

The Howard Union.

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

VOLUME I.

GLASGOW, MISSOURI, SEPTEMBER 14, 1865.

NUMBER 14.

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 demands
of 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.

MILL NOTICE.
THE undersigned have their Grind 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 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
on First Street, Glasgow, Mo., at the old
and of H. L. White.
June 15, 1865.

NEW GOODS
AND
NEW FIRM,
IN
GLASGOW.

THE undersigned having purchased the Stock
and fixtures formerly owned by G. CREWS,
Esq., beg leave to announce to the citizens of

HOWARD
CHARITON AND SALINE COUNTIES,
that they will open at that stand, on or about

SEPTEMBER 1st,
A Complete Stock
OF
DRY GOODS,

Notions,
HATS AND CAPS
BOOTS AND SHOES,
QUEENSWARE, & C., & C.,

Direct from
THE NEW YORK MARKET,
which we propose to sell
At prices warranted to suit purchas-

ers.
We will also constantly be receiving Goods
from New York of the very

LATEST STYLES & PATTERNS,
TO SUIT ALL PARTIES.
We have also on hand now, and will sell at very
low figures,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF DRY
GOODS, NOTIONS, STATION-
ERY, BOOKS, & C., & C.

GIVE US A CALL.
No Trouble to Show Goods.

Remember the place: **G. CREWS' OLD**
STAND.
PALMER & CO.
GLASGOW, MO., August 17, 1865—3ms

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.

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, 4m

WITT, SLOAN & CO.,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS, HEMP, COTTON AND
TABACCO FACTORS, No. 111 N. Sec-
ond 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 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, to-
gether 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.
P. BAIER.
Glasgow, June 15, 1865—1y.

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

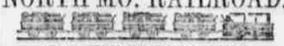
LADIES' DEPARTMENT,
and flatter ourselves that we have accomplished a
signal success in this department. We feel con-
fident to do that very thing.
We have a superior selection of

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.

WILLIAM B. TALLY,
(At the old Stand,)
has now for sale on commission, all kinds of

FURNITURE,
such as Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bureaus, Chairs,
etc., etc., including all kinds of Furniture used
for family purposes.
UNDERTAKING.

Wooden and Metallic coffins of all kinds, fur-
nished to order.
All articles finished in good style, and sold at
reasonable rates, for cash.
Glasgow, July 6th, 1865.

CHANGE OF TIME.
NORTH MO. RAILROAD.


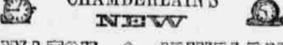
ST. JOSEPH EXPRESS TRAINS
will leave the Depot at the corner of North Mar-
ket and Second streets, at 8:30 o'clock, A. M.,
arriving in St. Joseph the same day.
EXPRESS TRAINS from St. Joseph arrive in
St. Louis at 8:30, P. M., in time for Eastern con-
nections.

Trains at Hudson, the junction of the Hannibal
and St. Joseph Railroad, are ordered to wait
the arrival of trains bound for St. Joseph.
Stage connections at Allen, Benick, Co. Central,
and Mexico, for interior points; at Allen the cars
connect with SMITH'S lines of stages for Hunts-
ville, Glasgow, Krysotville, Brunswick, and all
intermediate points.

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

REPAIRS every description of Machine, Agri-
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.

WHITE, BILLINGSLEY & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 106 N. Second St.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
July 27th, 1865—1y

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 celebra-
ted 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.

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 Wostenholme's make, and a general
assortment of 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.
Drews, and has now on hand, and intends keep-

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 dispatch, at all hours, day and
night.
F. W. H. DIGGES.
Glasgow, June 22, 1865.

Attention
MILITIA!
PAY for service in all kinds of Missouri MIL-
ITIA is now being collected by STEELE &
BLAIR, of Macou. Person 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 or United States. Address by letter,
STEELE & BLAIR,
Macou, Mo.
July 16, 1865—3m.

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY CO.
No. 9, Pine St.,
TYPE AND ELECTROTYPE
FOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURE and furnish Machine and
Hand Printing Presses, Metal and Wood
Type, Borders, Rules, Cases, Chases, Sticks, Gal-
leys, and in fact everything that is necessary in a
complete Printing Office.
Printing paper, all sizes, of good quality. Col-
ored and Manila paper, also, Note, Letter, Cap,
Flat Cap, Commercial, Packet, and Folio Post
Paper.

Cards and Card Boards, white and colored, all
qualities. Printing Ink, Hand Stamps, Seals and
Seal Presses, &c., all of which will be sold at low
prices for cash.
Proprietors of Newspapers publishing this ad-
vertisement, RESPECTFULLY THIS NOTICE, to amount of
Ten Dollars, and sending as a copy of their pa-
per its first insertion and one at the time of its
discontinuance, will be allowed their bills when
they purchase five times the amount in type or
other material of our own manufacture.

