A Key to the President's Policy.

On the day of the assembling of the recent State Convention of Ohio, there appeared in the State Journal, of Columbus, a letter, written by a prominent delegate to that convention, and which, in the clearest and most direct language, sets forth the policies of President Johnson on the question of rehabitation in the South. The Louisville Journal is "directly and reliably informed that the letter fully embraces the views of President Johnson, and that it is in truth a semi-official expression from the President himself." Whether the latter part of the Journal's information is correct or not there can be no doubt as to the former, for the deductions of the writer are logically necessary from the language of the President. The writer says:

"The true key to the President's proclamation is that he holds the doctrine that the so-called acts of State secession are null and void, and all acts done in pursuance thereof, and hence that all offices held under rebel authority can be declared vacant by the military authority of the President of the United States, on the quelching of the rebellion.

Further, that the State constitutions and laws in force at the *date* of the pretended secession, having been held in *abeyance* during the war, remain in full force and effect, as they originally stood before they were changed and subjected to recognize rebel authority. Therefore, his proclamations recite, "That whereas, the fourth Section of the fourth Article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government," therefore, he, as President of the United States, proceeds to put in motion the machinery that may enable the *legal* loyal voters of the State to set in operation again the civil government, referring *back* to the *date* of the so-called ordinance of secession, to ascertain who are the legal voters of the State. However, by his authority as commander-in-chief of the army, he prevents the rebel legal voters from exercising the right of suffrage by requiring the test oath set forth in the Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865. By this action he enfranchises no one, but, by virtue of his pardoning power, prescribes the condition on which a loyal voter of the State may exercise his pre-existing right of suffrage, by acknowledging the authority of the government of the United States, without which oath he is no voter under the constitution and laws.

President Johnson believes that neither himself nor Congress has any constitutional right to create a voter; but that power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the government to the present time. (See proclamation.)

It by no means follows, as some argue, that if the States as they were, *ante bellum*, that officers whom President Johnson has displaced, are the legitimate State government, because there can be no *legitimate* State government that acknowledged rebel authority and resist the paramount authority of the constitution of the United States by armed rebellion; which forfeits the right of these officers to hold office, but not the right of the legal voters of the State to choose other officers who may bring their State again into "proper practical" relations to the government of the Union. In the beginning of the war, the principle was fully recognized by every department of the government in reference to Virginia, when Pierpont was elected Governor by the legal loyal voters, and Messrs. Carlisle and Willey admitted as U. S. Senators long before West Virginia was separated from the balance of the State.

President Johnson, in his proclamation, has not wiped out any State constitution or laws that the United States ever recognized; he has merely ejected the rebel usurpers of office, acknowledging nothing that did not exist previous to the so-called secession. Taking up the old State constitution and laws as they existed then, he gives the loyal people an opportunity of filling the offices with loyal men. Slavery fell with the operations of the laws of war, and the people are duly notified that it cannot be resurrected; but the President had no more power to confer the right of suffrage on negroes than to prescribe that minors of eighteen, or women should vote contrary to the old State constitution and laws."

The foregoing is a clear and forcible and accurate interpretation of President Johnson's policy, and as such we commend it to the study of such journalists as have wrought themselves into the idea that the President, while declaring his constitutional inability to give the ballot to the blacks, has withheld it from any portion of the whites.

PARDONED.—Gov. Fletcher has pardoned Robert C. Trapp and Jacob Rostick, indicted by a special grand jury during our recent adjourned term, for the offence of robbery. On Wednesday they were taken before Judge King on a writ of *habeas corpus* and discharged. They left in an hour or two thereafter for their homes. They were young men, or rather boys, and it is to be hoped the short experience they had in confinement will have the effect of producing a thorough reformation and determination not again to be surrounded by similar circumstances, but to avoid the very appearance of evil. They had both been recently honorably discharged from the United States service.—[Richmond (Mo.) Conservator.

