

Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 16.

GLASGOW, MO., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1855.

NO. 33.

THOS. SHACKELFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GLASGOW, MO.
WILL practice in the Courts of Howard, Saline, Cooper, Randolph and Chariton counties. Office on First street, between Market and Commerce, Jan. 1, 1855.

JOHN C. CRAWLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
KEYSTONE, MO.
WILL practice in Chariton and adjoining counties; prosecute all claims entrusted to him with promptness, and give special attention to administration business. Office upstairs in the Court House.

LUTHER T. COLLIER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHILLICOTHE, MO.
WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care in the counties of Livingston, Grundy, Davison, Carroll, Linn, Chariton and Randolph. November, 1854.

CARLOS BOARDMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LINNEUS, MO.
WILL continue the practice of the Law in Linn and the adjoining counties. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. (ap 1855)

THOS. B. REED, A. F. DENNY,
REED & DENNY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTSVILLE, MISSOURI.
HAVE formed a Law partnership, and will practice their profession in the counties of Randolph, Monroe, Boone, Howard, Chariton and Mason. Jan. 1, 1855.

T. W. B. CREWS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MARSHALL, MO.
WILL practice in the Courts of Saline, Howard, Cooper, Pettis, Johnson and Lafayette. Nov. 30-55-ly.

JACOB SMITH, GEO. S. PALMER,
SMITH & PALMER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND LAND AGENTS,
LINNEUS, MISSOURI.
WILL attend to any business entrusted to them in the counties of Chariton, Linn, Livingston, Grundy, Mercer, Sullivan and Putnam. May 24, 1855-ly.

DR. J. J. WATTS has resumed the practice of his profession, and will give attention to all calls. Residence, Randolph county, where Dr. W. B. Watts formerly resided. Jan 29

DR. J. HAYS has permanently located in the town of Roanoke, and will give prompt attention to all calls given him in the various branches of his profession. Office at Dr. Blake's Old Drug Store. August 23, 1855.

House and Sign Painting.
THE undersigned returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received for the past four years in Glasgow, and in vicinity, and hopes by renewed exertion on his part to still receive a share of work in his line. March 15, 1855. A. FOSTER.

W. B. TALLY-UNDERTAKER,
WATER STREET, GLASGOW.

REPUBLICAN informs his old friends and the public, that he has taken a shop on Water Street, between Market and Commerce, where he is prepared to furnish and repair all kinds of **WOOD OR METAL COFFINS** AT ALL HOURS. Also—Furniture of all kinds made to order, repaired, &c. (June 21, 1855-3m-ly)

W. D. MATTHEWS, UNDERTAKER,
Corner Market and Second streets,
Glasgow, Mo.
COFFINS furnished to order at all hours; also Fisk's patent Metallic Coffins kept constantly on hand at St. Louis prices. June 28-ly

R. P. HANENKAMP,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
SECOND STREET, ST. LOUIS.
PARTY LARATTION paid to sales of Hemp, Tobacco, Bacon and Lard. (July 8-55)

DR. S. HINSON,
HAVING located permanently in Glasgow, I will offer his professional services to the residents of this place and vicinity, and assure them that nothing shall be found wanting to merit a continuance of that patronage they have already bestowed upon him. Office up stairs, on First street, a few doors north of Market, where he can be found during business hours. Glasgow, June 28, 1855.

Gunsmithing!
JOHN WACHTER,
RESIDES in and vicinity of Glasgow, and is prepared to execute all orders in the **GUNSMITHING LINE,** and hopes to receive a share of public patronage, pledging strict attention to business, good work, and moderate charges. Shop next to the Post Office. [my 10]

Lands for Sale or Lease.
I have for sale or lease, on accommodating terms, both improved and unimproved farms in Howard, Chariton, Saline, Linn and Carroll counties. For particulars apply at my residence near Glasgow. W. M. J. GAMBREL, nov 24

A CARD.
THE undersigned will continue the Cigar Business as usual, at the Old Stand formerly occupied by Norman & Co., and having engaged the services of Experienced Manufacturers, will continue to furnish as good a Cigar, at as low rates, and on as liberal terms as any house in the State, and hopes to receive a share of public patronage. W. M. J. GAMBREL, Glasgow, April 5, 1855.

