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GREEN & SHIRLEY.
Office East corner of the Public Square, opposite the
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JOB PRINTING,
Of every description, executed with neatness and
despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

JUSTICE'S BLANKS
Handsomely printed, kept constantly on hand, and
for sale low.
Messrs. Wm. D. Malone and N. B. Coates,
are our authorized Agents, at Hontsville.

SADDLING.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his
friends and the public in general, that he intends
keeping on hand a general assortment of all
articles in his line of business, and will
sell as low as can be bought elsewhere, in
the upper country, for cash, or to punctual customers
on the usual credit.

The following articles of produce will be taken
in part in exchange for work: Green and Dry
Hides, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Flour, Meal, Jams,
Lard, Lard, Lard, Lard, Lard, Lard, Lard, Lard,
Special attention will be given to all orders. Call
and see.

Shop in Mr. Christman's old store room. One
door below R. H. Law's. A. J. WILLIS.
Fayette, Jan. 8th, 1848. 41-1y.

JOHN B. CLARK. ANDREW J. HENDON.

Law Notice.

JOHN B. CLARK AND ANDREW J. HERN-
DON, will continue to practice law in partnership,
in all the Courts of Howard County, ex-
cept the County Court.

All business entrusted to them will receive their
undivided attention.
John B. Clark will continue to attend the several
Courts as heretofore.

Office on the public square, Fayette.
A. J. Hendon can at all times be found at
the County Clerk's Office.
Fayette, October 23d, 1847. 33--6m.

JNO. W. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTE, MO.

WILL attend to any business entrusted to him
in the Courts of Howard, and the coun-
ties adjoining. He may be found at the Re-
ceiver's office, when not absent on professional busi-
ness. [Fayette, Nov. 6th, 1847. 35--6m.]

Joseph D. Smith,

SURGEON, PHYSICIAN, &c.

HAVING located 5 miles East of Fayette, on
the road leading to Petersburg, respectfully
offers his services to the citizens of Howard.
He may always be found at the residence of
Dr. Samuel Crews, except when professionally ab-
sent. March 18, '48--2-6m.

Doct. Wm. Everett,

HAVING located permanently in Fayette, of-

fers his professional services to the citizens
of the place and vicinity.
Residence 2d door below the Bank.
Fayette, April 10th, 1847.

Doct. A. S. Dinwiddie,

GRATEFUL for past patronage, still continues

to offer his MEDICAL SERVICES to the
citizens of Howard County.
Office on the South East side of the public
square, where he can usually be found in the day;
at night—at his residence, 3d door below the Bank.
Fayette, April 10th, 1847.

L. D. Brewer,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend to any business entrusted to

him—in the Second Judicial District.
REFERENCES.
BROWNING & BERNEL, Quincy, Illinois.
A. W. MONTGOMERY, Esq., Fayette.
C. J. DAVIS, " "
W. PICKET, Benton, Miss.
Col. P. H. FOUNTAIN, Pontotoc, Miss.
McCAMPBELL & COATES, Huntsville, Mo.
Office—McCAMPBELL'S Buildings, Hontsville,
Mo. [Randolph co., Dec. 12th, '46. 40-1y]

Benjamin H. Twombly,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL practice in the Courts of Howard,
Randolph, Charlton and Carroll counties.
Office on the west side of the Public Square
Fayette, Howard Co., Mo., May 2d, 1847. 2-1y

R. E. TERRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTE, MO.

WILL faithfully and promptly attend to all
business entrusted to his care, in the
Courts of Howard, Boone, Cooper, Saline, Char-
lton, Randolph and Macon counties.
Office west side of the public square.
Fayette, October 2d, 1847. 30--1f

James W. Harris,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant, and

Produce Dealer,

WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.
LIBERAL Cash advances made on all ship-
ments of Produce, &c. for the Southern and
Eastern markets.
Glasgow, January 22, 1848.--40 6m.

Medical Card.

DOCT. J. C. PARRISH AND A. PATISON,

Botanic Physicians,

GRATEFUL for past patronage, still continue
to offer their Medical Services to the citi-
zens of Howard county.
Dr. A. Patison will continue his office at his
residence, one quarter of a mile east of Mr. Wil-
loughby Williams.
Dr. J. C. Parrish may be found at his residence,
formerly occupied by James Owens, one quarter
of a mile east of Salt Creek Meeting house.
N. B. J. C. Parrish will practice Dental
Surgery.
March 4th, 1848. 52--1f

Ploughing.

Collars, Harness, Back Bands, Blind Bridles,
Traces, and the real Jewett Ploughs. Call at Car-
roll's, where everything can be had, cheap.
Glasgow, Mo.

