

The Howard Union.

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

VOLUME I.

GLASGOW, MISSOURI, JULY 20, 1865.

NUMBER 6.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Inside View of Affairs in Alabama—Rebel and Federal Fealties With Each Other—Reign of Terror Among the Original Secessionists. &c.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says: The following extract of a letter recently received by a gentleman of this city from Dr. Hunt, formerly one of the editors of this paper, and now Surgeon in the army, has been kindly furnished us for publication: HEADQUARTERS 1ST DIV. 16TH ARMY CORPS, SELMA, Ala., June 7, 1865.

This region, you know, is the heart of the slaveocracy. Estates are large, lands fertile, and the blacks constitute about two-thirds of the population. It had entirely escaped the horrors of war. The poor whites were all forced into the war; the rich stood at home in what were called "bomb-proof positions"—that is, were "detailed" on some humbug pretence of serving as agents, contractors, commissioners, etc. These latter grew rich—apparently richer than before—and showed their zeal for the Confederacy by hunting down the poor conscripts and deserters, who were numerous, particularly in the barren hill region towards Talladega. Desertion was hardly a crime in the case of these poor fellows. They knew that their families were starving and neglected by the peculiar selfish aristocracy, and every instinct led them onward—even though they knew that they would be outlaws and fugitives, and hunted down actually with dogs.

Such was the condition when Wilson's raid came through, "evangelizing the bomb-proofs," as a Confederate Surgeon called the wild saturnalia of that terrible campaign. The phrase indicates his feelings of spite toward the citizens, which he shared with nearly all sincere and whole-hearted Confederate officers. This cold, unsympathizing, arrogant aristocracy, which had neglected every duty to its army, and had smiled superciliously at starving women and children, got a lesson strikingly "evangelical," to use the Doctor's phrase; and how they howled! In one day they fell to poverty, real or pretended. What with the exodus of their slaves, and the work of plunder and the flames, they went under very rapidly.

Then came our more quiet and better disciplined occupation, and the moment they found us civil, they became arrogant, until they found that, with all our civility, we were a gloomy and terrible engine of the power of the Government. Then came obsequiousness!

But I am wandering from the point I wished to illustrate. The next scene in the drama was the return of the paroled armies of Lee and Johnston. These "prisoners of war" affiliated or fraternized at once with our troops. It was really an era of good feeling based on mutual respect.

But, on the other hand, they came back breathing vengeance against "bomb-proofs." I was up in the hills, seventy miles from here, alone and without escort or guard, and naturally saw and heard much from both sides. Old citizens were fleeing from their homes, and piteously appealing to me to know if we could send troops to their rescue. The soldiers were openly defiant to what they themselves called the "d—d old secesh," robbing them of mules, cattle and provision, and with quivering lips telling me of all the long catalogue of wrong and outrage of the last four years. Several murders had already occurred, and many more have since happened. They that took the sword have fallen by the sword. Last Saturday two wealthy and prominent citizens were hung, and the gang have announced a "proscribed list" of six others. Understand, this is not guerrilla warfare; it is Corsican vendetta. I can and do go through all the country without danger. But the rich cannot.

The slaves, on the other hand, behave well. Through all the debasement and ignorance of the blacks there is a Christlike element in their character—a gentle and forgiving spirit which is wonderful. They know and insist upon their freedom; but they have already learned that liberty implies labor, and are mostly at work again for wages. And their terror-stricken masters, hunted down by returned soldiers, turn timidly to "the niggers" for protection. The great problem of liberation is by no means solved—it involves infinite difficulties—but we know at least that the blacks are docile, and will be as wax in our hands, if they are only properly and wisely governed.

William B. Astor is sixty-five years old, worth fifty millions; a round faced, pleasant quiet mannered, gentleman, who owns two thousand dwellings and is a lenient landlord. A. T. Stewart is sixty, thin, nervous, dignified, worth thirty millions, and liberal in his sympathies. Commodore Vanderbilt is white-haired, red checked, seventy, worth forty millions, drives a fast horse, keeps a fast boat, controls two fast railroads, companies with fast men, and gives his money very lavishly. August Belmont, twenty millions, coarse, stout, fifty, and very German. George Opydyke, five millions, fifty, but looks younger; an agreeable gentleman. James Gordon Bennett, five millions, seventy-three years old, dignified in manner, broad Scotch accent, benevolent to the poor.

Ten deaths from sunstroke are reported in Cincinnati and vicinity, and several in other parts of the country. At a picnic near Louisville, on the Fourth, eleven ladies were struck down by the intense heat. One died, two had severe spasms, and several others are still in a very critical condition. Even the negroes were unable to stand it, and the Journal mentions four cases of deaths among them, on that day, from solar heat.

