Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XXII. GLASGOW, MO., THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1861. NO. 2.

SAINT LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS

NANSON, DAMERON & CO.,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
No. 88 SECOND STREET,
SAINT LOUIS.

JOS. S. NANSON, late of steamer Kate Howard.
C. H. BREWSTER, of Boonville, Mo.
LOGAN D. DAMERON, late of Glasgow, Mo.
M. HILLARD, late of steamer Kate Howard.
jan5-1y

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.

J. P. HANENKAMP. WM. A. 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

BEN F. CRANE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
Sold 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.

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.

SAPONIFIER,
—OR—
CONCENTRATED LYE,
THE READY FAMILY
SOAP MAKER.

AN indispensible article in every family, whereby, with their ordinary kitchen grease combined with the Saponifier, they can make all the soap they use— hard, soft, or fancy. It will make hard water soft, and will clean Type to perfection—nothing equals it for cleaning and scouring.

Put up in air-tight iron boxes of 1 lb. each, which will make, with 4 to 5 lbs. common grease, from 15 to 25 gallons elegant soft soap, or 8 to 10 lbs. hard.

It has now been several years since this invaluable article was first introduced to the Public, and the estimation in which it is held, wherever known and tried, and the immence demand for it from all quarters, are conclusive proofs of it real merits and value as a family article.

Beware of Imitations!

The success of our article, like that of all discoveries of true merit and value, has induced unprincipled parties to imitate it. We therefore caution the public against worthless counterfeits, and to take none but the genuine, original and patented article, Manufactured only by the

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company,

of East Tarentum, Allegheny co., Pa. Office and Depot, No. 396 Penn St., above the Canal bridge, Pittsburgh Penn'a. Who also manufacture of standard quality,

Caustic Soda for Soap Makers, Bleaching Powder, Soda Ash, Copperas, Muriatic Acid, Refined Soda Ash, Manganese, Sulphuric Acid, Sal Soda, Nitric Acid, Aqua Fortis, Chloride of Calcium, Soda Saleratus, Chloroform.

Extra Refined Snow-White Table, Dairy and Packing Salt, warranted entirely Pure and Dry, put up in various packages and styles. The only Pure Salt in the country.

For sale by all store-keepers in the United States.

☞ 1000 Cases Sapotiflet, genuine, for sale at Manufacturers Prices in lots to suit purchasers, by
PIKE & KELLOGG,
may3-$16 St. Louis.

SEVEN YEARS!

The seven years of unrivalled success attending the "Cosmopolitan Art Association," have a household word throughout every quarter of the country.

Under the auspices of this popular institution over *three hundred thousand homes* have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables, the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year.

Terms of Subscription.

Any person can become a member by subscribing THREE DOLLARS, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30x38 inches, ertitled, "Falstaff Mustering His Recruits."

2nd.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine, "THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL."

3rd.—Four admissions, during the season, to "The Gallery of Paintings, 548 Broadway, N. Y."

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers as gratuitous premiums, OVER FIVE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL WORKS OF ART comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

Address,
C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.,
548 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—Subscriptions received and forwarded by H. O. WILLIAMS, Agent for Glasgow and vicinity, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

ST LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS.

No. 32, Fifth St., St. Louis, Mo.

WHERE can be found at all season the larges and most complete assortment o
Artists' Materias, Engravings, &c.,
To be found in St. Louis. I am prepared 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, 32, Fifth street, Ten Buildings, above Locust.
feb2, 1860. JAMES SPORE.

GEO. B. PARKER, Late of Providence, Mo. C. C. BRANHAM, Late of Weston, Mo.
PARKER & BRANHAM,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
No. 42 North Second St, bet. Ches. and Pine st,
SAINT LOUIS.

WE will give prompt and special attention to Forwarding Goods, Produce, &c., and to the sale of Hemp, Grain, Tobacco, the product of the Hog, &c.
☞ *Consignments and orders Solcted.*

REFERENCES:

Branham, Keiser & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Parker, Russell & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Bell, Tilden & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Thos. H. Larkin & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Rob't Campbell & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Convers & Kennett, New Orleans, La.; Kilgore, Wilson & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Garrett, Spears & Co., Paris, Ky.; Tyler Davidson & Co., Cincinnati, O.; Maj. J. S. Rollins, Columbia, Mo.; Exchange Bank, Columbia, Mo.; Bartholow & Robbins, Glasgow, Mo.; Wm. Limrick, Lexington, Mo.; Geo. I. Hulse, Weston, Mo.; J. S. Chick & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Donnell & Saxton, St. Joseph, Mo. dec22, '59-1y

T. H. LARKIN. J. R. LARKIN. C. W. WALTER.
THOS. H. LARKIN & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 30 Levee and 60 Com. Street,
SAINT LOUIS.
☞ Special attention given to sales of Hemp and Grain. feb9, 1860.

