Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XX. GLASGOW, MO., THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1859. NO. 21.

SAINT LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS

C. D. SULLIVAN & CO.
Jewellers, Watch & Clock Makers
No. 30, Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

A large and well selected assortment o 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. april 3.

CHAS. B. FALLENSTEIN.....CHAS. WM. GAUSS
FALLESNTEIN, & GAUS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
Main street No. 18, upstairs,
Oct25 ST. LOUIS MISSOURI

R. P. HANENKAMP. WM. R. HYNES
HANENKAMP & HYNES,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
No. 93 Second street, between Locust and Vine (East side,)
St. Louis, Mo.

☞Particular attention paid to sales of Hemp Tobacco, Grain, Bacon and Lard. [dec6

ARTONN S. GRANT. M. BRANHAM. C. W. KEISER
BRANHAM, KEISER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
(Successors to Riley & Curtis,)
No. 32 Levee and 64 Commercial Street,
St Louis, Missouri.

WE have taken the above mentioned Store Rooms, and are prepared to fiill orders for all kinds of
Staple and Fancy Groceries.
We also solicit consignment of **PRODUCE AND FOWARDING GOODS.** One member of our House will devote his entire attention to that department. [jan 28 1858.]

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

PARTICULAR attention paid to the sale of Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat, &c., and to the receiving and forwarding of Produce and Merchandise generally. july 14, '59—1y.

N. B.—We always keep on hand a large stock of Hydraulic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and Plasterer's Hair, of best quality.

S. H. BAILEY,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER,
No. 74 Third street, St. Louis, Mo.

WOULD respectfully call your attention to his large and complete assortment of Large and Small Stick Candy, Sugar Plums, Almonds, Comfits, Rock Candy, Kisses and Lozenges. Also, to his fancy Kiss Papers, Fancy Boxes, Cornucopias, &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 attended to. jy8, 1855.

JAS. D. LEONARD,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
CORNER WASHINGTON AV. AND TWELFTH ST.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
PITTSBURG, CHICAGO & WISCONSIN
LUMBER.
SHINGLES, WEATHERBOARDING, DOORS AND SASH,
Constantly on Hand.
March 11, 1858–1y.

FULTON IRON WORKS,
Second & Carr Street, St. Louis.
GERARD B. ALLEN,

MANUFACTURES High and Low Pressure Steam Engines, for river and land service. Boilers, Sheet-Iron work,
Saw and Grist Mill Machinery,
Tobacco and Lard Screws, and Castings of every description.

☞Circular Saw Mills of the Page and Child's (March 18, 1858—1y]

J. E. YEATMAN. G. R. ROBINSON. J. J. GARRARD.
YEATMAN, ROBINSON & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner 2d & Green Sts.,
St. Louis, Mo.

☞Special attention paid to the sale of HEMP and produce generally.

T. H. LARKIN. J. R. LARKIN. C. H. WATER
THOS. H. LARKIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 30 Levee and Cor. Com. St.,
SAINT LOUIS.

☞Special attention given to sales of Hemp and grain. feb3, '59–1y.

HENRY I. LORING & CO.,
WHOLESALE
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,
PAPER DEALERS AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 136 MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE STATE BANK MO
ST. LOUIS, MO.
H. I. LORING. R. D. PATTERSON. C. F. LORING

WE beg leave to call attention to our large stock of SCHOOL BOOKS, comprising all the popular series now in use throughout the South and west.

STATIONERY,
Both American and Foreign, in endless variety.

PAPER.
Cap, Letter and Note, of all the various qualities, ruled and plain; Flat Papers, Colored Papers, glazed and unglazed; Printers' News, of all the usual sizes in general use, Crown, Medium, Double rown and Double Medium; Grocery Wrapping, together with a large assortment of Wall Paper, Bordering and Paper Window Shades.

BLANK BOOKS.
Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Invoice Books, cash Books, Records, of first quality of paper and superior style of binding. Also, Pass Books, Memorandum Books, Copy Books, &c.

We respectfully ask a call, feeling certain that we can give satisfaction in every particular.
HENRY I. LORING & CO.

☞Blank Books made to order, of any style or pattern, with or without Printed Headings.
N. B. Clean Cotton and Linen Rags taken in exchange for Goods. feb17, '59–1y.

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS.

