



Francis M. Taylor, Editor and Proprietor.

Glasgow, Mo.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1865.

The New Constitution.

The official result of the election has been duly announced by Governor Fletcher. The official majority was 1862 votes. The St. Louis Democrat says there were some votes cast in its favor that were thrown aside, owing to some legal informality, that would have increased the majority to over 2,000. The majority, however, is sufficient for all practical purposes. It is now the law of the State, and as such should be obeyed and respected by all good citizens, however unwise or unjust they may regard some of its features.

We regret to observe some indications of resistance to it. To what extent it will be carried we are not advised. If intended simply to test the matter judicially, all well and good. No one can object to that. If physical resistance be the object, we utter our voice of warning in time. We have had enough of rebellion. No lesson has been plainer taught by the events of the past four years than the duty of obedience to the law. To this point should rally all Union men, and all Southern men who have returned to their allegiance in good faith, and the peace of society will be preserved, and the best interests of the country promoted thereby.

The New York Independent gives an interesting account of the manner in which Mr. Horace Greeley economizes his time. He gives the early and freshest hours of each day to dictating to his secretary his History of the American Conflict. He then strolls into the Independent office, and finally, towards evening, gives his attention to the Tribune, "doing more work there, after dark," says the writer, "than two ordinary men all day."

During the past week two duels have been fought in the rear of New Orleans. The parties were all creoles, and one well known individual was principal in both affairs. He came off winner in both—killing his opponent in one instance, and probably fatally wounding the other in the abdomen. The cause seems to have arisen out of the war, the two injured men being returned Confederates, who twitted the victor as a stay-at-home, he never having been in the army.

The New York Tribune says that Governor Seward long since notified President Johnson of his wish to be relieved of his official cares and duties, at the earliest day consistent with the demands of the public service. So long as his counsels are deemed essential, Governor Seward will continue at the head of the State Department, but no longer.

The North Carolina agriculturists are desirous that a few thousand good Northern farmers shall come and settle in their midst. Now that slavery is done away they desire Northern men and implements, educated skill and machinery to be tried, to see whether the old North State may not yet be made to blossom like a rose.

Col. Jennison, of Kansas, has been tried by a Court Martial, and found guilty of arson, embezzlement, neglect of duty and disobedience of orders, and ordered "to be dishonorably dismissed from the service of the United States." The finding and sentence was confirmed by Major General Dodge.

We notice that Col. Van Horn, who was elected at the last election, to Congress from the Jackson county district, is "climbing up in the world again," having again taken charge of the editorial department of the Kansas City Journal—thus demonstrating that being elected to Congress don't always ruin a man.

The Freedmen's Bureau has prepared a list of the abandoned lands of Virginia, and will submit it to the President for his approval to-day. The list embraces between 30,000 and 40,000 acres of this character.

THE BURNING OF RICHMOND.—Gen. Ewell writes a letter from Fort Warren stating that he was not responsible for the burning of Richmond after its evacuation, as he was acting under orders, and the responsibility rests on the authorities whom he obeyed.

It is said by the St. Joseph papers, that at no time in the history of that city has been such an interest manifested in the erection of first class business houses, as at this time. Business has increased there a thousand fold within the last three years.

Capt. W. W. Harris' company at Fayette were released from duty on Saturday last, and the men returned to their homes. The organization is not disbanded, but they are subject to be called together again should occasion require it.

The trial of the Assassins of President Lincoln has been concluded. Four of them were sentenced to be hung: David E. Harold, George A. Atzerot, Lewis Payne and Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, which sentence was carried out on Friday last, at Washington City. Four others were found guilty as accessories, and sentenced to imprisonment as follows: O'Laughlin, to hard labor for life; Edward Spangler, at hard labor for six years; Samuel Arnold and Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, at hard labor for life.

We are requested by Col. Denny, commanding this sub-District, to state to the commanding officers of the companies and platoons of militia, being organized under General Order No. 18, that their rolls and oaths of office must be sent to his Headquarters at this place immediately. Unless such returns be made at once, more efficient officers may be selected.

