

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, NOVEMBER 8, 1855.

NO. 37.

THOS. SHACKLEFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GLASGOW, MO.

WILL practice in the Courts of Howard, Saline, Cooper, Randolph and Charlton counties. Office on First street, between Market and Commerce, Jan. 1, 1855.

JOHN C. CRAWLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
KECTYVILLE, MO.

WILL practice in Charlton 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. [m13]

LUTHER T. COLLIER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHILLICOTHE, MO.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care in the counties of Livingston, Grundy, Daviess, Carroll, Linn, Charlton 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. W. REED, A. P. 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, Charlton and Macon. [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. W. PALMER,
SMITH & PALMER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND LAND AGENTS,
LINNEUS, LINN COUNTY, MO.

WILL attend to any business confided to them in the counties of Charlton, Linn, Livingston, Grundy, Mercer, Sullivan and Putnam. May 24, 1855-ly.

MEDICAL CARD.
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. j229

MEDICAL CARD.
DR. J. HAYS has permanently located in the town of Boone, 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 its vicinity, and hopes by renewed exertion on his part to still receive a share of work in his line. A. FOSTER. March 15, 1855.

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

RESPECTFULLY 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

WOOD OR METALIC COFFINS AT ALL COSTS. Also—Furniture of all kinds made to order, repaired, &c. (June 21, 1855-5m-5.)

W. D. MATTHEWS-UNDEKTAHER,
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 28-55-ly.

R. P. HANENKAMP,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
SECOND STREET, ST. LOUIS.

PARTY LAK attention paid to sales of Hemp, Tobacco, Bacon and Lard. [m18-55.]

Gunsmithing!
JOHN WACHTER,
BEGS to announce to the citizens of Glasgow and vicinity that he 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. WM. J. GAMBREL. [m19]

Lands for Sale or Lease.
I have for sale or lease, on accommodating terms, both improved and unimproved farms in Howard, Charlton, Saline, Linn and Carroll counties. For particulars apply at my residence near Glasgow. T. ALTON TURNER. nov24

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. WM. J. GAMBREL. Glasgow, April 5, 1855.

PINE AND POPLAR LUMBER, SHINGLES, &c.
50,000 FEET assorted rough pine lumber—her from 1 to 4 inches.
30,000 feet white pine flooring.
20,000 " yellow do
20,000 " do poplar do
20,000 " poplar weather boarding.
20,000 " rough poplar from 1 to 3 inches thick.
250,000 best quality pine shingles;
3,000 light ash, assorted sizes.
Saved and split laths.
TERMS CASH. A. W. ROPER. July 5.

DAGUERREAN GALLERY.
W. P. PITTS,
BEGS to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Glasgow and vicinity, that he is prepared to execute beautiful and life-like likenesses 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 to be the business, on reasonable terms. Feb. 27-55-ly.

S. H. BAILEY,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER,
No. 61 Second Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

WOULD respectfully call your attention to his large and complete assortment of

LARGE AND SMALL STICK CANDY, Sugar Plums, Almond Comfits, Rock Candy, KISSES AND LOZENGES.

Also, to his assortment of Fancy Kiss Papers, Fancy Boxes, Confectionery, &c., for Confectionery.

His articles are manufactured expressly for the country trade, and their superior quality is well attested by the large and increasing sales, 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.
W. M. P. ROPER,
MANUFACTURER OF
SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS,
AND every description of Saddle.
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, on the premises 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 will sell at a price from one to two dollars cheaper than they have ever been sold in this place. Call and see. Jan. 12

W. P. ROPER.

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, Belles, Martingales, Single and Double Harness, Hunt Brills, and every description of Saddlery, which will be offered on the most reasonable terms. They feel confident from their experience and long work in the business, that they can give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

Shop on First street between Market and Commerce. Glasgow, December 11, 1854.

TO BRICK MAKERS AND LAYERS AND STONE MASONS.
THE undersigned, a Committee of the Carpenters of Central College, to procure bids for the construction of the foundation and walls of said College Buildings at Fayette, Mo., now invite propositions for the same. Plans and specifications to be had of the undersigned, at the corner of First and Boone streets, together with the improvements—two dwellings and out houses, one new and both in good repair. There is an excellent well on the ground. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. ELIZABETH CARTER. Glasgow, May 10, 1855.

Caution—Lottery Frauds.
Office Maryland Consolidated Lotteries, 120 North Second Street, St. Louis, Mo.

