Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 17. GLASGOW, MO., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1856. NO. 33.

VALUABLE FARM
For Sale or Rent.

THAT well known Farm on the State Roads leading from St. Louis to St. Joseph and Hannibal to the latter place, about four miles East of Keytesville, Chariton County, Mo., formerly owned and occupied by the late James Herryford.

The subscriber being desirous of leaving Missouri for a milder climate, will sell low *for cash*, or will give time on one half of the purchase money. This Farm is so well known that it is only necessary to say to strangers coming to the country that it is one of the best Stock Farms, and for richness of soil, is unsurpassed by any in the country; no better can probably be found in the country, and as to its locality for doing any public business, no better can probably be found in the State.

The farm consists of 258 Acres; 130 under cultivation, newly fenced. There are three good Wells, besides plenty of stock water Possession given immediately.

For further particulars, call on the undersigned, on the premises, or address him by letter, at Keytesville, Mo. WILLIAM RUSSELL.

March 6, 1856–tf.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE.

THE farm of Nathan Holloway deceased, situate near, **Miami, Saline County, Mo.**, is offered for sale. Said farm consists of 400 acres, 225 of which is in a high state of cultivation. The improvements consists of a spacious dwelling House, with good outhouses, barns &c., a good orchard, a mill in good running order, and everything about it complete for immediate occupancy. The land is well watered and timbered. For further particulars apply to N. M. HOLLOWAY.

August 30–tf. Miami, Mo.

SLAVES FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will keep constantly on hand, Negro men, women, boys and girls, in Huntsville. All persons who wish to buy negroes can make it to their interest to call on the subscribers, or address them by letter, giving a description of the kind of slave desired. H. L. RUTHERFORD.

W. D. MALONE.

Huntsville December 23, 1856

CASH FOR PRODUCE.

WE are in the market, paying **Cash** for Dry Hides, Dry Apples, Flaxseed, Bacon, Lard, Wheat, Corn and produce generally. Persons having any of the above for sale, will please call on us before selling.

BARTHOLOW & WILLIAMS.

Feb. 21. 1856.

THEO. BARTHOLOW ..... H. L. WILLIAMS.

BARTHOLOW & WILLIAMS,
(Successors to Nanson & Bartholow,)
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in all kinds of
Produce and Boat Stores,
WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to the late firm of Nanson & Bartholow, we beg to announce that our facilities for the present year are greatly increased, and we hope by strict and personal attention to business to merit a liberal share of patronage. We have safe and ample room for every description of storage—our new Warehouse being immediately on the Plank Road, with an excellent landing from the lower story, and for safety and convenience cannot be excelled by any Warehouse on the river.

We are also in the market, paying cash, for every description of Produce, or will ship for account of Farmers, rendering an early account of sales.

BARTHOLOW & WILLIAMS.

Glasgow, January 3, 1856.

Randolph House,
Main Street, west side of the Public Square,
HUNTSVILLE, Mo.

THE public are respectfully informed that I have taken possession of the above House, with increased facilities for their accommodation. Several very desirable additions have been made to the Hotel, and I am now fully prepared to entertain in the most comfortable and satisfactory manner, all who may give me their patronage. JAMES FLORE.

march 20, 1856.

Insurance.

I AM prepared to effect insurance in responsible offices, upon Buildings, Merchandise, &c., on favorable terms. Open policies given to Shippers, and 25 per cent. of the premiums returned monthly to regular customers.

T. SHACKELFORD, Agent,

Feb. 21, 1855. Glasgow.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH.

THE undersigned is again in the market with a fine stock of Pine and Poplar Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Sash, Blinds and Doors, consisting in part of the following articles:

50,000 feet rough clear Pin lumber all thickness;
10,000 " " " Poplar " "
30,000 " " White Pine flooring;
25,000 " " Yellow Pine "
40,000 " " Poplar siding;
200,000 " Best Pine Shingles;
100,000 Best Laths;

Together with a good lot of all sizes Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c., all of which he will sell at St. Louis rates, freight added, having bought in the same market with St. Louis men, and can afford to live at their profits.