Negro Suffrage in the North.

The Daily Advertiser, in an editorial of Friday, states that it is no new thing in the South for free blacks to vote; and after citing the cases of Maryland, North Carolina and Tennessee, in all of which free negroes once voted, though they no longer have that privilege, concludes its article as follows: "The whole of the historical evidence, we may add, goes to show that in general the Southern people in the early days of the Republic, looked less to color than to real qualification as a test for the extension of the franchise, and that when free blacks were excluded, it was less by reason of color than of essential unfitness. How thoroughly all this is now reversed, we hardly need say."

All this is partly true, but it is not the whole truth. Whether intentionally or not the impression which the article leaves upon the reader is that the change of countenance towards the free blacks in the Southern States, or rather the three enumerated, is one of the consequences, or results, of slavery. But to prove this position, it would be necessary to show a converse, or opposite feeling toward the free blacks in the non-slaveholding States. But how stands the fact?

At this moment the negro votes in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and nowhere else. An amendment to the Constitution of Connecticut, allowing the colored men to vote, is about to be submitted to the people, and will probably be adopted by the people, though such a proposition has been more than once rejected by them before. In New York a property qualification is exacted from the negro before he can vote, which practically excludes him; no such qualification being imposed upon the white man.

Tennessee, a slaveholding State, was admitted to the Union in 1796, and the free blacks were allowed to vote till the amendment to the Constitution in 1854. But down to this day the free negro is not allowed to vote in any non-slaveholding State which has been admitted to the Union since the adoption of the Constitution, except Vermont and Maine. In not one of the States carved out of that Northwestern territory, which was plucked out of the paw of slavery by our fathers, is the negro allowed to vote. And, stranger still, by the Topeka Constitution of Kansas, the child that was begotten of free-soilism, negroes were not allowed to vote, though civilized Indians, who have adopted the habits of the white man, were so allowed. And that Constitution contained a clause instructing the first Legislature that should meet under it to pass a law excluding negroes and mulattoes from the soil of the Territory—which clause was adopted by the people by a large majority.

How far such of the New England States as allow the negroes to vote have a right to take any great airs on themselves by reason thereof, may be better judged of after noting the proportion which blacks bear to whites in their aggregate population. That population stands thus in the four most Northern States:

Maine 1 to 472.
Vermont 1 to 449.
New Hampshire 1 to 651.
Massachusetts 1 to 127.

In Rhode Island where, owing to the Quaker element in the population the negroes have been treated with peculiar kindness, and where too, the climate is more favorable to them than in the States above enumerated, the proportion is 1 to 42.

Or put the disproportion in another way. By the census of 1860 the whole number of the colored population in the free States was 225,800. Of these, 16,299 only have the elective franchise, being about 7 per cent. of the whole number.

Now we beg leave to say that, we have no sympathy with injustice in any shape whether that race be the Chinese in California, the Indian in Minnesota, or the black man anywhere; and further we concede to our Republican friends that any rule or law excluding a man from the elective franchise by reason of color alone is an unjust discrimination. But before we of the North and always free States can earn the right of agitating the question of negro suffrage in the States which were so recently slave States, we have much yet to do; and until this is done we have no right to talk about their injustice to the free negro, or to assume any superiority over them on that score.

Let us take the five great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. In four of them the negro does not vote at all, and in the fifth only on conditions that practically deprive him of the right. Now all these States are at this moment under Republican rule. Therefore let the negro be allowed to vote freely and unrestrictively in all these States, and then, having done this act of justice ourselves, we shall be in a condition to urge a corresponding concession upon the Southern States. But until this is done, with what sort of face can any speaker or writer from any one of those States reproach Georgia or Alabama from withholding from the negro a privilege which he does not enjoy in most of the Northern and always free States.

In Pennsylvania alone the colored population is more than three times as numerous as in all the five New England States where the colored man votes. Let her lead the way in the path of justice, and her immortal black man the spirit which her immortal founder showed towards the Indians. But so long as only about seven per cent. of the whole colored population in the Northern States is allowed to vote, we only show by our agitating the subject of negro suffrage in the Southern States that we have a conscience very sensitive to other people's sins and very obtuse to our own.—Boston Journal.

Description of the Gettysburg Monument.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says: "The design of Gettysburg monument is adapted for execution either in marble or in granite and bronze, as may be deemed expedient, the material being, of course, controlled entirely by the amount appropriated. The whole rendering of the design is intended to be purely historical, telling its own story with such simplicity that any discerning mind will readily comprehend its meaning and purpose.

