

# Glasgow Weekly Times.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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NO. 47.

## The Glasgow Times.

Judge Moore has secured the right of way for the North Missouri Railroad, on the middle route, through this county—having succeeded in securing the necessary grants with the exception of one land holder.—[Paris Mercury.]

Our Agent at Woodville, in Macon county, in a business letter of the 4th inst., appends the following melancholy note—  
Mr. Joshua L. Carter (formerly of Paris) hung himself yesterday. He left a piece of writing stating that domestic troubles caused him to commit suicide.

A horrible accident occurred in this neighborhood yesterday. A gentleman by the name of Manvick, who recently came to this county, from St. Louis, to settle and improve a farm, was thrown from his wagon, while the horses were running away, and instantly killed.

The dwelling house of Mr. J. J. Meekins, of Shelby county, was entirely destroyed by fire on last Saturday night week. The family were asleep at the time the house caught fire, and awoke barely in time to save themselves.

### Congress—January 3.

Disposition of the Public Lands.—The House next took up the bill introduced on Friday last by Mr. Bennett, granting lands equally to the several States to aid in the construction of Railroads and for the support of schools, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Jones, of Tenn., that it be laid on the table.

Mr. Jones, at the request of Mr. McMullen, having withdrawn the motion to lay on the table:

The question recurred on the motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands, made by Mr. Bennett when the subject was last under consideration.

Mr. McMullen moved to amend the motion to refer by adding the following instructions:

"That the Committee on Public Lands inquire into the expediency of setting apart the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and appropriating the same to repairs and building up the navy; and the surplus, if any, to be applied to the annual support of the navy; and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise."

Mr. Bennett then referred to the large grants of land which had been made to the Western States, and thought that it was but reasonable, right, and fair that the old States should receive some benefit from those yet to be appropriated. In introducing this bill he desired to bring back and assert the principle that these lands were the common property; and he simply asked that his proposition might be treated in the same manner as others were—that it might be referred to the proper committee. In conclusion he demanded the previous question.

Mr. Wentworth moved that the bill be laid on the table, which motion was negatived by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Aiken, J. C. Allen, W. Allen, Ash, T. H. Bayly, Barksdale, Barry, Benson, Bissell, Boyce, Brooks, Crism, Cook, Craig, Cutting, J. G. Davis, Eastman, Eddy, English, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller, Greenwood, Hamilton, Andrew J. Harlan, Sampson W. Harris, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Houston, Johnson, G. W. Jones, R. Jones, Kait, Knox, Lamb, Lindsey, McNair, McQueen, Mae, Maxwell, Smith Miller, Nichols, Noble Norton, Orr, John Perkins, Phelps, Robbins, Ruffin, Shannon, Gerrit Smith, Hester L. Stevens, Andrew Stewart, Vansant, Warren, E. B. Washburne, Wells, J. Wentworth, D. B. Wright, and Yates—61.

NAYS—Messrs. Appleton, Ball, Belcher, Bennett, Benson, Beocock, Bridges, Lewis D. Campbell, Carpenter, Caskie, Chandler, Chase, Chastain, Churchwell, Clingman, Cobb, Corwin, Cox, Crocker, Cullum, Dick, Disney, Dowdell, Dumber, Edmunds, Edmondson, Ellison, Etheridge, Gray, Farley, Fenton, Giddings, Giv, G. W. A. Harlan, Hastings, Haben, Hiester, Hill, Hillyer, Hughes, Hunt, Ingersoll, D. T. Jones, Kidwell, Latham, Letcher, Lilly, Lindley, Maculloch, Macdonald, McDougall, McMullen, John G. Miller, Milson, Morrison, Murray, A. Oliver, Mordecai Oliver, Parker, Streckham, Bishop Perkins, Phillips, Powell, Pratt, Puryear, Rends, Reese, David Ritchie, T. Ritchie, Rogers, Russell, Sabn, Snapp, Seymour, Simmons, Skelton, Wm. R. Smith, Smyth, Frederick, P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, J. J. Taylor, J. L. Taylor, Tristram, Tracy, Vail, Wallbridge, Walsh, Israel Washburn, Tappan Wentworth, and Zollieffer—91.

The previous question was then seconded; the amendment of Mr. McMullen was rejected, and the bill was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

## From the Hartford Times.

### ISA LEE.

BY MISS S. E. WEBSTER.

There is a mist upon the mountain,  
And a mist upon my heart,  
And within my soul's deep fountain  
Only troubled waters start;  
There's not a light upon life's tide, above the ruffled wave,  
Not e'en a flower decks the shore that its dark waters lave.

