Nebraska Advertiser

JOHN L. COLHAPP, EDITOR.

BROWNVILLE THURSDAY, MARCH, 22, 1866.

County Union Convention.

The Union Voters of this County are recommended to meet in their respective Precincts on

Thursday, the 5th day of April,

to select Delegates to attend a County Union Convention to assemble on

Saturday, the 7th day of April,

in Brownville, Neb., for the purpose of choosing Five Delegates to represent Nemaha County in the Territorial Union Convention to be held in Plattsmouth on the 12th day of April.

Also, to nominate a Ticket to represent Nemaha county in the Legislature.

The various Precincts are entitled to the following number of delegates in the County Convention:

Brownville,	9
Peru,	6
Nemaha,	4
Glen Rock,	3
Aspinwall,	3
Benton,	2
Bedford,	1
Lafayette,	1
Washington,	1
Douglass,	2
Total,	32

By order of the Union Central Committee.

C. G. DORSEY, Ch'm.

T. R. FISHER, Sec.

UNION TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

The Union Voters of the Territory of Nebraska are recommended to assemble at the county seats of their respective counties, on

Saturday, March 31st, 1866,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., and select the number of Delegates to which they are severally entitled (with an alternate for each Delegate) to meet in General Convention at Plattsmouth, on

Thursday, April 12th, 1866,

for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported at the election to be held on the second day of June next, for the following offices, to-wit: One member of Congress, Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The different counties will be entitled in said Convention to the representation indicated in the annexed table:

Richardson,	5
Pawnee.	1
Pawnee, Johnson and Gage,	1
Gage and Jones,	1
Nemaha,	5
Otoe,	7
Cass,	5
Cass, Lancaster, Saline & Seward	1
Johnson,	1
Lancaster,	1
Lancaster, Seward & Saunders,	1
Saline, Butler, Lincoln & Kearney	1
Sarpy,	2
Sarpy and Dodge,	1
Douglas,	7
Dodge,	1
Platte,	1
Platte, Hall, Buffalo & Merrick,	1
Platt, Monroe, Merrick, Buffalo, Kearney and Lincoln,	1
Washington,	2
Washington, Burt and Cuming,	1
Burt and Cuming,	1
Dakota,	1
Dakota, Dixon, Cedar and L'Eau-Qui Court,	2
Dixon, Cedar & L'Eau Qui Court	1
Total,	52

It is hoped that the primary meetings in the various counties will be generally attended, to the end that the choice of the Union voters of the Territory may be fairly reflected in the Convention.

By order of the Union Central Committee of the Territory of Nebraska.

O. P. MASON,
Chairman.

Omaha, Neb., March 7, 1866.

See the call for a Union County Convention. The Precinct meetings should be well attended, and all local prejudices set aside in the nomination of the primary delegates. The aim should be to send the best representative men in the county to the Plattsmouth Convention—men who have the will and the ability to claim and secure for Nemaha County all she deserves in the organization of State.

The Legislative Ticket is equally, if not more, important. Men *must* be nominated who will do honor and benefit to their constituency, as well as to themselves; in short, men who will ably and faithfully represent the great and growing interests of Nemaha county. Let there be a general turn out!

The Neb. City News says of itself: "The News is a candid journal."

Right. The most nauseating pills now-a-days are *candied*.

As so much has been said by the opposition to State organization in this Territory comparing our situation with that of Colorado, and suggesting that we would fare as she does, let us see what grounds there are for such assertions:

On Monday, March 13th, the bill for admission of Colorado came up. Mr. Sumner's impartial suffrage amendment being the first question; it was withdrawn during the debate without a vote being taken on its adoption.

Mr. Pomeroy, (Kansas.) favored the admission of Colorado.

Saulsbury, (Del.) opposed it on the ground of its small population.

