

THE LINCOLN COUNTY HERALD.

VOL. I.

TROY, LINCOLN COUNTY, MO.. FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1866.

NO 35.

THE LINCOLN COUNTY HERALD
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Each additional insertion 75
Administrators' Notices, 3 00
Final Settlement Notices, 3 00
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Each additional day in same notice, 1 00
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All legal advertisements must be paid for when publication is certified to.
Transient advertisements must be accompanied with the cash.
Advertisements not marked or numbered will be inserted till otherwise ordered and charged for at the above rates.
Professional cards of ten lines or less, will be inserted one year for \$10.
Marriage, Death, Funeral and Church notices will be published free.
All communications of a personal nature must be published over the writers name.

Regular Terms of the Courts of Lincoln County.
COUNTY COURT.—Second Monday in February, May, August and November.
CIRCUIT COURT.—Third Monday in March and September.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.
United States Senate.—John B. Henderson, of Pike county.
United States House of Representatives.—Gov. W. Anselm, of this county.
State Senators.—S. L. Winston, of St. Charles; J. T. C. Fagg, of Pike; J. P. Johnson, of Lincoln; A. H. Martin, of Hart.
Judges of County Court.—S. L. Lovel, President; Sam. F. Ingram, and James Wilton.
Clerk of County Court and Missouri Commissioner.—J. P. Johnson.
Sheriff and Collector of Taxes.—J. B. Kelly.
County Treasurer.—S. L. Winston.
Public Administrator.—R. H. Hudson.
County Assessor.—H. B. Searcy.
U. S. Marshal.—J. M. McMillan.
U. S. Collector 4th District.—A. H. Martin.

MRS. DAVIS' BOARDING HOUSE.
No. 17 South Fourth Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Transient, Weekly and Day Boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

JOE ALLEN, Attorney at Law and Auctioneer.
Truxton, Lincoln County, Mo.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Third Judicial Circuit. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.
Dec. 12, 1865. nt

JAMES M. McMILLAN, Attorney at Law, and MILITARY CLAIM AGENT.
TROY, Lincoln County, Mo.
Office in the Court House.
Dec. 12, 1865. nt

F. T. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
Truxton, Lincoln County, MISSOURI.
December 12, 1865. nt

JAMES A. WARD, Physician & Surgeon.
Office one-fourth North of Hart and Sturtevant,
TROY, MO.,
December 12, 1865. nt

HENRY QUIGLEY, Attorney at Law,
TROY, MO.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in the counties of Lincoln, Warren, Montgomery and Pike. (May 18, 1866)

WILLIAM PORTER, Attorney at Law,
TROY, LINCOLN COUNTY, MO.,
Office in the Court House.
December 12, 1865. nt

DR. J. C. GOODRICH, DENTIST,

WILL SPEND ONE THIRD OF his time in Troy, from the 20th to the end of each month, where he will attend to the calls of those who may desire his services.
Nitrous Oxid Gas administered for the painless removal of teeth. Teeth inserted on Gold Silver and Rubber Base. Also, combination of Gold and Rubber.
Reference, my old patrons,
Office, at Westville. [June 22, 1866.]

N. SIMONS, SIGN & HOUSE PAINTER,
Shop on lot South of the Presbyterian Church
Troy, Mo.
Prepared at all times to execute all work with neatness and dispatch. July 27, 1866. nt

GIBBS, FIELD & ROSS, St. Charles, Mo., MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, TWEEDS, FLANNELS, LINSEYS, Jeans Blankets, And Yarns.

500,000 Lbs. Wool WANTED!
For which cash will be paid, or our manufactured Goods exchanged.
GIBBS, FIELD & ROSS.
May 4, 1866. Sm

WOOLEN FACTORY.
Corner Main & Chauncey Streets
ST. CHARLES, MISSOURI.

PAUL WALTON & Co., Proprietors.

ARE at all times prepared to fill orders for
6-1 FULL D CLOTHS, 6-1 MERINO CLOTHS, PLAID LINSEYS, WHITE LINSEYS, FLANNELS, JEANS (of all colors.) CARCETS, FIGURED COVERLETS All Wool Blankets, Stocking Yarns, Etc.

To all of which we invite the attention of merchants and farmers. The highest market price paid for Wool. [May 4, 1866] Sm

JONATHAN PEIRCE, MANUFACTURER OF WOODEN PUMPS, LOUISIANA, MO.