God knows what keys in the human soul to touch in order to draw out its sweetest and most perfect harmonies. They may be in minor strains of sadness and sorrow; they may be the loftier notes of joy and gladness; God knows where the melodious of our nature are, and what discipline will call them forth. Some with plaintive songs must walk in lowly vales all life's weary way; nothing but joy as they thread the mountain tops of life; but they all unite without discord or jar as the ascending anthem of loving and believing hearts finds its way into the chorus of the redeemed in heaven.

Of the State elections, which are yet to be held before the close of the year, that of Kentucky excites more than ordinary interest. The election turns on a single issue: ratification or non-ratification of the Constitutional Amendment abolished Slavery; and, according to present appearances, the contest will derive a historic impotance from the fact that it will be the last political effort of the pro-Slavery party for the maintenanbe of Slavery in the Unied States.

From the New York Tribune.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRY.

The bugaboos, so industriously circulated through many of our journals, importing that the negroes refuse to work—that the masters decline or are unable to employ them—that the fields consequently stand uncultivated—that hence there is great danger of general famine, &c., &c.—are gross and misleading exaggerations; while the stories of negroes crowding into the cities to die of famine, vice, exposure, and pestilence are even worse. We can hardly find a Southern man in this City who does not say, in response to inquiries, "O, *my* negroes remain, and are at work the same as ever;" sometimes adding, "except two or three bad fellows that I was glad to get rid of." There were a good many, who, on first seeing the long expected Union forces and flag, took a holiday, in order to ascertain by practical experiment that their freedom was no illusion; but even these generally went back, after a week or so, and offered to go to work; and most of them were accepted. No planter who is fit to own a dog has had any trouble in securing all the labor he wanted. Thousands have said to their late slaves, "I have no money, and I cannot even give you meat, save occasionally, for I can hardly get it for myself; but meal you shall have, with a share of such vegetables as we can raise; so take hold and help make a crop, and you shall have your pay out of the proceeds;" and never, except when the planter was notoriously a hard, cruel, faithless man, has he failed to command help on these terms. We are confident, therefore, that, while there will be suffering in localities which the war has completely devastated, there will be more grain grown than will be needed for home consumption.

Yet the South must be poor for the next eighteen months. For, in the first place, she is nearly stripped of domestic animals, and is unable at once to replace them. The Rebels impressed most of the horses, hogs, and beef cattle; then came the Union armies and swept from large districts nearly all that the Rebels had left. Crops will be light for want of teams; and meat will be scarce because stock hogs are hardly to be found. The wide-spread destruction of fences is a lesser evil than it would be if there were more domestic animals to take advantage of it.

There will be little Cotton made this year, because few planted it while the country was in the final throes of the Rebellion; and, when at last peace came, it was too late. Some planters immediately plowed up a part of their young Corn and planted Cotton instead; and those will do well if the frost holds off; but there will not be One Million bales made this year between the Potomac and the Rio Grande. We estimate, however, that there are Fifteen Hundred Thousand bales to-day in the South, worth at least $100 per bale to the holders. *Next* year will see Three Millions of bales grown; and this will sell at prices that ought to put the South fairly on her feet.

On the whole, we doubt that there were ever a smaller proportion of the Southern people idle on the 1st of July than now.

The Passengers of the Wetson Not Found—400 Persons supposed to have Perished—How the Vessel was Fired.

HALIFAX, July 15.

By the Alpha we have the statement of the bark Meteor that he searched a day and a half for the unfortunate passengers of the ship Wetson, the wreck of which was scattered for miles over the water.

Passengers sayed state that on Saturday, June 25, the Captain of the helpless ship determined to fumigate her, and for the purpose ordered pitch to be taken into the lower hold and red hot iron to be poured into it. The pitch ignited and set the ship on fire. When it was found impossible to save the ship the Captain and others with the cabin passengers left in the boats of the ship, which soon burned to the water's edge, carrying down over 400 souls. The scene on board the ill-fated vessel, as described, is of the most heart-rendering character. Capt. Hart says a ship five or six miles off from his vessel was seen by him, apparently employed in searching for the wreck, and he thinks she saved some of the passengers from the wreck, all of whom had been three days and nights in the water. The male cabin passengers are rapidly recovering from the effects of their injuries, but the female passengers are badly burned about the arms.

