

The Glasgow Times.

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GLASGOW, MISSOURI. Thursday Morning, March 9, 1854.

Notice This. A cross (thus X) immediately before the name, on the paper, or envelope, signifies that the time paid for has expired.

Democracy—What is it. The democratic party of Missouri, is a powerful one in point of numbers, and has controlled the destinies of our State ever since she was admitted into the Union.

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Missouri Delegation in Congress.

Hon. Jno. G. Miller, in a letter of the 20th ult., writes as follows:— "As Southern men, we were unwilling to introduce the question of slavery into the halls of Congress. Hence, in the bill introduced by me, at an early period of the session, no reference was made to that subject. Knowing as I did that the North had a majority upon the floor of the House, it was wholly in their power to control that question, if united. But, as Northern gentlemen came forward with a proposition to remove the restriction which prevents Southern men from going into that territory with their slave property, and as the principle asserted by Mr. Douglas's bill is a correct one and one which was recognized and established by the Compromise of 1850, I shall give it my support, and that will be the course of our entire Whig delegation. The bill will pass the Senate, I believe, by a majority of ten to fifteen votes; and I think it will pass the House by about the same majority, though it cannot be said what change may come over Northern men upon the question."

Mr. Miller's position, as well as the features of his bill, have both been unsparingly misrepresented by the opposition papers, and now that he has set himself right, we shall see if they will do him justice, or seek some new pretext for abuse.

What a Picture?

In a single paper received last Tuesday Evening we find an account of the trial of a young unmarried woman in New Orleans, for infanticide; a heavy robbery in Thomasville, Georgia; a verdict of \$25,000 against a man in New Jersey, for seduction; a suicide in Iowa; the hanging of a negro in Louisiana, for murder; the murder of a woman in Syracuse, New York, and robbery of the house; the blowing up of a Church in Springfield, Massachusetts, because a temperance lecture had been delivered in it; the killing of a man in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, by an officer; an account of a man in Randolph Massachusetts, killing his wife with an axe, and then cutting his own throat; an attempted seduction in St. Louis, the cow-hiding and embezzlement of the seducer, by the infuriated husband; an arrest for bigamy; a man shot at Memphis; together with a number arrests for incendiarism, and other crimes, the flight of rascals from justice, leaving their bail to be paid by friends, to say nothing of numerous deaths by accident and carelessness.

A right good list for one paper to contain: What are we coming too? Are we a progressive people?

WHIG PAPERS ON NEBRASKA.—But very few have published the Speech of Mr. Douglas, except the Republican. The abolitionist editors of all the rest, have either published none, or only garbled extracts of this Speech. But on the other hand, they publish copiously from Chase, Wade, Everett, and lastly, we will soon see them drawing from J. R. Giddings. And yet they deny their free-soilism; take care not to discuss the issue, like independent men, but dodge here and there.

We ask two questions and desire them answered by the opponents of Douglas's bill.—Are you in favor of sustaining the Wilnot proviso as applied to Nebraska Territory? Are you for or against the right of self government in the people of this Territory, to the question of Slavery, and all other questions, appertaining to their own affairs?

We call the attention of the Democrat, Intelligence, and Glasgow Times, to these questions. Come up to the party. You are fully abolitionist, take your position boldly and defend it like men.

We take the foregoing extracts from the "Bloomington Republican," the editorial department of which is under the control of that profound monkey, GILSTRAP—better known by the sobriquet of "Abner the Ass."

The same paper (1st March) contains Douglas's speech, which was published in "The Times" on the 16th of February last.

The impudence of his questions and remarks are only exceeded by the stupidity of A. L. Gilstrap.

General Armstrong (late Editor of the Washington Union,) whose death is recorded elsewhere, was a native of East Tennessee; his age was about 65 years.—He removed at an early day to Nashville, where he lived as merchant and Postmaster until 1845, when Mr. Polk, the President elect, gave him a *carle bronchi* to make choice of any post of honor or profit in the gift of the new Administration, and the result was his selection of Consulship at Liverpool, to which Gen. A. was appointed. Deceased earned his military titles, to the highest of which he was promoted in the Florida war of 1836, by active field service. He was a volunteer Lieutenant in the campaign of 1813, 15, and was severely wounded at the battle of Talladega, against the Creek Indians, while gallantly defending a field-piece of which his company had charge.

PATNAM, for the current month is on our table. There is no Magazine in the country that has won so rapidly upon the public mind as this one. Price \$3. Address G. P. Putnam & Co., 10 Park Place, New York.

