THE TIMES.

Clark H. Green,.....Editor.

--TERMS--

ONE DOLLAR, IN ADVANCE.

GLASGOW, MO.,

THURSDAY,.....JULY 18, 1861.

Look for the X.

A cross (thus X) immediately before th name, signifies that the time paid for has expired.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

We have given elsewhere the war news, as full as our room will permit. The reader is not expected to believe the minutia, or disbelieve the aggregate.

In the south-west, the federal forces seem to have concentrated at Springfield, which place, Gen. Lyon was expected to reach on Saturday, 13th. His force would amount to some 12,000 men. We know nothing definite of the Missouri and Arkansas troops.

Gen. Harris having retreated from Monroe county, to Calloway, where it is said he would make a stand, the federal troops are marching to attack him.

A dispatch from Jefferson City, dated the 15th, says Col. McNeil arrived here to-day with a battalion of his Third Regiment, U. S. R. C. He immediately crossed the river and marched into Calloway county, taking the road to Fulton.—Col. Smith with the Zouaves, and Lieut.-Col. Schaffer with one battalion of Col. Boernstein's regiment, are approaching Calloway county by forced marches. Meanwhile Lieut-Col. Hammer, with the Fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, crossed the river at Hermann, marching northwards to Calloway county. Similar forward movements are made simultaneously by Col. Palmer and Col. Smith with the Illinois troops under their command.

It is probable a battle has taken place in Calloway county.

On Tuesday, a special train was coming up the North Missouri Road, with United States troops. Somewhere in St. Charles county, the train was fired on from ambush, and it is reported six of the soldiers were killed. The cars returned.—As the regular train was coming up, several rails were found misplaced, and the train was behind time. It is feared the road has been injured, so as to prevent the regular running of the trains.

The company of Col. Sigel's troops that were taken at Neosho, and disarmed, have reached St. Louis. They were sworn not to take up arm against the Southern Confederacy.

A force of U. S. regulars, two companies infantry and three of dragoons, under command of Capt. Prince, are again at Kansas City. They have been in the Indian territory recently.

☞No eastern mail last night. It is conjectured the Railroad had been injured.

VIRGINIA SENATORS.—The Legislature of Virginia--in session at Wheeling—have chosen W. B. Willey and J. S. Carlisle United States Senators for that State, and hey have taken their seats.

☞Lt. Gov. Reynolds issued an Address to the People of Missouri, from Nashville, Tennessee, dated 8th inst. He says he is, and has been exerting himself to attach Missouri to the Southern Confederacy. He thinks she is bound to "go south." and it is now only a question of time.

☞Congress is liberal. It promises more men and more money than the President asked for. There are a few peace men in Congress, but they are not receiving much attention.

Gen. Clark's seat has been declared vacant.

☞The country is full of rumors of a desperate battle between Gens. Patterson and Gen Johnson, near Martinsburg, in which Patterson was routed with great loss. We do not credit the rumors.

Suppression of the State Journal.

In another column will be found a card from Col. McNEIL, relative to the suppression of the publication of the State *Journal*. a secession sheet published in St. Louis, and edited by a Mr. Tucker, recently tried for treason, a decision in whose case has not yet been made.

The suppression of the publication of a newspaper by military authority, is well calculated to alarm the country, and make men enquire, how long will it be safe to talk—or is it safe to talk now? The *Journal* may have been a bad paper, and we think was, yet we do not justify the strong arm of military power, in putting it down. Jefferson declared that "Error was no longer dangerous, when reason was left free to combat it," and the errors of the *Journal* would have fallen before the calm reflection and unerring reason of honest heads and hearts. It was already losing ground, if we may judge by the rebuke it received from some of its co-laborers and cotemporaries, while its repeated publication of marvelous stories, from reliable sources, which were never verified, was beginning to break the force of its influence with the people. It would soon have been an injury to its own cause, which the government has helped, by its suppression.