I would sell the wave to quiet, and this fount a silvery sea,  
Had I thy wilful spirit, noble-minded Isa Lee!

There are clouds upon yon ether dome,  
There's a cloud upon my brow,  
And it shrouds the starlight of my home,  
With its darkening shadows now;  
The frowning arch of yonder sky—a dim and shadowy scroll—  
Its impress leaves upon my path, and sadness in my soul.

I would will the clouds away, and bring sunshine bright and free,  
Had I thy wilful spirit, commanding Isa Lee!

There's a tempest in the forest's deep,  
There's a tempest in my mind;  
It rudely woke the zephyr's sleep,  
And it banished those bright visions mine;  
The sad winds' fitful gusts, and the wild, wild tempest's roar,

Should find an answering echo in my bosom nevermore,  
If my will could quell emotion with its stoney-wooded decree,  
Like this own undaunted spirit, noble, proud—  
ould Isa Lee!

As the bird on warbled plume,  
Nesth its weight sinks hapless down,  
So my eye-lids weak and sorrowing,  
Drop beneath life's angry frown.

I view life's cherished landscape—sorrow crowns its passing scenes,  
And I grieve the waning glory of its bright poetic dreams;

I would will its dreams all gladness, nor a tear should dim mine eye,  
Could I don thy spirit's mantle, soul-thinking Isa Lee!

Then I'd search within those treasure'd mines,  
In the deep wild glen of Thought—  
And greet my striving soul with gems  
From those weird chambers brought;

Robed in thy glorious mantle, I would read you star-like blue,  
And I'd skin the wave of sadness in Hope's fairy-like canoe;

And oh! I'd will proud fate to weave a laurel wreath for me,  
Had I thy striving spirit, soul-inspiring Isa Lee!

MATRIMONY.—The "State of Matrimony has at last been bounded and described by some out West student who says: It is one of the United States. It is bounded by hugging and kissing on one side and enclaves and babies on the other. Chief productions is population, broomsticks, and staying out late at night. It was discovered by Adam and Eve while trying to find a north west passage out of Paradise. The climate is sultry till you pass the tropic of housekeeping, when squally weather sets in with such power as to keep all hands as cool as cucumbers; for the principal roads leading to this interesting State consult the first pair of blue eyes you run against.

### School Organization.

FAYETTE, Mo. JAN. 12, 1854.

Sir: It is, inadvertently, made the duty of the Superintendent of Common Schools, in the month of January, in each year, to apportion the "school moneys."

The State revenue will not all be paid into the treasury before the last of January, and consequently, it will be impossible, in the month of January, to ascertain the amount of "school moneys" to be set apart from the revenue.

As the apportionment of the revenue "school moneys" cannot be made until some time in February, it is thought advisable to delay the apportionment of the "school moneys" arising from the State school fund and apportion both at once, to prevent confusion in the accounts of the treasurers of the several counties, and enable them at one time to draw the whole amount of which their respective counties may be entitled.

In the mean time, there need be no suspension of operations under the law. School houses may be procured, teachers employed, and all other duties performed, with the certainty that the apportionments will be made next month.

Respectfully,  
J. W. HENRY,  
Superintendent of Common Schools,  
J. R. SALTSTALL,  
Cour. of schools, Fayette.

Col. J. P. Jones, who was appointed to secure the right of way for the North Missouri Railroad through Callaway county has succeeded in securing the necessary grants in the required distance, with the exception of one land holder. So says the Fulton Telegraph.

Mr. Wm. Gray (democrat) has been appointed Postmaster at Lagrange Mo., in the place of Wm. J. Hargis (whig) removed.

NOATS.—Will be sold Monday a week, on silver spoon, von puter basin, an' von saw wit pig by me—John Shriver, Constabler.

FIRE.—We sincerely regret to learn that the dwelling house of our friend, Mr. M. C. Warren, residing some seven miles South of this place, was destroyed by fire on Thursday last.—[Paris Mercury.]

## From the St. Louis Intelligencer.

### COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

#### Trade and Commerce of the City of St. Louis for the Year 1853.

Below we give in a condensed form, all statistical matter deemed important to a fair exhibit of the business of this city during 1853, and preceding years. No one, we presume, wants to read or cares to know more than is actually necessary to a full understanding of the subject; and acting upon this principle, we present all that is material of the trade and commerce of St. Louis, in a comprehensive and concise manner.

