Glasgow Weekly Times.

NEW SERIES—VOL. II. } WHOLE NUMBER 62. }

GLASGOW, HOWARD COUNTY, MO., AUGUST 31, 1866.

NUMBER 10

Professional Cards.

B. S. HEAD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ROANOKE, MO.
OFFICE open on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and at other times when necessary for the accommodation of clients. [jy6-3m.

DR. J. W. HAWKINS.
OFFICE in the New Drug Store, Glasgow, Mo., where he may be found at all hours, day and night, unless professionally engaged. jy6.

DR. POWELL,
Office opposite Glasgow House, next door to J. R. Carson's new store, Glasgow, Mo.
Residence opposite that of the late Col. B. W. Lewis. [June 22—1m.

DR. M. B. COLLINS,
Office over Henderson's Drug Store—Residence near Mr. Dunnica's,
je8 3m* Glasgow, Missouri.

E. C. EVANS, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND OCULIST,
BOONVILLE, MO.,
DEVOTES himself particularly to the treatment of diseases of the eye. je1-1y

JAS. A. CLARK, Late Judge 11 Judicial Circuit. } H. CLAY COCKERILL, Late Judge Platte Probate Court.
CLARK & COCKERILL,
LAWYERS,
Glasgow, Mo.
PARTICULAR attention given to Probate business in Chariton and Howard Counties.

H. CLAY COCKERILL,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
And Real Estate Agent.

W. P. PITTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GLASGOW, MO.
WILL give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care in Howard and adjoining counties. Office, with Dr. Hickerson, over Birch, Earickson & Co's bank. [ma4tf.

J. V. TURNER,
Attorney at Law,
Glasgow, Howard County, Mo.
PRACTICES in Howard, Saline, Chariton and Randolph counties. Business intrusted to him will be promptly and diligently attended to.
☞ Deeds, Mortgages, and other writings carefully prepared by him.
Office, that formerly occupied by the late firm of Shackelford & Turner. [jan26m6.

A Card.
W. F. LEE, having obtained License from the U. S. Government, is prepared to serve the people as an Auctioneer, and will attend to sales and auctions in town or country. Charges moderate. [jy20-tf.

Jas. Fitzpatrick,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
GLASGOW, MO.
RETURNS his thanks for past liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same. Will attend sales in town or country. Charges moderate. [may11tf.

F. M. HICKERSON,
RESIDENT
DENTIST,
GLASGOW, MO.
Having permanently located in here, offers his professional services to the citizens of Glasgow and vicinity. Teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Office, that formerly occupied by Dr. T. W. Reed, over Birch, Earickson & Co's. bank.
May 4, 1866—1y*

F. W. DIGGES,
Licensed Auctioneer
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
GLASGOW, MO.
WILL attend proptly to all public sales of Real Estate or personal property, where his services are desired. Charges moderate. He can always be found at the post-office. (ap27.

J. B. THOMPSON. H. C. COCKERILL.
J. B. THOMPSON & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,
GLASGOW, MO.
PROMPT attention given to the purchase and sale of all descriptions of Real Estate. One os the firm being a Lawyer and Notary Public, conveyances can be executed and titles examined without extra charge. The other member of the firm being the publisher of the Glasgow TIMES, real estate intrusted to them for sale
Will be Advertised Free of Charge!
Persons having land or town property for sale will find it to their interests to place it in our hands, as we have superior facilities for disposing of it. [March 2, 1866-tf.

Hotels.

HOWARD HOUSE
Southwest corner of Twelfth and Olive streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
☞ EVERYTHING NEW. ☜
April 28. Y. R. PITTS.

City Hotel,
First Street, Glasgow.
This house has recently been thoroughly renovated, repaired and repainted, and is now open for the accommodation of guests.
FRANK MITCHELL, Proprietor.
April 20, 1866. (n43-6m.

GLASGOW HOUSE.
HAVING recently purchased the property of Mr. Louis Thixton, in Glasgow, I have commenced the hotel business here, and invite the patronage of the public. The house has been furnished with a new and complete "outfit," and no effort on my part will be wanting to secure the comfort of guests. I want to buy Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Turkeys, &c., and all kinds of Vegetables, in their season, for which I will pay the highest market price, IN CASH.
R. B. OVERTON.

Banks and Insurance.

J. S. THOMSON. W. F. DUNNICA.
THOMSON & DUNNICA,
BANKERS,
Glasgow Mo.
BUY AND SELL GOLD, SILVER, U. M. Bonds and Exchange—Foreign and Domestic. Receive Deposits, Loan Money, and make collections for all accessible points. [n29y1.

