

Union Academy.

The undersigned is permanently established as a Teacher of Children and Youth, at Union Academy, about three and a half miles west of Fayette. He is a graduate, and has had nearly five years' experience in teaching; more than three of which, he has spent in the house which he now occupies; always giving special attention to the best means of developing and instructing the youthful mind.

While this school is designed to furnish a thorough Classical and Mathematical course of instruction, constant effort will be made to impart a minute and accurate knowledge of the elementary branches, such as Arithmetic, English, Latin and Greek Grammars, and other studies preparatory to a liberal course—as experience has proved, that while pursuing these, the intellectual character is mainly formed. Every pupil is required to make a thorough and rigid analysis of each book as he proceeds; to state in his own words his view of the subject in hand, that his misapprehensions may be corrected, and thus to discipline and strengthen his own mind.

It will be the constant aim of the instructor to prepare his pupils for the practical duties of life, not only by teaching them to think for themselves on all subjects, but by introducing frequent exercises, drawn from the various business transactions of the world.

Young gentlemen wishing to qualify themselves for teaching, will receive instruction with special reference to that object.

The location of this Institution offers peculiar advantages. Situated in a most healthy neighborhood, removed from the corrupting influences of town and village, and surrounded by highly respectable families, with whom board may be obtained, this school must insure the moral, as well as the intellectual advancement of its pupils.

TERMS—For the elementary branches: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, &c., per session, of five and a half months, \$5 00 For the higher branches: including Latin, Greek, French, the various branches of Mathematics, &c., &c., \$15 00

Boarding, including washing, fuel, and lights, can be obtained at \$1 25 to \$1 50 per week. Two or three boarders would be received by the Teacher. W. M. T. DAVIS, 25—ly

CHILDREN'S woolen and worsted hose, every size, by BREMERMAN & CUNO. Boonville, October 4th, 1845.

BROADCLOTHS—Beaver do., Pilot do., Mackinaw do., Cassimeres and a large lot of stuffs for pants, just received and for sale low by BREMERMAN & CUNO. Boonville, October 4th, 1845.

BEDDING by the bale or pound by BREMERMAN & CUNO. Boonville, September 27th, 1845.

Bargains in Fact!

The subscribers flatter themselves that they have given substantial and satisfactory proofs of their establishment being the Cheapest Store in Boonville!

which reputation they are at all hazards determined to sustain. In testimony of which they now offer a large and fresh stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods!

at such rates, as to defy competition at wholesale or retail. Purchasers are invited to examine and judge for themselves. The stock consists in part of the following articles, which are peculiarly worthy of notice, viz:

- A large and rich assortment of ladies Fall and Winter wear, Cashmere de coorse, Fig'd Saxoniae, Parisiennes, black and fig'd Alpaca, Bombazens, Merinos, Black Satin and Silk, A great variety of Chintz prints and Calico, Zephyr and Worsted Mitts, Cravats, Ties and Caps for ladies and children, Superior fine plain and ribbed Cashmere hose, Embroidered Tibet Shawls, Polka do., Shaded do., Woolen do., Superior fine Merino Flannel, Gimpes, &c., &c., together with a large variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of them will be sold for cash or produce by BREMERMAN & CUNO. Boonville, September 27th, 1845.

CLOTHS—A splendid assortment, worthy the attention of those in need of coats, sold cheap at the People's Store. LAW & BYNUM. Fayette, October 18th, 1845.

CAST AND SHEAR STEEL—A delightful article and warranted to cut in the eye, for sale by J. NANSON & SON. Glasgow, November 8th, 1845.

HAVE YOU BEEN AT CARROLL'S?

YES indeed, and the way I got bargains is death to the Jews; iron at 44 cents; salt \$2.00; cotton sewing bits; sole leather 15 cts. Don't say any thing more if you please; how far is it to Carroll's? and how will I know when I get there? It's about two miles, and the large fine store at the upper end of town, be sure to go up stairs before you leave. (Glasgow, January 31st, 1846.)

COTTON VS. WOOL.

Jerusalem vs. the World for shawls; they can make a cotton shawl look for all the World like Wool—in a dark room. Glasgow, January 31st, 1846.

Great Change in Glasgow.

EVERY body is talking about the great change in Glasgow since Carroll has put up that large fine store in the upper end of town. The way they old shanty's are rattling, down below, is a caution; some of 'em are trying to sell out at cost; others are trying to raffle off their old rubbage, but Carroll is under them all at least 25 per cent at last. Glasgow, January 31st, 1846.