PINE AND POPLAR LUMBER, SHINGLES, &c.
50,000 FEET assorted rough pine lumber from 2 to 3 inches.
30,000 feet white pine flooring.
20,000 " yellow do do
20,000 " do poplar do do
50,000 " poplar weather boarding.
20,000 " rough poplar from 1 to 3 inches thick.
250,000 best quality pine shingles.
3,500 light saw, assorted sizes.
Sawed and split lath.
TERMS CASH. July 8

CAUTION--Lottery Frauds.
Office Maryland-Consolidated Lotteries, Baltimore, Maryland, 20th June, 1855.
THE Commissioner of the Maryland State Lotteries has deemed it his duty to caution the public against the numerous swindlers who circulate by mail and otherwise, fraudulent Lottery tickets, and pretend to be agents for the sale of tickets which are wholly fictitious.
The only legal Lotteries in Maryland are those drawn daily under the superintendence of the Commissioner elected by the people of the State under the Constitution, to examine and approve the same, and attend to the drawings.
It is etc. These Lotteries and all certificates of tickets, have the lithographed signature of X. Brennan, General Agent for the Contractor, Office of the Consolidated Lotteries, Baltimore, Md. All others are fraudulent.
Any information on the subject of Lotteries, the manner in which they are drawn, &c., &c., will be cheerfully given, by addressing
P. X. BRENNAN, September 5, 1855-ly Baltimore, Md.

S. H. BAILEY,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER,
No. 61 Second Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
WILL respectfully call your attention to his large and complete assortment of **LARGE AND SMALL STICK CANDY,** Sugar Plums, Almond Confections, Rock Candy, KISSES AND LOZENGES, Also to his assortment of Fancy Kist Papers, Fancy Boxes, Corsetpapers, &c., for Confectionery. His articles are manufactured expressly for the country trade, and their superior quality is well attested by a large and increasing sale, and the already well established reputation which they have acquired, believed to surpass that of any other establishment in St. Louis. Orders solicited and promptly supplied. October 12, 1854.

SADDLE & TRUNK MANUFACTORY.
WM. P. ROPER,
MANUFACTURER OF SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, AND every description of Saddle, y. WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.
HAVING bought the interest of A. W. Roper, in the late firm of Roper & Bro., continues 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 saddles from one to two dollars cheaper than they have ever been sold in this place. Call and see. W. P. ROPER. Jan. 12

NEW SADDLERY SHOP.
Bibb & Eberle,
RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of GLASGOW and vicinity, that they have permanently located in this place, for the purpose of carrying on the **Saddle and Harness Business.** They will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Single and Double Harness, Blind Bridles, and every description of Saddlery, which will be offered on the most reasonable terms. They feel confident from their experience in the business, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. Shop on First street between Market and Commerce, Glasgow, December 14, 1854.

TO BRICK MAKERS AND LAYERS AND STONE MASONS.
THE undersigned, a Committee of the Curators of Central College, to procure bids for the construction of the foundation and walls of said College Buildings at Fayette, Mo., now in site, proposes for the foundation work, of stone, by the perch; the base courses of cut stone, by the foot and the door and window sills and caps, by the foot. Bids for masons' work, seven hundred and fifty three and one half dollars, to be estimated in the kiln also, will be for the same, laid and estimated in the wall. Preparation for the work may be made this fall and summer. Proposals addressed to the Committee, or to the Rev. P. M. Pinckard, Agent, of either of the above named places, to plan and style of work, can be had on application. J. A. TALBOT, W. D. SWINNEY, Committee. 10 DAVIS. July 12, 1855-4

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE undersigned offers for sale the property on which she at present resides, consisting of two lots on the corner of First and Boone streets, together with the improvements—two dwellings and out houses, an excellent well on the ground. There is an new well on the ground. For further particulars apply on the premises. E. Z. BARTER. Glasgow, May 10, 1855.