The reader will rember that several years ago a press was thrown in the river at Parkville, in this State, for opposing efforts of Missourians to make Kansas a slave Territory. That gave abolitiondom something to go upon, and it made the most of it. In that case, the press was destroyed, and the editor, (Col. Park) compelled to fly for his life. In the late case the publication of the paper was simply forbid: no property injured, nor was the editor disturbed of his liberty, but is, we learn delivering popular harangues to the people.

In both cases a great principle was outraged, and the cause sought to be injured was strengthened in the one, and will be in the other. Might is not always right.

To the People of Howard, Randolph and Chariton Counties.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Soon after the adjournment last spring of the State Convention, a portion of my constituency charged that the will of the people had been misrepresented in the action of the Convention. Having reluctantly consented to become a candidate to represent you, the responsibility of the position to which I was chosen; was the occasion of much anxious solicitude. I was unaccustomed to public life; office had no charms for me; I felt a conscientious conviction of having discharged the trust reposed to the best of my ability, and in accordance with the expressed will of the people of the District. However, a large portion of the people thought otherwise, consequently I formed a resolution *without consultation*, that I would at a proper time resign the office and give to the people a fair opportunity of expressing their will in the election of another delegate.

After this resolution was formed, I exerted the influence of my position earnestly in the promotion of harmony among my neighbors, without respect to diversity of opinion. It is now to me a matter of pride that the people of my own immediate vicinity have thus far maintained their wonted christian forbearance, during the trying times through which we are passing. The formation of this resolution has enabled me to bear with some degree of patience the false and unfounded charge that I sympathized with abolitionism, and that I was with others plotting to transfer the State to their fanatical rule. I now freely forgive the originators as well as all circulators of such reports.

This explanation of my motives and determination is due to my fellow-citizens, whom I had pledged to give a full and fair opportunity for an expression of the will of a majority of the people in reference to the exciting questions in which we are all so deeply and mutually interested. Since I formed the resolution to resign, unforseen circumstances of the most painful nature have transpired in our State, which rendered it impossible now to hold a legal election. This to me is a source of extreme regret, for I had sincerely trusted that I would have it in my power to redeem the pledge made in good faith. I believed then and believe now, that this manner of testing the will of the majority, is the only fair way; that it is the duty of a public servant in a representative government, to resign his position in *all cases*, when there is any doubt as to whether his opinions accord with those of a majority. I belive that the awful calamity that has befallen our nation has, in a great measure, resulted from our national sins. The spirit and temper of the different parties, to my mind, preclude all hope at present for a peaceable adjustment of the difficulties in this State. Howe[illegible]uly may it be said that we as a nation "[illegible]eating the fruit of our own way, and a[illegible]lled with our own devices." I now say to you my fellow-citizens, that if circumstances should so change as to convince me that I can, as a member of the Convention, be instrumental in the restoration or preservation of peace, or even in ameliorating our condition, I will waive all personal considerations and again attend the sessions of the Convention; otherwise. I will remain at home, and *with you pray* that God may save our country from further devastation, or, *with you bear*, as best we can, this awful visitation of Almighty God.

T. SHACKELFORD.

What is Treason?

The question is fully discussed and answered in the charge of Judge CATRON, to the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, now in session in St. Louis.

We publish the charge in full in to-day's paper, and commend it to the careful consideration of our readers. Whatever may be the result of the present troubles throughout the country, the United States evidently contemplate testing their authori- and power in Missouri. The Military has been in the field some time, and now the civil authorities are in session.

A number of witnesses from various parts of the State have been sworn by the Court, preparatory to going before the Grand Jury, to testify. The duties of the Grand Jury, it will be seen by the charge of the Judge, are confined exclusively to offences against the United States. Strange and curious results may follow from this session of the United States Circuit Court. The Court is composed of Judge CATRON, of Tennessee, of the Supreme Bench, and Judges TREAT and WELLS, of this State and District.

