

Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 13.

CITY OF GLASGOW, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1853.

NO. 51.

TALLY & MATTHEWS,
CABINET MAKERS.
Water Street, Glasgow.
Will make to order, in the neatest and most fashionable style, and from the best materials all kinds of FURNITURE.
Particular attention paid to making COFFINS. Also—Patent Metallic Coffins kept constantly on hand.
Shop second door above the Post Office, September 2, 1852.

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

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

CARLOS BOARDMAN,
Attorney at Law, Lincolns, Linn County, Mo.
Will continue the practice of the Law, in Lin and the adjoining counties. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
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, 1852—17.

PREWITT & HENRY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FAYETTE, MO.
Will attend to all business entrusted to them in Howard, and the adjoining counties. Particular attention paid to collecting. Office in C. H. H. Frame building two doors above the Receiver's Office.
November 15, 1849—37.

G. H. BURKHARTT,
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 second story above McCampbell & Coate's store.
Oct 24—24.

THOS. SHACKELFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GLASGOW, MO.
Will practice in the Courts of Howard, Saline, Cooper, Randolph and Chariton counties. Office on first street.

F. W. DIGGES & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
(Corner of Market and Water Street, GLASGOW, MO.)

DR. H. WALKER,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of the place and vicinity.
Office at Dr. Henderson's Drug Store, and residence at the Glasgow House, at one of which places he can always be found, when not professionally absent.
Glasgow, Jan 15, 1852

GLASGOW HOUSE,
OPPOSITE THE STEAM BOAT LANDING,
Water Street, Glasgow, Mo.
THIS large and commodious house is open for the reception of travellers and resident boarders. Having procured a competent assistant, the proprietor feels confident that entire satisfaction will be given to all.
Good stables conveniently situated attended by careful hostlers. Stage office for the East, West, and North also kept here.
Bar supplied with choice Liquors, Wines, and Cigars.
May 6, 1852. EMILY A. CHILES.

A. F. DENNY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him.
Office in the new Post Office buildings, May 13, 1852.

MANUFACTORY,
ROPER & BROTHER,
Manufacturers of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, and every description of Saddlery.
Water Street, Glasgow.
April 29, 1852.

J. T. DOWDALL, CHILES CARR, R. E. CARR,
J. T. DOWDALL & CO.,
WASHINGTON FOUNDRY,
Corner Second and Morgan St., St. Louis, Mo.
MANUFACTURERS OF Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw and Grist Mill Machinery, Lard Kettles, Carding Machines, &c.
TOBACCO PRESSES, SCREWS AND LEVERS,
Of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction.
Agents for James Smith & Co.'s superior Machine Cards.
St. Louis, Sept. 30—3m

THOMAS H. LARKIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And Wholesale Grocers,
No. 53 Levee, St. Louis, Missouri.
Special attention given to SALES OF HEMP, and no orders taken for its purchase, under any circumstances.
[Jan 13—3m]

DR. E. CHAIN'S
Spino-Abdominal Supporter and Shoulder Brace,
DIGGES & CO., have on hand a small assortment of the above Instruments, which they offer to those affected with the diseases for which they are intended. [June 10]

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 in the house formerly occupied by Dunica & Hutcheson.
Glasgow, June 26, 1851.

HEMP!
I AM in the market for HEMP, at the highest cash prices, deliverable at my factory in North Glasgow and desire to receive a call from the farmers of the vicinity. JAS. McLONEY.
Glasgow, Jan 16, 1852—4t.

THE TIMES.

GOLD COMING WEST.—We observe by the St. Louis Intelligencer that Messrs. PAGE & BAGGS of that city received a shipment a few days since from the east, amounting to \$377,000.

NEW JERSEY.—The Legislature of this State has elected William Wright, once a Whig and a member of the House of Representatives, to be United States Senator, in place of Jacob W. Miller. Wright is now called a Democrat, and was elected by that party.

DEAD.—In the late California news, we observe the death of Mr. CYRIL C. CADY. He died in Sacramento City on the 24th of December, of liver complaint. He was a native of Massachusetts, but resided in this State previous to his going to California. He was the founder of the *Boon's Lick Times*, in 1840, and was afterwards connected with the St. Louis press. He was Register of the Palmyra Land Office under President Tyler.

FLOYD'S BUFFS.—A town of the above name has been laid out and recorded by Mr. Wm. Thompson, about one hundred miles above this city, on the Missouri river, at the place commonly known as "Sergeant's Bluff." The town derives its name from Sergeant Floyd, who was a member of Lewis and Clark's exploring expedition, sent out by the United States Government, some time about the year 1800, and whose bones now rest on the summit of the imposing and lofty bluff on the Missouri River. [Kansasville Bagle.]