BIRCH, EARICKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND
INSURANCE AGENTS,
"Harrison Block," 1st street,
Jan. 11-3m. Glasgow, Mo.

ACCIDENTS!
THE ORIGINAL
TRAVELER'S
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 589,119 94.
INSURES AGAINST
Accidents from Runaway Horses,
Accidents from Slippery Sidewalks,
Assaults by Burglars and Robbers,
Strained Ankles and Broken Limbs,
Explosions, Collisions, Burning & Drowning.
INSURES AGAINST
ACCIDENTS
OF ALL KINDS.
POLICIES written for any term from one month to five years; for any sum from $500 to $10,000 in case of fatal accident, or $3 to $50 weekly compensation in case of disabling bodily injury, at from $3 to $60 annual premium.
Oldest Accident Ins. Co. in America.
THE TRAVELERS of HARTFORD was the first to successfully introduce accident insurance in this country; it is sound and reliable, having an ample paid up capital and larg surplus; up to Jan. 1st. it has issued over thirty-five thousand policies, and
Paid Over Nine Hundred Losses,
including the large sum of $65,500 to twenty-one policy holders, within the year, for less than $395 received in premiums.
Premiums Low, & Losses Paid Promptly.
Applications received and policies issued without delay. No medical examination required. A liberal discount allowed on policies for three or five years.
JAMES G. BATTERSON, President.
RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.
THOMSON & DUNNICA,
n29tf.] Agents, Glasgow, Mo.

FIRE & MARINE
INSURANCE!
Home
New York
Fire and Marine
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Arctic
New York
Fire and Marine
INSURANCE COMPANY.
HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(WITH 55 YEARS of HONORABLE SUCCESS!)
HAVING RECEIVED the agency of these staunch old Companies, I am prepared to issue policies covering against loss by fire on land and water, on as reasonable terms as any other FIRST CLASS institution.
Parties desiring SAFE insurance, and promptness and liberality in the adjustment of losses, will find it to their interests to call at this agency, and secure a policy in one of the above RELIABLE companies.
H. C. TEMPLE, Agent.
Office in the room formerly occupied by Gideon Crews, opposite Thomson & Dunnica's bank.
Feb. 2, 1866-1y.

Horse Thieves.
THE MISSOURI STATE HORSE INSURANCE Company, with a capital of $200,000, is the
Most Responsible Company in the West.
and insures live stock against theft, for a very small per cent. Every man should have his horses insured.
Refer to Thos. E. Birch, Thos. Shackelford and M. C. Hurt, as to Reliability.
JAMES FITZPATRICK,
June 22—3m. Agent, Glasgow, Mo.

N. SWACKER
HAS REMOVED HIS GROCERY STORE from the old stand to Mr. Crews' old stand Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of
HARDWARE & GROCERIES,
n general. Also all kinds of Pine Lumber.
Glasgow, June 22, 1866—3m.
BRANDIES, Wines and Gin, of a very superior quality at
Feq. 2[STEINMETZ, SHEPPERD & CO'S.
A SPLENDID assortment of Glassware and Queensware for sale low, by
Feb. 2.] STEINMETZ, SHEPPERD & CO.

St. Louis Advertisements.

W. H. POWELL. C. G. SCOFIELD.
W. H. POWELL & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Powell's Copper-Distilled Whiskies,
as follows:
DANIEL BOONE, MAGNOLIA,
"STONEWALL."
No. 102 S. Commercial st., St. Louis, Mo.
July 27, 1866—3m*

ANTHONY SCHMITT. RUFUS U. LEONORI.
SCHMITT & LEONORI,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND PURCHASING AGENTS,
No 31 Commercial st., St. Louis Mo. agents for the *LOWEL ALE & PORTER BREWERY*
Consignments solicited and advances made. All orders promptly filled. je22y1.

GEO. S. SAXTON,
Importer and Jobber of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY
AND HEAVY GOODS,
Guns, Pistols, Powder, Caps;
Safety Fuse, and fixed ammunition of all kinds.
Also, agent for the celebrated Dupont Powder.
No. 78 North Second street, between Olive and Locust, St. Louis, Mo. je22y1.*

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS.
MARTIN AND ASHCRAFT PATENT
PORTABLE & STATIONARY ENGINES
Manufactured extensively at the well known shops of
OWENS, LANE, DYER & CO.,
HAMILTON, OHIO.
Sales Rooms, 184 North 2d street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Where agricultural and manufacturing machinery are furnished at MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
June 22, 1866—1y s,w&co.