KILLED.—Last Saturday a party of gentlemen were deer hunting in Chariton, in the neighborhood of G. G. Dameron.—Messrs. John Ellington and Thos. B. Williams were of the party, and were together. They stopped to rest—Mr. Williams had dismounted, and as Mr. Ellington was in the act of dismounting, his gun was discharged, and the contents took effect in the leg of his friend and companion, from the effects of which he died in about five hours. Mr. Williams leaves a family.—The discharge of the gun was wholly accidental, and Mr. Ellington has been overwhelmed with grief since the unfortunate occurrence.

VULCANIZED BASE.—Dr. LEVETT is again in town prepared to give attention to all calls in the Dental Line. The New Vulcanized Base gives eminent satisfaction and is a great saving of money.

From the Republican 13th—Saturday.

Particulars of the Battle at Florida and Monroe Station.

The officers and passengers of the train that arrived at 12 o'clock last night, on the North Missouri road give the following particulars of the affair at Monroe, which being gathered from parties that were present, may be considered substantially correct. On Monday, Col. Smith hearing that the State troops, under Gen. Harris, were encamped near Florida, left Monroe station with a force of 500 men. to disperse them. After passing Florida, and when a short distance North of one of the fords of Salt river, on the other side of which the State troops were encamped, his force was suddenly fired upon from the road side, by about 200 of Harris' command. At this spot there was an open field, lying to the right of the road, and about 80 yards in width. The State troops who were a mounted scouting party, had left their horses a short distance back in the woods, and fired in ambush from the opposite side of the field. The only person injured by the fire was Capt. McAllister, of the sixteenth Illinois regiment who was mortally wounded. The Federal forces returned the fire without effect, and retired towards Monroe station to wait reinforcements, the balance of Harris' command having crossed the ford and commenced a system of guerilla warfare. After retreating a few miles the Federal forces encamped until the next day when they again retired towards Monroe station. A short skirmish here engaged in, without loss to either side. In the meantime no guard having been left at Monroe, Capt. Owen entered the place with about 200 of the State forces, and burned the depot and some cars.

The officers on the Hannibal and St. Joseph road report thirteen passenger and 17 freight cars destroyed, and another station house burned a short distance from Monroe. Colonel Smith, as soon as he reached the latter place, threw his entire force into a large building used as an academy. Harris' command, some 2,500 in number surrounded him and brought two six pound cannon to bear on the building. Owing to the distance at which they were placed and the unskillful working they did no execution.

During the constant interchange of shots that took place, two men not connected with either sides but resident of Monroe was killed. The name of one was Hotchkiss.

Day before yesterday strong reinforcements arrived from Hannibal and the West to the aid of Col. Smith. Gen. Harris seeing that his men were incapable of making effectual resistance. being armed with shot guns and common rifles, ordered them to leave and look out for their own safety.

He also ordered them to assemble as specedily as possible, in the northern part of Callaway county, where he intended to make another stand. Yesterday, Harris, with fifty men, was about ten miles from Mexico, the balance of his force being scattered over the surrounding country. On his side there are none reported killed, and only there slightly wounded. On the Federal side only those already mentioned.

Gen. Harris intends making another stand in Callaway county. The excitement through the county is great, young men leaving with what arms they could obtain, and in parties of tens and twenties.—Hundreds of them yesterday passed through Mexico, and it is estimated that Gen. Harris' force when re-assembled were several thousand men. The road master on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road reports the Salt river bridge destroyed, and the remains now lying in the bed of the stream, and all the culverts destroyed between Palmyra and Salt river.

A provision train from Hudson City for Monroe was thrown from the track yesterday, by a rail being displaced. Between Hudson City and Monroe there is a large amount of track torn up, and the officers of the North Missouri Road report that no train arrived at Hudson yesterday, or will be able to under some days.

THE BATTLE OF CARTHAGE.

Elsewhere in this paper we give accounts of the battle at Carthage, on the 5th, between the federal forces under Col. Seigel, and the State forces under Generals Rains and Parsons. Below will be found extracts from a letter written by Hampton L. Boon, to his father, in this place:

CAMP MCCULLOUGH, July 7th, 1861.