G. W. GIVENS,
Late of New Orleans,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
Cor. Commercial and Market Streets,
SAINT LOUIS.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Tobacco, Grain, Flour, Hemp, &c. dec20-6m

C. H. TYLER & CO.'S
GREAT
CLOSING SALE.

ALL of the following immense stock of goods will be exchanged at Cash Prices for
Horses, Cattle, Stock, Lumber, Cord Wood, Wild and Improved Lands.

We have the following goods for sale or exchange:

1900 bbls Old Bourbon Whiskey.
1260 " " Rye "
1440 " " Monongah'la "
206 " " Irish "
568 " " Wheat "
104 " " Scotch "
1100 " " Holland Gin.
200 " " Anchor "
230 " " Cabinet "
160 " " Bolen's Triple Flavor Gin.
996 casks Pinett, Castleton & Co. brandy.
639 " Otard, Dupuy & Co. "
309 cases Hennessy "
165 " Marietta "
155 " A. Assignette "
56 " Old Peach "
116 " " Apple "

A large Assortment of Cordials.
134 casks New England Rum.
A large stock of Bar Bitters.
154 casks Old Port Wine.
103 " " Malaga "
133 " Pure Juice Port.
10,000 cases of fine Brandy.
3,000 " " Old Bourbon Whiskey.
4,800 " " " Rye.

All of these goods we bottled ourselves, and can warrant them to be the best.

800,000 assorted Cigars.
7,000 boxes of Chewing Tobacco, assorted.
7,500 barrels of Fine Cut Smoking Tobaco.

We will require on all land trades one-third cash.

We only require the cash to be paid as the goods are taken away.

We will trade any of the above immense stock of goods at cash prices, even up, for Horses, Cattle, &c., &c.

Apply, or address for Price Current,
C. H. TYLER & CO.,
28 North Second St., Cor. Chesnut,
dec13-1y St. Louis, Mo

A. LEWIS,
Barber and Hair Desser.

THANKFUL for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, would announce that he s always at his post, with sharp instruments and clean Linen, prepared to
Shave, Shampoo, or Cut Hair.
☞ Shop on Water streets.
May 3, 1856

New Sugar.

IN Store a good supply of New Sugar, of various grades and prices, for sale low by
C. H. LEWIS.
nov22

SALT.

A GOOD supply of Sack Salt, always on hand, and for sale by C. H. LEWIS.

INSURANCE, ETC.

THOMSON, LEWIS & CO., AGENTS
ÆTNA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

CHARTERED, 1819.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS
Cash Assets
$2,080,428 80.

THE ÆTNA INSURAN E O has been in successful operation FORTY YEARS, and during that period has promptly paid losses in

Glasgow, - - - - - - $6,970 25.
L. D. DAMERON, $ 372,00
W. WAYLAND & Co., 946,00
JOHN DOHANEY, 300,08
F. A. SAVAGE, 1470,04
DAMERON, MASON & SHEPHERD, 701,70
HARRISON & Co., 2340,00
NANSON & BARTHOLOW, 340,75
BARTON & SHACKELFORD, 48,67
HARRISON & Co. 450,00

The total losses paid by the Ætna Insurance Company amounts to over

TWELVE MILLION DOLLARS,
of which above amount
$885,00000
Has been paid to citizens of MISSOURI alone.

The Annual income of the Ætna Company it more than DOUBLE that of any similar Corporation in this country; and its assets are of the most secure and reliable character, among which will be found $74,500 00 of Missouri Bonds and Bank Stock; and in point of ability and favorable reputation for prompt and equitable adjustment of claims, the Ætna Company stands unrivalled.

The undersigned, Agents, are authorized to immediately issue Policies against loss by

FIRE;

on Buildings, Stocks of Merchandise, Ware Houses and Contents,

TOBACCO AND HEMP IN BARNS,
and personal property generally. Especial attention paid to the insurance of Dwelling Houses and Contents, for a term of 1 to 5 years.