J. B. MORRIS,
WITH
Fiske, Knight & Co.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Boots & Shoes,
je22* 87 Main street, St. Louis.

PIANOS, $350 to $1,400. PIANOS!
M. H. SAXTON & CO.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.,
HAVE CONSTANTLY on hand the largest assortment of FIRST-CLASS PIANOS kept by any one House in the West. They keep the Reliable Instruments made by
WM. B. BRADBURY,
CHAMBERS & GABLER,
NEW YORK PIANO FORTE COMPANY,
JAMES W. VOSE.
Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs,
$110 to $600 each.
Also, on hand,
SECOND-HAND PIANOS, MELODEONS, &C.,
Which are sold at Bargains.
Send for "Circular" and "Price-List."
WAREROOMS: CORNER FIFTH AND WALNUT, (Under Southern Hotel,)
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Oct. 12, 1865—1yr.

B. S. GRANT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 53, North Levee and Commercial streets, South of Vine,
BARTON S. GRANT, } ST. LOUIS.
WM. H. HARDIN' } (n27.

D. C. JACCARD & CO.,
(Late of E. Jaccard & Co.,)
Cor. 4th and Locust st., St. Louis,
Dealers in and Importers of
Clocks, Watches, Diamonds, Fine Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Silver and Plated Ware.
SILVER WARE AND JEWERRY MADE TO ORDER.
☞ Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted. GOLD and SILVER BOUGHT.
April 20, 1866. (1yr.ris.)

NEW STOCK OF
PIANOS.
AT A. B. SLUDER',
78 North Fourth street, St. Louis,
DEALER in Pianos and Furniture of every description. A large stock of new style Furniture always on hands and for sale cheap. je22.

LOWEL ALE AND PORTER BREWERY, Jos. Schmitt & Co.,—The best Cream and Stock Ales, XXX Porter, by the barrel, half barrel and keg. Also bottled Ales and Porters at the lowest rates. Depot 31 Commercial street, between Chesnut and Pine. SCHMITT & LEONORI, Agents.

Commission.

C. H. LEWIS. J. W. HERRYFORD.
LEWIS & HERRYFORD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
ON LEVEE, GLASGOW, MO.
Will deliver goods at Fayette or Roanoke.
March 16, 1866.

NEW
COOPERING ESTABLISHMENT
IN GLASGOW!
THE Subscriber desires to inform the people of Glasgow and vicinity that he has purchased the old Dodge Shop, on Water street, and will carry on the Coopering business in all of its various branches. Hogsheads, Barrels, Kegs and Casks, made to order on short notice.
I desire to purchase a large quantity of staves and hoop-poles. [aug3-3m] H. C. HEATH.

The Glasgow Times.

GLASGOW, MO., AUGUST 31, 1866.

☞ Forney—the Dead Dog—writes the following rich Southern incident in his Philadelphia Press:

"Among the voluminous reports just received by Gen Howard from his subordinates in the Freedmen's Bureau, is a detailed certified statement of the barbarity of a Virginia woman, inflicted upon her female slave, which almost defies human belief, and far surpasses the exaggerated pictures of fiction. This woman had been in the habit of beating her slaves for many years, and the fact that they were made free seem to have intensified all the passions of her nature. The case referred to is that of a girl or young woman. She is said to be a mere illustration of the manner in which similar cruelties are practised upon others. She was stripped naked, tied, and thrown face downwards before a hot fire. Her back having been burnt or scorched by the fire, her mistress proceeded to lacerate by whipping her with the greatest fury, after which, horrible to relate, a mixture of cayenne pepper, vinegar and oil was poured over the shrieking and almost delirious victim. Lest what I say may be doubted, I deem it my duty to tell you that I have this statement from Gen. Howard's own lips, and will to-morrow furnish you with a circumstantial account. Gen. Howard has a photograph of this poor creature in his possession, and Judge Underwood, of Virginia, proposes to take her into his own family, and to accompany her to the President of the United States, there to let him see the last specimen of the humanity of the reconstructed rebels."

