Glasgow Weekly Times.

NEW SERIES—VOL. II. WHOLE NUMBER 61.

GLASGOW, HOWARD COUNTY, MO., AUGUST 24, 1866.

NUMBER 9

Professional Cards.

B. S. HEAD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ROANOKE, MO.
OFFICE open on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and at other times when necessary for the accommodation of clients. [jy6-3m.

DR. J. W. HAWKINS.
OFFICE in the New Drug Store, Glasgow, Mo., where he may be found at all hours, day and night, unless professionally engaged. jy6.

DR. POWELL,
Office opposite Glasgow House, next door to J. R. Carson's new store, Glasgow, Mo.
Residence opposite that of the late Col. B. W. Lewis. [June 22—1m.

DR. M. B. COLLINS,
Office over Henderson's Drug Store—Residence near Mr. Dunnica's,
je8 3m* Glasgow, Missouri.

E. C. EVANS, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND OCULIST,
BOONVILLE, MO.,
DEVOTES himself particularly to the treatment of diseases of the eye. je1-1y

JAS. A. CLARK, Late Judge 11 Judicial Circuit. } H. CLAY COCKERILL, Late Judge Platte Probate Court.
CLARK & COCKERILL,
LAWYERS,
Glasgow, Mo.
PARTICULAR attention given to Probate business in Chariton and Howard Counties.
H. CLAY COCKERILL,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
And Real Estate Agent.

W. P. PITTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GLASGOW, MO.
WILL give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care in Howard and adjoining counties. Office, with Dr. Hickerson, over Birch, Earickson & Co's bank. [ma4tf.

J. V. TURNER,
Attorney at Law,
Glasgow, Howard County, Mo.
PRACTICES in Howard, Saline, Chariton and Randolph counties. Business intrusted to him will be promptly and diligently attended to.
☞ Deeds, Mortgages, and other writings carefully prepared by him.
Office, that formerly occupied by the late firm Shackelford & Turner. [jan26m6.

A Card.

W. F. LEE, having obtained License from the U. S. Government, is prepared to serve the people as an Auctioneer, and will attend to sales and auctions in town or country. Charges moderate. [jy20-tf.

Jas. Fitzpatrick,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
GLASGOW, MO.
RETURNS his thanks for past liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same. Will attend sales in town or country. Charges moderate. [may11tf.

F. M. HICKERSON,
RESIDENT
DENTIST,
GLASGOW, MO.
Having permanently located in here, offers his professional services to the citizens of Glasgow and vicinity. Teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Office, that formerly occupied by Dr. T. W. Reed, over Birch, Earickson & Co's. bank.
May 4, 1866—1y*

F. W. DIGGES,
Licensed Auctioneer
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
GLASGOW, MO.
WILL attend proptly to all public sales of Real Estate or personal property, where his services are desired. Charges moderate. He can always be found at the post-office. (ap27.

J. B. THOMPSON. H. C. COCKERILL
J. B. THOMPSON & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,
GLASGOW, MO.
PROMPT attention given to the purchase and sale of all descriptions of Real Estate. One os the firm being a Lawyer and Notary Public, conveyances can be executed and titles examined without extra charge. The other member of the firm being the publisher of the Glasgow TIMES, real estate intrusted to them for sale
Will be Advertised Free of Charge!
Persons having land or town property for sale will find it to their interests to place it in our hands, as we have superior facilities for disposing of it. [March 2, 1866-tf.

Hotels.

HOWARD HOUSE
Southwest corner of Twelfth and Olive streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
☞ EVERYTHING NEW. ☜
April 23. Y. R. PITTS.

City Hotel,
First Street, Glasgow.
This house has recently been thoroughly renovated, repaired and repainted, and is now open for the accommodation of guests.
FRANK MITCHELL, Proprietor.
April 20, 1866. (n43-6m.

GLASGOW HOUSE.
HAVING recently purchased the property of Mr. Louis Thixton, in Glasgow, I have commenced the hotel business here, and invite the patronage of the public. The house has been furnished with a new and complete "outfit," and no effort on my part will be wanting to secure the comfort of guests. I want to buy Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Turkeys, &c., and all kinds of Vegetables in their season, for which I will pay the highest market price, IN CASH.
May 4. R. B. OVERTON.
☞ Huntsville Citizen copy 1t.

Banks and Insurance.

