

Nebraska Advertiser

JOHN L. COLHAPP, EDITOR.



BROWNVILLE, THURSDAY JUNE 8, 1865.

The following returns from the Missouri Election just received:

St. Louis 10,000, majority against the Constitution.
Kansas City 125 majority against.
Jefferson City 84 majority for.
Sedalia 23 majority for.
Independence 57 majority for.
Macon City small majority for.

In the Constitution Election, held yesterday in Missouri, we learn in Aichison—the county opposite—Rockport went against the Constitution, Linden for it, Sonora, 4 against to 37 for it; North Star, 27 against to 8 for it.

Since setting the above we are informed that Aichison County has gone for it by a small majority.

Gen. Lee has been arrested and is now on trial for treason.

Jeff. Davis has been indicted for treason before the U. S. Court on an affidavit made by F. P. Blair, but his trial has not yet commenced.

Stephens, Vice President of the late Confederacy, is also under arrest.

Capt. Fisk's expedition for Idaho will start soon.

The election in Virginia has been carried by the rebels. This will impede Gov. Pierpont's movements considerably, and make the recognition of that State by Congress very doubtful.

South Carolina and Mississippi planters are being terribly beset by guerrillas, bushwhackers and jayhawkers. Wherever they can be they are protected by our troops.

Gen. Hood, it is reported, has offered to surrender.

To Maj. Gen. Thomas has been assigned the duty of reorganization in the Southwest.

Sec. Stanton has resigned. It is reported that he will be Minister to Berlin.

Gen. Hood surrendered to Gen. Davidson on the 31st.

We have repeatedly urged upon the farmers of this county the importance of establishing a Farmer's Club in each precinct, and do not propose to "dry up" until we have effected something. We have noticed one fact among farmers which is, that they are among the first to grow when goods go up, and among the last to organize and protect themselves against any imposition. Why this is we are at a loss to know. We know, and so does every farmer in this county, that the majority of crops since 1856, have been bought up by non-resident or resident speculators at almost their own prices; little reference being had to the markets East or West. To illustrate: fall wheat is bringing, in St. Louis, from \$1.55 to \$1.60, for choice, and spring wheat, choice, \$1.10 to \$1.15. Now, admitting that as much is paid here as there for wheat, why is it that double extra flour can be bought there for \$3.90, and here we have to pay \$5.50 for extra spring wheat flour? This is a legitimate subject for discussion among our farmers. Already have the farmers of Fairview Precinct taken into consideration the feasibility of erecting a Farmer's Mill in this County. If this is accomplished, it will take the united effort of more than one Precinct. Farmers! will you make an effort in this direction? If you help not yourselves, how can you complain if capital takes a mean advantage of you? Your interest, in a thousand ways could be bettered by concert of action. Form your Clubs, and let your interests—the greatest in this county—be represented, otherwise, your weakness, arising from want of unity, will make you fit subjects to be fleeced.

The editor of the Omaha Republican, with many sickly attempts at sarcasm, takes us to task for our article opposing the "rally" which it called upon the people of this Territory to make, in order, to have a department in the N. W. Sanitary Fair, in Chicago. Now, what we intended to say then, and if not there expressed plain enough, we say now, is, that we are opposed to sending money abroad for Sanitary purposes while all or nearly all, of the soldiers with which Nebraska was ever credited are now on our frontier, defending our Territory against the inroads of the blood-thirsty savages. We will do, as we always have done, all in our power to relieve the soldiers of Nebraska. While the soldiers who have just finished up the work down south are being discharged by the thousands daily, and ours—who have fought rebellion as brave as the bravest—are being sent to new scenes of carnage, it is just, it is right, that Nebraska's donations should take the circuit through the hands of the Sanitary Heroes of Chicago, in order to reach those who are west of us, battling for our safety?

Again, the Republican takes excep-

tion to the remark of ours that we believed in a majority of instances the soldiers were swindled by the Sanitary Commission, and attempts to turn therefrom an application to the ladies and gentlemen of Omaha who are assisting in this movement. We have no apology to make to any one, the editor had better assume that portion of our article to himself, and may arrive somewhat nearer the truth than in his first guess.

The quiet which pervaded the columns of the Republican on Sanitary matters, while the sick of the 2d Nebraska were confined in the hospitals in Omaha, on the hardest fare and poorest accommodations—some of them dying on the bare floor, with nothing under their head—but an old coat—compared with its present windy articles for Sanitary purposes, looks much like self-praise and a desire to advertise itself an Omaha.

That last shot, about what you have done for nothing, is we, doubt not, strictly true: (?)