CHINA and Glass-ware, just received and for sale at reduced prices by BREMERMAN & CUNO. Boonville, October 4th, 1845.

VESTINGS—A magnificent assortment, call and take a look, and you will be sure to buy. LAW & BYNUM. Fayette, October 18th, 1845.

BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

Vol. 7. FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1846. No. 4.

Western Merchants! Attention!!

OPENING OF SPRING. IMMENSE STOCK OF READY-MADE SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, Manufactured expressly for the Up country Trade.

C. & T. LEWIS, No. 100 Main Street, St. Louis, Mo. WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

Are now receiving the first shipment of their new and splendid stock of Clothing—adapted to the season and trade, which they will offer for Cash or approved paper, at prices so extremely low that they

DEFY ANY CONCERN. In the United States to undersell them. The Country dealers can at all times find, at 100, an endless variety of every quality, style and fashion of Ready Made Clothing—complete assortment.

OUR ADVANTAGES. Are superior to all others in manufacturing Clothing. We buy our domestic goods of the manufacturers themselves, at the lowest rates, and import our Foreign goods as cheap as any house in N. Y.

OUR FACTORY. Is conducted by Messrs. Lewis & Hanford; men whose long experience and close application to this business render them superior to any in the line—the most efficient corps of cutters in the country are engaged. Lewis's factory

IS SITUATED. In New York city, Nos. 252 and 254 Pearl street—whence all our goods arrive direct. No two or three drayages to pay—No jobbers, importers or agents to contend with. Every thing comes to us from the

ORIGINAL FABRICATORS. Direct, which is a saving of 25 per cent. to those who purchase Clothing of

LEWIS. Hundreds can testify to these facts who have bought of us heretofore.

MISSOURI, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. We invite your attention to this Leviathan stock of Ready-Made Clothing, comprising the latest patterns and styles of French and English manufacture.

A SAVING. Of 25 per cent. can be made, and every thing in the Clothing line can at all times be found by the Dozen or Package, at 100.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS. STORE ENLARGED—FOUR IMMENSE LOFTS NEWLY FITTED UP—THE BEST LIGHT

In the city for Merchants to select goods by—Store situated on the corner of Main and Green sts.

We have the largest stock of Ready-Made Clothing ever landed at St. Louis, and we are bound to

CLOTHE THE WEST. AT THE SMALLEST POSSIBLE ADVANCES. Particular attention paid to the packing of good sizes and sound garments.

Orders promptly attended to. Large 100 on top of the house. New Clothing continually arriving from our Factory.

2,000 Hands constantly AT WORK. Large Flag Sign hanging out in front with name, number, &c.

COME AND SEE—100. C. & T. LEWIS. St. Louis, March 21st, 1846.

LOW PRICES.

Pomeroy & Durkee, No. 146 Main Street, St. Louis.

HAVING established themselves in the Wholesale DRY GOODS business upon the principle of selling goods for cash and on short credit, to prompt men, at a small advance, give notice that they will be in receipt of their first shipment, this season, early in February and from that time on will be constantly receiving new supplies. They are determined to offer such inducements as will make it to the advantage of Country Merchants to purchase in this preference to the Eastern Markets, and feel confident that with their facilities for buying, they are enabled to sell as low as the regular Jobbing Houses in the Eastern Cities.

They invite merchants visiting St. Louis, to call and examine their stock, which will consist in part of DOMESTIC GOODS,

Brown and bleached sheetings, Cotton Osanburgs, Brown and blue drills, Denims, Mexican Mixtures, Cottonades, Kremhins, Printed pant stuffs, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Glasgow Jeans, Tickings, checks, col'd cambrics, Mariner's shirtings, Prints, a large assortment, new styles, Ginghams, &c.

FOREIGN GOODS. Broadcloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Drab De Eto, Gambroons, Linen Drills, Summer Cloths, Satin Vestings, Molekins, Bangor cords, Nankensins, Red padding, canvass, Black and col'd Alpaca, Printed Muslins and Jaconets, Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Shawls, Scarfs and Points, silk cravats, Silk Pongee and Bandana Hdkfs., Irish Linens, Men's Table Damask, Birds eye Diaper, Russia Diaper, Satin, check and tape Jaconets, Swiss and Book Muslins, Bobbinets, Grecian netting, Laces, Edgings, Insertings, Linen cambric hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, &c., together with a great variety of shelf goods. Also, 100 cases Palm Leaf Hats, 60 " Ladies Bonnets, latest styles, 200 " Men's Nutria, Russia, Cassimere and Coney Hats, 60 " Blue and Pearl Sporting Hats, St. Louis, January 24th, 1846. 46—2m

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.—5-4 and 6-4 bleached and brown sheetings, 3-4 and 4-4 shirtings, at low prices, for cash. " KUNKLE & KRING. Fayette, January 18th, 1846.