THERE can be found at all season the larges and most complete assortment o
Artists' Materials, Engravings, &c.,
To be found in St. Louis. I am preparped to execute all kinds of Fancy and Ornamental Painting, Banners, &c.

Artists and Amateurs will find at my establishment Crayons, Crayon Paper, Water Colors, &c., in abundance.

All work and materials warranted to be equal to any in the city, and on as liberal terms.

☞Remember the place, 101 Fourth street, Ten Buildings, above Locust.
June 4, 1857. JAMES SPORE.

Moffitt's Prem. Ohio Thresher & Cleaner.

SAINT LOUIS
AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
CORNER MAIN AND BIDDLE STS.,
CLARK, RICHARDSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Agricultural Implements & Machines.

THE KENTUCKY HARVESTER.
2,000 BUILDING FOR THE HARVEST of '59. Has never been beaten in a field trial. Has taken more first premiums since its introduction; is by FIFTY PER CENT. the best made; and will give the operator less trouble than any combined Mower and Reaper in the market. Every Machine is set up and thoroughly tested at the shop and warranted. Also,
ADKIN'S SELF RAKERS.
The only good one in the field.
Selby's Grain Drill & Broadcast Sower.
CHINESE SUGAR CANE MILLS.
With Evaporators, at from.... $50 to $500.
Page & Child's Single and Double Circular Saw Mills, for Horse, Water or Steam Power.
Portable and Stationery Steam Engines and Boilers.
Hammers' Portable Flouring and Bolting Mills.
Corn and feed Mils—all sizes.
Dederick's Hay and Cotton Presss.
Smut Mills and Mill Machinery.
Rubber and Leather Belting, &c.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
Pamphlets and Circulars, with descriptions, prices and terms, furnished gratuitously.
may12–$10

COX & ROBERTS'
PATENT
THRESHER & CLEANER,

MANUFACTURED BY
KINGSLANDS & FERGUSON,
SAINT LOUIS.

THE above named Machines are unquestionably the most simple, cheap and durable offered for sale. They Thresh and Clean the Grain ready for Market, and can be managed by the most unskillful farmer.

This Machine received the first premium at the last Fair Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, for being THE BEST FOUR HORSE POWER THRESHER AND CLEANER on exhibition:

IT HAVING THRESHED AND CLEANED MORE WHEAT, IN BETTER STYLE, IN A GIVEN TIME. THAN ANY OTHER FOUR OR EIGHT HORSE MACHINE ON THE GROUND.

Our LEVER CABIN HORSE POWER was awarded at the same fair the GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR.

We are this season prepared to furnish these Machines with several late improvements, and we guarantee the workmanship and material shall not be excelled by any other made. We sell them with either lever or endless chain horse power, as preferred.

Orders filled promptly,
KINGSLANDS & FERGUSON,
Corner of Second and Cherry Sts, ST, LOUIS.
april7–1859.
Harrison & Co., Agents, Glasgow.

BEN F. CRANE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
Solid Silver and Plated Ware.
FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
Has removed to corner of Fourth and Locust Streets in
ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
nov2 ST. LOUIS, MO.

JONES' COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
S. E. CORNER WASHINGTON AV. AND THIRD ST.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
ESTABLISHED IN 1841.

A full course of instruction in this institution embraces Double-Entry Book-Keeping, Commercial Calculations, Commercial Law, and Penmanship.

☞Special instruction given in the art of detecting Counterfeit Money.

Gentlemen can enter for the courses separately, and at any time, as instruction is imparted individually, and not in classes, each Department being independent of the other, and under the control of a Professor educated for the especial duties of that Department in which he is employed.

For circulars, containing information in regard to the Terms, Course of Instruction, Rules for Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes, Weights of Produce, Tares allowed on Produce, etc., etc., call at the Book-keeping Department, or address,
JONATHAN JONES,
jan6–1y. St. Louis, Mo.

TEAS, Imperial, Young Hyson, Black Tea, and Gun Powder. mar10 T. L. & co.

INSURANCE, ETC.

BY STATE AUTHORITY.

DEVOTED TO
Fire Insurance Exclusively.
(CHARTER PERPETUAL.)
CASH CAPITAL, - - - $200,000,00
CASH ASSETS, - - - - $419,084,66
S. L. LOOMIS, President.
H. KELLOGG, Secretary.
Branch Office, 31 & 34 *West 3d St., Cincinnati*
M. MAGILL, General Agent.