We hear much complaint throughout this section of country about the devastation caused by the Army Worm. Some differ as to its being the regular Army Worm, but the majority whom we have heard are positive that it is. Wheat, Corn and all kinds of vegetation is being eaten up by them with terrible rapidity. But few gardens in our City have escaped their visitation, and many have been almost entirely destroyed. The trees in the Missouri bottom, opposite this City, look as though they had been visited by a heavy frost, about one half look as dead as they did in mid-winter. We learn, from our exchanges, that this worm is at work for hundreds of miles in every direction, and in many sections will entirely destroy the crops.

The last Neb. City News contains the mournful intelligence to Nebraska Cities—that "the Direction of the Burlington and Missouri River Railway Company, at its late meeting in Boston, determined upon the permanent location of the line of that road to Plattsmouth, N. T."

The editor, after lamenting over the death of his favorite hobby, suggests that their next chance for railroad connection is in the Platte Country Railroad, and urges prompt action on the part of the property owners of that county to hasten its completion.

We also feel a great interest in its completion, and would urge upon the property owners of this county and city the propriety of doing all in their power to assist the effort which is now being made by Council Bluffs and Nebraska City to push forward the work on this road. We copy the closing paragraph of the above mentioned leader:

Property owners of Nebraska City and Otoe county! will you consider what is before you and be ready to act? You are at that round on the ladder of prosperity where a single misstep will precipitate you to the bottom, a distance so great that your commercial neck will be so badly broken that no doctor in Christendom can set it. If you take hold with both hands, watch your forward foot, and with a determined will, say you won't go back, all will be well with you. The simple gift of the matter is, you must put your hands in your pockets and take out your money. From the man who can lay down \$10,000 easily, to the laborer whom it will pinch to raise five dollars, every one must do something. If he does not, we shall sink and not swim, perish and not survive.

With us the completion of no road is a "matter of life and death." Our prosperity as a city is backed up by too fine a farming country, and too well settled up, to be effected materially by the location of a railroad, although, we admit, "it would be a nice thing to have around." Nebraska City has repeated the "B. & M. R. R. K." story so long that it began to believe it, and we can readily feel for them in their distress over the wreck of their most cherished aspiration—a railroad of their own.

The Richmond Times is edited by Pollard, the rebel historian. The Whig, its old editor, McDonald. The Republic by Walker & Leavelle, who were formerly on the Examiner and Dispatch, respectively. Smith & Bailey, Jeff. Davis' organ-grinder, have started a new paper on the remains of the Sentinel, and called it the Commercial. A very pretty nest, truly!

Correspondent of the New York News denies the sensational stories about the disposition of Booth's body. He says: "Booth's body was buried without disguise. It was buried in secret and in the night, and no stone marks will ever mark the spot—but this was the choice of the family. The body was given to them. They had it carried far away to the North—away beyond New York—and there entered, and there to remain until the last day, when the quick and the dead are to be judged."

The Washington Republican says, we have reason to believe that the Government is in possession of a letter written by Jeff. Davis on the day after the Sherman Johnston armistice was signed; in which Davis declares that while it did not grant all he would have taken, yet it was conceding more than he had any reason to expect. Out of this recognition, he expressed the opinion that the United States could be made to "pay the rebel debt." We believe the letter will be made public.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., May 16th, 1865.

Editor Advertiser:

DEAR SIR: After spending ten days in this, the "City of Saints," I've concluded to let you hear from me in compliance with your request previous to leaving. I did intend giving you full particulars of my trip across the Plains and over the Mountains, but hearing of the death of that noble man—our President—on reaching Kearney, I felt like abandoning the trip, and instead of going to the regions abounding in wealth, return again to the field of carnage and battle for the right.

The morning of the 13th April, took my seat in the coach bound for this place expecting to make the trip in fourteen days; little did we know about it, and could we have seen the Mountains and snow before us, I doubt not, we would have vacated our seats and begged to be excused.

From Nebraska City to Kearney and as far as Julesburg, we got along fine, but then we commenced riding behind animals poorly fed, at the rate of two miles an hour, roads level as a floor; we were just eight days getting to Denver, travelling day and night.