A SINGULAR FACT.—Although several hundred persons died of Cholera at Rochester during the past summer it is stated by the Rochester Journal that not one of the members of the different Temperance Societies in that city was included in that number.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—The Boston Post publishes the following extract from a letter received from a gentleman who has just returned to this country from a trip to China relative to the feelings of the Japanese toward the expedition expected from the United States:

"I was informed by a gentleman, a native of Japan, that the Emperor is ready for the American expedition. He exhibited a letter to me which he had just received from one of his countrymen then on the Island of Jeddo. The people kept a strict look out all over the coast, and their fires were already burning on the mountains at night, in order to be prepared in case the squadron should appear at night. One million of soldiers are ready and at hand. The coast is all set with guns, while in the bay of Jeddo, where the fleet is expected, there are countless war junks, and the whole bay is surrounded with innumerable forts. The expedition will find the Japanese much better soldiers than they anticipated. The presents had better have been left at home. A trade will not soon be opened with that country, except by force."

The Boston Traveler says it has seen a drawing and a plan of a monster steamship which it is said is to be immediately built in New York. The steamer is designed by D. Davidson, is to be of iron, and of the following dimensions: Length 700 feet in length, deck 60 feet, beam 80 feet, hold 60 feet.—The saloon to be 200 feet in length, with the accommodations for three thousand passengers. There are to be sixteen engines, with 5,000 horse power; the maximum speed contemplated is thirty miles per hour and the ship is expected to make the passage from New York to Liverpool in five days.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—This stupendous work leads through and over much magnificent scenery, extending from Ohio river most of the way to Cumberland. Twenty miles from Wheeling is Shepherd's tunnel, which is 360 feet long, and hewn out of solid rock, at a depth of 150 feet below the apex of the hill. Ten miles further is Wellington's tunnel, about a quarter of a mile through. Going east, next is Potybone tunnel, not yet completed. It will be half a mile through, and is to be finished in about six weeks. To this point the road is hemmed in by towering, precipitous mountains—often nearly perpendicular to the base of the gorge below—and it passes through almost continuous deep cuttings, or over heavy bankments. The Potybone or Broadtree mountain is now crossed by the most powerful locomotives, each engine taking over two cars. The ordinary locomotives also require their aid, not being themselves able to overcome the grade.

"DON'T CARE."

Old Don't Care is a murderer foul,
And a murderer foul he is,
He beareth a halter in his hand,
And his staff is the gallows-tree,
And slyly he follows his victims on,
Through high dudge and low,
And strangles him there, when least aware,
And striketh the fatal blow—
Hanging his victim high in the air,
A villain strong is Old Don't Care!

He looks on the babe at his mother's breast,
And blighteth that blossom fair,
For its young buds wither, and fade and die,
'Neath the gaze of Old Don't Care;
And in place of these there springeth up
Full many a poisonous weed,
And their tendrils coil round the victim's heart
A link and loathsome breed,
Blighting the spirit young and fair,
A villain strong is Old Don't Care!

He meeteth bold manhood on his way,
And wrestleth with him there,
And he falls a sure and easy prey,
To the strength of Old Don't Care!
Then he plants his foot on the victim's breast,
And shouteth with demon joy,
And treadeth the life from his panting heart,
And exulteth to destroy—
Crushing bold manhood every where,
A villain strong is Old Don't Care!

Dark Days.—By Fanny Fern.
"Dying? How can you ever struggle through the world alone? Who will care for you, Janie, when I am dead?"

"Have you rooms to let?" said a lady in sable to a hard featured person.
"Rooms? Why—yes—very deliberately." (surveying Mrs. Grey very deliberately.) You are a widow, I suppose? Thought so by the length of your veil. Been in the city long? How long has your husband been dead? What's the matter of him? Take in sewing, or anything? Got any reference? How old is that child of yours?"

"I hardly think the situation will suit," said Mrs. Grey, faintly, as she rose to go.
"Don't cry, mamma," said Charley, as they gained the street. "Won't God take care of us?"

"Put another stick of wood on the fire, Charley, my fingers are quite numb, and I've a long while to work yet."

"There's not even a chip left," said the boy mournfully, rubbing his little purple hands; "it seems as though I should never grow a big man, so that I can help you."

"Work done?" said a rough voice?
"Cause if you ain't up to the mark, you can't have any more. No fire, and cold fingers.—*Saw old sto y.* Business is business; I've no time to talk about your affairs. Women never can look at things in a commercial point of view. What I want to know is in a nutshell. Is then shirts done or not, young woman?"

