

The Howard Union.

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

VOLUME I.

GLASGOW, MISSOURI, AUGUST 3, 1865.

NUMBER 8.

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 flatter themselves that they can meet all de-
mands 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 sub-
mitted.

HARVEY & THORPE,
Glasgow, Mo., July 6, 1865.

ATTENTION.
ALL persons who have not paid their Commu-
tation 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,
and make payment forthwith. I am bound to
close up my business in a very short time. No
one will be indulged longer than

The 15th Day of June, 1865,
and all persons owing State, County and military
tax, must settle, as I shall charge ten per cent.
after that time, and if not paid will enforce the
law strictly against them.

THOS. G. DEATHERAGE,
Collector of Howard County.
June 15th, '65.—9w 85.

CLARK & COCKERILL,
LAWYERS,
Glasgow, Mo.

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

H. CLAY COCKERILL,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
And Real Estate Agent.

JAMES FITZPATRICK,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
GLASGOW, MO.

WILL give attention to collecting NOTES
and ACCOUNTS. Will also advance
money on the same if desired.

Howard County Bonds Wanted,
for which the highest price will be paid.
MONEY TO LOAN AT FAIR RATES.
Glasgow, June 22, 1865.—1f

NEW STOCK
OF

GROCERIES.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the
public, that he has just opened the present
week, at his

Store Room,
on the corner of Water and Market streets, front-
ing the river, a

LARGE AND VARIED
ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES
OF

Every Description,

Which he offers for cash or produce, on the most
liberal terms. Please give me a call and exam-
ine 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.
Glasgow, June 15, 1865. S. STEINMETZ.

M. ENGLISH,
AGENT FOR THE COLLECTION
OF

Claims against the State
OR
GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

GLASGOW, MISSOURI.
Glasgow, June 15, 1865. 1f

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.—4ms 85.

BIRCH, EARICKSON & CO.,
Exchange & Banking House
Glasgow, Mo.

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

Until our Banking-House is finished, our
office will be in the building occupied by the
Western Bank.
June 22, 1865.—6m.

A. E. NOEL,
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. Sec-
ond Street, (between Vine st. and Washington av-
enue.) ST. LOUIS.** Prompt personal attention
given to Forwarding Goods and Filling Orders
for all kinds of Merchandise; also to sale of cot-
ton, Tobacco, Hemp, Bacon, &c.

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

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 pa-
trons.

I now have on hand, ready finished up to or-
der, 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 de-
signs for ornamenting grave stones, which, togeth-
er 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, workman-
ship, and terms.

Glasgow, June 15, 1865.—1y.

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
stock for this department. We feel com-
petent 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.

N. FRANZEN.
HAVING again opened my Shoe Shop, I am
prepared to manufacture TO ORDER,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

Having had an experience of some fifteen years
at the business, I feel confident that I can give en-
tire satisfaction in my work. My material and
stock are of the best kind and warranted.

Being thankful for past favors from old patrons
I would solicit a continuance of the same, at my
new Shop, on First street, opposite Thompson &
Dunnick's Bank. N. FRANZEN.
Glasgow, June 15, 1865.

CHANGE OF TIME.

NORTH MO. RAILROAD.

ST. JOSEPH EXPRESS TRAINS
will leave the Depot at the corner of North Mar-
ket and Second streets, at 8:30 o'clock, A. M.,
arriving in St. Joseph the same day.

EXPRESS TRAINS from St. Joseph arrive in
St. Louis at 8:30, P. M., in time for Eastern con-
nections.

Trains at Hudson, the junction of the Hanniba
l and St. Joseph Railroad, are ordered to wait
the arrival of trains bound for St. Joseph.

Stage connections at Allen, Renick, Centralia,
and Mexico, for interior points.

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, 4jm

PHILLIP YOST,
MACHINIST,
Frankfort, Saline County, Mo.,

REPAIRS every description of Machine, Agr-
cultural Implements, &c., at short notice and
in a workmanlike manner. A lot of Singer's Sew-
ing Machines on hand, which will be disposed of
at low rates.

Frankfort, Mo., July 13, 1865.—3m.

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 Celeb-
rated 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 establishments of St. Louis.

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 Rog-
ers' and Wostenholms' make.**
Old Gold and Silver bought and taken in ex-
change. **JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.**
Glasgow, June 29, 1865.

Post Office

DRUG & BOOK STORE,
GLASGOW.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his
friends and the public generally that he has
purchased the Drug Store of his brother, I. C.
Drogas, and has now on hand, and intends keep-
ing

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 Ar-
ticles.**

PHYSICIANS may rely on having their pre-
scriptions carefully compounded and put up ac-
curately, and with despatch, at all hours, day and
night.