J. S. THOMSON. W. F. DUNNICA.
THOMSON & DUNNICA,
BANKERS,
Glasgow Mo.
BUY AND SELL GOLD, SILVER, U. M. Bonds and Exchange—Foreign and Domestic. Receive Deposits, Loan Money, and make collections for all accessible points. [n20y1.

BIRCH, EARICKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND
INSURANCE AGENTS,
"Harrison Block," 1st street,
Jan. 11-3m. Glasgow, Mo.

ACCIDENTS!
THE ORIGINAL
TRAVELER'S
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 589,119 94.
INSURES AGAINST
Accidents from Runaway Horses,
Accidents from Slippery Sidewalks,
Assaults by Burglars and Robbers,
Strained Ankles and Broken Limbs,
Explosions, Collisions, Burning & Drowning.
INSURES AGAINST
ACCIDENTS
OF ALL KINDS.
POLICIES written for any term from one month to five years; for any sum from $500 to $10,000 in case of fatal accident, or $3 to $50 weekly compensation in case of disabling bodily injury, at from $3 to $60 annual premium
Oldest Accident Ins. Co. in America.
THE TRAVELERS of HARTFORD was the first to successfully introduce accident insurance in this country; it is sound and reliable, having an ample paid up capital and larg surplus; up to Jan. 1st. it has issued over thirty-five thousund policies, and
Paid Over Nine Hundred Losses,
including the large sum of $65,500 to twenty-one policy holders, within the year, for less than $395 received in premiums.
Premiums Low, & Losses Paid Promptly.
Applications received and policies issued without delay. No medical examination required. A liberal discount allowed on policies for three or five years.
JAMES G. BATTERSON, President.
RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.
THOMSON & DUNNICA,
n29tf.] Agents, Glasgow, Mo.

FIRE & MARINE
INSURANCE!
Home
New York
Fire and Marine
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Arctic
New York
Fire and Marine
INSURANCE COMPANY.
HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
WITH 55 YEARS of HONORABLE SUCCESS!)
HAVING RECEIVED the agency of these staunch old Companies, I am prepared to issue policies covering against loss by fire on land and water, on as reasonable terms as any other FIRST CLASS institution.
Parties desiring SAFE insurance, and promptness and liberality in the adjustment of losess, will find it to their interests to call at this agency, and secure a policy in one of the above RELIABLE companies.
H. C. TEMPLE, Agent.
Office in the room formerly occupied by Gideon Crews, opposite Thomson & Dunnica's bank.
Feb. 2, 1866-1y.

Horse Thieves.
THE MISSOURI STATE HORSE INSURance Company, with a capital of $200,000, is the
Most Responsible Company in the West.
and insures live stock against theft, for a very small per cent. Every man should have his horses insured.
Refer to Thos. E. Birch, Thos. Shackelford and M. C. Hurt, as to Reliability.
JAMES FITZPATRICK,
June 22—3m. Agent, Glasgow, Mo.

N. SWACKER
HAS REMOVED HIS GROCERY STORE from the old stand to Mr. Crews' old stand Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of
HARDWARE & GROCERIES,
n general. Also all kinds of Pine Lumber.
Glasgow, June 22, 1866—3m.
BRANDIES, Wines and Gin, of a very superior quality at
Feq. 2(STEINMETZ, SHEPPERD & CO'S.
CLOVER SEED, just received by
WRITE & BRO.

St. Louis Advertisements.

W. H. POWELL. C. J. SCHOFIELD.
W. H. POWELL & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Powell's Copper-Distilled Whiskies,
as follows:
DANIEL BOONE, MAGNOLIA,
"STONEWALL."
No. 29 S. Commercial st., St. Louis, Mo.
July 27, 1866—3m*

ANTHONY SCHMITT. RUFUS U. LEONORI.
SCHMITT & LEONORI,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND PURCHASING AGENTS,
No 31 Commercial st., St. Louis Mo, agents for the
LOWEL ALE & PORTER BREWERY
Consignments solicited and advances made. All orders promptly filled. je22y1.

GEO. S. SAXTON,
Importer and Jobber of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY
AND HEAVY GOODS,
Guns, Pistols, Powder, Caps,
Safety Fuse, and fixed ammunition of all kinds.
Also, agent for the celebrated Dupont Powder.
No. 78 North Second street, between Olive and Locust, St. Louis, Mo. je22y1.*

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS.
MARTIN AND ASHCRAFT PATENT
PORTABLE & STATIONARY ENGINES
Manufactured extensively at the well known shops of
OWENS, LANE, DYER & CO.,
HAMILTON, OHIO.
Sales Rooms, 184 North 2d street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Where agricultural and manufacturing machinery are furnished at MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
June 22, 1866—1y s,w&co.

