

Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 15.

GLASGOW, MO., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1854.

NO. 31.

TALLY & MATTHEWS,
CABINET MAKERS,
Corner Second and Market Sts., Glasgow.
Will make to order, in the neat and most fashionable style, and from the best materials all kinds of FURNITURE.
Particular attention paid to making COFFINS. Also—Patent Metallic Coffins kept constantly on hand.
September 2, 1852.

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

W. H. SWITZLER,
Attorney at Law, Brunswick, Mo.
PRACTICES in the Courts of Chariton and adjoining counties, and pays prompt attention to the collection of claims. [aug11.]

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

CARLOS BOARDMAN,
Attorney at Law, Linn County, Mo.
Will continue the practice of the Law in Linn and the adjoining counties. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. April 3, 1851.

JOHN C. CRAWLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Keytesville, Mo.
Will practice in Chariton and adjoining counties; prosecute all claims entrusted to him with promptness, and give special attention to Administration business. Office up stairs in the Court House. March 31, 1853.

LUTHER T. COLLIER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHILICOTHE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, MISSOURI.
Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in the counties of Livingston, Grundy, Daviess, Carroll, Linn, Chariton and Randolph. November 24, 1853—1/4

THOMAS B. REED,
Attorney at Law,
HUNTSVILLE, MISSOURI.
OFFICE on south side of Main street fronting the Clerks Office. June 28th 1853.

G. H. BURCKHARDT,
Attorney at Law, Huntsville, Mo.,
Will practice law in the counties of Randolph, Chariton, Howard, Boone, Monroe, Daviess, Carroll, Linn, Chariton and Randolph. November 24, 1853—1/4

DR. T. H. GRAVES,
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Brunswick and its vicinity. Office at Drug Store of R. H. Dickey & Co. [June 20—1854.]

S. H. BAILEY,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER,
Corner Second and Pine Streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
WOULD respectfully call your attention to his large and complete assortment of LARGE AND SMALL STICK CANDY SUGAR PLUMS, ALMOND CONFITS, Rock Candy, Kisses and Lozenges. Also to his assortment of Fancy Kiss papers, Fancy Boxes, Cornucopias, &c., for confectionary. His articles are manufactured expressly for the Country and of the superior quality, and well tested by the large and increasing sales, and will give him ready established reputation which they have acquired, believed to surpass that of any other establishment in St. Louis. Orders solicited and promptly supplied. October 7, 1853.

GLASGOW LIVERY STABLE.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
The subscriber begs to announce to his friends and the public that he has purchased the interest of his late partner in the Glasgow Livery Stable, and will continue the business at the old stand, where he will at all times be prepared to accommodate the travelling public, or pleasure parties, with SADDLE HORSES, BUGGIES and CARRIAGES. The stock and vehicles are good, and constant additions will be made, as the business may require.

A GOOD HEARSE
and carriages always ready to attend Funerals in the place or vicinity.
Accounts with permanent citizens kept as usual, but in consequence of recent heavy losses, transient persons and "young men about town" will be expected to deal on the CASH principle. A. A. PUGH.
Glasgow, March 2, 1854.

HORSES CURED.
The subscriber will give particular attention to the diseases of Horses, such as Big Head, Poll Evil, Fistula, Ring Bone, Spavin, and all other diseases, warranting a cure or no pay. Having engaged the services of a gentleman experienced in horses and their diseases, those having diseased animals would do well to give him a call. Horses left in his charge will be grain fed or pastured, as the nature of the case may require, on moderate terms. A. A. PUGH.

Lands for Sale or Lease.
I have for sale or lease, on accommodating terms, both improved and unimproved farms in Howard, Chariton, Linn, Carroll and Saline counties. For particulars apply at my residence near Glasgow. TALTON TURNER.
Glasgow, November 24, 1853—1/4

Lumber, Lumber.
The undersigned has now on hand and for sale a well selected stock of Dry Lumber, consisting in part of the following descriptions:
75,000 feet clear white pine, 1, 1 1/2 and 2 inches;
50,000 do poplar weatherboarding;
15,000 do white pine do
60,000 do white pine flooring;
20,000 do yellow pine do;
400,000 pine shingles;
100,000 poplar shingles.
Together with Laths, Sash, Doors and Blinds—All for sale at St. Louis prices, freight added—Terms CASH, positively. A. W. ROPER.
Glasgow, July 13, 1854.