F. W. H. DIGGES.
Glasgow, June 22, 1865.

MILL NOTICE.

THE undersigned have their Grind Mill in the
best order. Are prepared to grind for the
public on Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week.
Flour and meal kept constantly on hand to ex-
change 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.

J. ROPER,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

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

June 15, 1865. 1y.

Attention
MILITIA!

PAY for service in all kinds of Missouri Mil-
itia is now being collected by STEELE &
BLAIR, of Macon. Persons who have served in
any company or regiment can send in by letter
their full names, the letter of their company, the
number of their regiment, their post office address,
and we will collect their pay at a moderate charge.
We will prosecute claims of any kind against
the State of United States. Address by letter,
STEEL & BLAIR,
Macon, Mo.
July 15, 1865.—3m.

GIBBS' WOOLEN MILL,
ST. CHARLES, MO.

WE have completed our LARGE NEW
STEAM MILL, and invite merchants and
farmers to send us their Wool in exchange for our
Missouri made

**CLOTHS, SATINETS, FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES, LINSEYS, BLANKETS,
TWEEDS, JEANS, YARNS, &C.**
It is cheaper for you to do this than to work
your wool at home. We allow you full St. Louis
prices for wool, and send value in any goods you
make. Samples sent by mail when requested.
Give us a trial, and we will make it to your in-
terest to send again. Mark sacks in plain letters
to
GIBBS & ROSS,
St. Charles, Mo.
June 15, '65.—6w

From the National Intelligencer.
BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

Four years ago to-day was fought the
first battle, properly so-called, of the Great
American Rebellion. On the 17th of July
General McDowell took up the line of
march against the Confederates, who were
known to be concentrated in force in a position
of some natural strength, protected by
cottonwoods which were, on account of the
broken wooded character of the country,
difficult of approach. The Union forces
were all raw troops, never having been
under fire, except a battalion of 800 regu-
lars and a company of marines. Accompany-
ing this force were fifty-five pieces of
artillery, and an immense train. Fairfax
Court House was occupied the first day.

The army was composed of five divisions,
one of which, under Colonel Miles, was to
remain at Centerville, a single brigade of
the division to move out under Colonel
Richardson, at the concerted time, to make
a feigned attack on Blackburn's Ford. A
second division, under General Tyler, was
to move along the Warrenton turnpike, and
threaten the Stone Bridge and Bull Run,
four miles beyond Centerville. The other
two divisions, under Colonels Hunter and
Heintzelman, constituting the main column
of attack, were to march up Bull Run, cross
over, come down the other side to Stone
Bridge, where General Tyler, then march-
ing over, was to join them. Gen. Runyon,
with the remaining division, was left at
Fairfax Court House to protect the commu-
nications with Washington. The troops
that were to take part in the action were
to leave their encampments at 2 o'clock on
the morning of the 21st of July, which was
Sunday. It was expected that the attacking
column would then pass over the crossing
at Sully Springs at 6 or 7 o'clock in the
morning. They were unable to reach there
till some four hours behind time. Colonel
Burnside, with his brigade, in marching
down the right bank of Bull Run, in advance
of the main column, came suddenly upon
the enemy in force above Stone Bridge,
about noon, and here the battle opened.

Through the failure of the Union forces to
be on the field at the designated time, the
Confederate commanders, Gens. Joseph E.
Johnston and Beauregard, had been able to
strengthen their left wing—the junction of
the Union flanking column not being com-
pleted till mid-day. At half past 3 o'clock,
however, the Union troops were victorious
in every part of the field, but having march-
ed nine miles and a half since two o'clock
in the morning, and been for some four hours
in a terrific conflict, they were exceedingly
exhausted. It was at this juncture that
three thousand fresh troops from Johnston's
army at Winchester, by railroad, came upon
the scene, and at once entirely turned the
fortunes of the day. As these fresh, un-
worn troops came into the conflict, regu-
ment after regiment of the Union troops
broke; the repulse was general, and, in the
words of General McDowell, "the retreat
soon became a rout; and this soon degener-
ated further into a panic." The enemy,
thoroughly exhausted, were unable to pur-
sue, and at nightfall our army was back to
Centerville, and the whole way from there
to this city filled with panic-stricken civi-
lians, deserting soldiers and camp followers
and attendants of every grade and condition.
Many fugitive soldiers had arrived here
from the scene early in the evening, and the
city was full of them with the woful story
before morning.