The superstructure is sixty-six feet high, and consists of a massive pedestal sixty-five feet square at the base, and is crowned with a colossal statue representing the Genius of Liberty. Standing upon a three-quarter globe, she raises with her right hand the victor's wreath of laurel, while with her left she gathers up the folds of our national flag under which the victory has been won.

"Projecting from the angles of the pedestal are four buttresses, supporting an equal number of allegorical statues, representing respectively War, History, Peace and Plenty.

"War is personified by a statue of the American soldier, who, resting from the conflict, relates to History the story of the battle which this monument is intended to commemorate.

"History, in listening attitude, records with stylus and tablet the achievements of the field, and the names of the honored dead.

"Peace is symbolized by a statue of the American mechanic, characterized by appropriate accessories.

"Plenty is represented by a female figure, with a sheaf of wheat and fruits of the earth, typifying peace and abundance as the soldier's crowning triumph.

"The panels of the main die between the statues are to have inscribed upon them such inscriptions as may hereafter be determined.

"The main die of the pedestal is octagonal in form, paneled upon each face. The cornice and plinth above are also octagonal, and are heavily moulded. Upon this plinth rests an octagonal moulded base, bearing upon its face, in high relief, the national arms.

"The upper die and cap are circular in form, the die being encircled by stars equal in number with the States whose sons contributed their lives as the price of the victory won at Gettysburg."

The Petersburg (Va.) Express says:—For years to come old iron will be plentiful enough in this section to supply several large foundries. No one will be able to stick a spade in the ground east and south of the city without striking against a piece, and the plow in nearly every furrow, will turn up a "lamp post," or a mortar, or some kind of missile. Now and then we shall probably hear of a man, horse, and plough flying towards the clouds. When they explode these shells are no respectors of flesh.

Which is the best way for a girl to take pills? In-oider.

What is the only thing that can live in fire? A live coal.

What goddess does the lion resemble? A roarer [Aurora.]

When is a lady's dress like a chair? When it is sat-in.

Why is the letter W like a busy-body? It makes ill will.

What relation is the door mat to the scraper? A step-further.

A minister was once speaking to a brother clergyman of his gratitude for a merciful deliverance he had just experienced.

"As I was riding here to-day," said he, "my horse stumbled and came very near throwing me from a bridge, where the fall would have killed me, but I escaped unhurt."

"Can tell you something more than that," said the other. "As I rode here to-day, my horse did not stumble at all."

We are too apt to forget common mercies.

It is stated that ex-Governor Letcher has been reduced by the war to abject poverty; that the last of his earthly possessions, upon which he relied for a future start, consisted of ten thousand dollars worth of tobacco, which was consumed by the fire in Richmond.

DON'T BRAG OVER TROUBLE.—Man doubts the evils of fate by pondering over them; a scratch becomes a wound, a slight injury a jest an insult, a small peril a great danger, and a slight sickness often ends in death, by brooding apprehensions.

The effects of the close of hostilities in this country became apparent first in countries most remote from us. The news of Lee's surrender demolished the cotton growing schemes of the East Indies, and ruined more than half of the commercial houses in Bombay. This is but the beginning of similar disasters among those who hoped to profit by our ruin.

The committee of Richmond who visited President Johnson, to endeavor to induce him to rescind the \$20,000 exception in his amnesty proclamation, have returned without meeting with success.

The old Virginia State banks are now in process of liquidation, and it is thought the holders of these notes will not realize over twenty cents on the dollar.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

As the saw-mill of Messrs. John Chambers & Co. was starting yesterday morning, the engine stopped at its center and the engineer—Mr. Benjamin A. Ficklin—without turning off steam, took hold of the fly wheel to turn it past the center. As a matter of course, the moment he moved it the pressure of steam gave it impetuous velocity, and threw him over the mill, mangled and crushing him terribly. His right leg was torn almost into shreds, and his breast badly bruised. When taken out he was entirely unconscious, explained how it happened, and said he could not tell why he had done so foolish a thing, as he knew better. He lived about two hours, when he breathed his last.

Mr. Ficklin was an industrious and apparently careful young man. He came from Callaway county, Missouri, where he has a mother now living. He was unmarried, and had no relatives in this State. He had been in the employ of the Messrs. Chambers since about the 20th of April.

He had his life insured for \$2,000 in the Security Company, and had taken out his policy on the 29th of June, just a week previous to his death.—[Mojocaine (Iowa) Journal.]

There is a cow in Washington, D. C. which marched with Sherman's army from Atlanta, Ga., and during all the time, from November 1, 1864, to May 10th, 1865, she averaged a gallon of milk a day. At Washington she was presented by Brevet Major Gen. D. H. Morgan to the Soldiers Home.