Now, if there is anything we can certify, without positive knowledge, it is that the above is a lie. We know it's a lie by the manner of its telling, the purpose for which it was told and the man who tells it. Forney could not, (and would not, if he could) tell the truth about the Southern people; and this is one of the blackest of the malignant slanders he is so fond of inventing for the defamation of the people of the South. Little as General Howard is entitled to respect, for the narrow-minded policy he has pursued in his administration of the Bureau, we cannot believe him guilty of assisting Forney in the promulgation of this mean lie; and that Forney manufactured it out of small material, there is not the slightest doubt. Such Radical lies are worthy of such low Radical whelps as Forney; and of nobody else.

☞ There is a party of revolutionists in Russia called the "Hell" party.—Exchange.

There is a party in Missouri that ought to have the same name. That which is now goes by, commences with an R.

☞ Anna Dickinson was delivering a lecture in Cincinnati, in which, among other things, she advocated universal suffrage. At this stage of the discourse several persons rose and left the hall, whereupon the speaker paused a moment, and then calmly remarked, "I want to say, before any other tender soul flees from the statement of truth, that they may be likened to our system of measures. One man has the capacity of a pint; another, the capacity of a quart; and another, the capacity of a gallon. It may safely be presumed that the pint cups are about full, and they are beginning to go off lest they should overflow. And if any others shall be moved to leave, we shall be able to determine the measure of their capacity with the greatest nicety." After that the audience kept their seats.

Evidently, Miss Dickinson is full, and "running over," with truth—or something else. We are sure it is not modesty. Perhaps that portion of the audience who left were filled with disgust, instead of the truth; and those who remained may have done so because they did not wish to show ill-breeding, like Miss Dickinson.

Raising Cotton.

The following lucid discription of cotton culture was written from Esperanza, Alabama, to the Missouri Republican, by T. E. Garrett, Esq., for many years the river editor of that paper, but who, about a year ago, went South to be a cotton planter. The letter is dated Aug. 13:

Cotton is opening rapidly, and still blooming abundantly. Picking will commence next week, and that job will last till Christmas. The cotton plant, blooms, bolls, and opens all at the same time. The three stages of blossom, form and open boll are always visible on the weed after the first boll opens, and continues until frost. In this climate September's blooms will make cotton under the usual restrictions of [illegible] The blooms of October form, but the [illegible] of the season is too short for the forms to [illegible]. We have one field of 300 acres, the [illegible] of 188 and a patch of about 60 acres. It all looks healthy but some of it will be late, [illegible] wing to the wet season and failure to get out [illegible] grass in time for the cotton to attain a stro[illegible] growth before the scorching weather of July a[illegible] August. Planters say if you get out of the gr[illegible] "In July the crop is safe. 'Tis a great deal safer [illegible] keep out of the grass, and give the plant [illegible] opportunity to strengthen while it can reach [illegible] moisture. It should be big enough to s[illegible] the round well before the very hot weather [illegible] comes on. Otherwise it has a very precarious [illegible] existence—its growth being entirely dependent o[illegible] conditions of the weather, not likely to occur [illegible] late in the season. Under these conditions late c[illegible] may yield tolerably well, but of course, n[illegible] full crop. 'Tis also said that cotton is a dry [illegible]—loves the hot sun, and does not require m[illegible] rain that after the tap-root strikes hard ground no amount of drought can stop its growth. We notice during a dry interval of a couple of we[illegible] the plant seems to languish, the leaves to with[illegible] and fall off, and the blooms to decrease. Aft[illegible] a shower of rain it sends our new branches and fresh blooms. Our cotton now stands from three to four feet in height, as large as is commonly grown on sandy land. The prairie land in this vicinity produces a larger plant; but the yield of cotton is very little better. Our experience thus far has taught us that cotton requires early planting, work[illegible] early and late, and all the time, and contin[illegible] forcing of the growth by every available means, from the time it appears above ground until the bolls show what they're made of. In this latitude it never gets strong enough to take care of itself. While there is a threatening appear of crab g[illegible] to do so, or a spoonful of earth to freshen [illegible] and the roots, the crop is never "laid by."

Our present prospects indicate a fair average yield. The stand was not full, owing, in the first place, to bad seed. All seed w[illegible] are unreliable; then, continued wet w[illegible] injured the plant, and gave the grass incalc[illegible] advantages; lastly, in pulling out heavy matted grass, cotton is also uprooted, and the drills are all foot[illegible]. Cotton is subject to more plagues th[illegible] the west Egypt, and some of the same character—rust in the plant, skin-root, lice, boll-rust and boll-worm, all these threaten, as the season advances, and may or may not come. They hang like a cloud of terror over the planters' hopes. The bales can never be counted till they are pressed. This, however is certain, in this section of Alabama, there cannot possibly be over half a crop on the ground planted, which does not comprise more than two-thirds of a cotton land in the vicinity.