* * * I have felt all the mortification of a defeat and retreat at Boonville, and I have also felt all the joy and pride of seeing the enemy driven with precipitation before us. The fight at Boonville was child's play compared to the work of Friday. We fought from 10 o'clock A. M. until after dark, driving the enemy from every position they took. The cannonading on both sides was terrible.

Our loss was some 15 killed, and over 50 wounded. The enemies loss not known, but we have buried many of their men left dead on the field. Their loss cannot fall short of 60 killed, and as many more wounded. We took several prisoners, and their arms, together with several of their baggage wagons.

Gen. Clark's horse was shot from under him, by a cannon ball, though not killed. He acted gallantly in the battle.

Their numbers were over 3,000 fighting men. Their prisoners say they had two and a-half regiments, and 8 pieces of artillery. We fought not over 1800 men, though we had many more on the ground, not armed. We had only 4 field pieces in use. Had our cannon been efficient, we would have taken the whole command.—Our men are jubilant.

An old Bethany school-mate, and also Lebanon student, by name Simpson, was killed in a charge.

We joined McCullough yesterday, with 4,000 men. He took 100 dutch prisoners in Neosho, and their arms, as he passed through.

Two of our Howard boys were wounded, though not severely. Gen. Clark's division suffered most in the fight. Our boys are all well. Very affectionately,

H. L. BOON,

P. S. I do not think McCullough has any arms with him, but says we will get them soon, and plenty of them.

☞Ben McCullough, it is stated, has some Indians with him, and as he is looked for at Jefferson City next Monday, or some other day, some time hence, some of the old settlers may hear the "war whoop" again, after over forty years of peace.

Seizure of the State Journal. Proclamation of Colonel McNeil.

Headquarters U. S. Reserve Corps,
SAINT LOUIS, July 12th, 1861.

To the People of the State of Missouri:

The *Missouri State Journal*, a newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis, has given, and is continually giving, aid and comfort to those who are in active rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States. It has not only encouraged them by its pertinacious appeals to the people to take up arms against that authority, but by its constant and continual publication of intelligence known to be false respecting the troops of the United States, it has indirectly incited disaffected citizens to the commission of overt-acts of treason.

For weeks and months the officers of the Government who are ever disposed to protect all citizens in the exercise of their just rights and privileges, have forborne to interfere. trusting that in the lapse of time, its editors and publishers would so modify its course, as that its statements, its discussions, its correspondence and its appeals would at least be brought within such limits as that they might by a liberal and charitable judgment be attributed to an honest difference of opinion as to the policy and measures of the Government, which is the unquestioned right of every citizen and of the press. Its recent course, however has been such as to satisfy any candid mind, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that its whole aim, and purpose has been and is, by fraud, by deception, by the fabrication of false intelligence, by its open communication with those confessedly engaged in this rebellion, by its publication of such correspondence inducing the weak to believe in the safe and successful accomplishment of treasonable acts and designs, and by its skillfully contrived and inflamatory appeals to passion and prejudice, to secure the entire subversion of Federal authority within the State of Missouri, to incite the people thereof to armed opposition to its officers and soildiers acting under the orders of the Government, to encourage them to the commission of acts of violence and oppression against loyal citizens, and to a rebellious and treasonable resistance to the enforcement of the laws of the United States within the limits of this State.

For these reasons, and to the end that the aid and comfort so rendered to the enemies of the Government may be withheld, and the public peace promoted, I have, by order of Gen. Lyon, commanding the forces in the United States in Missouri, suppressed the publication of the "*Missouri State Journal*" for the present.

Its further publication will be prohibited as long as the public peace and safety may require it.

JOHN MCNEIL, Col. 3d Reg't,
Com. U. S. Reserve Corps.

VIRGINIA.