PLASTERING.
THE undersigned having located permanently in Glasgow, takes the method of informing those having Plastering to be done either in the town or country, that he is fully prepared to attend to the same at any time. He warrants his work to give satisfaction. PRICES MODERATE. Orders estimated, whitewashing and all kinds of work pertaining to the business done at the shortest notice. Having had sixteen years experience in the business, in St. Louis, I flatter myself I can do the above business in a superior manner. References—W. P. Dunham, Geo. C. Woods, EDW. C. HUMPHREYS. March 1, 1855-y

H. E. DUNICK & CO.,
No. 42 Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Importers and Manufacturers of GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, CAPS, &c. Gun-makers materials constantly on hand. ang 1-y

DAQUERRIE GALLERY.
W. P. FITTS
BEGS to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of FAYETTE and vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the **DAQUERRIE GALLERY** in all styles of the Art, with promptness and on reasonable terms. A call and examination of his specimens is solicited. Rooms up stairs in the Court House, and open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Instructions given in the art, to any desiring the same, on reasonable terms. Fayette, April 20-14.

C. B. FALLENSTEIN & ROYER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN **BOOTS & SHOES.**
Main street No. 18, upstairs. July 26 Sr. Louis, Missouri.

GLASGOW HOUSE,
WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.
The subscribers respectfully announce to his friends and the travelling public that he has taken the above house, and having renovated and refurnished it, is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. Stage office for all the lines terminating at Glasgow. Jan 9 G. CREWS.

RANDOLPH HOUSE,
Main street, Hannibal, Missouri.
L. BEETHE, 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 superior to none, and superior to most in the country. [nov 17]

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 city. There is a good lively stable close at hand, where stock will be well attended to. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call. W. M. N. SMITH. ang 1-y

Shirley House,
FAYETTE, MO.
THE undersigned has opened a public house in Fayette, Mo., on the south-east corner of the Public Square, where boarders and travellers shall receive every necessary attention. In connection with this house, new stabling 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 places. Jan. 19. JAMES A. SHIRLEY.

Harry House,
BRUNSWICK, MO.
THE subscriber has removed to his new and commodious Hotel, near Broadway, where he will be pleased to receive his old and travelling public generally. No pains will be spared to render his guests comfortable, and his table will be kept in a pleasant manner. The Hotel is furnished with every convenience, and he flatters himself, that no house west of St. Louis can excel his. The table will at all times be furnished with the best of the market, and the bar will be furnished with the most choice liquors. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, he solicits a continuance of the same. BRUNSWICK, MO., June 21, 1855. N. HARRY.

TO BUILDERS.
THE subscriber having permanently located in Glasgow, respectfully announces to Builders, carpenters, or do any work in the Mason line, Plaster, Sills and Caps, made to order. A share of business respectfully solicited. Work warranted.—Rates Reasonable. MORRIS FITZGERALD. Glasgow, March 8.

CHARLES H. WINSLOW,
MANUFACTURER OF **Monuments, Tomb & Grave Stones** of every description, and all kinds of **GRAVE STONES**, in the most durable and artistic manner. IS prepared to fill orders of every description at the shortest notice. All orders from a distance promptly attended to. Persons purchasing from my agents may rely on being furnished with the best materials and executed in the finest style. (Feb 1)

C. D. SULLIVAN & CO.,
Jewellers, Watch & Clock Makers,
NO. 39, FOURTH STREET,
St. Louis, Mo.
A large and well selected assortment of clocks, watches, jewelry, silver spoons, &c. constantly on hand for sale. All kinds of jewelry made, repaired and neatly repaired. Engraving executed, and all orders promptly attended to. The highest prices paid for old Gold and Silver. ang 1-y

GLASGOW LIVERY STABLE.
The subscriber begs to tender his thanks to the community for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and would announce that he has recently made important additions to his **STOCK AND VEHICLES,** and is prepared to accommodate the travelling public and pleasure parties with elegant **CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND SADDLE HORSES** at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. A Good Harse and Carriages, always ready to attend Funerals in the place of vicars. Families can rely on comfortable carriages and careful drivers. Charges moderate for moderate driving, but will be over-driven or over-worked, the privilege is reserved of making an extra charge. "Fast drivers" and "fast riders" must pay "fast prices." Horses kept by the day or week on reasonable terms. Good accommodations for transient stock. Accounts kept with permanent citizens, but cash payment required of transient persons. Glasgow, March 15, 1855. A. A. PUGH.