The Commissioner of the Maryland State Lottery has deemed it his duty to caution the public against the numerous swindlers who circulate by mail and otherwise, fraudulent Lottery schemes, and pretend to be agents for the sale of tickets in which they wholly participate.

The only legal Lotteries in Maryland are those drawn daily under the superintendence of the Commissioner selected by the people of the State under the new Constitution, to examine and approve the schemes and attend to the drawings.

All the tickets in these Lotteries, and all certificates of packages of tickets, have the allegorical signature of F. N. 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

F. N. BRENNAN, September 6, '55-ly Baltimore, Md.

HAYDEN & WILSON,
Importers and Manufacturers of
Saddlery and Coach Hardware,
EASTERN SPRINGS & AXLES,
Carriage Trimmings,
SKIRTING, HARNESSES, 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 now manufacturing many of our goods at Columbus, Ohio, Sing Sing and Auburn, N. Y., and Newark, N. J. We have three large Carriage Shops, in Cincinnati, Ohio, in which we furnish in a superior manner the greater part of our SKIRTING, HARNESSES AND BRIDLE LEATHER.

We are now receiving a large assortment of Eastern Springs and Axles from various manufacturers. We would therefore respectfully call on the Merchants, Saddlers and Coach Makers to call and examine our stock.

August 30, 1855-3m.

PLASTERING.
THE undersigned having located permanently in Glasgow, makes this 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, and

PRICES MODERATE. Orders cemented, 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.

REFERENCE—W. F. DUNNICK, Jno. C. Woods, EDW. C. HUMPHREYS. March 1, 1855-7

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 furnished it in a style superior to any other in the city, he has opened it on the 1st inst. Stage office for all the lines terminating at Glasgow. Jan 5 G. CREWS.

HANDSOME HOUSE,
Main street, Hannibal, Missouri.
L. HEETHER, PROPRIETOR.

The public are informed that I have opened a commodious house for the accommodation of travellers and boarders, which will be kept in a style inferior 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 livery stable attached to the house, where stock will be well attended to. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call. W. N. SMITH. ap 1

Shirley House,
FAYETTE, MO.

THE undersigned has opened a public house in Fayette, Mo., on the southeast corner of the Public Square, where boarders and travellers shall receive every necessary attention.

In connection with this establishment, a new stable and a carriage house has been built, which will be attended by the most experienced and expert horsemen, and every facility will be furnished to any of the neighboring places. Jan 10.

JAMES A. SHIRLEY.

Harry House,
BRUNSWICK, MO.

THE subscriber has removed to his new and commodious Hotel, near Bonaway, where he will be pleased to receive his old friends and travelling public generally. No pains will be spared to render his guests comfortable, and the situation of his house is pleasant. The Hotel has been furnished with every convenience, and he flatters himself, that no house west of St. Louis is excelled by him. The table will at all times be furnished with the best market articles—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. N. HARRY. Brunswick, Mo., June 21, 1855.

TO BUILDERS.
THE subscriber having permanently located in Glasgow, respectfully announces that he is prepared to take contracts for buildings, of any or no work in the Mason line. Pilars, Sills and Caps, made to order. A share of business is respectfully solicited. Work warranted—RATES REASONABLE.

MORRIS FITZGERALD,
Glasgow, March 8.

CHARLES H. WINSLOW,
MANUFACTURER OF
Monuments, Tomb & Grave Stones
BRUNSWICK, MO.

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 material and executed in the finest style. (m18)

C. D. SULLIVAN & CO.,
Jewellers, Watch & Clock Makers,
NO. 30, FOURTH STREET,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

A large and well selected assortment of Clocks, watches, jewelry, silver, spoons, &c., constantly on hand for sale low.

All kinds of Jewelry made to order and neatly repaired. Engraving neatly executed, and all orders promptly attended to.

The highest prices paid for old Gold and Silver. ap 2

GLASGOW LIVERY STABLE.
THE subscriber begs to announce that he has taken the above stable, and is prepared to furnish the liberal patronage heretofore extended to 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

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND SADDLE HORSES, at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

A Good Horse and Carriages, always ready to attend Funerals in the place or vicinity.

Families can rely on comfortable carriages and careful drivers.

Wages moderate for moderate drivers, but while stock is over-driven or over-worked, the price is reserved of making an extra charge—Fast drivers and "fast riders" must pay "fast prices."

Horses kept by the day or week on "fast" reasonable terms. Good accommodations for transient stock.