India rubber is now bleached perfectly white by a chemical process, which is said to be fatal to the workmen engaged therein unless protection is afforded them. So dangerous are the fumes arising from the combination of the required chemicals that the workmen are encased in armor, and are supplied with air from other apartments than the one in which they work.

"The ocean speaks eloquently and forever," says Beecher. "Yes," retorts Prentice, "and there is no use telling it to dry up."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

☞ The letter of a correspondent in Mexico gives important information respecting a conspiracy against the Imperial Government, in which many prominent men, active supporters of Santa Anna, were concerned. Fifty-two have been arrested, including Senor Lucenza, Minister of State, three other members of the Cabinet, and other palace officials. The conspirators were combining, it is asserted, to overthrow the Government of the Empire and to reinstate Santa Anna as President or Dictator.

☞ The Turks have commenced active hostilities against the Christians in Greece, whom they treat as rebels against the authority of the Sultan. A number of foreign consular offices, particularly those of the United States, Holland and Sweden, have suffered very much damage. The consuls have protested in the name of their respective governments. The Christians, or insurgents, are 25,000 strong, and hold important points against the Turkish soldiers.

☞ It is said that the Empress of Mexico has failed in her mission, Napoleon having it is understood refused to grant the assistance of the French troops prior to their evacuation of Mexico to quell the insurgents. In connection with this statement the report is correct with some degree of credibility that the Emperor Maximilian will soon return to Europe.

☞ After the conclusion of peace with Prussia, the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, with the consent of his Cabinet, intends to appoint a responsible Hungarian ministry, and after this act is completed, the Hungarian Diet will be formally reopened some time during the month of September.

☞ The Paris Patrie of August 21st, says that the Emperor Napoleon will cede Venetia as handed over to France by Austria, direct to Italy, to be held as a part of the Kingdom of Victor Emanuel.

☞ King Victor Emanuel has issued a decree proclaiming an amnesty to political exiles and prisoners throughout Italy and his dominions. This decree includes Mazzini, as well as others of lesser prominence.

☞ It is said that the slave trade is on the increase to an alarming extent in Cuba. Seven hundred Africans had been landed at one time, and it is said through a bribe to a high officer.

☞ Advices from Havana, of the 18th, state that the quarantine of fifteen days on vessels arriving from the United States is strictly enforced.

☞ Prussia has dethroned the old blind King of Hanover and taken possession of his dominions.

A SIBERIAN WOMAN.—A gentleman who is engaged in the telegraph expedition in Siberia, relates the following incident in a letter to a friend in Cincinnati:

"I met with a Kerak woman, about 22 years of age, on the great Tundar (marked Keran on the map), who drove a team of reindeers with a loaded sledge 50 verts in one day, and at night slept out in the snow, with no covering whatever, except the clothes she had worn during the day, and in a temperature 43 degrees below zero, or 75 degrees below freezing point! Think of that ye effeminate females of America! That I saw myself, although even to me it seems incredible now. I thought it an extraordinary thing to sleep in a reindeer skin tent out doors in such weather, and I should have frozen to death in two hours had I attempted to sleep without it. She traveled with us, driving her own reindeers, and sleeping on the snow every night.

THE TOMATO.—As an article of food the tomato is not only nutritious, but it possesses many valuable medicinal qualities. It is one of the most powerful aperients of the liver and other organs, and can be substituted for calomel. Is is also stated that, before long, experiments now being made, will result in procuring a chemical extract from the tomato that will ultimately supersede calomel in the cure of diseases. Diarrhoea has been successfully treated with the tomato alone, and it is said to be an excellent remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion. Cooked or raw, the tomato as a daily food, is one of the most wholesome articles in use.

Gen. Howard, Commissioner of Freedmen at the South, has issued an order which says:

In accordance with instructions of the Secretary of War, it is ordered that on and after the first day of October next, the issue of rations be discontinued except to the sick in regular hospitals and to the Orphan Asylums for refugees and freedmen already existing, and that the State officials who may be responsible for the care of the poor, be carefully notified of this order so that they may assume the charge of such indigent refugees and freedmen as are not embraced in the above exceptions.

As the late President Lincoln was walking the quarter-deck of one of our men-of-war with his hat on, a sailor asked his messmate, "Who's that fellow that don't douse his peak to the Admiral?" "Why, it's the President." "Well," retorted the other, "President or no President, he's an unmanerly dog." "Lord," replied Jack, "where should he learn manners? he was never out of sight of land."