The undersigned also issues Policies of

Marine Insurance,
and in this department offer superior facilities to Merchants and shippers, by open or contract policies, and monthly returns of 25 per cent. of the Premiums granted to regular customers.

The Ætna Company has advantages through its extended system of Agencies, established along every inland route, whereby it exercises due care over property in TRANSIT, and in case of damage, that prompt attention and supervision which gives to its customers the least trouble, expense or loss, and affords a speedy means of recovery and prompt forwarding of damaged property.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

The patronage of all who desire undoubted Insurance, is respectfully solicited.
Policies issued without delay, by
THOMPSON, LEWIS & CO., Agents
aug1 for Glasgow and vicinity.

COVENANT MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY
OF SAINT LOUIS.

☞ Office, north-east corner Second and Pine street, basement Boatmen's Saving Institution, St. Louis.

WHAT IS LIFE INSURANCE?—1. It is the exercise of prudence, of benevolence. 2. It secures independence, domestic happiness to the widow and orphan. 3. Is more efficacious in its operations as regards the moral and domestic comfort of the people, and in its tendency to reduce taxation, by its reduction of pauperism, and possibly of crime, than the legislation of our wisest statesmen; and, if universally adopted, would be a national blessing. 4. It affords to persons of every class, and in every station of life, the means to avoid much future misery to their families, and to render them independent of public or private charity.

While it is the manifest and imperative duty of every parent, during his life-time, to embrace all honorable means of supporting and advancing the interest of his offspring, so it is equally his duty to avoid leaving them at his death to grope their way in helpless poverty through an uncharitable world; and equally apparent is the duty of every husband to provide, in case of his death, for the surviving widow. To effect all which Life Insurance Companies have been formed, which enable every husband and parent, by the payment of a small sum, either annually or quarterly, to provide for his widow and fatherless children.

GERARD B. ALLEN, President.
Hon. SAM'L TREAT, Vice President.
ISAAC M. VEITCH, Secretary.
CHARLES CLARK, Gen. Agent.
I. P. VAUGHAN, Medical Examiner, Glasgow.
CLARK H. GREEN, Agent, Glasgow.
SAM'L. C. MAJOR, Agent, Fayette. april12

J. LORMIS;
APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST,
Glasgow, Mo.
Store—Corner of First and Market Street.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A full stock of Pure and Genuine
Medicines and Drugs,
as well as everything else usual to be found in APOTHECARIES AND DRUG STORES.
jan19, 1860-1y

CHAS. A. M'NAIR. JAS. L. MORGAN.
CHAS. A. M'NAIR & CO.
Manufacturers
Chewing Tobacco,
Of all Grades,
Water Street, Glasgow, Mo.

Referring to above card, we beg leave to announce to the public, that we have this day associated with us in business, Mr. Jas. L. Morgan, of Lynchburg, Va., and solicit for the new concern, a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us. With increased facilities for buying and manufacturing good chewing tobacco, we can guarantee satisfaction to all who give us a trial:
jan5 CHAS. A. McNAIR & CO.

FOR SALE.—A lot of No. 1 Wagons, which will be sold on reasonable terms.
sep27 TILLMAN & PHIPPS.

THE TIMES.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, ten lines or less, one insertion	$1 00
Each additional insertion per square	50
One square, three months	4 00
Six months	6 00
Twelve months	9 00
Two squares, three months	6 00
" " six months	9 00
" " twelve months	10 00
Quarter of a column, three months	12 00
" " " six months	15 00
" " " twelve months	20 00
Half column, three months	15 00
" " six months	20 00
" " twelve months	30 00
Column, three months	25 00
" six months	40 00
" twelve months	60 00

Professional or business cards of six lines or less will be inserted for six dollars per year.

Administrators' notices, two dollars; final settlements, two dollars and fifty cents.

Advertisements, of a personal nature, will be charged at the rate of two dollars per square, and payment required invariably in advance.

The fee for announcing a candidate for office is three dollars, and no such annunciation will be made unless paid in advance.

All advertisements, not marked with the number of insertions, will be published till forbid and charged for accordingly.

Advertisements out of the direct line of business of the yearly advertiser, such as legal, auction, runaway slaves, strays, &c., will be charged fees separately at the usual rates.