J. B. MORRIS,
WITH
Fiske, Knight & Co.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Boots & Shoes,
je22* 87 Main street, St. Louis.

PIANOS, PIANOS!
$350 to $1,100.
M. H. SAXTON & CO.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.,
HAVE CONSTANTLY on hand the largest assortment of FIRST-CLASS PIANOS kept by any one House in the West. They keep the Reliable Instruments made by
WM. B. BRADBURY,
CHAMBERS & GABLER,
NEW YORK PIANO FORTE COMPANY,
JAMES W. VOSE.
Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs,
$110 to $600 each.
Also, on hand,
SECOND-HAND PIANOS, MELODEONS, &C.,
Which are sold at Bargains.
Send for "Circular" and "Price-List."
WAREROOMS: CORNER FIFTH AND WALNUT, (Under Southern Hotel,)
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Oct. 12, 1865—1yr.

B. S. GRANT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 53, North Levee and Commercial streets, South of Vine,
BARTON S. GRANT, WM. H. HARDIN. } ST. LOUIS. (n27.

D. C. JACCARD & CO.,
(Late of E. Jaccard & Co.,)
Cor. 4th and Locust st., St. Louis,
Dealers in and Importers of
Clocks, Watches, Diamonds, Fine Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Silver and Plated Ware.
SILVER WARE AND JEWERRY MADE TO ORDER.
☞ Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted. GOLD and SILVER BOUGHT.
April 20, 1865. (1yr.rbs.)

NEW STOCK OF
PIANOS.
AT A. B. SLUDER',
78 North Fourth street, St. Louis,
DEALER in Pianos and Furniture of every description. A large stock of new style Furniture always on hands and for sale cheap. je22.

LOWEL ALE AND PORTER BREWERY, Jos. Schmitt & Co.—The best Cream and Stock Ales, XXX Porter, by the barrel, half barrel and keg. Also bottled Ales and Porters at the lowest rates. Depot 31 Commercial street, between Chesnut and Pine. SCHMITT & LEONORI, Agents.

Commission.

C. H. LEWIS. J. W. HERRYFORD.
LEWIS & HERRYFORD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
ON LEVEE, GLASGOW, MO.
Will deliver goods at Fayette or Roanoke.
March 16, 1866.

NEW
COOPERING ESTABLISHMENT
IN GLASGOW!
THE Subscriber desires to inform the people of Glasgow and vicinity that he has purchased the old Dodge Shop, on Water street, and will carry on the Coopering business in all of its various branches. Hogsheads, Barrels, Kegs and Casks, made to order on short notice.
I desire to purchase a large quantity of staves and hoop-poles.
aug3-3m. H. C. HEATH.

The Glasgow Times.

GLASGOW, MO., AUGUST 24, 1866.

A Decision Against the Test Oath—Important Case in Saline County.

The Palmyra Spectator of the 3d inst., contains a brief report of a trial and decision under the test oath, which is full of interest and importance. The case was that of Mrs. Elizabeth Tillery, whom the New Constitution partisans of Palmyra had arrested and indicted for the grave crime of teaching school without having taken the test oath. A motion to quash the indictment was filed by her counsel, R. Ewing E. Anderson, Esq., and argued during the session of the Circuit Court, the Hon. Wm. F. Hamilton presiding. The Court after hearing the argument on both sides, considered the matter for three days, and finally sustained the motion and quashed the indictment. The following are the points made and relied on by Mr. Anderson:

1. Because there is no offense charged in said indictment.
2. Because there is no law prescribing any penalty for the act charged in said indictment.
3. Because the act charged is not indictable either at common law or under the statutes.

The Spectator's report of the case is very meagre; but if the points here given embrace the whole question then no conviction for a violation of the oath can take place. If a disregard of the oath "be no offense" or if there be "no law prescribing any penalty for the act" of disregarding the oath, and if a disregard of the oath "is not indictable either at common or statute law," then the oath is not worth the paper it is written on. This is the decision of a Radical Circuit Judge, recently appointed to the bench by Gov. Fletcher.

New Phase of Radical Reaction.

