The Glasgow Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING
BY CLARK H. GREEN,
AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

☞Subscriptions promptly discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.☜

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GLASGOW, MISSOURI.

Thursday Morning, March 16, 1854.

☞Notice This.☜

A cross (thus X) immediately before the name, on the paper, or envelope, signifies that the time paid for has expired; a remittance of a dollar is necessary to insure the paper longer. ☞Look for the X

☞The whig and freesoil papers in every part of the State are teeming their abuse upon the Democracy of Howard county for recommending Gen. Clark to the consideration of the District Convention, hoping to create ill feelings in different parts of the District among the friends of the several distinguished gentlemen who have been spoken of as our standard bearer in the approaching canvass.—[Banner.

What a commotion! "Papers in *every* part of the State" excited because the democracy of Howard recommended Gen. Clark for Congress! Who would have thought it? The astute scribbler of the "Banner" is the only person that has discovered the fact that the whig papers in every part of the State are excited. Verily, we have not been excited, and declined a controversy with the Banner on the subject because we knew that concern desired to have us denounce the meeting and General Clark. We were in favor of Gen. Clark as the candidate of the opposition, and wanted him nominated, and thought at one time he had some chance: hence we were disposed to aid him. He and his friends, however, have found out that the party went swallow him and all that is now desired is to get him before the Convention, and give a chance for the withdrawal of his name, accompanied by such a speech as will do him good hereafter. We wish he could get the nomination, for that would be the end of him!

DANGEROUS ASSAULT.—Mr. J. W. Brown was assaulted yesterday by Mr. E. J. Hays and received a dangerous wound in the head by a blow with a spade. Hays was arrested, and underwent an examination before Justice DIGGS, which resulted in his commitment to jail, and he was sent down to Fayette, last night.

We understand from Mr. Brown's physician, this morning, that he is in a very critical condition.

NEW GOODS—FIRST ARRIVAL.—DAMERON received this morning, per Express, his first arrival of spring goods, consisting of Embroideries, Bonnets, Dress Goods &c. to which the attention of the Ladies is invited. We advise an immediate call on the part of the Ladies. Mr. TOURBERT, has just returned, fresh from the fountain of fashions and it will do him good to show the Ladies his recent purchases.

☞Mr. Jno. W. Henry, School Commissoner, is on a tour in the Western Counties, addressing the people on the subject of Education, and attending to other duties connected with his office. He speaks at Richmond, on the 31st; Carrollton on the 1st of April, and at Keytesville on the 2d. His list of appointments embrace twenty counties, beginning at Cooper, going up on the other side of the river and down on this side to Chariton.

Final Vote.

The following is believed to be a correct vote on the passage of the Territorial Bills in the Senate, on the 4th.

FOR THE BILL.—Clay, Fitzpatrick, Johnson, Sebastian, Toucey, Gwinn, Weller, Bayard, Morton, Dawson, Petit, Douglas, Shields, Dodge of Iowa, Jones of Iowa, Dixon, THOMPSON of Kentucky, BENJAMIN, Slidell, PRATT, Stuart, Cass, Atchison, GEYER, Adams, Brown, Norris, Williams, Thompson of New Jersey, BADGER, Broadhead, Butler, Evans, JONES of Tennessee, Rusk, Hunter, Mason.

AGAINST THE BILL.—SMITH, Hamlin, FESSENDEN, Sumner, SEWARD, FISH, Chase, WADE, James, BELL, Houston, FOOT, Dodge of Wisconsin, Walker.

ABSENT.—CLAYTON, Mallory, TOOMBS, Bright, EVERETT, PEARCE, Wright, Allen, COOPER, PHELPS.

YEAS 37; Nays 14, Absent 10. Of those voting for the bill, eight were Whigs; seven Whigs voted against it, and six Whigs were absent. Seven Democrats voted against the bill, and four were absent.—Fourteen Senators from free States voted for the bill and two from slave States against it. Whigs in SMALL CAPS.

☞Read new Advertisements.

A Hard Customer to Please.

