

GLASGOW WEEKLY TIMES.

GREEN & SHIRLEY,

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

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

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John H. Potts, DENTAL SURGEON, St. Louis, Missouri. Office No. 19, Locust street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, first door west of Odd Fellows Hall. October 5, 1848.—31m3.

Charles B. Fallenstein, FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL, Front Street, Glasgow, Mo. 31

John D. Perry, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, GLASGOW, MO.

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Boards—3000 three foot oak boards, for sale by JNO. D. PERRY.

Screw—A second hand Tobacco Screw with an ink, complete—suitable for baling hemp. Price \$45. Apply to J. W. HARRIS.

Flour—100 bushels extra family flour, just from the mill, and for sale by J. W. HARRIS.

Leather—A lot of first rate Skirting Leather, for sale by J. W. HARRIS.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Arrival of the Cambria.

New York, Nov. 25—4 P. M. The Royal mail steamer Cambria arrived at the dock at noon. She left Liverpool on the 11, and brings seven day's later advices from Europe.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.

The cotton trade keeps steady, and prices this week have hardened, indeed in some instances, there is a slight advance on American descriptions. The sales for the week amount to 28,180 bales, of which there was sold the following American descriptions: 12,320 bales N. O. at 3 to 3 3/4d; 6,140 bales Upland at 3 1/8 to 3 1/4d; 3,080 bales Mobile and Alabama at 3 to 3 1/4d; and 920 bales Sea Island at 7 to 11 1/2d, per lb. The market, yesterday evening closed with steadiness, and on referring to our price current to-day, it will be observed that we make little or no change in our quotations of last week. The committee of cotton brokers have declared the following to be the quotations for fair cotton, viz: Upland 3 1/8d; Mobile, 3 7/8d; New Orleans, 4 1/8d per pound.

The market for cured provisions has been firm since our previous notice. Pork has been freely taken, and bacon has advanced 2 to 3s. per cwt. Lard is in fair request, and although lower in the early part of last week, has since recovered. Cheese is in less active demand. During the week the imports comprise 138 boxes of bacon; 132 bbls. and 80 kegs of lard; 123 casks of butter; and 1,048 boxes of cheese.

The imports of foreign grain and grains produce, in Liverpool, London and other leading ports in the United Kingdom, are increasing; and this, combined with a pretty fair quantity of home grown, keeps markets on the whole well supplied. In the absence of speculation, the trade exhibits a total want of animation—buyers only purchase for the supply of immediate or pressing wants. At Mark Lane, on Monday last, wheat sold at 51 to 57s for red, and 55 to 69s per quarter for best English white. Indian corn brought 37 to 38s per quarter for red and white. The sale of American flour was dull, but the prices quoted varied from 28 to 32s per bbl. for United States brands, and 27 to 30s per bbl. for Canadian. The market was rather dull, and in some instances the price of English wheat receded one penny per 70 lbs. The following rates were paid for American descriptions of wheat; Canadian, free, red, 7s 6d to 7s 8d per bushel; white 7s 10 to 8s 2d; U. S. red at 7s 10 to 8s 1d; white 8s 2d to 8s 4d. Both United States and Canadian flour had a dull sale, but prices were maintained—the former being quoted at 30s to 31s, and Canadian sweet at 28s 6d to 29s 6d per bbl.

The British stock markets closed at an advance. Trade was steady in the manufacturing districts. The bullion in the bank had increased.

ENGLAND.
The renewal of the report of a negotiation ceding Cuba to the United States, creates much talk in England.

IRELAND.
Has subsided into ordinary tranquility.

FRANCE.
It is reported that the Rothschilds intend to liquidate their affairs in Paris. This, doubtless contributed to the decline of French funds—the three per cents. falling as low as 40, and the five per cents. at 63—but with the prospects favoring.

The French Constitution has received the final sanction of the National Assembly. The English press fear it forbodes evil consequences.

The election of Napoleon to the Presidency is still expected, but with a fearful struggle. Gen. Cavaignac has made suitable militia arrangements, to provide against the insurrection of the "Red Republicans," and companies have collected all their fighting men.