We learn from the St. Louis Republican, that an interesting revival meeting, under the direction of Rev. Messrs. Lightfoot and Kirkpatrick, of the Methodist Church North, was recently held in the vicinity of Potosi, Washington county. The meeting continued through several days, and was brought to a termination on Saturday, the 5th inst., a large number of persons having made profession of religion during its continuance. Toward the conclusion, the subject of the murder of Rev. Mr. Headley, in Pulaski county, on the 28th ult, came up for reflection and discussion. The result was, the ministers and members, by and among whom this series of meetings was held, came to the conclusion that in their consciences, and in the fulfilment of their duties to their religion and their God, they could not unite, or continue their relations with a church that based their action upon a foundation of bitter partisan politics, or conducted itself in a spirit that led to and excused, if not justified, the murder of so excellent a minister of the Gospel as Rev. Samuel B. Headley. Accordingly Rev. Mr. Thomas, in charge of the Methodist Church South, in that circuit, was sent for, and all the clergymen named and the members generally, formally united themselves to that church.

This is a new phase of reaction in public sentiment, and comes from a quarter least expected. The murder of Mr. Headley was a most red-handed outrage. He was shot down, surrounded by his flock. He survived but a few hours—long enough to counsel his wife and little ones, and died praying for the salvation of the souls of his slayers. That his blood should heal the divisions in his church, and unite them in the work of restoring civil law and order, and spreading the work of the Redeemer of the world, sounds like miracle. Verily, man proposes, but God disposes.

For the Times.

Reunion of Churches.

It was the intention of my former article to assist L. in discovering the causes which were operating to prevent hearty good-will and charity among the churches of our country. But as he does not deny, or even question but that political intermeddling has been and is the baneful cause of this lamentable condition of things, there is in reality no issue between us—at least none that I have made. I do not know whether L. practices in Mrs. Partington's family or not, but perhaps the old lady could be induced to take his prescription. But all this is aside from the matter in hand.

Such a "reunion of churches" as was ridiculed in my former communication, was simply the absurd notion that the issues of the war justified certain churches in the Northern States in incorporating *political tests* into their creeds, and then demanding of their sister churches in the South that they *accept these as the basis of fraternal relations and fellowship.*

Such a proposed union, I affirmed, was the offspring of *intolerance* and *hypocrisy*, and must, if accepted, perpetuate the same evils, or end in worse schism than the former. If L. chooses to controvert this position, I am prepared to sustain it. O.

☞ Africa, it seems, intends to follow the example of the other four grand divisions of the Globe, and get up a war. In Abyssinia, a country south of Egypt, a battle is imminent between the King Theodore II, and a chieftain named Gubassio, who aspires to the throne. The latter, on account of the despotic rule of the King, has secured many adherents, and his army is quite as powerful as that of the King. Both sides are making great preparations for the battle, and the armies number at least 150,000 men.

☞ Portland is now an active place, in spite of its desolation. Preparations for rebuilding are going on vigorously. A single man is employing nearly a thousand laborers in clearing away rubbish, where he is about to rebuild; and most of the streets are now passable. The heat, however, of the fires was so great that very few of the walls left standing are safe for use.

☞ The Hannibal Republic says that within the past year three hundred and twenty-eight Radical political preachers have been sent to the penitentiaries of the United States, and eight of them have been hung. Political preachers should make a note of this, and quit preaching politics.

☞ The report of the New Orleans Grand Jury fully sustains the report put forth by Lieut. Gov. Voorhees, Attorney General Heron and Mayor Monroe, fixing the responsibility of the late riot in that city, upon the Radical revolutionists.

☞ Col John M. Glover has announced himself a candidate for Congress in this district—subject to the decision of the Conservative Convention which meets at Macon on the 4th of September.

☞ Henry Ames, one the most prominent and successful business men of St. Louis, died in Milwaukee, Wisconsin recently. He was one of the millionaires of St. Louis.

How he Failed.

A gentleman who pretends to know the secret told us a few days ago that at the Radical Congressional caucus held at Macon in 1864 there were two candidates for the nomination—Mr. Denny, of Randolph, and Benjamin; that two platforms were submitted to the candidates; one extremely Radical, and one of a milder type. Benjamin approved of the extreme platform, while Denny chose the other. Benjamin was nominated. Denny made a mistake. Another caucus is expected to be held soon, at the same place, and the same candidates are expected to present themselves. Denny is determined to guess right this time, as he presided over a negro suffrage convention in St. Louis on the 10th of August. He will take the extreme platform this time.