Randolph House,
MAIN STREET, HUNTSVILLE, MISSOURI.
L. HEETHER, Proprietor.
The public are informed that I have opened a commodious house for the accommodation of travellers and boarders, which shall be kept in a style inferior to none and superior to most in the country.
L. HEETHER.
November 17th, 1853.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE,
BY N. HARRY.
THE subscriber has removed his Hotel to the two large and commodious buildings on Main street, a few doors below Isaac Brinker's Store, and nearly opposite that of J. & A. Johnson, and he is pleased to see his old friends and the public generally, pledging himself to use every exertion to give satisfaction.
He has a good Stable, and Lots for cattle and horses. A Bar, elegantly fitted up and supplied with the choicest liquors, is attached to the Hotel. The Stage Office for the Western and Northern Mails is kept at his house and all persons travelling on either line will receive prompt attention.
The public are assured that the inn is a Blue, but a "blue inn" and by stopping at his house they will find it to their interest.
Although my opponent of the "City Hotel" has endeavored to monopolize the trade, by renting my late stand over my head, I hope the travelling public will give me a call and test my ability to cater to their wants.
N. HARRY.
August 11, 1852—1/4

Glasgow House,
WATER STREET,
GLASGOW, MO.
The subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the travelling public that he has taken the above House, and having refitted and refurnished it, is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call.
A good stable attached to the House, attended by careful hostlers.
Stage Office for all the lines terminating at Glasgow.
GIDEON CREWS.
Glasgow, January 5, 1854.

Shirley House,
FAYETTE, MO.
The undersigned has opened a public House in Fayette, Mo., on the South-East Corner of the Public Square, in the buildings recently occupied by W. F. Birch, Esq., as a residence, where Boarders and Travellers shall receive Every Necessary Attention.
In connection with this House, a new Stable and a Carriage House has been built, which will be attended by the most careful and experienced hostlers, and conveyances will be furnished to any of the neighboring counties. The situation of this house is one of the most pleasant and healthy in this country.
His table will at all times be supplied with the choicest liquors, wines, Cigars, &c.
Good Stabling attached to the premises.
A call from his friends and the public is solicited. mh16-ly W. R. BRADLEY.
Fayette, Jan. 1854.

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 the choicest liquors, wines, Cigars, &c.
Good Stabling attached to the premises.
A call from his friends and the public is solicited. mh16-ly W. R. BRADLEY.
Fayette, Jan. 1854.

Smith's Hotel,
GLASGOW, MO.
The undersigned has opened a large and commodious Hotel between Second and Third, and Market and Howard streets, in this city. His house is new and fitted up in the very best style, and has ample facilities for a first class hotel. He has spared no pains in making his rooms elegant and comfortable. His table will at all times be furnished in a manner to gratify the utmost reasonable wishes of his guests. The situation of his house is one of the most pleasant and healthy in this country.
There is a good livery stable close at hand, where at all times will be well attended to. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.
April 6
GREENBAUM & BARTHS.
Fayette, May 11.

SADDLE AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.
WM. P. ROPER,
MANUFACTURER OF
SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS,
AND every description of Saddlery.
WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.
HAVING bought the interest of A. W. Roper, in the late firm of Roper & Roper, continuing the business at the old stand, where he would be pleased to have a call from the patrons of the old concern, and feels satisfied that he can make it to their interest to trade with him. His stock of work is very
LARGE AND COMPLETE,
and he will sell saddle patronage, one to two dollars cheaper than they have been sold in this place. Call and See.
W. P. ROPER.
Glasgow, January 12, 1854—1/4

BOOK AND DRUG STORE.
FAYETTE, MO.
The subscriber begs to announce to his friends and the public generally, that his stock of
Drugs and Books
is large and complete, and that he is selling at prices as low as any establishment in the country. In the Drug line will be found every article usually kept in Drug Stores, bought under his own supervision, and
Warranted Pure and Fresh.
Physicians and others can at all times be supplied at a small advance on cost.
Law, Theological, Historical, and every variety of School Books, which will be disposed of at a great reduction on former prices.
Thankful for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a call from all wanting anything in his line, satisfied that if good articles and low prices are any inducements, their wants can be easily supplied.
W. R. SNELSON.
Fayette, January 12, 1854.