God sometimes gives to man a guileless and holy second childhood, in which the soul becomes childlike, not childish; and the faculties, in full fruit and ripeness, are mellowed with no sign of decay. This is that thoughtful land of Beulah, where they who have traveled manfully the Christian way, abide awhile to show the world a perfect manhood in the fruition of a perfected destiny.

Life, with its battles and its sorrows, lies far, behind them; the soul has thrown off its armor and sits in an evening undress of calm and holy leisure.

A certain deacon being accustomed to snore while asleep in church, he received the following polite note:

"Deacon ——— is requested not to commence snoring to-morrow until the sermon is begun, as some persons in the neighborhood of his pew would like to hear the text."

☞ We find the following significant paragraph in the last Hannibal Courier:

HITCHED.—In Hannibal, Mo., August 7th, 1866, to W. H. Fisher's front yard fence, Dr. Norton's horse. Persons at all familiar with the Doctor's calling will see at a glance that the circumstance is significant of something of no ordinary importance.

P. S. It's a fine boy.

☞ The Herald's Washington correspondent says he has excellent authority for stating that Jeff. Davis will be released on bail or parole soon, holding himself amenable to the process of the Court which is to dispose of his case in October next.

☞ Gen. Schofield, who takes Terry's place at Richmond, occupies Jeff. Davis' house.

ART THOU LIVING YET?

BY JAMES G. CLARK.

Is there no grand immortal sphere
Beyond this realm of broken ties,
To fill the wants that seek us here,
And dry the tears from weeping eyes
Where winter melts in endless spring,
And June stands near with deathless flowers,
Where we may hear the dear ones sing?
I ask, and lo! my cheeks are wet
With tears for one I cannot see!
O mother, art thou living yet,
And dost thou still remember me?

I feel thy kisses o'er me thrill,
Thou touch each spot of my life;
I hear thy tones amid the chill,
An undertone to fall and strife!
Thy tender eyes upon me shine,
As from a being glorified
Till I am thine, and thou art mine,
And I forget that thou hast died,
I almost love each vain regret
In visions of a life to be;
But, mother art thou living yet,
And dost thou still remember me?

The springtime comes, the summer fade,
The winter blight along my way;
But over every light and shade
Thy memory lives by night and day,
It soothes to sleepless wildest pain,
Like some sweet song that cannot die,
And like the murmur of the main,
Grows deeper when the storm is nigh.
I know the bright as stars that set,
Return to bless the yearning sense
But, mother, art thou living yet,
And dost thou still remember me?

I sometimes think they will come back
From over the dark and silent stream,
Where last we watched the shining track
To those green hills of whichw dream;
Thy loving arms around me twine,
My cheeks bloom younger in thy breath,
Till thou art mine, and I am thine,
Without a thought of pain or death;
And yet at times mine eyes are wet
With tears for life I cannot see,
O, mother, art thou living yet,
And dost thou still remember me?

Lynching in Nebraska.

The people of Nebraska City arrested, formally tried, and convicted a man named Casper Simon Friedrick Direks, charged with killing a lad named Hamilton and stealing a number of cattle grazing in the vicinity. They then gave him two hours in which to prepare for execution. This having expired, they took him from the jail and hung him in the Court House Square.

Direks, before execution, confessed to stealing the cattle but denied all connection with or knowledge of the murder. The testimony, which was taken and published, is by no means conclusive of his guilt of the murder. Before being hanged he regularly made a will, leaving $8,000 to Miss Ellen Henderson (probably his lady love,) $2,400 to a brother, and $1,000 to the "Trustees of the First M. E. Church, of Nebraska City, Otoe county N. T."

An hour before his execution, Direks gave the following account of himself:

I was born in Germany; am twenty-seven years old, the son of respectable parents; ran away from home, came to America, entered the regular army and served five years, under Col. Robert Lee. At the outbreak of the rebellion raised a company in the 65th Illinois, with the commission of 1st Lieut. Last September was mustered out of service as Lieut. Col. Was a member of Andy Johnson's body guard in Tennessee, and accompanied him from that State to Washington.