Glasgow Wharf Boat.
BOAT AND FAMILY STORES.
THE subscribers have constructed a boat for the purpose of keeping a full supply of **BOAT AND FAMILY STORES,** and will pay the highest market price, in Cash, for Beef Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Turkeys, &c. Vegetables and Fruits, and every article of table consumption, which shall be sold to Boats or Families at a small advance on cost. Persons in the country can at all times rely on finding a market for their articles, and cash payment made for them. They are also well provided with **river ice,** and will supply Boats at reasonable prices. March 1, 1855. JOHN SEIBEL & CO.

SALT! SALT!
500 SACKS, on hand and to arrive, for sale by J. W. WHITE, Roanoke. July 12-3m

DAVID PEARCE,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in **HATS AND CAPS,** EXCLUSIVELY, No. 116, MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.
I AM now in receipt of a large and superior stock of the **Latest and most Fashionable styles of HATS AND CAPS,** FOR THE **FALL AND WINTER TRADE,** to which the attention of purchasers is respectfully called, and an examination of goods and prices solicited. Orders will be promptly and carefully attended to, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. DAVID PEARCE, No. 116 Main Street, St. Louis, Mo. August 30-1m.

18 FALL STOCK. 55.
R. H. MILLER & CO.
No. 33 and 34 Main Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in **CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENWARE;** LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, LOOKING GLASSES; **Lanterns; Yellow & Rockingham WARE;** Britannia Ware, English and American Pipe and Pipe Fittings, &c. OUR long experience of TWENTY YEARS in the business in St. Louis, and our general facilities, for getting goods at the Lowest Prices, enable us to offer our goods to CASH customers and PROMPT men, and we invite all such to call and examine our stock before purchasing. (aug 8-55.) R. H. MILLER & CO.

HAYDEN & WILSON.
Importers and Manufacturers of **saddlery and Coach Hardware,** EASTERN SPRINGS & AXELS, **Carriage Trimmings,** SKIPTS, HARNESS, AND BRIDLE LEATHER. No. 11, Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri. HAVE in store a full supply of every variety of goods in their line. Our Eastern goods are all imported directly from the manufacturers. We are also manufacturing many of our goods at Columbus, Ohio, Sing Sing, Albany, N. Y., and Newark, N. J. We have also a large Carriage Store, in Cincinnati, Ohio, in which we furnish in a superior manner the greater part of our **SPRINTING, HARNESS AND BRIDLE LEATHER.** We are now receiving a large assortment of Eastern Springs and Axels from various manufacturers. We would therefore respectfully invite Merchants, Saddlers and Coach Makers to call and examine our stock before purchasing. August 23, 1855-3m.

18 FALL SALES. 55.
T. T. MANLY, G. S. BRANKE, W. M. DOWNING, ST. LOUIS, MO.
MANLY, DRAKE & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN **Boots and Shoes.** 124 MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

WE have in store ready for sale, over THREE THOUSAND cases of **BOOTS AND SHOES**, and shall continue to receive supplies throughout the season. Our stock, comprising EVERYTHING needed in our line, will be offered on such terms as to make it the interest of country merchants to purchase. ang 1-y

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
CLARK, RENEWRE & CO.,
MAIN, CARR AND RIDDLE STREETS, ST. LOUIS, MO.
MANUFACTURERS of Steam Engines and Mills; Machinery, Planing, Shingle, Saw Mills, Child's Double Portable Mills, Forging and Sheet Iron work. ang 1-y

