

Congress.

SENATE, Feb. 8.—Mr. Fessenden of Maine, spoke against the President's Message on the Kansas question, arguing that it was a one-sided view of the case, and not only ignored many facts, but stated things which were untrue.

HOUSE, Feb. 8.—The House was crowded, there being a large number of persons in the galleries. Mr. Stephens' motion to refer the President's Kansas Message to the Committee on Territories was rejected by a vote of 113 yeas to 114 nays.

SENATE, Feb. 9.—Mr. Douglas moved to postpone the Army Bill for the purpose of taking up the Kansas Resolutions, negatived by a vote of 23 yeas to 80 nays.

HOUSE, Feb. 9.—Several unimportant resolutions and bills were adopted, one making an appropriation for the execution of the Sound Dues Treaty, another appropriating \$80,000 to pay for running the boundary line between Texas and the U. S. Territory.

SENATE, Feb. 10.—Mr. Harlan presented the credentials of Mr. Grimes, the newly elected Senator from Iowa.

HOUSE, Feb. 10.—The bill amending the law for the safety of passengers on boats propelled in whole, or part, by steam, was discussed, but not acted on.

SENATE, Feb. 11.—Mr. Seward presented a memorial from the citizens of Albany, N. Y., offering to raise a regiment of volunteers to fight the Mexicans.

HOUSE, Feb. 11.—A resolution was passed committing J. W. Wolcott for contempt, in refusing to answer certain questions propounded to him by the Tariff Investigating Committee.

The Speaker announced the following named gentlemen as a committee under the resolution of Mr. Harris, of Illinois, to which is referred the President's Message on the admission of Kansas under the Leocompton Constitution, viz:

Crittenden—The Union. The following is from the Washington correspondence of the Louisville Journal:—From many years' observation in Washington your correspondent has learned to regard much of the talk about disunion as mere gas, but at the same time, it cannot be denied that fire-eaters on one side and pho-

phian-chewers on the other are anxious for a division of the Confederacy. The number may be inconsiderable, yet such is the fact, and more is the pity. But while many partisans are thus endeavoring to end the federal ties, there are patriots who speak in tones clearly understood and warmly appreciated. An instance of this character was afforded yesterday by the truly gallant, conservative, noble, and intellectual Crittenden. He took the position that Minnesota should be considered on its own merits and should not be embarrassed by linking its destinies with the distracting subject of Kansas. Passing from this, he took occasion to notice the threats of disunion; his heart sickening at such oratorical demonstrations, and in a short but truly richly eloquent speech, he gave utterance to his Union-loving sentiments in a strain so fervent and glowing as to command the applause of the auditors in the galleries. It was in vain that the presiding officer endeavored to check the outburst of patriotism in that part of the Chamber. Mr. Crittenden remarked that the love of the Union was too deeply rooted in the breasts of the people to be eradicated by the mere efforts of partisans of any party. The name of Crittenden is on many a lip to-day in this city. He is looked upon as a tower of defence in these troublous times. A true American his clear vision is ever heard in defence of the right; no one dares question his integrity. Well may Kentucky be proud of such a statesman in the national councils.

Tobacco.—The Louisville Journal of the 10th says:—This week opens with a decided improvement in prices. We noticed in yesterday's break at Messrs. Spratt & Harper's warehouse (the Pickett), a sale of nice hids at the following prices: \$7.67, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$9.47, \$9.75, \$9.90, \$10.00, and \$10.25.

The "Dignity" of the House.

The following proceedings took place in the House of Representatives on the 12th: Mr. Hoard, said that rumors were afloat involving the rights and dignity of the House, and asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate whether attempts had been made by any person connected with the Executive Department, or persons acting under their aid, to influence the action of the House, directly or indirectly, by promise or intimidation, or giving, or withholding patronage, &c. Lively proceedings followed.

Mr. Warner objected to the reception of the resolutions. If Mr. Hoard would put his finger on the person as offending, he would vote with him, but not for such sweeping and indefinite charges. Mr. Hoard—If the gentleman would state on his own responsibility that improper influences have been used that would afford tangible grounds for investigation, but no scurrilous articles from newspapers.

Mr. Hoard read from the Richmond South, which said that the President had declared that he would put the Leocompton Constitution through in thirty days, or burst, as four desirable votes could be procured by means of Executive appointments, but it would require nice engineering.