EMANUEL DERON,

Wholesale and Retail

Druggist and Apothecary,

No. 48 N. Main Street,
AND
Corner of Eighth Street and Franklin Avenue,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Staffs,
Window Glass, Glassware, Soaps,
PERFUMERY, AND PATENT MEDICINES.
Cheap for Cash.
St. Louis, October 16th, 1847. 22--1y

BOON'S LICK TIMES.

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

Vol. 9.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1848.

No. 8.

SIGN THE PLEDGE.

Tune—Bauer's Address.

Sisters, brothers, one and all,
Listen to a friendly call,
Shun the path where thousands fall.

Sign the Temperance Pledge.

If from strife you would be free?
If happy while on earth you'd be?
Or win a bless'd eternity?

Sign the Temperance Pledge.

If a tattered garb you crave?
If you wish to be a slave?
If you'd fill a drunkard's grave?

Cast the Pledge away.

If you long for care and strife?
If you'd kill your tender wife?
If you seek your children's life?

Drink from day to day.

If degraded you would be?
If you wish for poverty?
Or for shame and misery?

Then you need not sign.

If you wish your cares to cease?
If in goods you would increase?
If you'd live in joy and peace?

Quickly come and sign.

All from youth to hoary age,
In this glorious work engage,
Come and sign the Temperance Pledge.

Come and sign to-day.

Now's the time, and here the place,
If you love the human race,
If you'd be a child of grace,

Make no more delay.

THE MAIDEN.

'Tis true that once I loved to see
A maiden fair and beautiful,
With pensive look, or smile of glee,
In simple dress or fanciful;

Little mattered it to me,
If her brow were only fair,
Mild her eye and soft her hair,
If a blush came o'er her cheek,

Whenever she essayed to speak,
If her lip so soft and red,
Mellow'd every word she said,
I wished that she

Might always be
So very pure and beautiful,
So fair to see!

But when I found earth's chilling air
A blight o'er all her beauty threw,
But when I saw that maiden fair,
Disappearing like the dew,

To see her like I did not care.
Nay! 'tis sorrow to me now,
To look upon a lovely brow;
I cannot praise a blooming cheek,

For it fades while I speak;
The sight to me is pitiful,
And deeply makes me sigh,
For when they grow so beautiful,
They always die!

TO THE PUBLIC.

The various and conflicting reports which
have been in circulation, in regard to my
intentions with respect to the next Presi-
dency, appear to me to furnish a proper
occasion for a full, frank, and explicit ex-
position of my feelings, wishes and views upon
that subject. That, it is now my purpose to
make.

With a strong disinclination to the use of
my name again in connection with that
office, I left my residence in December last,
under a determination to announce to the
public, in some suitable form, my desire not
to be thought of as a candidate. During
my absence, I frequently expressed to dif-
ferent gentlemen my unwillingness to be
again in that attitude; but no one was au-
thorized to publish my decision one way or
the other, having reserved the right to do
so exclusively to myself. On reflecting, I
thought it was due to my friends to consult
with them before I took a final and deci-
sive step. Accordingly, in the course of the
last three months, I have had many oppor-
tunities of conferring fully and freely with
them. Many of them have addressed to me
the strongest appeals and the most earnest
entreaties, both verbally and written, to
dissuade me from executing my intended
purpose. They have represented to me
that the withdrawal of my name would be
fatal to the success, and perhaps lead to the
dissolution of the party with which I have
been associated, especially in the free states,
that at no former period did there ever exist
so great a probability of my election, if I
would consent to the use of my name; that
the great States of New York and Ohio
would, in all human probability, cast their
votes for me; that New York would more
certainly bestow her suffrage upon me, than
upon any other candidate, and that Ohio
would give her vote to no candidate resid-
ing in the slave States, but to me; that
there is a better prospect than has heretofore
at any time existed that Pennsylvania
would unite with them; that no candidate
can be elected without the concurrence of
two of those three States, and none could
be defeated upon whom all three of them
should be united; that great numbers of our
fellow-citizens, both of native and foreign
birth, who were deceived, and therefore
voted against me at the last election, are
now eager for an opportunity of bestowing
their suffrages upon me; and that, whilst
there is a strong and decided preference
for me, entertained by the great body of

the Whig party throughout the U. States,
they (the friends to whom I refer) at the
same time are convinced that I am more
available than any candidate that could be
presented to the American people.

I do not pretend to vouch for the accu-
racy of all these representations, although
I do not entertain a doubt that they have
been honestly made, and are sincerely be-
lieved.