Among the prisoners of war released from Rock Island barracks the other day, was one who went straight to the telegraph office and sent a dispatch, at a cost of \$5.05, paid in advance, to Jeff. Davis, requesting him to remit the amount due him for eighteen months service in the rebel army. If the released rebel waits for that remittance he will become an old resident of Rock Island.

JOSHUA FINLEY, of Howard county, came over the river on Friday last, and surrendered himself to Lieut. Rose, at this Post. He took the oath of allegiance, and was released. He has been out about four years. He states there are fourteen others in Saline county, who refuse to surrender for fear of the civil law, but that they have abandoned bushwhacking, and intend to leave the State.

Governor Murphy, of Arkansas, reports a deplorable state of affairs in that State. He charges the rebel leaders with permitting their troops to disband themselves before their surrender, so that they have scattered themselves in every direction, taking arms and ammunition, plundering and robbing without discrimination. There is much destitution in the State.

The Kansas City Journal states that in a couple of weeks the cars will come west as far as Pleasant Hill, and go east as far as Little Blue, leaving a gap of only seventeen miles to be traveled by stage. Mr. Roberts, proprietor of the stage line, will soon have on eight fine coaches. The Railroad company is busy at work, and the gap will soon be fitted up.

The President has appointed John Handy, Esq., late editor of the Selma Sentinel, United States Marshal for the Southern district of that State. Mr. Handy is one of the faithful who adhered to the Union, and is now indicted in no less than five counties in Alabama by the late Wm. L. Yancy for denouncing his treason in precipitating the cotton States in revolution.

The Herald's correspondent writing from Columbus, Miss., gives a picture of the manners, morals, habits and character of Mississippi people which is not very flattering. We found among them little of that chivalry to which they have long laid claim. He finds them ignorant and devoid of enterprise, the poor whites in this respect standing on a par with negroes. What little there is of the institution called society in the State before the war was composed of a few wealthy slave holders and their families, and now, slavery having ceased to exist, the social establishment is completely disorganized.

PHILLIP YOST, of Frankfort, in Saline county, about 14 miles up the river from Glasgow, is a practical Machinist, and is prepared to repair all kinds of Machinery, embracing Agricultural Implements. Those having injured or broken machinery, would do well to send for him. He has for sale a lot of Singer's Sewing Machines. See card.

Sheriff JACKSON advertises a very valuable farm for sale on the 7th of August. Those wishing a good home and a good bargain, would do well to be in attendance, for we believe the day is not far distant when farms will be valued much higher than they are at present.

See notice of Yankee Robinson's "Great Combination Show."

A broker at Augusta, Geo., has published a table illustrating the progressive decline of Confederate currency. At the first issue of Confederate notes in 1861, gold was five per cent. premium. On the 1st of May last, when the final sale was made, it took \$1,200 of the scrip to buy \$1 in gold.

The newspapers of Honolulu are discussing the question whether the vernacular of those islands should be discarded in the National schools for the English language. Should the project be carried out, as is probable, the Hawaiian language will become extinct within a generation or two.

The gross receipts of the leading newspapers of Philadelphia for advertising last year were as follows: Ledger, \$61,000; Inquirer, \$31,700; Press, \$31,000; Bulletin, \$26,700; German Democrat, \$10,000. Somebody believes it pays to advertise.

The Herald's Washington special says: The Department of State has been officially informed that the Spanish Government proposes issuing orders to the Captain General of Cuba to deliver to the United States Government the insurgent ram Stonewall, now at Havana.

Orders were issued at Louisville the other day, for mustering out 15,000 men belonging to the army of the Tennessee.

The St. Joseph Union is informed that the wheat crop now being harvested in that locality is one of the finest ever raised in that section; the grain being heavy and well filled.