The editor of the Bloomington Republican is in great trouble. He made up his mind that it would suit his party best for the Whigs to oppose the Nebraska bill, and forthwith announced that the whole Whig party was sold to the abolitionists—was totally "abolitionised." The Whigs, however, did not, and do not oppose the bill, and now the editor is abusing them because they go for the bill! Poor fellow, he is to be pitied. The Douglas bill upset his party, and their last platform, but he swallowed it down, and by next summer he will denounce the Jackson resolutions, as free-soil in their tendency. He need have no trouble about "The Times" and its subscribers in Macon—they will attend to their own affairs. ☞If it is any consolation to neighbor Gilstrap we will inform him that our list is increasing in his county—and as soon as we get a hundred or two more, we intend to put him in the "ring," and stir him up for their especial gratification. Look sharp, and get ready for the "show."

PLANK ROAD.—The toll gate is up at this end of the road, and the taking of toll was commenced on Monday last. Mr. HUBBELL, one of the contractors, arrived a few days since, and will remain until the work is completed, which will be at an early day. Mr. Harrison Swinney is gate keeper.

Old Bullion—Old Bourbon.

Col. Benton won for himself the soubriquet of "Old Bullion," by his celebrated gold bobby, and the hard licks he hit banks and bank paper. We observe the St. Louis News has dubbed Senator Atchison "Old Bourbon," in compliment we suppose, to the war he wages against that fluid. "Old Dave" has been known to *get down* Old Bourbon often, and it is not a bad name for him, as in the many contests they have had, we have never heard of Old Bourbon getting the advantage of him. He will come as near exterminating "Old Bourbon" as Benton ever will banks, and why should he not have the name?

☞It is amusing to see the opposition papers denouncing the Missouri Compromise as unconstitutional after its endorsement and re-endorsement by our Legislature, and after the attempt of Douglas himself, a few sessions ago, to apply it to our territorial acquisitions. It was all right then, but now they knock it over, and call men who still stand by it free soilers. One canvass they swear by a measure, and the next denounce it as unconstitutional. The Jackson resolutions, which were the touchstone of Democracy last year, even, are now upset and denounced. They endorse the Baltimore platform which opposes agitation, and laud Douglas and Atchison for agitating.

NEBRASKA BILL.—The acts of the Legislature are placed beyond the power of Congress, and the Governor has no veto power. This probably is what Mr. Cass meant by "Squatter Sovereignity."

Aliens cannot vote in the Territory. This amendment passed 22 to 20—Douglas voting against it, Cass absent.

As we now understand the bill, the first settlers determine the question of government, including that of slavery. If a majority of the first Legislature are in favor of slavery, they will so declare. If against it (as they most probably will be, for non-slave holders are more migratory than slave-holders, and move about faster) then slavery will be prohibited.

—There is no telling, however, what will be done with the bill in the House. The best speculators differ as to its fate. It may be killed or materially altered—or it may be passed as it goes from the Senate: its friends will no doubt make the effort to put it through in its present shape.

Nebraska and Kansas Bill.

We have partial proceedings of the final passage of the Territorial bills through the Senate, on the night of the 4th. There was much excitement in the Senate, and some very sharp shooting, as well as some hard drinking. We shall get a connected and complete account by our next issue. Douglas' closing speech is highly spoken of, and after the bills passed Gen. Cass "congratulated the Senate upon the triumph of Squatter Sovreignty."

The following is the non-intervention clause, as it finally passed the Senate, about which all the "noise and confusion" has been made:

"That the Constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States, except the 8th section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820; which being inconsistent with the principle of non intervenby Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the 'compromise measures,' is hereby declared to be inoperative and void; *it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slovery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.* Provided, that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of the 6th March, 1820, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting or abolishing slavery.

☞Mr. Lanear, of Andrew county, was recently killed by getting caught in the machinery of a circular saw.

For the Times.

A Trip to Saline.