Grimes, (Iowa,) opposed on account of the heavy tax he said it would impose on the people of Colorado. If he voted for Colorado to-day he would have to voted to admit Nebraska and Montana to-morrow. He said the enabling act was not repealed but expired by reason a refusal of the people to accept it at first. The question was whether the Senate was prepared to sanction a rotten borough system which would give to 12,000 to 15,000 people an equal power with New York in the Senate.

Hendricks, (Ind.) did not oppose it on the question of suffrage, but did not believe the 15,000 people of Colorado should be entitled to the same right in the Senate as the 1,300,000 people of Indiana; also opposed because the majority of the people of Colorado for the Constitution was only 155!

Lane, (Kansas,) said the arguments of Mr. Hendricks against the admission of Colorado were the same as urged against the admission of Kansas by Mr. Hunter, of Virginia and other Southern men. California and Florida were admitted without any enumeration of population. He said he would vote for the admission of Colorado, because the people had signified their willingness to bear the responsibilities of a State government. Colorado had as many people within her borders now as Kansas had, when every Republican Senator voted for the admission of Kansas.

Wade, (Ohio,) he had reluctently reported the pending bill, when he had first reported it, the Committee on Territories were informed that people were flocking to Colorado as they did to California a few years ago, and that soon there would be a very large population there. He would now oppose her admission.

McDugal, (Cal.) said the lands of the West were being developed more rapidly than Senators were aware of, and a Territory soon outgrows the requirements of a Territorial Government, and needed representation in Congress. He believed Colorado would be much better off as a State than a Territory.

Trumbull, (Ill.) said if this were a new question he might oppose the admission of Colorado; but inducements had been held out, an enabling act passed and the people of Colorado invited to form a State Government.

Fessenden, (Me.) said the people had refused to form a State under the enabling act, but subsequently voted for admission as a State.

Trumbull, resuming, said the enabling act was still in force notwithstanding the refusal to accept on one occasion. The act had not been repealed. As to population, he held that it was bad faith to reject Colorado on that ground, as her population was now as great as when her enabling act was framed.

Sumner, (Mass.) said the population of Colorado had decreased since 1861. In 1861 there were 10,000 and upwards of voters, in 1865 there were less than 6,000.

Doolittle, (Wis.) said he voted for the enabling act in the belief that there were at that time from 40,000 to 50,000 inhabitants; it would appear, however, that there were but 25,000 people in the Territory when the enabling act was passed, and the population had since been decreasing. Under these circumstances he believed it his duty to vote against admission.

Cragin, (N. H.) believed that by the enabling act Congress was bound to receive Colorado. The question of population was not discussed by the Committee on Territories. He believed there was now a population of 40,000 in the Territory. He saw no reason now to reject her which did not exist when the enabling act was passed.

Ramsey, (Minn.) said that the failure of Congress to repeal the enabling act was a standing invitation to Colorado to form a State government; and that on account of the position of Colorado so large a population should not be demanded as of Territories nearer home.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill for the admission of Colorado as one of the States in the Union, to a third reading, and resulted yeas 14, nays 21, and it is laid over for the time being.

The above indicates very plainly that the case of Colorado cannot be taken as a criterion by which to judge of the admission or rejection of Nebraska when she applies for admission. The highest estimate of her population spoken of during the debate was 40,000, and a number of Senators speak positively of a decrease of near one-half of her population since 1861, when it was 25,000.—Nebraska had in 1860 a population of 28,841, and has been steadily and surely increasing, until now she has a population of at least 60,000. In this respect, then, there is a vast difference between the two, so palpable that it will be easy to convince the Senate of it.

The fear of imposing increased taxes may be applied to Colorado, and not to Nebraska, as the principle source of gain we get by becoming a State—School Lands—cannot be as available in a rugged, mountainous, mining country, as in as good an agricultural country as Nebraska is.