FALL SUPPLY OF LUMBER.
I AM now receiving a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF LUMBER of the various kinds usually to be found in Lumber Yards and from all quarters from which we generally import Lumber, with the addition of a very choice supply of **Canada Lumber,** which I am now receiving imported via Chicago in English bottoms, under the late treaty free of duty, and which will sell at the same price as other White Pine. The manufacturing part of this Lumber is admirable and certainly desirable with those who prefer what may be called a clean article of Lumber. I have also just received very superior and select **Shingles,** from Chicago, in half and quarter bundles. These, with my stock of **White Pine Shingles,** makes my stock in this line, very complete. I am also receiving large additions to my stock of white Pine and Poplar LATHS. The White Pine Laths of different qualities and prices accordingly, from \$4 to \$12 per M. Poplar Laths from \$3 to \$4, depending on the quantity wanted. A full supply of **DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS** constantly on hand. Also, **LIME, CEMENT, and PLASTER OF PARIS.** I will make a liberal deduction to Dealers in Lumber or any other article in my line, who buy to sell again. Orders enclosing the cash or good city acceptances, will be promptly attended to. H. W. WHITE, Lumber Yard corner of Third and Vine streets, opposite to the City Hotel, and corner of Broadway and 4th streets, St. Louis, Mo. ang 1-y

French Arrival.
JUST received per F. X. Aubrey, in addition to our large stock of Furniture, 12 extra width shuck mattresses, 21 common do do do 21 single do do do 21 lounge do do do 4 hair mattresses 6 cotton do 10 moss do do 12 single do do do For sale by **NANSON & BARTHOLOW,** September 6, 1855.

LIME, LIME.—We are agents for the sale of the celebrated **Alton Lime** and have in store 100 tons for sale low. **NANSON & BARTHOLOW,** July 1855-14

A LAKELY FAMILY OF NEGROES.
A negro man, woman, and two children for sale—extra hands, sold for no fault. For terms, inquire of Thomas Shackelford, Glasgow, Mo. C. B. FALLENSTEIN. July 1855-14

THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.
From the London Times, Sept. 11.
On Saturday, the 8th of September, within a few days of the anniversary of the landing of the allied forces in the Crimea, and 316 days after the opening of this besieging batteries against Sebastopol, on the 17th October, 1854, a final and victorious assault was made upon the southern part of the town. Before night the French flag waved in triumph upon the Malakoff, which had fallen before the indomitable courage and perseverance of the assailants, and within a few hours more the Russian Garrison had evacuated the Karabelnia suburb and the southern portion of the fortress, after blowing up the magazines and principal works, setting fire to the town in many places, and then endeavoring to withdraw by the bridge across the harbor from the "terrible scene of devastation and defeat. So fell Sebastopol!"

The catastrophe surpasses in horrible interest all the preceding scenes of this gigantic contest. The columns of the allied armies, combined a four-fold attack, struggled all day with equal valor, though with unequal success, against the principal points marked out for assault. The extreme right of the French attack was directed against the work called the Little Redan, which was at first carried by the impetuosity of our allies, though they were subsequently driven back by the fierce resistance of the Russians.

The second and principal assault of the French army was against the Malakoff, which was carried by storm, and determined by its fall the fate, not only of the day, but of the siege. A third attack was made by the British forces on the Great Redan, and though we learn that the salient angle of this formidable work was at one moment carried and occupied by our troops, it must be added that they were subsequently driven out of it by the fire of the Russian batteries which commanded it, and this check in some degree diminished the exultation which will be felt in this country at the triumphant termination of the siege. The French columns on the left also failed, in the fourth place, the Central Battery, but failed to establish themselves in the work. We have no doubt but that every man who attacked the defenses of Sebastopol on that eventful day fought with the same determination to carry the place or perish in the attempt; and although the results of these several attacks were unequal, all were animated by the same spirit and contributed to the great result. The first prize of this glorious victory belongs of right to our gallant allies, the French, since the Malakoff tower, the key of the main position, fell before the vigor of their assault, but, with that chivalrous feeling which is the noblesse of men who have fought and conquered together, the names of all those who carried the rugged defenses of Sebastopol deserve to stand side by side on one page, and no invidious distinctions shall sully or lessen their common renown.