"Indeed, there is only one finished, though I have done my best," said Mrs. Grey.
"Well, hand it along; you won't get any more, and sit up to-night, and finish the rest, d'ye hear?"

"Have you vests that you wish embroidered, sir?"

"Y-ees," said the gentleman (?) addressed, casting a look of admiration at Mrs. Grey. ("Here, James, run out with this money to the bank.") "Wish it for yourself, madam?" said he, blandly. "Possible? Pity to spoil those blue eyes over such drudgery!"

A moment, and he was alone.

"He's a very sick child," said the doctor, "and there's little chance for him to get well here," drawing his fingered coat to his ears, as the wind whistled through the cracks.—"Have you no friends in the city, where he can be better provided for?"

Mrs. Grey shook her head mournfully.
"Well, I'll send him some medicine to-night, and to-morrow we will see what can be done for him."

"To-morrow!" All the long night the storm raged fearfully. The driving sleet rattled in through the loose windows that silted, and trembled, and shook. Mrs. Grey hushed her breath as she watched the little waxen face, and saw that look creep over it that comes but once. The sands of life were fast ebbing. The little taper flickered and flashed, and then—went out forever!

ed her arm and pointed to the wagon, she followed him mechanically, and made no objection, when he said he "guessed he'd drive a little faster, now that the lad was out." He looked at her once or twice, and thought it very odd she didn't cry, but he didn't profess to understand women folks; so when it was quite dusk, they came back again to the old wicker house, and there he left her, with the still night and her crushing sorrow.

"Who will care for you, Janie, when I am dead?"—[Olive Branch.]

Simple Division.
A southern planter named P., pretty well to do in the world, was some twenty years ago a poor boy on the eastern shore of Maryland. One of the strongest and most marked traits of his character was an insatiable love of money. This, however, is characteristic of the people in "them diggings," where they practice skinning strangers during brisk seasons, and skinning one another during dull times. In the course of time P. was of age, and thought it about time to get married. He went to a neighboring village, and in the course of events was introduced to a daughter of Judge B.

"Dang fine gal," said the embryo speculator to his friends who were gaining him an entrance among the elite.
"Very."
"How much might Judge B. be worth?"
"About \$10,000."
"And how many children has he?"
"Three."
"Three into ten goes three times and a third over," mentally cyphered P.
Here was a chance—a glorious chance, and he improved it, too. He made love to the beautiful and unsophisticated daughter of the Judge with all the variations, with increased powers, and diminished restraints, or else try to fast upon the people, a new system built upon the ruins of the old one, by which those paper currency mongers may fatten upon the labor and sweat of the farmer and mechanic? It occurs to us that it should not take a democrat long to decide between the two.

We presume the Democracy placed the bank in the hands of the whigs to have it fairly wound up, and thus "guard well the interests of the people." No system of banking would "flood the country with bank paper" more effectually than the Democratic, which has prevailed for the last sixteen years. The whigs would introduce a new system, had they the power, and instead of having the country flooded with foreign shin plasters, would establish sound banks of our own, guaranteed by deposits of stocks with the Treasurer of the State, and thus give the Mechanic and Farmer a sound currency.

Reading and Writing in Connecticut.
Mr. Barnard, in a recent lecture before the Smithsonian Institution, on the subject of popular education, took occasion to state that so complete is the education of the people of Connecticut, according to the testimony of the best lawyers who practice in the courts, and of public functionaries generally, a single native of that State who was unable to read and write had not come within their knowledge.

A higher compliment on a state could not possibly be given than to say that each man and woman that is born within its borders is provided with education enough to read the Bible and to transact all the ordinary business of life. This is precisely tantamount to saying that the State law, with a most wise foresight, placed within the reach of all the means of accomplishing themselves in the various departments of knowledge; for, with such education as the free schools furnish, a boy may go on and accumulate the most extensive stores of education. The celebrated Edmund Stone, who overcame obstacles that would have appalled almost any other youth, declared that a knowledge of the alphabet was the key to universal knowledge. Whether that remark be true or not, it certainly is true that with such an education as is furnished in the free schools of Connecticut, each boy and girl in the State is able to start off in any direction in quest of knowledge, with the means of attaining it in his or her power.

We wish that it could be said of all the States in this Union that every boy and girl within their borders is taught to read and write, for, were that the case, there would be more comforts enjoyed, there would be less brutish vice, there would be more virtuous incentive, and, in fine, the condition of things would be far more in accordance with Christianity. People would be happier and better, and the country would be more vigorous in its prosperity, and more straightforward in its progress.