The question of the enabling act discussed in the above is then the only one in which the situations are at all similar. All who are in the least familiar with the form of Enabling Acts, must know that no date is specified by which time its provisions must be accepted, and no date for its expiration. They are thus left open for the simple reason that if the Territory is thought capable of assuming State government at the time of the passage of such an act, she must be at any time thereafter; any other reasoning would imply, as a general rule, a decreasing population, while all know that the contrary is the general rule, to which Colorado is, perhaps, the only exception known.

On the 14th, Senator Wilson, (Mass) urged a reconsideration of the vote by which the Senate refused to pass to a third reading the bill for the admission of Colorado, although he had voted against it on the 13th.

We have more hope now for the admission of Colorado, and also Nebraska, than ever before. The "negro is out of the wood-pile," beyond peradventure, and the Senate "is itself again," and not Charles Sumner, as many have supposed. Confident that our population and wealth is sufficient for State, that the Constitution is in every respect good, and of a large majority for State, we predict that the snows of another winter will nevermore fall on Nebraska *Territory!*

Last Sunday night two horse were stolen from citizens of this county, one from J. Q. A. Smith, living on the bluff road between this place and Nemaha City, the other from Mr. Hawk, living on the same road.

On Saturday night three horses were stolen from near Nebraska City.

We have not heard of the apprehension of the thieves, or of finding any of the horses.

Too much vigilence cannot be exercised by our farmers in guarding their property. As the country is now situated no better field for thieving exists than Nebraska; we have no place in which to secure thieves in the counties or at our Capitol, and the only methods that can be adoptod is either to have hired guards to watch them day and night, or to lynch them; the first costs the county often ten times the worth of the property stolen, or—nine times out of ten—the escape of the criminal; the second plan our civil authorities are bound to prevent if possible. Under these circumstances we can see nothing to better this state of affairs until Nebraska assumes State government, and builds a Penitentiary, in which to punish crimiuals, and make them pay, in labor, the cost of their keeping. Enough has already been wasted in guard fees in Nebraska to build a good Penitentiary.

Soon our County Court will meet, and as F. H. Amsden, Commissioner for this District, will soon move out his farm, and is now in Missouri looking up a location—another will have to be appointed. The appointing power consists of the County Clerk, the Prosecuting Attorney and the Probate Judge. We have heard of but one man as being the choice of the people—and quite a number of our citizens have expressed themselves decidedly in his favor—and that is S. W. Kennedy.. To no other man does the county stand so largely indebted for its present position financially and in public improvements. We know he would be chosen if it were left to the people, and to reflect the wish of the people is the duty of the appointing power.

The following, under the heading "*pertinent*," we find in the News of the 17th, credited as an extract from a letter written by M. W. Reynolds, who conducted that sheet the first time Morton was elected to stay at home from Congress:

"Our State (Kansas) expenses amount to $116,000 this year. What in the devil do you want of a *State*, when you have your expenses paid as a Territory and have not population enough to make a respectable county?"

This is the first instance where the News has shown any figures in the State question, and although borrowed, we are obliged by their publication. Let us see how they *tell* against State:

According to the census of 1860 the population of Nebraska was 28,841, that of Kansas, 107,206. The value of taxable property in Nebraska, 1860, $7,426,949, of Kansas, 31,327,895. Our population in 1865, was over double what it was in 1860, or about 60,000; the population of Kansas in 1865, according to the lowest estimates, was 250,000. The total value of taxable property in Nebraska for 1865, was $13,146,965. As property increases proportionately much faster where public improvement are being carried forward with energy, assisted by National and State aid, it is not unfair to estimate the value of taxable property in Kansas in 1865, as double that of 1860, or $62,655,790.

Now, according to the above figures—*furnished by the opposition to State*—the tax of $116,000 on the population of Kansas—250,000—is about 21 cents per head; while the tax in Nebraska, last year—$78,000—on our population of 60,000, was $1 30 per head; or $1 09 more than on a citizen of Kansas: This makes a tax in Kansas of 1 1 4 mill on the dollar; and in Nebraska 6 mills were levied on the dollar last year! *And the people of Kansas are clearing up the debt of the State made by the large State bounty given to her volunteers during the rebellion!*

As to the mean proposition of remaining "dependant" upon the most generous and benevolent government the sun ever shone on, the opposition can have all its benefits; as also the aid of their tutelary Saint, so solemnly invoked in the above "pertinent" paragraph!