☞ A terrible tragedy occurred on Sunday in Somerset county, Md. The affair occured at the burial of of a young man named Hutton. It is stated that after the funeral the remains were conveyed to the private burial grounds of Joseph Humphreys, from Princess Anne, escorted by a relative who had recently married a man by the name of Cooper, to the grave. Her husband stopped them and threatened to shoot him if he proceeded one step further; whereupon the brother of the lady, named Johnson, remarked, "If you want to shoot any one, shoot me." Cooper immediately drew a revolver and shot Johnson through the heart. Mr. Josiah Ellingsworth attempted to restrain Cooper from further violence, whereupon he (Cooper) turned up and shot him through the back, killing him in about five minutes. Another of the bystanders knocked Cooper down with a chair and tied him securely, with the assistance of those present. It is stated that Mr. and Mrs. Cooper had separated, and the latter had been living with her brothers for the last three or four months, and had applied for a divorce from her husband for alleged ill-treatment.

We present the following receipts for family uses, and all others it may concern. They have been collected from the most reliable sources and experienced authors:

To make a mess—Pour a quart of molasses hot to your wife's bonnet.

To keep fish from smelling—Cut off their noses.

To make Blackberry Jam—Put twenty-four blackberries into a goose quill.

To make a cord of wood go a great way—Leave it out of doors. It has been known to go two miles.

To cure a felon—Suspend by the neck about half an hour.

Lagrange, in Lewis county, this State, has hitherto been regarded as one of the most rabidly Radical towns in the United States. It is certain that the domination of that party there has been defiant and intolerant to the last degree. Yet at a little election held on the 11th inst., for School Directors under the new law, the Conservative ticket was elected by 32 majority. Thus Radicalism is having its comb cut on its own dunghills.

The White House on the 22d presented a great contrast to its appearance the day previous, when the ante-rooms were crowded from an early hour until midnight with delegations and individuals, all anxious to see the President for only five minutes. It being Cabinet meeting day, but very few persons were accorded interviews.

We learn from the Montreal Telegraph that William Morrison, Esq., the discoverer of the source of the Mississippi, died recently at one of his residences on Morrison Island, between Sorel and Berthier, in the 83d year of his age, deeply and deservedly regretted by all who knew him.

A contract for the building and the complete equipment of the first one hundred miles of the Kansas City and Fort Scott Railroad was on the 22d inst. awarded to Waterman & Co., who will commence work immediately.

Letter From the Wife of Gen. Sterling Price.

The following letter addressed to a lady in Brooklyn has been communicated to the New York times:

CORDOVA, MEXICO, July, 1866.

My Dear Mrs. B.: * * * * We had a pleasant voyage to Vera Cruz. I was sea-sick only two days at first, but in the gulf became sick again, though not very sick. On board were many of our fellow-passengers who had been wrecked with us, and also some other pleasant ladies, so that the trip was not very tedious. We had a little visit of a few hours to Havana. We enjoyed it very much. The tree under which Columbus said first mass in Cuba was pointed out to us. Afterwards we visited the Cathedral which contains the vault that holds his ashes. The scene was very impressive. Candles were burning on each side of the altar, and the Holy Sacrament was spread upon it. On the door of the vault is a picture of Columbus clad in the dress of his times. I am sorry we did not arrive in time to witness the celebration of the mass. My next visit was to see the Captain General's garden. I cannot attempt to describe it; for the surpassing beauty of the splendid rows of palm-trees which line the central walk.

We reached Vera Cruz four days after leaving Havana, and found that General Price had been waiting there for us three weeks. He heard of our safe wreck six days after the occurrence; but the accounts were so various he did not know what to believe. His anxiety became so great that he had a severe attack of sickness. He was so much reduced that I hardly recognized him, and he remained quite feeble for several weeks after our arrival. I am glad to say that he is now convalescent.

I did not like Vera Cruz as well as Havana. Its exterior is well enough, but its interior is disagreeable. We came from their to Cordova in one day, resting several hours on the way. I cannot tell you much about the inhabitants, as our ignorance of the Spanish prevents us conversing with them at all. We have found one gentleman, however, who speaks English, and he is very kind and obliging. Their style of dress is very different from ours. The ladies wear no bonnets; but throw large shawls over their heads. The country around Cordova and Carlotta is very beautiful. The peak of Orhaba, which is in plain sight of both places, does not at any time appear to be more than a mile or two distant, while it is really thirty miles away. There is such a number of fruits that I cannot begin to tell you their names. Among the American varieties I have seen cherries, peaches, pears, apricots, strawberries, blackberries and mulberries. There are apples, but I have not seen any. I have not moved out to Carlotta yet, as our house there will not be finished for a few weeks. We have a beautiful grove of mangoes, two orange trees, a zapola and opal. I hope to have a great variety in a few years. Our prospects for pleasant society at Carlotta are good. We have Episcopal services in Carlotta every Sunday, and Methodist preaching in Cordova. I think that if no unforeseen accident occurs the Americans will do well, and most of them be comfortably settled in a few years.