Terms Cash, positively.

A. W. ROPER.

may 22, 1856.

ANDREW L. KERR,
COMMISSON & FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
Brunswick, Mo.

PARTICULAR attention paid to consignment to me. March 1, 1856.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY.

THE subscriber has removed to his old stand, on Water street, where he has opened a Family Grocery Store, with a view to keeping every article a family may desire.

Sugar, Molasses and Syrup, Pickels,
Coffee, Mackerel, Sardines, Tea,
Herring, Nuts, Salt, Cheese,
Confectionary, Spice,
Soaps,
Lemon and other Syrups, &c.

ALSO—Liquors, Wines, and Ale, by the barrel, bottle or quart warranted pure, and designed especially for Family use, and Culinary purposes.

Tin and Wooden Ware;
Well Buckets;
Zinc Wash Boards;
Painted Pails and Brooms,

and many other articles too tedious to mention.—A call from my old friends and the public generally is solicited.

JOHN TILLMAN.

N. B. Butter, Chickens, Eggs, and Seasonable Vegetables, taken in exchange for anything in my establishment, and the highest cash rates allowed.

August 7, 1856.

Nails.

150 Kegs Wheeling nails, all sizes, for sale by DAMERON, MASON & CO.

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 close at hand, where stock will be well attended to. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

ap9 WM. N. SMITH.

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 entire 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. JAS. A. SHIRLEY.

Harry House,
BRUNSWICK, MO.

THE subscriber has removed to his new and commodious Hotel, near Broadway, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and travelling public generally. No pains will be spared to render his guests comfortable, and their sojourn at his house a pleasant one. The Hotel has been 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 the market affords—the Bar will be furnished with the most choice liquors. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extentended to him, he solicits a continuance of the same. N. HARRY.

Brunswick, June 21, 1855.

GLASGOW HOUSE,
Water Street, Glasgow, Missouri.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and the travelling public that he has leased the above house, and is prepared to accommodate all who will favor him with a call. He has renovated his rooms, and rented those adjoining, which gives him ample space to accommodate a greater number of persons than the establishment would heretofore render comfortable.

Stage office for all the lines terminating at Glasgow, and good stabling convenient.

WM. H. THOMSON.

January 3, 1856.

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, Accordeons Flutes, fine gold neck and Fob Chains, Spectacles &c., &c.

Silver Table and Tea Spoons,

Toys for children, Razors and Strops, fine Cloth Brushes, &c.

Watches and Clocks repaired;—all articles warranted.

Grateful for the patronage of former friends he confidently expects, by strict attention to his business, to receive that of the entire public.

Shop at Smith & Maughs' Drug Store.

ett May 4, 1855.

W. F. DUNNICA & CO.

Having bought out the entire stock of Furniture of Messrs. Nanson & Bartholow, will continue the business at their old stand on Water street, where they will supply all who may favor them with their patronage, with

PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE

on the usual terms. They respectfully invite all to give them a call. Their stock is now complete.

We also have a desirable stock of Locks, Screws, Hinges, and all articles necessary for building purposes, and a fine assortment of

Mechanics' Tools,

and Agricultural Implements, to which he attention of purchasers is respectfully invited.

W. F. DUNNICA & CO.

Glasgow, January 10, 1856.

EXPRESS! EXPRESS!!
The Adams' Missouri River
Express.

THE ADAMS' EXPRESS CO. announce to the public that they are now running an Express tri-weekly between St. Joseph and Jefferson City on the Rail Road Line of Packets, connecting at St. Louis via of the Pacific Railroad with their great Eastern and Southern Lines, to all the principal cities of the Union.

Our Messengers and Agents will receipt for matter to be delivered at any point on this route. Also for

Boston, Mass.,	Philadelphia, Pa.,
Portland, Maine,	Baltimore, Md.,
New Haven, Conn.,	Washington, D. C.,
Hartford, Conn.,	Richmond, Virginia,
Albany, New York,	Charleston, S. C.,
New York City,	Mobile, Alabama,
New Orleans, La.,	Memphis, Tenn.,
Wheeling, Virginia,	Pittsburg, Pa.,
Cincinnati, Ohio,	Louisville, Ky.,
Chicago, Illinois,	Detroit, Mich.,
Buffalo, New York,	Cleveland, Ohio.