We are making the Iowa City Pump, with detached chamber, iron fastenings for handle. The Illinois Pump, springfield, Deceptor and Chicago patterns. Also, the Pennsylvania Pump, Erie and Jonesborough patterns, all of which we sell as low for cash as they can be bought at any other Factory in the United States. A liberal discount on large orders of ONE hundred and over.

Persons ordering can address Haley and Co. Commission merchants in this city, or through my traveling agent, William Donelson, the only authorized traveling agent in the State to take orders. All orders promptly filled.

JONATHAN PEIRCE, J. M. Crawford
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Books, Stationery, Cheap Publications, Newspapers & Magazines,
No. 14 S. 4th street, ST. LOUIS, MO
Particular attention paid to filling all orders for the Country trade.
Publisher of Field's Sectional and Township maps of Missouri; Barely's digest of Missouri Reports and Whiteley's Missouri Form Book.
June 2, 1866. nt 7m

Chapman Thompson & Co. DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, TIMBER, Laths and Shingles; Also, Manufacturers of SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, &c.
Lumber Yard 421 Broadway, East Factory and Planing Mill, Locust street, between Third and Fourth, ST. LOUIS, MO.
All kinds of dressed lumber, moulding, &c., on hand. Building of all kinds and job work attended to.
Jan. 5, no. 2. ly

Balmér & Weber, Publishers of Music,

No. 56 Fourth street, St. Louis Mo.
DEALERS IN

Piano-Fortes & Musical Instruments
Of every description; Western Agents for sale of *Steinway and Son's Gold Medal*, Balmér and Weber, and Miller and Co's Premium Pianer, and Prince and Co's Improved Patent Melodion, which we furnish at factory prices, Wholesale and Retail;
Military Bands, Seminars, Professors and Dealers supplied at the most liberal discount.—New Music published daily, and all new music published in the country regularly received.
June 8, 1866. n24 7m

X. KREMER, F. MARTEN, KREMER & MARTEN,
Proprietors of the

Lafayette Mills,
Corner Main and Jackson Streets,
ST. CHARLES, MO.

Announce to their friends and the public that they are now prepared to deliver a choice article of WHEAT, RYE and BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CORN MEAL, &c., at the lowest market cash prices. They will at all times receive and pay the full value for GRAIN delivered at their Mill or the Warehouse of F. Marten, on Clay street. All orders promptly attended to.
KREMER & MARTEN.
June 1, 1866, n23, p/m

Five-Mile Foot Race. A Contest on the Union Course—A Canada Boy the Winner—Time, 30:22.

From the New York Tribune, August 9.
A foot race of five miles for a stake of \$1,000 came off between Mat. Cassidy, of New York, and John Wild, of Canada, on the Union Course, yesterday afternoon.

Both men are representative runners, and well known among sporting circles; but from some cause only a few attended the affair. The Canadian appeared on the ground first, "stripped to the buff, excepting a scanty pair of blue tights." Cassidy was similarly attired, but his color was red.
In physical proportion there was little difference between the contestants, Wild being the taller and more powerful of the two, while his opponent was a light weight, with limbs hardened, and apparently adapted to running. Both had their hair cut short, making their heads look tierrier-shaped and altogether very unattractive.

Each was girted with straps around the waist, and held in their hands some pieces of cork, which they gripped hard when they became exhausted. A few bets were offered and taken, Cassidy having the choice. On the first heat the running was slow, the intention of the contestants being to reserve their full powers to the last. Cassidy took the inside track, and led slightly over the first mile.

The Canadian went ahead on the second mile, the speed being increased very little. On coming past the judges, stand the third time the gait began to get brisk, and the two seconds who had been heretofore accompanying their respective principles, now turned back to meet them half way, in readiness to sponge them and moisten their tongues with lemon juice.

Canada was in advance, going on a kind of Indian lops, with his head part of the time down, and his hands raised to his chest. Cassidy kept on a regular race, but did not go over the ground with the ease of his competitor.

The second, third, and fourth miles had been run, Wild leading, and now the struggle for victory commenced in good earnest. They both doubled on their speed, but Wild kept gaining, and at the second quarter was 60 yards ahead.

He gradually increased this distance, and came to the winning post without any signs of great exertion. The time for the whole five miles was 30 minutes and 22 seconds; the best time for a single mile was 5:47, on the fifth mile.

According to the agreement between Cassidy and Wild, the latter is pledged to run any man in the United States, for five or ten miles, for any amount from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

The Fall Elections.