The San Autonio Herald, of the 26th ult., says:

During the past week our city has been visited by several distinguished strangers. Governor Henry W. Allen, of Louisiana, also Gov. Moore, of the same State. Governors Murrah and Clarke have been spending a few days in our midst. On Friday General Jo. Shelby and his command, some 300 strong, arrived, and are now en route for Mexico. Governors Allen and Moore accompanied Gen. Shelby to Mexico These gentlemen including their escort, all go to Mexico as emigrants. 'Tis true they have arms, but these are to be only used in self-defense against Indians and robbers. They do not intend to join either party on reaching the Mexican territory. Some will pass through Mexico to other points, and some intend to settle in Mexico and become permanent citizens. The entire party have transportation and supplies for six months.

A CENSUS of Sedalia, by order of its City Council, has just been taken. The *Times*, remarking that "four years ago not a house stood upon this (now) busy scene of thought enterprise and labor," gives the following as the figures:

"The total population within the corporation, whites and colored, is 1,373; total white, 1,217; numbers of white persons unable to read and write, 437."

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI,
PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 15, 1865.

Circular No. 8.]

In answer to the constant inquiry made to this department, concerning the pay of officers and men of the M. M., organized under General Order No. 3, C. S. Headquarters State of Missouri,

Notice is hereby given that no payments can be made to the members of said organization, there being no appropriation made for that purpose.

Provision for the payment of said organization will doubtless be made by the General Assembly this fall, due notice of which will be given.

W. J. DOUGHERTY,
Paymaster General of Missouri.

"Running Off" Returned Rebels.

We regret to learn from several counties of the State that in some neighborhoods young men from Missouri, who joined the rebel army and have since returned, under pledges from our Government that they should be unmolested, have been peremptorily ordered off, and in many cases have been obliged to leave the homes to which they had come back. Several instances of such lawless violence are reported from Franklin county, but this is but one among the many in which this reprehensible spirit has been manifested. The cases are very numerous, and as notorious in the places where they occur as they are numerous.

The wrong done in this way is not committed by Federal soldiers, but by stay-at-home citizens who probably show by these outrages on defenceless men that they are actuated by the same cowardice which kept them out of the ranks of the army. The returned Federal soldiers usually manifest more generosity and justice to a foe whom they have met and have vanquished, after having found them worthy of their steel.

Governor Fletcher has, in a public speech of apparently great deliberation, declared himself loudly against these outrages. He has done but justice to the kind of men who are guilty of them when he said: "Our soldiers were too brave to be cruel or vindictive to an armed foe; too heroic to take vengeance on soldiers who had surrendered. The men who had stayed at home while others fought the battles of the Republic were, for the most part, the men who were most malignant, and who, with mistaken views of loyalty and duty, would embitter a strife which ought to be allayed."

In the same speech he condemned this violence in such language as follows:

The war was over, and large numbers of rebel soldiers were returning to our midst. As a Radical among the Radicals he would ssy, let us stand in good faith by the pledges of the National Government, and by the doctrine of leniency and fraternity. Some of the people in a few counties had met and passed resolutions forbidding a return to their old homes of those who had been in arms against the Government. This was wrong. It was violative of the plighted faith of the nation as seen in the terms of their surrender. No man who had not in addition to being a soldier in the rebel army committed murder, robbery, arson or other crimes, should be molested if he could prevent it; and, if charged with either of these crimes, our Courts were open and there they should be arraigned and fairly tried accordingly to law.

We must return to the process of the law, to the peaceful remedies of the law, to that spirit of forgiveness and fraternity so honorable to our nature and so essential to the interests of society.