Gen. McClellan reports to Gen. Scott, that on the 13th he routed the confederate forces at Beverly, captured six brass cannon, all their camp equippage, and 300 wagons, and 100 prisoners.—Federal loss 11 killed, 35 wounded. Confederate loss, 150 killed and wounded.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—An official dispatch has been received from Huttonsville, Va., dated 15th, giving an account of the routing and death of Gen. Garnett. It confirms previous accounts. He says he has completely annihilated the enemy in Western Virginia. Our loss is but 13 killed and about 40 wounded. The rebels' loss is 200 killed. 1,000 prisoners were captured and 7 guns. A portion of Gen. Garnett's force retreated, but I look for their capture by Gen. Hill, who is in hot pursuit.

It is said that Garnett's troops are the crack regiments of Eastern Virginia, aided by Georgians, Tennesseeans and Carolinians. Our success is complete, and I firmly believe secession is killed in this section of the country.

GRAFTON, VA., July 15.—A train arrived here this morning, bringing the body of Gen. Garnett, late commander of the rebel forces in Western Virginia.

The rebels were pursued from Laurel Hill by Gen. Morris's command, consisting of the Fourteenth Ohio and Seventeenth and Ninth Indiana regiments.

At Carrick's Ford, eight miles south of the town of St George, Gen. Garnett attempted to rally his forces, when a sharp skirmish ensued, in which Garnett was killed, and twenty of his men left dead on the ground, besides many bodies being carried off. The rebels were completely routed and scattered in all directions. Forty loaded wagons, and all their horses and camp equipage, fell into our hands.

Gen. Garnett's remains will be embalmed and placed at the disposal of his friends. Two men were killed and two mortally wounded of the Ohio Fourteenth. No other loss on our side.—Our troops took more prisoners than they could take care of.

All telegraph news, reader.

Port List.

CAME UP.

Mill Boy, Bryan,	July	14
Emma, Yore	"	15

WENT DOWN.

H. D. Bacon.	July	13
W. H. Russel,	"	13
Mill Boy. Bryan,	"	14
D. A. January	"	14

Public Notice.

For the accommodation of persons desiring to avail themselves of its advantages, I have opened an INFIRMARY or PRIVATE HOSPITAL in the city of Glasgow, where, in addition to medical or surgical treatment, patients will be boarded and receive such other attentions as they may require. feb7 I. P. VAUGHAN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

I WILL apply to the County Court of Howard County, at the term of said Court, to be held on the **First Monday in September, 1861**, to resign my guardianship of Gideon Wright. july18 4t. BENJAMIN C. BROWN.

Court of Appeals.

THERE will be a meeting of the Board of Council, on **Friday, July 19th, 1861**, at the office of J. S. Thomson, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals from the City Assessment of the present year.

By order. L. THIXTON,
july13 Mayor.

CITY ORDINANCE,
No. 331.

An Ordinance fixing the Rate of Taxation.

BE it ordained by the Mayor, and Councilmen of the City of Glasgow, That the tax upon all real and personal pasperty, assessed for the year 1861, and thereafter, shall be one-half of one per cent. upon its assessed value, except merchandize, which shall remain at one-fourth of one per cent., as heretofore. All ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with this ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved July 3d, 1861.
july18 L. THIXTON, Mayor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK STATEMENT.

AGGREGATE statement of the Western Bank of Missouri and Branches, for the quarter ending June 29th, 1861:

RESOURCES.