Agents in the principal cities and towns of the Union.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
Applications received, and Policies issued and renewed by O. HENDERSON, Agent,
june2 Glasgow.

CHOICE FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE,
BY THE
AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.
INCORPORATED 1818—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.
Absolute and Unimpaired,
WITH A SURPLUS OF $876,920,08.
Losses Equitably Adjusted & Promptly Paid.

Especial attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS and Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS
Accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

Applications promptly attended to, and Policies issued by THOMSON, LEWIS & co.,
april:1 Agents, Glasgow

J. H. MANNY'S
PATENT COMPINED
MOWER & REAPER.

MADE BY
KINGSLANDS & FERGUSON,
St. Louis, Mo.

WE are this season prepared to furnish this widely known and justly popular Machine—with all the new and valuable improvements, and made in a style certain to place it in advance of all others.

Its past success, both as a Reaper and Mower, warrant us in recommending it to purchasers as a Machine that will give perfect satisfaction in every particular.

Our facilities for manufacturing will enable us to fill all orders promptly, but would be pleased to receive orders early, so that we may fill them on the day they are wanted.

☞Orders respectfully solicited.
KINGSLANDS & FERGUSON,
april7 Cor. 2nd and Cherry sts., St. Louis.
Harrison & Co., Agents, Glasgow.

TO FARMERS.

WE would again advise the farmers of the country that we are in the market for
Fat cattle,
Sheep,
Hogs,
Turkeys,
Chickens,
Butter,
Eggs,
Game,
Vegetables, &c.,
for which we offer the highest market rates,
IN CASH.

We have no goods to sell at high rates, or barter for produce, but will pay cash on delivery.

One of the firm will always be at the Wharf Boat, ready to receive ladies or gentlemen who may have anything in our line to sell, and promptly pay for the same. Those coming to town with marketing, are requested to come directly to the boat, as we buy everything, and pay good prices, in cash.
feb17. SEIBEL, HERYFORD &co.

Bonnets, Collars & Sleeves.

THE best and handsomest assortment of Bonnets we have ever offered, can now be seen at our store, viz:
Straw, Crape and Silk,
trimmed and untrimmed, the latest French styles.
Full sets of collars and sleeves, in lace, something new and handsome; also good variety, usual styles, in sets or otherwise.
april7 STROUSE & FRIEDSAM.

GLASGOW CARDING MACHINE.

THE above Machines are now in complete order, and ready for business. The Machines are worked by steam, and
No Delay in Carding Wool,
especialy for customers from a distance, who will be served as soon as they arrive. Saline customers will be passed over the river
Free of Ferriage.
The superior work of these Machines is well known, and all work done will be warranted, as usual Some
Late and Important Additions
have been added, which can only be used where the motive power is steam.
TERMS:—White wool, 8 cents; Mixed wool, 12 1-2 cents.
june9, 1859 DAN'L. J. HAYS.

Belmont Wheeling Nails.

JUST received, direct from the manufacturers, 200 kegs (all sizes) of the celebrated Belment Wheeling Nails, manufactured by Norton Acheson & Co. For sale low by
mar17 BARTHOLOW & ROBBINS.

THE GLASGOW TIMES.

CLARK H. GREEN, - - - - - Editor.

☞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 egitimate 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 he bridegroom, and will be acknowledged in the paper.

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

A PATRIOTIC LETTER.

Robert C. Winthrop to the New York Whigs.

BOSTON, 20th May, 1859.

Hon. HIRAM KETCHUM, Chairman, &c.

My Dear Sir: Your communication of the 23d ult., reached Boston just as I was leaving home on a journey from which I have but recently returned. As I am now making preparations for a still longer absence from home and country at an early day, I am constrained to reply to your inquiries less formally and less fully than I might otherwise have been disposed to do.

Indeed, I would willingly have excused myself from answering them at all, if my silence were not liable to be misconstrued, either into a want of respect for the Committee of which you are the organ, or into a want of sympathy with their general views. Retired, as I have been for some years past, from all political connection, and without an aspiration for anything which party can bestow, I am sensible how little importance can be attached to what I may say or leave unsaid. And though I have no cause for concealing any views which I entertain, I shall not be sorry if this communication should remain among the unpublished correspondence of your Committee.