The world-wide reputation of our Company for responsibility and dispatch, is deemed a sufficient guarantee for the operations of the Missouri River Express. CLINTON JOHNSON.

General Agent.

BARTHOLOW & WILLIAMS, Agents, Glasgow.

June 19, 1855.

DAVID TATUM & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 160 SECOND STREET,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the sale Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat, &c., and to the receiving and forwarding of Produce and Merchandise generally. Feb 16, '55—1y.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Very fine Crape D'Paris and Grenadine Robes;
Very fine Barege and Organde Robes;
Printed Jaconets, Bareges, Tissues,
French and India Silks,
Ginghams, Prints,
Lawns,
and all kinds of
Dress Goods in the choicest styles, for sale at low prices, by

BOON, DUNCAN & SMITH.

F. A. SAVAGE,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hats, Caps, Hard and Queensware, Nails, &c.,
FIRST STREET GLASGOW, MO.

HUMPHREYS, TUTT & TERRY,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
NO. 95 SECOND STREET,
Between Locust and Vine,
St. Louis, Mo,

G. D. HUMPHREYS, St. Louis.
THOS. E. TUTT. "
L. H. TERRY, "
M. M. BROADWELL, "
TUTT & BAKER, Weston, Mo.

Feb. 7, 1856–ly.

W. J. GAMBREL. CHAS. A. M'NAIR.

GAMBREL & CO.,
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
FOREIGN TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.,

A WELL assorted stock of Old Cigars, of every grade, always on hands to fill orders.—Quality guaranteed. Terms as liberal and prices as low as any house in the State. Orders respectfully solicited. [March 6, 1866.]

L. WOLFSTEIN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
—DEALER IN—
Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c..
North corner Water and Market sts.,
Glasgow, Missouri.

Oct. 2, 1856.

CONRAD STINDE. HERMAN F. STINDE.

C. R. STINDE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes,
No. 18 Main Street, (Up Stairs,)
St. Louis, Mo.

OUR Fall Stock is now open, and dealers are invited to examine it bef ore purchasing.

Oct. 2, 1856–3m*

DENTISTRY.

HAVING permanently located in Glasgow, Mo., Dr. **H. Desrioux Messimy** avails himself of this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the citizens of this place and vicinity for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and solicits a continuance of the same.

Alloperations in the various branches of his profession, performed in a most thorough manner, and warranted.

REFERENCE—The entire satisfaction is work has given to the hundreds who have employed him during a practice of four years at Fayette.

Office corner of First and Market streets.

Feb. 6, 1856.

GLASGOW HOUSE
Livery Stable,
—BY—
JOHN T. MARR.

HAVING purchased the Glasgow House Stable, he is prepared to accommodate the traveling public, or private families, with

Carriages, Buggies & Saddle Horses,

at short notice. His Carriages and Buggies are ENTIRELY NEW—HIS STOCK FRESH—and those who may patronize him will find everything as it should be.

Horses boarded by the day, week or month. Passengers conveyed to any point desired.

Intending to give his entire and personal attention to the business, he hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

Aug. 28, 1856. JOHN T. MARR.

GLASGOW LIVERY STABLE.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE subscribers having formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

LIVERY BUSINESS,

would announce to their friends and the public, that they are now prepared to accommodate the traveling public, and citizens generally with

Carriages, Buggies or Saddle Horses,

at a moment's warning, and on terms as favorable as can be asked. In addition to the stock on hand,

EXTENSIVE PURCHASES

have already been made, and they are constantly adding stock suitable for the saddle or harness, and will at all times keep, subject to call, a STUD OF 40 HORSES, adapted to all the wants of the community. Their

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES

are entirely new, from the manufactory of Mr. T. T. Osborne, of this place, and will be kept in a good state of repair.