From the MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE books we have compiled the following table of imports. It embraces the leading articles of Produce and Groceries received by the river, in the aggregate, during the year.—

Of the imports we have a pretty correct idea, but as there is no means by which the exports can be arrived at, it is impracticable to state precisely what the relative bearings of each are; but, exclusive of the home consumption, it is fair to judge that in produce they are about equal, from the fact that at the close of each year, there is only a moiety of leading articles on hand. For instance, the total amount of Tobacco in the city, at the present time, is estimated at 500 to 700 hhd's; Hemp 1800 to 1400 bales; Lead—exclusive of that in manufacturers' hands—28,000 to 30,000 pigs, total 40,000 to 45,000; Flour, including city and country, 18,000 to 22,000 bbl's; Wheat, total, 80,000 to 100,000 bushels. Of Corn and Oats about similar amounts. But while upon the subject of stocks in store we may remark, that we know of no way of arriving at precise quantities; a few of the leading articles we have named, may be ascertained with some degree of accuracy, but as for anything like precision in minor articles of produce and groceries, it is impossible.

#### Import of Leading Articles of Produce and Groceries by the River, during the year 1853.

ARTICLES.	
Wheat, sacks	1,015,302
do bbls	15,105
Flour, bbls	201,022
do sacks	931
Lead, pigs	435,689
Corn, sacks	496,758
Oats, sacks	485,897
Barley, sacks	60,673
Pork, bbls	70,411
Beef, bbls	3,828
Beef, tierces	4,197
Lard, bbls	27,500
Lard, tierces	12,695
Lard, kegs	13,209
Hemp, bales	62,692
Tobacco, hhd's	9,927
Tobacco, bxs	10,469
Bacon, casks	9,041
Bacon, bbls & bxs	1,234
Bacon, pieces	10,116
Sugar, hhd's	48,556
Sugar, bbls	14,790
Sugar, bxs	10,507
Sugar, sacks	32,433
Coffee, sacks	103,021
Molasses, bbls	49,029
Whisky, bbls	44,822
Hides,	53,212
Nails, kegs	53,604
Bagging, pieces	2,803
Rope, coils	58,025
Salt, sacks	191,354
Rice, hhd's	61,432
Meats, casks	3,457
Meats, tierces	4,296
Meats, bbls	7,049
Meats, pieces	1,225
Meats, tons	502,375
Meats, sacks	655
Meats, hhd's	1,250

\*MEATS comprises pickled and dry salted, in casks, tierces and bbls—dry salted alone in pieces and tons.

The above exhibits an increase, as well as a decrease in many articles, compared with the past and the two preceding years. In order to show this more clearly, we have compiled a table below, of the leading articles of produce.

#### TOBACCO.

We give below the total inspection at both warehouses in this city for the past eight years.

Year	State.	Planters.	Total hhd's.
1846	971	2573	3544
1847	1235	3854	5089
1848	1082	3184	4266
1849	867	4682	5549
1850	62	4169	4231
1851	796	4195	4991
1852	2311	5775	8086
1853	1895	3451	5346

Total inspection for eight years, 41,402

#### Receipts by the River for the past ten years.

Year	Hhd's.	Hhd's.	
1844	9707	9879	
1845	11564	1850	9556
1846	8588	1851	11133
1847	11015	1852	13981
1848	9044	1853	9927

Total for ten years, 104,594

#### Receipts by the River for the past ten years, commencing 1844, ending Dec. 31st, 1853.

Year	Bales.	1849	Bales.	1850
1844	52299	1849	46290	
1845	30997	1850	61559	
1846	33853	1851	65397	
1847	72222	1852	48818	
1848	47270	1853	62692	

Total for ten years, 528,391

#### WHEAT.

We annex the yearly receipts since '44.

Year	Bushels.	1849	Bushels.	1850
1844	720663	1849	1732335	
1845	971025	1850	1808817	
1846	1396925	1851	1605347	
1847	2432377	1852	1592565	
1848	2184789	1853	2070922	

It will be seen from the above table, that the arrivals of wheat are greater this, than any preceding year since 1848. The arrivals of flour are also larger than the last or the year previous, but fall considerably short of 1850, and the preceding four years. During 1848 the arrivals were larger than any year preceding or since, then amounting to 387,314 barrels by the river.

#### PORE AND LARD.

Receipts of Barrelled Pork by the River since 1844.

