

The Howard Union.

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

VOLUME I.

GLASGOW, MISSOURI, JUNE 29, 1865.

NUMBER 3.

PAY UP.

BOON, BOSTWICK & CO.
ALL those indebted to the firm of BOON, BOSTWICK & CO., either by note or account, are notified to come forward immediately and pay up, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
JAMES FITZPATRICK, Agent.
June 15, '65—1st 85.

J. ROPER, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.
KEEPS constantly on hand all kinds of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c., &c., usually kept in first class country Drug Stores, which he will sell on liberal terms to his customers. Give me a call. Store room on First Street, Glasgow, Mo., at the old stand of H. L. White.
June 15, 1865. 1y

JAMES FITZPATRICK, LICENSED AUCTIONEER, GLASGOW, MO.
WILL give his attention to collecting NOTES and ACCOUNTS. Will also advance money on the same if desired.
Howard County Bonds Wanted, for which the highest price will be paid.
MONEY TO LOAN AT FAIR RATES.
Glasgow, June 22, 1865—1f

ATTENTION.
ALL persons who have not paid their Commutation tax for the year 1864, who are liable to Militia duty, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment. I must have the money without delay, as indulgence can and will not be given. All persons between the ages of 18 and 45, on the 1st day of May, 1864, are required to apply to JAMES FITZPATRICK, at Glasgow, or to T. G. DEATHERAGE, at Fayette, and make payment forthwith. I am bound to close up my business in a very short time. No one will be indulged longer than
The 15th Day of June, 1865,
and all persons owing State, County and military tax, must settle, as I shall charge ten per cent. after that time, and if not paid will enforce the law strictly against them.
THOS. G. DEATHERAGE,
June 15th, '65—1st 85.

M. ENGLISH, AGENT FOR THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the State or GENERAL GOVERNMENT.
GLASGOW, MISSOURI.
Glasgow, June 15, 1865. 1f

N. FRANZEN.
HAVING again opened my Shoe Shop, I am prepared to manufacture TO ORDER,
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Having had an experience of some fifteen years at the business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction in my work. My material and stock are of the best kind and warranted.
Being thankful for past favors from old patrons I would solicit a continuance of the same, at my new shop, on First street, opposite Thompson & Dunnic's Bank.
N. FRANZEN.
Glasgow, June 15, 1865.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
SAMUEL C. MAJOR, Public Administrator of Howard County, Mo., do hereby give notice that, by virtue of my said office, and in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided, I this 15th day of May, 1865, have taken charge of the estate of J. M. O'Leary, deceased, to administer the said estate.
All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the administrator within one year after the date aforesaid, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within three years from the date aforesaid, they will be forever barred.
SAMUEL C. MAJOR,
June 15, 1865. 3w Public Adm'r.

Notice of Final Settlement.
ALL creditors and others interested in the Estate of JOHN W. BERKLEY, deceased, are notified that the undersigned, Administrator of said estate, intends to make a final settlement of said estate at the next August term of the County Court of Howard county, 1865.
SAMUEL C. MAJOR,
June 15, 1865—4w n1 \$3 Public Administrator.

Notice of Final Settlement.
ALL creditors and others interested in the estate of WILLIAM L. KNIGHT, deceased, are notified that the undersigned, Administrator of said estate, intends to make a final settlement of said estate at the next August term of the County Court of Howard county, 1865.
SAMUEL C. MAJOR,
June 15, 1865—4w n1 \$3 Public Administrator.

Notice of Final Settlement.
ALL creditors and others interested in the partnership estate of P. W. & W. C. GLOFF, are notified that the undersigned, Administrator of said estate, intends to make a final settlement of said estate at the next August term of the County Court of Howard county, 1865.
SAMUEL C. MAJOR,
June 15, 1865—4w n1 \$3 Public Administrator.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.
H. B. Graham & Bro.,
83 Second Street, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
Every kind of PAPER on hand, and for sale at MILL PRICES. (freight added. Cash for RAGS. June 15, 41m

Notice of Final Settlement.
ALL creditors and others interested in the estate of JAMES BEVIN, deceased, are notified that the undersigned, Administrator of said estate, intends to make a final settlement of said estate at the next August term of the county court of Howard county, Mo., 1865.
SAMUEL C. MAJOR,
June 15, 1865—4w n1 \$3 Public Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE, de bonis non.
THE letters of my predecessor, as Administrator of the estate of Samuel Groce, deceased, having ceased to have any legal force by reason of her marriage, by virtue of an order of the County Court of Howard County, Mo., made on the 27th day of May, 1865, I have taken charge of said estate to administer the same.
SAMUEL C. MAJOR,
Administrator de bonis non, and Public Adm'r of Howard county, Mo.
June 15, '65—n1 3w \$3