You submit to my consideration a resolution in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That, in the judgement of the Committee, it is not expedient at this time further to discuss or agitate the question of the slavery of the African race in this country. That it be respectfully recommended to every citizen to vote and act according to his convictions of right and duty; but those who, with us, believe that sufficient has been said and written for the purpose of explanation and elucidation, will forbear further discussion of the subject of slavery, and turn their attention to other topics of general importance, such as our foreign relations, including the question of the extension of territory, the building of railroads for national purposes, the improvement of our harbors, and the navigation of our rivers, to facilitate internal commerce; the subjects of currency and a tariff of duties and other means for developing our own internal resources and home wealth, and binding together by the ties of interest and fraternal feelings the various parts and sections of our widely extended republic."

The sum and substance of this resolution as I understand it, is the expression of an earnest opinion that local and sectional questions should no longer be suffered to absorb the whole time and thoughts of our representatives and rulers, but that the attention of Congress and the Executive of the country, should once more be seriously turned to those great national interests, which the Constitution of the United States was established to promote.

To such a resolution I give my cordial assent and approbation. I believe it to be one which ought to command, and will command the concurrence of all true patriots. There may be room, indeed, for differences of opinion, in different parts of the country, as to the precise extent to which this or that policy of national improvement, suggested in the resolution, should be carried.—At a moment when there is so much well-grounded apprehension that the old purity of administration and legislation, which characterized the earlier periods of our Republic, is becoming obselete, there may well be some caution in instituting a general system of internal improvements which could open still wider opportunities for corruption. But with this obvious qualification, I cannot doubt that a vast majority of the people of the Union—could they be free to express their opinions uninfluenced by party and unawed by patronage and power—would give their hearty support to the views which this resolution embodies.

We have a goodly heritage to manage for ourselves and to transmit to our children. Greatly as any of us may regret that it did not come down to us from our fathers without incumbrances of drawbacks of any sort, we have yet enough to be thankful for, enough to be proud of, enough to occupy our most dilligent and devoted attention, without "begging trouble" from subjects over which we have no control as a nation.

Nobody pretends that there is any constitutional power in the General Government over the institution of African slavery as it exists in the Southern States, and nobody would know what to do with such a power to-morrow were it bestowed upon the nation. The States in which that institution exists have a sufficient weight of responsibility in regard to it, without being vexed and goaded by foreign intervention; and the intervention of the free States on this subject is foreign intervention as much as if it were that of Great Britain or France.

Incidental issues must indeed occasionally arise, as they have arisen, which bring the whole subject into discussion, and upon which the councils of the nation may be compelled to act. But I can see nothing at this moment which calls for any such action or discussion; nor anything, certainly, which involves any inevitable or irrepressible conflict between the Northern and Southern States.

I believe, on the contrary, that the best interests of the Union, and of all, without exception, who dwell within its limits, call for a cessation of sectional strife, "*Interest Republicæ, ut finis sit litium.*"

The more I have looked over the field of past or present political controversy, the more I have been convinced that nothing but evil has thus far resulted from sectional agitation of the slavery question, and that they have retarded, instead of advancing, the progress of any just opinions on the subject, both at the North and at the South.—Not a few of the most deplorable struggles which have been witnessed in relation to the new Territories, have been inflamed and infuriated by the criminations and recriminations which have characterized these sectional controversies. Northern men and Southern men have taken up extreme and untenable doctrines in the mere heat of opposition and in order to spite each other.—Principles and measures have been proposed and pressed in a spirit of retaliation, from which a sober second thought would have revolted, and would now revolt.

If I have any serious fear at this instant that the revival of the foreign slave trade will find any considerable number of advocates at the South, it arises from the apprehension that the question will be seized upon for party purposes at the North, and made the subject of angry, reproachful, indiscriminate denunciation.

Undoubtedly, issues may be raised hereafter, as they have been heretofore, which must be met. But if I could hope that my voice would be heard or heeded anywhere, would deprecate the disposition to anticipate such issues, or to act upon any predictions of their inevitable necessity. Let the Southern mind and the Northern mind have time to recover from the fever and frenzy of recent struggles; let them be turned once more, and turned together, to the consideration of common interests and common dangers; let them unite in devising means for maintaining an honorable and inviolable neutrality in the wars which are now convulsing the old world; and let it be the generous rivalry of us all, which part of the country shall do most to promote the prosperity and welfare of the whole, which shall exhibit the best traits of our Republican system, and which shall most worthily illustrate the history of those free institutions which were founded by a common and glorious ancestry.