☞ The Cabinet of President Johnson consists at this time of Mr. Seward, Secretary of State; Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War; Mr. Welles, Secretery of the Navy; the Hon. A. W. Randall, Post Master General; the Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior; Stansberry, Attorney General, and Mr. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury. It is rumored that Mr. Stanton will soon withdraw, and that he will be appointed Minister to Spain. Gen. Steadman (of the Freedmen's Bureau Commission) is spoken of as the new Secretary of War.

☞ A. O'Sullivan, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of the State of Missouri, and Grand Lecturer for the State, died at St. Louis on Saturday, the 11th inst.

☞ Every day brings us additional proofs that the friends of the President and his policy will stand shoulder to shoulder in the fall election. No matter what party they have acted with heretofore, a common enemy and a common cause will induce every true patriot to make any sacrifice to restore the Union and save the country from another war.

☞ In the State of Missiouri the man who sells whisky on Sunday without a license is fined from ten to twenty-five dollars. The man who preaches the Gospel on Sunday without a license is fined no less than five hundred dollars and sent to jail. It is thus that the radical disunionists in Missouri

"Compound for sins they are inclined to
By damning those that have no mind to."

☞ The late Tobacco Fair at Cincinnati, was very successful. Visitors and competitors were present from Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Indiana, and Illinois. The first premium for the best hogshead of bright wrapper was awarded to J. W. Stone, who grew it at Lynchburg, Virginia. It sold at auction for $905, per hundred, making $5,199 75 for the hogshead. The second premium was also awarded for a hogshead grown in Virginia, which sold for $2 30 per pound.

The Fifth Congressional District Convention that met on the 16th, nominated Hon. James H. Birch, of Clinton, Conservative candidate for Congress. Mr. Birch's opponents were Capt. G. C. Bingham, the artist, and Gen. James Shields, the soldier—both able and worthy men. That Judge Birch should be selected over such men is attestation of his own worth and popularity. There is hardly a shadow of doubt that he will be elected.

A certain gentleman of Nashville, who shall be nameless, was to have been married on Friday night. The bride was blushingly expectant, the minister and company had arrived. Imagine the feelings of all concerned when it was announced that the candidate for connubial bliss was "hung" on a jury. And there he stayed that night.

John A. Logan says he wants to fight the Southern people with a sword in one hand a torch in the other. Fie! John. What hand would you do your stealing with?

☞ The latest report states about thirtyp ersons were killed in the riot at New Orleans, and about 150 wounded. Dr. Dostie, Ex-Governor Hahn, Cutter, Henderson, and a few other members of the bogus Convention, were badly wounded.

Auditor Thompson, in a note to the St. Louis Democrat says that Union military Bonds are receivable for all military taxes, and for one half of the State revenue tax for 1866. Interest is to be allowed on them when demanded, from their date to the day of payment to the collector, the collector taking a receipt for such interest. The State furnishes blanks to collectors for this purpose. They receive credits for such interest receipts, under section three, page 96, acts of 1866.

A Fast Story.

An Englishman was bragging of the speed on English Railroads, to a Yankee traveler seated at his side, in one of the cars of a "fast train" in England. The Engine bell was rung as the cars neared a station. It suggested to the Yankee an opportunity of "taking down his companion a peg or two."

"What's that noise?" innocently inquired the Yankee.

"We are approaching a town," said the Englishman; "they have to commence ringing about ten miles before they get to the station, or else the train would run by it before the bell could be heard! Wonderful, isn't it? I suppose they have not invented bells in America yet?"

"Why, yes," replied the Yankee, "we've got bells, but can't use them on our railroads. We run so fast that the train always keeps ahead of the sound; no use whatever; the sound never reaches a village till the train gets by."

"Indeed!" exclaimed the Englishman.

"Fact," said the Yankee, "had to give up bells. Then we tried steam whistles, but they wouldn't answer either. I was on a locomotive when the whistle was tried We were going at a tremendous rate; hurricanes were nowhere, and I had to hold my hair on. We saw a two-horse wagon crossing the track about 5 miles ahead, and the engineer let on the whistle, screeching like a trooper. It screamed awfully, but it wasn't no use. The next thing I know, I was picking myself out of a pond by the road-side, amid the fragments of the locomotive, dead horses, broken wagon, and dead engineer by my side. Just then the whistle came along, mixed up with some frightful oaths that I heard the engineer use when he first saw the wagon. Poor fellow! he was dead before his voice got to him. After that we tried lights, supposing these would travel faster than sound. We got one so powerful that the chickens woke up all along the road when we came by, supposing it to be morning. But the locomotive kept ahead of it still, and was in the darkness with the light close on behind it. The inhabitants petitioned against it; they couldn't sleep with so much light in the night-time. Finally we had to station electric telegraphs along the road, with a signal man to telegraph when the train was in sight, and I *have* heard that some of the *fast* trains beat the lightning fifteen minutes every forty miles. But I can't say as that is true. The rest I know to be so."