NOTICE.
I AM now Agent for the COLLECTION OF CLAIMS against the State and General Government, and can always be found at the County Clerk's Office, ready to attend to business in that line.
J. M. REID.
Fayette, June 22, 1865—3w

Post Office DRUG & BOOK STORE, GLASGOW.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has purchased the Drug Store of his brother, I. C. Brooks, and has now on hand, and intends keeping
A General Assortment of the
BEST DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Dye-Staffs, and
Druggist's Merchandise
GENERALLY,
which he offers to the public on
The Most Accommodating Terms.
Those wishing to purchase will do well to give me a call before purchasing.
—Also—
Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles.
PHYSICIANS may rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded and put up accurately, and with despatch, at all hours, day and night.
F. W. H. DIGGES,
Glasgow, June 22, 1865.

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.
THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has just opened the present week, at his
Store Room,
on the corner of Water and Market streets, fronting the river a
LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES OF Every Description,
Which he offers for cash or produce, on the most liberal terms. Please give me a call and examine my large stock, as I am determined to make it to the interest of the people to trade with me.
"Quick Sales and small profits," is my motto.
Thankful for former patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
S. STEINMETZ,
Glasgow, June 15, 1865.
JNO. HARRISON, THOS. B. BIRCH, BROTHERS, PROP'RS.

BIRCH, EARICKSON & CO., Exchange & Banking House Glasgow, Mo.
WILL buy and sell Exchange, receive deposits, deal in Securities, loan money and make collections at all accessible points.
If our Banking House is finished, our office will be in the building occupied by the Western Bank.
June 22, 1865—5m.

New Stock OF GROCERIES.
THE undersigned is fully prepared to give to the public
All the Benefits of the late Great appreciation of Currency,
by furnishing them with any article in his line of business, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Having bought recently, under all the advantages of a CASH MARKET, will sell accordingly.
MY STOCK CONSISTS IN PART OF
Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Nails, Spin Cotton, Dye-Staffs, Hardware, Cutlery, Scythes, Blades, Fish, Scoops, Chains, Ropes, Hinges, Screws, &c., &c., &c.
Hay Forks, Wedding Hoops, Coal Oil, Salt, Seeds, Cotton and wool cards, Shovels, Erms, Confectionaries, Locks, Brushes, &c., &c., &c.
Will pay the highest market price IN CASH for all kinds of Produce.
Also, Agent for Receiving and Forwarding Freight.
Store-room in the old Post Office, at the corner of Water and Howard streets, next door to my old stand, Glasgow, Mo.
GEO. H. TATUM,
June 15, 1865—1y

For the Howard Union.
The Capture of the City of Glasgow by "Pap Price's" Army during his Raid, last fall. History of some facts not heretofore published.

For several days previous to the 15th of October last, Price's army then being in occupation of Boonville, this and neighboring counties were filled with gangs of rebels and bushwhackers, "conscripting" or recruiting for "old Pap." Our citizens were cut off from all communication with other parts of the State by stoppage of the mails and destruction of the telegraph lines. Glasgow being left with a small garrison of troops of about twenty of the 13th Mo. Vet. cavalry under command of Capt Mayo, about twenty men of the Ray county militia under Capt. Tiffin, about 16 men of company M, 9th M. S. M. Cav., under Capt. Hunter, and a few men of the 17th Ill. Cav., (a part of Gen. Fisk's body guard,) one company of militia under Capt. John Vance, and about 60 men of Capt. Bingham's company of Saline county militia that came to this side a few days before the fight. Capt. Mayo being left in command of the post, with instructions, to "hold the post at all hazards" with the promise, also that all the troops at different posts should fall back on Glasgow, if required, or compelled to evacuate their own posts, which for some cause they failed to do and left the place to the few men left here by Gen. Fisk, many of them sick and disabled, except the Glasgow militia.

On Thursday, (two days before the fight) our post was reinforced by about 450 men of the 43rd Mo. Infantry under Col. Chester Harding, with some of Gen. Fisk's staff on their way to Jefferson City. They started from St. Joseph ten days before but from the low stage of the river, did not get down in time to pass Boonville until that place was in the hands of Gen. Price. Many union refugees from the different towns above came down on the two steam-boats, under Col. Harding; also a large lot of military stores from Lexington. Maj. Curtis was sent back with one of the boats to Leavenworth for reinforcements and cannon, but too late to reach that point before the capture of this place. All the freight of the two boats, consisting of military stores was piled on the levee. The 43rd Infantry were encamped on the common in the eastern part of the town, the 17th Illinois, 9th M. S. M. and the Saline militia were encamped near Mr. B. W. Lewis' above town, the rest of the troops were encamped in town, in the City Hall and churches.