Stray notices two dollars, and one dollar additional for each animal, where more than one is advertised—in advance.

Mr. Lincoln's Precipitate Trip to Washington.

SENATOR SEWARD'S SON THE SPECIAL MESSENGER.

An Alledged Plot for Assassination Concocted in the Gulf States.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says:

There are many incidents and circumstances connected with the passage of Mr. Lincoln and his attendents from Pennsylvania to this city that may never be recorded. It is believed, however that Mr. Seward planned the sudden change in the journey, and that his son visited Harrisburg or Philadelphia to bear the programme, which the "fait splitter" adopted. Fearing his own appeals might not be effectual, Mr. Seward invoked the advice of the Lieutenant General, who joined in recommending the unlooked for change of route.

It is said by members of the Lincoln suit that fear at one time was indulged that some danger to their travels existed at or near Cockeysville, not far from the Pennsylvania line, but on getting to Harrisburg this was reported to be unfounded, as the detectives could discover no unfriendly organization. At Baltimore no special trouble was apprehended, but an ominous silence and the absence of all signs of welcome on the part of her recognized city or other authorities was noticed and felt very generally by the party.

So secretly indeed was the change of movement by Mr. Lincoln effected, that none of the officers or conductors of the three roads he traversed from Harrisburg to Washington, had the slightest idea of it until nearly noon to-day. The Baltimore and Ohio conductor recognized Mr. Seward on arriving here at six this morning, but it being understood that the little Senator was only *awaiting the return of a son and daughter*, no hint of the President elect was indulged. Mr. Seward had really appropriated his guest almost exclusively to his own object, and had conducted him through the series of interviews before the faithful of the party at large were aware that he had quitted the Keystone State.

After visiting the President and his Cabinet, and several distinguished citizens, the pair went to the capitol, where Mr. Douglas was one of the first to be met, in the ante room of the Senate. The two distinguished Illinoisians had an earnest talk upon personal and public affairs, in which the squatter sovereign advised his rival that he would forgive everything and back him up in the presidency, if he would only do right and save the country from its threatened ruin.

At Baltimore the officers of the Ohio Railroad had an earnest interview with Mrs. Lincoln to-day. An observer tells me that she remarked to President Garrett that she felt at home in Baltimore, and being a Kentuckyian, was sometimes too conservative for some of Mr. Lincoln's friends. On this the President congratulated her hoping she would use her best influences in guiding her husband in administering the government on the safe Kentucky and Maryland principles.

The Cincinnatti *Commercial* says:

Since the agitation respecting the manner in which the President elect entered Washington City, we feel at liberty to publish the following reliable revelation of a conspiracy to take Mr. Lincoln's life. The writer resides in one of the Gulf States.—We know his post office address. He gives references to business men of this city. Our motive in witholding his name and residence cannot be mistaken:

MONDAY, Dec. 17, 1860.

EDITORS COMMERCIAL: I enclose you a letter, which I hope you will mail to the honorable A. Lincoln. I do this because I know he would never get it if sent by the usual route. You know who I am by reference to * * * or by application to * * [giving a reference in this city.—Eds. Com.] I am afraid to be more explicit, for you have no idea of the state of alarm we are in. We are afraid of each other.—The negroes were all happy and quiet three weeks ago, but now they are not. We cannot sleep at nights. You have no idea of what is to be perpetually fear of something dreadful going to take place at the next tick of the clock. We sleep (go to bed, I sheuld say,) with pistols under our pillows and guns by our side.

Let me know if you receive this unopened.

[The letter enclosed to the Editors of the Commercial, for Mr. Lincoln.]

DECEMBER 17. 1860.

Hon. A. Lincoln, Springfield, Ill.:

RESPECTED SIR. I seen this under cover to the editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, with the request that he will forward it to you, not daring to risk it addressed to you through the Southern mail.