Exchange maturing		$494,618 45
Discounts		240,160 95
Suspended debt		170,439 64
State bonds		55,000 00
State Revenue bond		6,000 00
Bonus to State		5,200 18
Real Estate		14,880 47
Safes, Furniture and Engravings		12,338 60
Expenses		9,300 08
Protest Account		202 96
Cash means, viz:		
Coin	$335,276 06	
Notes of this Bank and Branches	392,795 00	
Notes of other Banks and Checks	39,495 00	
Due from Banks	43,055 16	810,586 27
		$1,819,726 51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$587,365 00
Individual Depositors		166,852 65
Certificates of Deposite		1,100 00
Unclaimed Dividends		158 70
Due to Banks		10 24
Interest and Exchange	$44,308 92	
Surplus Fund	30,091 10	74,400 02
Circulation Received		989,840 00
		$1,819,726 61
Surplus fund as above stated	74,400 02	
Less expenses	9,300 08	
Less bonus to State	5,200 18	14,500 26
		$59,899 76
From which deducting dividend No. 4 or 3 per cent. declared this day		17,520 74
Leaving surplus fund amounting to July 1st, 1861.		$42,379 02

Liabilities of Directors at Parent Bank and Branches.

As Payers	$48,057 88
As Endorsers	35,844 82
On Exchange	31,905 00

I, James L. O'Neill, Cashier, certify that the above is correct.

JAMES L. O'NEILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before the undersigned Notary Public, in and for the County of Buchanan and State of Missouri, July 12th, 1861.
july18 J. WILLIAMS, Notary Public.

EXCHANGE BANK.

AGGREGATE statement of the condition of the Exchange Bank of St. Louis and branches, for the quarter ending June 29, 1861.

RESOURCES.

Notes discounted	$338,463 03	
45 Mo. State Bonds	[illegible]00 00	
Exchange maturing	[illegible]28	$743 995 31
Exchange matur[illegible]		7,262 67
Due from B[illegible]		121,168 80
Suspend[illegible]		148,322 49
Protest[illegible]		52 80
Real [illegible]		[illegible]4 38
C[illegible]		
East[illegible]		
Coin		
Notes [illegible]		
Capital S[illegible]		
Due to [illegible]		
Due indiv[illegible]		
Circulation		
Dividend		
Profit and l[illegible]		
Profit and los[illegible] as above		
Less dividend [illegible] per cent. decl[illegible] day		
Leaves profit and los[illegible] July 1, 1861.		
Liabilities of the E[illegible] Exchange Bank on 29th June, 1861.		
As payors		
As endorsers		

I, E. D. Jones, Cashier [illegible] statement to be correct.

E.

Sworn to and subscribed [illegible] day of July, 1861. F. D[illegible]
july18

Glasgow Male [illegible]

WM. T. DAVIS, A. M., Princip[illegible]
GEO. R. HUG[illegible]

THE 5th session of this Ins[illegible] tion, will commence on the [illegible] Monday of September, 1861, a[illegible] continue twenty weeks, exclusive o[illegible] mas holidays.

TERMS:

Primary branches including Arithm[illegible] English Grammar, Geography, writ[illegible] &c., [illegible]
Mathematics, above Arithmetic [illegible]
Latin or Greek Language, with any [illegible] above [illegible]
Contingent fee on each pupil [illegible]

This school is permanently establi[illegible] will give a full and thorough course of [illegible] tion, both in elementary education a[illegible] Mathematics and Languages.

Boarding can be procured in tow[illegible], or in [illegible] cinity, on the most reasonable terms.
july11 WM. T. DAVIS, Princip[illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS William H. Lewis and [illegible] by their deed of trust, and [illegible] January 25th, 1861, did conv[illegible] as trustee, certain re[illegible] and also his int[illegible] tain Horses, [illegible] gow, Howar[illegible] owning the othe[illegible] three several no[illegible] whereas, by conse[illegible] has been so divided, [illegible] as trustee, full title [illegible] viz: Three black, or [illegible] rel horse, two hacks, [illegible] one sleigh, three setts of [illegible] undivided half of one silk [illegible] one of said notes has become [illegible] paid, I, as trustee, at the request of [illegible] er of said note, and by virtue of [illegible] trust, and the premises, will proceed [illegible] above described personal property to t[illegible] bidder for cash in hand, at the Court Ho[illegible] in the city of Fayette, in Howard count[illegible] between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., an[illegible] clock, P. M., on Monday, the 5th day of Ap[illegible] 1861, for the purpose of obtaining money to pay [illegible] as directed in said trust deed, all expenses of the trust and sale, and the note aforesaid, with all interest due thereon. W. P. PITTS,
july11-tds Trustee.