STEAMBOAT POWER IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Mechanical Review, published in New York, gives a table of statistics of the number of steam engines and locomotives produced in a year, at the different establishments in the United States, from which it appears that the steam power created in a single year in the United States is equal to 713,118 horses, which is equal to the physical labor at the present time of 7,164,390 men, and in the fourteenth century of 357,626,730.

An Anti-Bank Editor crying over the loss of Bank Officers.

We take the following article from the *Platte Argus*, of a late date, which is about as good a specimen of "cursing the traffic and living on the profit," as can be picked up.—After announcing the fact that the Democracy had placed the Bank in Whig hands the Editor says—

"Now we go as far as farthest in opposition to all banks of issue, it matters not on what system they may be established; but with all this we do not see the force of the argument adduced, to sustain their course, by those who have been instrumental in placing the Banks of this State in the hands of the opposition. This institution has been under the management and control of the Democratic party for sixteen years, and will soon expire by limitation of charter.—Who, then, on the supposition that democratic policy is opposed to banking, should most properly have the management of the affairs of the bank, during the remainder of its existence? Should it not be that party whose principles would induce them to guard well the interests of the people, in their connection with such a concern, and who would, at an early day as possible, wind up its affairs, and make Missouri, what she ought to be, a State without Banks? or, should it be in the hands of a party notoriously in favor of extensive banking systems; who wherever they have had the ascendency, have flooded the country with Bank paper, and who will, as certainly as the party exists, make a powerful effort, and that before long, either to continue our present banking system, with increased powers, and diminished restraints, or else try to fast upon the people, a new system built upon the ruins of the old one, by which those paper currency mongers may fatten upon the labor and sweat of the farmer and mechanic? It occurs to us that it should not take a democrat long to decide between the two."

The great scarcity of provisions, and the consequent high price, have occasioned much suffering and distress already, and it is feared that many will actually die from starvation. Many miners subsist entirely on bread and potatoes, whilst in other portions of the mines there are hundreds who have nothing at all but barley and potatoes. In portions of Yuba and Sierra counties the snow was already ten feet deep, and still falling, and the miners actually reduced to absolute want. In one place they held a meeting, and forced a trader to sell what flour he had on hand at 45 cents per pound, and all who were able to leave did so, thus leaving the provisions for those who were unable to find their way through the snows to the valleys.

In some places, culms are entirely covered with snow, and the roofs of many have been crushed in, thus cutting off the last chance of protection.

The accounts received may be greatly exaggerated, nevertheless there is much suffering and distress, and it is not improbable that some may perish by starvation.

A man named Wm. K. Jones was hung by the people a few days since, twelve miles above Sacramento, for the murder of Peter McGaffigan.

LATER FROM OREGON.—The San Francisco papers contain advices from Oregon to the 22d of December:

DIVISION OF OREGON.—The convention, recently held in northern Oregon, adopted a memorial which has been forwarded to Congress, praying that all the portion of Oregon territory lying north of the Columbia river and west of the great northern branch thereof, should be organized into a separate Territory, under the name and style of "Territory of Columbia."

This prayer is justified by numerous reasons set forth in the memorial. The present Territory of Oregon contains an area of 371,000 square miles, being entirely too large to be embraced within the limits of one State. It is on an east is 650 miles in extent. The proposed Territory of Columbia contains an area of about 32,000 square miles. Its present natural resources capable of supporting a population as large as that of any State in the Union, of the same size.

LARGE POTATOES.—David Pettyman has laid on our table a large potato, raised upon his father's farm, three miles east of Portland, which weighed 8 pounds and 1 ounce.

THE EMIGRATION TO OREGON.—The people of Oregon will soon be applying to Congress for admission into the Union as a full blown State. It is estimated they have received an accession to their population of at least 20,000 by the emigration across the plains this year.

them of our innocence. This is to us a new species of political reasoning—that, we confess, we do not comprehend.

Property "independence," and a "powerful political agent" all gone! and our "innocence" in a very dubious position! It must be hard to comprehend that "species of political reasoning."

Oregon and California News.
From the *Alta California* of Jan. 1st.
The present winter is conceded to be the most severe experienced in this country since it has been populated by Americans. During the last fortnight it has been raining and snowing continually in the mountains and valleys, and we are daily in receipt of accounts of distress and suffering in all parts of the State. The waters have been unusually high, and communication through the mining regions almost entirely cut off either by snow or overflowed streams. The rivers have been swelled to such an extent as to inundate all the low lands, causing immense damage, and destroying stock and agricultural products. The whole country between Tehama and Sacramento city was entirely under water, whilst Marysville was partly inundated, and though Sacramento city was well protected by a levee, the lower portions were submerged. The waters at the present time have subsided, although the rains still continue.