A Washington telegram, 9th inst., says that: "Now that the conspiracy trial is over and the sentences of the military commission are executed, there will soon be some definite action concerning the trial of Jeff. Davis. If it should be determined to try him for treason, the proceedings will, of course, take place before a civil tribunal; but from present indications it is very probable he will be tried by a military commission as the leader or instigator of the conspiracy, for it is said there are newly discovered proofs against him in that connection."

DEATH OF CHRISTIAN KRIBBEN.—Christian Kribben, a well known lawyer, and Democratic politician of St. Louis, died in that city on the 16th of June, aged about forty-four years. He was a native of Cologne, Prussia. He has lived in St. Louis for nearly thirty years, pursuing the practice of law, and had gained an enviable reputation as a jurist and advocate at a bar noted for the ability and talents of its members. He served in the Mexican war as a Lieutenant, under Doniphan, and was twice elected to the Legislature, serving one term as Speaker of the House.

FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Patee House at St. Joseph, that would not be lotted away, has been sold to a stock company for \$30,000, and is to be converted into a female seminary. Professor Robinson, of Danville, Montgomery county, is to remove there and take charge of the institution. The Patee House is a very large establishment, and contains rooms for the accommodation of four hundred boarders.

Gen. Dodge has revoked the order restricting the use of skiffs and boats in the Missouri river.

In Southern Kansas, the people are getting terribly in earnest in putting down thieving. Not long since six thieves were hung in Franklin county without the benefit of clergy.

In Columbia, Boone county, the negroes' celebration was conspicuous. A committee of them invited Jas. S. Rollins to address them, and he did so at considerable length.

A Washington telegram says that it seems to be certain that Jeff. Davis will be tried by a Military Commission in Washington, on a charge of complicity in the assassination plot.

The Carrollton Democrat complains of "the deplorable state of things existing in that town, on account of intemperance." It says hardly a day passes that drunken men are not seen on the streets, yelling, cursing, uttering obscene language, riding their horses upon the pavement, &c., &c.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court in Baltimore has found indictments for being engaged in rebellion against thirteen prominent Marylanders, including Bradley Johnson and the raider Harry Gilmore.

H. Clay Cockrill desires us to state to the public that the restrictions upon gathering blackberries upon his premises will be removed for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next, except as to those who wish to gather for purposes of sale.

A dispatch received at Gen. Dodge's Headquarters states that the emigration across the plains this season far exceeds that of any previous year. During the month of May four thousand wagons passed Fort Kearney, and trains continued to pass the post in large numbers. The emigrants are bound for Idaho, Montana, Salt Lake, California and other places. The Indians had not molested the emigrants to any noticeable extent, and all the routes are considered safe. Troops are stationed at the various posts, and afford ample protection to the trains.

Special Orders.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, }
St. Louis, Mo., July 6, 1865. }
Special Order No. 179. }
4. The services of the Missouri Militia, called into service under the provisions of General Order No. 3, current series, Headquarters State of Missouri, being no longer required, all companies and platoons of this organization are hereby relieved from duty. All Government property in the possession of these organizations will at once be turned over to the officers of the proper Staff Departments, and no more issues will be made to them.

District commanders are charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Maj. Gen. Dodge:
J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant General.

A CITIZEN KILLED.—On Tuesday last Mr. John Brown, a citizen who lived at Maj. Cave's farm one mile north of Columbia, and a soldier belonging to the Boone county Tigers, Reuben Franklin, formerly of Rocheport, and only about eighteen years of age, got into a difficulty at McCoskey's mill, which resulted in the death of Mr. Brown. Franklin proposed buying Brown's horse. Brown said he was not for sale, whereupon Franklin told him to go to hell with his horse. Brown told him that he did not wish or intend to do that either; Franklin then struck him on the head with a stick and shot him with a revolver, killing him instantly. Franklin mounted a horse and fled at once. Some of his comrades went in pursuit. In the direction of Rocheport, where on the next morning Franklin came to deliver himself up to the civil authorities. He is now in jail, awaiting an examination, which will take place in the court house to-day.

The parties did not know each other previous to their lamentable altercation, one rendered peculiarly distressing by the fact that the murdered man leaves a wife and eight small children in dependent circumstances.—[Statesman, 7th.]