These are the views, hastily and imperfectly expressed, which lead me to give my cordial assent to the Resolution of your Committee. Like yourself and the gentlemen associated with you, I have formed no new political connection since the Old Whig party ceased to have a National organization. I have waited patiently in the hope that the condition of that party was only a case of suspended animation; and recent indications confirm me in the belief, that, even if the good old name of Whig shall never again be revived as the proud designation of a dominant National party, our country will once more, at no very distant day, be found rejoicing in an Administration conducted on the same substantial principles, which were so long and so nobly advocated by Clay and Webster—which brought Harrison and Taylor and Fillmore, and which ought to have brought Scott, into the Presidential Chair—and which are still associated with such living names as those of a Crittenden and an Everett, a Bell and a Bates, a Rives and a Kennedy, a Hamilton Fish and a Weshington Hunt.

Believe me, dear sir, with great regard, very faithfully yours,

ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF VIRGINIA.—The official vote of Virginia is at last published. Letcher's majority is 5.470. The falling off in the Democratic vote is 6.162, and in the Opposition vote 1.711. The aggregate vote is 148,756, in 1856, (Presidential election,) 150,483; and in 1855, 156,629.

INTERESTING HISTORY OF THE Declaration of Independence—A General Error Corrected—The Second of July the National Birthday.

In the *National Intelligencer* of the 4th inst., we find the subjoined interesting history of the Declaration of Independence.—It will correct some popular errors that have long prevailed in regard to this important subject:

We have reason to believe that already some misstatements prevailing to the surroundings of the great Declaration have become deeply seated in the national mind.—For instance, it is common to read in nearly all the histories which recite the successive steps of the Declaration made in 1776, "that it was finally adopted on the 4th of July, and signed by every member of Congress then present, except only Mr. Dickinson of Pennsylvania." In point of fact, the real "Declaration of American Independence" was not made in connexion with the paper which passes under that name. The real "Declaration" was uttered in the shape of a series of Resolutions to that effect, which, having been introduced into Congress on the 7th of June, 1776, by RICHARD HENRY LEE, of Virginia, formed the rallying point around which this great contest was waged. The nominal Declaration was entirely subsidiary in its purpose, as it was wholly secondary in its origin when compared with the "Resolutions" we have named. These Resolutions were as follows:

"*Resolved*, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved.

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient forthwith to take the most effectual measure for forming foreign alliances,

"*Resolved*, That a plan of Confederation be prepared and transmitted to the respective Colonies for their consideration and approval."

These were the Resolutions which first brought to a focus the scattered rays of revolt, and formed the nucleus not only of the subsequent paper known under the name of the Declaration, but also of the Articles of Confederation to which they pointed.—How entirely subsidiary and secondary was the paper draughted by Mr. JEFFERSON will appear from the very terms of the resolution under which the committee appointed to draw it was raised. That committee was nominated on the 11th of June, and was instructed to prepare a declaration "to the effect" of the resolutions introduced by Mr. LEE four days previously, and for the assigned reason "that no time might be lost *in case of the Congress agree thereto.*" The debate and the division in Congress upon the question of independence *turned entirely upon the Resolutions* of LEE, as it was only on their adoption that any occasion could arise for the formal declaration drawn up from "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind," and not for any purpose of bringing about the great result which it commemorates. The resolutions were considered in Congress on the 8th, and on the 10th of June, when they were postponed until the 1st of July. On the 28th of June the draught of the Declaration which the committee was appointed to prepare, and have ready in case the resolutions should pass, was reported and laid upon the table. No vote and no debate was had upon its adoption, but on the 1st of July the Resolutions of Lee came up, according to order and were discussed in Committee of the Whole, when, as the journal records "the determination thereof was, *at the request of a Colony*, postponed till to-morrow" That Colony was South Carolina, whose delegates being authorized generally by their instructions to vote for every measure which they "*together with a majority* of the Continental Congress shall judge necessary for the defence, interest and welfare of this Colony in particular and of America in general," asked, on the eve of this momentous vote, that its final determination "might be put off to the next day," when, as Mr. RUTLEDGE explained, "he believed his colleagues, thought they disapproved of the resolutions, would join in it for the sake of unanimity." Accordingly, on the 2d of July, "the Resolutions respecting independence" were put upon the final passage and adopted. Then and there was the great step taken in this forward movement. JOHN ADAMS, writing on the 3d of July, truly said, "*Yesterday* the greatest question was decided which ever was debated in America, greater perhaps never was and never will be decided among men. A resolution was passed, without one dissenting Colony, that these United Colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States." He added to his correspondent as follows:

"You will se in a few days a Declaration *setting fourth the causes* which impelled us to this mighty revolution, and the reasons which justify it in the eyes of God and man." To meet this popular demand, and in conformity to the proprieties of the occasion, Declaration of Independence was appointed to be framed, and how well the work was performed is sufficiently seen in that imperishable document. But it should not be forgotten (as has been well remarked by our learned townsman, PETER FORCE, Esq., in his historical memoranda on this topic) tha it was only "the universal diffusion of the Declaration that made the Fourth of July the great festival day of the nation instead of the 2d day of July, *which is the real birth-day of American Freedom.*"

We have not time to trace through all its windings the historical error which represents the declaration to have been *signed* on the 4th of July. Mr. JEFFERSON so asserts in his Diary, but the Journal of Congress shows that his "Contemporaneous Notes" are not always reliable, and that the document was signed only by the President and Secretary of Congress at the date of its first publication.

USES OF ICE.—In health no one ought to drink icewater, for it has occasioned fatal inflamation of the stomach and bowels, and sometimes sudden death. The temptation to drink it is very great in summer; to use it all with any safety, the person should take but a single swallow at a time, take the glass from the lips for half a minute, and then another swallow, and so on. It will be found that in this way, it becomes disagreeable after a few mouthfuls.

On the other hand, ice itself may be taken as freely as possible, not only without injury, but with the most striking advantage in dangerous forms of disease. If broken in sizes of a pea or bean, and swallowed as freely as practicable, without much chewing or crushing between the teeth, it will often be efficient in checking various kinds of diarrhœa, and has cured violent cases of Asiatic cholera.

A kind of cushion and powdered ice kept to the entire scalp, has allayed violent inflammations of the brain, and arrested fearful convulsions induced by too much blood there.

Water as cold as ice can make it, applied freely to the throat, neck and chest with a sponge or cloth, very often affords an almost miraculous relief, and if this be followed by drinking copiously of the same ice-cold element, the wetted part wiped dry and the child be wrapped up well in the bed-clothes, it falls into a delightful and life-giving slumber.

All inflammations, internal or external, are promptly subdued by the application of ice or ice-water, because it is converted into steam, and rapidly conveys away the extra heat and also diminishes the quantity of blood in the vessels of the parts.

A piece of ice laid on the wrist will often arrest violent bleeding of the nose.

To drink any ice-cold liquids at meals retards digestion, chills the body, and has been known to induce the most dangerous internal congestions.

If ice is put in milk or on butter, and these are not used at the time, they lose their freshness and become sour and stale, for the essential nature or both is changed, when once frozen and then thawed.—[Hall's Journal of Health.

Freesoilism in Virginia.

At the late election in Virginia, JOHN LETCHER, the Democratic candidate received his heaviest vote in the North-western part of the State. And yet, this section is decidely freesoil in its sentiments.—The views entertained by the people are pretty clearly embodied in the following remarks by the Moundville *Sentinel*, published in the region:

"We believe that many Western Virginians of both parties are getting tired of contemplating the fact that their portion of the country has neither the advantages of slavery, or the advantages of freedom, which, together with the impositions upon Western by Eastern Virginia, and a natural desire for a change, which desire was not more than half gratified by the late concessions of Eastern Virginia in remodeling the ratio of representation and allowing a more reasonable share of taxation—all combined have naturally caused the Republican sentiment to force itself into the minds of the disaffected of all parties and take root there from the fact that they look upon it as the only refuge in the present condition of political affairs in Virginia. The idea now is, however to which ever present party their different predilection dictate, until a better opportunity than has yet occured presents itself, *and until they feel pretty well convinced that the "balance of power" is in their own hands, when they will come forth in their true colors*—probably not as rapid Republicans, but taking a conservative position. *We honestly believe from observation in various ways, and by diverse modes, that the Democratic policy of this region is more congenial to the minds of the conservative anti-slavery men than the policy and professions of the Opposition party.*"