On the mountain streams, the loss of mining implements has been great, and all work for the present suspended. Bridges have been swept away, and ferries destroyed, and some few lives lost. The southern portion of the mining district has suffered equally with the northern. Stockton has been inundated partially, and property to a considerable amount destroyed. The bridges on the Calaveras, Stanislaus, and other streams have been swept away, and communication with the mining towns for a while suspended. The flood has been universal, and the waters higher than in the memorable winter of 1840.

The great scarcity of provisions, and the consequent high price, have occasioned much suffering and distress already, and it is feared that many will actually die from starvation. Many miners subsist entirely on bread and potatoes, whilst in other portions of the mines there are hundreds who have nothing at all but barley and potatoes.

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a letter in the Portland Times, in which he inserts that "there are, perhaps, from three to four thousand fresh graves between the Missouri and the Dalles of the Columbia; and if the mortality has been equal on the California route, 12 or 15 per cent. of this year's emigration are dead."

Passengers from Oregon state that when they left, the Columbia river was frozen over, so that teams crossed on the ice, as low down as the mouth of the Willamette, which is less than a hundred miles from the ocean. This is a very extraordinary circumstance, and indicates the commencement of a severe winter. At Vancouver, six miles above Willamette, on the north side of the Columbia, the snow was near two feet deep, where a winter frequently passes with scarce any snow at all.

Silver Coinage.

It is a subject of general complaint that Congress has yet taken no practical step in reference to the small silver coinage. The daily increasing scarcity of silver change is a matter in which the whole country feels an interest, from the serious inconvenience it entails. Silver has now become a regular article of merchandise, and is sold in our own and other cities, at from three to four per cent. premium. Those who in the course of business obtain more of it than they need sell it, and others who require it have to submit to the tax of buying it at this advanced rate. This is, manifestly, an irregular condition of affairs, and one to which an adequate remedy should be applied with the least possible delay.

The necessity of some change in the relative value of our silver coinage was fully discussed in the Treasury Report for 1851.—Secretary Corwin then advertised the increased legal value of silver in Great Britain as compared with our own, and recommended such an alteration of the law as would give to silver in this country such an additional value as would prevent its export. He then stated the relative values of gold and silver to be

In the United States..... as 1 to 15.988
In France..... as 1 to 15.499
In Great Britain..... as 1 to 14.288

In other words 14.288 ounces of silver coin in Great Britain are equal to 15.988 ounces in the United States.

The causes producing this appreciated value of our silver coin have continued to operate until the great bulk has been exported to Europe, and we have now, it is asserted, scarcely enough left to convert into the new coin which have been suggested. Senator Hunter's bill does not propose to fix at present a new relative value between gold and silver, but seeks by a reduction in the actual value of our silver coin, as expressed on its face, to render it no longer a more desirable article of export than gold. This would be done without basing our coin, simply by diminishing the quantity of silver in the half dollar, and in coins of smaller value, by about 0.91 per cent. The present value of the silver dollar would not be touched, but of course, under the influence of the bill, this coin would soon disappear, to be reproduced in coin of less value. It is evident that this measure, or one that will obtain the same object, will be the only means of retaining in the country the small amount of silver now held here. The question of making the only legal standard, and of defining the relative value of the two metals, may be attended to hereafter, when their production throughout the world can be more nearly ascertained; but the retention of our silver currency is a matter of immediate and practical importance, and we earnestly hope that the present session of Congress will not be permitted to terminate without some effective action on the subject.—[Baltimore American.]

The Philadelphia Ledger says: "We were yesterday shown a pattern gold dollar, prepared by the officers of the Mint, to be sent to the authorities at Washington. In size, it is about half as large again in circumference as the present gold dollar, with a hole in the centre. On one side is the word 'dollar' in large letters, and on the other, 'United States of America, 1852.' This is a more convenient coin in size than the present gold dollar, but as the public are now familiar with the size and shape of the present dollar, it is probably well enough to continue them, and authorize gold half dollar pieces of the rim shape proposed, by which the inconvenience now experienced from want of change would be greatly relieved. The half dollar of rim shape, would be as large as the present gold dollar, and yet could be readily distinguished by touch from the whole dollar."

"John, how's your ma? Oh she's fat and strong—how's yours? Feeble enough; I've got so that I can lick her, now, and have everything my own way."