PAPER.
LETTER, Foolscap and Note Paper, for sale by the ream or quire, at the Fayette Drug and Book Store.
W. R. SNELSON.
Fayette, Jan 12.

Points and Oils.
A GOOD supply always on hand, for sale at river prices, at the Fayette Drug and Book Store.
W. R. SNELSON.
Fayette, Jan 12.

Patent Medicines.
ALL the Patent Medicines worth having, can be had at manufacturers' prices, at the Fayette Drug and Book Store.
W. R. SNELSON.
Fayette, Jan 12.

PERFUMERY.
An endless variety for sale at the Fayette Drug and Book Store.
W. R. SNELSON.
Fayette, Jan 12.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
I will sell to the highest bidder.
On Saturday, the 14th Day of October next,
I now reside, containing 455 acres, 150 acres of which are under fence and in cultivation, and the balance in timber of a superior quality.
The location of the farm is very desirable, being situated 3 miles south of Glasgow, and bordering on the Missouri river, though not one foot of it is in bottom. There is on the place, and convenient to the house, a spring of good water as there is in the world, and which never fails, besides an abundance of springs interspersed over the place. There is a good orchard of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, &c.
The improvements consist of a good single-story frame dwelling, containing 3 rooms, 3 bed-rooms, and a very large tobacco barn—in a word, all necessary out-buildings. A further description is unnecessary, as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves.
TERMS—One half the purchase money will be required to be paid down, the other half in twelve months. Immediate possession will be given and an undisturbed title made.
Any further information regarding this place can be had by calling on the undersigned on the premises, H. H. Cropp, Glasgow, or C. B. Cason, near Brunswick.
REBECCA L. CASON.
May 18, 1854—1/4

GREAT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE!
CANADA RAILWAY OPENED
From Detroit to Niagara Falls!
Forming a Direct and Connected Line of Railroad from Alton, Illinois, via Chicago, Detroit, Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

PASSENGERS going East can now take the R. & N. Short Route, avoiding the many annoyances they have been subjected to in taking the South Shore Road around Lake Erie. The distance saved, the easy grades, and the large amount of Air Line, make it the
MOST DESIRABLE ROUTE
Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston.

1st.—Morning Packet will leave St. Louis daily (Sundays excepted), from the foot of Washington Avenue, at 7 o'clock, a. m., connecting at Alton with the 10 o'clock, a. m. train for Chicago, &c.
2d.—Evening Packet will leave at 4 o'clock, p. m., (Sundays excepted) connecting at Alton with the 9 o'clock, p. m. train for Chicago, Detroit, and all Eastern Cities, via the
GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.
Time from St. Louis to New York, 5 1/2 hours.
Passengers by the Great Central Route will take one of the Passenger Packets from St. Louis to Alton at Alton the Chicago and Mississippi R. R. to Bloomington at 10 o'clock, the Illinois Central R. R. to LaSalle, at LaSalle the Chicago and Aurora R. R. to Chicago; at Chicago the Michigan Central R. R. to Detroit; at Detroit the Western R. R. to Niagara Falls; at Niagara Falls the New York Central R. R. to New York and Boston.

Morning Express Train leaves Chicago daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 a. m.
Evening Express Train leaves Chicago daily (Saturdays excepted) at 9 p. m.
Connecting at Detroit with Morning Express for Niagara Falls, arriving in Buffalo same evening, and New York next morning. Also at Detroit with the new, magnificent low-pressure steamers.

PLYMOUTH ROCK, CAPT. WILLOUGHBY, WESTERN WORLD, CAPT. STANBARD, MAY FLOWER, CAPT. HARRIS.
Will run daily between Detroit and Buffalo on the north shore of Lake Erie, and through without landing.

splendid boats are unequalled for their size, magnificence and speed by any steamers in the world.
Lines of first-class, low-pressure boats also run daily between Detroit and Chicago, Detroit and Sault Ste. Marie and Lake Superior.

