THE ADVERTISER.

LOCAL.

BROWNVILLE, NOV. 10, 1859.

TERMS:

For one year, if paid in advance,	$2.00
" " " " at the end of 6 months,	2.50
" " " " " " " 12 "	3.00

Clubs of 12 or more will be furnished at $1.50 per annum, provided the cash accompanies the order, not otherwise.

☞ The "Nebraska Advertiser" having much the largest circulation of any paper in the Territory, Wholesale Merchants in St. Louis, St. Joseph, Cincinnati and other Eastern markets where Nebraska merchants purchase, will find no better advertising medium in the Western country.☜

Blanks, Blanks.

We have on hand, printed in superior style, and for sale cheap for cash, a fresh supply of
Warranty Deeds, Mortgage Deeds.
Trust Deeds, Bonds for Deeds,
Justice, Sheriff and Constable Blanks,
Blank Preemption Papers,
Township Plats, Bills Lading,
Drafts, Notes, etc., etc., etc.

To which we call the especial attention of those in need. Job Printing of any and every description executed to order in a style inferior to none, produced in any part of the country. We except no office in the West, or elsewhere, and offer specimens of our work as evidence.

Peru Store.

We are told the Store of Peery & Co., at Peru, is one among the best in the Terretory. They are building a large two-story house into which they will soon remove.

The Harper's Ferry Tragedy.

No recent occurrence has elicited so much comment from the American press as the outbreak at Harper's Ferry. Most of the remarks made, however, are chiefly designed to give it an important political bearing. A large number of the Democratic papers evidently suppose that it is well calculated to damage the future prospects of the Republican party, and, acting upon this impression, are determined to make the most of it. The Republican journals are earnestly endeavoring to ward off these supposed injurious influences, and to draw a broad line of distinction between Brown, and those who sympathize with him, and the Republican party of the country.

Leaving those whose chief aim is to benefit one set of politicians and to injure another to settle their controversy as best they may, our present purpose is simply to consider the insurrection in its probable bearing upon the future of the country, without reference to mere partisan considerations.

The Harper's Ferry tragedy, notwithstanding the temporary alarm and great excitement created among the people of the surrounding region, is calculated to increase the security of the South from any similar movement in future, for various reasons. The terrible fate of those engaged in the late insurrection will be a fearful warning to all disposed to imitate them. Nearly the whole party is now dead, and those yet living must also anticipate a speedy termination of their career. They will die, too, with the knowledge that their project is denounced by all classes—that while a thrill of horror runs through Southern breasts at their plot, it is no less execrated by the entire Democracy of the North; that the Republican papers have disavowed in most emphatic terms all sympathy or association with it; that even acknowledged Abolition organs and leaders express their decided disapprobation of Brown's course; and that the negroes of Virginia and Maryland, instead of eagerly flocking to their standard, could not be forced to join it, but clung as closely to their masters as if they had been free white members of their households.

The poor success of Brown in obtaining recruits is another admonition to any persons who may in future be disposed to undertake a similar crusade. Notwithstanding the excited condition of public sentiment on the slavery question during the last two years, the immense number of inflammatory speeches which have been made in all sections of the country, the high reputation which Brown had gained for military sagacity among the Republicans and Abolitionists by his exploits in Kansas, and the great pains which, according to the correspondence published, he appears to have taken during several years, through personal efforts and the efforts of his agents, to organize a formidable demonstration, his whole force consisted of but twenty-two persons and they were nearly all induced to join him through the force of old associations in Kansas, rather than by any real regard or active sympathy for his last and fatal movement.

The total indifference of the negroes to the sacrifices which Brown and his confederates were willing to make for them, should of itself prove a sufficient check to prevent any future forcible demonstrations for their freedom. The filibusters who marched to the liberation of the Cubans, coldly as they were treated, yet met with a less ungracious fate than Brown and his confederates; for though, like him, they were totally unsustained by those whom they desired to rescue, they well knew that their cause was one with which many of their countrymen could and did sympathize, notwithstanding their unfortunate fate.