It is in all truthfulness that I submit the following facts to your notice, knowing that your life will be in danger at your inauguration. Violent threats against your life are very common among street politicians and grocery rowdies, but these are beneath your notice. But it is far different with the person I have reference to. His threats are not openly made. He is a very courageous man—wealthy and influential. He has a very good name for veracity among all his acquaintances, and is considered a very upright man. He is a man who will always do what he says he will. His name is————. [The writer gives the name in full.—Eds. Com.] If it had been any other man I should have been silent. But I would have been guilty before my God and my conscience had I not informed you of the conspiracy against your life. I accidentally * * * * * [Here the writer tells how he became acquainted with the plot—giving the name of the town and the date of the discovery of the plot, which was December 15th, two days before he wrote to Lincoln.—Eds. Com.] In answer to a question "if he really intended to kill Lincoln," he said "yes, so help me God, I will kill him, if a thousand muskets are pointed towards my heart." * * * In order to escape detection, it was agreed for him to be in the center of three or four hundred friends, they to concentrate singly to one point, and at such a distance, that a "sight," (as they called it) could be brought to bear upon you while speaking. More conversation was had upon the probable result of your death &c., &c. The rifle to be used, which was exhibited, is made in such a manner that it can be bent back on a joint where the stock and barrel meet, so that it can be doubled and carried on his inside coat pocket. It is a breech loading rifle—they called it a Sharp's rifle, but I think it was not. [It was probably a Maynard rifle, a very light, short, but powerful breech-loading gun. It is is so light and short that it could very easily be carried under an overcoat,—Eds. Com.]

I could not rest until I had informed you of this conspiracy against your life, particularly as it is not merely bravado, for Mr. ———— is not that kind of a man.

My own life would be immediately taken if it were known that I divulged their plans. Nothing but a desire to do good to my fellow man—to yourself and to Mr.———— [giving the name of the proposed assassin.—Eds. Com.]—prompts me to address you on this subject.

I have neither given my name or place of residence, but the editor of the Cincinnati Commercial will do both upon application.

Yours in F. L. & T.

Two weeks later the same man writes to us:

The *item* I furnished you in my last is getting to be a formidable element of opposition, and the only chance I see for him is not to stand *above* others, but if anything, stand below the immediately surrounding people when he makes a speech; for of a certainty *a bead will be drawn upon him!*

We are impressed that the writer of this correspondence is pefectly sincere, and is not mistaken. If we were at liberty to state all the circumstances within our knowledge that go to make up and confirm this impression, the conscientiousness of our corrrspondent would not be questioned by the most skeptical, The tone of the paragraph which we give from his last letter seems especially ominous.

"LONE STAR."—[BY REQUEST.]

On the western horizon more brilliant by far
Than all the bright orbs of this vast constellation,
Look, freemen, and see the magnificent star
That beams like a gem on the brow of the Nation.

In the morning, at noon and at night it still pours
Its soft mellow light o'er the land and the sea,
While the down trodden-children of far distant shores
Are gazing with hope on that star of the free.

'Tis the Lone Star of Texas—the same that arose
On the field of Jacinto, that terrible day,
When the Godess of Liberty frowned on her foes
Like the stag which is hunted when standing at bay.

Though traitors may scheme, and devise their base plans
To blot from the record our national name,
Yet they never can reach with their impious hands,
To sully that star or dishonor its flame.

When the sun of the Union has sank to its rest,
And left us to wander in anarchy's night,
Then freemen may gaze on that star in the West,
And liberty bask in its radient light.

Letter from George Washington.

The following letter, copied from the English Political Magazine for 1783, bears date June 18th of that year, and was written by Gen. Washington—at the close of the long struggle which gave independence to his country—to Wm. Green, Governor of Rhode Island. There is a peculiar appropriateness in it to the exigency that now exists; and, though its immortal author was ruled out of Congress a day or two since, we trust that his wise teachings will not be disregarded by the masses of his countrymen. When they turn a cold ear to the admonitions of this "foremost man in all the tide of time," we shall conclude that the days of the Republic draw rapidly towards their close. We trust that no reader of our paper will pass by this letter:

"SIR: The great object for which I had the honor to hold an appointment in the service of my country being accomplished, I am now preparing to resign it into the hands of Congress, and return to that domestic retirement which, it is well known, I left with greatest reluctance, * * * The foundation of our empire was not laid in the gloomy age of ignorance and superstition, but at an epoch when the rights of mankind were better understood and more clearly than at any former period. * * * At this auspicious period, the United States come into existence as a nation, and if their citizens be not completely free and happy the fault will be entirely their own. Such is our situation, and such are our prospects; but notwithstanding the cup of blessing is thus reached out to us, notwithstanding happiness is ours, if we have a disposition to seize the occasion and make it our own, yet it appears to me there is an option still left to the United States of America, whether they will still be respectable and prosperous, or contemptible and miserable as a nation. This is the time of their political probation; this is the moment when the eyes of the whole world are turned upon them; this is the moment to establish or ruin their national character forever; this is a favorable moment to give such a tone to the Federal Government as will enable it to answer the ends of its institution; or this may be the ill-fated moment for relaxing the powers of the Union, annihilating the cement of the confederation, and exposing us to the sport of European politics, which may array one State against another, to prevent their growing importance, and to serve their own interested purposes. For according to the system of policy the States shall adopt at this moment, they will stand or fall—and by their confirmation or lapse, it is yet to be decided whether the revolution must ultimately be considered a blessing or a curse—a blessing or a curse not to the present age alone, for with our fate will the destiny of unborn millions be involved.

With this conviction of the importance of the present crisis, silence in me would be a crime; I will, therefore, speak to your Excellency the language of freedom and of sincerity, without disguise. * *

There are four things which I humbly conceive are essential to the well being, I may venture to say the existence of the United States as an independent power.

1st. An indissoluble union of the States under one confederated head.

2d. A sacred regard to public justice.

3d. The adoption of a proper peace establishment.

And 4th. The prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States, which will induce them to forget their local prejudices, to make those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity, and in some instances to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the community.

These are the pillars on which the glorious fabric of our independency and national character must be supported. Liberty is the basis; and whoever would dare to sap the foundation, or overturn the structure, under whatever specious pretext he may attempt it, will merit the bitterest execration and the severest punishment, which can be inflicted by his injured country. * * Yet it will be a part of my duty, and that of every true patriot, to assert without reserve, and to insist upon the following propositions:

That, unless the States will suffer Congress to exercise those prerogatives they are undoubtedly invested with by the Constitution, every thing must very rapidly tend to anarchy and confusion. That it is indispensable to the happiness of the individual States, that there should be lodged some where a supreme power to regulate and govern the general concerns of the confederated Republic, without which the Union cannot be of long duration.

That there must be a faithful and pointed compliance on the part of every State with late proposals and demands of Congress, or the most fatal consequences will ensue.—That whatever measures have a tendency to dissolve the Union, or contribute to violence, or lessen the sovereign authority, ought to be considered as hostile to the liberty and indepency of America, and the authors of them treated accordingly. And lastly, that, unless we can be enabled by the concurrence of the States to participate of the fruits of the revolution, and enjoy the essential benefits of civil society, under a form of government so free and uncorrupted, so happily guarded against the danger of oppression, as has been advised and adopted by the articles of confederation, it will be a subject of regret that so much blood and treasure have been lavished to no purpose; that so many sufferings have been encountered without a compensation, and that so many sacrifices have been made in vain. Many other considerations might here be adduced to prove, that, without an entire conformity to the spirit of the Union, we cannot exist as an independent power. It will be sufficient for my purpose to mention but one or two which seem, to me of the greatest importance. It is only in our united character, as an empire, that our independence is acknowledged, that our power can be regarded, or our credit supported, among foreign nations. The treaties of European powers with the United States of America will have no validity on a dissolution of the Union. We shall be left nearly in a state of nature; or we may find, by our own unhappy experience, that there is a natural and necessary progression from the extreme of anarchy to the extreme of tyranny; and that arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness. * * *

If, after all, a spirit of disunion, or a temper of obstinacy and perverseness should manifest itself in any of the States, if such an ungracious disposition should attempt to frustrate all the happy effects that might be expected to flow from the Union, * * that State alone which puts itself into opposition to the aggregate wisdom of the Continent, and follows such mistaken and pernicious counsels, will be responsible for all the consequences. * * *

I have thus freely disclosed what I wished to make known before I surrender up my public trust to those who committed it to me. * * *

I now make it my earnest prayer that God would have you and the State over which you preside in His holy protection; that he would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government; to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, for their fellow-citizens of the United States at large, and particularly for their brethren who have served in the field, and finally, that He would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind, which were the characteristics of the Divine author of our blessed religion. Without an humble imitation of these things, we can never hope to be a happy nation.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

His Excellency, William Green, Esq., Governor of the State of Rhode Island."

DANGER IN COLOR.—It would s from the numerous observations, diers are hit during battle accordi color of their dress, in the follo Red is the most fatal color; the Austrain gray: The proportio 12, rifle-green 7; b bluish gray 5.