Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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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.

☞ Horace Greeley writes from Big Sandy, Oregon, that "white men with two or three squaws each are quite common throughout this region, and young and relatively comely Indian girls are bought from their fathers by white men as regularly and openly as Circassians at Constantinople. The usual range of prices is from $40 to $80—about that of Indian horses."

The Next Presidency.

The following is the vote to which each State will be entitled at the next Presidential election:

Delaware	3	Oregon	3
Maryland	8	Maine	8
Virginia	15	New Hampshire	5
North Carolina	10	Massachusetts	13
South Carolina	13	Rhode Island	4
Georgia	10	Connecticut	5
Alabama	9	Vermont	5
Florida	3	New York	35
Texas	4	Pennsylvania	27
Louisiana	6	Ohio	23
Mississippi	7	Michigan	6
Missouri	9	Illinois	12
Arkansas	4	Indiana	13
Tennessee	13	Iowa	4
Kentucky	12	Wisconsin	5
California	4	Minnesota	3
Total			303

Of the whole number of electoral votes, the Free States are entitled to 182; the Slave States are entitled to 120.

CHLOROFORM IN EUROPE.—It is officially reported to the Emperor of the French that chloroform was used in 30,000 surgical operations in the Crimea by skilled assistant surgeons without a single death; a similar success has followed its administration at Solferino and Magenta; but in English hospitals there have been about one hundred deaths in one-third of this number of operations in the Crimea. The London deaths from chloroform begin to be so common that corners' inquests are rarely called for. Everything depends on the mode of administration.

DEATH OF AN OLD HERO.—Mr. Wm. OWENS, of Southampton county, Va., died in that county on the 25th ultimo. He had attained the age of one hundred years, five months and eleven days, having been born in the year 1758. Southampton was his native county. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was in many of the most important engagements against the British, among which was the battle Brandywine, and also that which occured at this city, with the history of which our readers are familiar. A most remarkable circumstance in the life of Mr. Owens was, to the day of his death, he had never known what sickness was, and having never tasted medicine, insisted to the last upon dying a natural death, and refused everything in the shape of physic which was offered him. The only physicial pain of any consequence that he ever endured was from the wound of a musket ball, received at the battle of Brandywine.—[Balt. Rep.

The Tide of Gold.

On the 27th ultimo, the steamship Moses Taylor arrived here from Aspinwall, with $2,126,000 in gold on board from California. Yesterday, telegraphic advices received by way of Tehauntepec announced that the Sonora and Cortes are on their way to Panama with $2,132,000 on board, which will be due here on the 12th inst. This golden tide is pouring in upon us at the rate of four millions and a quarter a month, to which must be added the current of silver that has already began to flow from Northern Mexico. In the same period of time above referred to we have received nearly a million and a quarter of silver by way of New Orleans. When Arizonia shall have a port on the Gulf of California, the silver tide will swell to equal that of gold from California. This all indicates the good time coming for speculators and merchants, Look out for the expansion.—[N. Y. Herald, 7th.

The Recovered Children.

Mr. WM. C. MITCHELL, from Marion county, Arkansas, passed through here on his return home, a few days ago, having ing charge 15 of the children resued from the Mormons who captured them at the time their parents were inhumanly murdered at the Mountain Meadow Massacre, in Utah. There were 5 boys and 10 girls, named as follows: Dunlap, 5 girls; Barker, 3 girls; Fancher, boy and girl; Jones, and boy; Huff, one girl, Tackett, 2 boys; Miller, boy and girl. They are all from Carroll and adjoining counties, Arkansas, and most of them near relatives of Mr. Mitchell whose two sons were killed in this brutish outslaught. One of the little girls received a shot in her arm, which has rendered it useless. Two other boys of this party are detained in Utah, as witness in the case of Forney. Mr. Mitchell obtained the children at Fort Larimie, whither they were brought by majors Whiting and Jarvis.—Vengeance cries to Heaven to redress these wrongs; for "whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall be shed."—[Oseola Democrat, 10th.

From the Republican of the 22nd.

Trial of Thornton for the Murder of Charless—Its Close—Verdict of Guilty.

This case was terminated yesterday in the Criminal Court, Our readers will remember the shock it created upon the public mind, when, from mouth to mouth, the moment after the occurrence had taken place, it was announced that JOSEPH CHARLESS, one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens, had fallen by the hand of violence. It ran like a thrill through the heart of the whole community, and its pulsations were manifest in the gathering together of indignant and excited citizens who would have executed summary vengeance upon the man who had thus recklessly assassinated a well known and inoffensive citizen. It is not our purpose now to refer to the history of that period, A few months only have passed and the recollections are fresh to the memory of every one; the wild passion of the hour, born at the moment and truly baptised in blood, passed away, and the majesty of the law has been vindicated in the verdict of the jury yesterday, which found Thornton guilty of murder—and nothing remains now but the execution of that law whose violation is marked by the penalty of death. So far, then, when we take a retrospect of the past, it is well that the turbulent passions of an outraged community subsided as they did, for, while our city has not suffered by any act which attaches to scenes of public violence, in disregard of law, the law itself has been vindicated, and that, too, in a calm manner, without excitement, before one of the judicial tribunals of the country, the ends of justice have been met, in the conviction of the accused, and the execution of the judgment of the law is sure to follow.