N. B.—Passengers by this line on arriving at Detroit, and going farther East, have the liberty of taking the boats or the G. W. (Canada) Railroad at their option. Morning train from Chicago connects at Michigan City with N. A. & S. Railroad, Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Dayton, Bellefontaine, Columbus, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Passengers taking this route will find new and commodious cars, gentlemanly conductors, and attentive baggage masters.
Baggage checked from Chicago to Niagara Falls, without Exchange of Checks.

THROUGH TICKETS
May be procured at the Office of the Michigan Central Railroad Company,
No. 27 Fourth street, opposite Planter's House.
And from J. B. Carson, No. 28 Levee, or 36 Commercial Street, and from the Agents at the Packet and at the Book Store of Messrs. Kellenberger & Atwood, Third street, Alton, and from R. Brower, Springfield, Illinois.
G. D. SIBLEY, Agt. M. C. R. R.
May 4, 1854—1/4

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!
HENRY W. KRING,
FAYETTE, MO.
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Howard county, that with an experience of 15 years in this community, he has again opened a large and splendid assortment of
Fine Gold and Silver Watches,
Clocks, Castors, Breastpins, Rings, Accordions, Flutes, fine gold neck and fob Chains, Spectacles, &c., &c.

Silver Table and Tea Spoons,
Toys for children, Razors and Stroops, fine Cloth Brushes, &c.
Watches and Clocks repaired—all articles warranted for the patronage of former friends, he confidently expects, by strict attention to his business, to receive that of the entire public.
Shot at Smith & Mangler's Drug Store, Fayette, May 4, 1854.

CLARKE RATCLIFFE & CO.,
TRANSPORTATION AGENTS
AND
General Commission Merchants.
No. 47 COMMERCIAL STREET,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
AGENTS for the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. Freights received through to New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, by the above line.
No Commission charged for Forwarding and Receiving Freight going East.
We have an open POLICY OF INSURANCE which will cover all shipments to our address when advised by letter per mail, or when endorsed on bills of lading before or at time of shipment.
Goods consigned to our care will meet with dispatch.
BE SURE TO MARK TO OUR CARE.
Feb 2, 1854—1/4

Under Garments—
Silk, woolen and cotton undershirts and drawers, all kinds and prices.
A. STROUSE & CO.

The Glasgow Times.

Single copies of THE TIMES, put up in wrappers, can always be had at the office, at five cents a copy.

Yearly advertisers are restricted to their legitimate business. Other advertisements will be charged at regular rates.

No charge for inserting deaths, but a charge of fifty cents per square will be made for obituary notices.

The charge for marriage notices is left to the bridegroom, and will be acknowledged in the paper.

Where Editorial notice of advertisements is requested, it will be given and charged for.

Notice to Agents.
Agents of The Times, who have funds in their hands, collected on account of Subscription, Job Work or Advertising, will confer a favor by remitting the same.

Pay Up.
Persons indebted to the Times Office are requested to settle their accounts without delay. We need all the money that is due us—and a little more—therefore we hope every one who knows himself indebted, will call and settle.

Delinquent Subscribers.
We have a considerable amount of money due us for The Times, previous to the adoption of the Cash System, on the 1st of January, 1852. Some of these delinquents no doubt intend to pay us—others do not. We desire all of the former class to give us an early call. To the latter we say, "go and sin no more!" We forgive you—leaving you to forget, if you can.

"We learn that about a week ago, in Cooper county, in this State, a negro man, aged about twenty-three years, attempted to commit an infamous outrage on the person of his mistress, a Mrs. Elliott, daughter of Mr. O'Brien, one of the best known and most valuable citizens in that county. The brute jerked her from her horse and made violent attempts to force himself upon her, but was fortunately killed in his progress.

He is now in jail awaiting trial. The citizens would have visited summary punishment on the wretch, but were prevailed on to let the penalty of the law take effect, for the benefit of the example. The penalty on a negro in this State for attempt at rape, is castration."

—The miscraim has paid the penalty, which is too light.

Greene C. Bronson.
This gentleman has accepted the nomination of the Hard Shell Democracy of New York. In his acceptance, he says:

"My political principles and opinion cannot be unknown to the people of this State and your letter calls for no avowal; but I will not omit to notice, very briefly, one or two of the exciting topics of the day.