For the use of that institution. Long may she live. The distance of her marches are: From Atlanta to Savannah, 326 miles; from Savannah to Goldsborough, N. C., 471 miles; from Goldsborough to Cape Fear river, 81 miles; from Cape Fear river to Washington, via Richmond, Va., 342 miles; total, 1220. She travelled from Morrisville, N. C., to Richmond, Va., a distance of 177 miles, in seven days, and from Richmond to Washington, distance 149 miles, in eight days. She is now in excellent condition and gives 14 gallons of rich milk per day.

A LUMBER RAFT LOST ON LAKE MICHIGAN.—The tugboat Ryerson arrived here yesterday morning, and reported that a valuable raft of timber was lost on Lake Michigan on Saturday night. The raft was from Grand Haven Michigan, and in tow of the tugboats Ryerson and St. Mary. When the officers of the Ryerson last saw the St. Mary, she was still attached to a portion of the raft. It is not known whether she was lost, or whether she went back to Grand Haven, after the raft went to pieces. The timber composing the raft was valued at about \$50,000.—[Chicago Journal, 11th.]

HEAVEN'S BEST GIFT.—Jeremy Taylor says, if you are for pleasure, marry; if you prize rosy health, marry. A good wife is Heaven's best gift to man—his angel of mercy, minister of graces innumerable—his gem of many virtues—his casket of jewels—her voice, his sweetest music—her smiles, his brightest day—her arms, the peel of his safety, the balm of his health, the balsam of his life—her industry his surest wealth—her economy his safest steward—her lips his faithful counsellors—her bosom the softest pillow of his cares—and her prayers the ablest advocates of Heaven's blessings on his head.

Among the noble sayings of Andrew Johnson is the following, in reply to a gentleman who had thanked him for his loyal services: "Sir," said Mr. Johnson, "there have been hours when nothing sustained me but faith. I had seen my property seized, my friends scattered, my wife in jeopardy, my State in chaos; reason failed me, experience failed me, and I should have given out in despair, had I not believed that somewhere in the universe there is a right, and behind it there is a God who will maintain it."

Among the large incomes of the Sixth Congressional District, New York city, are those of William B. Astor, reported at \$1,300,000; Cornelius Vanderbilt, \$576,551; John C. Greene, \$355,984; M. T. Johnson, \$300,380; Samuel Lord, \$183,630; John T. Lord, \$126,535; James Lenox, \$112,921; J. D. Bradford, Jr., \$105,159; W. R. Vermilye, \$119,925; Sam'l Willets, \$152,233; Joseph Sampson, \$152,248; C. V. S. Roosevelt, \$108,759; E. White, \$111,657.

GENERAL SIGEL TURNED EDITOR.—We understand that Major General Franz Sigel has assumed the editorial control of the Baltimore Weekly, a German paper published in that city. The General spends his leisure moments in writing up the memoirs of his campaigns in Missouri, of which he has amassed abundant materials.

THE WAY TO SAVE MONEY

IS TO BUY YOUR GOODS

OF HARVEY & THORPE,

GLASGOW, MO.

(On First Street, two doors above

the Post Office, at Phipps' old stand.)

THE subscribers take pleasure in informing the citizens of Howard and surrounding counties that they have now on hand a

Splendid Assortment

OF All Descriptions of Merchandise,

and after themselves that they can meet all demands their friends may make upon them both as to the quality of their goods and

CHEAPNESS OF PRICE,

as will effectually defy competition, and insure full satisfaction to their customers. Give us a call and satisfy yourselves. Respectfully submitted,

HARVEY & THORPE.

GLASGOW, MO., July 6, 1865.

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 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, Collector of Howard County.

JAS. A. CLARK, Late Judge 11th Judicial Circuit. } B. CLAY COCKERILL, Late Judge 11th Judicial Circuit. } Probate Court.

CLARK & COCKERILL, LAWYERS, Glasgow, Mo.

PARTICULAR attention given to Probate business in Clarion and Howard Counties.

H. CLAY COCKERILL, NOTARY PUBLIC.

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 FAVORABLE RATES. Glasgow, June 22, 1865.—H

NEW STOCK

OF GROCERIES.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has just opened the present season's stock, 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 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 from the public. S. STEINMETZ, Glasgow, June 15, 1865.

M. ENGLISH, AGENT FOR THE COLLECTION

OF Claims against the State

ON GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

GLASGOW, MISSOURI. Glasgow, June 15, 1865.

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 \$6.

BIRCH, EARICKSON & CO.,

Exchange & Banking House

Glasgow, Mo.