We have given the proceedings of the Court as they transpired during the two first days of the trial. The proceedings yesterday were altogether unimportant. It is enough to say that the Counsel for the defense, Mr. W. H. Lackland and Col Davis, who were called suddenly into the case without preparation, discharged their duty earnestly and ably. The prosecution was entirely divested of any malignant feeling—while firm, it was tempered with moderation. The speeches were short, but covered all the law and the facts elicited in the case.

At the conclusion of the arguments, the Court gave to the jury the following instructions:

"The defendant is indicted for murder in the first degree, in the wilful, deliberate, premeditated and malicious killing of Joseph Charless.

"By "wilful" is meant intentional, not accidental killing. By "deliberate" is meant not done in heat of blood, caused by a lawful provocation; and the Court instructs the jury that there is no evidence of lawful provocation in the case, which can effect the quality of the act of homicide.

"By "premeditated" is meant thought of before-hand, any length of time, however short; and by "malicious," is meant that quality of act which indicates a heart regardless of social duty, and fatally bent on mischief.

If the jury believe, from the evidence, that that the defendant, in St. Louis county, and previous to the finding of this indictment, did *wilfully, deliberately, premeditately* and *maliciously* shoot and kill Joseph Charless, as charged in the indictment, you will find him guilty of murder in the first degree.

If you find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree, you will simply so state in your verdict.

The law presumes every man sane and in the enjoyment and exercise of the ordinary reasoning faculties and intellect, until the contrary is established."

With these instructions, the jury retired and in about half an hour returned with a verdict of "murder in the first degree."

The prisoner exhibited no particular emotion on the rendition of this verdict. His demeanor and appearance were marked by the same imperturbable manner that has characterized him not lony during the whole trial. but ever since the commission of the dreadful act. There were no manifestations of applause in the crowd, and, we might say to some extent, excited, auditory, but it seemed as if relief was given by the verdict, and men turned their steps from the Court House, convinced that, however it may have failed in other cases, to this extent, at least; justice had been satisfied.

Nothing now remains to be done but to pronounce the death penalty, which the Court will do, it is presumed, in a reasonable time.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.—A horse, once the property of General Jackson, and presented by him to a friend, recently died at Juniata, Miss., at the venerable age of 41 years.

Submarine Boat.

The London News gives the following account of a submarine boat:

"Phillips has, while in his boat and under the water by means of machinery working through its sides awed off timber fourteen inches square. He can sink his boat from the surface almost instantly either to a few inches or feet from the surface of the water or to a hundred or more feet and again rise quickly or very slowly to or near the surface; go forward, back or sideways' or come up bows first or otherwise, as may be required. He can attach powder torpedoes to the outside of his boat on its deck or sides, and proceed under water out to sea in any weather, to an enemy's ship in sight fix or anchor the torpedoes under the ship's bottom, set in motion clock-work to fire the torpedoes, simultaneously at intervals, and retire, still under water, out of danger from the explosion, and out of reach of an enemy's guns. He can also convey powder torpedoes inside his boat, of 100 lbs (or more) weight and when under an enemy's ship, pass them out of the side of his boat through his paten hatch, and fasten them to a ship's bottom and fire them as above named. He can enter an enemy's harbor under water and make surveys, only showing above the surface a light tube, no more than one half inch in diameter, and retire still under water, and proceed outside to sea and make his report to the commander of a fleet or ship. He can go out to sea, meet a hostile fleet go under their bottoms, fix torpedoes to go off by clock work, or bore holes in their bottoms and come away unseen. With a large boat he can carry a 12 or 24 pounder (or even larger) gun in the forward end of his boat near the top, so rigged that he can load in 100 feet deep of water, rise near the surface, sight the horrizon for an enemy's ship, and if one is in sight, take the course for her and proceed toward her, even within a stone's throw, rise quickly, so near the surface as only to show the muzzle of the gun through the outside port hole valve, aim at the ship near her water line, fire, then instantly sink to reload, and rise at another point to fire again and repeat. If required, with a large boat, he can remain under water with several men with him, and do service at sea, off or in harbors, for several days without landing, or showing one inch of his boat above water. If the boat is required for pearl fishing, he can work all day on a pearl bed, raking up and taking in pearls, and suffering no inconvenience from impure air; and as the boat is provided with light for deep-water work, he can move about on the bottom like a fish, and see pearls where a diver would not. If the boat is required to visit wrecks and remove treasures or goods, it is so constructed that he can saw, bore or make fast chains or ropes to any point of wreck, any, if required, one or more persons can, while under water, go out of the boat through the side hatches, enter a wreck or do other service, and return inside the boat again, without inconvenience."