On Friday last at noon I left my post in charge of Mrs. S., and in company with Mr. W. H. S. started for the beautiful land of Saline. Nothing worthy of note occurred until our arrival at that prince of farmers, Esquire Thomson, where my young friend was so attracted with the kindness and hospitality of the family, that he tarried, leaving me to pursue my journey alone.—Dusk found me at the residence of Mr. Thos. C. Duggins, where an old Virginia reception made me welcome for the night. An hour or two's ride next morning, and I was at the comfortable mansion of Mr. P. Irvine, one of the noble patrons of our school. After the usual salutations, and change of horse, Mr. I. and myself were off for the "mounds and pinnacles." Passing over about six miles of most beautiful undulating prairie, said to be Saline's best, we were in the midst of the mounds, most of which are on the farm of Mr. Robinson.—We were more than anxious to revel among these relics of the past. We began to dig in one of the most prominent, which was in one of the public roads. Here were found in profusion, fragments of broken vessels, which seemed to be composed of a compound of earth and muscle shells, having been either hardened in the sun, or slightly so in the fire, for most of them could be broken between the fingers. They were well proportioned, with a variety of marks, curves or figures on the outer side. The pieces from the top of the vessels were rounded off, lapped over, or indented, showing rather superior workmanship. They were from one-eighth to half an inch thick. Several pieces found had ears to them similar to those on our pots and ovens. From the proportion of the pieces, the vessels were of various sizes, and must have held from two to eight or ten gallons. Digging down some depth into the mound, we found beds of ashes mixed with fire coals. In another mound close by, within Mr. R.'s field, we found human bones, those of animals of various kinds, fishes, shells, arrows, wedges, etc., in a very remarkable state of preservation. In the same region in one of the mounds, a year or two ago, were found a human skeleton entire, and a pipe-bowl and stem complete in one piece, carved out of marble, and of exquisite workmanship. Here, also, are to be seen millstones about a foot in diameter, which were evidently used for grinding by hand.

Leaving this interesting region of relics, we proceeded about a mile, and came to an Indian fortification on one of the most elevated pieces of ground in that part of the county. It included a piece of table land of about four acres. Encircling the brow of this plateau are two ditches, which must have been at least ten feet deep, with the usual passes or gateways. Both in the ditches and on the ridges formed by them, are trees from two to three feet in diameter.

About half a mile from the fortification, towards the river, are the renowned "pinnacles," smooth and covered with grass.—One called the potato hill, is well proportioned and beautiful. The prominent curiosity here, is the "Devil's Backbone," which is rather a curved ridge, somewhat resembling the shape of the human spine, extending out for some two hundred yards, and ending rather abruptly. It is elevated at least two hundred feet above the flat at the base, and the ridge in several places is not more than one or two feet across. The ascent from the flat on the west is very steep. The view from the backbone is magnificent.

But not wishing to remain longer in the dominions of "His Satanic Majesty," we hastened back, taking in our route the "ebbing and flowing spring," which unfortunately for our curiosity, was in a quiescent state. It is a fact, however, that occasionally it does ebb and flow, and in its flowings sends forth water enough to turn a large overshot wheel; and this bursting forth of the waters is without any influence of rains. The spring has a circular mouth or opening about twelve feet in diameter, and is very deep.

The day being far spent, we returned to Mr. Irvine's, determined to visit this section again. Some of the specimens I retained, and may seen at the Seminary.

GEO. S. SAVAGE.

Glasgow, March 7, 1854.

From the Lexington Express.

Letter from Hon. John G. Miller.

WASHINGTON, February 21, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS: A late number of one of the newspapers published in our State, and received by yesterday's mail, contains the following:

"The Lexington (Mo.) Chronicle says, 'If reports from Washington be true, Mr. Miller has introduced a bill to organize Nebraska Territory, with the odious Wilmot Proviso incorporated in,'" &c.