The Russians on their side unquestionably defended the place with the utmost determination, and on more than one point they had the advantage over the besiegers. But it was the courage of desperation, for this effort was their last. No sooner were the outer works taken, which laid the town and the port at the mercy of the allied forces, than the men-of-war and steamers in the harbor were all set on fire, blown up, sunk or destroyed, either by the fire of the allied batteries; or by the orders of the Russian naval rifles.

Such was the fate of the Russian Black Sea fleet, on which the Imperial Government had expended incalculable sums of money and expended labor—the fleet which two years ago threatened the very existence of the Turkish Empire, but whose solitary naval achievement was the atrocious courage upon a inferior force at Sinope.—Of the authors of that nefarious attack what remains?

The Emperor Nicholas sleeps in the vaults of St. Peter and St. Paul, no longer conscious of the chastisement his wicked ambition has brought down on his empire and his heirs. The admirals who commanded and the crews who fought on that occasion have most of them fallen in the batteries of Sebastopol. The very ships for which Russia contended at the Conference of Vienna are torn pluck from plank and scattered upon the waves.

The dockyard and arsenal were already, on Sunday, in possession of the allied troops; Prince Gortschakoff had, it seems, solicited an armistice, though we know not whether it was granted; but his troops were hurrying away with the utmost precipitation; and considering the moral and physical result of such a defeat upon the remnant of his army, it may be doubted whether the Russian General can attempt to make any further stand on the north side of the harbor.

These great events terminate the siege of Sebastopol, properly called, for the allied armies have achieved within the last three days the grand object of their enterprise. They have wrested from the whole military power of Russia a fortress which she had converted into a place of extraordinary strength, and defended with innumerable hosts of her best troops. They have annihilated the naval power on which she relied to secure her supremacy in the Euxine, and to establish her authority from the Caucasus to the mouths of the Danube.—But above all they have shown the servile and credulous nations of the East that the Powers now paramount in the world, are not those of fanaticism and barbaric absolutism, but those of liberty and of civilization. In this struggle, Sebastopol became at once the test of strength and the reward of victory. To reduce it by force of arms was to overthrow that colossal fabric of Russian influence, which a century and a half of rapine and intrigue had called into being, until it overawed the surrounding nations and threatened the independence of Europe. While the expedition to the Crimea offered the inestimable advantage of circumscribing within a few square miles of the enemy's territory all the horrors of war, and of striking the strength of four Empires on a single point, the result of our victory is as boundless as the globe.

It tells the world that the alliance of England and France has stood the test of warfare by the sufferings of the camp and the perils of the field. It assures mankind that their united policy can impose its will and execute its resolutions, even though the third stand aloof, and though men of baser minds may abandon the cause of their country in the hour of need.

We owe our success in no slight degree to the unwearied firmness with which the Emperor of the French has pursued this enterprise and adhered to the policy that dictated it. But we owe it no less to the clear and unflinching resolution of the people of England, whose mind was made up that this thing was to be done.

In the course of these events which broke in so suddenly on our wonted associations, we have had much to learn and much to bear. At times the tediousness of suspended excitement became almost intolerable, and more than once the faint hearted and factious lost confidence in the result. Yet what is the fact? What is it we have done? A year has not yet elapsed since the allied armies set foot in the Crimea. Within that time they have won three pitched battles, and twice assaulted a fortress of extraordinary magnitude. They have encompassed the works of the enemy with trenches extending ever more than thirty miles of ground; they have armed these trenches with the heaviest ordnance, and kept up such an incessant fire, that not only an incalculable amount of projectiles has been consumed, but five or six siege trains have been worn out.

They have created at Koniesch, Eupatoria, and Balaclava three military stations, which the Russians have not dared assault, and Balaclava has become a populous mart. A railroad connects the harbor and the camp; an electric telegraph binds the Crimea to Europe, and conveys to us in a few hours the tidings of these triumphant successes.

Upwards of 200,000 men encamped within the lines of the Tchernaya, have been conveyed thither, and are daily fed, clothed and housed from the resources of western Europe. All this has been effected in spite of the rigor of winter, the heat of summer, and the distance of three thousand miles from our shores, and within one little year from the sailing of the expedition the lead-objects of the campaign are accomplished and Sebastopol is in our power.