The indefensible acts here denounced have no support in the feelings of a large majority of the people of this State, but it is well known that the combination of a few violent men bent on mischief can overawe even a majority of their neighbors, when these last fail to unite against them. What is evidently demanded in these cases is that the Governor shall use his power to see that these men, who have returned in good faith, intending to lead quiet lives, shall not be molested. He has said they shall not be "if he can prevent it." He can command the necessary force, and would moreover be backed by a general opinion that would soon quell these misdeers who will subside the moment they understand that they will not be indulged in their lawlessness.

Missouri, at this moment, needs all the inhabitants she can get from whatever quarter, who give signs that they are willing to conduct themselves peaceably, and apply themselves to honest labor. Let Governor Fletcher see to it, as he can, that no such people are "run off."—[Republican.

The Bill Anderson Raid.

The Huntsville Citizen, of yesterday's date, has a long article headed "Some Recollections of the Bill Anderson Raid" into that place on the 15th of July, 1864. The following incident is narrated:

"We cannot close, however, without reciting an incident that occurred while the guerillas were progressing with their work of plunder, and which, for dexterity and boldness, has rarely been equaled under similar circumstances It was, in a word, a robbery of the robbers. Anderson went into one of the stores to get a larger satchel to hold his greenbacks. Having procured one, he poured out the pile of money on the counter, in order to transfer it. Whilst he was fumbling with the lock of the new satchel, the person who was "waiting on him," observing Anderson's inattention, quietly raked a pile of the money off the counter and pushed it out of sight with his feet. The thing was done so quietly, and with so little agitation, that the guerilla saw nothing of it, and, after cramming his bundle of bills into the new carpet-sack, walked out. On picking up the packages, there were found to be three of them, containing about $3,800. Each package was bound with a strip of paper marked with the name of the owner, and not a dollar of it belonged to the person who thus risked his life to rescue it; and, although he had himself lost a large sum by the robbers, he returned the money to the rightful owners. The incident, as an exhibition of bravery, tact and honesty, is worthy of being remembered, as, if the act had been detected, the person would have been immediately shot. We are sorry not to be at liberty to give the name of the actor in this hazardous episode, though we may state he is still a resident of Huntsville."

Some visitors to the battlefield of the Seven Pines in Virginia recently picked up a remarkably well developed skull, in which a colony of bees had built their home. It was evidently a last year's nest, for the bees were gone, though the nest remained perfect.

The report of the Auditor of Kentucky gives the aggregate population of that State at 1,155,668, as follows: Whites, 919,517; owners of slaves, 36 140; slaves, 225,480; total free colored, 10 684; Indians, 33.

The owner of the house where President Lincoln died says he has presented no bill, nor charged anything for admission to his house, as alleged.

YOUNG MEN, PAY ATTENTION!—Don't be a loafer, don't keep the loafer's company don't hang about the loafing places. You had better work for nothing and bord yourself, than to sit around corners, with your hands in your pockets. Better for your own mind, better for your own respect. Bust'e about, if you mean to have anything; if you mean to be a man.

Haying—Rapid Way of Unloading Wagons—a Whole Load at Once.

At the meeting of the Illinois State Agricultural Society last winter, G. Edwards, jr., gave his method of unloading, which is worthy the attention of all large farmers throughout the country. The following is a description of his method:

"I use ordinary hay racks, 14 to 16 feet long, and about 7 feet wide—and when handling calculate to run about five wagons. I use, with the wagons, a set of ropes for each wagon, and an extra set at the stack or barn. The ropes are composed of three cords—about five-eighth rope—thirty feet long; at one end, the three cords are spliced into one ring, about four inches across, and at the other end each rope has a small ring, say two inches across; in the large ring is also spliced or tied a rope about six feet long. Each wagon takes a set of ropes, (or a net as I call it,) goes to the place of loading—the net is then stretched across the wagon—one rope over the forward wheels, one across the center and the third across the hind wheels, and the ends allowed to drag on the ground. The loader places the first hay on the ropes, and then proceeds with his load as if none were there. When his load is completed, the ends of the ropes are handed to the loader and he runs the short rope through the small rings and draws it up, which as effectually binds the load as if bound with a pole. On arrival at the stack or barn the loader unties the short rope and hitches a tackle hook into the large ring, upon which hangs a short chain with a slip or lock hook, such as is in use on old-fashioned lock chains for wagons, then passes the lock hook through the three small rings and the load is ready to be hoisted by the power provided for that purpose.