The Speaker thought this did not present a question of privilege. Mr. Hoard read from the correspondence of the New York Tribune: "I learn that until Monday morning it was expected that Mr. Burns, of Ohio, would vote against the Leocomptonites. On the morning of that day, however, he came to another perception of his duty on an understanding with the President that his son-in-law should retain the valuable place of Postmaster at Keokuk, Iowa, and that he himself should be gratified with the office of Marshal of the Northern District of Ohio, when the present term of the House was completed."

Mr. Hoard also read from the Constitution, showing that the President's power with Congress only extends to matters of legislation; and from Washington's farewell address against trespassing on the rights of the National Legislature, adding that these newspaper statements formed a basis of action for the House.

Mr. Warren said if Mr. Hoard insisted, that men on the Democratic side were influenced by cowardice, or hope, or fear he was very much mistaken; neither the Executive nor others could influence them. He was on the track of a distinguished reporter and if he could find him he would expel him.

Mr. Burns pronounced the statement in the Tribune an unqualified falsehood. Mr. Stephens remarked that the movement of Mr. Hoard was founded on vague rumors. Mr. Washburne of Maine, accused Mr. Stephens of an attempt to strangle investigation.

Mr. Giddings was sorry to see unnecessary excitement. It became statements representing free people to purge themselves of such charges of corruption. He referred to the fact that the Democrats once expelled a Reporter of the Tribune for stating that his colleague, Mr. Sawyer, ate sausages.

The House by a vote of 108 against 88, decided that Mr. Hoard's resolution was not a question of privilege. Santa Anna and Gen. Pillow. Santa Anna has just published a manifesto, indignantly denying the charge preferred by Pillow that Scott bribed him to make peace, and threatening to call him to personal account for the insult. He says:—The American general, Pillow, who was one of the invaders of my country in 1847, being desirous of making himself a name among his countrymen as a candidate for the United States Senate at Washington, published long ago an article in which, after describing himself as a wonderful military hero against the Mexicans, he has the audacity to say that the commander-in-chief of the American army at that period was bold enough to make certain dishonorable propositions to me, and that I had been brought to listen to and even to accept them. The purport and object of these propositions, as Gen. Pillow alleges was to put an end to the war and to conclude a treaty of peace in consideration of a pitiful pecuniary indemnification which was to be paid for my special and individual benefit. The position and standing of General Pillow in his own country must be indeed very little to be envied if in order to reach the elevation which was the object of his ambition, he finds it necessary to resort to the base and low scheme of inventing and fabricating calumnies and falsehoods. Such conduct is utterly unworthy a soldier and a gentleman, the more so as the distance which divides us from each other enables him to speak in safety and with impunity.

Without at all giving up the right which I have of calling upon him, when circumstances shall permit, to account to me for his conduct, as it is due me that he should, I shall content myself for the present with repelling, with the utmost indignation, this infamous calumny, notwithstanding that Gen. Scott himself impelled like a man of honor by a natural sense of justice, has crucified him down to the very dust, and has pulverized him, in an article which has also been published in the United States. What man is there who, knowing my standing in Mexico—knowing the large fortune which I possessed, and the dignity and elevation of my character, could imagine that I would have submitted to the degradation of even listening, even for a moment, to such an infamous proposition as that which Gen. Pillow talks of? Is there a man who would have presumed at that time to have cast upon me such a disgraceful imputation, knowing, as everybody knew, the bitter rage which I nourished in my heart against those enemies of my country, against whom I was always fighting with ardor and firmness?

Damon and Pythias.—It is said that Messrs. Gales & Sealon, of the National Intelligencer, Washington, partners for forty-five years in the publishing business, have never had a difference of opinion on political questions, and never a jar or misunderstanding of any sort. They have or known a division of interest; from their common office each has always drawn what ever he chose; and for thirty years past, there has never been a settlement of accounts between them.

The reports by telegraph from New York show a rather buoyant stock market, with Missouri Sixes at 85.

The Congressional Fight

Our readers are pretty well posted on Indian, buck-woods, Kansas and other kinds of fighting, but they may not understand how dignified Congressmen "go in and get squeezed"—therefore we copy from the New York Times' Washington correspondent, an account of the recent fight in Congress:—

The chivalrous and gentlemanly South Carolinian returned to the charge, saying: "I'll show you, you d-d black republican puppy!" Mr. Grow, still unexcited, answered: "You may call me what you please, Mr. Keitt; but let me tell you that no nigger-kriker shall come up from his plantation to crack his lash about my ears!" "We'll see about that," said Keitt, as he caught Mr. Grow by the throat. Mr. G. threw his assailant's arm off, and Reuben Davis, also of Mississippi, who had followed Mr. Keitt, evidently with the intention of restraining him, interposed at once for peace.