COMBS of every description very low by BREMERMAN & CUNO. Boonville, October 4th, 1845.

LOOKING Glass plates for sale low by BREMERMAN & CUNO. Boonville, October 4th, 1845.

GROCERIES—10 hhds. Sugar, 30 sacks Coffee, 250 Salt, for sale by LAW & BYNUM. Fayette, October 18th, 1845.

FLAX-SEED.—The highest market price will be paid for Flax-seed, in Goods, by J. RIDDLEBARGER & Co. Fayette, January 3d, 1846.

FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

Collins & Kellogg, No. 153 Main Street,

HAVE received by late arrivals an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS for the spring sales, which are now ready for examination.

We take this method of advising our friends and the public, that we have made extensive arrangements for the spring trade, which will enable us to offer greater inducements in the way of bargains than ever to those that buy in this market. Our stock consists in part as follows:

150 bales 3-4, 4-4 & 6-4 brown sheetings and shirtings, viz: Indian head, Appleton's, Lawrence Mills, Oregon, and other heavy brands;

30 bales fine do. Victoria, Premium, &c.; 25 " tickings, well known brands; 20 " brown drills and shirting stripes; 45 " 3-4 & 4-4 osanburgs; 6 " cotton checks and domestic ginghams; 8 " red, white and yellow wool flannels; 25 cases 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 & 6-4 bleached muslins; 20 " black, Oxford mixed, cadet mixed, gold mixed, and blue satinetts; 25 " Ky. Jeans, different colors and qualities;

10 " birds-eye tweeds and striped Jeans; 4 " black and colored cambrics; 2 " Hamilton & Amoskeag cotton flannels.

PRINTS, PRINTS. 95 cases, comprising madders, fancies and chintzes, new and desirable styles; 10 " mourning do., well assorted; 7 " Merrimack and other styles blue do; 3 " furniture prints.

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c. 9 cases different colors, some very fine—French, English and American; 5 " black and fancy cassimeres, drab d'ete, and fancy lion drill, &c.

Our assortment of them is such that we desire to call the particular attention of merchant tailors to them.

SUMMER STUFFS. 53 packages assorted, comprising Mexican mixtures, York denims, blue drills, cottonades, Orleans fancies, York cambiets, Kremhins stripes, Penn. Jeans, log-cabins, Rouen cassimeres, Joiville stripes, and many other styles.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. Rich balzorins, printed and barred muslins, Scotch and Organdie ginghams, black silks, black and colored alpaca, black lawns, &c. &c.

TOGETHER WITH Black and figured silk velvets, worsted serges, Irish linens, brown hollands, black and colored silicas, canvass and red paddings, white and fancy Marcellies vestings, worsted and silk do., brown linen buckram, jacquet and common white fabrics, Swiss, boke and Mull muslins; white, check and striped cambrics; damask table diaper; brown linen table cloths; hosiery and gloves, in great variety.

PALM LEAF HATS. 1,000 dozen palm leaf hats, all qualities.

BONNETS, BONNETS. Comprising Florence brim, Rutland Lace Napoleon, blk fluted lawn, balzorine, Cypress Polka, Tertion lawn, plain straw, bombazine, and many other styles.

LACES, LACES. Our assortment of these is large and well assorted, selected from the latest importations.

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS. We have a large assortment of these goods, among which may be found all grades, well worthy the attention of city dealers.

SUNDRIES, SUNDRIES. Artificial flowers, pins, tapes, buttons, whalebones, linen and cotton thread, gum and wax suspenders, silk coat cord and bindings, linen napkins, riding combs, tuck and side do., silk and cotton hdkfs, hooks and eyes, bonnet lawns, bonnet and cap ribbons in great variety, Italian sewings, ball twist, ivory combs, black and fancy silk cravats, agate and pearl shirt buttons—and many other goods, too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

We shall be in receipt of supplies by nearly every boat during the business months, to keep our stock complete, which we offer for sale at the lowest rates for cash or approved paper. Country merchants will find it much to their interest to examine our stock before making their purchases elsewhere. COLLINS & KELLOGG. St. Louis, March 14th, 1846