☞ We saw a fellow who was scratching himself industriously, and asked "have you fleas?" "Fleas," said he contemptuously, "stranger do you think I am a dog? them is lice."

The Philadelphia Convention

Nothing further was accomplished on the first day by this important assemblage than the primary organization, and the appointment of the various committees on permanent organization.

The Convention met on the second day and after a few appropriate airs by the band, including that of "Should auld acquaintance be forgot" proceeded to business. Among the notables present in the morning session, we notice the names of Chief Justice Woodward of Pennsylvania, ex-Gov. Bigler, Postmaster General Randall, Senator Doolittle, several prominent Democrats, originators of the call, and other distinguished gentlemen. The report of the Committee of organization was made through Hon. Montgomery Blair, the chairman.

The announcement of Senator Doolittle's name for President was greeted with prolonged and deafening tokens of approbation, the members rising to their feet, and the outside throng testifying their feelings in a no less enthusiastic manner. The cheers were repeated on the announcement of Vice Presidents selected from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, in the degree of their reputation or notoriety. When Gen. Dix introduced Mr. Doolittle, and the latter stepped forward, thunders of applause rolled up from the benches, swelled by a vociferous chorus of shouts from the galleries.

Mr. Doolittle spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention and Fellow-citizens of the United States: For the distinguished honor of being called upon to preside over the deliberations of this Convention I sincerely thank you. I could have wished that its responsibilities had fallen upon another, but relying upon the courtesy and generous confidence which has called me to the chair, I enter at once upon its duties with a desire for the success of that great cause in which we are now engaged. Among the great events of our own day this Convention, in my opinion, will prove to be one of the greatest, for "peace hath her victories not less renowned than war," and this Convention is one of her victories—may I not say a crowning victory? For the first time in six years a National Convention, representing all the States, is now assembled—six long, weary years. As I look back, oh! what an interval it is of blood and fear and agony and tears during that period! We have been engaged in the most gigantic civil war that the world has ever seen, wasting our resources, drenching a thousand battle-fields in fraternal blood, and carrying to fraternal graves our fathers, our sons and our brothers, by hundreds of thousands; but thanks be to Almighty God, the war is over. Thrice blessed peace has come. The assurance to which we bear witness tells us that peace has come, and come to stay. Oh! my fellow-citizens, if the whole people of the United States could see what we now witness, the North, the South, the East and West joining in fraternal association as friends and fellow-citizens, our work would be already done. If they could have seen, as we saw, Massachusetts and South Carolina by their full delegations coming arm and arm into this great Convention, if they could have seen this body, greater in number and in weight of character and brain than ever has assembled on this continent under one roof, swelling with tones of joy and gratitude, to witness this ceremony, there would be no struggle at the polls at the coming election. When I remember that it was Massachusetts and South Carolina that in the Convention framed the Constitution, voted against the abolition of the slave trade; that it was Massachusetts in 1812 which through some of her men taught the nullification which South Carolina reasserted in 1833 and in the form of secession again reasserted in 1860; when I call to mind that South Carolina fired the first gun in this contest, and that the veins of Massachusetts poured out the first blood in the struggle, and when I call to mind all these memories, and at the same time ask the people of this country to look in on this Convention and see those two old States of the Union coming here in fraternal embrace, approaching the common alter of a common country, ready to make common sacrifice for the good of the whole, I say again, could the whole people of the United States witness all this, there would remain no further work for us to perform. If the people of Massachusetts themselves could have witnessed it not a single member would be returned to Congress from that State until he had given a most sacred pledge that he would do all in his power to recognize the equality and dignity of all the States under the Constitution, including the sacred and inalienable right of every State under the Constitution to representation in both houses of Congress.