The question to be decided at the approaching autumn Congressional election is the most important that has ever been submitted to the American people since the adoption of the Constitution. They will be held in the following order:

- 1st Tuesday in September—Vermont.
 - 1st Wednesday in September—California.
 - 2d Monday in September—Maine.
 - 1st Monday in October—Florida and Mississippi.
 - 1st Tuesday in October—Georgia.
 - 2d Tuesday in October—Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.
 - 4th Thursday in October—West Virginia.
 - 1st Monday in November—Louisiana.
 - 1st Tuesday in November—Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, Wisconsin, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Delaware, New York, and New Jersey.
 - 2d Tuesday in November—Colorado.
 - 4th Monday in November—South Carolina.
- In all, twenty-six States.

The Registration.

Neither the Constitution or the registry law leave it in the power of the registrar or judges of election, to exclude a vote. His name must go on the books, either as a qualified voter, or disqualified voter. If a rejected voter, the book must show why he is rejected. The roll is to be kept separate and all the facts must be stated. All appeals from the decision of the registrar must also be noted on the registry. So all may register, one way or another, and it is important that the names of all white persons of the age of 21 years and over, shall appear on the poll books, either as a voter or non-voter, that all the facts may go up to a higher tribunal.—Lexington Caucasian.

A Man named Stone exclaimed in a tavern. "I'll bet a sovereign I have got the hardest name in the company." "Done," said one of the company; "what's your name?" "Stone," cried the first. "Hand me the money," said the other. "My name is Hardest."

A Sugar-House burned during the Portland fire, contained about 1,000 hogsheads of sugar which was precipitated into the cellar where it was melted into syrup, and has been burning ever since.

Manufacturing in the South.
[From the Louisville Courier, 10th.]

An intelligent gentleman, a resident of Georgia, furnishes us the information, which we must confess surprised us much, that there at this time in process of erection in that State seventy-two mills for the manufacture of calicoes. This is an astonishing fact; but it is nevertheless the natural consequence of the events of the last five years. So long as the people of the South could control their negroes and direct their labor, the cultivation of cotton was the most profitable investment for capital, and all surplus capital went each year for the purchase of negroes, land and agricultural implements. The only object seemed to be the increase of the production of that great staple. Land was bought for purposes of cultivation, and negroes purchased to stock it.

It was very difficult to get a Southern man to look at or consider any proposition for any other mode of investment. This was the cause of the absence of manufacturing establishments, and that multitude of other improvements which are seen, on every side throughout the Northern States. Whether the system was wise or not is not now the question; but so it was. The destruction of slavery, however, has produced a revolution, and results hitherto unknown in that section are constantly presented. Capital will not, as before, seek investment in land, because the negroes cannot be procured to stock it, nor in negroes, because they are free. A vast amount of capital will therefore be compelled to seek investment in other branches of industry, and as manufacturing offers the highest inducements, much of it will turn to that. Cotton and woolen mills will be multiplied from year to year, until the South will finally be able to work up her entire crop of cotton, and will export the manufactured fabrics instead of the raw materials, as heretofore.

The New Illustrated Edition of Webster's Dictionary?

This seemingly dry and certainly ponderous book has its peculiar charms.—Here is collected and tersely set down a vast quantity of various and useful knowledge, such as is indispensable to educated men and women. Here are an hundred & fourteen thousand words, defined with a clearness, fullness, precision, and wealth of illustration, that denote the soundest scholarship, and the most entire fidelity to laborious details. Altogether the work is a marvelous specimen of learning, taste, and thorough labor. We praise it heartily, because we believe it deserves the heartiest praise.—New York Albion.

Railroad Meeting.

There was a meeting at Fayette, Howard county, last Monday called by the County Court for the purpose of considering the propriety of taking part in the construction of a railroad from Booneville to some point on the North Missouri Railroad. Judge Jackson presided over the meeting, and stated its object in a clear and concise manner. A resolution was adopted, requesting the county Court to order a special election, taking the sense of the tax payers of Howard county on the proposition to take stock in the road to the amount of \$35,000, and the meeting adjourned.—Dispatch.

CAIRO, Aug. 15.—The cholera excitement here is abating, and strict sanitary measures have been adopted: The Board of Health has prohibited the sale of melons, green apples, green peaches, cabbage cucumbers, squashes, sweet potatoes, egg plant, green corn, fresh veal, fresh pork, fish and fresh sausages.