The Harper's Ferry tragedy, whatever effect it may have on the future politics of the country, will, therefore, most unquestionably, we think, exercise a desirable influence for the protection of the South. Wherever the delusion has been created that nothing but fear chains slaves to their masters, and that they would gladly welcome any who came to set them free, the experience of Brown will thoroughly dispel it.

Besides these circumstances, the promptness with which the troops of Virginia and Maryland, and the United States marines, arrived at Harper's Ferry, and the outburst of public sentiment in every quarter of the Union, indicating the readiness of hundreds of thousands of men to have marched, if necessary, to the scene of difficulties, to suppress a servile insurrection, must powerfully impress the mind of every fanatic who has a glimpse of reason left, with the fact that no conspiracy against the South, however carefully and skillfully organized—though it had a hundred Browns at the head of it, and was composed of five hundred such companies as he mustered into his service—could be successful.

While these lessons cannot fail to produce a wholesome impression upon the minds of those who cherish a sympathy for Brown's designs, other influences have been evoked by the Harper's Ferry insurrection, to serve as a check upon the policy of the Republican party. The politicians of that organization have been taught most forcibly by the Harper's Ferry outbreak that no persons in the Union are more deeply interested in preventing all such movements in future than themselves. They know that they are being held responsible by the Democratic press of the country for what has occurred, and that some minds may be more or less influenced by the charge that they are, to some extent, accountable for John Brown's movements. We are not now discussing the justice of this accusation—whether true or false it matters not for our present purpose—but it is evident that the interests of the politicians of the Republican party require them to do all in their power to suppress future insurrections.

While lessons of this character have been taught to the ultra-Abolitionists and the Republicans of the North, the occurrence at Harper's Ferry should not be without their influence upon the policy and future action of the South. They should do much to check the growth of the feeling for a revival of the slave trade, which has been manifested in a numcer of the Southern States. Notwithstanding the complete failure of the late attempt, it must practically recall to Southern minds the inevitable horrors of a successful insurrection, and induce the people of the South to reflect, with solemn earnestness, upon the folly and danger of further increasing a population necessarily servile in its character, and which, in the natural course of events, without a foreign importation of blacks, is increasing with alarming rapidity. However secure the South may be in the control of her present slave population, she should consider with deep concern, how her slaves can be managed in future, if the flood-gates are opened for the ingress of the wild barbarians of Africa in countless thousands, and if a new element of future danger is thus introduced.

The South might also learn from the Harper's Ferry outbreak the folly of permitting extreme men in her own section to commit her to doctrines and movements which, while they add nothing really valuable to her own security and protection, estrange from her active support thousands of Northern men who are naturally as eager and anxious to sustain all her legitimate, constitutional rights as her own children. She should learn to shun the policy of persecuting and prescribing men for honestly entertaining opinions which nearly her whole population endorsed but a few years ago, as one calculated to cut her off from the sympathy of those who, under ordinary circumstances, would naturally be her allies. She should learn to be as ready in checking slave-trade expeditions organized and carried out in violation of laws of the United States and of every principle of humanity and morality, as she is in suppressing slave insurrections. She should learn to look with horror and aversion upon filibustering expeditions upon neighboring States and nations, and openly frown on every movement in her midst made to sustain and countenance them. She should learn to despise and to politically disarm those politicians in her midst who are constantly urging her to advance new and unpalitable pro-slevery theories, as thoroughly as the masses of the Northern people reject the extreme ideas of the ultra-Abolitionists.—*Phil. Press.*

Self-Made Men.