It has been moreover urged to me that
the great obligations under which I have
been hitherto placed, by a large portion of
the people of the United States, the full
force of which no one can be more sensi-
ble of than I am, demand that I should not
withhold the use of my name, if it be re-
quired. And I have been reminded of fre-
quent declarations that I have made that,
whilst life and health remain a man is bound
to render his best services upon the call of
his country.

Since my return home, I have anxiously
deliberated upon my duty to myself, to my
principles, to my friends, and above all, to
my country. The conflict between my un-
affected desire to continue in private life,
as most congenial to my feelings and con-
dition, and my wish faithfully to perform
all my public duties, has been painful and
embarrassing. If I refuse the use of my
name and those injurious consequences
should ensue which have been so confident-
ly predicted by friends, I should justly in-
cur their reproaches, and the reproaches of
my own heart. And, if, on the contrary, I
should assent to the use of my name, what-
ever the result may be, I shall escape both.

I have, therefore, finally decided to leave
to the national convention, which is to as-
semble next June, the consideration of my
name, in connection with such others as
may be presented to it, to make a selection
of a suitable candidate for President of the
United States, and whatever may be the
issue of its fair and full deliberations, it will
meet with my prompt and cheerful acqui-
escence.

It will be seen from what I have stated
that there was reason to anticipate that I
would decline giving my consent to the use
of my name again as a candidate for the
Presidency of the United States. Owing
perhaps, to this, as well as other causes,
many of my friends and fellow-citizens have
avowed a preference for, and directed their
attention to, the distinguished names of
other citizens of the United States. I take
pleasure in truly declaring that I have no
regrets to express, no complaints, no re-
proaches to make on account of any such
preferences, which I am fully persuaded
are generally founded on honest and patriot-
ic convictions.

Ashland, April 10, 1848.

TO THE WHIGS OF MISSOURI.

Having been recently nominated as the
Whig candidate for Lieut. Governor of Mis-
souri, I deem it due to the party, to my per-
sonal friends, and to myself, briefly to state
the reasons which compel me to decline the
nomination: I do this after much serious re-
flection and consultation with many of my
truest and most devoted friends.

In the first place, I hold it to be the duty
of a candidate, whether for a county, dis-
trict, or State, to devote his whole time, en-
ergies and talents, to secure his election. If
there are causes which put it beyond his
power to do this, let him promptly give way
and make room for some one who is differ-
ently situated.

One reason, which compels me to the
adoption of this course, will suffice for the
public: there are many others wholly pri-
vate.

In the first place, it is my intention to go
to Philadelphia, as a delegate to the Con-
vention, which meets on the first Monday
in June. The proceedings of this Con-
vention, I consider far more important than
the mere question, as to who is to be the
Whig candidate for Lieut. Governor of this
State. The performance of this duty would
necessarily take up a large portion of the
time which should be devoted to the zealous
canvassing of the State. Prior to leaving
for the East, there are many matters of
imperative necessity that will occupy every
moment of my time.

I am not willing to believe that there are
not many zealous and distinguished Whigs
throughout the State, able, and willing to
do far more justice to the cause than my-
self.

It would be vain for me to attempt to ex-
press, in proper language, my grateful ac-
knowledgements to the gentlemen composing
the Booneville Convention, for the man-
ner in which I was nominated. I can best
show it by my exertions in the cause here-
after.

Your obt. serv't.

D. D. MITCHELL.

THE BOND OF THE HOUSE.

The English term "husband" is derived
from the Anglo-Saxon words *hus* and *band*
which signify the "bond of the house";
and it was anciently spelt *house-bond*, and
continued to be spelt in some editions of
the English bible, after the introduction of
the art of printing. A husband then, is a
house-bond—the bond of a house—that
which engirdles the family into the union of
strength and the oneness of love. Wife,
and children, and "stranger within the
gates"—all their happiness are encircled in
the *house-bond's* embrace, the objects of his
protection and of his special care. What
a fine picture is this of a husband's duty,
and a family's privilege?

Mr. James W. Robinson, recently one of the
proprietors of the Columbia Globe, has received
an appointment as Cadet at West Point.

From the New Orleans Delta, April 6.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Like a noble
lion at bay, worried but not intimidated by
the snapping and barking of the canine
pack let loose upon him by some royal
huntsman, the Commander-in-chief of our
army is presented to the twenty millions
of his admiring and grateful fellow-citizens,
in the attitude of a criminal on trial in the
hostile capital captured by his genius and
valor. Those who have been instrumental
in bringing about such a mortifying specta-
cle as this, must place a very low estimate
upon the character of our people, to ex-
pect that it will elicit from them any other
sentiments but those of the sternest rebuke,
the most scorching, withering, annihilating
scorn and indignation.