To relieve the oppressed is the most glorious act man is capable of—it is in some measure doing the work of his Maker.

VOLUNTEERS.

In all the record of the late war, the passage of most significance will be that in which the historic muse shall answer the question, who were these indomitable hundreds of thousands who, through weary years rallied again and again, amid dreadful reverses, amid long protracted gloom, amid fitful successes that often elated only the deeper to depress, and achieved at last the completest triumph ever won by arms, and that over forces the most gigantic that were ever banded in rebellion? The reply will thrill the hearts of mankind, and will stir men's souls to wonder, gratitude and hope, and will inspire the orator and the poet, as no other words could or can. The soldiers whose prowess saved the Republic were volunteers. Volunteers overwhelmed the hosts of treason. Volunteers crowded in ever increasing multitudes, growing alike in numbers and in determination with the growth of defeats, and flowed to fresh Agullemas till rebellion was slain. Not by leadership—for the people stood and fell in the breach till true leaders came—not by the talisman of an idolized name; not by cunning policy, nor by armed conscription, but by the President's call for volunteers were raised the troops who rescued the Union. Even the draft, tardy and lenient, was an act of the people's will. The people volunteered to pay bounties in humanity to the families of volunteers. Thus it stands, the grandest fact of the grandest victory of freedom, the saviors of our Republic were volunteers.—[St. Louis Democrat.]

THE RUSSIAN PLAGUE.—We trust the physicians of the United States are making themselves acquainted with the new disease which is travelling in this direction from Russia. Advice from one of our consuls to the Acting Secretary of State, inform us that the Russian Plague is extending westward more rapidly than is generally supposed; and yet the professional men of St. Petersburg are divided on the question of its contagious character. It is the same malady, we are told, that visited London over a century ago. Thousands of cases have been treated in the Russian hospitals, and from the reports it will be gratifying to learn that out of three hundred and sixty-four new patients, admitted at latest dates, only ninety-seven died. This would show that the disease is understood and the remedies discovered, and these facts should be known by this time to American physicians.

Like the cholera, the plague will spread over Europe, and, of course, be brought to our shores by the thousands of vessels that cross the Atlantic. The severest quarantine regulations will scarcely be able to prevent its introduction.—[Mo. Democrat.]

An Important Suit—Judge Dryden vs. Gov. Fletcher. We observe a paragraph in the St. Louis Press saying that Judge Dryden has filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of St. Louis county, the necessary papers to commence suit against Thomas C. Fletcher, D. Wagner, W. L. Lovelace, Jas. S. Thomas, Roswell W. Field, Samuel Knox, Henry A. Clover and David C. Coleman. This action is based upon the recent deposition of Judge Dryden from office as Judge of the Supreme Court, and the damages sustained by the plaintiff upon that occasion are estimated at fifty thousand dollars.

There is a nice bit of strategy in the suit, Judges Lovelace and Wagner having been included in the suit, the decision of the Circuit Court will be final, as the Judges of the Supreme Court are forbidden to sit in judgment on a case where they are personally interested.

This strategy, however, will probably be overreached by a change of venue to a Court where Judge Moody does not preside.—[St. Joseph Union.]

THE FENIAN MEETING.—The Fenian Brotherhood had an immense gathering at the Court House, in which the apparently Utopian scheme of Irishmen taking Ireland was eloquently explained by Mr. A. L. Morrison, of Chicago. The deeds of the patriots of '98 were recited, and the sturdy defense made by two counties on Vinegar Hill against 120,000 Britons was dwelt upon; the orator claiming that had even one more county taken part in the defense, to say nothing of the other twenty-nine counties, the victory would have been achieved.

In alluding to many affecting scenes in poor Ireland's history, the hearts of the auditors were stirred up with emotion, and a hundred handkerchiefs were seen brushing away the tear-drops from moistened eyes. The oath required to be taken was no secret; it simply required Irishmen to stand by Ireland. At the close of the meeting a large number joined the brotherhood. J. S. McGrath, Esq., Chief Center of the Fenian Brotherhood in this city, presided.—[St. Louis News.]