Your true friend, MARTHA PRICE.

Dr. Butler Again

The Boston Traveler gives an account of a social gathering in Boston, at which Gen. Butler was present, and says:

Gen. Butler, in some remarks, alluded to the New Orleans riot, expressing the conviction that it was a preconcerted plan to drive the Union men from the State. He spoke of Mayor Monroe as a renegade son of Massachusetts, who, after being imprisoned by him as a traitor, was about to be released upon taking the oath of allegiance, and had actually the pen in his hand to affix his signature, when word was brought in that McClellan had been defeated by the rebels with the loss of thirty thousand men. Believing this cannot, Monroe refused to sign, threw down his pen, and was taken back to prison, from which he was afterwards released by the action of the authorities at Washington.

Dr. Butler will have his little say on all occasions, but it is a great pity that he never by any accident tells the truth. Dr. Butler knows very well that Mayor Monroe is not "a renegade son of Massachusetts," or any other sort of a son of Massachusetts, and is so impossible to the charms of Plymouth Rock that he thinks he can get through life comfortably enough without setting his foot on that hallowed place or Dr. Butler's ancestors. Mr. Monroe was born in Virginia, bred in Missouri, and has lived for more than twenty years in New Orleans. The other part of the story is equally untrue. Mr. Monroe was not imprisoned as a traitor; he never agreed to sign Butler's oath; and he was finally released in consequence of being exchanged for the Mayor of Chambersburg.—N. O. Crescent.

Terrible Suffering at Sea.

A private letter from Mr. Henry Ferguson, published in the Stamford, Conn., Advocate, gives an account of the remarkable suffering of the crew of the clipper ship Hornet, bound from New York to San Francisco. On the 3d of May the vessel crossed the equator, and was within three days sail of San Francisco, when some varnish ignited in an open lamp, and in a few minutes the ship was in flames. There was no chance of saving her, and the crew, numbering 31, manned three boats and put in provisions for ten or twelve days. They continued together from the 3d to the 10th of the month, and finding it impossible to stow their boats any longer, they separated, and the boat in which Mr. Ferguson was, landed for Clarion Island, latitude 18.12 north, longitude 114, but the trade winds, instead of coming from the east, came from the north, accompanied with such a sea that it would have been madness to land against it. On the 20th they gave up looking for this island and changed their course to the westward, looking for a cluster of islands which was laid down as doubtful. By this time their provisions had nearly given out and they were obliged to depend considerably on such fish and birds as they could catch. After spending nearly a week in looking for these islands with no success, they shaped their course for Hawaii, a distance of nearly 1,000 miles, with little more than a knapsack of bread and a can of "salt and boulter." During the last four days their sufferings were very great, and during that time they had nothing but two gills of water and such nourishment as they could extract from grease, oil and boot leather. On Friday, June 29, after 21 days' exposure to a tropical sun, storm and starvation, they saw land, and in the afternoon landed at a little settlement of natives at Lumpahoehoe, in the island of Hawaii. At the time they landed, the crew, 14 in number, were very weak, and could scarcely move, but they were met with kind attention, and are fast regaining their strength.

☞ A large train of Government wagons passed through Weston on the 16th, from Fort Leavenworth for Liberty, loaded with ammunitions of war for the troops stationed there, to guard the Arsenal.

☞ It is announced that the Hon. Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia, will, during the coming winter, lecture in all the leading cities of the North, East and West.

Strange Story.

The Louisiana (Pike county) Journal tells the following strange story:

"The premises of Mr. C. W. Tompkins, who lives near Salt River in this county, have during the last two weeks been much troubled with numerous fires which have broken out in a very mysterious manner. We understand that as many as 74 fires broke out in a single day. And what is stranger still it is said that friction matches cannot be confined in any one place. If they are placed in a match safe they disappear in a short time, when a fire immediately bursts out in the bedding or among some wearing apparel. It is asserted by some that matches have been placed in a safe upon which a close watch was kept and yet the match would, after a short time, be missing, and a fire would begin in some portion of the house. Mr. Tompkins we know is a respectable and reliable citizen, and could have no earthly motive in trying to deceive any one. Several of his neighbors have been called in to investigate the affair, but as yet nothing has been done to solve the mystery.