Col. Young, of Boone, delivered a speech in Columbia, on Monday of last week on the subject of slavery, pursuant to an invitation of a number of his fellow citizens. The Colonel holds that Congress can neither legislate slavery out of, or into Territories. His speech is published.

The Miscellany and Review, published at Memphis, Tennessee, by J. EBERET, at Two Dollars. We have been favored with several copies of the Magazine, this year, and are well pleased with it. It is a Western Work, and commends itself to the inhabitants of the Mississippi Valley.

THREE PICTURES.

For the Times. The Jackson Resolutions repealed by the Anties of Howard—Calhoun and Jackson thrown overboard—Southern State Rights repudiated—and Douglas, of the North, elected Captain of our fire-siders.

"The right to prohibit slavery in any Territory belongs exclusively to the people thereof, and can only be exercised by them in forming their constitution for a State government, or in their sovereign capacity as an independent State."—The Jackson Resolutions, No. 4.

"It is the intention of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom—but to leave the People thereof perfectly free to form and manage their domestic institutions in their own way—subject only to the Constitution of the United States."—Part of section 14 of Douglas's Nebraska Bill.

"We had with us an appropriation of the Nebraska bill introduced into the Senate by Senator Douglas, of Illinois."—Part of 10th resolution, adopted by the Anties of Howard, February, 1854.

We put these three extracts together, that all who run may read, and all that read may see what a precious set of fellows our Howard county Anties are. There is a screw loose somewhere, Mr. Editor; they may have selected new leaders that don't understand the principles of the party; or it may be that great party in Howard has gone beside itself on account of last summer's defeat of Jackson by little Jim Lindley; or it may be—that I do not assert, and should be loth to believe—that the Anties, in honest truth never had any principles, but have always been moved exclusively by a love of the leaves and fishes, and a proper hatred of their old and somewhat hard master, Benton.

Mr. Calhoun's doctrine was, that slavery is recognized by the federal constitution, and goes of right under that instrument wherever the federal government rules—and that it is not within the power of Congress, or any Territorial Government organised by Congress, or the people of any federal territory to exclude the slave-holder. Mr. Calhoun did not acknowledge what his old organ, the Charleston Mercury, calls, by way of derision, the "squatter influence," any more than he acknowledged the sovereignty of Congress in this matter.

The right of the people of a territory when assembled in convention for the purpose of forming a State Government, to prohibit or allow slavery in their new State, he never questioned; but their right as inhabitants of a federal territory, to exclude a slaveholder so long as it remained subject to federal jurisdiction, he utterly repudiated; altogether inconsistent with southern rights under the federal constitution. This doctrine is still promulgated in Congress by men from the extreme south, and a short extract from a recent number of the Charleston Mercury will show that paper to be now on this question where it was in the days of Mr. Calhoun.

Speaking of the Nebraska bill, it says—"It would indeed be the climax of specious justice to proclaim non-intervention on the part of Congress as the principle of fairness and the constitution"—and "pass a law conferring on a tentful of hunters and outlaws the right to intervene (in this matter) in the most absolute and sovereign manner." This, too, is the very doctrine taught us by the Jackson resolutions, which contain the late political creed of our Anties, and were written, as Col. Benton assures us, by Calhoun himself, and placed in the hands of his peculiar friends here to be passed through a Missouri Legislature. The fourth in this famous series of political truths, assures us that "the right to prohibit slavery in any territory belongs exclusively to the people thereof,"—(this of course cuts off the power of Congress,) "and can only be exercised by them in forming their constitution as a State government, or in their sovereign capacity as an independent State," and this cuts off all power in the people of the Territory to exclude slavery while the country remains under a territorial government, subject to federal rule. Mr. Douglas, however, teaches a different doctrine;—he tells us that the people of a territory may lawfully keep the slave-holder out, if they please to do so—not merely when assembled to form a State constitution, but from the beginning and during the whole period of territorial subjection. He, no doubt, thinks Congress can do this itself, and of course may lawfully confer the power upon any territorial government it may create.—But however this may be, whether the power be derived from the federal government, as most folks suppose, or be inherent in the people of the Territory, as Gen. Cass and some others whose head is about as muddy as his own seem to think, is quite immaterial—for the southern doctrine, the States-right doctrine, the Jackson resolution doctrine, all agree in this matter—all concur in assuring us there is no power, any where, to exclude the slave-holder from a federal territory.