Columbus was a weaver. Franklin was a journeyman printer. Massillon, as well as Fletcher, arose amidst the humblest vocations. Niebuhr was a peasant. Sextus V. was employed in keeping swine. Rollin was the son of a cutler. Ferguson and Burns, scotch poets, were shepherds. Homar was a beggar. Æsop was a slave. Daniel Defoe was apprenticed to a hosier. Demosthenes was the son of a cutler. Hogarth was an engraver of pewter pots. Virgil was the son of a baker. Gay was an apprentice to a silk-mercer. Ben Johnson was a brick layer. Parson was the son of a parish clerk. Prideaux was employed to sweep Exter College. Abenside was the son of a butcher. Pope was the son of a merchant. Cervantes was a common cobbler. Grifford and Bloomfield were shoemakers. Howard was apprenticed to a grocer. Halley was the son of a soap boiler. Richard Arkwright was a barber for a number of years.

To the above old paragraph we add; Stephen A. Douglas was a cabinet-maker and Andrew Johnson was a tailor.

A stirring letter from Mazzini to the King of Sardinia has been circulating through Italy, where it has created a very a great sensation. A translation of its most important passages has been furnished us, says the New York Times, by our Italian correspondent. After alluding to the fact that his country had suffered the loss of 50,000 men in the late war, and that ten times that number would be forthcoming if necessary. Mazzini alleges that the intriguers who surrounded the King never desired the unity of Italy. He claims that the French-Sardinian alliance was unnecessar, reproaches the King with having accepted the peace of Villa Franca, and invites him him to dare to ally himself with the people, and give them full scope in their efforts to attain liberty and independence;

The Mobile Register says;

"The "Marion (Miss.) Observer" pretends to be incredulous about announcing that the Chickasabay Advertiser was with our friends, and insinuates that the talented editer of that paper, Mr. M. B. Smith, has either purposely led us in error, or else stands the 'sole Ajax' among the Mississippi press who is willing to do justice to Mr. Douglas. Now, the Observer should have known better. Besides the extracts we have already quoted from such Mississippi papers as the Lauderdale Meridian, the Pickens Republican and others, our this week's weekly will come to the Observer with another array of respectable names, that prove that our friend Smith, however deserving, is not without competitors, for the honor of defending the cause of justice."

Ten of the New York city delegates to the Syracuse Democratic Convention have presented a gold watch to James Kerrigan, for "his bravery in cowing Wood and his bullies." On the inside is an inscription as follows: "Presented to James Kerrigant for his gallant conduct at the Syracuse Convention, September 14, 1859, by"—and here follow the names of the delegates.

In Weaverville, California, a tax-collector called upon a Chinman for his taxes. Not having the "spelter" about him, the Celestial was shot dead by the collector, who said he "couldn't be bothered running after them 'Johns' all the time."

Wont Insure Her.

The London correspondent of the New York Herald says the underwriters are very charry about insuring the Great Eastern, not one of whom have yet taken a guinea of risk on the vessel. The premium asked is from five to fifty per cent.

NEW GOODS

WE are now in receipt of our FALL GOODS, which comprises everything a GENT. or LADY is likely to want. We invite our friends, and the public generally to COME AND SEE US, as we will not be undersold for cash.

D. J. MARTIN & CO.

October 20th. 1859. 15-tf

We Will Purchase Wheat

As money is scarce, we will pay in goods for wheat 65 cents per bushel; and for flour $2,75 per hundred pounds. We will furnish sacks for wheat and receive it, either at our Store in Brownville or at Melvin's Mills. D. J. MARTIN & CO.

Brownville, Oct. 20, 1859. no15-tf

Lost Land Warrant.

Notice is hereby given that after six weeks publication of this notice, application will be made to the Commissioner of Pensions for a duplicate of Land Warrant No. 86,466 for 160 acres, dated April 19, 1859, issued to Roswell Austin, a caveat having been filed in the General Land Office against the issue of a Patent, the said warrant having been lost. ROSWELL AUSTIN,

October 27, 1859, v4n16 By E. A. WRIGHT, Att'y

THE DOLLAR DEALER

FOR

1860.

NEW VOLUME—NEW TYPE.