Fortifications, rifle pits, &c.
About ten days before the battle two small fortifications were erected on Herriford's Hill by one of our citizens, large enough to hold about 40 men, merely as a defense against a raid of bushwhackers. It was a good point for a defense against a small force. A day or two before the fight Capt. Mayo ordered the two first fortifications to be connected by a rifle pit, and extended around Herriford's House which was finished the morning before the fight, and which would make room for about two hundred men without crowding them. These works were all constructed and proved to be very useful in defence of the place, but were not in the right place for the defence of the town against a large force, such as that of Gen. Clark, the assailing general. Another line of works would have been built on the hill back of the principal row of houses, but the attack was made the next morning and prevented further operations in that line.

THE FIGHT.
About day-break on the morning of the 15th of October the rebels under Joe Shelby opened on the town from the south side of the river, (immediately west of town,) with three pieces of cannon, (one a rifled gun,) with solid shot, grape and shell, without any notice to the citizens. The first notice they had of any confederate army forces being near was the booming of cannon, the bursting of shell and crashing of timbers, which terrified the sleeping inhabitants, causing many of them to make rather a hasty toilet.
It was the orders of Gen. Fisk, that all citizens capable of bearing arms should be formed into companies for defense of the place. Therefore all the men and boys of a proper age, were formed into two companies, one under Capt. Steinmetz, the other under Capt. Joseph Wilhoit. Immediately after the commencement of the bombardment from the south side of the river, the citizens and soldiers were formed to prepare for an attack in the rear of town. A little after sunrise, a long line of rebels could be seen about half a mile south-east of town, mounting the hill on the lands of Mrs. Turner. After getting a little nearer

town they planted their batteries and opened on the town and camp of the 43rd, with shells from three pieces. The citizens and militia were ordered to fall back on the entrenchments, but Col. Harding ordered them, a portion of them, to form a skirmish line at the lower end of town near English's mill and Sibill's vineyard, which was done by a part of Capt. Steinmetz's men and a part of Vance's company of militia. Part of the 13th Cav., taking positions near the lower bridge, whilst Capt. Tiffin with some of his men held the vineyard, Capt. Mayo commanding the whole skirmish line. In a few moments the "gray-backs" made their appearance with easy musket range, posted behind trees, fences and logs, but advanced steadily, keeping up a constant volley of firing, our men returning it with considerable effect, killing and wounding many of the rebels, without any casualties on our side except the severely wounding of one man, and another slightly, (as they fell back to the entrenchments. In a short time all of our men had to fall back to the entrenchments, which filled them so full that many had to get out, and post themselves behind the fences, wood-pile, stables and out-buildings, whilst the rebels occupied the houses on the other hill, and all houses south of the rifle pits. It was then about 9 o'clock P. M., the fight being kept up with but few casualties on our side. But a portion of the 43rd that held the camp, and the hill near the boy's school house, suffered some in killed and wounded. Shortly after the skirmish line fell back to the pits, Capt. Saml. Steinmetz whilst standing near the corner of Steinmetz's stable, was pierced by a minnie ball through the lungs. He fell, and only remarked "Pull me out of this way." It was done by some of his comrades, he lived but a few moments. Capt. S. was an excellent young man, and his death cast a gloom on the countenance of every man as it was passed along in the entrenchments. His brother Aaron was also mortally wounded just after firing off his gun in the entrenchment, a little before the close of the fight. V. Staley, another citizen was also shot through the heart shortly after the death of Capt. S. Mr. Staley was a young doctor of considerable promise. His death caused universal regret amongst the citizens of his acquaintance, he was a German, and resided in Glasgow about eight years. None of the citizens in the streets were struck with the shot or shell, (although the cannoning was kept up from the east as well as the west of the town,) except in one case, that of Rev. Wm. Caples. He had all the fleshy part of one leg carried away by a shell from one of Shelby's guns whilst standing on the porch of his own house. It is remarkable that that man, Mr. C., done more than any other man in North Missouri to inaugurate this rebellion. Hundreds of young men that now sleep in southern graves, and others that have wasted four years in striving to destroy their government, could safely say, "Had it not been for you Mr. Caples, I should never have raised my hand against my government." He helped materially to fill up Shelby's brigade. By one of Shelby's guns he met his death. Perhaps the shot was fired by one of his own recruits. Such are the mysterious ways of Providence!