"I use for hoisting, at the stack, a crane derrick, the main pole of which is 64 feet long the arm 20 feet, stayed with four guy ropes, which the arm, 50 feet from the ground, turns under. My tackle is fastened at the end of the arm, the fall rope running over a shive in the arm, one in the pole above the arm and under one near the bottom of the pole, which serves as a snatch-block. A team is then attached to the fall, and elevates the load to any distance desired. The derrick is then turned by means of a capstan bar, and the load deposited on the stack. Loads of a ton may be deposited thus on a stack at an elevation of thirty-five feet. When the load is clear from the wagon the loader takes the extra set of ropes (or net) and drives off; no wagon need be detained over two minutes at the stack or barn. In 1863 I unloaded five loads and stowed them away by this means in less than ten minutes. In 1864, my brother having charge of hands, reported having unloaded and stowed in this way, seven loads in ten minutes. I am satisfied that a load can be unloaded and stowed away in two minutes all day.

"At the barn the process is the same, except that I have a post twelve feet from the end of the barn, and a beam from the post on to the ridge-pole, in which my hoisting apparatus is placed. On each side of the ridge-pole I have an iron track bolted, upon which is hung a car with a bull wheel in the middle and pulley at the other end of the car, close under the ridge-pole. When the hay is elevated I hook the car hook into the ring, the net and chain, tighten up on the rope by means of a crank in the car, slacken the stationary blocks and unlock from the net, and move the car to any desired place in the length of the barn, and knock the ring off the snap hook and the load drops. I never drive into the barn but at the end, outside, and I can handle hay faster into the barn than on to a stack by this process."

An army teamster, provoked at a refractory mule, called him "an old brevet hoss."

The Jefferson City Times says that during the past week about one hundred and seventy-five military prisoners have been received at the Penitentiary in that place.

In accordance with the spirit of the act of Congress ordering no more three cent notes to be issued, Secretary McCulloch has on his own responsibility directed the issue of five cent notes to cease with a view of bringing into circulation the nickel coin of the denominations which it is believed have been hoarded to a great extent.

Messrs. Lewis & Bros., of Glasgow, recently purchased a lot of fine tobacco, raised in Franklin county, at $150 per 100 lbs. These gentlemen have paid higher prices for tobacco than any other firm in Missouri, and the article they manufacture is superior to all others.—[Randolph Citizen.

The largest army in the world in proportion to its population, is that of a country which for more than fifty years has had nothing to do with war, except in a civil war of very short duration—Switzerland, to wit: This little republic has a population considerably less than that of London, 2,510,404, and has an army one third larger than that of Great Britain, 198 291 men. This includes the militia, but not the Landsturm, or army of defence, which comprises all men above 45, capable of bearing arms.

ADVANTAGES OF YEARS.—You are getting into years. Yes, but the years are getting into you; the ripe, rich years, the lusty, luscious years. One by one the crudities of youth are falling off from you, the vanity, the egotism, the isolation, the bewilderment, the uncertainties. Nearer and nearer you are approaching yourself. You are consolidating your forces. You are being master of the situation. Every wrong road into which you have wandered has brought you, by the knowledge of that mistake, so much closer to the truth. You no longer draw your bow at a venture, but shoot straight at a mark. Your possibilities concentrate, and your path is cleared. On the ruins of shattered plans you find your vantage ground. Your broken hopes, your thwarted purposes, your defeated aspirations, become a staff of strength with which you mount to sublime heights. With self-possession and self-command return the possession and command of all things.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Glasgow, Mo., July 20th, 1865, which if not called for in ONE MONTH, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington City:

Brown, Mrs Nancy	Johnson, Joseph
Bagbey, J. W.	Jackson, Mrs Peter
Bradley, Gerdon	Overfelt, Mrs Maria
Barsley, Miss Malinda	Patterson, Hale
Cooley, Miss Nancy A	Pixley, Dan
Gooch, Nathan	Wallus, Charles
Galbraith, Miss Mollie	Walden, Robt.
Headrick, Mrs E	Wilborn, James.
Johnson, G W	

July 20, 1865. F. W. DIGGES, P. M.

Mosby, the guerilla, having been pardoned, has opened a law office and settled in Culpepper, Va.

GLASGOW MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY G. H. TATUM.

GLASGOW, July 20, 1865.

Sugar, N. O.	19 to 20 cts.
Coffee,	38 to 40 "
Molasses, Belcher's syrup,	1.50 "
Molasses, N. Y.	1.25 "
Salt, per barrel,	4.50 "
Flour,	$4 to $5 per sack.
Bar Iron,	7 "
Nails by the keg,	$7.50 to $8.50 "
Potatoes,	$2.50 per bushel.
Corn meal per bushel,	$1.00
Bacon, Sides,	13 1-2 to 14 "
Hams,	15 "
Shoulders,	11 "
Lard,	18 "
FARMERS PRODUCE BROUGHT TO TOWN.	
Chickens, per dozen,	$2.50
Butter, per pound,	20 to 25 "
Eggs, per dozen,	15 "
Feathers, per pound,	35 "
Dry Hides, per pound,	7 "
Green Hides, per pound,	3 "
Cotton Yarn, per pound,	$1.10 "
Wheat,	$1 20 to 1 30
Corn,	80 to 90
Wool, (washed,)	35 to 50

FREIGHTS BY RIVER.

Tobacco, from $3.00 to $3.00 per hogshead to St. Louis, and freight 30 cts per 100 lbs.
From St. Louis, 50 to 60 cts per 100 lbs.

CHAMBERLAIN'S
NEW
WATCH & JEWELRY
STORE,
At the Post-Office,
Glasgow, Mo.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has returned, with a new and well selected Stock of

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.,

of the latest styles; selected with great care from the largest stocks of Philadelphia and New York

Watches from the most Celebrated Makers of Europe. Celebrated AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES of the finest manufacture, warranted accurate time keepers. CLOCKS OF ALL PATTERNS, and a general assortment of goods, such as may be found in the best establishment of St. Louis.

Watches and Jewelry of the finest kind made to order.

SILVER WARE MADE OF PURE COIN.

☞ No Goods misrepresented. Having been a Watchmaker for some years, I flatter myself as a competent hand to do all kinds of work in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

CUTLERY of the best Brands, Pen Knives, Scissors, Razors, &c., of Rogers' and Westenholme's make.

Old Gold and Silver bought and taken in exchange. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.

Glasgow, June 20, 1865.

MILL NOTICE.

THE undersigned have their Grist Mill in the best of order. Are prepared to grind for the public on Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week. Flour and meal kept constantly on hand to exchange for Wheat and corn. The very best article of Flour in the country, kept for sale.

Wanted to purchase, Wheat, Corn and Cord Wood. ENGLISH & CO.

June 15, 1865. tf

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 mother, I. C. DIGGES, and has now on hand, and intends keeping

A General Assortment

of the

BEST DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, 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.

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, 1866. 1y

THE RURAL AMERICAN.
Free Strawberry Plants, Choice Grape Vines!