WILL buy and sell Exchange, receive deposits and deal in Securities, loan money and make collections at all accessible points.

Until our Bank-house is finished, our office will be in the building occupied by the Western Bank.

June 22, 1865.—6m.

A. E. SOEL, Dental Surgeon, GLASGOW, MO.

HAS permanently located in this place for the practice of his profession in all its branches.

Rooms at Mr. Steinmetz' Hotel. Glasgow, June 22, 1865.

D. H. WITT, E. M. SLOAN, J. A. THATCHER, WITT, SLOAN & CO., PRODUCE AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS, HEMP, COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS, No. 111 N. Second Street, (between Vine st. and Washington avenue,) ST. LOUIS. Prompt personal attention given to Forwarding Goods and Filling Orders for all kinds of Merchandise; also to sale of cotton, Tobacco, Hemp, Bacon, &c.

Manufactured Tobacco always on hand. St. Louis, June 22, 1865.—1yr

Notice to Stockholders. BRANCH OF WESTERN BANK OF MISSOURI, GLASGOW, June 20, 1865.

IN pursuance of an order made by the Board of Directors of this Branch Bank, this day, notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of this Branch Bank at the banking house thereof in Glasgow, on SATURDAY, JULY 22nd, 1865, to vote on the proposition contained in the act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled "An Act in relation to the Western Bank of Missouri."

The object of said meeting is to ascertain the sense of the Stockholders on the proposition to merge this Branch in the Parent Bank.

TH. E. BIRCH, Cashier. Glasgow, Mo.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION. In the Circuit Court, Saline county, Missouri. May Term, 1865—May 14th.

Burr E. Powell, Pet. and Att. John E. Hawkins, } Pet. and Att.

NOW at this day comes the plaintiff, by his attorney, in this cause, and it appearing to the Court that process cannot be served upon the said defendant, it is ordered that the said defendant, John E. Hawkins, be notified by publication, that a civil action has been commenced against him by the plaintiff, Burr E. Powell, by petition and attachment in the circuit court of Saline county, Missouri, for damages for property taken, to the value of two hundred and sixty dollars, and this property has been attached, and unless he, the said defendant, do appear in this cause, and answer the terms of this Court, to be holden at the Court house in Marshall, Saline county, Missouri, on Monday, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1865, and on or before the third day thereof, (if the term shall so long continue, if not, then before the end of the term,) judgment will be rendered against him, and his property sold to satisfy the same.

W. A. WILSON, Clerk. June 22, 1865—5w \$2 \$12

J. V. TURNER and T. SHACKELFORD, attorneys for plaintiff.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION. In the Circuit Court, Saline county, Missouri. May Term, 1865—May 14th.

Weston F. Birch, Thomas S. Akerman, } Plaintiff.

James McRoberts, Catharine McRoberts. NOW at this day comes the plaintiffs in this cause, by their attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that process cannot be served on the defendants in this cause, it is ordered that the said defendants, James and Catharine McRoberts, be notified by publication that a civil action has been commenced by the said plaintiffs against them by petition and summons, in the circuit court of Saline county, Missouri, on two certain notes by said James McRoberts executed, one for \$510 94, the other for \$1058 20, and both dated Oct. 1st, 1860, payable 11 months thereafter, with 10 per cent. interest per annum; also to close a deed of trust executed by said defendants to one F. A. Bush and Thomas S. Akerman, one of the plaintiffs in this suit; and unless the said James and Catharine McRoberts do appear in our Saline Circuit Court at the next term thereof, which commences on Monday, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1865, and on or before the third day thereof, (if the term shall so long continue, if not, before the end of the term thereof,) judgment will be rendered against them and their property sold to satisfy the said debt.

Attest: W. A. WILSON, Clerk. June 22, 1865—5w \$2 \$14 60

J. V. Turner and F. Shackelford, att'ys for plffs.

GLASGOW MARBLE YARD.

P. BAIER respectfully announces to the public, that he is still engaged at his old business, and is determined to devote his entire time to satisfy the increasing demands of his patrons.

I now have on hand, ready finished up to order, an

EXCELLENT STOCK OF MARBLE, suitable for Monuments and Grave Stones, which I will work up on

Very Reasonable Terms

I have many new, beautiful and original designs for ornamental grave stones, which, together with my stock of Marble, all are invited to call and examine, and I feel confident I shall be able to give entire satisfaction, in style, workmanship, and terms.

P. BAIER. Glasgow, June 15, 1865—1y.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

H. B. Graham & Bro., 82 Second Street, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Every kind of PAPER

on hand, and for sale at MILL PRICES. (freight added. Cash for RAGS. June 15, 1865)