AUSTRIA.
Vienna has at length surrendered to the Imperial troops after an eight days siege. Until the 28th ult., six days were consumed in endeavoring to bring the Viennese into submission, during which time several attempts were made by the inhabitants to obtain better terms of surrender from the commander of the Imperial forces, but all to no purpose.

On the 20th, therefore, Windischgratz, the commander of the Imperial forces, commenced an attack on the suburbs of the city. On the 28th, the engagement was chiefly confined to the southern and eastern sides, while on the western, batteries were heard at intervals. In the evening, bombs were fired on the city. Jellachich, at the head of his division, had in the mean time, taken complete possession of the

suburbs of Weiden. Many of the National Guards threw down their arms, and a great many weapons were found in the canal. The workmen, on the contrary, displayed great valor. No students were observed at this time as being openly engaged in defence of the city, and it was, therefore, conjectured, that they had laid aside their peculiar distinctive marks, for the purpose of remaining incog.

It does not appear that many bombs were thrown into the city. Between thirty and forty houses were burned down.—At 11 o'clock at night, nothing was yet decided upon. Behind the victorious advance of the troops, the inhabitants of the city itself were said to have raised white flags of truce, as early as the previous evening; which, however, were torn down by the operators. Only a few shells were thrown into the city on the evening of the 28th.

As a means of inspiring terror, these bombs were directed against the University, but a great number of rockets and scraplets were thrown on the following day.—On the 29th, at mid-day, the troops were already on the glacis, at a distance of only 200 to 400 steps from the wall of the University. But on this day a truce was agreed upon, which extended to the following day at noon. Then the Hungarians who had crossed the frontier, made an attack on the Imperial troops, assisted by a sort of the Viennese, but they were completely defeated.

The Viennese having recommenced the combat the city was once more bombarded. On the 31st, the accounts state that the Hungarians, 18,000 strong, attacked the left wing of the force commanded by Jellachich. The Hungarians were commanded by Messenhauer, and made a sally from a gate in the vicinity of the Red Tower. They were completely routed and driven into the Danube.

Gen. Windischgratz, on the 30th, at 12 o'clock sent the following telegraphic dispatch to Baron Weessenberg: "The Minister-President of Vienna unconditionally submits this day. My soldiers will enter Vienna to-day."

A great part of the Hungarian troops went over to the Austrian army. Among others, the regiment of Lichenstein. The struggle in the streets of Vienna was of short duration; and the whole city was in the possession of the Imperial troops on the 1st of November.

On the evening of the 31st ult., the Imperial troops made their first entry into the inner town—after having taken all the faubourgs, advancing quietly towards the bastions, upon which white flags had been raised, they were suddenly received by a shower of balls. Shells and rockets were thrown into the town, and the imperial library and a portion of the palace, were soon in flames. The town submitted; and the Burgh, the Karuthner gates and the Stephen's square were occupied by the military. Still, a brisk fire was kept upon them from the windows. The Karuthner gates were then stormed and battered in by the troops, and the burgh carried by assault.

The students fought like madmen; and when the rest of the city had given in, still defended themselves in the vicinity of Aula supported by a portion of the workmen.—On the 1st of November, they yet held out in the Lazzeigner barracks. On the 31st, five hundred prisoners were made. The same day, the Hungarians recrossed the Leethe, and withdrew.

The Imperial General imposed conditions which were assented to by the Council of Vienna, time having been given them until 8 P. M. of the 30th, on pain of the bombardment, to decide upon the propositions.

The people, students, and National guard vied with each in casting away their arms and seeking safety in flight.

NORTHERN ITALY.
Was in great confusion. An insurrection has broken out in Genoa. France is said to have granted 20,000 muskets to the Sardinian government.

BURLINGTON, Nov. 25.
We have just received the official result in Iowa. Cass has 1,522 majority over Taylor, excluding Potawatomie county, which gave Taylor 483 maj. Van Buren obtained 1,100 votes—thus leaving Cass in the minority of the popular vote.