General McDowell's forces, on the eve-
ning before the battle, were reduced some
two thousand by the 4th Pennsylvania volun-
teers and the battery of the 8th New
York militia regiment claiming their dis-
charge, and, as General McDowell expressed
it, "moving to the rear, indifferent to the
appeals of the Commander-in-Chief, and to
the sound of the enemy's cannon."

The Confederate strength, according to
Beauregard, was twelve brigades and forty-
two field pieces, besides their cavalry—in
all, with the 3,000 reinforcements, not less
than 30,000.

Union loss, 481 killed, 1,011 wounded,
and 1,216 missing; and twenty-three guns,
with an immense amount of material, were
abandoned to the enemy, or captured by
them. The pursuit was so faint that Col.
Einstein, of the 27th Pennsylvania volun-
teers, recovered six abandoned field-pieces
and brought them in next morning.

The loss of the Confederates, as stated
by General Johnston, was 378 killed, 1,489
wounded, and 20 missing. Among their
killed was General Bee, of South Carolina,
and among the Union killed was Colonel
Cameron, whose Highland regiment, the
79th New York, was mustered out of the
service and marched through this city home-
ward a few days ago.

General McDowell's plan is conceded to
have been well devised, and it is unques-

tionable, that had the plan of attack been
fully executed, and the connection made as
designed, the enemy's left wing would have
been beaten before Johnston's forces came
upon the field.

Much indignation at the time was heaped
upon General Patterson, who was posted,
with a strong command, at Martinsburg,
and specially charged to occupy Johnston
at Winchester, not allowing him to reinforce,
as he did, the Bull Run army. It has,
however, been satisfactorily since shown
that General Patterson was in no particular
culpable for the result. The time of a large
portion of his troops had expired, and he
obeyed his orders and acted the part of a
discreet and patriotic soldier.

It is impossible to fathom the consequences
of that battle upon the duration of the con-
flict and upon the condition and fortunes of
the Southern people. The victory spread
over the Confederacy like a flaming torrent,
"fired the Southern heart," and how many
years it added to the duration of the struggle,
and consequently how much desolation
flowed from it upon the whole country and
especially upon the Southern fields and into
Southern homes, will forever remain a
theme of painful and momentous conjecture
on the pages of history.

REBEL MISTAKES.

The Philadelphia Inquirer calls to mind
some very grave mistakes of the rebel lead-
ers. Jeff. Davis himself mentions one
when he said he had been thinking North-
ern soldiers could not stand the Southern
climate. Experience had shown that they
could penetrate to the very bowels of the
South and stay there, so that even the
climate had refused to rebel against the
Government.

New Orleans, where our troops were to
perish by the thousands, became more
healthy after Gen. Butler's occupation than
it had been for years before, and "Yellow
Jack" did not waive his wings of death over
the Union hosts. Norfolk was cleaned
and made habitable by Federal soldiers.
But the greatest of all the mistakes made
by the rebels was that in which they asserted
that "no Southern man could whip five
Yankees." This was a great mistake, and
one made in the face of history, for the latter
proves the greater endurance of all Northern
people than those of the Southern climes.

As the Inquirer very truly says:
No doubt but the people of the Southern
States have often been amazed at the en-
durance of our soldiers on the march, and
equally surprised to see how well they
have borne the heat of the Southern sun.
While they were induced to believe that
the heat, fevers and malaria of the seaboard
States would materially affect our troops,
they were at last compelled to acknowledge
that Northern hardihood, temperance and
confidence, were equal to the hour and
locality, no matter when and where.

SLAVERY NO LONGER LOCAL.

Gov. Bramlette, recently at Louisville,
made a speech in favor of abolishing slavery,
in which he used this strong and telling
language on the subject of the local nature
of slavery:

By the war, the whole relation of
slavery to the Government has been chang-
ed. When the people within the slave
States brought about a war, upon the ques-
tion of slavery—when they changed what
had been local, and made it of general
interest—when the slave was taken from
his protection under the laws of the State,
where he was localized—when they took
him out and arrayed him against the gov-
ernment of the United States, then every
man, woman and child, throughout the
length and breadth of this great Union,
became interested in that species of prop-
erty, because the life of their Government
was staked against it. If the Government
lived, it must necessarily go down; and if
slavery went up, as the ruling power, the
Government of the Union had to go down.
[Applause.] Every man was equally in-
terested in the adjustment of that question.
It ceased to be local by the very act of those
whose interest it was to preserve it as a
local question. It was thrown against the
nation in a fearful struggle, and when that
struggle is over—when the rebellion has
been crushed—when the people, who have
been pouring out their blood, from every
section of the land, in order to maintain the
Government against this slave struggle—
when they have arrived at last at the end
of the conflict, it is legitimate, it is right,
it is appropriate, that the nation should
take up and settle the question that had been
nationalized by those who had the right and
power to have kept it local. It has ceased
to be a question of State rights. It has
become the right and the interest of every
man who claims the protection of the star-
spangled banner of our fathers, to have this
question settled definitely and forever.