A Good Hearse and Carriages,

always ready to attend Funerals in the place or vicinity.

Families can at all times rely on good Carriages and careful drivers.

Travelers conveyed to any point, and taken

FROM THE BOATS,

at a moment's notice, thus saving the trouble and expense of going to a Hotel.

Call at the old stand, or at our

NEW STABLE,

on Water street, in the building recently occupied by Jas. B. Forbis, as a Grocery Store.

Horses bought and sold.

Horses boarded by the day, week or month.

PUGH, THRASH & CO.

August 82, 1856.

A. STROUSE. S. STROUSE. M. J. FRIEDSAM.

A. STROUSE, FRIEDSAM & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS,
SHOES, HATS,
AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.

BLACKSMITHING.

HAVING purchased the shop and tools of Mr. J. H. Finnell, the subscribers design continuing the

SMITHING BUSINESS,

at the old stand, in all its various branches, and solicit a share of the public patronage.

Mr. FINNELL will have entire charge of the shop, under the supervision of our Mr. THIXTON, who is an experienced workman himself, and it is hoped all who may give us call, will have their work so promptly and satisfactorily done, as to give general satisfaction.

Particular attention paid to horse-shoeing, with no detention longer than is actually necessary to do the work.

August 28, 1856. THIXTON & CO.

LEATHER--French Calf Skins.

I HAVE an elegant stock of Leather, and some of the finest French Calf Skins ever imported, which will be manufactured to order, in Boots or Shoes.

Boots and Shoes of my own make, always on hand, of good material and workmanship.

S. STEINMETZ.

may 22, 1856–6m

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 e the bridegroom, and will be acknowledged in th paper.

Where editorial notice of advertisement is requested, it will be given and charged for.

The National Intelligencer for Fillmore—The Voice of Conservatism.

From the National Intelligencer of Tuesday last.

The Whig National Nommation.

We have already spread before our readers the proceedings of the Whig National Convention lately assembled in the city of Baltimore. Upon these proceedings the Whigs of the Union are now called to sit in judgment, and to pass upon them that verdict which their enlarged and conciliatory patriotism, as well as their fealty to Whig principles, may seem to require at their hands.

We are not unaware of the many difficulties and embarrassments which, in the present unsettled state of political parties, have thus far rendered the question of duty, in the approaching Presidential election, one of no easy solution to as many Whigs as still remain uncommitted to either of the great parties at present contending for the supremacy. It was therefore in the hope that, by the mutual interchange of opinions and counsel, the National Whigs of the Union would be able to arrive at some clearer conception of their duty to their country, as well as with a view to the ultimate re-organization of the National Whig party, that we have heretofore, in common with journals in other parts of the country, approved the proposition for a Convention in which the Whigs of the several States should be represented by their chosen delegates.

Such a Convention has now been held.—An assemblage so respectable, alike for numbers and intelligence, as was this Convention—though not representing, as could have been wished, all the States of the confederacy—if composed of Whigs, and only Whigs, would be fairly entitled to the most respectful consideration and deferance from us and all professing Whigs in every quarter of the Union. Respecting the general composition of that Convention, we have no means of judging beyond those possessed by our intelligent readers, though it is no more than just to our convictions to state that it appears to have been in truth, what it professed to be, a Convention of Whigs, who, whatever may have been their affiliations or sympathies since the late depression of the Whig party, are presumed never to have avowedly connected themselves with any other political organization. The unanimity which marked the proceedings of the Convention, and the promptitude with which they arrived at a choice of candidates, no doubt truly reflected the sentiment of those whom they represented.

In addition to the *personnel* of the Convention, every true Whig we are satified, will be able to find much in its general proceedings and in the tenor of its resolutions, to which he will yield a hearty concurrence. That it should have commenced its deliberations by invoking the spirit and resorting afresh to the lessons of the PATER PATRIÆ, as contained in his *Farewell Address*, cannot but be regarded, we think, as an auspicious incident, the conception of which does honor alike to the distinguished gentleman who proposed and to the Convention which adopted it. Not only was it a most fitting act of patriotic reverence for the character of WASHINGTON, but the Address itself is repleie with counsels which the lapse of time and the changes of opinion in our country render only more wise and more appropriate in each succeeding age and generation. Next to the invocation of the Most High, what act of homage could be rendered more proper than that which pledges the fealty of the Whigs of the United States to the name and example of WASAINGTON?