Whilst the fight was progressing in town, a part of the rebel right flank became engaged with the soldiers above town near the house of Mr. Lewis. Considerable of a fight took place for possession of the tobacco factory, which lasted until some time after the surrender at town. Several rebels were killed up there but no casualties on our side. All the citizens (that did not skulk away to hide) fought well, perhaps not with the same coolness and precision of veteran soldiers, but they done their duty. The houses within range of the rifle pits were all filled with rebel soldiers, but they were soon dislodged as the bullets passed clear through the frame houses, killing and wounding many. Mr. Dunnic's house suffered most, several rebels were killed in it. Mr. Hutchinson's house being brick, formed a better protection, but our men kept such a constant fire on the windows that few shots were fired from it after they were discovered. About half past one o'clock the firing having almost ceased on both sides, neither party wishing to waste ammunition, the assailing party not venturing any nearer, our boys waiting for them to make a charge—matters being in that situation for over an hour, Col. Harding and some other officers thought it better to surrender. The flag of truce was sent out and terms of surrender were agreed upon between Gen. Clark and Col. Harding, which was "that the men march out with their arms and stack them, the officers to retain their horses, side arms, and private property." After the flag of truce was

sent out and firing had ceased altogether, the rebels kept constantly changing their position getting nearer to the fortifications, violating every rule of honorable warfare, with the intention it is supposed of making a charge, acting in the same cowardly and dishonourable manner of Forrest at Fort Pillow.
In the fight on the federal side the loss was about ten killed and about fifteen wounded, many of them slight. The killed and mortally wounded amounted to about sixteen in all, including the three citizens. It is not known how many were killed on the confederate side. It is supposed to be about eighty and at least two hundred wounded. All the rebels that were buried here, were strangers from Arkansas and Texas. The Missourians that were killed, were carried off for internment amongst their friends. They carried all of their wounded off except about thirty that was mortally or very severely wounded.
THE BURNING OF THE TOWN.
About 9 o'clock in the day, Maj. John R. More, post Commissary, and acting Quartermaster, having used the basement and second story of the City Hall for storage, fired the building to prevent the ammunition and stores falling into the hands of the rebels. The fire from the City Hall communicated to several adjacent buildings, they to others; the wind blowing a strong breeze at the time it was thought at one time that the whole town would burn up as there were but few men in town to save it from destruction, as the rebels under Shelby kept up a constant fire from the south side of the river on the citizens, whenever they were seen on the streets, with grape-shot, shell, and small arms. Two buildings were fired near the fortifications by orders of Capt. Mayo, that were near the entrenchments. Fifteen houses in all were burnt, including one store, one jeweller store, one shoe shop, one saddler shop and dwelling, one church, one cabinet shop and nine dwellings. It was a terrific time for our heretofore quiet town of Glasgow. The firing of cannon, the bursting of shell, the rattling of thousands of small arms, together with cracking of timbers and smoke of the burning buildings and burning shingles and sparks of fire flying in all directions mingled with the groans of the wounded and dying, was a sad thing to contemplate. But such is war.
WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR BURNING THE CITY.
It is a well known fact that for several days before the fight, Maj. More had all things arranged to fire the City Hall if in case there was any danger of its being taken by the rebels or if the federal forces would be compelled to evacuate the post. It was suggested to him "that it would be a better plan to take all the ammunition and stores out of the Hall and put them in some isolated building, or on some vacant lot, covered by tarpolens, with a proper guard placed over them, so as to not destroy the fine building and adjacent property," but that was not the programme. It is said the Maj. did not even try to save his books before he fired the building. Well it is supposed that was in accordance to military usages. It is sometimes troublesome to settle with the government. The few words "burnt by military necessity" is certainly a very short way of making a report, and final settlement. And as Uncle Sam has a long purse with loose strings, it is presumed it is all right. But there is one fact that some men cannot see into, that is, the great loss of private property to many individuals; if there was any military necessity to burn their property, they and the public have failed to see the point. It is true that the two isolated buildings burnt by Capt. Mayo's orders, were of a military necessity, (although one of them was burnt by mistake) in burning the other it doubtless saved the lives of many of the men in the entrenchments. Maj. More estimated the stores and ammunition at about \$30,000 in value; to keep that amount from falling into rebel hands, he burnt over \$100,000 worth of individual property, many of those individuals badly able to lose it, when it is well known that there was at least \$100,000 worth of Government property on the levee that was not burnt, but fell into the rebel hands, amongst the lot was twelve hundred suits of cavalry uniform and several bales of blankets, together with a large amount of other stores and arms, taken off of the steam-boat West Wind. This property it is supposed was not under the charge of Maj. More. But some person was responsible for leaving that amount of property, (the very things the rebels wanted,) viz: clothing, blankets, medical stores, and arms, to fall into their hands.
WHOLESALE ROBBERY AND PLUNDER.
During the fight every house entered by the rebels was plundered of everything

