pupils
will avail themselves of this opportunity of
obtaining an education. They will not find
a more competent and gentlemanly Teacher in
the whole land.—*Fulton Telegraph* 3d.

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The Tobacco Crop.—During the last
ten days, says the Elizabethtown Ky. Keg-
ister, we have made some enquiries as to
the quantity