Accommodations kept with permanent citizens, but each payment required of transient parties.

A. A. PUGH,
Glasgow, March 15, 1855.

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, &c.

Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Turkeys, &c. Vegetables and Fruits, and every article of table consumption, which will 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 payments.

They are also well provided with pure river ice, and will supply Boats at reasonable prices. JOHN SEIDEL & CO. March 1, 1855.

SALT! SALT!
500 SACKS, on hand and to arrive, for sale by T. W. WHITE, Roscoe. July 12-5m-7

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 fifty cents per square will be charged for obituary notices—to be paid in advance.

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

Where editorial notices of advertisements are requested, it will be given and charged for.

For the Times.

Gen. Clark's Speech.

The Catholic pro-slavery Church—Its relative strength—Cromwell's Preliminary Speech—A hot leaf of History.

In the researches of the antiquary, it may be that years of laborious though barren toil is rewarded by the fortunate discovery of a single manuscript, or lost leaf of history, and mankind may gratefully homage to the patient industry which has increased our happiness by extending our knowledge—and such we hold, is the nature of the benefit conferred upon us by Gen. Clark's speech, published in the Howard County Banner of the 18th ult.—as it contains many facts, statistical and historical, calculated to illumine things past and present, which otherwise might have remained in eternal darkness. Of what vast importance they must be to the future historian—and as none can fully tell the vast amount of labor they cost him, we hope mankind may bestow their favor in proportion to the veracity of the historian.

A part of the immense obligation we are under to the General for the facts contained in his Lost Leaf, will be readily perceived, when we reflect that every one of these facts are opposed to all our previous knowledge of the Catholic Church, and the history of our country; and but for this revelation, ages might have passed by ere the world would have known that the census of the United States, taken in 1850, was false—all false!

And yet that such is the case, we suppose none will doubt, when they consider that although Gen. Clark has little or no literary reputation at stake—having grown up when the schoolmaster was from home, by which circumstances, doubtless, he acquired a fastidious adherence of the English language—yet he has political hopes, and would be unwilling to publish statements in contradiction to all history, had not his previous research satisfied him that the sources from which other men obtained their information was unreliable.

We will now proceed to give a few of the General's statements, and endeavor to show wherein they differ from the old historians, merely promising that the logic, rhetoric and grammar of the speech from which they are taken, will be found to vary as much from the rules of the schoolmaster, as his facts do from the historian. Gen. Clark states—

1st. That "the Catholics are the friends of the South—they are so a church."—Now we are at a loss to divine how Gen. Clark has been able to arrive at this conclusion. It is well known that the great mass of the Catholics of the United States are foreigners, and we never before supposed that Irish or German emigrants were better pro-slavery men than natives. If so, then ought Boston, Chicago and Cincinnati to be better pro-slavery cities than Richmond, Va., or Charleston, because the former contain greatly more foreigners than the latter. But as sufficient as such arguments may be to refute the assertion that "the Catholic Church is a friend to the South," we are glad we do not have to rely upon them, but are enabled to find it from "the book."

This matter has been settled by the Pope, who is the acknowledged infallible head of the Church. When the controversy on slavery was submitted to Leo X. he declared that "not only the christian religion, but nature herself, cried out against slavery." Here, then, is the irrevocable decree of Pope Leo against General Clark as to the sentiment of the Catholic Church. Which of the Popes shall we believe?

Gen. Clark's second statement, that "the strength of the Catholic Church in the United States is in the South," will, we think, be found equally unfortunate. In the U. S. Census for 1850, pages 126 & 7, table 130, we find that the Catholics have church accommodation for only 175,000 members in the north or slaveholding States, while in the south or non-slaveholding States, they have 465,000, or nearly three to one.—Why is it, that if so many of their members are in the South, so large a majority of their churches are in the North? The census informs us that there are more Catholics in New York and Ohio than in every slaveholding State in the Union; and yet General Clark says the strength of the Catholics is

in the South. Truly, General, guessers are great, and thou art their prophet.

Let us now examine his third statement, that "the Catholic Church at the present time is the weakest in the Union." By again referring to the census for 1850, pages 124 & 5, we find that of the 21 denominations there given, only 4 own a greater amount of church property than the Catholics, while some of them do not own a hundredth part as much. On page 137, we find a statement condensed from the annual publication of the several denominations in the United States. This gives the Catholics 1,231,500 members, being a much larger number than any other church in the United States. On page 138 we have a table taken from the Baptist Almanac for 1850. This gives the Catholics 1,173,700, being about equal to all the Methodist denominations together, nearly twice as many as the Baptists, and more than twice as many as the Presbyterians, and several hundred times as many as several denominations—or, leaving out the Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians, a number far greater than all other denominations in the United States. What, then, are we to think of the man who has the recklessness to publish to the world that "the Catholic Church at the present time, is the weakest in the Union?"