This ended the difficulty for an instant, but almost immediately Keitt broke from Davis and rushed upon Grow, setting him again by the throat, when the latter planted a blow under the left ear of "the gentleman from South Carolina," which spread his hair fairly upon his face on the floor. Mr. K. picked himself up, and after some ineffectual and random passes, left the hall and was seen no more until after the next ended, except by some friends who sponged his bruises. I understand he is under the impression that he stubbed his toe, and so fell. The mistake, certainly, is excusable, for the blow which he finally provoked from Mr. Grow's long suffering patience, was so severe that he would hardly be expected to have any very clear recollection of the circumstances.

These transactions which take so much time to relate, were the work of a very few minutes, and all occurred on the democratic side of the House. When the blow was struck, a dozen southern men rushed to the rescue, the parties, some doubtless to keep the peace, and others to have a hand in the fight. Barksdale, of Mississippi, McQueen, of South Carolina, Craig, of North Carolina, and Reuben Davis were prominent in the scrimmage. Barksdale specifically stated, and I doubt not truly, that his only object was to separate the contestants. He and other opponents seized upon Grow at once, as Keitt was already hors du combat. To gentlemen on the other side of the hall, it looked very much as though the gentleman from Pennsylvania was about to be cut into mince meat, and the anti-Leocompton men rushed over in a body to the rescue. Foremost came Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, a very athletic, compact man, who bounded into the centre of the excited group, striking right and left with tremendous vigor.

Washburne, of Illinois, and his brother, of Wisconsin, also were prominent, and for a minute or two it seemed as though we were to have a Kilkenny fight on a magnificent scale. Barksdale had hold of Grow, when Potter struck him a severe blow, so posing that he was hurting that gentleman.

Barksdale turning around and supposing it was E. B. Washburne who struck him, dropped Grow, and struck out at the gentleman from Illinois. Cadwallader Washburne perceiving the attack upon his brother, also made a dash at Mr. Barksdale, and seized him by the hair, apparently for the purpose of drawing him "into chancery" and punning him to greater satisfaction. Horrible to relate, Mr. Barksdale's wig came off in Cadwallader's left hand, and his right fist expended itself with tremendous force against the unresisting air. This ludicrous incident, unquestionably did much towards restoring good nature subsequently—and its effect was heightened not a little, by the fact that in the excitement of the occasion, Barksdale restored his wig wrong side foremost.

There seemed to be very little method in the struggle, and it was hard to tell who was in for earnest, and who was trying to restore. The speaker yelled and tapped for order, without effect. The sergeant-at-arms stalked to the scene of battle, mace in hand, but his "American eagle" had no more effect than the speaker's gavel. Owen Lovejoy and Lamar, of Mississippi, were paving each other at one point—each probably trying to persuade the other to be still. Mr. Matt, the gray-haired Quaker representative from Ohio, was seen going here and there in the crowd. Davis, of Mississippi, got a severe but accidental blow from Mr. Grow, and various gentlemen sustained slight bruises and scratches. A Virginia representative, who thought Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, was about to "pitch in," laid his hand upon his arm to restrain him, and was peremptorily ordered to desist or be knocked down. Mr. Covode, of Penn., caught up a heavy stone-ware spittoon, with which to "brain" whoever might seem to deserve it, but fortunately did not succeed in getting far enough into the excited crowd to find an appropriate subject for his vengeance; and all over the hall everybody was excited for the time.

Fortunately, it did not last long, and no weapons were openly displayed. When order was restored, several gentlemen were found to present an excessively tumbled and disordered appearance, but there remained little else to recall the excitement. Gentlemen of opposite parties crossed over to each other to explain their pacific dispositions, and that they got into a fight where their only purpose was to prevent a fight. Mutual explanations, and a hearty laugh at this ludicrous points of the drama, were followed by quiet and a return to business.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, February 8.—Gen. Calhoun is preparing a statement to the public relative to Kansas affairs. He has said in conversation with his friends, and he may repeat the statement in his address, that he did vote in the Leocompton Convention to submit the entire Constitution, but it was defeated, and he then went for a vote on the slavery article, and that there was an attempt to practice a deception on him as to the returns from Delaware Crossing, but that the correct returns give the Legislature to the Free State party. He is of opinion that this leaves no room for contention.

A proposition will be offered in the Senate from the Leocompton Democratic side, at the proper time, emphatically and distinctly recognizing their Constitution when ever they see proper, anything in the Leocompton Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

Will you please read this card. We beg leave respectfully to inform our friends that their accounts are now ready for delivery, and we will be greatly obliged by early settlements. Our claims, as well as our payments, have been great, and we are, therefore, unable to make them too soon. Those who are not at present prepared to make full payments will please give us their notes, the terms of which we will endeavor to make mutually satisfactory.

