

The Glasgow Times.

Louville Mob.

The following extracts are from an article in the Louisville Journal, relative to the mob which took place in that city recently.

In preparing the affidavits to show how these riots originated and who were their authors, we have not had an opportunity to seek out witnesses by whom doubtless many facts could be proved of even greater importance and significance than any we have published; we have not had facts only as they were volunteered by witnesses by whom we have been furnished with by others. We have been informed by reliable gentlemen, and, if necessary, affidavits to the effect were procured, that on the Sunday evening previous to the election, an Irish servant girl in the employment of Dr. Yandell begged the Doctor not to go down town on the day of the election, telling him that she would be danger, that she knew more than he did; and that she knew more than she dared to tell; and also that an Irish girl in the employ of Mr. Strair, on the Sunday afternoon previous to the election, earnestly advised Mr. Strair and his son not to go into the city on the day of the election, for the Irish were armed and intended to fire from their windows and kill the Americans. We have also been informed, that on the day of election, about noon, an American on horseback, a particular description of whose person had been given, rode rapidly from house to house in the neighborhood where the riot in the First ward was commenced and urged the Germans that the time had come to arm themselves and begin the attack upon the Americans. We have no doubt, that when our German and Irish citizens shall have recovered from their fright, some startling revelations will be made by them as to the origin and previous planning of these riots, both in the First and Eighth wards.

On Friday last we gave some of the reasons why it had become necessary for the Sag Nighy party to incite disturbances upon the day of the election in order to obtain some shadow of a cause for the overwhelming defeat which they were certain to sustain, notwithstanding all bluffs and banners. We have reason to believe, that long before the election, the leaders of that party were convinced that they would sustain a defeat, and from that moment it was determined by them to create disturbances in various parts of the city upon the day of the election; and perhaps the faint hope that the foreigners might drive the Americans from the polls and secure the election of the Sag Nighy candidates, but as a last resort, to punish themselves with an opportunity to protest to say that the disturbances presented their voters from coming to vote. Unfortunately for all their calculations, the American vote polled, although not a full one, was much more than a majority of all the votes that have ever at any election been polled to the city, and their foreign minions in executing the portions of the programme assigned to them, that of shooting down native born citizens in cold blood and that without provocation in order to create a riot, have left upon the Sag Nighy party all the odium of this disgraceful and tragic proceeding without bringing to it any of the profits which were hoped to be thereby realized.

It will be observed that in both the riots in the First and Eighth wards the attack was made by the foreigners upon American citizens at a time when there was no sign of any disturbance whatever in the neighborhood where the riot began—that the streets were as quiet as on any ordinary occasion—that there were no crowds of persons present—that but few Americans were in the vicinity, and that the attacks were made by the Germans, armed with guns, pistols and rifles, and ever description of weapons, upon unarmed Americans who were quietly passing upon the streets, giving no provocation and expecting no attack.

In the first ward the riots were begun between 2 and 3 o'clock, and had been entirely suppressed and order and quiet had been restored, when the Irish in the Eighth ward commenced firing upon the Americans. There was no connection between the two riots; they were entirely distinct and separate, occurring one and a half miles apart, at different times, and altogether unconnected with and independent of any occurrences at the respective adjoining places in those wards. The only coincidences about them was in the fact that they were begun by the use of fire-arms on the part of foreigners against unarmed native-born citizens. Every circumstance that has been made known with regard to the commencement of these riots tends to prove conclusively that the foreigners in both the Eighth and First wards were in a state of preparation for these attacks, which must have occupied weeks to effect, while the Americans were totally unprepared for and unsuspecting of any such contingencies.

In the First ward riots, there were some remarkable features deserving particular notice. There were some twenty or twenty-five Americans shot and wounded by German and Irish before any violence was offered to the foreigners. The Germans and Irish were all armed and they commenced the riot upon the Americans almost simultaneously by firing upon Green street, and Campbell, Clay, Shelby, Hancock, Green, Marshall and Madison streets. The Germans were found congregated in a large body at the intersection of Campbell and Green streets, aimed to the teeth, before there was the slightest indication of a difficulty in that portion of the city. When the Germans were urged by the police officers to go quietly home and put away their guns, their only answer was a volley of bullets, and even when the Americans had passed the houses of Germans without attempting to offer any violence whatever, the dastardly Germans opened their gates and discharged their guns at the Americans, wounding children who were following the crowd. The Americans were shot down and crippled and maimed by bullets and bullets shot from guns in the hands of Germans and Irishmen, while the foreigners, who in turn attacked by the Americans, were (with the exception of one) beaten with bricks and stones.

Mexico.—The Government of Santa Anna is tottering, and if it has not already fallen, will not stand long. The insurgents and the Government troops have had several battles, in which the latter have generally been worsted. It is thought that Santa Anna is preparing to go into exile again—and it is hinted he will try the United States this time.

St. Louis Market.