The 4th statement, taken from this marvelous historical leaf, is that "the Puritans were driven out of England by the Catholic persecution, and they sought and found a resting place upon our shores." Will the General be kind enough to inform us where and how the Catholic persecution drove the Puritans from England to America? We had been simple enough to believe that the Puritans came over and settled Plymouth in 1620, at which time history informs us the Catholics in England were very far from persecuting or driving any one. At this time James the First, who was educated a Scotch Presbyterian, was upon the throne of England. The fact, then, is, that the Puritans fled from the oppression of the Protestant Church of England, which endeavored to force by fines, imprisonment and banishment the *orthodoxy* of conformity, and both Puritan and Catholic were ground beneath the iron heel of this *heresy*, created and established by Henry the Eighth and Elizabeth. A religion, calculated as this was, to flatter the vanity and bolster up the pretensions of princes, could not fail to receive the hearty support of such a king as James, although it might be, as was the case, obnoxious to the majority of his subjects.—It was, then, as every school boy knows, a Protestant and not a Catholic persecution that drove the Puritans to our shores.

As to that part of Gen. Clark's history which relates to Cromwell's *preliminary*, we acknowledge ourselves entirely ignorant. We did not know that there ever existed such an individual as Cromwell the *Preliminary*. The history of England and of our own country are alike silent upon the subject. We have read of one Oliver Cromwell, the *Protector*, but never before of Cromwell the *preliminary*. But this is one of the many marvelous things brought to light by Gen. Clark's historical researches.

In regard to the statement that "in the course of time the Catholics got the ascendancy, and drove the Catholics to America," the General is quite as unfortunate as in any of his other historical and statistical facts. The Catholics were not driven to America during the ascendancy of the Puritans, but to the contrary very few of them ever came to America during their ascendancy.

The Catholic colony which settled Maryland, came out in 1632, under the direction of Lord Baltimore, an Irish Catholic Peer, who obtained from Charles the First the most liberal charter ever granted to any of the colonies. Charles, though no papist, was married to, and greatly governed by, a Catholic daughter of France, and hated his Catholic much less than his Puritan subjects. Consequently, during his reign, the Catholics, although occasionally arrayed by the laws for the enforcement of the oath of conformity, had much less to fear than during the reigns of his immediate predecessors. The latter he was wont to show his Catholic subjects was evinced in the charter granted them. Notwithstanding the favor of their sovereign, their condition at home was an uneasy one, and that many of them came to America for the more peaceful enjoyment of their religion, is a fact none will deny; but that many of them came to better their temporal condition, is a fact equally undeniable. But that they were driven by the ascendancy of the Puritans, is a thing, we suppose, no one but General Clark would assert. So far was this from being the case, that the rapid tide which their motives had impelled to our shores during the early part of Charles' reign had, as all ought to know, well nigh ceased ere the Puritan ascendancy was established.—

In less than 30 years from their first settlement of Maryland, and while Charles the First was yet living, that toleration which they had granted others was denied to them in their own colony—not by Puritans in England, but those whom their liberal policy had invited in their midst.

So much, then, for the General's facts.—His arguments will be thought about on a par with his facts.

Census.

The Democratic Party.

The Howard County Banner publishes and comments an article from the South-West Democrat, upon the subject of the reorganization of the Democratic party in Missouri, and says—

"The Southwest Democrat has taken a bold and manly step towards organizing the Democratic party in Missouri, upon our National and State platforms. We see that several of our most staunch democratic papers fully agreed with the Democrat. And thereby, we Democrat in Missouri will discern from the suggestion. It is now certain that the great enemy of Democracy in Missouri is Know Nothingism, a party professing nothing but profanity, and a party of varying with every principle of Democracy. We wish then, to inform you that that every true Republican had abandoned all divisions of the party, and without making the banner of Democracy at the top."