PHILADELPHIA NEW AND CHEAP

Umbrella and Parasol Manufactory, No. 104 MARKET STREET, Next door East of the old Stand. WM. H. RICHARDSON

HAS withdrawn from the firm of W. & W. H. Richardson, and commenced business on his own account at No. 104 Market Street, between Third and Fourth, where he has for sale a full assortment of Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasollets and Shades, of the newest style and best manufacture, at the lowest market prices. Cotton Umbrellas, fair quality, 35 cents. Silk do. do. do. 1.50. Other Goods in proportion. You are respectfully invited to call, & see them. Philadelphia, January 17th, 1846. 45—4m

SHERMAN J. BACON. SAMUEL T. HYDE. BACON & HYDE.

No. 156 Main Street, St. Louis, Mo., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS and Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints, Oils, Vermithers, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, Apothecaries Glassware, Window Glass, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Druggists, Physicians, Merchants and others purchasing in this market, to an examination of their stock, which will always be large and fresh—prices and quality guaranteed to be satisfactory. From the facilities we now have in the importations of all descriptions of Drugs suitable to the trade, we feel assured that we can offer as favorable rates as any Drug Establishment in the United States.

Quinine having become one of the leading articles in the trade, we take this opportunity of saying, that we will be prepared to contract to deliver at once, or at specified times during the summer months all that may be wanted; and as this article usually advances very considerably in the latter part of the season, we recommend early supplies.

Dye Stuffs—This branch of our trade is now large, and to which we pay particular attention. Our stock of Indigo and Madder being received by direct importations, enables us to offer great inducements to the trade.

White Lead—Dry and in Oil of superior qualities, at manufacturers prices. St. Louis, February 7th, 1846.

Notice. The subscribers having procured a very extensive Warehouse on the Bank of the river, in Glasgow, offer to do all kinds of Receiving, Forwarding and Storage, on most accommodating terms. Large importers of Salt, Whiskey, Sugar, &c. &c. Also shippers of Tobacco, Hemp, or other kinds of produce, will find it much to their interest, as our warehouse is convenient to the river, in consequence of which charges will be moderate. J. NANSON & SON. Glasgow, November 8th, 1845.

THE SINGAPORE STORY.

The London "Times" is famous for its misrepresentations of America. The following adds another calumny to the catalogue:

"To the Editor of the Times: Sir—At a time when England's attention is anxiously directed to the conduct of America and her Senate, and whilst the mob-orators of the New World are aspiring to an unlimited continental union, or, as they would term it, a planispheric amalgamation of the stars (whose magnitude British astronomers of non-celestial study are fully able to appreciate) with other stars of a nebulous obscurity, it may be as gratifying to the Britishers as tarnation awkward to the Jonathans to be acquainted with the following fact: that, although Great Britain's hardy sons do now contribute some three-fourths of the crews of the United States navy—probably, also, of their merchant-vessels—there is not one man amongst them who will be the traitor to his country to 'trip an anchor' or 'trim a sail,' much less 'light a match' on board of that craft which shall dare to insult or attack his own glorious ensign. Nor can it be too generally known that last year, when America agitated the same Oregon question, and the intelligence became circulated in the East, several of her men-of-war, then at anchor in Singapore roads, were unable to put to sea, in consequence of a majority of their crews, who were Englishmen, going aft to a man, and demanding of the captains and officers an assurance that they should not be required, by word or deed, to work their vessels against their country.

"Upon this assurance, and this only, have those vessels ever been able to move from their untoward fix; and they, as well as others floating under the spangled banner, will, most undoubtedly, become placed in the same unenviable position, should Mr. Polk and his friends dare to move their pinnacles one inch upon the neutral ground of Oregon.

"I remain, sir, your very obedient servant, "A SAIOR."

To show how little confidence can be placed in this charge, we submit the following contradiction from one of the principal officers of the Navy Department at Washington:

"My dear sir:—I think this must be a 'fish story,' perhaps fished up with the 'slave shackles' from the wreck of the 'Missouri.'"

Several of our men-of-war were not anchored in Singapore roads last year; and certainly nobody ever heard before of an English mutiny on board of either of them, either there or elsewhere.

There are some British seamen, doubtless, on board our vessels, but the proportion is small. Of 230 recently sent from New York to the Potomac, an officer who accompanied them, informs me there were but seven foreigners. British sailors frequently claim to be Americans, lest they may not be received. Taking the British accounts for true, there were many British sailors on board of American ships during the last war, (I do not mean the prisoners;) but they are not believed to have been over scrupulous about fighting the enemy.