Year	Barrels.	1849	Barrels.	1850
1844	29,945	1849	113,853	
1845	15,702	1850	126,606	
1846	48,981	1851	91,918	
1847	43,692	1852	65,621	
1848	97,662	1853	70,441	

#### Receipts of Lard since 1844.

Year	Bbls and tierces.	1849	Kegs.	1850
1844	7,253	1849	12,069	
1845	7,652	1850	6,559	
1846	26,456	1851	14,730	
1847	34,171	1852	8,599	
1848	73,008	1853	14,180	
1849	74,119	1854	18,585	
1850	64,378	1855	15,173	
1851	52,981	1856	14,074	
1852	39,390	1857	9,377	
1853	40,455	1858	13,209	

#### Receipts since 1844.

Year	Cks & hhd's.	Bbls & bxs.	Pos.
1844	19,225	484	
1845	6,180	149	
1846	11,803	1,618	
1847	14,425	1,289	
1848	29,433	6,822	
1849	16,245	3,324	
1850	22,874	3,924	2,000
1851	17,033	3,580	6,199
1852	10,828	1,790	12,165
1853	9,046	1,234	10,016

#### Hemp and Tobacco.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

Hemp.—At the date of our last Annual Review, January 10th 1853, the stock of hemp in warehouses and the hands of manufacturers, did not exceed 500 bales, and when the new crop began to come forward in the beginning of March, the old stock had been entirely closed out at prices ranging from \$110 to \$116 per ton. Navigation was resumed in the Missouri about the middle of February, and the new crop came forward pretty freely in March, and the better qualities met with a good demand for the supply of manufacturers on the Ohio and shipment east, at prices ranging from \$100 to \$110 per ton. In the beginning of April, the increasing receipts, and high rates of transportation from New Orleans to the markets on the seaboard caused a decline in the price, and from thence on to July, the market ruled pretty steadily, good and prime qualities ranging from \$95 to \$103 per ton.

In July the market began to rally with a large demand from Ohio river, that took most of the receipts at advanced prices, increasing gradually, until interrupted by prohibitive freights, consequent upon the low stage of water.

In the mean time, indications of war in Europe with a deficiency of grain on the continent, gave promise of an increased demand for tonnage, necessary in view of the probable call that would be made on this country for the supply of bread-stuffs, and the prospect that our vessels would find profitable employment as intermediate carriers.

These circumstances caused an advance in the Atlantic markets, there being a very short supply of Russian on hand; our staple was purchased freely with an advancing tendency, closing as high as \$190@200 for prime or choice quality.

Our advices from Kentucky indicate that the last yield will not much exceed a half crop, and the staple being short and inferior. In this State it will be fully equal to the previous year, probably a fourth larger; and if the rotting season should be favorable, we are assured that the quality will be very superior, better than the last year's crop.

We refer to the last crop of hemp, as showing a decided improvement in the manner of handling; there is however, great room for further improvement; we have seen some bad samples as ever came to the market, but some of the shippers deserve especial credit. There are certain marks that are already so well established, that buyers do not even draw from the bales,

and orders often come from the east for such and such marks.

The increasing demand and preference for hatched hemp, induce us to reiterate our belief that it would result to the interest of hemp dealers to hatched all the good and choice quality for shipment, leaving the medium and lower grades for home manufacture. The price of hatched hemp has ranged from \$30 to \$50 per ton during the year above the best quality of undressed—closing at \$175@180, and a difference was made at the close of the season at New York of \$60 or \$70 per ton. The favor hatched hemp will be likely to gain this year with the increasing demand for cordage.

There has been an appointment of Hemp Agent at St. Louis, who will contract for water-rotted, and as the prospect is in favor of high prices for that article, it would be worthy of the consideration of farmers.—The price here, we believe, was limited to the United States Agent the past season and consequently the receipts, comprising 212 bales from Springfield, Illinois averaging 540 pounds to the bale, were sent to Memphis Tenn.

Russia hemp is very scarce in this country, and the chances not favorable for imports; although there is a stock of 10,000 tons at London, it will probably be retained. The merchants of London who annually advance largely to the hemp shippers, refuse to extend facilities in the present unsettled aspect of Russia.

With these suggestions referring to our tables for statistics, we have only to remark that we see no reason why the price of hemp should not rule as high this year as it has done for the last three months.

We find the aggregate receipts of the year to be 63,794 bales against 50,000 bales last year.

Of Bale Rope and Bagging, the receipts this year are 67,231 coils, and 2,873 pieces against 42,900 coils and 3,400 pieces last year; the increase being equal to about 7,000 bales. The amount of hemp consumed by manufacturers in this city, we find by careful inquiry to be 1040 tons; stock of rope at close 2,500 coils.

At the close, the aggregate of stock in store and in hands of manufacturers, we find not to exceed 1550 bales, of which about 1400 bales are on the market held at prices ranging from \$115 to \$128 per ton. The stocks of American in the eastern markets are less than 5,000 bales, and of foreign descriptions, less than for several years at this period of the season. On the other hand imports and stocks of gunny cloth are larger than heretofore.

There has been more rope sold in this market than ever before, the amount being estimated from 30 to 40,000 coils—taken for the supply of southern orders. The price ranged from 6 to 6 1/2 c. per lb.