For twenty years the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" has been owned and controlled, Published and Edited by the same individual. It has never missed a publication day nor scratched a Democratic Ticket. It has fought its way single-handed against all opposition, until it has gained a National circulation and a National reputation. From Maine to California the Plain Dealer is known and read, and it never was in so good a condition pecuniarily, or in better pluck, politically, to fight the battles of Democracy than now. For the coming year it will be particularly devoted to Popular Sovereignty!

It has against high authority, dared to advocate the right of "the people of a territory as well as a State, to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way," and it will continue to do so against said high authority, "the world, the flesh and the devil." Against all Lecompton Constitutions, slave codes, and the re-opening of the Slave Trade, this Paper is devotedly dedicated from this time, henceforth and forever!

"Come one, come all! This rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I!"

Besides the current News of the Day, the Plain Dealer will contain in each number a TALE, Correspondence from a host of Contributors, and Telegraphic Reports from all parts of the World.

The Commercial Department will be under the sole charge of James Brokenshire, Esq., who is acknowledged to be one of the best market reporters in the country.

The Local Department will be presided over by that original and laughter provoking genius, "Artemus Ward, Esq.," whose Letters, Jokes, Oddities and Quidities, are alone worth the price of the paper. In short we are prepared to present one of the best and neatest and cheapest family Newspapers in the West.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Single Subscribers, per year, - -	$1 50
" " for six months,	1 00
Clubs of Ten, per year, - - - -	10 00
All over Ten Copies, to one Postoffice,	1 00
To each getter up of a Club, one Copy Extra.	

☞ Post Masters are requested to act as Agents

Douglass Democrats are expected to act as agents and to lose no time in getting every believer in Popular Sovereignty, no matter to what party he may belong to take this paper. Now is the time to bestir yourselves preparatory to the next Presidential Campaign.

Those who want an account of the opening of the New Congress, the organization of the New House of Representatives (which will be a protracted and rich affair, a majority being "Opposition,") the President's Message and Reports of the Departments, will commence their subscriptions December First. The new Volume will commence January 1st All payments to be in advance.

Address,

J. W. GRAY, Cleveland, Ohio.

October 3, 1859.

The States and Union.

The Cheapest Paper in the South.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM FOR

THE WEEKLY EDITION.

During the month of October we will commence the publication of our paper on new, large, and legible type, under the title of the "States and Union."

It will be conducted with an exclusive regard to the principles of the States-rights Democracy. It will be independent of faction, unbiassed by partial interests, and furnished to subscribers at the low price of one dollar per year.

The subscription price is but barely remunerative but we have placed it thus low in order that it may be within the reach of every Democrat and others who are inclined to read it. It will contain all the leading editorials which appear in the daily editions, as well as a large amount of general intelligence, embracing much valuable information relating to the affairs of government, and matters of interest relating to literature, Agriculture, and Commerce. It will also contain all the Government Advertisements and official notices.

The events which will transpire during the next twelve months will make a paper published at the seat of government of more than ordinary interest.

The States and Union, during this period, will contain a perfect history of the proceedings of the Next Congress, which will perhaps be of more interest to the nation than any previous Congress; since the formation of the government.

It will embrace the whole political canvass for the next presidency, up to the day on which the election takes place; in fact, it may be regarded as the campaign paper, and the cheapest paper of the kind ever issued.

We see no reason why its circulation should not be extended to fifty thousand in a few months. The indications are favorable to such a result from the substantial manifestations which we receive day by day in the large number of subscribers. A remittance may be made for a single copy by carefully wrapping up a gold dollar and enclosing it in an envelope.

Postmasterr and others, who will take the trouble of sending us a club of ten subscribers at the rate of one dollar per year for each subscribor, will be furnished with a copy of the Weekly States and Union for one year, gratis.

Payments, in all cases, required in advance.

Current money in the different States received in payment for subscription.

All letters should be addressed to

JOHN P. HEISS,
Washington, D. C.

The Daily and Semi-Weekly editions of the States and Union will be much enlarged and issued at the following rate:

DAILY.

One Copy, one year, - - - -	$6
Two Copies per year, - - - -	10

SEMI-WEEKLY.