A MODERN MAHOMET.—We see by late London papers that a schism has lately taken place among the followers of Mahomet, and a new sect set itself up in Persia, at the head of which is a 'merchant who had returned from a pilgrimage to Mecca, and proclaimed himself a successor of the prophet. The following account is given of the treatment of those followers of a 'new light.'

Four persons being heard repeating their profession of faith, according to the form prescribed by the imposter, were apprehended, tried and found guilty of unpardonable blasphemy. They were sentenced to lose their beards by fire being set to them.—The sentence was put into execution with all the zeal and fanaticism becoming a true believer in Mahomet. Not deeming the loss of beards a sufficient punishment, they were further sentenced the next day to have their faces blacked and exposed throughout the city. Each of them was led by a mirgizah, (executioner,) who had made a hole in his nose and passed through it a string, which he sometimes pulled with such violence that the unfortunate fellows cried out alternately for mercy from the executioner and vengeance from Heaven.—It is the custom in Persia, on such occasions, for the executioners to collect money from the spectators, and particularly from the shopkeepers in the bazaar. In the evening, when the pockets of the executioners were well-filled with money, they led the unfortunate fellows to the city gate, and there turned them adrift. After which the Mol-lahs at Shiraz sent men to Bushire with power to seize the imposter, and take him to Shiraz, where, on being tried, he very wisely denied the charge of apostasy laid against him, and thus escaped from punishment.—N. Y. Mirror.

A SUBSTANTIAL STAKE.—Messrs. Miller and Parrott have entered into a stake to come off next spring over the Franklin (Attakapas) Course—entrance one hundred beaves. A contemporary thinks this stake should be called a beef steak.

A gentleman complimented a lady on her improved appearance.

"You are guilty of flattery," said the lady.

"Not so," replied the gentleman; "for I vow you are as plump as a partridge!"

"At first," rejoined the lady, "I thought you guilty of flattery only, but now I find you actually making game of me."

BABY TALK.

The editor of the N. Y. Gazette says: It did our heart good to hear a young and happy mother sing to her darling pet after the following manner.

Where is the baby? Bess its heart— Where is muzzer's darling boy? Does it hold its little hands apart, The dearest, bessen toy? And so it does; and will its little chin Grow just as fat as butter? And will it poke its little fingers in Its tinnin' little mouth, and mutter Niecey wiecey words, Just like tittle yallar birds? And so it will; and so it may. No matter what its pappy, mammy say: And does it wink its tittle eyeses? When it's mad and ups and crisses? And does it squall like chick-a-dees At every thing it sees? Well it does? Why not, I pray? Aint it muzzer's darlin' every day? Oh! what's the matter! oh my! oh my!! What makes my sweetest chicken ky? Oh nesty, ugly pin, to prick it; Its darlin' muzzer's darlin' cricket! There! there! she's thrown it in! The fire; the kuel, wickid pin! There! hush, my honey; go to sleep, Rocked in a kadle of a deep!

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. James L. Edwards, commissioner of pensions, to take effect from and after the 3d of March next, when his present commission will expire.

Cornelius W. Lawrence, collector of the customs for the district of New York, vice Cornelius P. Van Ness, resigned.

Denis Prieur, collector of New Orleans, Louisiana, vice Thomas Barrett, removed.

James E. Saunders, collector and inspector for Mobile, Ala., vice Collier H. Minge, removed.

Gideon S. Bailey, marshal for the district of Iowa, vice Isaac Leffler, removed.

Edward Johnston, attorney of the U. S. for the district of Iowa, vice John G. Deshler, removed.

John Norvell, attorney of the U. S. for the district of Michigan, vice Geo. C. Bates, resigned.

Eli More, marshal for the southern district of Michigan, vice Silas M. Stilwell, removed.

John Catlin, secretary of the Territory of Wisconsin, vice George R. C. Floyd, removed.

Romulus M. Saunders, of North Carolina, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of her Catholic majesty, in the place of Washington Irving, at his own request, recalled.

SICK OF TEXAS.

E. M. OWEN writes a most doleful letter to W. E. WOODRUFF, P. M. at Little Rock, Arkansas, which is published in the Arkansas Gazette. It is dated at New Orleans, where he had arrived on his return back again:

"Thank God, says Mr. Owen, I am here. I shall be in Union county, Arkansas, in a few days—bag and baggage—having already enjoyed enough of the blessings of Texas! I am satisfied, and shall permanently settle myself in Union county, totally used up!"