Permit me to say that if such reports from Washington reached the editor of the Chronicle, or any one else, they are without foundation and wholly untrue. I am now, as I ever have been, utterly opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, or any other legislation by Congress which seeks to impose a restriction upon slavery in the Territories; and he who charges me with Freesoilism, does me gross injustice. In my canvass for Congress in 1850, I so avowed my opinions. And wherever I addressed the people, I maintained the principle, that the question of slavery should be left to the decision of the people interested in and to be effected by it, and that Congress should not legislate upon the subject. The bill introduced by Mr. Douglas asserts that principle, as the principle recognized in the Compromise acts of 1850, and I shall give it my support, as will my Whig colleagues also.

Very respectfully, your friend and serv't,

JOHN G. MILLER.

Gen. Cass' Speech.

Gen. Cass has made his speech in favor of of the Nebraska Bill. We find in the N. Y. Herald of the 28th, the following abstract of it.

"The Nebraska Bill was then taken up, and Mr. Cass, (dem.) of Mich., spoke till half past three, defending his position on the subject generally.

"Mr. Cass said he preferred the bill as originally reported, without the repeal of the Missouri compromise, to its present shape. He did not wish to disturb that settlement unnecessarily, particularly as Southern Senators had all avowed that it was only an abstraction, the South having no hope of slavery going to the Territories. The Missouri compromise had in its day effected the settlement of an exciting and dangerous controversy, and he would not have proposed to disturb it, but the proposition having been made, he would have to act on it. He made a long argument in support of his frequently asserted doctrine, that all political sovereignity in Territories was in the people thereof, and not in Congress. He denied the doctrine of Southern Senators, that under the equality secured by the constitution to all citizens, slaveholders had the right to carry slaves to the Territories, and the local Legislature had no power to exclude them. Territory had now a two-fold meaning—one as applied to land or public domain—the other as to political organization. Over the latter Congress had no power.

"Over the former Congress was sovereign, and all laws relating to the former were as absolute in public domain within State limits as in Territories. If the right of slaveholders to take their slaves and settle with them on public domain was secured by the constitution, why could they not go with their slaves and settle upon public domain of the United States in Ohio or other States as well as in the Territories? If it was a right secured by the constitution of the United States, no State law or constitution could set it aside. He argued that the idea that slaves were indispensable to the comfort of Southern people removing elsewhere, could not be maintained for a moment. The territory acquired from Mexico, was now, so far as Congressional action was concerned in exactly the same condition respecting slavery, as it was when acquired. The prohibition of it in California was not the act of Congress, but by the exercise of the right of the people there to determine the question for themselves. Slaveholders had no more right to complain of inability to take their property there, than others. Northern men could not remove their farms nor their corporate franchises, nor many of their dearest attachments with them to the Territories or to California. Northern and Southern people were alike compelled to turn their property into money, and thus remove it. When they got to a new country Northern and Southern men both were entitled to do and have all things allowed to other citizens in those communities. This was the equality secured by the constitution. He read statistics showing how comparatively few were slaveholders. Slavery was an evil, but he was for leaving it with the Southern people, and using no reproaches. The South was too sensitive and sometimes required of Northern men too much. He had voted against the provisions in the Fugitive Slave Act for the abuse of habeas corpus, and for trial by jury of the slave in the place where captured; but he had urged the simple provision that on the return of the slave to the South he should have a jury trial if he asked it. This the South unanimously refused, and therefore it was that he refused to vote for the bill. The South had no toleration for a Northern man who did not go for all they demanded. He would vote for this bill. He believed the Missouri prohibition unconstitutional; but, as it was to be repealed, he would prefer to declare it unconstitutional, and therefore repeal it. Unless this matter was declared decided upon constitutional grounds it would never be settled in the public mind. His doctrine of Congressional non-intervention had once been denied by Calhoun and the South. He had lived to see it adopted as the only safe shield to the constitution. Though he would not offer any amendments to the bill, if others offered them to carry out the principles of popular sovereignity, by giving the people of the Territories the right to select their own officers, he would vote for them. He met the objection that if Congress had no pow over the Territories, how could it delegate it to the Territorial Legislature by asserting that Congress could delegate many powers it could not exercise? It could authorise the people of territories to call a convention and frame a State constitution, while it could not exercise that power. He elaborated all these points at considerable length.