WESTWARD THE PACIFIC GOES.—Forty miles of the Union Pacific Railroad, connecting Kansas City with Lawrence, has been accepted by the United States Commissioners. This acceptance places in the hands of the company the funds to purchase the iron for sixty miles of road, extending westward from Lawrence, and also for a branch road from the main stem to Leavenworth City, thirty-five miles in length. The extension of the main stem and the completion of the branch will be consummated by the 1st of January.

Before that time the Missouri Pacific will have completed its road to Kansas City, thus communicating with the Union Pacific and affording us rail travel from St. Louis to Lawrence. It will be a glorious thing for St. Louis, the stretching out of this iron arm to take in its embrace the wealth of the growing State of Kansas, of the plains, the mining region, and, finally, of the Pacific coast and of the Indies.

A SALUTARY THOUGHT.—When I was a young man there lived in our neighborhood a farmer, who was usually reported to be a very liberal man, and uncommonly upright in his dealings. When he had any of the products of his farm to dispose of, he made it an invariable rule to give good measure, rather more than would be required of him. One of his friends observing him frequently doing so, questioned as to why he did it; he told him he gave too much, and it would be to his disadvantage. Now, dear reader, mark the answer of this good man: "God has permitted me but one journey through the world, and when I am gone I cannot return to rectify mistakes." Think of this. There is but one journey through life.

MEANNESS.

There is certainly no limit to the grasping avarice of some men. Fairness, manliness and honesty are all subordinated with them to the one grand passion of money making. They certainly echo inwardly, if not openly, the advice of the old wiseman who started out his son in life with the parting injunction, "get money my son, honestly if you can, but get money." A notable instance of this spirit appears in the case of the parties who own the house, in Washington, in which our lamented President, Abraham Lincoln, breathed his last. They have actually put in a claim, in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury, for losses incurred by the damaging of "sheets, pillow cases and carpets," caused by the spilling out of the life blood of the great American Martyr. Can greater meanness be imagined? The very fact of compensation being asked on such grounds is humiliating to the patriotic citizen. Hundreds would gladly have sacrificed half their worldly possessions to have had the honor of soothing the last moments of the great statesman, who was sacrificed that his country might live united and free.

Thousands would deem the possession of the blood-stained relics of the demagogic spirit of American slavery of almost infinite value, so priceless mementoes of the great man whose name will shine among the brightest on the pages of history. Yet, although these Washington house-owners have had the premises exhibited for weeks at high rates of admission, and have gleaned a golden harvest out of the nation's exaltation, they have the audacity to claim compensation for their "sheets, pillow cases and carpets." We have no idea that the Government officials will approve a bill so flagrantly violative of the principles of justice and honor. Out on such paltry meanness!—[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

The Story of a Rebel Regiment.

The New Orleans Picayune says: We met yesterday several young gentlemen who have lately returned as paroled prisoners from the Trans-Mississippi Department, who were of the small body of survivors of the Crescent regiment that left this city with so much *clat* little over two years ago. The regiment numbered eleven hundred strong, and was composed of the sons of our old citizens, many of whom were taken from the schools before they had even reached the higher classes.

They had been called out for three months' service, and in the expectation that they would be released at the expiration of their term of enlistment, many youths were persuaded to go who had not attained an age and maturity suited for military service. But the termination of this service occurring at a moment when the war was raging with the greatest violence, few were permitted to return, or were so inclined, and the regiment was therefore reorganized and enrolled for the war.

From that time the Crescent boys were subjected to a series of trials, hardships, exposures and vicissitudes that told dreadfully upon their once full and enthusiastic ranks. Engaged in many of the most bloody battles that had marked the progress of this sanguinary war, this regiment has been several times so reduced or disorganized as to destroy its regimental organization, and compel its consolidation with other regiments.