Why, Mr. Editor, you recollect how important this doctrine was considered in this country during the canvass of 1850. To doubt it begat a strong suspicion against the doubter of free-soilism—and to acknowledge the power was rank abolitionism. We can never forget how some, who prided themselves on being better Whigs than any of their neighbors—men who were born whigs, and who till that time had always lived in that faith—abandoned our party because it would not make this matter a test of whig orthodoxy, and went over to the Anties who had written on their banner—"the slaveholder may follow the federal flag into any territory, and there is no power on earth to exclude them." These pure men of our party left us evidently with great reluctance, and it is said shed tears profusely at the parting, but so fully convinced were they of

the truth and vital importance of this doctrine of Mr. Calhoun, that go they must, and go they did—and the Anties hailed them as martyrs to their political principles—men hunted and persecuted by their old Whig associates, because they had opened their eyes to this great constitutional and political truth, and had the boldness and honesty to avow it.

And now, Mr. Editor, at last, after four short years, it is declared here in Howard county, in a public convention, by these very Anties themselves, that they highly approve of Mr. Douglas's Nebraska bill, which confers on the people who get into the territory first the power of keeping us slave-holders out, if they happen not to like our company!! It is a rank shame for the Anties to treat our old friends—these pure, conscientious State-right Whigs—after this fashion and I cannot but entertain and express the hope that these unselfish and patriotic citizens will now denounce the false men with whom they have recently associated, and return again into the Whig fold, for certainly the sentiment is not applicable to them expressed by Col. Benton, in reference to the Anties, that the democratic party is both stronger and cleaner on account of their separating from it.

"POLITICAL CONSISTENCY."

From Washington—Senator Aitchison. It always affords us pleasure to hear our public men spoken well of, and hence we copy the following notice of "our noble old Dave," from the "Platte Argus," written, we are assured, "by an intelligent gentleman from the west." The Benton papers, we know, will laugh at it, and the whigs will come to the conclusion that the writer is poking fun at "old Dave," but that shall not prevent us laying this "first-rate notice" of our "distinguished Senator" before our readers, and the public. The letter was signed "Platte," and was written under date of 12th February. We omit the exordium:—

"As you are aware, the Nebraska and Kansas Bills are all the talk in political circles. A big fight is going on in the Senate, but a bigger one is brewing in the House. The final result is considered doubtful. There is no doubt of their safe passage through the Senate. The great personal influence of Aitchison—the popular and distinguished Aitchison—is a guarantee for that. In fact he carries both bills on his shoulders. He has by his persuasive logic, and the purity of his public character won the President and Cabinet to his support. Benton struck some heavy blows at first. He did all in his power to drive the administration from the support of this bill. Even stormed and threatened at first, but being 'headed off' by the true friends of Nebraska, of whom the unpurchasable Aitchison is the distinguished head, he backed square out, to the amazement of everybody, and the chagrin of his 'Free-soil confederates.'" What he will now do is uncertain. Some say he will boldly support the measure, others that he will try to keep still until after the elections in Missouri. And others again, that he will resign his seat, to avoid the force of Aitchison's mastery tactics. I take it however that he will be forced by the pressure of home to come into the support of the bill. We shall see! He charges Aitchison with horrid designs on Nebraska, and says that he (Aitchison) will remove there after getting beat for the Senate. That Aitchison is striving for popularity in Nebraska. And the other day he swore "By G—d, I shall move that the name of this territory be changed from Nebraska to Aitchison."—Amen say I. "Alas how the mighty are fallen!" Only a few short days ago and Nebraska was the synonym of Benton. Now the Patriots of Congress are defending Nebraska from Benton's machinations. What a change! How beautiful the *uffa*—in which your neighbor Parks is placed—also poor little skimmer-poodle, self-elected Presidential Elector—Holly.

Our noble old Dave Aitchison (and to his friends here as well as at home he is still "old Dave") is the cynosure of all eyes.—The abolitionists gaze upon him with amazement and alarm. His very step in the aisle of the Senate sounds like a blow at fanaticism. It is very strange, but still true that while every abolitionist at Washington must hate him, they are forced to acknowledge upon all occasions that he is the most popular and incorruptible Congressman at the Capital, and they cover in his presence as vice instinctively covers in the presence of virtue. He is to speak on the Nebraska bill in a few days. Everybody are on tip-toe to hear him because he is regarded as the *real* author of the bill. Senator Bell remarked yesterday in an animated conversation with several Senators, and in presence of Secretary Marcy that the Nebraska bill under all the circumstances was a master stroke of statesmanship, unequalled by any thing since the act of Jackson in strangling the U. S. Bank, and that Aitchison had shown a nerve in the matter no less than that of the Hero of the Hermitage.