We will furnish Electrotype copies of the adver-
tisement for parties that send for them.
July 20, 1865.

From the Kansas City Journal.
ONE PEOPLE.

After a conflict, the most desperate re-
corded in history, after a civil war which
has desolated a large portion of our coun-
try and unsettled the trade and finances of
the whole, it behoves us to look around to
survey the damages we have sustained, and
to apply, to the advantages, the res-
torative power of the people to the res-
toration of their wonted prosperity and
grandeur.

The time for recrimination has passed.
The time for aggressive action is no more.
The work of war is done, and while we
survey with sorrow the desolation of four
years, we glory in the return of peace, of
Union and prosperity. We must forget
the past, remembering only the lessons of
wisdom it has taught. The future is before
us—potent future—full of glory, pros-
perity and blessings, or of contentions,
bickering, disappointments and misery.

It is for us to decide which of the two con-
dition shall be ours.

The primal idea of our present condition
is nationality. We are one people and
must remain such in future. We can
really know of nothing but a homogeneous
people. The old idea of section must die,
it cannot consistently with our happiness
be counted even in the elements of party
action.

We cannot expect the people of the South,
so soon after the late war, to rush into the
opposite extreme of ideas and action. To
do so, would satisfy the country and the
world of their insincerity. Still the coun-
try and the world have a right to demand as
the fruit of a victory won by such sacrifices,
that they should accept the facts as they
exist, that the South should prepare itself
to act in harmony with the civilization of
the age. Slavery is dead. Let them give up
the carcass. The negroes are amongst
them, and cannot at present be removed, let
them strive to make them useful to them-
selves and the country. They must learn
this lesson, that the laborers to be a benefit
must be contented. At present the negro
is unskilled—his labor is of the least value.
Let us elevate him, his work then becomes
of more value, and the prosperity of the
country is enhanced.

Instead of bothering ourselves at our
politics and possible future balances of
power; let each do his duty to himself and
to those around him. The powers that are
above us, both human and Divine, will, we
doubt not, do that which is best in the
emergency. Let us try to excel each other
in justice and kindness. Let us keep in
mind the fact that we are still one people,
and while with jealous care we guard that
temple of our liberties, endeavor to remove
the bitterness of the past and to build for
the future a temple of peace and unity,
secure alike from treason within and ad-
versaries without.

A Remarkable Confession of Crime.
In the month of May last, a man named
Daniel Andrea, who lived at Glencoe Sta-
tion on the Pacific Railroad, St. Louis
county, was arrested, charged with extor-
tion, and an examination entered upon
before Squire John Jecko, in St. Louis.
The facts elicited show that Andrea had
one Nicholson arrested on a charge of
larceny, but consented to his release on
condition that Nicholson would pay over to
Andrea all the money he then had, and
sign deeds to all the property he owned at
Glencoe. This was consented to. Nichol-
son was released; but, some weeks after-
wards, had Andrea arrested, as stated, and
his examination was still pending when,
about ten days ago, Andrea committed
suicide! He left behind him a confession,
which reveals a curious case of crime on
the part of a man enjoying the entire
confidence of the community in which he
lived. The confession has created much
surprise among those who have known him
for years as the Postmaster of Glencoe.
The unfortunate man states, among other
things, that he murdered a returned Cali-
fornian, eight or ten years ago, for the
purpose of securing his money, which
amounted to about ten thousand dollars;
that he had the murdered man buried at his
own expense, many of the neighbors attend-
ing the funeral, and giving him credit for
charity to the dead. He also informs his
friends that since his appointment as Post-
master he had robbed the mails in search of
money in many instances, and that he never
lost an opportunity to appropriate letters
intrusted to him, with the information that
their contents were valuable. The most
shocking statement in the confession is that
he had been the means of killing two of his
own children, and that he had meditated
the murder of his wife, procuring a gun
and loading it for that purpose only a few
days before the date of the confession.
[Randolph Citizen.]

THE CONVENTION OATH.
[We are indebted to the Fayette Adver-
tiser for the following list of persons who
have taken the Convention oath. The list
is not complete. The names of the officers
of our city corporation are omitted and we
deem it probable that there are several
others omitted.]

Fryor M. Jackson, Sheriff James F.
Agee, and James Fitzpatrick, Deputies.
A. J. Herndon, County Court Clerk.
C. H. Stewart, Circuit Court Clerk.
J. M. Reid, deputy County and Circuit
Court Clerk.