At the battle of Labadieville the Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment was killed and the whole regiment captured. In the subsequent campaign of General Taylor, the regiment having been exchanged and reorganized, was again severely cut up—until at last in the severe fight at Pleasant Hill, it was nearly annihilated. The Colonel, and many of the officers and three-fourths of the men being killed and wounded.

And now the war closes, and the proud, exultant, hopeful, eleven hundred of our youth who left this city three years ago, so full of military glory and ardor, return to their homes reduced to the pitiful number of sixty-one.

The Former Home and Family of Henry Clay.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial tells a melancholy story of Ashland, the late homestead of Henry Clay, and gives the history of his descendants. The old homestead of Henry Clay, it seems, is now occupied by the family of Hon. Thos. Clay, one of his sons, and present Minister to one of the South American Governments. It is owned by the heirs of James B. Clay, who, it will be remembered, died in Canada about a year ago. The house in which Mr. Clay lived when at home was torn down some years since by James, and a magnificent structure erected on its site, and there is nothing now about the place to remind one of him who once owned and honored it, except the family buggy in which the old man and his wife used to drive about, and the oak trees in front of the house, beneath which he used to sit and talk with his family and friends.

Mr. Clay had five sons. Four of them survived him. One, who bore his father's name, was killed in the Mexican war. Thomas, as I have said, is now a Government minister. John is living on one-half of the old homestead, now divided into two farms. James died a fugitive in a foreign land, and Theodore (the oldest of the family) is, and has been for twenty five years, an inmate of an insane asylum, still owing to every one with whom he converses that he is the original George Washington, and refusing to respond to a call by any other name. Mr. Clay had no possessions of any kind at the time of his death, with the exception of Ashland, which was, of course, worth a considerable sum; but even that was heavily mortgaged, and he thought at one time he would be compelled to abandon it to his creditors, until one day, when he entered the bank to pay one of his notes, he was told that he did not owe a cent. Kind and generous friends had taken his case in hand, and lifted the pecuniary burden from his shoulders.

THE FRENCH TOBACCO.—Notwithstanding the great precaution taken by Monsieur Paul, the French Consul in this city, eight hundred and twenty five hogheads of the tobacco belonging to his Government were burned in the Davenport warehouse. Four thousand five hundred hogheads stored in other warehouses were saved, and are now being shipped for Havre. The Wheeler left this port for Havre yesterday, having on board one hundred and fifty hogheads of this tobacco.—[Richmond Republic, June 29.]

BE COOL AND FIRM.—In the present crisis in Missouri, our counsel to every loyal man proper is to be cool and firm. There is evidently a move on foot to overthrow the State Government. Both the mouth pieces of the anti-Constitution party in this city are fanning the flames of revolution in Missouri. One of them says boldly and defiantly that it and its associates will not be governed by the "powers that be." This is saying in substance that it is ready for revolt.

If fight is what this mad party means by its incendiary ravings, they can have it; as Claib Jackson and his advocates had it four years ago. In the meantime let loyal men keep cool and firm. Be resolved to sustain the State authorities at all hazards—even to the death—but in the meantime let us keep ice in our hats, and coolly await the opening of the conflict by the would be revolutionists. When it is opened, then let us strike home.—[Evening News.]

COMING!!

The people of Howard and Saline Counties are notified that

Yankee Robinson's Great Consolidations, NINE Shows in ONE, is coming.

YANKEE ROBINSON.

July 13th, 1865.

PHILLIP YOST, MACHINIST,

Frankfort, Saline County, Mo.

REPAIRS every description of Machine, Agricultural Implements, &c., at short notice and in a workmanlike manner on lot of Singer's Sewing Machines on hand, which will be disposed of at low rates.

Frankfort, Mo., July 13, 1865—3m.

SHERIFF'S SALE

Of a Valuable Farm Under Deed of Trust.