The Sunday Republican says.—Our last weekly summary of the market closed with hemp at \$120 to \$125 for undressed, and \$175 for dressed. At this time, the range shows a greater extent, and \$120 to \$130 for fair to choice undressed, are freely quoted, and \$160 for dressed. Early in the week the advance was made to the highest figures, and the market has continued active. At the close, between 6,000 and 7,000 bales only remain in store unsold, with about 300 on the levee. The latter could readily have been disposed of at ruling prices, but sellers asked an advance, and thought proper to hold over. An unabated demand appears to exist from abroad, as well as at home. Shipments are liberally made to the Ohio and to the East, and city manufacturers are requiring heavy supplies. We have no European advices in relation to this staple of any particular interest.

Flour, after declining in the early part of the week, rallied again, a few days since, and is now held at about the same prices quoted in our former summary. Dispatches of the 17th from New Orleans mention an improvement, and give the market at \$7-37, and firm. The current rates for country superfine since Monday were \$6 50, and at this price a round lot of city sold about the middle of the week. The sales on Saturday were \$5 62 1/2 for country superfine, and \$7 50 for extra. The Eastern and Western markets show great firmness at this time, and although the export demand is not of a character sufficient to affect prices, no little confidence is felt in the maintenance of present quotations.

Wheat shows an advance. The range given in our review, a week ago, was 70c. to 125c. inferior west to prime dry red. On Saturday, prime red commanded 130 to 1-35c., and choice white 140c., with no quotations under 100c. The better prices ruling at Cincinnati and Buffalo are doubtless drawing shipments in that direction which were intended for this point and this will continue to be the case until the farmers throughout that Northern section are enabled to prepare their crops for market. The harvest in that region is later, and the extreme wet weather has prevented threshing. Receipts were less the past week than the preceding by more than 1,000 sks.—the Illinois furnishing scarcely more than one-third the amount brought forward. This quality, however, is improving. Injured lots are by no means so frequent as formerly noticed.

Corn continues inactive at a gradual decline, and is now dull at 63 to 64c. Whisky declined a few days since, and at the close stood at \$5 for country lots.

Bacon is in good request. The receipts of country are very light. City shoulders command \$4, ribbed sides \$4, clear 10 1/2 to 13c; plain hams 10 to 11c, cured 12 to 13c; lard in barrels and tierces 11c; lard in kegs 11 1/2, and sales. Receipts of lard amount to almost nothing, if we exclude two round lots for reshipment. It may not be unimportant to state here, that a sale of 2,000 lbs. mess pork has been effected at \$14, and 1,000 at \$14 50, deliverable at the option of the seller any time before the 1st of March next. The transaction may seem to show the speculative views entertained in relation to the hog crop and the probable ruling rates of the next season.

Massachusetts.—As SHE WAS AND AS SHE IS.—The Boston Daily Courier, in an able article upon the political condition of Massachusetts, speaks thus sorrowfully, yet truthfully, of that once influential Whig State:—“Our State is disgraced and humiliated, but we trust not irretrievably ruined.—Massachusetts, the most cultivated, the best educated, the most public spirited, and, upon many good reasons, the proudest State in the Union, has frittered away her strength, and she lies completely prostrate. There has been no time before since the revolution when she did not maintain a leading part in the national councils, and at least challenge the respect of her opponents, if she did not sway the conduct of public affairs. She has now stripped herself of her titles to influence, and must be content for a time to occupy the lowest place instead of that where she has been accustomed to advise, to persuade, and to direct. In the place of her statesmen are only petty politicians. Instead of her men of learning and commanding eloquence and public experience, jealous of her honor and worthy of her confidence, she is represented by clergymen, and socialists, and ignoramuses—by self-seekers, instead of patriotic minds—by men prone to mischief, rather than sons capable of conceiving, appreciating, and upholding what makes for the general welfare. We will not mention her great men—the living and the dead—her pride and the pride of the nation—who were in at the door, and were the legitimate guardians of her honor; for we should be ashamed to recapitulate, by way of contrast, the names of their successors, who have jumped over the fold.”

Gen. Joseph Mower, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Booneville, died in that place last week from an attack of paralysis.

What a Roof.—Mr. Heilig left at our office, last week, a small sized, well shaped roof, with a root two feet and a half long. Where the root started from the bottom of the trum, it is not larger than a goose quill.

Cholera.

This fearful scourge has again visited Fayette. Since our last issue four deaths have occurred in town, and several attacks have been arrested. We feel much encouraged today, as no new cases have occurred since Tuesday. Every sensible family in town are acting prudently, and we trust we shall have no more new cases. We regret to say that there are a few fool hardy persons among us, indulging in all the extravagancies of depravity and ignorance.—[Banner, 16th.]

We are gratified to announce the Cholera has entirely disappeared from Fayette. With prudence, and a purification of infected districts, no further fears need be entertained.