WHIG NOMINATIONS IN IOWA.—The Whig Convention at Muscatine, on the 24th ult., nominated the following ticket for State officers:

For Governor—James W. Grimes, of Des Moines county. Secretary of State—Rev. Simeon Waters, of Henry. Auditor—Andrew Jackson Stevens, of Polk. Treasurer—Eliphalet Price, of Clayton. Attorney General—James W. Sennett, of Scott.

SOLD.—Mr. Jno. H. Estill has sold his celebrated Jack, "Old Bullion," for \$800. Mr. H. I. Vivion of this county, was the purchaser.

SPURIOUS BILLS UPON THE FARMERS BANK, KY.—Spurious bills of the denomination of three dollars, purporting to be upon the Farmers Bank of Kentucky, are in circulation. All three dollar notes purporting to be upon that bank are spurious. The Farmers Bank has no three dollar notes.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANDES.

BOSTON, March 1st. The Andes, from Liverpool arrived today. Cunard & Co. advertise that in consequence of the Niagara being taken by the Government, the Alps will take her place on the 18th.

Government has chartered steamships to convey troops to Malta. London, February 18th.—Foreign news held firmer—prices unsettled. Steamship Great Britain arrived at Liverpool on the 18th, sixty-eight days from Melbourne.

London, February 13. A new Reform bill, introduced in the House of Commons, by Lord John Russell. Details of bill are satisfactory both to conservatives and liberals.

The following are the steamers taken by government from the General Screw Steamship Companies: Propontis, Cape of Good Hope, Golden Place and Jatou. From the Oriental Company, the Himalayah, Manila, and Ripon, and from the Cunard Company, the Niagra and Cambria. From the Australia Company, the Victory.

It is reported that Lord Ruglan is to have the chief command, and that the Duke of Cambridge, Generals Evans and Brotherton are to have appointments. Advances from Kravaja state that bad weather alone prevented the Russian from attacking Kalafat.

The invading army has made a movement in advance, but active operations would not begin until March. The French government continues her preparations with great activity; the Brest fleet has been ordered to sea immediately. It is reported that a severe conflict took place on the 29th January, at Logan, in which there was great loss on both sides. The Turks retreated to Kalafat.

It is confidently announced that a manifesto, signed by Nesselrode, is expected shortly at Vienna, in which the Czar would announce his final intention. A camp of 40,000 men is being formed on the sea of Marmora, near Constantinople. General Guyon has commenced offensive operations in Asia, against the Russians. Kalafat is invested by 60,000 troops.—The Czar has given orders to every fort to drive the Turks out in Lower Wallacia, without delay.

PARIS, February 14. Bourse very firm. A report that the Emperor of Austria had declared that he would make common cause with the Western Powers, if the Russians crossed the Danube, produced an important rise in funds. Lord John Russell stated in the House, that arrangements had been made between the French and English Ambassadors as to the course to be taken by the combined fleets. Also, that government had no reason to be dissatisfied with Count Orloff's mission to Austria in case of war, but it failed.

VIENNA, February 10. Details of conflict at Gargovo have reached us. 800 Turks, with nine gun-boats and four sailing vessels, crossed the Danube early in the morning, and landed near the new Quarantine building, arranging themselves in a line of battle. Two battalions of Russians opened a murderous fire, lasting three hours, and forcing the Turks to retreat to Rutzchuck. The Russians also suffered severely.

The Andes passed the Cambria, going into Liverpool. LONDON, February 13. Consols closed heavy, 91 1/2 @ 91 1/4 for money. LIVERPOOL, February 14. Radetski had issued a proclamation to arrest all persons spreading false reports.—There was much excitement in Italy. TREVISO, February 14. Schamail, with 10,000 men, was marching against Zamiat, an important military position of the Russians.

BOSTON, March 1. The Andes proceeds to New York. After discharging cargo returns again to Boston, to take the mails to Liverpool. The Nashville was to sail on the 15th. WASHINGTON, March 1. In the Democratic caucus last evening, after a preliminary ballot, Mr. Nicholson, of the Union, was unanimously nominated as the candidate for Printer to the House.

NEW YORK, March 1. A large meeting against the Nebraska bill was held in Williamsburgh last night. A letter was read from Senator Seward, and speeches made by several distinguished persons. Strong resolutions against the measure were adopted.