Of the resolutions adopted by the Convention we have already briefly spaken in introducing them to our readers. As we said then we say now, that in the main they are satisfactory to us, as we doubt not they will also be to the large majority of the Whigs who have not fully identified themselves with one or another of the other parties in the country. These resolutions, so far as they affirm a "reverence for the Constitution" and an "unalterable attachment to the National Union," will not, we are assured, encounter a single word of dissent from any Whig who is worthy of the name. Equally unanimous will be the adhesion of all National Whigs to the declaration announcing as "a fundamental article of their political faith the absolute necessity of avoiding geographical parties." The paramount consideration of the dangers to be apprehended from a *Northern* sectionalism on the one hand and from a *Southern* sectionalism on the other seems to have properly controlled the action of the Convention in the selection of its candidates, for this consideration, besides forming the burden of several distinct resolutions, is formally and repeatedly recited as the one sufficient reason for the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, who, "beyond all other attributes" which adorn his personal and public character, is regarded as possessing the "one transcendent merit of being the representative of neither of the sectional parties now struggling for political supremacy." To this effect, it will suffice to cite the following resolution:

Resolved, That, *without adopting or referring to the peculiar doctrines of the party which has already selected Mr. Fillmore as its candidate*, we look to him as a well-tried and faithful friend of the Constitution and the Union, eminent alike for his wisdom and firmness; for his justice and moderation in our foreign relations; for his calm pacific temperament, well becoming the head of a great and enlightened Government; for his devotion to the Constitution in its true spirit, and his inflexibility in executing all laws passed under its authority, *but beyond all these attributes, in possessing the one transcendent merit of being the representative of neither of the two sectional parties now struggling for political supremacy.*"

We need not say, for the information of our regular readers, that this resolution asserts nothing in praise of Mr. Fillmore as a Whig and an approved statesman, which has not already been said of our own "mere motion," as no less a tribute to historical truth than to the personal character of that gentleman. Disconnected as is their endorsement by the Whig Convention with any "adoption" of or even "reference" to the "peculiar opinions of the party which has already selected Mr. Fillmore as its candidate," we are free to confess our gratification at the selection by the Whigs of one otherwise so worthy of the compliment paid him, and who, if he shall accept the nomination in the same spirit, will be deserving of the zealous support of all Whigs, who, in the absence of any other acknowledged Whig candidate, have remained unpledged, and who are yet anxious to discharge their duty to their country under circumstances confessedly of peculiar difficulty and trial.

Whether considered as the nominee of our Whig brethren or as a civilian and statesman of approved ability and integrity, Mr. Fillmore is worthy of all respect and confidence. It is not too much to say that the administration of public affairs would be, as it heretofore proved to be, *safe* in his hands. If political proscription and religious intolerance are, as is charged, a part of the ritual of the order which has placed Mr. Fillmore at its head, the Whig party, in adopting him as its nominnee, can assume no complicity with such an uncharitable and anti-republican political creed. As Whigs we do not discriminate offensively between the naturalized and the native citizen, and give no countenance to sectarian jealousies and theological controversies; but, without seeking to ascertain the real nature and extent of the differences between the Whig and "American" party, on the one hand, professing to have arisen on the "ruins" of the Whig and Democratic organizations, and in solemnly renouncing the "faults" of of the former no less than the latter; and by the Whigs, on the other hand, in their endorsement of Mr. Fillmore without "adopting or referring to the *peculiar* doctrines of the party which has already selected" him as its candidate.