Gentlemen of the Convention, I shall go into no argument on this occasion, (Cries of "go on.") The distinguished gentleman who preceded me, Gen. Dix, has said all I would desire to say much better than I could say it. I inderse and take great pleasure in indorsing all that he has said, sentence by sentence, word by word. Fellow-citizens, unfortunately it may be the whole people of the United States are not here to witness what is now transpiring. Therefore the greater work still rests upon us. From this time until the next election we should be untiring in our exertions to so do it that the next Congress, if this shall continue to refuse this sacred right of representation to all the States, that the next Congress shall recognize that right. When that is done, the Union is restored. And when the Union is restored, we shall be prepared, in my judgment, to enter upon a higher and nobler career among the nations of the earth than has ever yet been occupied by any Government upon which the sun has ever shone. We shall stand in the vanguard of liberty and civilization; we shall lead the way by the light of our examples for all the other nations of the earth. (Great Applause.)

Before the meeting of the Convention, Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York, and H. Clay Dean, of Iowa, had written letters of withdrawal as delegates to the Convention, and on the second day a letter was read from Mr. Vallandigham, declining a seat in the Convention. His letter was filled with sentiments of the most patriotic devotion to the Constitution and Union and Republican liberty, and its reading in the Convention was followed by an outburst of prolonged and enthusiastic cheers. He said:

Yielding to my own deliberate conviction of duty and right and to the almost unanimous opinion and desire of friends, whose wisdom and soundness of judgment and sincerity and purity of motives I may not question, to the end that there shall be no pretext from any quarter for any controverted question or disturbing element in the Convention to mar its harmony or hinder in any way the results to the cause of the Constitution, the Union and public liberty which shall follow from its deliberation and action, I hereby withdraw from the Ohio Democratic delegation, and decline taking any seat in the Convention.

I am profoundly conscious that the sanctity and magnitude of the interests involved in the present political canvass in the United States are too immense not to demand a sacrifice of every personal consideration in a struggle on the issue of which depends, as I most solemnly believe, the present peace, and ultimately the existence of free Republican Government on the continent.

I rust that your deliberations may be harmonious, your proceedings full of wisdom and patriotism, and its results crowned with a glorious and saving triumph in the end to the great cause in which every sympathy of my heart is enlisted.

The following dispatch was received from the President and greeted with the enthusiastic cheers:

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15.

To Hon. O. H. Browning and Hon. A. W. Randall, National Union Convention, Philadelphia:

I thank you for your cheering and encouraging dispatch. The finger of Providence is unerring, and will guide you safely through. The people must be trusted, and the country will be restored. My faith is unshaken as to the ultimate success.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, Through the conduct of evil-disposed persons, the peace of the State of Missouri is threatened by evidence of purposes to disregard the Constitution and laws, and defy the rightfully constituted authorities; and

WHEREAS, The good order and continued prosperity of the State are dependent upon the co-operation of law-abiding citizens of all divisions of political opinion.

THEREFORE, To the end that the people may be again reminded of their duties as citizens and of the obligations and responsibilities of the Chief Magistrate, in whom is, by the fundamental law, reposed the supreme executive power of the State, I, Thomas C. Fletcher, Governor of the State of Missouri, do hereby issue this my solemn proclamation, declaring:

1. That the combined power of the National and State Governments will be used to enforce obedience to the laws of the Nation and the State, until such laws are modified or repealed in the Constitutional and legal manner, or until they are declared inoperative and void by a court of competent jurisdiction, by judgment or decree duly and officially promulgated.

2. That the Constitution of the State of Missouri, adopted by the State Convention in 1865, and ratified by the votes of a majority of persons voting on the sixth day of June, 1865, is the supreme law of the State.

3 The registration of voters must be made according to the act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled, "An act to provide for the registration of voters," approved December 16, 1865, and the act supplementary thereto, approved March 12, 1866. Its provisions must be adhered to by the officers appointed under it, and the election must be conducted in conformity to its requirements, and such election must be free and open, without threat or violence.

4. The annual enrollment of the militia will be made of all able-bodied men of the several counties, in strict conformity to the provisions of the ordinance of the State Convention, entitled "An ordinance for the organization and government of the Missouri Militia," adopted on the 8th day of April, 1865, and the organization will be by municipal townships and counties, without reference to political status or opinions. The volunteer militia organizations will be merged into the general enrollment so made. The necessary orders to carry out these objects will be issued by me as Commander-in-chief of the militia, through the Adjutant General.