DISCRIMINATING YOUTH.—A gentleman travelling in Tennessee, stopped at a house for the night, and during the first meal observed an urchin pulling at a loaf of corn bread. At length the youngster remarked, "Mammy here's a bar in the bread."

The old lady remarked that "it was only a piece of corn silk." "Corn silk, the mischief!" replied the young son—how come corn silk to have a bar on it?"

TAYLOR CELEBRATION IN LINNEUS.

At a mass meeting of the Rough and Ready Whigs of Linn county, held at the court house in the town of Linneus, on Tuesday the 21st, ult., the following officers were called upon to preside: W. E. MOBERLY, President, L. STEARNES, W. L. REYNOLDS, W. SAUNDERS, DAVID PREWITT, Vice Presidents, and Henry H. T. Grill, Secretary.

After the President had briefly explained the object of the meeting, the following gentlemen addressed the meeting in a manner suitable to the occasion: C. Boardman, J. Smith, Mr. Jacobs, Edward Hoyle, and W. E. Moberly.

An elderly gentleman, Mr. Edwards, who had fought under old Zack, next addressed the meeting, expressing his admiration for the old hero, both as a soldier and as a man. There were several cheers proposed for Gen. Taylor, Millard Fillmore, and Henry Clay, all of which were enthusiastically responded to.

Mr. Edward Hoyle presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the whigs of Linn county, congratulate our brethren in the good cause, on the election of that pure and distinguished patriot, Gen. Zachary Taylor to the Presidency, and his compeer, Millard Fillmore, to the Vice Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That we believe the interests of our country will be safe in their hands; that the government will be faithfully administered by them, and that they will preside over and consider the interests of the whole people of our glorious Union, and not of any particular section.

Resolved, That we hope and believe, that during the next four years, our long neglected Rivers and Harbors will receive that attention, which they so imperatively demand, thereby increasing our commercial facilities, and rendering the lives and property of our citizens comparatively safe.

Resolved, That we sincerely believe, that during the administration of Gen. Zachary Taylor, the will of the people of the United States, as expressed through their representatives will be respected and faithfully carried out, and that hereafter the *One Man Power* will be numbered with the things that were.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Saunders, it was agreed, that the proceedings of this meeting by published in the St. Louis Republic, Brunswick and Glasgow Weekly Times.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

A large number of ladies were present, and seemed to enter into the spirit of the meeting.

Immediately after the close of the meeting, all the residences of the Whigs in our little town, (and they were not a few,) were brilliantly illuminated, giving our democratic brethren a considerable light on the subject.

THE TEACHINGS OF NATURE.
"No harsh transitions Nature knows,
No dreary spaces intervene,
Her work in silence forward goes,
And rather felt than seen."

When the soul is dark and dreary—when the sun-light of Hope is all obscured by the dark clouds of disappointment, and her attempts to become nobler, purer, better, seem to have failed, then let her come to Nature the all bountiful Teacher, and learn a lesson; let her drink at this fountain of knowledge, and then refreshed and strengthened, gird herself for new exertions and new trials.

Let her go forth in the dead of winter and view the ice-bound earth, wrapped in her shroud of snow. All life and warmth seem to have fled; the trees stretch out their skeleton limbs, bare and dreary, and the streams are held fast by an icy hand; but let not the desponding soul turn away discouraged, for soon there shall be a change. Gradually the snow disappears from the face of Nature, for a warm breath has reached it, and the ice and snow, like the heart of man, though they resist the grasp of coldness and severity, are subdued by the touch of kindness. Gently and gradually Spring now approaches, and upon the fields a tinge of the lightest green may be seen. By degrees the buds swell upon the trees, and slowly enlarge until the delicate green leaves appear; but not in the full luxuriance of foliage are the forest trees. Patiently they wait till the rain and sunshine, drop by drop and ray by ray, clothe them in their garb of richest green. Desponding and repining one, thou whose hopes have been disappointed in attaining some cherished object, and whose bosom swells with bitterness at thy lot, the

flowers of mid-summer and the fruits of autumn may teach thee a lesson, may teach thee to wait patiently, and finally thou shalt attain the object of thy desires.