As a Whig, "pure and simple," and in default of any previous nomination of a candidate of the Whig party, that of Mr. Fillmore, must, we think, commend itself to the approval of all uncommitted Whigs who conceive that duty to the country will not permit them to remain idle or indifferent spectators in a contest involving consequences of the deepest importance to the public interest, if not, as many conceive, the existence of the Government itself.

Before dismissing this subject, however, we beg to express the hope, in connexion with it, that no one will understand us, in any thing we have thus written, as intending, either directly or indirectly or by implication, to reflect aught of censure upon those of our political friends who, in the absence of a Whig candidate, and before any National Convention of the Whig party had been actually held or was regarded by many as even probable, have already committed themselves to the support of another candidate than Mr. Fillmore. It is not for us to judge whether the recommendations of the Whig Convention would have wrought any change in the final determination of such Whigs, patriotic as we know them to be, had they withheld the formation of their decision and the expression of their deliberate opinions until the present moment. But it is not too much to say that to many of them it seemed the part of wisdom and patrotism to throw their voices and votes to Mr. Fillmore's Democratic competitor, not so much from any distrust of Mr. Fillmore himself, or of his high capacity for the exalted station to which he aspires, as because his prospects of success were deemed too slender to render him an available candidate at a time when, according to their judgment, the prevalence of a party opposed alike to Mr. Fillmore and to Mr. Buchanan is most of all to be deprecated. The conclusion at which they arrived is vindicated no less by the purity of their motives than by the peculiar circumstances of the time in which they were called to act.

Letter from Henry Clay.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Missouri Compromise.

The history and merits of the "Missouri Compromise" having, after an undisturbed and happy existence of thirty-three years, become a subject of renewed discussion—possessing indeed with the present generation the interest of a new question—we could not, we are sure, offer to the majority of our readers any document which would be pursued with profounder respect and attention than the subjoined original letter from the illustrious author, as he may be justly styled, of that important Compromise. This valuable relic of the departed statesman, containing so circumstantial an account of his patriotic labors, though written twenty-one years ago, now meets the public eye for the first time. The esteemed subscriber in Virginia to whom we are indepted for the pleasure of placing the letter in our columns explains in the annexed note the motive which induced him to give it to the public.

ALBERMARLE, Va., Sept. 2, 1856.

Dear Sirs: In a conversation a few days since with a Representative in Congress from this State, allusion being made to a letter of Mr. Clay to my late brother, William S. Woods, giving the part which he had taken in bringing about the *Missouri Compromise*, considerable anxiety was expressed that the letter might be published; and I herewith enclose to you, his ever-constant and devoted friends, the original, that you may do with it as you think proper. Yours, most truly,

JOHN R. WOODS.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton, Washington.

ASHLAND, July 16, 1835.

Dear Sir: I have duly received your favor of the 8th instant, and feel greatly obliged by the friendly sentiments and the constancy with which you have adhered towards me. I regret extremely that I can supply you with no copy of any speech that I ever made on the Missouri question. The debate was long, arduous, and, during the last agitation of the question, I spoke almost every day for two or three weeks on the main or collateral questions. The set or prepared speech which I made of three or four hours duration was never published.—Of my share in the debate there is, therefore, only a meagre account to be gleamed from the papers of the day.

The question first arose in the session of 1819–'20. When the bill for admitting Missouri into the Union was on its passage, Mr. Taylor, of New York, proposed to insert in it, as a condition on which the State was to become a member of the Confederacy, that it should never tolerate slavery or involuntary servitude. The argument by which that proposition was maintained by himself and others was, that slavery is contrary to the divine law, and to acknowledged rights of man; that it ought not to exist, that it is an admitted evil; that, if the General Government cannot extipate it in the old States, it can prevent its extension to the new; that, being contracted within a limited sphere, it will be less pernicious and more controlable; that Congress, having the power to admit new States, may prescribe the conditions of their admission; and that in all preceeding instances of the admission of new States, some conditions were annexed.