5. No person shall be arrested or molested in person or property except by the parties and in the manner authorized by the laws of the United States or this State. All civil officers charged with the execution of criminal process must, when necessary, summon a sufficient posse to enable them to make arrests; and the people are reminded of their duty as citizens to respond promptly to such summons. In the event of resistance, or threatened resistance, to the officer, and a failure on his part, after proper effort, to secure the assistance of a sufficient posse, he will call on the nearest commanding officer of a company or platoon of militia to aid him, and will immediately notify the Governor of the facts.

6. Armed and organized men must not appear at the polls, or at any peaceful assemblage of the people, unless by order of the Governor or Department Commander on the request of the Governor, when the preservation of the peace and the safety of the officers of the law require, in the opinion of the Governor, the presence of an armed force.

7. All good men, of both parties, who love peace and desire the prosperity and happiness of the people of the State, are invited and earnestly urged to aid the constituted authorities in maintaining good order, and in the enforcement of all the laws for the protection of the good and the punishment of evil-doers, and for that purpose they are entreated to communicate direct to the Governor all violations of law, all derelictions of duty on the part of officers, and all instances of neglect or refusal on the part of the community to respond to the call of civil officers. And the people are besought to seek their own good in a total disregard of the malicious and reckless utterances of unauthorized and irresponsible persons who are striving to encourage resistance to the laws of the State, and to excite public apprehension of danger to the constitutional rights of the citizens of the State, by misrepresentations of the intentions, powers and duties of the national and State executives.

Thus we may preserve the blessing of peace which, we, in Missouri, are by sad experience so well prepared to appreciate, and may go on to augment the unexampled prosperity we are now enjoying as a State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto (L. S.) set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Missouri.

Done at the City of Jefferson this sixteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, of the Independence of the United States the ninety-first, and of the State of Missouri the forty-sixth.

By the Governor, THOS. C. FLETCHER.
FRANCIS ROBMAN, Secretary of State.

☞ The Boston Transcript tells an amusing story of a young gentleman who, walking on the common a few evenings since, came in contact with a person going the opposite direction. Both apologized and walked on. A moment after the young gentleman missed his watch, and turning ran after the individual whom he had just met. He soon overtook him, and drawing his revolver, placed it at his head, and demanded that he should instantly give up that watch. The man, terribly frightened, obeyed, and took his departure from that vicinity with the greatest possible expedition. The young gentleman went home and related the circumstance to his mother, who burst into a laugh, and told him that his own watch was in his room, and that he had been the robber and not the robbed.

GREAT CENTRAL FAIR.—At a meeting of the citizens of Howard, Randolph and Chariton counties, held in Roanoke on the first day of August, 1866, to take into consideration the propriety of getting up the Great Central Fair Grounds for North Missouri, Wm. Wayland was called to the chair, and W. Y. Hall appointed Secretary. It was agreed to meet in Roanoke on Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1866, to form a permanent organization. The movement seems popular in the central counties, and promises to result in an annual exhibition in that portion of the State second in interest only to the great Fairs at St. Louis.—St. Louis Dispatch.

☞ A story is told of of a Prussian sentinel, stationed on the steeple at Troopan, and left behind there when his company retreated. The citizens attempted to take him prisoner, but the Prussian easily defended with his bayonet the narrow winding stair, by which alone access could be gained to the steeple. They then decided on reducing him by famine, but the Prussian having with him a good supply of cartridges, announced that unless he was regularly well fed, he would shoot every one that passed in the streets around the church. The good soldier thus contrived to maintain his position for two days, when Troopan was re-occupied by the Prussians and he was relieved.

☞ A gentleman who has resided in St. Louis for the last forty-six years suggested to us yesterday, the expediency of giving publicity to a very simple mode of warding off all danger of an attack by the epidemic now prevailing to some extent. It is merely drinking a wine glass of weak ley water daily. He never knew an instance of its failure, and for the last twenty years—having used it in his own family—there has not been a case of even cholera morbus among any of its members, young or old. It may be safely taken, in proportion, by infants.—Republican, 17th.

WASHINGTON, August 19.

The proclamation of the President, which has been looked for during the week past, restoring the writ of habeas corpus in, and practically terminating the military occupation of the Southern States, completes the restoration of those States of their status in the Union as far as the Executive is concerned. If the conduct of the Southerners shall justify the expectations of the friends of the President's policy by respecting the rights of all classes of the community, it will materially strengthen them in demanding their right to representation in Congress.