There is a disposition evinced in many parts of the country, to remodel the general system of business by the nominal adoption of exclusive cash payments, but, in fact, the great confidence in such movements, as they do not rest on the true confidence. The theory upon which business is generally done amongst us is good enough, if it is the practice is wrong. What we all want is a well grounded confidence that debts are not simply good, but will be paid at maturity, and it is this feature which gives business its true vitality and checks evil tendencies.

We have annually to receive many of our friends, not only for liberal bills, but for payment sufficiently close to maturity for all practical uses, and a too prevalent carelessness on this subject here, as elsewhere, has been the great cause of our attending the transaction of business—its most palpable effect has been upon the merchant, but the injurious influence has oppressed the business and property of the no casual customer, and formed a principal element in the fierce money panic which has just swept over us.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, December 31, 1857. Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this department until 3 p. m. of Wednesday, March 31, 1858, for conveying the mails of the United States for four years, commencing July 1, 1858, and ending June 30, 1862, in the State of Missouri, on the routes and by the schedules herein specified. Decisions to be made by the 24th April, 1858.

10409 Jefferson City by Clayville, Eureka, Marino, Nashville, Providence, Rockport, Booneville, Arrow Rock, Glasgow, Cambridge, Brunswick, Dewitt, Miami, Hill's Landing, Waverly, Berlin, Lexington, Wellington, Camdenton, Richfield, Sny, St. Bernard, Maxwell's Landing, Liberty Landing, Kansas, Wyandotte City, Kan. Ty., Parkville, Mo., Quindaro, Kan. Ty., Delaware City, Mo., Leavenworth, Mo., Leavenworth, Weston, Mo., Kickapoo City, K. T., Iatan, Mo., Atchison, K. T., Doniphan, Palomo, to St. Joseph, Mo., 370 miles and back, six times a week, in steamboats, and during close navigation, in cargoes of sufficient size and weight to convey the whole mail. The following offices to be supplied by side mail in due connection, six times a week, viz: Columbia, Fayette, Liberty, Independence, Westport, and Platte City; also three times a week to Ashland, Dixonville, Lookout, California, Jamestown, Midway, Clark's Fork, Pugh, Keosauqua, Leona, Perry, Marshall, Pleasant Park, Manlius, Carrollton, Dover, Richmond, Crab Orchard, Delaware, K. T., Barry, Mo., De Kalb, and Sparta.

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AMBROTYPING.

WE would respectfully announce to the citizens of Glasgow and vicinity, that we have opened rooms over White's Drug Store, for a short time only, for the purpose of TAKING PICTURES in the above named Art.

This new style of Picturing is fast taking the place of all other methods of producing photographic pictures, as they possess all the beauty of light and shade so much desired in a likeness of one's self; at the same time they cannot be surpassed in beauty of finish and depth of tone. The picture is taken upon glass and is subject to no change in any climate, giving the true position of the subject; and the time of sitting is reduced to about one-third; therefore, the beauty of expression is preserved in all its truthfulness.

1858. THE undersigned tender their thanks to their numerous friends who have so liberally patronized them, the past year, and respectfully ask a continuance of their favors. They have on hand a large and well assorted stock of GROCERIES, which are offered at living profits for CASH OR PRODUCE, reserving to themselves the privilege of collecting open accounts at any time during the year.

Take Special Notice. ALL who know themselves indebted to us, either by note or open account, will please pay up promptly, as we must have money to pay our debts, and purchase a spring supply. You all Groceries cannot be bought on a credit in St. Louis or New Orleans.

NOTICE. THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing in the name of Pitts & Jones, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the undersigned Aquila H. Jones, having sold his entire interest in the goods on hand, and the accounts and notes due the firm, to William P. Pitts, the said Pitts is authorized to collect all demands due the late firm, and to sign name of firm in liquidation, and all persons having demands against the late firm, will present them for payment to said Pitts.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire interest of A. H. Jones in the stock of goods belonging to the late firm of Pitts & Jones, will continue the business at the old stand. Grateful for the patronage bestowed upon the firm, during the past year, he solicits a continuance of the same to himself as successor; and hopes by unremitting attention to his business and a desire to make all transactions mutually beneficial, to merit a still more extensive encouragement. His goods will be sold to cash and prompt time buyers at very low figures. Desiring to reduce his stock as much as possible preparatory to the spring purchases he offers liberal inducements to such as wish to buy.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. THE undersigned has still on hand the following big articles which he will dispose of either by the whole lot or single packages at cost: 2 bbls Golden Syrup, (Belcher's) 1 " S. H. Molasses, (do) 2 cells Manila rope, (inch) 1 bid Cracker, (do) 2000 gallons Hallow ware, (well assorted) 2 chests No. 1 Imperial Tea, 3 bbls New York Brandy, 1 bid Peppermint, (do) 1 " Apple do; 1 " Port wine, (fine article) Together with a general assortment of Gin, Rum, Whisky, and French brandies.