Morning of the 21st, took the coach for this City, and to make a long story short, I will say we had the pleasure of riding in all kinds of vehicles, from a fine coach down to a jolting lumber wagon, with now and then a long walk thrown in, by way of variety. On reaching the mountains we also reached snow from 1 to 10 feet deep. We hear laid in a supply of shovels, and found them very useful before leaving the mountains. It was a very common occurrence for the horses to break through to their necks, this was a signal "to-shovels," sometimes 1 hour and sometimes 3 hours would be spent in tugging and shoveling. Every stream we came to seemed raving mad, many of them swimming the horses, while we flew out of the coach like bees, scrambling for a higher seat. On descending one of the many mountains we crossed, we came to a little valley which we had to cross, being very accommodating we jumped out to walk over on the snow; on went the stage, horses plunging and dashing, we stood gazing at them till they arrived safe on the other side, when, lo! the road had filled with water. We took to the snow, when, chug, we went, one by one, in up to our necks, boots filling with water. I tell you when a fellow gets in up to his neck, with his boots full of ice water, he soon looks round for help, but alas! all were in. It is said "misery likes company," but for once I can say I wished one had kept on to give me a "wee bit as a pull" about then. After working until we were comfortably warm, we got out, but finding our tendency downward, we accomplished the feat of getting to the coach by laying down and rolling over and over like so many barrels.

About 1, p. m. May 5th, we gained the summit of the last mountain, where we stood upon five feet of snow, and looked down upon the great Valley of Salt Lake, all clothed in green, bounded on all sides by snow capped mountains. Directly in front of us, some 18 miles distant, lay the great City, while just beyond the silver lake reflected the dazzling rays of the sun, while an island from its centre of solid rock towers "mountain high. The peach trees in and around the City all in full bloom. We clasped our hands with delight, the scenery filled our hearts with joy, we bounded into the coach; having received fresh horses, we went buzzing down the mountains at a reckless rate. As the sun sank to rest in the western horizon, we drew up in front of the Salt Lake House, where we were taken in at the reasonable sum of \$18 per week, at which we did not grumble, for here we got something besides Ben's canned fruit, which always came in the shape of bacon and beans from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per meal. You know how faint idea of the hardships of the trip, and the half has not been told. Yet, after all, I can truly say, I am not sorry, for this Valley, City, and the surrounding country is worth coming to see.

Brigham Young resides in a Palace surrounded by a high stone wall. He returned to the fond embrace of many wives, from a tower north, last Friday, and is now in the City. A temple is being erected here, but progressing slowly, the "abernacle," where all congregate to hear the President—Brigham—and his Elders prophesy, &c., is a fine building, and I am told will seat 3000 people. The streets are wide and straight—living water running on both sides of them. The City is laid off in wards, each ward has a fine church, over which a Bishop presides, assisted by his advisers and Teachers.

Rentum, Y. A. [The above correspondent gives a sermon, verbatim, as preached by a Mormon Elder, which we will publish next week.—Ed.]

Isaac was reading to his mother the head lines of one of the telegraph columns of Tuesday last, and when he came to "Jeff. Davis is to be confined at Fort Lafayette;" the good old lady threw up her hands exclaiming: "Laws-a-me! I knew that he were petticoats, but I didn't think that would happen to him! Well, well, the confederacy is coming to pieces!" The old lady resumed her knitting and Isaac his reading.

Washington, May 29.

Whereas, the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, 1863, and on the 26th day of March, 1864, did, with the object of suppressing the existing rebellion and to induce all persons to return to their loyalty and to restore the authority of the United States issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had directly or by implication, participated in said rebellion; and

Whereas, many persons who had so engaged in said rebellion have since the issuance of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and

Whereas, many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty or pardon thereunder, by reason of their participation directly or by implication in said rebellion, and their contumacious hostility to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply and obtain amnesty and pardon; to the end, therefore, that the authority of the government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order, and freedom may be established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I do hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion—except as hereinafter excepted—amnesty and pardon with the reservation of all rights and property except as to slaves; and except in cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted; but on condition, nevertheless, that every person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following to-wit:

"I do solemnly swear, (or affirm) in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth defend the Constitution of the United States and the union of States thereunder; that I will, in like manner; abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion in reference to the emancipation of slaves; so help me God."

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

First. All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign, agents, of the pretended confederate government.

Second. All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third. All who shall have been military or general officers of said pretended confederate government above the rank of colonel, in the army or lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth. All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth. All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade their duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth. All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh. All persons who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth. All military or naval officers, who were educated by the Government, at West Point or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth. All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States, in the insurrection against the United States.

Tenth. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so-called confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh. All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas; and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or have been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth. All persons who, at time, when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody or under bonds of civil, military or naval authorities, or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or prisoners detained for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth. All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over \$20,000.

All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8th, 1863, or any oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have therefrom kept and maintained the same inviolate: Provided, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes; and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules or regulations for administering and recording said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefit to the people, and to guard the Government against fraud.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this, the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of the United States the 89th.