One Copy one year, - - - -	$3

The semi-weekly States contains all the reading matter of the daily, including News, Markets, Congressional proceedings, &c.

Carpentry Made Easy.

Thirty-eight plates, two hundred figures. The most practical and valuable book for farmers extant. Tells how to build Barns, and Houses, Bridges, &c. &c. Price $3; sample copy $2 by mail, postpaid by JAMES CHALLEN & SON, Philadelphia. Agents wanted. v1n1

Land Warrants

FOR SALE by

J. McCONIHE.

maha, N. T.

MORTON HOUSE,

MAIN STREET,

NEBRASKA CITY, NEBRASEA.

T. I. GODDIN, Proprietor.

September, 29, 1859. tf.

A History of all Religions

Containing a Statement of the Origin, Development, Doctrines and Government of the Religious Denominations in Europe and the United States,

With Biographical Sketches of Eminent Divines, by Samuel M. Smucker, LL. D. Published by Duane Rulison, Quaker City Publishing House, 33, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

The subject of Religion and the Doctrines of sects must always have an absorbing interest for the thoughtful observer, and a work which affords the desired information, in a convenient and accessible form, at a moderate price, has been urgently demanded, and will be sought for with avidity, and must command a large sale.

In the present work, the origin, developement, doctrinal belief, Church Government and peculiarities of over eighty different religious sects, are treated in a style clear, compendious and accurate, and will afford all the information which might be procured with great difficulty and expense, and much labor and research, from the larger polemical works and encyclopedias.

Dr. Smucker has evidently prepared this work with much care, and it exhibits great ability and learning. The articles on the different religions are very impartially written, and show the careful study of an unprejudiced and sound mind; and the importance and value cannot be too highly estimated of such superior and unbiassed effort in a work of this kind, as too often, those pretending to give correct information upon such subjects are prejudiced in favor of some particular sects or denominations. Mr. Rulison has brought out this great work in a very handsome form, and the public is indebted to him for a very valuable, instructive and useful book. The price, $1,00, is remarkably low for such a work, and in order that it may have a rapid and extensive circulation, he will send it to any address, accompanied with a valuable Gift, on the receipt of the price and twenty-five cents to pay postage.

Mr. Rulison will send free, on application, his new enlarged and revised Catalogue of Books and Gifts, containing all information relative to the establishment of Agencies in the Gift Book business. Address DUANE RULISON,

Quaker City Publishing House, 33, South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A CARD.

TO PRE-EMPTORS AND OTHERS.—Persons who may hereafter desire the services of the undersigned, and Associates, will please send to me—

1st. A description of the land in contest,

2d. The *time* when the cases are better attended to.

hce decided; and *when* sent up.

3d. A copy of the evidence taken.

PATENTS—When Patents are wanted, the Certificates must be sent to me. The cost of obtaining patents is only $10.

By complying with the above, much time will be saved, and the business can be better attended to.

JOHN A. PARKER.

Washington City, September, 15, 1859.

no10v4-3m

Two Bay Mares in Charge

ON Monday the 27th of June, 1859, two men passing by the names of James Hamilton and Wm. Johnson, stopped at the Brownville House in Brownville, N. T. having with them two large dark bay mares. On the 29th the men left Brownville leaving the animals at the City Livery Stable. They stated before leaving that they had taken up the horses on Salt Creek between the two Blues, thinking them to be estrays. The mares are yet at the City Livery Stable in Brownville, where the owners can get them by calling proving property and paying all charges connected with their keeping; unless called for within sixty days from this date, they will be held at auction to the highest bidder.

WM. ROSSELL.
R. T. RANEY.

Farm for Rent and Crop for Sales.

The undersigned will rent his farm during the the winter. The farm is located about sixteen miles south of Brownville—contains 16 acres of corn, which will be sold on reasonable terms. There is fire-wood on the farm. R. S. HANIFORD.

September 15th, 1859. 19-4w

A Card.