DISOLUTION. THE co-partnership heretofore existing between Lewis Thixton and A. A. Pugh, doing business under the name and style of L. Thixton & Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. A. A. Pugh assumes all liabilities and is entitled to all debts due the late firm.

WANTED. 50,000 DRY HYDES, 100,000 Bushels Navy beans. Apply in person, to Dec. 10, 1857. T. BARTHOLOW.

THEO. BARTHOLOW, Forwarding and Commission MERCHANT, AND STEAMBOAT AGENT. GLASGOW, MO.

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FRESH GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

OF ALL KINDS, GROWTH OF 1857, WARRANTED GOOD RECEIVED BY EXPRESS FROM H. A. DEEER, OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE BY JOHN CHAMBERLAIN. Call and get a Catalogue. January 28, 1858.

SMITH, BOON & CO., GLASGOW, MO. ARE now receiving their extensive Stock in every description of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, LADIES DRESS GOODS, AND TRIMMINGS, PARIS MADE BONNETS, Flowers, Ribbons and Feathers, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, Hosiery & Gloves, and all other kinds of goods for Ladies' wear.

GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings, Boots and Shoes, HATS AND CAPS. In a word, A FULL & COMPLETE STOCK OF STRICTLY PRIME GOODS, OF THE LATEST AND BEST STYLES, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Tendering these inducements, we respectfully invite the attention of our friends, and the residents of this and adjoining counties, to our house in Glasgow, which will at all times be amply supplied with goods. We shall endeavor to render the house popular upon the solid basis of correct and honorable dealing, and an earnest effort to make all business connections matters of mutual advantage.

THE HOTEL known as the Glasgow House in this city, is now undergoing thorough repairs throughout, and as soon as completed (which will be in a short time) will be offered for lease for a single year or for a term of years, on favorable terms. It contains over forty rooms, and when repaired as is contemplated it will be a desirable house for the business, having a good run of custom and conveniently situated to the business portion of the city and to the Steamboat Landing. To a good tenant and a man competent to keep a first class Hotel, the proprietors will offer inducements that will guarantee a lucrative business.

Public Sale of Negroes. WILL be sold, in the town of Roanoke, Howard county, Missouri on the 1st Monday in March, 1858, Nine Negroes, aged as follows: Andrew, 40, Jello, 35, Linda, 14, Mary, 12, Isaac, 10, Ben, 9, Spencer, 6, and two other children.

WANTED.—Bacon, Lard, Hides Dried apples, Peppers, &c. THOMSON, LEWIS & CO. March 3, 1858.

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NEW FALL GOODS.

WE are now receiving and opening our Fall Stock of Goods, which have been purchased in the East, under the personal supervision of one of the firm, at such prices as will enable us to offer them to our numerous customers and friends at lower figures, than similar goods have ever been sold in this market. We invite an inspection of our goods and prices, feeling assured that both will prove satisfactory. Now open, New Style Silks, Worsted Goods, Lawns, Prints, Cloaks, Gaiter's Trimmings, Shawls, Dress Trimmings, and a large assortment of Misses and Childrens Goods, of the latest styles.

Collars, Laces, &c., &c., for the Ladies. And for the Gentlemen's Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Sweats and Cravats, Umbrellas, Capes of Hagg, Shirts, in great variety, Underclothing, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate. A call from the Ladies and Gentlemen is respectfully solicited.

STOCKTON'S PATENT SUPERIOR STRAW CUTTER. The best and cheapest article of the kind ever offered for sale in this market. If you want one that will last you a whole life time and never get out of order, and that cuts as easy and so fast, you will be perfectly delighted. A boy 10 or 12 years of age can accomplish more with this machine and with greater ease than a strong man can with the best machine now in use. It is adapted to cut any length desired, and is so constructed that it sharpens itself, thereby obviating the necessity of frequent grinding, or the painful operation of cutting with a dull knife. Price only \$10. Manufactured by O. P. McDONALD, and for sale by McDONALD & KLINE, Fayette, Mo. MAJOR & TAILL,