J. E. Ewin, County Treasurer.
S. C. Major, Public Administrator.
Wm. Con. Boon, Assessor.
F. M. Grimes, County Surveyor.
COUNTY JUDGES.—F. W. Digges, W.
B. Hann, E. S. Davis.

MAGISTRATES.—W. G. Peters, David
Wilson, David W. Street, Mathew Mark-
land, S. J. Preston, J. T. Willis, Thos. W.
Merchard, Aaron W. Stanley.

CONSTABLES.—George C. Eston, Elijah
Andrews.

PRINCIPALS.—D. A. McCready, J. D.
Koenig, Thos. Fristoe, J. O. Swinney,
W. H. Morris, C. W. Pritchett, Benj. Reed,
(colored,) David Harvey, (colored.)

ATTORNEYS.—H. Clay Cockerill, R. T.
Frewitt, Thos. Shackelford, Jos. Davis.
SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Geo. P. Kerby,
Miss Pauline Ross, Paris Dougherty, Thos.
D. Diggs, O. C. Bern.

CLERICAL ASSISTANTS.—Jas. A. Lewis,
Richard Erickson, B. W. Lewis, O. Hen-
derson, A. W. Roper, Jas. E. Swinney.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—A. Hendrix, I. C.
Darby, Thos. G. Deatherage, Benj. Reeves,
J. T. Renald, W. H. Long, Alex. Mitch-
ell, Jas. M. Downey, Lewis Barnes.

THE POVERTY OF STATESMEN.
Statesmen who are worthy of the appella-
tion given them, generally fail to secure
fortune. They devote themselves to pur-
suits which, if honestly adhered to, rarely
yield rich reward.

Jefferson died comparatively poor. In-
deed, if Congress had not purchased his
library, and given for it five times its
value, he would, with difficulty, have kept
the wolf from his door.

Madison saved money, and was compar-
atively rich. To add to his fortune, however,
or rather to that of his widow, Congress
purchased his manuscript papers and paid
thirty thousand dollars for them.

James Monroe, the sixth President of
the United States, died in New York, so
poor that his remains found a resting place
through the charity of one of his friends.
They remain in a cemetery in School street,
but no monument marks the spot where
they repose.

John Quincy Adams left some hundred
and fifty thousand dollars, the result of
industry, prudence and inheritance. He
was a man of method and economy.

Martin Van Buren died very rich.
Throughout his political life he studiously
looked out for his own interest. It is not
believed that he ever spent thirty shillings
in politics. His party shook the bush and
he caught the bird.

Daniel Webster squandered some millions
in his lifetime, the products of his profes-
sional and political speculations. He died
leaving his property to his children, and his
debts to his friends. The former sold for
less than twenty thousand dollars, the latter
exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand
dollars.

Henry Clay left a very handsome estate.
It probably exceeded one hundred thousand
dollars. He was a prudent manager, and
a scrupulously honest man.

James K. Polk left about one hundred
and fifty thousand dollars, fifty thousand of
which he saved from his Presidency of
four years.

John Tyler left fifty thousand dollars.
Before he reached the Presidency he was a
bankrupt.

CARROLL COUNTY AFFAIRS.—We learn
that there is considerable excitement in
Carroll county, growing out of quarrels be-
tween the returned rebel and federal
soldiers. A few days since several federal
soldiers commenced disarming certain par-
ties, and succeeded without much difficulty
until they visited the house of a man by the
name of Pate, and on demanding his arms
they were flatly refused. A pistol fight
immediately ensued, and Pate was slightly
wounded and one of the assailants killed.
Pate made his escape and has not since
been heard from. The night after the kill-
ing occurred, Pate's house and contents
were burned, and other houses in the same
neighborhood shared the same fate.—[Cen-
tral City & Brunswick.]

R. B. Bridge at St. Charles.
A first and second premium by the North
Missouri Railroad Company, for plans for
construction of a bridge, of one thousand
and five hundred dollars each, to span the
Missouri at St. Charles, has stimulated
bridge-builders to tax their ingenuity, and
twenty-two plans have been tendered to the
commission, to decide upon the merits
presented. Major General W. T. Sher-
man, John Pope and Gov. Fletcher were
the commission selected by the company.
The commission is a very able one. Benj.
H. Latrobe, Esq., of Baltimore, is the
consulting engineer of the company in con-
structing the bridge.