WANTS THE MONEY FOR NIGGERS.—George R. Smith, of Pettis county, is one of the tallest cockalorums of the radical party, and a member of the State Senate. Nevertheless, George R. Smith wants pay for "them eight niggers," whom the Federal troops carried off from him during the war. He made a claim on the Government for the value of the "chattels," and the claim is pending yet.—Dispatch.

The Chicago Tribune and Cincinnati Commercial radically radical papers, are denouncing Congress in the bitterest terms. They assert that the course Congress is pursuing will bankrupt the country and lead to repudiation and general demoralization.

Every day brings us additional proofs that the friends of the President and his policy will stand shoulder to shoulder in the fall elections. 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.

Of a family of six persons, in Philadelphia, all of whom recently returned from a pleasure-trip in a sail-boat on the Delaware river, violently ill, five have died. It seems they took on board a bundle of clothing which they found floating on the river, probably thrown overboard from some vessel upon which there was a contagious disease. Violent retching and fever were the forms of the disease, and after death the bodies assumed a dark purple hue.

The 39th Congress Again.

The Commissioners on the part of Mississippi and Louisiana, who were recently in Washington, endeavoring to get Congress to appropriate money to aid in reconstructing the levees along the Mississippi river broken during the war, state that the land now overflowed and proposed to be reclaimed in that section, would produce 3,000,000 bales of cotton, 1,000,000 hogsheads of sugar, and 1,500,000 barrels of molasses. The labor of raising these vast crops would have employed millions of people. Congress, however, it will be remembered, struck out the appropriation for the repair of the levees while it had no scruple in voting more than \$600,000 of the people's money into the private pockets of its members, and millions to jobbing speculators and corporations.—St. Louis Republican.

The United States & the Atlantic Cable

Both ends of the Atlantic cable are attached to British soil, and we Americans who have been and are so jubilant over the success of the enterprise should not forget the fact. Suppose England and the United States should become hostile to each other, what would the cable benefit us? Or suppose England should be involved in war with some other foreign nation, what guarantee have we that the cable will not be injured by the latter.
St. Louis dispatch.

Good Wheat Crop.

Mr. Wheeler, of Randolph county, Ills., this year raised 2,880 bushels of wheat on 120 acres of land, an average of 24 bushels to the acre, by measure. It will make 3,000 bushels by weight, and will bring \$6,000 at the neighboring mills or \$50 per acre for the year's production. This is very good, but it was beaten a long way by a Carroll county (Mo.) farmer, who averaged 35 bushels to the acre. True, he had but five acres in cultivation but what can be raised on that could be averaged on five hundred.

The Kingston Banner, commenting on the wonderful political revolution just now going on, says: "There are hundreds of ultra men, too, who are beginning to show some signs of repentance—wavering to their faith in the colored deity, and manifesting a disposition to come over to the white man's party of the country. To those we would say, in the beautiful language of 'Brick Pomeroy':

"Come ye sinners, poor and needy,
Bruised and broken, sick and sore,
Johnson really stands to save you,
Now this cruel war is o'er."

The revolutions made in the testimony before the War Committee, show that General Butler is under charge of having abandoned the attack of Fort Fisher, because a friend of his had three thousand bales of cotton in Wilmington, of which Butler was to get half, if he would contrive to "work it through."—By the capture of Wilmington, this cotton would have been lost to the partners. The Baltimore Gazette says this charge has never been refuted.

Under Fletcher's gospel dispensation it is a crime for a man to expatiate upon the Decalogue who cannot subscribe to a cast iron oath kindly manufactured for the Missouri clergy. We suppose the main objection lies not so much against the preacher as the text. "Thou shalt not steal!"—[St. Louis Daily Times.

The Indianapolis Journal says that Robert Trotter, of Ladoga, a well known cattle dealer in that State, who was reported several weeks since as having successfully duped some of the Indianapolis banks by forged paper, has escaped beyond the lines of United States jurisdiction. It is generally conceded that Trotter succeeded in swindling banks and individuals to the amount of nearly three hundred thousand dollars—twenty-five thousand of which he obtained in Indianapolis, and the remainder in New York and Buffalo.

The Rebels in 1860-1 when they were inaugurating the late war, shipped the government arms to the South. The Radicals, who are seeking to inaugurate another war have ordered the government arms to be distributed North.

The Rebels were cleaned out and the Government arms captured.
History often repeats itself.

A story is told of a man in Indiana who had been in declining health for months and was much afflicted with ague. He took a heavy dose of quinine, which caused him to vomit violently. In the process of vomiting he expelled from his stomach a live snake eleven inches long and of the thickness of an ordinary pipe stem.