We have, among other things, solemnly agreed to deliver up fugitives from service, and unless we wish to dissolve the Union, the contract should be faithfully performed. If any among us regard it as a hard bargain, still so long as we continue to take the benefits which the Constitution confers, common honesty requires that we should bear the burdens which it imposes.

I am decidedly in favor of allowing the people of every State and Territory to regulate their own domestic institutions for themselves, instead of carrying such matters into the halls of Congress, where they have already proved a dangerous bone of contention. There is no substantial reason why there should be strife between the different sections of the Union and all controversy will cease when each discharges its constitutional obligations to the others, and the people of every section are left to manage their own internal affairs in their own way.

Whether such sentiments are now popular or not, I entertain no doubt that they will ultimately be approved by a great majority of the people of this State. Error and fanaticism may triumph for a time but reason will prevail in the end."

No wonder a man entertaining such sentiments refused to appoint free soilers to subordinate offices under him, when he was at the head of the custom house in New York. But it is a matter of wonder that President Pierce should remove him, because he would not appoint these opponents of the fugitive-slave law to government offices.

SHAKESPEARE IN A CLOUD.—The colored "pussions" of Cincinnati have established a theater in that city, which they call Liberty Hall, where they announce that white people will not be admitted to any part of the house except the galleries. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

Hon. Ebraim H. Foster, formerly Senator in Congress from Tennessee died at his residence in Nashville on the 7th.

The Paris Mercury says there are less efforts making to keep students away, the number will easily reach that of last session. — [Dollar Journal].

I'M A FLIRT—I'M A FLIRT.

I'm a flirt, I'm a flirt, by no promise I'm tied,
The ball-room's my home, and the polka's my pride;
I trip lightly by, in the soul-binding dance,
I win with my smile, and I wound with my glance.

I heed not the prudes, let them say what they will,
A flirt I am now, and a flirt I'll be still;
I ne'er will resign the proud sway that I hold
O'er talent and riches, the great and the bold.

I'm a flirt, I'm a flirt, I have suitors in dings,
Who're dying to have me, the poor sighing souls;
How they fret if I frown, how they smile if by chance
They can just squeeze my hand 'twixt their own in the dance.

I should have my fine carriage for making my calls;
I should give, too, my breakfasts, my routs and my balls,
But no cavaliers at my feet then would fall,
To hand me my gloves, or to put on my shawl.

Then away with the thought of a dull wedding day,
Its cares and its troubles, its slowness and strife;
There's nothing on earth but to me's cheap as dirt,
Compared to the pleasure of being a flirt.

The Horrors of Slavery.
We published yesterday, a statement from the New York Courier and Enquirer, to the effect that a negro girl, a slave from Missouri, passing through Elmira, N. Y., with her mistress some two years ago, was detained, against her will—and by force, by some zealous Negrophilist; that she was placed in a kind and excellent family where she was well cared for; but that, on a recent visit of her mistress to the place, she obtained a private interview with her, and earnestly begged to return to her ancient servitude and home. She persisted in her resolution, rejected the best efforts to induce her to stay, and when an effort was made to influence her with a ruse of the horrors of slavery, avowed that she would rather live two years as a slave than two as a free girl.

This woman, he it known for the benefit of those who gather statistics on Slavery—Mrs. Stowe, Dickens and the rest—belonged to Mr. H. B. Warner of Weston Mo. The lady with whom she returned, was Mrs. E. S. Hart of this city. The girl went up the Missouri last week. Such facts must be a consolation to the kind heart of Mr. Greeley. Will he publish this one? — [Intelligencer.]

A Shifty Judge.
A short time since they had a queer case for a Circuit Judge in the Western District of Tennessee. He was a good lawyer, but cared nothing for appearance, and less for dress. The latter he knew nothing about it being left entirely to Betty, his wife—His Betty was absent from home, once when he started around on the circuit, leaving the Judge to pack his clothes for the trip. He did so, but instead of finding his shirts, he seized on a pile of his wife's "what-do-call-ems," used for a like purpose. A learned brother who roomed with him, was much amused a few mornings afterwards, at the queer appearance of the Judge, nothing being seen but his head, arms, and feet, his looks of bewilderment and his sotto voice reflections, which were "I wonder what on earth made Betty cut off my sleeves. I can't see." It is probably that he heard the reason the next time he saw Betty, but not before, as the Bar kept dark on the matter (to him) that round. — [Cin. Columbian.]