ANDREW JOHNSON, By the President?

W. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

In the trading match, mile heats, three in five, at Union course to-day, Kentucky mare, Lady Thorne, owned by Sam. McLaughlin, beat Panic and Stonewall Jackson in the extraordinary time of 2:24 3/4.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTRAYED OR STOLEN.

From the Subscribers on the morning of the 6th inst. One bright bay horse 7 years old, dark heavy tail short thick mane which parts in the middle, broad square built, about fourteen and a half hands high in trotting favors size of his hind feet, also on dark roan mare about same height, light skin body, long legs, heavy mane, light tail, supposed to be 10 years old. When they left the Mare had a halter rope trailing which had two knots in it. Twenty-five dollars reward will be paid to any one taking up said animals or information which will lead to their recovery by the subscriber, address: P. E. & J. M. HEARDLEY, Weeping Water P. O. Nebraska Territory.

SALE OF APPRAISED STOCK.

On Saturday the 24th day of June 1865, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the residence of George Egan, living five miles West of Brownville, in Nebraska County, Nebraska Territory, One Estay, called, supposed to be two years old this Spring, described as follows: Brown Bay horse, about fourteen and a half hands high, in trotting favors size of his hind feet, also on dark roan mare about same height, light skin body, long legs, heavy mane, light tail, supposed to be 10 years old. When they left the Mare had a halter rope trailing which had two knots in it. Twenty-five dollars reward will be paid to any one taking up said animals or information which will lead to their recovery by the subscriber, address: P. E. & J. M. HEARDLEY, Weeping Water P. O. Nebraska Territory.

SALE OF APPRAISED STOCK.

On Monday the 25th day of June 1865, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash in hand, at the City of Brownville, Nebraska Territory, One Red Steer 5 years old, Swallow fork in each ear, One dark brindle Steer 4 years old upper bit in the left ear. Both appraised at \$75.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865

The Great Invention of the Age

Hoop Skirts

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT. W. S. BRADLEY & CO., (late J. I. & J. O. West.) Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 and 81, Broadway, New York. This SKIRT consists of DUPLEX (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously Braided Tightly and Firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible Elastic and Durable Spring ever used. They sustain Bend or Break like the Spring Skirts, and consequently Preserve their Perfect and Beautiful Shape Twice as Long as any other Skirt.

A Lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses, and Young Ladies, they are Superior to all others.

For Sale in all First-Class Stores in throughout the United States.

Inquire for the Double Elliptic Skirt.

9-35-10-5.

LETT & M'PHERSON, Licensed Brokers and REAL-ESTATE AGENTS.

OFFICE IN CITY DRUG STORE, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Taken up by the undersigned within his enclosed premises, living three miles North West of Brownville, Neb., on the 18th day of May 1865, One black Mare with some white on the hind left foot, also at the same time, and place a Dun or Grey-bank Colt, about one year old.

Brownville May 22d 1865. 34-54 1/2 1,00 ABRAHAM COBDELL.

LEPPER & KIDDER'S

TWO HORSE, CORN

Cultivator.

Patented February 12, 1861.

This well known and valuable Implement for Corn raising, that all good and practical Farmers will have at hand, and which is made of the best material, and is manufactured by the undersigned at

Rockport Landing Aichison Co Mo.

and are now prepared to fill all orders they may receive for the coming season. We have made some valuable improvements since last season. We have reduced the bulk or size of the machine, and made it in better proportion, and retain all the valuable points.

We Claim the Following Important Points:

1st. The Plowman can ride and plow without labor.

2d. Any person who can drive a team can manage it.

3d. Crookedness of Corn is plowed as easily and as quickly as straight does, the plowman sitting so as to observe the corn, and see if the work is well done.

4th. It has the most perfect and natural foot, motion of any plow made, and does not tramp or tire the Plowman.

5th. The Plows while in motion are moved with perfect ease.

6th. The Plows are adjustable to any depth any desired space between the plows is readily obtained.

7th. Adjustable shields to prevent young corn from being covered over.

8th. It is admirably adapted to plowing in small grain.

9th. Every Cultivator is well made and good material, and guaranteed to do good work.

MORGAN & MEAD.

Orders addressed to the above at North Star Mo., or Brownville Neb. Ter. 33 3m 45.

JEFF DAVIS CAPTURED

Petticoats!!!

RAINEY & CO.

STAR STORE.

Have just received and will sell CHEAP FOR CASH the following No. 1 articles in their line.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Queensware, Glassware, Wooden Ware Stone Ware, &c., &c., &c. A lot of New Patterns.