"Comparisons are odious," is a true saying; and no dispassionate man can compare the flourishing and prosperous condition of Kansas, with the "beggarly" and puny condition of Nebraska, without confessing that the odium rests upon us.

Give us some more figures, Morton, even if prepared by your friends, for they—*the figures*—won't lie.

We find in the News of the 17th, a letter from Brownville, very descriptive of the State meeting held in this City on the 12th, from which we make the following extract, which will be hugely appreciated by all who were at the meeting.

"The time arrived and found a large audience in waiting. Oliver (Hon O P. Mason) delivered himself of the figures given him by the Territorial Auditor and Colhapp of the Advertiser (as they are brainy dogs) proving to us that this new State, by the bastard constitution of Kellog & Co., can be run for $13 000 per year; this being so ridiculous, that some of Perry's friends thought that it *looked* rather *small*, this thing of living in a $13,000 State, but Mason says that figures won't *lie*. After Oliver relieved himself of his burthern of figures, he was answered by Judge Crane in a *modest* but telling speech, being frequently interrupted by prolonged cheering, which proved to Perry that he had got into the wrong church, there being about four out of five anti-State men present. After which Mason, instead of proving the advantages of State, opened his low pot house battery on the Judge, in a personal tirade, peculiar only to Hon. Oliver Perry, for which he received hisses instead of cheers."

The correspondent signs himself "Open for Conviction;" for murdering the English language, doubtless! "There being about four out of five anti-State men present;" rather a small *majority* of the large crowd, although if four out of the five anti-State men present were there, a four-fifths majority of the anti-State men were present. Here be anti-State figures for ye, "till ye can't rest!" Again, regardless of the standing of Judge Crane as a lawyer, he styles his speech "modest;" now, who would every employ a "modest" lawyer "out west;" knowing Judge Crane to be a man of firmness—yes, he has even stood upon the top of the Aleghany Mountains and tolled his short but pathetic narrative—and not given to bashfulness, we deny the foul slander, and "send it rippling" back to its villainour author. Again, he says, Mason "opened his low pot-house battery on the Judge;" we can only judge of its value by the glorious execution it done, completely silencing the old-fashioned, smooth-bore blunderbuss fired off against State, which, although "full of sound and fury," hurt nobody

The News says the above letter was "written by one of the most substantial farmers of Nemaha county;" our advice to him is: Lett Pharmacy alone and go to "wielding the miney pen," for therein lies your path to glory! But, at least give your home paper a chance to publish your brilliant fictions.

Nota Beany—Since writing the above we have discovered who this "most substantial farmer of Nemaha county is: it is *Artemus Ward's lost brother!* We claim no reward from his relations for this discovery.

THE NEWS.

A man, supposed to be the notorious guerrilla Quantrill, was arrested in New York, on the 13th. Sen Lane, and others from Kansas—where he committed the Lawrence massacre—have identified him, and he will soon be sent to Kansas for trial.

A large number of whisky distillers have been recently arrested in New York City on charge of defrauding government of revenue and bribing government officials.

A Commission has been appointed to treat with the hostile Indians on our western plains, to meet at Fort Laramie next June. The Commission consists of Hon. E. B. Taylor, Gen. H. H. Sibley and Col. McLoren. A "talk" has already been had, over the wires, with chiefs representing about 1000 warriors, who are all anxious for peace.

Gold quoted in St. Louis on the 14th, 30 to 31 cents premium.

The Republican candidate for Governor is elected by about 5,000 majority.

Considerable excitement still reigns in Canada, and troops are constantly kept in readiness to repel an expected Fenian invasion, raw recruits are being drilled constantly.