UNIVERSITY—ITS PROSPECTS.—Contrary to the expectations of many to whom the drouth had given the "blues," the present session of the University opens with cheering prospects. On yesterday, at noon, the number of Students already matriculated was 60, with 27 of whom this was their first session here and as near as we could ascertain there were about 70 students altogether in town. Many of them bring very singular reports as to the price of bread in Columbia. At St. Louis, at Hannibal, at Springfield and other points—extreme parts of the State, the report had been industriously circulated that \$5. would be charged here.

The truth is that \$2.50 per week is about the average. We hear of instances where more is charged, and others, in the immediate neighborhood, where it is obtained for less. We believe that in spite of the laborer's efforts making to keep students away, the number will easily reach that of last session. — [Dollar Journal].

Decline in Flour and Grain.

We continue to note a receding tendency in the market rates for flour, wheat, corn and oats, and prices closed yesterday at a very material reduction on last week's prices; superfine country and city mill flour is now offered freely at \$6 3/4 @ 6 50, but without transactions to any extent. Fair red wheat sells at \$1 20; good at \$1 25 and prime to choice at \$1 28 to \$1 31, and some twenty-five hundred bushels prime white yesterday at a price not made public, but not above \$1 35; and this may be considered the very highest price for any grade at present.

Corn is dropping with a limited demand and few sales, at 50 @ 51c for prime mixed; 52 @ 53 for yellow; 55 @ 56c for white. Oats 40 @ 42c.

The decline in breadstuffs is not unexpected, and therefore does not result as unfavorably as would be the case at a time of high speculative excitement. Dealers and farmers have measurably prepared themselves for a change, all knowing, or ought to have known, that the extravagant prices prevailing for several weeks past, were destined to receive a check so soon as reliable information could be had from the crops in Europe. That information has come to hand and proving of a very favorable character both as to quantity and quality; the effect is felt not only in the markets of the United States but throughout the world.

Prices however in this market, will depend, as they usually do at this season of the year, pretty much upon the state of navigation and the quantity brought to market. Should the upper rivers get in good condition, receipts will of course increase, and the consequence will be comparatively low prices; but if low water and high freights are to continue to the close of the season—nothing very probable—why then we may expect no very great reduction. That we are to have water, and plenty of it, in a very short time, we feel confident, and, perhaps on the whole, it would be better if came now than later in the season, for the surplus has to come forward, and as well early as late. — [Intelligencer, 19th.]

The following communication appears in the Galveston Times. We are willing to swallow it, if our readers can:

"A circumstance occurred on Friday evening which, in those times of general depression, may serve to raise a laugh. An old Texan, a son of the Emerald Isle, happening to get the worse for liquor, conceived the somewhat novel idea of being buried, and for this purpose engaged a negro who agreed, with the promise of half a dollar, to dig his grave, remarking that he had not a spot of ground in Galveston, and wishing being bad, he didn't care to live. Selecting with some care a spot at the western wharf he laid down, and there, with spade in hand taking his measure before his work, the grave was dug about two feet deep, and Pat encased himself in his "narrow home" which was duly filled up the grave heaped and piled around in true funeral fashion, his head merely remaining above the ground.

An officer happening to hear the negro relate the circumstance, was taken to the spot, and found the dead man calmly reposing. "What do you do there?" cried he. "That's none of your G-d-d-n business. I paid four bits for this job, and I'm going to take it out," replied Pat. The officer after some other parley, took him by the head, and was about to pull him out, but Pat yelled, "Don't pull me out of my grave!" and after some trouble, it was found necessary to dig him up again.

Rather Trying.
An old friend of ours—a quiet, easy, peaceable gentleman—who wiles away time by attending to the collection of various moneys due his friends and patrons, related to us not long ago, a couple of examples of the cool indifference with which some people will treat a "collector," that are rather amusing.