Homestead Bill Passed.

The House of Representatives passed the Homestead Bill on the 6th, by a vote of yeas 107 nays 72. An amendment restricting the benefits of the bill to free white persons was adopted, 101 to 78.

All the Missouri members, except Mr. Lamb, voted for the Bill.

The bill provides *First*—That any free white person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of 21 years, and is a citizen of the United, shall be entitled to enter, free of cost, one quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public land, which at the time of the application may be subject to private entry, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body, in conformity with the legal sub division of the public lands and after the same shall have been surveyed.

Second—The person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the register of the land office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said register, that he or she is the head of a family or twenty-one years of age, and upon making affidavit and filling it with the register, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land already specified, provided that no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry, and if at the expiration of such time the person making such entry, or if he be dead, his widow, or in case of her death, his heirs or devisee; or in case of a widow making such entry her heirs or devisee in case of her death shall prove by two creditable witnesses he, or she, or they have continued to reside upon and cultivate said land, and still reside upon same, and have not alienated it, or any part thereof; then in such case he, or she, or they shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided for by law; provided further, in case of death of both farther and mother, leaving an infant child or children under twenty-one years of age, the right and the fee shall insure to the benefit of the said infant child or children, and the executor, administrator or guardian may at any time within two years after the death of such surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which said children for the time being have their domicil, sell said land for the benefit of the said infants, for no other purpose, and the purchasers shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States.

Third.—All land acquired under the act shall in no event become liable to satisfaction of any debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

Fourth.—In case a person who has filed the affidavit required shall have changed his or her residence, or abandoned said entry for more than six months at any one time, in that case the land so entered to revert back to the Government, subject to appeal to the General Land Office.

Fifth.—If any individual now a resident of any one of the States or Territories, and not a citizen of the United States at the time of making such application for the benefit of this Act, shall have filed a declaralion of intention, as required by the Naturalization Laws of the United States, and shall have become a citizen of the same before the issuance of the patent, as made and provided for in this Act, shall be placed upon an equal footing with the native born citizen of the United States.

Sixth.—No individual is permitted to make more than one entry under the provisions of this Act, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office is required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations consistent with this Act as shall be necessnay and proper to carry its provisions into effect and the registers and the receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the provisions of this Act, that they are now entitled to recive when the same quantity of land is entered with money one half to be paid by the person making the application at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person to whom it may be issued; provided, however, all persons entering land under the provisions of this Act shall, as near as may be practicable in making such entries, be confined to such alternate quarter section and to land subject to private entry; and provided nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing pre-emption rights. And, provided further, that the provisions of this Act shall be so construed as to authorize the class of persons provided for, whom may not own over 160 acres of land, to enter free of cost any public lands adjoining his or her farm subject to private entry at the minimum price in quantity when added to what he or she now owns equal to one hundred and sixty acres—provided he or she shall cultivate the whole or part thereof.

The bill passed—Yeas 107; nays 72.

MAIL DERANGEMENTS.—We regret to learn "The Times" failed to reach Fayette last week. The fault, we believe, was at the Glasgow post office. The postmaster here was sick, and the persons in temporary charge were not familiar with the affairs of the post office.

The Eastern mail failed on Monday.—Yesterday we got only a part of the papers due—and St. Joseph papers seven days old.

COL. BENTON.—There is now but little doubt of Col. Benton's position on the Nebraska Bill: he will oppose it. The rest of the Missouri members will vote for it.

The Hon. James H. Birch passed through this city the past week enroute for Prairie Park with about twenty likely "darkies"—the result, in part, of his late matrimonial alliance. A beautiful and accomplished lady, twenty "darkies," and other "worldly gear" in proportion is no bad business.—Liberty Tribune.

MARRIED,

In Richfield, on the 26th ult., by Rev. W. H. Price, R. G. GILMER and Miss ISABEL F. PEERY of Howard county.