Nebraska—Beautiful Picture. Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, although a rank abolitionist, can say some things handsomely. Witness the following picture of Nebraska, drawn in the opening of his speech on that question:—"It concerns an immense region, larger than the original thirteen States, lying in extent with all the existing free States, stretching over prairie field and forest, intersected by silver streams, skirted by pre-acting mountains, and constituting the heart of the North American Continent—only a little smaller, let me add, than the three great European countries combined—Italy, Spain, and France, each of which, in succession, has dominated over the world.—This territory has already been likened, on this floor, to the Garden of God. The similitude is found, not merely in its present pure and virgin character, but in its actual geographical situation, occupying central spaces on this Hemisphere, which in their general relations, may well compare with that early Asiatic home. We are told that, Southward through Eden went a large river; so here we have a stream which is larger than the Euphrates. And here, too, amidst all the smiling products of nature, lavished by the hand of God, is the goodly tree of Liberty, planted by our fathers, which, without exaggeration, or even imagination, may likened to—

the tree of life, High eminent, blossoming ambrosial fruit, Of vegetable gold.

"It is with regard to this territory that you are now called to exercise the highest function of the lawyer, by establishing those rules of polity which will determine its future character."

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN CONFIRMED.—The American Movement.

A letter of December 15, written by an officer of the U. S. steam frigate Squahama, lying in the harbor of Hong Kong—the following extract will be found to contain news of interest to our readers:—

By the arrival of the steamer from Shanghai, we hear that the Emperor of Japan is dead, and that no intercourse will be held with any foreign nation for three years. If this be true, it is news indeed; but Perry will go there anyhow, and if they are hard pushed for an Emperor, we will make one for them, and fight him afterwards.

This is a day to be given up in St. Louis to considerable "imbibing." It may not therefore be in appropriate to quote the following stanza from the "lay of the last Minister":—

Leaves have their time to fall, And so likewise have I. The reason too, 'tis the same—it all Comes of our getting dry. But here's the difference 'twixt the leaves and me, I falls "more harder," and more frequent-lee. [St. Louis Intelligencer last Thursday.]

We think our St. Louis brethren must have "fell" very hard, as the dallies for Thursday failed to reach us in due season.—If they don't quit "imbibing," we'll send Ross down among them.

COME ONE—COME ALL.

The undersigned take this as the best method of informing the public, that Mr. ROSS, D. G. W. P., commences a series of lectures on the subject of Temperance, in this city, on Sunday, the 9th inst. The first will be a Bible lecture in the Methodist Church. H. J. FAUST, Secy. W. H. GAINES, } Committee.

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.

A COMPETENT GENTLEMAN to take charge of "ELM RIDGE ACADEMY," with a view to his interest to make immediate application to the undersigned, at his residence, No. 100 Third St. A salary of \$100 per month can be obtained by one well qualified to instruct in all the branches of a thorough Collegiate education. None but a scholar of superior attainments, and a man of strict moral deportment, can obtain the situation, as particular attention, heretofore, will be paid to the moral as well as the mental training of each student, in school and at their boarding house. Elm Ridge is situated in Howard county, five miles north-east of Glasgow, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood as any in the State, and not surpassed by any for morality and intelligence.—The Trustees desire the institution to open its next session on the first Monday in April next. All communications addressed to the undersigned, at Glasgow, Howard county, Mo., will receive prompt attention. J. F. FINKS, Secretary Board of Trustees. St. Louis Republican and Pilot, Columbia Statesman and Lexington Express insert three times, and forward bills to this office.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will apply at the April term, (1st Monday,) of the Howard county court for a final settlement of his administration on the estate of Ephraim P. Lawrence, deceased. WM. H. SETTLE, Adm'r.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all creditors and others interested that the undersigned will apply at the April term (1st Monday) of the Saline county court for a final settlement of his administration on the estate of Wm. M. Parsons, dec'd. A. L. TOWLES, Administrator.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will apply at the April term (1st Monday,) of the Probate Court of Saline county, for a final settlement of his administration on the estate of Joseph H. Payne, deceased. C. H. HICKMAN, Executor.

Administration Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained from the county court of Howard county, letters of administration on the estate of Thomas B. Cavanaugh, deceased, bearing date February 13, 1854. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them properly authenticated on or before the 1st day of March next, as they may be precluded from having any benefit of said estate, and if not presented in three years they will be forever barred. JOHN HARVEY, Adm'r.