Every subscriber to the RURAL AMERICAN, UTICA, N. Y.,—a Semi-monthly, at only 50 cents from July to January,—will receive FREE, by mail, (post paid,) in the fall, four of RUSSELL'S GREAT PROLIFIC STRAWBERRY PLANTS: the largest and most productive variety in existence, some of the berries being as large as hen's eggs, and yielding two hundred to three hundred to each plant! Or, for 75 cents, will be sent the paper six months and one of the choicest Grape Vines (subscribers make their own selections) grown in this country. One hundred thousand plants were distributed free last April, which are growing finely. The RURAL AMERICAN is decidedly the cheapest and best paper for farmers and fruit growers, at $1 a year, now published. It is in its eighth volume, and has a very large circulation, extending from Maine to California. Club agents are everywhere wanted to get up clubs for six months, who receive the paper FREE, and large gratuities in Vines, Plants, &c. Fifty thousand copies of the paper, with full details of all the gratuities, premiums, &c., are now ready for FREE distribution, with blank subscription lists. Address, T. B. MINER,
Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y.

July 6th, 1865.

GARRETT W. MOREHEAD. JOHN C. WOODS.

MOREHEAD & WOODS,

GLASGOW, MO.,

HAVE now on hand, as

LARGE A STOCK OF

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES

as can be found in

Howard or Saline Counties!!

We expect always to keep a complete stock of

Ready Made Clothing,

which can't be beat, and prices put down to the lowest figures!!

We make special efforts to excel in the

LADIES' DEPARTMENT,

and flatter ourselves that we have accomplished a signal success in this department. We feel competent to do that very thing.

We have a superior selection of

Fine Groceries,

And are constantly receiving at all seasons of the year fresh supplies of merchandise, so as to keep fully up to the demands of the market. All that our country friends need we can supply at such reasonable rates as will convince them it is to their interest to trade with us.

MOREHEAD & WOODS.

Glasgow, July 6, 1865.

Final Settlement.

CREDITORS and all others interested in the estate of Morris & La Mott, late of the county of Howard, are hereby notified that on the first day of the next August term of the County Court of Howard county, I shall make final settlement of said estate.

WILLIAM O. LA MOTT, Adm'r.

July 6, 1865—4w. pd.

Administrator's Notice.

I, 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, on the 21st day of June, 1865, took charge of the estate of JAMES HOCKER, deceased, to administer 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 29, '65. n3 Public Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

THE letters of my predecessor on the estate of Charles Wilkerson, deceased, having ceased to have any legal force 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 administe. the same.

SAMUEL C. MAJOR.
Public Administrator.

July 13th, 1865—3w n5.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court, Saline county, Mo.
May Term, 1865—May 12th.

Benjamin W. Lewis,
against
John T. Lewis, James A. Clark.

NOW at this day comes the plaintiff in this suit, *and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that process cannot be served upon the defendant*, John T. Lewis; it is ordered that the said defendant, John T. Lewis, be notified by publication that an action by petition and summons, has been commenced against him and the other defendant, James A. Clark, by Benj. W. Lewis, plaintiff, in the circuit court of Saline county, State of Missouri, to subject certain lands therein specified to sale, for the payment of four notes executed by the said John T. Lewis on the 30th day of Nov., 1858, for $1,000 each, credited Jan'y 1st, 1860, by $705 34, with 10 per cent. interest from Jan'y 1st, 1859, the last of which was due Jan'y 1st, 1864, and each payable to the said James A. Clark, and by him assigned to plaintiff by endorsement, and were given for the payment of the purchase money of said lands in plaintiff's petition mentioned; and unless the said John T. Lewis be and appear in our Saline circuit court at the next term thereof, which commences and will be held in the court-house, in the town of Marshall, Saline county, in the State of Missouri, on Monday, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1865, and on or before the third day of said term, if the same shall so long continue, if not, then before the end of the term, and answer the petition of plaintiff, the same will be taken as confessed.

A true copy, attest:

W. A. WILSON, Clerk.

June 29, 1865—5w n3 $14
J. V. Turner, Glasgow, Atty for plff.

PROSPECTUS
OF
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