DIED,

On the 4th inst., JAMES F. son of Dr. P. B. and Martha E. Chiles, aged 2 years, 4 months and 16 days, who was accidentally drowned in a barrel of water.

The Book for Little Folks.

LITTLE FERNS, FOR FANNY'S LITTLE FRIENDS, by the author of Fern Leaves, from Fanny's Port Folio. This is a rare juvenile book, containing about sixty thrillingly interesting sketches, happily adapted to children, with six illustrations. Price 75 cents. Call at Henderson & Bro.'s and get a copy of Little Ferns for Fanny's Little Friends. Also, the works of Josephus, Lorenzo Dow, Life of Rev. Dr. Judson by President Wayland, &c., &c. [mh16

POCKET BOOKS LOST.
$25 Reward.

LOST, on the 12th inst., somewhere on the road from Patrick Woods, in Chariton county, by Switzer's Mill, to the old Woods' farm, near Glasgow, two leather pocket books, containing a small amount of money, and sundry notes and papers of no use to any one but the owner, as payment has bee stopped on the notes. Any information will be thankfully received, and the above reward paid for the recovery of the pocket books and contents.

W. F. MAUPIN,
G. M. MAUPIN,
mh16—4w* Near Glasgow.

City Hotel,
LINNEUS, MO.

THE subscriber will open the above House in Linneus, on the 1st of April, at which time he will be prepared to accommodate Boarders and the Travelling Public, in a style not inferior to any house in the country.

His table will at all times be supplied with everything the country affords, and his bar with the choicest liquors, wines, Cigars, &c.

Good Stabling attached to the premises.

☞A call from his friends and the public is solicited. mh16-1y W. R. BRADLEY.

P. BAIER & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Marble Tomb and Grave Stones,
WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MISSOURI,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they are prepared to fill all orders for

Tomb and Grave Stones

with dispatch, in any style desired, either as to shape, lettering, or design. They will use none but the best material, and warrant satisfaction both as to work and prices.

☞Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly filled. mh16, '54.

TO THE LADIES.

I SHALL be in receipt of my stock of Dress Goods, Bonnets, &c., by last of next week, and promise to show the largest stock of them that has ever been opened in the City of Glasgow, from a cheap lawn to the very finest in the Eastern market, all of which have been carefully selected, and will be offered for sale at lower prices than such a class of goods have ever been offered in this market.

LADIES, as I had the pleasure of selling most of you your dress goods and Bonnets last season, so I hope to do this spring, and I promise you that they will be sold low, and are of the latest styles; and I dare say if you will examine the stocks in the market, and call at Dameron's before purchasing, you will immediately make your selections at his counters. Respectfully soliciting an early call, I am very truly, your obedient servant,

mh16-2t LOGAN D. DAMERON.

TO FARMERS.

MY stock will be very complete by 25th inst., and as I am desirous of meeting with active sales, I shall make the prices low and uniform, and all who will take the time to examine, shall be paid well for their trouble.

Remembering your liberal patronage, during last year, and wishing to receive it again, I promise to sell you good goods at low prices, and thereby secure your trade for the future.

mh16-2t L. D. DAMERON.

TO MERCHANTS.

YOUR orders will be promptly filled after the 25th inst., out of a large and complete stock of goods which have been bought low, and will be sold at St. Louis prices, with freights and insurance added.

mh16-2t L. D. DAMERON.

MENS' WEAR.

I SHALL expose to sale about the 25th inst., the largest stock of ready-made Summer Clothing ever brought to this market by any house, and which has been selected with great care and taste by our friend Torbert, in New York. Please call and examine.

mh16-2w L. D. DAMERON.

DAVID PEARCE,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
HATS, CAPS, BONNETS,
AND ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
No. 120 Main street, St. Louis, Missouri.

I AM now in receipt (direct from the manufactories in the East) of the largest and most complete assortment of Hats, Caps, Bonnets, and Artificial Flowers, of the latest, most fashionable and desirable styles, ever offered in this or any other market, to which the attention of purchasers is called, and an examination of goods and prices solicited: both of which I have no hesitation in saying will be found in accordance with their desires, that is—

Good, Fresh and Fashionable Goods,
AT FAIR PRICES.