THE CHOLERA COMING.—The New York
Evening Post, of the 29th devotes a column
to the evidence that the cholera is steadily
approaching, and declares that the latest
intelligence from Europe confirms the ap-
prehension that the Asiatic cholera, in its
most malignant form, is on its march, and
advancing steadily Westward.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—On Monday
last, quite an excitement was created about
a mile and a half east of this place, in con-
sequence of the effects of what was sup-
posed to be a slight earthquake. This
wonderful freak of nature took place on the
farm of John Jones, on Salt River, and is as
follows: A strip of ground, which would
probably measure an acre or more, about
thirty feet wide, and extending straight
out from the river into the field some two
hundred yards, gave way and sunk to the
depth of twenty-five or thirty feet. The
earth around the edges of the excavation
remained perfectly solid, which makes it
still more wonderful. What caused this we
are unable to explain.—[Ralls Record.]

J. M. Mason, representative of the
Southern Confederacy in England, says in
a recent letter:

"Late intelligence from the United States
of the recent capture of American ships in
the Pacific, by the Confederates States ship
Shenandoah, in that sea, leads me to address
you this note.

As soon as it was known in Europe that
the war in the United States was ended by
the final surrender of all the Confederate
forces in the field, immediate measures
were taken by the proper Confederate
authorities here to arrest the cruise of that
ship by orders issued to her commander,
directing that on their receipt he should
immediately cease all hostilities and bring
his ship to the nearest convenient port to
have her there forthwith disarmed and her
crew discharged, and those orders were
sent through channels most likely to insure
their certain and speedy delivery to every
point in those distant seas where the Shen-
andoah would necessarily be in communi-
cation. It is to be presumed, therefore,
that her hostile cruise has long since ended.

A horse thief, named Oliver Gregg was
caught at Buffalo, Ray county, on the 23d
ult., and was lodged in jail at Richmond.
A mare and colt were found with him,
which he had stolen near Richmond.

During Gov. Fletcher's late visit to St.
Louis, two writs were served upon him—
one to appear before the Circuit Court at
its September term and show cause why
he should not be proceeded against for dis-
regarding the Court's injunction forbidding
interference with the records and papers
of the Supreme Court; the other a notice
that an action had been commenced against
him by John D. S. Dryden, for damages to
the amount of \$50,000, for false arrest.

On Monday of this week, two negroes
were arrested in Fayette, for petty larceny.
They were taken before Squire Preston,
pleaded guilty, and in default of bail, were
committed to the county jail to await a
hearing before the next term of the Circuit
Court.—[Fayette Advertiser.]

Conquering Difficulties.
A few years ago there was a newspaper
published at Niagara Falls, the editor of
which was a blind man, the compositors
were deaf and dumb, the press work was
performed by the blind, and wrapped by the
mutes.

There is now living in Vermont a family
consisting of a father, eighty-six years of
age, with two sons and two daughters; all
the children being deaf, dumb and blind.
Yet they manage to carry on their farm,
and gain from it a respectable living.

Western Practice.
A Western pettifogger once broke forth
in the following indignant strain:
"Sir, we're enough for ye,—the hull of
ye. Me and my client can't never be in-
timidated nor tyrannized over; mark that.
And sir, just so sure as this court decides
against us, we'll file a writ of propagandor,
sir, and!"

"May I inquire what the gentleman
means by 'a writ of propagandor'?" inter-
rupted the opposite counsel.

"Mean? Why, sir, a writ of propaga-
ndor is a—a—a—in short, a writ of propa-
gandor is a—a—a—well, I don't just re-
member the exact word; but it's what'll
knock thunder out of your one-horse court,
anyhow."

NOT A BAD COUNTRY.—A New York
correspondent of the Providence Journal,
in giving a sketch of three week's summer
touring, says:

"I travelled some eleven hundred miles,
extending through the States of Connecti-
cut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maine,
New Hampshire, and Vermont, and during
that entire route I did not see or hear of
one drunken, intemperate, or disorderly
person. Nor did I hear, throughout the entire
route, a profane word, or a word that
bordered on obscenity. I do not doubt that
there are to be found there drunken and
disorderly persons; but it so happened that
I did not come across them; and the remark
that I now make was frequently made by
the goodly company with which we by
chance associated. Everywhere there was
to be seen thrift, industry, independence,
cheerfulness, health, and happiness. In-
telligence marked the brow and countenance
of every individual, and, though there are
undoubtedly bores and clowns in New
England, they certainly kept themselves
housed, while we were in the land of fru-
gality, hospitality and plenty.

O what a blessing is Sunday, interposed
between the waves of worldly business,
like the divine path of the Israelites through
Jordan. Be strictly conscientious in keep-
ing the Sunday holy.—[Wilkesforce.]