WILKINSON ESTATE. BERNARD BRYAN.

BRYAN & BROTHER, LUMBER MERCHANTS, BROADWAY, OPPOSITE O'FALLON STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO. DEALERS in all kinds of Pine and Poplar Lumber, Pine and Cypress Shingles, Doors, Sash, Blinds, &c. 1854. SPRING SALES. 1854. HAYDEN & WILSON, Importers and Manufacturers of Saddlery and Coach Hardware, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, Skirting, Harness, and Bridle Leather, No. 11, NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

HAVE in store a full supply of every variety of goods in their line. Our English Goods are all imported directly from the manufacturers. We are also manufacturing many of our own goods at Columbus, Ohio; Sing-Sing, Albany, N. Y., and New Ark., N. C. We have three Large Curring Shops in Cincinnati, Ohio, in which we finish, in a superior manner, the greatest part of our Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.

We are now receiving a large assortment of Eastern Springs and Axles, from various manufacturers. We would therefore respectfully invite Merchants, Saddlers and Coach Makers, to call and examine our stock before purchasing. The highest Cash Prices paid for Hides. GEORGE KINGSLAND, LEWIS ROY KINGSLAND, BRYAN & BROTHER, No. 11, NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

KINGSLANDS & FERGUSON, PHENIX FOUNDRY,

196, 198, and 200 Second street, ST. LOUIS, MO. MANUFACTURERS OF Page's Patent Portable Saw Mills, Child's Patent Double Saw Mills, and Horse Power. Cox & Roberts' Patent Thresher and Cleaner; THRESHERS with and without Separators; Lever Powers; Endless Chain or Railroad Powers; Corn and Cob Crushers; Corn Shellers; CASTINGS of every description made to order at short notice. [mb9-85]

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Fisher & Pugh, in the Livery business, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 22d February, 1854. A. A. Pugh will receive all accounts due the late firm, and pay all claims against it. E. FISHER, A. A. PUGH.

SOLD OUT.

THE undersigned has disposed of his entire stock of Jewellery, Fancy Goods, &c., to Mr. John Chamberlain. He requests all those indebted to him to come forward and settle, as he designs embarking in another business. JAS. R. SHEPHERD.

R. H. MILLER & CO.,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, Nos. 32 and 34 Main Street, Between Chestnut and Pine streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

WE would again respectfully invite the special attention of our friends and the trade generally to our very large and complete stock of Goods, selected especially for the Spring Trade, which we are now receiving by direct importation from the factories. Our stock consists, in part, of EARTHENWARE: C. C. Blue-Edged, Dipped, Painted, Printed, Spangled, Printed Flown-Blue and Mulberry, Painted Flown-Blue and Mulberry, Canton Blue, White Granite, English China, Gold Band Granite, and Blue Print.

ENGLISH CHINA:

Plain White, Enamelled and Lustre, Blue and Lustre, Raised Figured and Gold Band, Tea, Tea Sets, Plates, &c., of new and beautiful styles and patterns.

FRENCH CHINA:

Plain White, Gold Band and Decorated Dinner Tea and Toilet Sets; Vases, Mugs, &c., &c., in every variety, of our own importation. Prices very low.

GLASSWARE:

American (Eastern and Western), French, Bohemian and Belgian manufacture. Plain, Pressed, Cut and Engraved, at the lowest prices. English T. D. Pipes, American Pipe Heads—Yellow and Rockingham Ware. Looking Glasses, of best quality, all sizes, by the box or dozen. Britannia Glass, in all its varieties, of superior quality. Cornelius' Solar Lamp Lamps, Chandeliers, Girandoles, &c. Lamp Chimnies and Lamp Wick, at low prices.

Assorted Crates of all sizes, for the Country Trade, put up in our own house by the most experienced hands, always on hand. We would state that our stock of Earthenware was purchased by our resident agent in Liverpool, FOR CASH, and before the recent advance in prices was made, and we are therefore enabled to offer our goods at prices that will enable us successfully to compete with Jobbers in the Eastern cities. We respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. [mb2-45]

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.

T. B. EDGAR,

No. 102 and 104 Third Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. MANUFACTURER and dealer in every description of Carriages, Rockaways, Barouches, Coupes and Coaches. Persons wishing to purchase a vehicle of almost any style or pattern, and who would consult their own interests, will examine his large stock before purchasing, as inducements will be offered them such as cannot elsewhere be had.

Carriage Materials