like clothing, boots, blankets, watches and jewelry, trinkets of all kinds, in fact every thing that could be carried away. Bureau drawers, chest doors, and trunks were broken open, and contents strewn over the floors; in fact every house was completely sacked. In many cases the ladies' clothing was stolen. But that was trifling in comparison to the robbery of the stores. Immediately after the surrender, the town was filled with country people, who had followed their friends in the rebel ranks, for the purpose of plunder. Women and young girls, old men, and young men conscripted, with their wives and sweethearts, were in town, with carpet sacks, ready to be filled out of the stores of their neighbors. All the first lot went home on Saturday evening loaded with goods of all kinds, only to return the next day with fresh recruits of fresh plunderers. It is said some of the women fought in the stores, as some of them accused the others of "taking more than their share." Such are the shameful evidences of the demoralization of the country that persons that have lived all their lives within ten or fifteen miles of the place, should so far forget all social and friendly promptings of human nature, as to rob and plunder a neighboring people that were at the same time held as prisoners by an invading foe. The like was never seen before and for the sake of christian civilization it is hoped it will never occur again.

STAY OF PAP PRICE'S ARMY IN GLASGOW.
The forces under Gen. Clark remained in town and vicinity nearly three days. The majority acted in a very unexceptionable manner, but they had many drunken rowdies amongst them that committed acts of murder, and other outrages. All negroes caught with anything of federal uniform on, were cruelly murdered, two were shot in town, five more taken down the river bank some distance and it is supposed they were shot and their bodies thrown in the river. Many of the confederate officers acted like gentlemen, but it was evident that the rank and file were very much demoralized as the officers had but little control over them, stating that "many of their men had been bushwhackers, and that they had not got them broken in yet." The last remnant left us on Monday morning, leaving the citizens without provisions of any kind and with only the clothing on their backs; many of the men had to take off their coats and give them up to them, so it was with their "watches" and "greenbacks." But the worst times for the union men were to come. After the confederates left, the bushwhackers came next, and held the town for a week or ten days. Quantrel, with his gang was in town on two or three occasions but it said he did not injure any person. But Jim Jackson and his cut throats, came to town, and would have murdered all the union men, as well as the federal wounded in the hospital, but Dr. Shultz the confederate surgeon begged him not to do so, and he left. Next followed Bill Anderson; he wanted to murder all the federal wounded but he was also prevailed on to spare them, and left after robbing and maltreating some of our citizens in a most shocking manner. The forces engaged in the fight was about two thousand men under Joe Shelby and Jell Thompson on the south side of the river and about thirty-five hundred men under Gen. John B. Clark Jr., on the north side. The forces opposed to them was about 600 men, citizens and all, without any armament, and indifferently armed.

GEN. I. V. PRATT.—General Pratt's Headquarters are in this place, where he and his efficient staff can always be found. General Pratt is a native of Massachusetts, emigrated to this State in 1837, where he was educated. After completing his education, he removed to Virginia, but returned to this State just before the rebellion broke out, and located in Linn county. He entered the U. S. service as a private, in June 1861, was soon chosen Captain, and raised the 18th Missouri Volunteers, Madison Miller Colonel, of which he was elected Lieutenant Colonel in July of the same year. This regiment was stationed at Brookfield, Laclede and Weston, and did efficient work in the early days of the rebellion. In February, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Island No. 10, where it was actively engaged during the bombardment of the first week. Thence it went to Shiloh, where Colonel Miller commanded a brigade, and General Pratt took command of the regiment, during the first day of that memorable fight. Late in the evening of that day, after the regiment had suffered severely in killed and wounded, Colonel Pratt and the remainder were taken prisoners. In company with General Prentiss and Colonel Miller, Colonel Pratt was held a prisoner seven months, in various Southern prisons, including the historic "Libby," in Richmond, and was finally paroled at Aiken's Landing, on James River, November 12, 1862. General I. V. Pratt at present holds a seat in the State Senate, and was appointed a Brigadier General last February. In him, the people have a faithful public officer, both civil and military.—(Mason Times.)