As an index of the extensiveness and variety of the above mentioned, the following enumeration is given, to wit

Fashionable Hats, Spring style.

Moleskin, assorted;	Beaver, assorted;
Silk, do;	Otter, do;
Angola, do;	Seal, do;
Cassimere, do;	Silver naps, do;

Low Crown, B. B. stiffened Hats,
Brush, Angola, Silk, Muskrat, &c., &c., of different colors and qualities.

SOFT FUR HATS—Beaver, Seal, Otter, Muskrat, Brush, Cassimere and Russia, of all colors, styles and grades.

WOOL HATS—Mens', Boys' and Childrens' Black, Pearl, White, and different fancy colors; Cuban, Alboni, Mexican, Congress, Kossuth, Hungarian, Nebraska, Metropolitan, Maygar, Artist, Panama, California, Oregon, Nevada and other styles.

ASSORTED HATS.

Panama, assorted;	Leghorn, assorted;
Maracaibo, do;	Pedal, do,
Manilla, do;	Florence, do;
Bermuda, do;	Pearl, do;
Luton, do;	Santiago, do;
Eng. Dunstable, do;	Curacoa, do;
Grenada, do;	Rutland, do;
Palm Leaf, do,	&c. &c. &c.

Several of the above NEW STYLES, and their first introduction in this market.

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDRENS' CAPS—Cloth, Plush, Velvet, Glazed and Silk, of different kinds and prices.

LADIES' AND MISSES BONNETS.—Satin, Silk, Crape, Imp. Lace, Rutland, Fy. Triangle, Hungarian, Brilliant Braid, Plu. Eg. Florence, F. Y. Eg. Florence, Emb'd Lace, Blonde and Hair, Coburg, Net and Shell, Dunstable, Belgrade, Gassamer, Fr. Lace, Lawn, Pedal, Lone Star, Eng. Straw, &c., &c.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

A full and unexceptionable assortment of Bunches, Sprigs and Wreaths, of American and foreign manufacture.

To above, constant additions will be made during the season, new styles will be received as soon as they are introduced in Eastern cities.

mh16—$5

1854. MISSOURI RIVER. 1854.
St. Joseph and St. Louis Packet Line.
REGULAR THURSDAY PACKET.

☞The staunch built, fast, and comfortable steam passenger packet HONDURAS, Wm. CONLEY, Master, will run as a regular packet throughout the season, between the cities of St. Louis and St. Joseph, landing at Jefferson City, Providence, Rocheport, Boonville, Arrow Rock, Glasgow, Cambridge, Brunswick, Marion City, Miami, Hill's Landing, Waverly, Dover, Lexington, Wellington, Camden, Sibley, Richfield, the Liberty Landings, Wayne City, Kansas, Parkville, Fort Leavenworth, Weston, and all intermediate points; leaving St. Louis on every alternate Thursday, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and St. Joseph on every alternate Wednesday at 10 o'clock, A. M., as follows, viz:

Leaves St. Louis.	*Leaves St. Joseph.*
March 2d, 16th, 30th,	March 8th, 22d;
April 13th, 27th;	April 5th, 19th;
May 11th, 25th;	May 3d, 17th, 31st;
June 8th, 22d;	June 14th, 28th;
July 6th, 20th;	July 12th, 26th;
August 3d, 17th, 31st;	August 9th, 23d;
September 14th, 28th;	September 6th, 20th;
October 12th, 26th;	October 4th, 18th;
November 9th, 23d;	November 1st, 15th, 29th;
December 7th;	December 13th.