"Please say to all our friends, that if they wish to go to Texas, just see it in the winter, and not move until they have seen it. I will write you again when I settle. I know this will surprise you; but I have never seen a country so much overrated as Texas. Hundreds of persons would return if they could, but they cannot. A poor man has no business here if he knew it.

Timber is bad and water also, and the country is all located—can be purchased for \$1 to \$10 per acre; but if a man cannot purchase four or five hundred acres, he cannot get enough timber—then he must rent at high rates, which will keep him always a renter, when he can settle on land in Arkansas, if he has not a dollar, and make a living by work. I have not time to give you a general description of the face of the country, but I will only say this here: that from the Sabine to the Rio Grande, there is no stream that will do for navigation; and Arkansas, is decidedly a better cotton country than any part of Texas west of the Brazos, and the facilities of commerce far superior to any portion of Texas. I stopped a few days at Houston and Galveston, the only two commercial ports. The former contains about 1,000 inhabitants, the latter about the size of Little Rock. The country, as far as San Antonio west, and Trinity east, trade to Houston, and haul over the most miserable road I ever traveled.

I am aware that all I have said will be denied, even by persons who have not seen the country. To all such I would say—don't take your families until you go and try it yourselves. I wish I could write to all my friends, but if you will tell Rutherford to say, in the Banner, that I have returned, and request all those of my friends who feel inclined to emigrate, not to move without seeing the country in the winter, it will probably save some of my poor Sabine friends from a long move that they will regret all their lives, for I know that some of them would not be able to return.

"I'm Mas-taken, as the newly married lady said to her husband.

"You are spirit-ually blind," as the preacher said to the gutter loafer.

THE NATIONAL ROAD—LETTER FROM DR. RELFE.

Washington City 6th March 1846. To John H. Tice, Esq:

Sir—A few days ago, I received a letter from a gentleman writing from St. Charles county, with whom I have not the pleasure of personal acquaintance, asking among other things, whether I was in favor of the location of a national road upon the north or upon the south side of the Missouri river. The letter having been mislaid, I cannot recall the name of the gentleman, and at my rate preferring to give a public, rather than a private answer to a question evidently calculated to do me great injustice, if misunderstood or misrepresented, I choose, therefore, to reply in this frank and public manner.

Herewith will be found a report upon the Cumberland road, from that truly active and useful member—the Chairman of the committee on roads and canals—the Hon. Robert Smith of Illinois. That report, occupying less than eight pages, in large type, and which will make two or three columns in your paper in small type, you will much oblige me by publishing. It is able, temperate, and judicious, and if adopted, will produce consequences of an importance not easy to foresee or to predict.

Before writing that report, to submit it to his committee for their consideration, Mr. Smith addressed a letter to each member of the House of Representatives from the state of Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, and to several in Ohio, all of whom, except perhaps one from Indiana, returned answers in favor of an appropriation of land, as recommended in the very important report, which I have ventured to hope you would publish.

That report proposes to give to Ohio 344,000 acres, Indiana 921,000 acres, Illinois 1,383,360 acres, and to Missouri 1,331,832 acres, on the condition that the three first named will finish the Cumberland road through those states, and the last state to finish it to the city of Jefferson within eight years.

This able report meets my heartiest concurrence. The receipt of 1,321,832 acres of land would do much indeed for our flourishing young state—it is an event earnestly to be desired, and diligently to be struggled for. For one, sir, I pledge my best exertions in behalf of a measure fraught with so many blessings to a state which I have been so much honored, and for which I feel I can never do enough.—And, sir, so that we can obtain so munificent a grant of land for our state, I am entirely content that its Legislature may locate the road upon the north or upon the south side of the Missouri river, as to it may seem best. I hope my friends on both sides may be entirely satisfied with the declaration, that so long as I remain in my present station, I shall never interfere with the state Legislature, or any member thereof, to procure the success or defeat of any measure, of any nature whatever. I would indignantly repel any improper interference between me and my constituents, and I disclaim all efforts of that kind towards others.

As this is of moment to others, as well as to the citizens of my own immediate district—to whites and to the natives, as well as to the democrats—I shall try and write a copy or two of this letter for other papers. It is asking too much of the press in Missouri, to whose liberality and courtesy I owe and cheerfully render my hearty acknowledgments to copy the report, and so much of this letter, if any part, as they deem interesting to their patrons?

I will only add, that some of the estimates and tables which Mr. Smith most