Great Reduction of Prices!!!

AT THE

BALTIMORE

CLOTHING STORE

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, I would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of

BROWNVILLE

And surrounding to the same.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

Comprising in general every article requisite to make up a complete outfit.

I am now prepared to sell Goods Cheaper than any house west of St. Louis.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF AT THE BALTIMORE CLOTHING HOUSE

Brownville, June 1st, 1865. 37-17

A CARD.

There are times in the lives of individuals as well as communities, over which hang more of uncertainty, and perhaps sudden death, than would seem to others, at least, to the limited discernment of weak humanity.

Whether it be that portion of the race just entered upon, or that carrying on the active duties of life, or still again, that part just about to lay them aside forever, each are exposed to peculiar and oftentimes unlooked for dangers. Such a time has, even now, come upon this nation and this people. The "little ones" have always to run a gauntlet of ills before they arrive at man's estate, but now that the country has need of defenders, those who have escaped the ills of childhood are exposed to new dangers—the terrors of the battle-field or the insidious diseases of the hospital and camp. Even to those who pursue the peaceful pursuits of home, danger comes in the shape of an explosion, a collision, a run-away, or some sudden disease, and so, "even in the midst of life, we are in death."

Now, the moral of all this, (and it should be pondered well,) is that neither the young, matured or aged, none who have friends to love them and mourn for them when dead, should suffer another day to pass carelessly by without securing (if it has not already been done) good, faithful likenesses, in some form or other, either by the portrait painter or the photographer.

There are some now busily preparing for a season, with its pleasures at the sea-side, or some far off fashionable city, without a thought of danger, when perhaps, there is not in existence a shadow of some beloved face in the family circle to remind them of its brightness—that face that one moment's sudden calamity might hide away from their sight forever!

How many are thus procrastinating and putting off this sacred duty, for some trifling excuse, that shall one day prove a source of the most poignant regret.

Scarce a day passes that some one in deep affliction does not come to me with "If I had one of your photographs of my wife as she was in life, I should prize it above any earthly treasure," or "if we only had some kind of a picture of our little one just gone to heaven, it would be an inexpressible source of comfort to us,"—and so on, indefinitely.

Good Pictures cost something, but when tried in the way that tests their true value, money becomes as ashes in comparison.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the Citizens of this place and vicinity, that he has made arrangements to remain with them for a short season; so that all will have a chance to procure one of his beautiful and everlasting pictures, which he is so skillful in taking.

Having practiced the Art during the past ten years, and being in constant reception of all improvements, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction. To all who may favor him with a trial—His pictures for clearness and brilliancy of tone are unsurpassed by those of any Artist in the country.

A word to Mothers: To those who have infants, he would say that they now have an opportunity of obtaining pictures which may be a comfort and solace, should Death remove the little ones from them, as he pays particular attention to making pictures of children.

Pictures guaranteed as good in cloudy weather as in fair.

To any person wishing to learn the Art, he offers instructions, at as low prices as can be obtained elsewhere.

CHARLES H. WALKER.

Practical Operator to the American People. Now to be found at the Gallery of W. M. C. Perkins, Brownville, Nebraska Territory. 34-37.

Information Free.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A G. LEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetence, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, desires to benefit others, will be happy to furnish all who need it, (free of charge), the receipted directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the experience and wisdom of a man whose name and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at once at his place of business. The Receipt and full information of vital importance will be sent fully sent by return mail. Address: JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 66 Nassau Street, N. Y.

P. S. Nervous Sufferers of both sexes will find this information invaluable. 33-3m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE ADVERTISER Having been Restored to Health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and lost bread disease, Consumption, anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he can receive to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and say prove a blessing.

Articles trying the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York. 12-3m

Chicago STORE.

2 DOORS BELOW POST-OFFICE, MAIN ST. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

Where a choice selection of the following article can always be found.

CHEAP FOR CASH!!!

Fine Dress Goods, Balmoral Skirts, Hosiery and Hoop Skirts, Latest Style Ladies Dress, And fancy goods.

Gents Collars and Neck Ties, Gents & Boys summer Hats, Large Stock Notions, Paper Window Shades, Heavy Stock of Boots & Shoes, Large Stock of Groceries, Sugar, Teas and Coffees, Dried Apples and Syrup Molasses, Raisins and Confectionaries, Choice Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Soap Candles and Mackerel, Table Salt crackers and Cheese, Cash paid for Farm Produce.

G M HENDERSON

May 25th, '65. 2-36 1/2 rd