While we must commend the spirit of fairness and justice which characterizes the editorial of the Southwest Democrat, we cannot help being disappointed at the want of independence of the Banner. When the Democracy of this State reflect that those who control the political management of that State were among the first to desert the party, and take the oaths of allegiance to the Know Nothing Order, we think they will be slow to put forth professions such as the above, or to again trust in the discretion of men who have once proved traitors to every principle of Democracy."

The Banner now problems a lively horror at the working and teachings of the Methodist Association, and yet it has no word of reproof for such renegades as Atleison, Price, Rawlings, Henry, Clark and others of that stripe, who are known to have entered the Councils of the Know Nothings, and there to have sworn allegiance and unity to the very fundamental principles of Democracy.

When the Banner shows a frigid sense of returning allegiance to the party and openly exposes and denounces those of its prominent secret political society, it will be time for its resolutions to be listened to by unwavering Democrats—but not *them*— [St. Louis Democrat.]

For the Times.

Macon County.

DEAN GRAY—Thinking your readers would like to be "posted" up in the "changes and passing events" of this section of country, I will devote a small space in your columns, for that purpose, if it will not be presuming to much on your kindness.

Macon county, taken as a whole, stands unrivaled in point of beauty and fertility of soil, to any county in North-east Missouri, and what is more amazing than her present prospect? How rapidly her rich, undulating prairies, are being encroached by her enterprising and industrious yeomanry!

What luxuriant crops! The wheels of industry and improvement are rolling "onward and upward," propelling the car of prosperity freighted with happiness to the destined summit of her national glory.—One simultaneous exertion is being made by her citizens to advance her to her destined position—that of being ranked the foremost county in the State. In point of health, fertility of soil, and adaptation to all agricultural purposes, it is unsurpassed, and the facilities which she offers for the growing of stock, are equal if not superior to those found anywhere in the West.

The building of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad goes "bravely on," and we shall soon behold the "Iron horse," speeding his way through the rich and fertile prairies of old Macon. I have been frequently informed, that there are no less than 200 Irish at work in this county, and are making daily additions to their number.—The citizens of this county, have great confidence in its early completion, and they are beginning already to see its many advantages. Strangers are pouring into this section of country from most every State in the Union, purchasing farms along the line of this road. The day is already passing away, when good farms, can be bought for a mere pittance. Land is increasing in value rapidly. Farms that could be purchased a few months ago, for five dollars per acre, are now rating at from eight to ten dollars. That's what the prospects of the Railroads are doing for our landholders. This is but the commencement of what is to be, and all those who desire to own real estate in this section of country, should avail

themselves of the inducements now offered for real estate, the harvest will soon be passed, and then, emigrants will have to come well loaded with the "uncle," before they can get a foothold.

The North Missouri Railroad, is progressing rapidly. It will be finished as soon as the Hannibal and St. Joseph road. The contractors are trying it with a perfect rash" in Macon. Hurra for the old Free State of Macon!

With regard to educational interests, we have one good College, and eighty common schools in successful operation where children may receive a good wholesome education. McGe College, an institution of high order, and great merit, is located midway between Hannibal and Hindsville, in the midst of a strictly moral and highly intelligent, wealthy and enterprising community, and is now in a prosperous condition; has regular attendance about 200 students. This college is under the supervision and control of the Cumberland Presbyterians.—McGe College will prove almost valuable auxiliary to the cause of education, in this section of Missouri.

Hannibal, our emporium, is a very ancient and flourishing village, containing about 500 inhabitants—among whom may be found Presbyterians, Methodists, Christians, Baptists, Old Fellows, Free Masons, Good Templars and Know Nothings. It is situated three miles from the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and about six miles to the southeast of the river. The citizens are somewhat, but stable and kind.

The crops in Macon are unusually large. The largest yield of corn ever known.—Fruit scarce—I suppose it will range at both berries, say from \$3 to \$6, per 100 lbs. The cattle are ranging at high figures.

The health of the country tolerably good excepting dills and fever, which has been quite prevalent this fall. More anon.

O. P. Q.

Macon co., Mo., Oct. 25th, 1855.

We have rarely, if ever, seen a more happy gathering than we had the pleasure of meeting and mingling with, on Wednesday night last, at the Old Fellows' Hall in the Court House, on the occasion of the meeting of the "Daughters of Rebecca," the new degree lately established in Old Fellowship. Some 50 or 60 of the members of the Degree were present, and after organizing and conferring the Degree on a number of Old Fellows and their wives, a recess was given, when all repaired to an adjoining room, and there partook of a most splendid repast, that had been prepared for the occasion by the members of the Degree.