How beautifully is the gradual and silent course of Nature exemplified by the infant in his mothers arms! Watch it!—How helpless and dependent lies the sleeping babe! What is there to indicate that a soul is there enshrined? The mother's boundless love, which beams in her eye, as she gazes upon her child, the fond caress, the voice, softened to the sweetest music, as she sings his lullaby, give us a sufficient answer. She doubts not the priceless worth of her child, as months roll away, she perceives that each brings some new charm to the cherished one. The softest music sounds not half so sweetly to her ear, as the first lipings of that infant tongue, and when it first utters her name, the mother's heart thrills with a joy hitherto unknown. Think you that mother becomes weary, because he learns so slowly to express his wants? Many a month must pass before her child can give the least return, by word or deed, for her love, and long years must transpire, before he can learn to think and act for himself.—Yet the mother complains not, but willingly and patiently she watches over him in childhood, councils him in youth, till in manhood he becomes her support and her comforter.

When the soul has learned from Nature the lessons she fain would teach teach, then will the secret of her own progress be discovered. She will then never despair, but struggling on, against the adverse wind of fortune, will finally anchor in the wished for haven. Clouds and darkness will no longer be heeded by her, for Hope, like a bright morning star would bid her look for approaching day.—*Oliver Branch.*

THE YOUNG MAN'S COURSE.—I saw him first at a social party. He took but a single glass of wine, and that in compliance with the request of a fair young lady, with whom he conversed.

I saw him next, when he supposed he was unseen, taking a glass to satisfy the slight desire formed by his sordid indulgence. He thought there was no danger.

I saw him again with those of his own age, meeting at night to spend a short time, in convivial pleasure. He said it was only innocent amusement.

I met him next late in the evening in the street, unable to reach home. I assisted him thither. He looked ashamed when we next met.

I saw him next, reeling in the street; a confused stare was on his countenance, and words of blasphemy was on his tongue.—Shame was gone.

I saw him yet once more—he was pale cold and motionless, and was carried by his friends to his last resting place. In the small procession that followed, every head was cast down, and seemed to shake with uncommon anguish. His father's grey hairs were going to the grave with sorrow. His mother wept to think she had ever given being such a child.

I thought of his future state. I opened the Bible and read—"Drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of Heaven."

The Hon. Henry Clay, in a recent address to the Ladies of Philadelphia, thus truly and beautifully describes the *True Sphere of Woman.*

The constitution and laws of society, said he, had drawn marked lines of distinction between the sphere of action of the two sexes. Women were not permitted to mingle in the public affairs of government. To men belong the sterner duties of life—the cultivation of the earth—the prosecution of war, when the calamity of war unhappily afflicted the country—the conduct of the public affairs of the nation. To women belonged the domestic duties. It was their duty to rear the young—to instil into their infant minds principles of morality and religion, and feelings of patriotism, and above all, to prepare the children of the country for future usefulness and honor.

Women should have no regrets for this exclusion from the duties assigned by society to men. If they knew their labors, their cares, and their responsibilities, they would have no wish to participate in them. Notwithstanding the seeming separation in the duties of the two sexes, there was none in reality. Both were designed for the same end, and both should strive for the attainment of the same object—the making of our country great and glorious. Let both labor together, and then would our ornaments to society, and our people acceptable in the sight of God.

There were 150 deaths in Philadelphia last week—59 adults, and 92 children.

From the Prairie Farmer.

A NEW FENCE.—A young gentleman from New York city has shown us a model of a fence designed to take the place of wire for that use. It consists of strips of sheet iron, one and a half inches wide, fastened like boards to posts at suitable distances. The main claim of superiority over wire is, that the flat iron will be of such width that the cattle can see it, and will thus avoid running against it. It is thought also, that it can be built cheaper, but of this we doubt much. The iron it is said cannot be manufactured in this country, which will be a great drawback to the scheme in its competition with wire; which is now plenty and easy to be obtained.