A move is said to be on foot in several of the Southern States, to call State Conventions of all loyal men irrespective of party or color, to organize loyal State Governments and elect loyal delegate to Congress, who shall at once present themselves to Congress and ask for recognition of themselves and their new State Governments.

The Congressional Committee on Public Lands have reported adversely to the proposition of equalization of bounties by giving land warrants. There are 60 000 land warrants outstanding, covering 6 331,860 acres; Agricultural College Script outstanding 8 000 000 acres; the amount additional which will have to be issued to the Southern States, when "reconstructed" estimated at 1 500 000; they estimate to equalize bounties would 160 000 000 acres. They argue that if this amount in land warrants is thrown on the market the value of land warrants would be so reduced as to make it next to no bounty at all; speculators would buy them up and locate the best lands with them, and virtually kill the Homestead Pre-emption law. They advise a money bounty.

Would it not be well for the anti-State men to study these figures, and reflect on how long it will be—with Ag. Col. Script at 60 cents an acre—before all our lands are in the hands of speculators and the land grants offered us by Congress will amount to nothing!

We notice a call, published in the News, for a Territorial Democratic Convention, to meet at Nebraska City, on the 19th of April; to take into consideration questions of Territorial and National importance.

The question of "*Territorial* importance" doubtless is to keep the people of Nebraska "sponging" on the general Government for $31 000 annually, until *they* can control the State election. The question of "National importance" is to indicate by their action that, as *they* cannot "feed at the public crib" they desire to keep the Territory hitched there long as possible. Nemaha county never was much on this kind of "paupers," and we think she will show her independence and self-reliance in this matter.

The Nebraska City Press has lately been very silent on the State question; what it means we cannot tell, unless it is rest preparatory to "getting over the fence." Miller's thunder bolts were doing no damage, and we sincerely regret that they are "played out."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEGAL NOTICE.

David H. Mourlick will take notice that Mary C. Mourdick as complainant, did on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1866, file her petition in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of Nemaha Co., Nebraska Territory, against him as defendant: the object and prayer of which petition is to obtain a decree divorcing the complainant from the defendant from the bonds of matrimony, and giving the custody of her infant daughter to the complainant, on the ground that the defendant has for more than two years wilfully abandoned and utterly deserted complainant, and has refused and neglected to provide a maintenance for her. Defendant is required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 7th day of May, A.D. 1866.

CRANE & THOMAS,
Att'ys for complainant.

March 22d, 1866, m26w4t.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Peter Ault will take notice that Caroline O. Ault as complainant, has filed a petition in Chancery in the District Court of the County of Nemaha in the Territory of Nebraska, against him as respondent. The object and prayer thereof is to obtain a decree divorcing her from the said respondent from the bonds of matrimony, and also giving to her alimony out of the north half of the southeast quarter of Section two, township four north, range fifteen east, a vested in said county of Nemaha. Said Peter Ault is required to answer on or before May 7th A.D. 1866.

CRANE & THOMAS,
Solicitors for Complainant.

Brownville, Neb. March 22d, 1866. m26-4

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Mrs. Winslow's Mystic Pills

FOR FEMALES.

Are the only safe and truly effectual medicine for Females extant. Do not trifle with your health, and use cheap and dangerous medicine, which druggists may have bought, and will recommend to you, being ignorant of their qualities. Mrs Winslow's Mystic Pills are mild in their operations, correct all irregularities and painful menstruation, remove all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise. No maiden, wife or mother should be without them. Try them—use according to directions, and we know the result will be as desired. Ask for Mrs. Winslow's Mystic Pills. Take no other. Price $2,00 per box, or three boxes for 5 dollars. For sale by all druggists.

Peter E. Blow, Gen. Agent, St. Louis,
March 22d, 1866 no 26-1y

WANTED! Agents, Male and Female, at $75 to $150 per month, to sell the celebrated

Common Sense Family Sewing Machine

PRICE $18,00

This Machine will do all kinds of work equal to the high priced Machines, and is the only practical and reliable Cheap Sewing Machine in the world. Address—

SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ills., or Cleveland, O.