FOR YOUNG MEN TO THINK OF.—In the latest of his preachings upon "Popular Proverbs," Dr. Holland closes a thoughtful and suggestive discourse on sensual pleasure, with the following earnest remarks to young men, which deserve to be thought of:

"Oh! if this world could rise out of this swamp of sensuality, rank with weeds and drunk with deadly vapors—full of vipers, thick with pitfalls, and lurid with deceptive lights—and stand upon the secure heights of virtue, where God's sun shines, and the winds of heaven breathe blandly and healthfully, how would human life become blessed and beautiful. The great burden of the world rolled off, how would it spring forward with a grand career of prosperity and progress! This change for this country, rests almost entirely on the young men of the country. It lies with them more than any other class, and more than all other classes, to say whether this country shall descend still lower in its path of brutality, or rise higher than the standard of its loftiest dreams. The devotees of sense, themselves, have greatly lost their power for good, and comparatively few will change their course of life, Women will be pure if man will be true. Young men! this great result abides with you! If you could but see how beautiful a flower grows upon the thorny stock of self-denial, you would give the plant the honor it deserves. If it seems hard and homely, despise it not; for in it sleeps the beauty of heaven and the breath of angels. If you do not witness the glory of its blossoming during the day of life, its petals will open when the night of death comes and gladden your closing eyes with their marvelous lovliness, and fill your soul with their grateful perfume."

☞ Philanthrophy, like charity, should begin at home, the legitimate centre.

MOTHER.—O, word of undying beauty; thine echoes sound along the walls of time till they crumble at the breath of the Eternal. In all the world there is not a habitable spot where the music of that holiest word has not sounded. By the golden flow of the river, by the crystal margin of the rock, under the leafy shade of the forest tree, in the hut built of the bamboo cane, in the mud thatched cottage, by the grand peaks of the sky-kissing mountains, the wide spread valley, on the blue ocean, in the changeless desert where the angel came down to give the parched lips the sweet waters of the wilderness, on the altar where the father stayed the downward stroke of his sacrificial life, warned by the voice of God, between the billows, that like solid walls of ruby threw their crimson on the swarthy brows of Israelitish and lighted the dark eyes of the women; under the white tent of the Arab, and in the dark covered wigwam of the Indian hunter; wherever the pulses of the human beat quick and, do float feebly along the current of failing life, there is that sweet word spoken like a universal prayer—"MOTHER."—[Exchange.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—Lieut. Ives, the Architect and Engineer in charge of the Washington National Monument, has made an official report to the Society, in which he says that when raised to the height of six hundred feet, the entire weight of the shaft and foundation will be 70,000 tons. The weight of structure in its present condition is 40,00 tons. He has been unable to detect any appearance of settling or insecurity. By scientific calculations he has arrived at the conclusion that the weight alone of he monument at its full height would offer a resistance nearly eight times greater than the overturning effort of the heaviest tempest to which it would probably ever be exposed.

CROPS IN TENNESSEE.—We copy the following from the Winchester (Tennessee) Journal of the 4th inst:

"Ten days ago the universal cry was for rain. The crops were on the verge of ruin. The corn seemed parched and beyond redemption from its sear and yellow state, and all mankind seemed interested in the crop. Everybody wanted rain, and some said that if rain came, 'twould be too late to do good. It came slowly and surely, wetting the earth down to the roots of all things that needed it. It came in abundance, and in such a manner as to cause the heart of the farmer to be "exceeding glad." Crops are pretty well restored, and those who, ten days ago feared that all would be lost, today can hopefully rejoice over the rich prospect for a fulfillment of their desires."

UNDERGROUND LAKES.—Scattered over Michigan, or the Peninsular State, are many beautiful, clear lakes, from a tiny pond to those of miles in circumference.—Sometimes they are found under a crust of earth from six to ten feet in thickness, the surface bearing the appearance of either marsh or meadow. In building the Michigan Central Road, in crossing with an embankment for the track, a place of this kind, near Niles, considerable difficulty was found in making the road bed substantial. Recently, in constructing a wagon road near Battle Creek, another was found. The weight of the material used for the track crushed through the crust covering the lake, and entirely disappeared, so that not a vestige of it can be seen. The lake 30 rods across.

SNAKE BITES AND WHISKEY.—The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* says:

The son of Patrick Bartlett, of this county, that we stated a few days ago had been bit by a rattlesnake, and the case treated by the free use of whiskey, had resulted favorably, and the boy is now in regular attendance at school. The snake had eight rattles and one button, and bit the boy on one of his legs just above the ankle.

We have heard of other cases, in this county which have been successfuly treated by whiskey, and if we cannot recommend the use of the commodity as a mere beverage, we can with confidence advise its free use in cases of snake bites.

FRANKING DOCUMENTS.—It is announced from Washington that the Postmaster General intends to prevent the transmission of documents by mail, untell franked in the hand-writing of some one entitled to the privilege. The intention is very proper, and the Postmaster General would fail in his duty if he did not enforce the law in the premises. It appears that some Senators and Representatives have been accustomed to authorize clerks or friends to frank in their absence, and abuse of their privilege which ought not to be tolerated for a moment.

☞ That was a horrible affair—the murder of Dean, and the sealing up of his remains in a tin box!'

'What Dean?' asked half a dozen voices at once.

'Why, *Sar*-dean, of course,' was the reply.

'No levity.'