The military and political result of this event open a new chapter in the history of these transactions, to which we shall shortly take occasion to revert, but be they what they may, the grand fact now before us, justifies the confidence we have never ceased to feel and rewards our hopes—for within twelve months of the commencement of this enterprise, Sebastopol has fallen; and the power of Russia in the waters of the Euxine is at an end.

A monthly mail express has been established between Fort Pierre and Bluff City, by which letters and papers will reach the officers and others residing at that post. All mail matter destined for Fort Pierre should be sent to Council Bluffs, from whence it will be taken monthly.

The Object of Plowing.
The object of plowing is not thoroughly understood and considered by the majority of those who perform the work; if it were, it would be more faithfully done. It is not alone to kill the weeds and grass, nor even to furnish a seed-bed of fresh turned soil for planting or sowing—nor anything that looks merely to the inversion of the soil—which constitutes good plowing. Large plows turning a wide and shallow furrow, show a large day's work—but the work is imperfectly accomplished, when the true object of plowing is considered. The chief value of plowing is the preparation it gives the soil for producing vegetation—for giving to the plants sown or planted, the elements of growth and fruitfulness. It should thoroughly pulverize and loosen the texture of the soil, and admit a free circulation of air and moisture, which by chemical action, disintegrates or breaks down the stony and mineral portions of the same, so that they may be more readily dissolved and taken up by the roots.

In a soil thus plowed—thus prepared for yielding its support to vegetable life—plants can appropriate from far and near, the nutriment needed for their growth. It is dissolved and ready for their use—not hidden in unbreathable clods or slumbering in undisturbed sub-soil—but awaits their action in a friable and penetrable state, where every hungry rootlet sent out to gather nourishment for its parent plant, may find and appropriate it. It is truly wonderful how full of roots the soil of a cornfield becomes, and if that soil is loose and deep, the deeper and closer together will the fibers permeate and intersect it. This is true of all other crops, and while the leaves and fruit depend so intimately on the vigor and extent of these roots, these facts should always be taken into consideration among the objects of plowing.

Firmness and depth of soil are requisite in order to receive the full benefit of the manures applied. It is not fermenting food in its crude state which assists vegetation—it must at first become intimately mixed with or in fact a part of the soil. Barn-yard manure especially, seems of little worth, while forming visible layers between the clods of a half-plowed soil—it is if dry and coarse, rather shunned than sought by the roots and out of a large field, a well-plowed soil has any strength or virtue, it will yield it readily and abundantly in good tillth is after more product than better soil's less perfectly prepared. Let the influence of air and moisture have freedom to work, and they are no sturgeons in gathering means to support the wants of vegetation.

With these hints on the subject of plowing, we might connect others on the process—the best means of accomplishing the object—but prefer to leave it for other pens. Will our practical farmers, who have thought and experienced for upon the subject, tell us what plow, and what depth and width of furrow, taking also soil, season, team and time into consideration most thoroughly loosen, pulverize, and invert the soil? This information would be of much value to the farmer, and is especially needed in the present state of agricultural progress—by taking the country at large into account, plowing is more imperfectly performed than any other part of farm husbandry.

New Territory.
Late advices from Oregon and Washington Territories, represent that considerable excitement exists there with reference to a proposition to create a new Territory around Walla Walla, out of a portion of both Oregon and Washington. Meetings are being held in favor of the project, and it is intended to ask Congress next winter to accord the new Territory a government.

Spain and the Allies.
The Spanish correspondent of the New York Times writes that the project for bringing Spain into the alliance against Russia is at an end. He says that the people of Spain are against it, and that General Espartero has decided to go with the people. This is an important step if it proves to be well-founded, and the Times is inclined to credit it, from the confident tone with which it is announced by its correspondent.

Advance in Power.—The Pittsburg Gazette notices an advance of 50 cents per keg in powder, and a large advance in salt petre, caused by the continuation of the European war, which has caused a large export demand for the article. The Gazette quotes blasting at \$4 and rifle at \$3-25.

The business of the shipping houses of New York is steadily improving, and a large amount of flour and grain is going forward to Europe.