It would be advisable to make trial of it and test in that manner its claims. It is impossible to pronounce off hand upon the value of a scheme like this. It is claimed that it will stop swine, but we should as soon think of catching lightning in a calender, as to stop swine with a wire, or a sheet iron fence, unless it were made into a sieve or a close iron wall.

SOWING SEEDS IN AUTUMN.—Cobbett in his "American Gardener," recommends the sowing of several kinds of seed in Autumn—such, for instance, as carrots, beets, onions, parsnips, and many other kinds. He remarks, in illustration of the truth of this theory, that "the seeds of all plants will remain safe in this way all winter, though the frost penetrate to the depth of three feet below them, except the seeds of such plants as a slight frost will cut down." A writer of some distinction, in one of our agricultural exchanges, strenuously advocates the same plan, and remarks that this is the natural system pursued by Dame Nature, who casts all her seeds upon the soil in autumn, and never fails of a crop. Onions we have long practised sowing in the Fall, and the same method is adopted by many—especially by those who wish to have them early for marketing.

CONULIA.
"My dear, did John black them boots?"
"How should I know—I haint got anything to do with your boots. It's washing day."
"But my love, you needn't speak so cross, I didn't speak so cross." "O—yes you did."
"I didn't." "I say you did." "I say I didn't." "By gracious! I won't stand this.—It's too bad to be treated in this way, I'll leave you, madam. I'll have a separation."
"O, Mr. Stub—was ever a woman so abused! Here I have been washing and scrubbing all day long as hard as ever I could, and then you come home and act so to me—just like I don't know nothing about your boots—O, it is too bad, it is—boo-hoo! hoo-hoo!"
"Hush! Well Nancy I didn't mean to make you cry. Never mind—I reckon John has blacked my boots. Is them are sassenagers to be tried for supper!" "Y-e-e-s—my dear I got 'em for you particulary!"

KEEP MOVING.—Don't stand there, young man, with your fingers in your mouth, moping over your bad luck; hold up your head, kick dull care to the winds, and show that you are not made for a prop to hold up buildings. What if your last copper has burnt a hole through your pocket and you know not where your next meal is coming from, remember you cannot recommend yourself to the notice of those who need your labor by wearing a downcast look and biting your finger nails. Kick up a dust and you may be something yet. If you are disposed to work, you cannot long remain idle. Be not too particular. If you can't get high wages, take the best offer you can get, and don't stand around the streets like a loafer, a single moment longer. If nobody will hire you, shove off into the country, work for your board and go to school through the winter, and when spring comes may be you will be prepared to cut a figure in the world. By all means "keep moving."—*Maine Farmer.*

GENERAL TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDERS.—He has held on to one office until he has got another; but there is one class of men to whom he will most certainly surrender. We mean the office-seekers. They are gathering themselves together, and will be down upon old Zack with ferocious greediness. Santa Anna and his host will be nothing to them. They will not make an amiss with him, nor ask one.—*Louisville Democrat.*

Old Zack will receive these office-seekers, very much after the same fashion that he received the deserters, who were brought to his tent after the battle of Buena Vista. "Go away," said he, "you never belonged to the American army," and he turned away and ordered them to be drummed out of camp. Let these fellows who usually besiege the residence of the President elect, and the White House, gather around old Zack, and if he don't make them wish they had remained at home, we are very much mistaken. General Taylor is a plain man, of few words and he hasn't learned the smooth oily-gammon language of the court, and it won't take him long to tell his office-seeking friends what he thinks of them. As Father Ritchie would say, "we do not speak by authority," but we give it as our decided opinion, that the worthy and deserving man who remains at home and attends quietly and diligently to his own business, will stand the best chance for office—especially if there shall be a vacancy in an office that he is qualified to fill. Besides, it is undeniably true that a great many men, especially office-seekers, are most admired and most popular, where they are least known.—*Frankfort Commonwealth.*