Principal Office, No. 2 Custom House Place Chicago. 10-26 1y fi.nn

Notice of Co-partnership.

BROWNVILLE NEB.,
March. 13th, 1866

I have this day admitted my brother LEWIS HILL, as Partner in my House. The Copartnership will date from March 1st, 1866. The style of the firm will be "THEO HILL & Co."

25 3t-i.dn THEO. HILL.

TO CONSUMPTIVE.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is 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, Coughs, Cold, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Worthy the attention of both MALES and FEMALES, who are in want of business. The well-known House of S. M. Ward & Co. Manufacturing Jewelers, 208 Broadway, N. Y., wish to establish an AGENCY in every town in the United States, and in order that the Agent can have a sample to exhibit to their customers, they will send one sample on the receipt of $2 00, a genuine Gold Pen (warranted), with Silver Extension Case and Pencil, together with a Wholesale Circular to Agents, and eleven certificates, or a Sample Certificate for 25 cts.

There is no Agent but what can make easily $3 a day, and often $10. 23-3m

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail—free of charge, by addressing the undersigned. Those having form of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card.—All orders will please address their obedient servant

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New York.

S. M. P. 23-1y

Taken up by the undersigned living four miles South of Aspinwall, Nemaha County, Nebraska on the 10th day of December 1865, one red and white spotted steer with crop off the left ear and nail crop off the right ear supposed to be 2 years old.

WILLIAM K. LAMBERT

D. A. CONSTABLE,

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Iron,

STEEL and HEAVY HARDWARE.

Wagon, Carriage, and Plow Woodworks.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. On hand and to arrive. Comprising in part.

Springs, Axes, Axels, Shovels and Spades, Files and Rasps, Chains, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Nutts and Washers, Nails, Horse nails, Horse & Mule Shoes, Saws, etc. etc.

Castings and Hollow Ware, Sugar Kettles, Andirons, Skillets and Lids, Stew pots, Bake ovens, Fruit kettles and Sad Irons.

Blacksmiths' Tools Anvils, Stocks and Dies, Bellows, Sledge and Hand Hammers, Vises, Pincers, Rasps, Farriers' Knives, Tuyere Irons, Wrenches, &c.

Outfitting Goods,

Ox Yokes, Axle Grease, Ox chains, Wagon Jacks, Ox Shoe nails, Shovels and Picks, Gold Pans, etc.

Hubs, Spokes and Rent-Stuff.

1,000 CELEBRATED MOLINE PLOWS!

McCormicks Mowers!

Just patented, and superior to any yet invented; and

McCormick's Mowers and Reapers, Kallers Horse Corn Planters

Sulky Corn Cultivators, Hand Corn Planter, Corn Shellers, Hay Rakes, etc. etc. etc.

Fairbak's Standard Scales,

Buying my goods direct from the manufacturers, I offer great inducements

TO WHOLESALE PURCHASERS AT

Constable's Iron and Steel Warehouse
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Preserve Your Hair!

THE GREAT FAME which Maguire's Hair Balm has acquired in restoring the natural color, (but does not dye) growth and healthy condition of the hair, thereby softening and beautifying it, has rendered its sale unprecedented. Read the following from well known citizens:

Messrs. Maguire: We have tested your invaluable HAIR BALM, and it has restored the color and growth of our hair to our entire satisfaction, and we can cheerfully recommend it to the public.

(Signed,) L. A. BENOIST, Banker; WM R. BABCOCK, Secretary and Librarian O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute; JOS. C. BARLOW, Vice President War Relief Fund Committee.

Prepared only by J. & C. MAGUIRE, Chemists and Druggists, southwest corner 2nd and Olive Streets, and *Sold by all Druggists—Price $1 00 per Bottle.*

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, &c. &c.

MAGUIRE'S Compound Extract of BENE PLANT.

WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 10 N. 8th St. St. Louis Nov 18, 1864

Messrs. J. & C. Maguire Druggists:—Gentlemen: The Agents of the Commission have distributed largely in the Army your Extract of Bene Plant, for the cure of Diarrhea and Dysentery, and their reports testify to its excellent qualities, and the success with which it has been used in the treatment of these complaints.

J. G. FORMAN, *Secretary Western Sanitary Commission.*

WAR RELIEF FUND OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, 59 SPRUCE ST. St. Louis Mo., January 3 th 1865.

Messrs. J. & C. Maguire Druggists: We have used your Compound Extract of Bene Plant among many of the soldiers' families relieved by this Fund, and with the most satisfactory results. We unhesitatingly recommend it as the best Diarrhea Medicine in use, and hope its medical qualities will soon be more extensively known.

S. T. BROOK, Secretary.

MAGUIRER'S EXPECTORANT SYRUP.

The Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitas, Spitting of Blood and ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

Has been used most successfully and to a great extent in St. Louis and vicinity for more than twenty years and pronounced by all who have taken it to be the most satisfactory remedy for Chest Complaints ever discovered. It is entirely vegetable, or can be used with the utmost safety, great as well for children as adults.

MAGUIRE'S ALTERATIVE ELIXER.

Will Cure Scrofula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Mercurial and Syphilitic Affections, Goitre, Swellings of the Joints, Cures of the Bones, Ulcers, Cutaneous Eruptions, Blotches, Pimples, Enlargements of the Glands, Constitutional Disorders, and all diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood. Price $2 per Bottle.

J. & C. MAGUIRE, Chemists and Druggists, Sole Proprietors, St. Louis, Mo. They are sold by Druggists everywhere. ☞ *Send for one of our Almanacs for further information.* ☜

Chills and Fever, Bilious and Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, etc., etc.

MAGUIRE'S AGUE MIXTUTE.

This Medicine is unhesitatingly the most efficacious and reliable remedy ever offered for the cure of the fever in question. It has been thoroughly tested this season, owing to the scarcity of other preparations, and has succeeded in establishing for itself a fair reputation, superior to that of any Medicine. It has never been known to fail and is warranted to cure in every instance. No medicine has ever been offered to the public that has given more general satisfaction.

Liver [illegible] Price $1 50 per bottle. Nov. 30 1865 ly. m.n.

A. G. MANSFIELD

SIGO AND TYRONE IRON WAREHOUSE

NO. 22 THIRD STREET,

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

I would respectfully invite the attention of Farmers to my large and well selected stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting in part of

Moline Rock Island and Gang Plows, Sulky Cultivators, Wheat Drills, Brown's and other Corn Planters, Revolving and Sulky Hay Rakes, Cider Mills, Cane Mills, Fanning Mills, Johnson's Union Washing Machines.

Also agent for Pitt's and Cases Thrashing Machines,

Osage Orange Seed—with directions for planting AND TRAINING

Also Field and Garden Seed for Sale at all Times

Sligo and Tyrone Iron, Steel and Heavy Hasdware

To which I invite the attention of Blacksmith's and Dealers. My stock of Blacksmith's Tools is large and complete consisting in part of

Anvils, Vises, Bellows, Rasps, Tuyere iron, Horse and Mule Shoes, &c

Wagon and Buggy Wood-work Of Every Description.

Down's Thimble Skeins, Fairbanks Scales.

Agent for Grover and Baker's Celebrated Sewing Machines.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled.

St. Joseph Nov 30th 1865 y11 tf m

A. G. MANSFIELD.

GROVESTEEN & CO,

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER

499 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

The attention of the Public and the Trade is invited to our New Scale 7 Octave rosewood Piano Fortes, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivalled by any instruments offered in the market. They contain all the modern improvements, French Grand action, Harp Pedal, iron Frame, Over Strung Bass &c., and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Grovesteen who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

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