To All whom it May Concern.

THANKFUL for the liberal patronage that I have received in the different business that I am engaged in, I solicit a continuance of the same. I would, also, respectfully inform the public that I am compelled to do business on a shorter time than I have usually given. All accounts with me in the year 1861, will be considered due in 8 months; thinking it will suit both parties better than the long system, and therefore I will settle four times a year in the place of once. jan24 A. A. PUGH.

Dry Hides.—We pay the highest market price for dry hides, at all times.
oct11 N. FRANZEN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Glasgow Female Seminary

THE Fourth Session of this Institution, under the present Principal, assisted by a full corps of competent Teachers, will commence the 2d Monday (9th) of September, and close the last of June.

The school is a permanent Institution. The Boarding-House is a large building, owned by the Principal. Parents are invited to visit us and see our arrangements for boarding. In all cases, a full charge is made for those entering the school during the first month of either 5 months term. Those entering the school after the first month, will be charged from the time of their connection with the school to the close of the term.

TERMS FOR FIVE MONTHS.

Tuition in Primary English	$ 8,00
" " " " and Penmanship,	10,00
" " Advanced English and Elementary Algebra	12,00
" " Advanced English Algebra and Geometry	14,00
Latin and French, German, each	5,00
PAINTING—Oil, Oriental or Grecian and Leather Work, each	5,00
MUSIC—Piano or Guitar	20,00
Board add Tuition in the English Department,	50,00
Board, Tuition, and Music, including use of Instrument,	80,00

A pre-payment of $30 will be required on each boarder from a distance.

For further information, see Catalogue, or address FRENCH STROTHER,
july11 Principal.

Taxes—Taxes.

ALL persons who have not paid their Taxes for 1860, are requested to pay immediately.

It is well known that I am under heavy bonds to the State and county, and that I am compelled by my bond and my oath to collect and pay over the State and County revenue; it is also known that I have been laboring to discharge my duty faithfully, but so far have not succeeded.

I take this method of notifying all interested that I am not able to give longer indulgence, and that my securities must and shall be protected. I call upon all persons in arrears to come to my relief without delay; the amount due is small to them, but in the aggregate it is large to me, and unless they pay, I and my securities must be severely injured, if not wholly ruined.

If payment be not immediately made, I shall, in all cases, CARRY OUT THE LAW.

JAMES H. FELAND,
July 11th, 1861-2w* Collector Howard Co.

To the Heirs at Law of Nathan Hunt and Isabella Hunt deceased, Mary A. Titus and all others interested in the estate of Durling Wright, deceased:

TAKE notice—that we will present a petition to the County Court of Howard County, Missouri, at the term of said Court, to be begun and held on the first Monday in November, 1861, praying an order to sell the slaves of the estate of Durling Wright, deceased, for distribution.

CATHARINE WELDEN,
BENJAMIN C. BROWN,
GIDEON WRIGHT, by Benjamin C. Brown, his guardian.
july4-8w

Notice to Samuel Briggs, Nancy Briggss wife of said Samuel.

YOU are hereby notified that application will be made to the Howard County Court, held [illegible]ette on the 1st Monday in September next, [illegible] order of distribution of the following [illegible]es belonging to the estate of Samuel [illegible]ceased, to-wit: Green, Hannah, Kit[illegible], being slaves left the widow during [illegible] partition can not be made, an order [illegible] applied for.

SAMUEL F. WALLACE,
with the will annexed of Samuel
july4-8w

[illegible]ASH.

[illegible] people of Sa[illegible] [illegible]nd Howard [illegible]ods, which [illegible]

[illegible]SH.

[illegible]esent

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

Western Bank of Missouri,
GLASGOW BRANCH.

WM. D. SWINNEY, - - - - - PRESIDENT.