In London kid gloves are sold for thirty-five to forty cents, a good broadcloth coat for ten or twelve dollars, and a full suit of travelling clothes for eight dollars.

Some one in Chicago sends the Treasury \$14,000 as belonging to the United States.

The Kansas City Advertiser describes a pitiable sight which met its notice during the late storm in that city. It was a young lady, caught away from home, who lost her hat, hoops and parasol, in the storm.

Sherman and Fletcher.

It is with no little gratification we announce to our friends that in the late conference between General Sherman and Governor Fletcher, it was settled that there was to be no more military companies, no more arming of negroes in time of peace, in this State; that the murders, arson and theft of the Radicals had to be punished; no more citizens or presblers to be hunted and shot like dogs, and the murderers go unpunished; the bloody deeds of the Radicals must end at once; Radicals as well as Conservatives are to obey the laws or suffer the consequences. Freedom of speech to be guaranteed; the elections not to be interrupted with by armed Radical mobs—but freemen in a free country are to have the right to cast a free vote. The Governor to issue a proclamation to the citizens of the State in accordance with the above. We ask, is not this glorious news to all Radicals, as well as Conservatives. Could the thing go a little further and have in no partisan judges, no more jurists to be summoned of a partisan character, but the best men without regard to party.

We feel that every good man should rejoice that Radicalism has been checked in its mad career, and the future prospects of our citizens made to look so hopeful. We certainly think that Gen. Sherman in this instance has been a messenger of peace. Let all rejoice that tyranny is to end and peace to reign.—Independent Press.

Revoked.

WASHINGTON, August 13.

The recent general order passed by Gen. Grant, requiring department commanders to forward copies of such newspapers within their respective commands as are containing statements of disloyalty and hostility to the government in any of its branches, with a view to their suppression, has been revoked.

VALUABLE COW.—A cow was purchased by a clergyman of this city on the 18th of October, and to this day he has received for milk and butter \$117.66, besides having all the milk, cream and butter for four in family. What was used in family overbalances, by one-half, the cost of keeping cow. Every clergyman should have a cow (as well as any other man,) if he can coax the bovine to "give down" at that rate.—Michigan City (Ind) Enterprise.

A WISE PRECAUTION.—The North Missouri Railroad Company has taken the precaution of supplying all the trains passing over its roads with an abundant supply of an approved cholera remedy prepared by one of the best druggists in the city. Any one taken with the disease on its trains will therefore have the remedy, at hand. This strikes us as a most excellent arrangement at the present time.

We are informed also that the South-west Pacific road will make the same arrangements to-day, and suggest that it would be well for all other roads from this city.

STRONG BUT NOT GRACEFUL.—A justice in an eastern town, better versed in law than gospel, not long since married a couple in this way: "Hold up your hands. You solemnly swear that you will faithfully perform the duties of your office, jointly and severally, according to your best skill and judgment, so help you god. That's all, for one dollar."

This is almost as laconic as the Custom House oath: "Take off your hat, hold up your hands, *whelpyongodagawd!*"

Governor Fletcher is very fond in his professions of love for Missouri. We don't know of any man in the world who has a better reason for loving the gallant old State. She is bread and drink to the Fletcher family, lineal, and collateral.—There isn't a cousin or second cousin of the Governor's, but has charge of a railroad, or something of that sort, and we understand the stock having run a little short, they have sent for his Excellency's grandmother, who lives at some place "Down East," to look after the interests of the State in the Hannibal and St. Joe. Verily, it is, fun for the Fletcher family but death to the people of Missouri.—Caldwell Banner of Liberty.

A New Yorker who is posted on the tariff of charges by retail liquor dealers, says that they make enormous profits.—A glass of ale costing three cents they sell for ten; a glass of beer costing two cents they sell for five cents; a bottle of soda water costing four cents is sold for ten cents; other liquors, costing an average of five cents a glass, are sold for ten cents, while cigars costing from five to fifteen cents are sold all the way from ten to thirty cents. The same will apply to almost every city in the Union.

A gentleman from Giles informs the Fayetteville (Tenn.) Observer that five negroes have been killed in that city in the last few days, while engaged in stealing. The last was shot by a negro who saw the thief as he came out of his crib with a sack of corn on his shoulder.

The papers call Congress "the Rump Congress." If this Congress is the country's Rump, the country should have its Rump well kicked.