The stocks of rope and bagging at Louisville on the 20th ult., were about 12,000 coils and 18,000 pieces exclusive of what was in the hands of manufacturers. The stocks in New Orleans on the 1st December were 10,000 coils and 300 pieces—the lightest ever known; the stock of India Bagging was also light, and the importations were short of last year.

Tobacco.—At the commencement of the season, which opened unusually late; the stocks of old tobacco in all the markets of our own and foreign countries, with perhaps the single exception of New Orleans, were very light and bare of good quality—a result contrary to the expectation of dealers, who generally supposed that the manufacturers and consumers who had supplied themselves so abundantly from the preceding crop, would need but little from that of last year. The exception which New Orleans formed of the generally reduced stocks of this article, and the poor and indifferent assortment as to quality in comparison with other markets, was owing to the high rates of freight which prevailed at that port, towards the close of the season preventing shipments and the indisposition of speculators to sell their purchases upon a firm and advanced market elsewhere, with little or no demand existing in their own market.—Thus the market opened, and the opinion was very generally entertained that the closing high rates of the past year could not be maintained for the then opening season, when any considerable receipts of the new crop should be placed upon the market, and dealers consequently dealt very cautiously, expecting, and reasonably, too, that as the crop had proved to be largely over an average one in Kentucky and Tennessee, and fully an average one in Virginia and Missouri, and the quality also equal to that of any previous crop—that prices must decline. This caution lasted until the planting season came on then the news of scarcity of plants from drought, which lasted to so late a period that fears were entertained as to the maturity of the crop before it should be over-

taken by frost, when the market became excited in prospect of a short crop, and the article advanced rapidly till July and August, when it became stationary and remained at the then rates until the close of the season, with only now and then a slight variation. The advance here was soon followed by an advance in Liverpool and London, which amounted in the aggregate to 14 to 24 on leaf, and 3 to 4d on strips, so that the prospect is now fair that the stemmers who bought their loose tobacco at an advance upon last year's prices, of something like \$2 @ 100 lbs, will make a profitable business out of what they regarded at first a hazardous operation. For in the opinion of every prudent dealer, the prices at which the season opened were too high, and nothing but a partial failure of the new crop, sustained and caused the rates to advance.—The result, fortunately, however, has thus far proved that the planter was richly rewarded for his labor in the price obtained for his tobacco, and that the probability is the stemmers will be equally so. The crop now housed of last summer's growth, and ready for the approaching season's business will be materially short as before intimated, owing to the scarcity of plants, and the unpropitious weather for maturing, even that which was planted.

In Kentucky and Tennessee from whence the principal portion of the western crop is derived, it will very little exceed one-half of an average crop, and in it there will be little or no medium quality, but all will be either very indifferent, or good and choice tobacco.

In Virginia, the crop will be about 10,000 hhd's short of an average one, and the quality is considered generally good, with the exception of some 3,500 to 4,000 hhd's, which were caught by frost, or cut green to avoid it. So large a proportion of the Virginia crop is now used for manufacturing at home, and so little of it is exported, that recent foreign circulars remark, "the distinction between it and western tobacco is fast being removed."

In our own State the crop will probably fall short of last year's about 1,000 hhd's.—The quality is unusually fine, both as regards substance and color and it has all been well secured, with the exception of a very small fraction caught by frost and cut green. We have heard of but few sales yet of the new crop; some deliveries have been made to the stemmers on the Missouri at rates to be settled by future sales, though nothing has transpired to fix a price at which the bulk of the crop shall change hands. It is the present intention of stemmers to desist to a limited extent, if they cannot get the tobacco at about last year's prices, the existing parallel aspect of affairs in Europe, rendering it unsafe and imprudent to arrange for more extensive operations. Indeed, the probabilities of a general war, so strongly indicated in the last European advices, must tend greatly to disarrange and perplex their calculations, and make them extremely cautious—for in such an event, every article of pure luxury, like tobacco, must be seriously affected, whilst scarcely any, except bread-stuffs, or other necessities of life, can be enhanced in value.

In conclusion, we feel justified in stating that unless peace is restored in Europe and commercial confidence generally reinstated, tobacco must and will rule low the coming season.

The receipts of tobacco for twelve months ending 1st January 1854, sum up 10,445 hhd's, against 14,500 hhd's for corresponding period last year, which shows a deficiency of about 4,000 hhd's in the last crop.

The inspections at the Planters and State Warehouses for 1853, sum up 3,346 hhd's, against 3,087 hhd's for 1852, a deficiency in the amount inspected and sold in this market of