Directors: THOMAS E. BIRCH, MAY B. COLLINS, JAMES B. FORBIS, S. C. HUTCHISON, GEO. W. WARD, ALFRED W. ROPER, BENJ. N. TRACY, JOHN C. WOODS.

JAMES T. BIRCH, Clerk and Notary Public

☞Discount days, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Board meet at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WESTON F. BIRCH,
May 28, 1859. *Cashier.*

EXCHANGE BANK OF ST. LOUIS,
GLASGOW BRANCH.

THIS Branch keeps constantly on hand sight Exchange on the East and St. Louis, in sums to suit, at current rates.

DABNEY C. GARTH, - - - - - PRESIDENT.

Directors: THOS. SHACKELFORD, THOS. J. BARTHOLOW, J. W. SOUTHWORTH, L. F. HAYDEN, H. A. TURNER, JNO. D. LOCKE, R. ERRICKSON, G. W. MORSHHEAD.

Wm. F. Dunnica, Clerk and Notary Public.

DISCOUNT DAYS.—Wednesday and Saturday. Board meets at 11 o'clock, A. M.

feb16 W. C. BOON, Cashier.

J. S. THOMSON,
Banker and Note Broker,
GLASGOW, MO.

BUYS and sells Exchange on St. Louis and the East, Gold, Silver and uncurrent Bank Notes. ☞Prompt attention given to collection of claims, proceeds remitted, less Exchange. ☞Receives Currency on Deposit. ☞Interest allowed on time Deposits. mar1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH! CASH!!

WE have just received a large supply of goods usually kept in our line, consisting of every kind of

STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES

bought and selected with special care, at lowest cash rates, and from the immergency of the times, propose to sell at greatly reduced prices for

CASH, & CASH ONLY,
Or its Equivalent.

The tightness of the times demand that we should adhere *strictly to the above rule*. In justice to ourselves, and as we believe, the good of the country, consequently hope we may not be forced to the necessity of refusing credit to any one, which we would be compelled to do without respect of persons. We are in the market for all kinds of produce, at full prices, either in money or goods. may2 ROBBINS & TATUM.

ESPECIAL NOTICE.

OWING to the great derangement of all business facilities, and not knowing what to expect in the future, and believing that we can promote the best interests of our friends and customers by so doing,

BOON, BOSTWICK & CO.

HAVE DETERMINED TO ADOPT THE

CASH SYSTEM,

commencing on **Monday, May 5th, 1861.**

We offer our splended and well assorted stock of Goods, comprising everything wanted in the line of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
FOR CASH,

And Cash only, without an Exception.

As we are determined to sell for *cash*, we will be able to offer greater inducements than ever before, and we invite the public to call and examine our stock and prices. We promise to make one dollar buy more goods than ever before.

Thanking our many friends and customers for their liberal patronage in the past, we hope to have continuance of same under the cash system, nothing but the stern exigencies of the present times have induced us to make this change. We will spare no efforts to have our goods at such prices as will work to the best advantage of all our patrons.

may2 BOON, BOSTWICK & CO.

GROCERIES

[illegible] just received, per steamer "Mill[illegible] and "Emigrant," our

AND WINTER

[illegible] which is now complete and [illegible]ent, consisting in part of the

[illegible]rime Sugar.
[illegible] and Java Coffee.
[illegible]d Powdered Sugar.
[illegible]ugar.
[illegible] and hogs.

june6

BENZINE for taki[illegible] [illegible]ings Glue. Cocoa[illegible] Allen's Hair Restorer, al[illegible]
oct11 CRO[illegible]

CASH

WE will pay cash for Wheat, [illegible] do so, we are compelled t[illegible]
Flour and Meal For
[illegible] or exchange for Wheat.
may18 HARRIS[illegible]

Coal Oil Lamps.

A LARGE and well assorted stock, [illegible] will sell cheap. The oil we keep [illegible]ly on hand. oct11 CROPP & W[illegible]