Departing from St. Joseph, for St. Louis, on Wednesdays as above, will leave on Thursday following, Weston at 7 A M; Parkville at 10 A M; Kansas at 12 M; Wayne City at 1 P M; Liberty at 2 P M; Richfield at 3 P M; Sibley at 4 P M; Camden at 5 P M; and Wellington at 6 P M; and on Fridays following will leave Lexington at 7 A M; Dover at 9 A M; Waverly at 10 A M; Hill's Landing at 11 A M; Miami at 1 P M; Brunswick at 3 P M; Glasgow at 4 P M; Boonville at 6 P M; arriving in St. Louis on Saturday afternoon in time for the Louisville mail boats, and all the evening lines of travel, East, North-east and South.

Feeling under high obligations to our friends in particular, and the public in general, for their past patronage and consideration, we most respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, promising that nothing on our part shall be wanting to merit the full confidence and favor of the community.

WM. CONLEY, Captain.
mh16 L. MORRIS, Clerk.

1854. REGULAR TUESDAY 1854.
MISSOURI RIVER PACKET.
MARTHA JEWETT.
WM. C. JEWETT, ... Commander.
J. B. WOODS, ... Clerk.

☞This elegant passenger steamer, on her return trip from New Orleans, will resume her place in the above trade, leaving St. Louis every Tuesday at 6 o'clock, P. M.; and Miami every Friday at 8 o'clock, A. M.

The undersigned take the present method of returning their sincere thanks to their numerous patrons upon the Missouri, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and pledge themselves to use every exertion to still render the "Martha" as they believe she has ever been, a favorite in the trade. WM. C. JEWETT.

mh16 J. B. WOODS.

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 19th inst. The first will be a Bible lecture in the Methodist Church.

H. J. FAUST,
J. E. DEY, } Committee.
mh9-2w W. H. GAINES,

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.

A COMPETENT GENTLEMAN to take charge of "ELM RIDGE ACADEMY," will find it to his interest to make *immediate* application as a very pleasant and lucrative birth 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 gentleman of strict moral deportment can obtain the situation, as particular attention, as 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 as 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,
mh9-tf 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.
mh9-4w

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 Probate court for a final settlement of his administration on the estate of Wm. M. Parsons, dec'd.

A. L. TOWLES,
mh9-4w* 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.
mh9-4w

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 in one year from the date of said letters, or 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.
mh9—4w

WILKINSON BRYAN. 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. mh9-3m

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 manufacturer. We are also manufacturing many of our own Goods at Columbus, Ohio; Sing-Sing and Auburn, N. Y., and New Ark, N. J. We have Three Large Carrying 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 examing our stock before purchasing.

☞The highest Cash Prices paid for Hides.
mh9-$5

GEORGE KINGSLAND. ..... LE ROY KINGSLAND.
DAVID E. FERGUSON.
KINGSLANDS & FERGUSON,
PHŒNIX 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 Powers;
Cox & Roberts' Patent Thresher and Cleaner;
THRESHERS with and without Separators; Lever Powers; Endless Chain or Railroad Powers; Corn and Cob Crushers; Corn Shellers; Plows; Bark Mills; Mill Machinery.

☞CASTINGS of every description made to order at short notice. [mh9-$5

C. FRANK & CO.,
No. 155 Main Street,
ST. LOUIS MO.,

CALL the attention of their friends and country merchants generally to their extensive

Hat and Cap Manufactory.

Their connection in Europe enables them by direct importations of Plushes, Cloth, Hat and Cap materials and trimmings, to offer these goods at a considerable reduction from the market prices and on liberal terms.

Customers will always find a full and select stock of Silk, Angola, Moleskin, Fur, Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats. Also, Caps of their own manufacture, of the latest styles.—By having houses in France, Germany and New York, they possess greater facilities than any house in the West for obtaining the Fashions as soon as introduced.

Our motto is—"Quick sales and small profits." Merchants will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

March 2—$3

Administration Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained from the Judge of the Probate Court of Saline county, letters of administration on the estate of Ludlow Chambers, deceased, bearing date February 23, 1854.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against it to present them properly authenticated within one year from the date of said letters or they may be precluded from having any benefit of said estate; and if not presented in three years they will be forever barred.

JOHN C. PULLIAM, Adm'r.
March 2—6w.