READER FOR PRESIDENT.—In the present aspect of affairs we do not feel at liberty to withhold the following letter. It contains a suggestion worthy of being pondered, at least; but we beg leave to hint, there is one difficulty which lies in the way of its adoption; we do not know where Gov. Reeder stands. Doubtless we will soon be enlightened on that point:

Dear Sir:—“There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood leads on to fortune.” Now if this is true, is it not high tide with Ex-Gov. Reeder of your State? and as he is a man of decided talent—an able and accomplished lawyer—of high personal character—of great purity of life—an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and just such a man as our country needs in these troublous times at the helm of the ship of State, why not bring him forward at once as the next candidate for the Presidency and nominate him at your Republican Convention in Pittsburgh, on the 5th of September? I believe his nomination would take like fire in a dry prairie. It seems to me he is the man to lead the army of Freedom to the promised land of Liberty and Right. Yours truly,—[From the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

KANSAS.—A letter from Mr. Marcus J. Parrott is published in the Cleveland, (Ohio) papers. After describing the Legislature as “a riotous, drunken rabble,” he gives the following paragraphs:

This state of things has fully aroused the good men, and they are a large majority of the resident electors of the country—to a view of their situation, and a determination to endure it no longer. On the 8th of September, the Convention will assemble at Big Spring, which a platform and a candidate (for Congress) will receive two-thirds of all the votes polled at next election. It is to be a Convention of those in favor of a Free State. Perhaps I shall be present if not otherwise engaged, though up to this time, I have not participated in a public meeting of any kind.

The country in which I have made my home, grows upon my affections. Its richness is unequalled in almost any aspect you may choose, while at the same time, the salubrity of its delicious climate will make it more attractive as a home, than any Territory above or below.

GLASGOW MARKET.

Table listing market prices for various commodities including Flour, Wheat, Corn, and other goods.

BOAT LIST.

Table listing boat arrivals and departures, including ship names, destinations, and dates.

EXCHANGE AND BANKING HOUSE.

Table listing exchange rates and banking information for Glasgow, MO.

Groceries! Groceries!

WE beg to call the attention of the public to our stock of Goods, which is believed to be Superior in Quality and quantity, to any assortment ever offered in this market.

- List of grocery items and prices: 125 Bags Coffee, 50 Hds Sugar, 200 Kegs Nails, etc.

WE have received and are now receiving direct from the manufacturers of the most superior and durable goods, which we can offer at very low prices.

Canada Lumber, which I am now receiving imported via Chicago in English bundles, under the late treaty free of duty, and which I can sell at the same price as other White Pine.

950,000 very superior and select Shingles, from Chicago, in half and quarter bundles.

SUNDRIES.

- List of sundry items and prices: Pie Fruits, Brandy Peaches, Pickles of every kind, etc.

FRUIT! FRUIT!

In addition to Ludlow's and Arthur's fruit cans we have just ordered a large lot of Dayton's, being the choicest and earliest of all others to send up, and will have them ready for sale in a few days.

LARGE STOCK OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

Including a rich and varied assortment of LADIES DRESS GOODS, POPULAR SUMMER FABRICS, FANCY PRINTS & BRILLIANTES, FIGURED AND PLAIN GINGHAMS, etc.

RITCHERDSON'S Missouri River Express.

WE will leave St. Louis semi-weekly by the fast passenger boats, Polar Star, Edinburgh, F. X. Aubrey and Jas. H. Lucas.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his friends and the public generally to his large and well selected stock of Family Groceries.

MAMMOTH STOCK OF CLOTHING! GREAT INDUCEMENTS! NEW STYLES—NEW PRICES! IMMENSE STORE, Double its former Size!

EVER brought to this market, our goods have been purchased at very low prices, and manufactured for cash; we are therefore enabled to offer to our customers extra inducements.

950,000 very superior and select Shingles, from Chicago, in half and quarter bundles.

IS FALL SALES.

WE have on hand a large lot of G. A. Salt for sale at three dollars per sack.

REMOVAL.

A. SAVAGE has removed his store from First street to the corner of Howard and Grand streets.

SPOTSWOOD & KIRKBRIDE.

DEALERS IN Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, &c., &c.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE will purchase all the warrants offered under the new issue, at full prices, and will furnish the form of assignment.

GREENBAUM & BARTH, FAYETTE, MO.

WE have just received and are now opening Spring and Summer Goods, which have been purchased at greatly reduced prices.

READY-MADE CLOTHING of all kinds; Hats and caps, boots and shoes; a superior stock of cloths, cassimeres, tweeds, satines, etc.

WHERE ARE YOU GOING? MAISON COUNTY, June 21, 1855. JOIN, where have you been? Down to Glasgow, what's the price of salt, down there?

A WORD from the "Hurricane" would not tell me that you can buy Groceries in the lower end of town as cheap as you can get them of FOAMUS.

Power and Shot. 50 kegs FFF gun powder, 2 doz kegs rifle.

WOODEN WARE.

2 DOZEN fine cedar buckets, 6 dozen wooden buckets, 6 dozen wash boards.

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