The people's hearts are not yet seared
and dried up by the fires of party passion
—their perceptions have not become so
blunted, or their patriotism cooled down to
the zero point, that they can look on such
scenes as are now presented in the city of
Mexico and not feel that a gross indignity
has been offered to the national glory—a
stain cast upon our escutcheon, a dark page
added to our history, which only the loud
and unanimous voice of the people can ex-
punge and obliterate.

The sober second thought of a noble and
grateful people will pronounce the trial of
Winfield Scott, under the circumstances,
and the dismissal or pre-acquittal of his ac-
cuser, without a parallel in justice, in sor-
did, calculating, cold-hearted ingratitude.
It has no redeeming or palliating views;
it has not the shadow of an excuse, reason,
or justification. It stands alone, a solitary
case in our history at least, of a successful
general being tried for doing his duty, for
defending the glory of our army and coun-
try—tried by his junior officers, in the very
scene of his noblest exploits—and made to
stand there, before the world, the target for
the low hate and cunning of intrigues
whom his favor had warmed into existence,
and whose malice, otherwise impotent, gov-
ernment patronage has supplied with a
string.

This attitude is sufficiently humiliating
in any view, but when it comes to that
point, that Wm. J. Worth can rise before a
court martial in the city of Mexico and
hurl in the teeth of Winfield Scott the ap-
proval of his conduct by the Government,
and the condemnation of his commander-in-
chief, it passes the bounds of human pa-
tience, and makes us sick at heart.

And who is the officer with whom the
Government has taken sides against Win-
field Scott? Is he the same who abandoned
his post, on a pincushion, when our army lay
under the threatening cannon of the ene-
my? Is he the same who, whilst in this ci-
ty, spoke in terms of contempt of the no-
ble old General by whose magnanimity,
with the aid of Persifer F. Smith's skill
and generalship, he was enabled to regain
his position in the army? Is he the same
of whom the patriotic Gaines declared in
this city, when informed of his resignation,
that he looked upon him as a deserter in
time of war? Is he the same officer whose
conduct at Puebla was pronounced by
Gens. Quitman, Twigs and Smith, highly
prejudicial to the honor and safety of our
army? Is he the same officer who waked
up one morning a staunch Democrat, when
he had always been a Whig before, and as
suddenly became the friend and ally of an
other officer, who, before this, had been the
constant theme of his ridicule and abuse?

If this is the officer who has been put
forward to taunt and insult Winfield Scott,
we think the choice is an admirable one.—
That noble old commander, who, through-
out the trying scenes of an unequalled cam-
paign, stood so nobly by the flag of his
country, and devoted himself with such
single-mindedness, to the glory of our whole
army, is fair game for those who, in all
their deeds, reeked not of aught but their
own selfish ends and personal aggrandize-
ment.

But still, if the blow was to be struck
by such an arm, we would have preferred
that another scene, than the city of Mexi-
co, had been selected for it. We would
have preferred other witnesses of such a
degradation to the enemies of our coun-
try; those enemies, who, conquered by the
valor and skill of Winfield Scott, would
find some solace for their ignominies and
misfortunes in a malicious joy over the
blow thus aimed by power at the chief
whose strong arm thus presteated them.—
They should have ordered Scott to Wash-
ington, and there a court, surrounded by
political intrigues, might have conducted
its proceedings to any length, and to any
conclusion, without eliciting much atten-
tion or respect from the people.

There are some persons who endeavor to
prejudice the position of Gen. Scott, by
dwelling on the warmth of temper dis-
played by him, who, unable to impeach the
truth of the facts alleged and proved by
him, strive to weaken their effect by harp-
ing upon the testiness of his temper, and
the imprudence of his language. This is a
desperate resort. The people, however, are
not wont to expect great patience and
moderation in a gallant officer, so badgered
and persecuted as Gen. Scott has been.—
Andrew Jackson, though seldom wrong,
was not very mealy-mouthed in his lan-
guage towards those who crossed the path
of his duty. The people supported and
justified him. And so the people, in spite
of the puny efforts of the partisans, will
excuse in Winfield Scott even stronger lan-
guage than any he has yet used in designa-
ting the conduct of those who brought up
on the country the shameful scene now ex-
hibited in the capital of Mexico.

Always answer the aged respectfully.—
No matter how tauntingly they may address
you, treat them kindly.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

Senate.—Numerous petitions and memo-
rials were presented.

Mr. Allen presented the resolutions adopt-
ed by the Legislature of the State of Ohio,
approving Mr. Whitney's project for a rail-
road to the Pacific which was ordered to
be printed.