In the first instance, he had called with a "little bill" about twice a week for three or four weeks in succession, and by appointment, too, on a certain public functionary who shall be nameless. The gentleman never was in. Our friend, whose patience is inexhaustible, varied the hours of his visits to meet every exigency, but it was of no use. The young clerk, who represented the public functionary, always answered the same question in the same way— "Mr. — not in! Don't know when he'll be in!"

Finally the calm perseverance of the old gentleman produced a kind of remorse in the youthful individual above alluded to. At the last visit he exclaimed, after a moment's pause had succeeded his unusual satisfactory answer, and after he had eyed his interrogator with an expression of real wonder: "Now its too bad to treat you so! The fact is, sir, Mr. — rarely comes to his office. He has little to do in summer. He

has been away for a long time now, and I really don't know when he'll be here."

The second instance was that of a lawyer—one of the "briefless" order. Some little debt he incurred, he directed the bill to be sent to his office and he would pay it in a week or so. Our old friend called at the time appointed. The professional individual was out. The call was renewed once or twice a week for weeks and even for months. The professional individual was always out.

After awhile a young man appeared in the professional individual's office, who graciously informed the collector, each time he called, that he would let Mr. — know of his visit. But for all that, the professional individual continued to be out. He always was out. He could not be otherwise than out. To be "out" was necessary to his existence. He was an out-and-outer.

At last one day, the collector getting tired of this continual "out," and his own continual and useless tramping up and down the stairs of that dusty little office, propounded various searching and peremptory questions to the young man who never was "out."—The latter, taken all aback, as a sailor would say, gave the pedions bit of information that he was the "out" individual's brother.

"And where is your brother, sir?"

"Oh! he's been in California these two months. Didn't you know it?" — [N. O. Picayune.]

An Honor Declined.
The National Intelligencer says it is not perhaps generally known by the present generation, and may have been forgotten by some of the past, that John Quincy Adams was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States 23d February 1811, in the place of Levi Lincoln, deceased and declined the appointment. The honor was then conferred by Mr. Madison, upon Joseph Story, of Massachusetts, whose rank as a profound jurist was only second to that of Chief Justice Marshall.

We presume that it is known to but few that the same distinguished honor was declined by Silas Wright; but such is the fact and the circumstances may now be described without indiscretion. On the death of Smith Thompson, in 1842-3, President Tyler offered Mr. Wright the vacant seat on the Bench. No place under the Government would have been so acceptable to Mr. W., as he remarked when the office was tendered to him; and if his name had been sent to the Senate without consulting him in advance he would have been unanimously confirmed without delay, the usual formalities attendant upon the action of the Senate on nominations being dispensed with, as is usually the case when a distinguished and favorite member of the body is nominated; if we say, this course had been taken by the President he would have accepted the place, and might, even now, have been one of the ornaments of the Supreme Court. It was suggested to Mr. Tyler, by the gentleman charged with the task of conferring with Mr. Wright on the subject, that his party obligations would constrain him to decline, if spoken to before being nominated; whereas, the case would wear a different aspect if he should be appointed without being apprised of the honor intended him. Mr. Wright took a similar view of the matter; and after expressing his conviction that under the circumstances he could not agree to take the place, added that he never had expected to be called upon to make so heavy a sacrifice to his party; for the office, of all others, he said, would have best suited his inclinations and habits of mind. — [Buff. Com. Adv.]

Cuba and the Allies.
The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, under date August 29th, has the following flattering remarks:

The Independence Barge makes the following statement, guaranteeing its accuracy.—The tripartite treaty of last year, by which the United States, France and England were to secure to Spain the possession of Cuba, was proposed by the two latter powers, with a view to prevent the United States against themselves from any youthful abuse of their own power.

The delicacy of this proceeding was not appreciated, and the treaty was never signed by the United States. The Cuban affair is still regarded by France and England as a very important one—the most important after the Eastern question. If they desired to prevent any over act on the part of the United States, they are sufficiently well armed to do it, but they hope to get through with the existing trans-Atlantic complications on this subject, diplomatically. The inference is that if they cannot get through them diplomatically, they will interfere physically, and I think that may set down as a certainty.

A justice of the peace at Lafayette, Indiana, refuses to perform the marriage ceremony when the thermometer is above 90, on the ground of unreasonableness.