The public are now respectfully informed that the undersigned have procured from Cincinnati and put in operation one of Homer & Co.'s flour mills of the latest patent, and the first brought to this Territory. They were induced to exchange their former mill for this one, from the high character they have gained in the east, and from the personal testimony of millers who have tried them throughout the Western States, and in view of the increased demand for grinding which will exceed that of any previous year in Nebraska, requiring a mill that will do the work better and quicker than any heretofore in operation.

In addition to their flour mill they will keep the Corn Mill constantly running, ready at all times to accommodate the farmers without detention, and by giving their undivided superintendence to the business (assisted by their former miller, Mr. Wells,) they hope for the continuance and increased patronage of their friends.

Assorted Lumber, Shingles and Lath constantly on hand. GREEN & MARTIN.

Peru Mills, Sept. 1st, 1859.

A. LYFORD. J. T. HORN

Lyford & Horn,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dealers in

Dry Goods

AND

GROCERIES,

HARDWAKE, QUEENSWARE,

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

Nails, Plows, Stoves, Furniture, &c

SONORA, MO.

April 9th, 1858. 43-t

Constable's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued by R. J. Whitney, Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Nemaha, in the Territory of Nebraska, on the 30th of September, A. D. 1859, against S. B. Harrington and in favor of Richard Brown, for the sum of eighteen dollars and twenty-five cents, I, Joshua Rogers, Constable of said county, have levied upon and will, on Saturday the 5th day of November, 1859, at 3 o'clock P. M., offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash in hand, in front of the office of R J Whitney in Brownville in said county, seventeen law books, as the property of the said S B Harrington in satisfaction of said execution.

JOSHUA ROGERS, Constable.

October 27, 1859 v4n16

SAVE YOUR MONEY AND GO TO

WM. T. DEN,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Brownville, N. T.

HAS NOW ON HAND a large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes, Lady's and Gent.'s Gaiters and Slippers of every variety; also, Misses and Childrens shoes of every kind that I will sell cheaper for Cash or Produce than any other house west of St. Louis. All work warranted; orders respectfully solicited.

The Highest Cash price paid for Hides, Pelts and Furs, at the City Boot and Shoe Store. Cut Leather kept for sale

Brownville, June 2d, '59. n49tf-

CITY BAKERY,

First St., bet. Main and Atlantic,

BROWNVILLE,

COMFORT & TICE,

ANNOUNCE to the citizens of Brownville and vicinity that they have rented the bakery formerly owned by E. Porthing, and are now prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes, Pies, Confectionery, Ice Cream, Lemonade, &c., &c.

W. C. COMFORT,
JOSEPH TICE.

Brownville, April 28, '59. 44-tf

Buchanan Life and General Insurance Co.,

Office cor 2d and Jule sts.,

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

CHARTERED AT THE LAST SESSION OF THE MO. LEG

Authorized Capitol $3,000,000.

DIRECTORS:

J. B. Jennings, I. R. Howard, J. A. Owen, Milton Booth, John Colhoun, John H. Likens, W. H. Pencik, James Kay, N. J. McAshan, A. G. Mansfieer.

J. B. JENNINGS, Pres.

N. R. McASHAN, Sec'y.

IS now ready to receive application for Life, Fire Marine and River risks. A cash return of 25 per cent. will be allowed on cargo premiums. Losser promptly adjusted, and the usual facilities given to the patrons of the office.

April 16th, 1857. 44-3m

WAR ENDED!

Great Rush for

BARGAINS!!

D. J. MARTIN & CO.,

Wholesale & Retail

DEALERS,

MAIN STREET,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

Announce to the Citizens of the

COUNTIES OF

NEMAHA,
RICHARDSON,
JOHNSON,
PAWNEE,
CLAY,
AND GAGE,

In Nebraska,

AND ATCHISON COUNTY

In Missouri,

THAT THEY HAVE

Just Received,

Per Steamer Emigrant,

A NEW, COMPLETE; AND

SUPERIOR STOCK

OF

Dry-Goods,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

Hardware,

QUEENSWARE,

SADDLERY,

CUTLERY,

Glassware,

FURNITURE,

SASH DOORS,

Ready Made Clothing,

Boots,
Shoes,
Hats,
Caps, etc.