After transacting some other business,
the Senate proceeded to the consideration
of the special order of the day, viz: the Cal-
ifornia Claim Bill. After spending some
time in its consideration, the bill was re-
committed to the committee on Military
Affairs without instructions.

The bill to exempt the Judges of the Su-
preme Court from doing circuit duties was
then taken up.

Mr. Atchison opposed its passage in a
few remarks.

Mr. Allen was likewise opposed to the
passage of the bill. He considered it un-
necessary and improper.

Mr. Crittenden supported the bill with
his usual ability.

Mr. Badger offered an amendment.

Mr. Foot opposed the whole bill.

On motion, the Senate adjourned with-
out taking any definite action.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Cling-
man moved to suspend the rules in order
that he might offer a resolution calling on
the President to furnish a copy of all the
correspondence between Gen. Scott and
the War Department, which was adopted.

Most of the day was spent in fruitless at-
tempts to take up other matters.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

Senate.—Mr. Miller, from the Commit-
tee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for in-
creasing the number of surgeons in the
Navy.

Mr. Dix, from the Committee on Com-
merce, reported a bill allowing the steam-
ers plying between New Orleans and New
York to touch at Havana for the conveni-
ence of passengers and for carrying mails.

Mr. Rusk, from the Committee on Mil-
itary Affairs, reported a bill for the relief
of Midshipman Rogers.

Mr. Badger moved to take up the bill
giving the adjutant of the Military Acad-
emy the same pay as other officers of like
grade; which was agreed to.

A bill was introduced instructing the
Committee on Finance to inquire into the
expedient of discontinuing the coinage of
cents, and of increasing the amount of
quarter dollars coined.

Mr. Cass, from the Committee on Mil-
itary Affairs, reported back the bill relating
to the California claims, with some amend-
ments.

On motion, the Senate laid aside the
morning business, and proceeded to the
consideration of the special order of the day:
viz: the Supreme Court bill. Upon this bill
quite an animated debate arose, in which
Messrs. Allen, Butler, Badger, Ashly and
Crittenden participated.

The bill was then put upon its passage,
and decided in the negative.

Mr. Badger gave notice that on to-mor-
row he should move to go into executive
session.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Giddings
moved to suspend the rules, in order that
he might move the appointment of a select
committee of seven members, to enquire
why 70 persons were cast into prison this
morning, and confined on board the schooner
Pearl, at the mouth of the Potomac, for
attempting to escape. Objection was raised
to the reception of the motion, and it was
decided in the negative. The speaker then
announced that the next thing in order
would be the reports of the committees on
the contested election case, which were
read, and the House adjourned.

LONGEVITY.

There is nothing in the system of nature,
which, in our present state of knowledge,
appears so unintelligible as the scale of lon-
gevity. It must be admitted, indeed, that
our knowledge, upon this subject is very
imperfect, for all that is known of domes-
tic animals, and the accidental facts which
have been preserved concerning others,
tends to the strange result, that longevity
bears no relation either to strength, size,
complexity or organization, or intellectual
power. True it is, that birds, which seem
to rank higher than beasts in the scale of
being, are also much longer lived. Thirty
is a great age for a horse; dogs usually
live from fourteen to twenty years; but it
is known that the goose and hawk exceed
a century. But fish, evidently a lower
rank in creation than either, are longer
lived than birds; it has been said of some
species, and certain snakes also, that they
grow as long as they live, and as far as we
know, live till some accident puts an end
to their indefinite term of life. And the
toad, it cannot indeed be said that the toad
lives forever, but many of these animals
who were cased up at the general deluge,
are likely to live till they are baked in their
cells at the general conflagration.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION IN MICHIGAN: A
bill has recently passed both Houses of the
Legislature of Michigan by large majorities
exempting certain property from forced
sales. The bill exempts forty acres with the
dwelling house and appurtenances, not in a
recorded town plat, or one lot in a town,
&c., from forced sale on legal process for
any debt contracted after the 3d July, '48,
but excepting any mortgage jointly execu-
ted by husband and wife. Similar laws have
been passed in Georgia, Texas and Con-
necticut.

"Och! the darlin', how hot its little fut is!"
as Pat said when he caught the bumble-bee.

THE SIZE AND AGE OF TREES.

The traveller Adamson discovered in In-
dia a baobab tree to which the largest oaks
would be mere saplings, and the stem of
which measured from 80 to 120 or 130 feet
in girth. As they could not cut a tree
down every time they wished to ascertain
its age, they measured it, and thus formed
an approximate guess. They thus came to
the conclusion that baobabs existed for five
thousand years. The celebrated cypress
of Mexico was at least as old, if not older
than these. It must be remarked that
the deluge