From the Buffalo Courier, July 19.
Harry Leslie—A Thrilling Ascention
Across the Falls—Blondin Outrivalled.

Harry Leslie made his third ascention
over the Niagara river below the Suspend-
ion Bridge yesterday afternoon about twen-
ty minutes past four o'clock, and we put it
on record as one of the grandest feats in
funambulism ever attempted. On both sides
of the river within the enclosure, and
upon the Suspension Bridge, immense num-
bers of people congregated, but the preva-
lence of an almost terrific gale, induced
many to believe not only that Leslie would
not attempt to cross the rope, but, if he
did, he would be blown from it into the
seething waters beneath.

A number of gentlemen belonging to the
class who always emphasize their ideas of
matters generally with an offer of a bet,
manifested their willingness to wager large
sums against an approximate nothing, that
Leslie would not attempt to cross the river.

Those who knew the man, who (now)
modestly styles himself the "American
Blondin," knew that he would make the
ascention, if any man on earth dare attempt
it, and he did do it in a magnificent style.

We have seen and written of Blondin's
best ascentions, but we never saw him
when we thought he possessed the nerve,
coolness and skill that the emergency
demanded of Mr. Leslie yesterday afternoon.

The gale on the mainland was heavy enough,
but as it swept through the gorge it seemed
as relentless as the noisy waters beneath
which gave it echo; and to cross a slender
rope at such a time seemed the veriest
fool-hardiness imaginable. But Leslie made
his appearance in due time, on the Ameri-
can side, was shackled hands and feet with
heavy iron chains, with barely freedom
enough allowed him for the use of his
balance pole. His handsome wife and
pretty child watched the arrangement of
the preliminaries with a genuine anxiety,
which was only relieved when he had ac-
complished his marvelous feat. Leslie's
conduct on the rope was eminently graceful,
and his acrobatic feats going and coming
were as *fin de siecle* as we ever saw. How
he kept upon his rope at all is the mystery to
us; but he did keep upon it, and although
he was compelled to move cautiously, he
made the march back and forth in a manner
that we have never seen Blondin equal. It
is needless to suggest that at both ends of
his cord he was hailed with the most
enthusiastic applause, and we think that
everybody felt relieved when he concluded
his return walk and kissed his wife and
baby.

On the afternoon and evening of August
3rd, he will make the two grand ascen-
sions. In the first he will carry a cooking-
stove with him and his dinner, and eat it
the rope; in the night he will give a per-
formance with flying rings, surrounded by
fireworks.

New York, July 26.

The Times Washington special has the
following: The trial of Capt Henry Weitz,
late rebel commander of the Andersonville
Prison, which was set for to-morrow be-
fore a Military Commission, has been indefi-
nitely postponed, and the Secretary of War
has his case under advisement. The charge
preferred against him, and for which it was
intended to put him on trial to-morrow, is
violating the customs of war; the specifica-
tions being that he refused the prisoners
under his charge sufficient food, fed them
on spoiled and putrid meat, compelled them
to drink water in which had been thrown
the slops from the camp and outhouses,
chaining prisoners together, and other inhu-
man practices from which they died.

The next term of the United States Cir-
cuit Court to be held at Norfolk meets in
October, when the treason indictments
against Gen. Lee and other noted rebels
will be called up. It is understood here
that these cases will not be presented, but
that the President will direct a *nolle prosequi*
to be entered, and dispose of each defendant
as he proposes to dispose of other leading
rebels who have been active participants in
the war, namely: by putting them on long
probation, and then, as a condition precedent
to pardon, imposing such penalties and re-
strictions as may be justified by the cir-
cumstances.

It is said that President Johnson has ex-
pressed his intention of placing a frigate at
the disposal of John Bright, should that
English statesman desire to visit this coun-
try. John Bright would receive, should he
come here, a reception surpassing that ac-
cording to any foreign visitor since Lafayette.

We hope he will be induced to come, but
doubt his willingness to leave the interest of
the English masses for a single day.

A Dutchman, while admiring the review
of the grand Army in Washington, ex-
claimed: "Mine Gott how glad I am an
American."