To all this we replied that the General Government had nothing to do with the subject of slavery, which belonged exclusively to the several States; that they alone were to judge of the evil and the remedy; that every State had such entire control over the matter that those which tolerate slavery might abolish it, and those which never had it or had abolished it might now admit without any interference from the General Government; that although Congress had the power to admit new States, when admitted, by the express terms of the Constitution, they were on the same footing in every respect whatever with the senior States, and consequently had a right to judge for themselves on the question of slavery; that, if Congress could exercise the power of annexing a condition respecting slavery; they might annex any other condition, and thus it might come to pass that, instead of a confederacy of States of equal power, we should exhibit a mongrel association; that in the case of other new States, they were not conditions upon their sovereignty, but voluntary compacts, relating chiefly to the public lands and mutually beneficial; that the extension of slavery was favorable to the comfort of the slave and to the security of the white race &c.

The proposition by Mr. Taylor, (which I think had been made at the previous session) was defeated by a small majority, and the bill passed without the obnoxious condition.

Missouri assembled her convention, formed a constitution, and transmitted it to Congress. In that constitution she unfortunately inserted a clause against free blacks; and when at the session of 1820–'21, it was proposed to admit her into the Union the same party who had supported the condition, taking advantage of that exceptionable clause, now opposed her admission.

I did not reach Washington until in January, and when I got there I found the members from the Slave States and some from others in despair. All effort had been tried and failed to reconcile the parties.—Mr. Lowndes had exhausted all his great resources in vain. Both parties appealed to me, and, after surveying their condition, I went to work. I saw that each was so committed and wedded to its opinion that nothing could be effected without a compromise; and the point with me was to propose some compromise which should involve no sacrifice of principle. I got a committee of thirteen appointed by the House, and furnished to the Speaker (Mr. Taylor) a list of such members as I wished, embracing enough of the restrictionists to carry any measure, if they would agree with us. In that committee I proposed, and with its assent, reported to the House a clause, by way of condition, to be annexed to the act admitting her, substantially like that which was finally adopted. It was defeated in the House by Mr. Randolph and Messrs. Edwards and Burton, of North Carolina, voting against it.

My next movement was to get a joint committee of twenty-four oppointed by the two Houses. That on the part of the House was chosen by ballot, and a list which I made out were appointed, with a few exceptions. They reported the resolution, now to be found on the statute book, which was finally passed March 2d, 1821, and settled the question.

Never did a party put so much at hazzard as the restrictionists did on so small a question as that was which arose on the second occasion, growing out of the constitution of Missouri. Never have I seen the Union in such danger. Mr. King, of New York, was understood to concur in all the measures of the restrictionists. He was a member of the Senate, spoke largely on the subject, and was most triumphantly refuted in one of the ablest speeches of Mr. Pinkney, of Maryland, that I ever heard.

Besides the topics employed in the first instance, on this second occasion the main effort of our opponents was procrastination; they urging that the matter should be put off until the new Congress. We believe that their real purpose was to consolidate their party and to influence the Presidential election then approaching. I never was in better health and spirits, and never worried my opponents more. I coaxed, scothed, scorned, defied them by turns, as I thought the best effect was to be produced. Towards those, of whom there were many from the free States, anxious for the settlement of the controversy, I employed all the persuasions and conciliation in my power.

At the conclusion of the business I was exhausted; and I am perfectly satisfied that I could not have borne three weeks more of such excitement and exertion.

This account of that memorable question is written for your own satisfaction, and not for publication. It is the first draught, and I return no copy.

Your letter has brought on you a great infliction in this long epistle. You must ascribe it to the friendly feelings excited by yours. I rarely commit this sort of offence.

With great respect,
I am yours, faithfully,

Wm. S. Woods, Esq. H. CLAY.

THE LARGEST SALE OF MULES YET.—Mr. John McMeekin, of Scott county, Ky., sold a few days ago, to Messrs. Cox, Hieronymus & Co., 100 head of the finest mules ever fed together. Two-thirds of them were mare mules, averaging 16 hands, and the price paid was $177 50 a head, which we are assured is the highest price ever obtained for so large a lot of mules.—Cox, Hieronymus & Co., start them to New Orleans in a few days.—[Lexington (Ky.) Obs.