BY virtue of the provisions of a deed of trust executed by Neptune Lynch and wife to Thomas H. Creson, dated 5th day of May, 1861, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Howard county, in deed of trust book D, pages 58 and 59, and by virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of Howard county, made on the 7th day of June, 1865, requiring the undersigned, Sheriff of said county, to execute and carry out the provisions of said deed of trust, I, Prior M. Jackson, Sheriff of said county, will, on the 7th day of August, 1865, sell at public sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, before the court house door in Fayette, all the right, title and interest vested in said Thomas H. Creson by the deed of trust aforesaid, in and to the north west quarter, and the west half of the north east quarter of section 29, township 22, range 15, containing 24 1/2 acres, lying in Howard county, Missouri. This is a very valuable farm well improved, fine soil, abundance of water and timber, situated in a first rate neighborhood, convenient to schools and meeting-houses, on a public road, and only about four miles from the beautiful and thrifty town of Ronoaks. Any person wishing to purchase a desirable home, possessing the advantages named, and MANY OTHERS, will do well to attend this sale.

PRIOR M. JACKSON, Sheriff Howard county.

July 13, 1865—4w 5b.

PUBLIC NOTICE

I hereby give notice that a term of the County Court of Howard county will be held on the fourth Monday in this month, to hear and determine all appeals from the assessment of 1865. By order of the County Court.

P. M. JACKSON, Sheriff.

July 13th, 1865—2w 5b.

Administrator's Notice.

The letters of my predecessor on the estate of Charles Wilkerson, deceased, having ceased to have any legal effect on the 3rd day of July, 1865, by reason of his resignation, by virtue of an order of the County Court, made on the 3rd day of July, 1865, I have taken charge of said estate to administer the same.

SAMUEL C. MAJOR, Public Administrator.

July 13th, 1865—3w 5b.

J. ROPER, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

KEEPS constantly on hand all kinds of Drugs, Medicines, Paino, Ointments, &c., &c., usually kept in first class county Drug Stores, which he will sell on liberal terms to his customers. Give me a call. Store stand on First Street, Glasgow, Mo., at the old stand of H. L. White.

June 15, 1866. 1y

PROSPECTS OF THE NEW YORK OBSERVER.

AT the commencement of the war the Observer took its stand upon these great principles, 1. That human government is a divine ordinance, and 2. That the government under which we have lived so long, and so happily is God's ordinance for the whole people of these United States, and that nothing has ever been done by that government to justify rebellion against its authority. It has therefore steadily inculcated the duty of sustaining the government in overthrowing the rebellion, and preserving the Union at all hazards. It is pledged to neutrality in party politics, and cannot at any time take sides with any political party without being false to its pledges and to its principles. Besides, desiring to be a welcome friend in every Christian household, carrying the news of the Church and the best religious reading, and we should consider ourselves as betraying a sacred trust, if we became, even for one week, the tool of any party. During the last fiercely contested political campaign, some of our extreme men, in both parties have complained of us, for throwing our influence, as they believed, against their party, and in favor of the other. But we have had the approbation of a good conscience, and the cordial support of our best and most patriotic subscribers.

Christian Union.

There is no other newspaper in this country that professes to occupy the same ground with it. It does not know what branch of the Christian Church it has the greatest number of readers. The design with which the paper was founded more than forty years ago has been faithfully adhered to, viz: to give an impartial view of all religious denominations from week to week; defending and spreading the great doctrines of the Gospel which all evangelists of Christians hold in common. It desires to promote union of heart and action among those who love God, and to hasten the coming of that day when the Church shall be on earth as it is in heaven. To give this complete view of the whole religious world it has correspondents in every quarter of the globe, who keep it apprised of the progress of religion in the regions around them. This is a feature of the N. Y. Observer which has always commanded attention, and given it a character distinct from that of any other journal. Its various Departments, Commercial, Agricultural, Literary, &c., are in the hands of men thoroughly conversant with the subjects they discuss, and no pains or expense are spared to make these departments invaluable. The miscellaneous reading, secular and religious, prepared by the best writers, renders the Observer a useful and entertaining family paper for the old and the young.

TERMS: To subscribers by mail, payable in advance \$3 50 After three months... SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.