EVERYTHING

Needed or Desired

Can be had at our Store, and on terms as favorable as those of any other House in the West.

We Do a Cash, or Exchange for Produce Trade, and are Determined thereby to Give our Customers BARGAINS.

We solicit a continued and increased patronage, pledging ourselves to spare no pains to give entire satisfaction in prices and quality.

Our Atchison County Friends

Will find very much to their advantage to deal with us.

Give us a Call,

And satisfy yourselves that we have the

GOODS

And are selling them

CHEAP.

D. J. MARTIN & CO

Brownville, August 1st 1859.

Remember to Use Curtis' Mamalukе Liniment.

Take no other for Burns, Cramps, Sore Throat, Pains in the Joints, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Spinal Complaints. 12 Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Swellings, Headache, Mange Saltrheum, Dysentery, Diarrhea.

Look out for counterfeits, the country is full of the worst kind. You may know the genuine by each wrapper round the bottle, headed some with a plain horse, others with a rider, all of which are signed J. L. Curtis. Procure this article and you cannot get imposed upon, but from the use of which your most sanguine expectations may be realized.

Your cannot empirical a about Curtis' Original Mamalukе Liniment, but that they will tell you at once that it has done their neighbors. There is no other liniment that will performed such cures. Ask for J. L. Curtis' Original Mamalukе Liniment. Some persons will offer you a worthless article, tell you that it is just as good, but do not be deceived; take no other liniment but Curtis' Original Mamalukе Liniment. Read the certificate:

Mr. J. L. Curtis: I have been afflicted for several years with a severe cough, which had become settled on my lungs, and was fast approaching consumption; my friends all told me I could not live long; I had tried medicine and physicians, all of some great good it has done; I was induced to make a great effort, with your Mamalukе Liniment, but that they will tell you at once that it has done their neighbors. There is no other liniment that will performed such cures. Ask for J. L. Curtis' Original Mamalukе Liniment. Some persons will offer you a worthless article, tell you that it is just as good, but do not be deceived; take no other liniment but Curtis' Original Mamalukе Liniment. Read the certificate:

Mr. J. L. Curtis: I have been afflicted for several years with a severe cough, which had become settled on my lungs, and was fast approaching consumption; my friends all told me I could not live long; I had tried medicine and physicians, all of which failed to give me relief; I was induced to make a great effort, with your Mamalukе Liniment, and was almost driven to despair when I concluded to use it, I was perfectly cured. I have known it to cure many cases in less than three months, by continuing to use it, I was perfectly cured. I have known it to cure many cases. Yours, I. ZARTMAN

Opinions of Great Men.—It is now the opinion of all physicians, chemists and scientific persons who have thoroughly examined and tested Curtis' Compound Syrup of Sassafras, that there is no compound now in use that will give so much relief as this in the following complaints: Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in breathing, Whooping Cough, and Bronchitis. As soon as it has been taken, it removes all foul matter, expectoration is easy, the night sweats are stopped, the cough loosened, the system invigorated, the appetite improved, the blood purified, and a healthy state of health restored. This syrup is mild and pleasant to take, yielding to the tender stomach of a child, and strengthening to the aged and infirm.

Curtis' Compound Syrup of Sassafras, Curtis' Original Mamalukе Liniment, Curtis' Vermifuge, Curtis' Pills, Curtis' Ointment, Curtis' Cough Lozenges, Curtis' Cough Syrup, Curtis' Pectoral Syrup, Curtis' Cathartic Pills, Curtis' Liver Pills, Curtis' Female Pills, Curtis' Nervous Pills, Curtis' Sugar Coated Pills, Curtis' Tooth Ache Drops, Curtis' Ear Drops, Curtis' Sugar Coated Cathartic Pills