The Independent.

OSKALOOSA, KANSAS.

J. W. ROBERTS, Editor.

Saturday, November 12, 1864.

Our Great Duty.

political campaign is over, and a this writing we have heard no results, but presume Lincoln and Johnson are elected almost unanimously. During long and heated canvasses there are always a great many things said and done that should be otherwise by all parties. These things tend to engender antagonistic feelings, and sometimes excite anger and enmity, which to the utmost should be avoided.

But the great duty of all true patriots is to unite as one man, no difference what may have been the views of each individual on his personal preferences, on the broad basis of the Union, and stand by the President with every energy of body, mind and heart, and speedily and effectually end the war by crushing the rebellion forever.

Here is room for all to work, to work with a will and all together. The banner of the Stars and Stripes is the only one to rally under; and with Old Abe as the standard-bearer, and God on our side, there can be but one issue.

It will be cheapest and least fatal to life, to put forth every energy of the nation at once, and hurl a power upon the rebels which they cannot resist. If not speedily crushed, the rebel leaders will arm their slaves, and put an immense army of blacks in the field against us. To prevent this a decisive blow should be struck at the heart of the Confederacy without delay. It will cost a fearful loss of life to take Richmond; but will it cost more than to meet 300,000, to 500,000 colored troops in the field. If it will, then starve out the rebels at their capital; if it will not, then take Richmond as quickly as possible.

Another thing. It is the duty of the government, and the duty of every loyal men to destroy that festering rust of treason, the Sons of Liberty—a vile order under Vallandigham as its head in the North, and Jeff. Davis as its head in the South. No such dens of treason should be allowed to exist. If they are not crushed in the bud, they may yet involve the free States in civil war.

Mr. Lincoln's only fault has been that he has not been radical enough in his war measures. He ought now to put forth the mightiest efforts to end the war before Jeff. Davis can get his army of freed slaves in the field. This, it seems to us, is the true policy.

Astounding Frauds.

By the law of New York giving soldiers the privilege of voting, it is arranged that the soldier shall place his vote in an envelop, seal it up and send it to some person to vote it as his proxy. This is a clumsy and lumbering method, and as has proved, opens up the way to the most astounding frauds. Agents appointed by Seymour, the copperhead governor, went to Baltimore and commenced a wholesale system of forgeries, whereby living soldiers were to be cheated by having their true ballots destroyed and false one for McClellan substituted; and dead soldiers were made to vote for McClellan by the same system of fraud and forgery. In this way over ten thousand forged votes had already been manufactured for McClellan; and in many cases, the true ballots for Lincoln were destroyed. Dry goods boxes filled with envelops of these fraudulent votes and powers of attorney instituting proxies, had been shipped to New York.

The ringleader of the fraud was arrested, with his associates, tried by a military commission, and sentenced to prison for life. The crime was fastened upon the villians by the most positive and conclusive evidence.

Whether McClellan himself was a party to this stupendous fraud or not does not appear; but it is almost beyond a doubt that Seymour is guilty of complicity in the transaction. This is certainly the most infamous, dastardly and disgraceful plot ever conceived to defend men of their rights; and it proves that when a man becomes a copperhead or traitor he is mean enough for any thing that is degrading and villainous.

☞ Maryland is now a free State, having adopted the free constitution by something over 300 votes. This cuts Delaware off from the Slave States entirely, and she must soon follow suit. Thus, one by one the States not embraced in the Presidents proclamation of freedom, are getting rid of the curse which has been the "fruitful source of all our woe."

No telegraphic news this week.

Desperation.

It is evident that the rebels and their allies in the North are becoming desperate, and are ripe for any crime, however vile or treasonable. The plots of the Sons of Liberty, the declaration of Vallandigham that the Democracy are opposed to a general government, the frauds and forgeries attempted in the case of the New York soldiers' vote, the arming of slaves by the rebels, and all other things look in the same direction—they tell plainly as words can speak, that the enemies of the government will stop at nothing to gain their ends.

The proposed assassination of Gov. Morton of Indiana, and the burning of northern cities, have the same common origin—the hellish malice of treason.

What then? Simply, that nothing short of the utmost vigilance, can save the country in this hour of her crisis. Desperate men, resort to desperate measures. Canada on one side of us is filled with rebel refugees, and on the other side are rebellious States. They who propose to burn cities and assassinate governors, will not hesitate to assassinate generals or the President, if by so doing their ends can be accomplished. Indeed, it had been whispered among the peace men, that in case McClellan and Pendleton should be elected, and Mc should prove too much of a war man for their purposes, they would put him out of the way and let Pendleton succeed to the Presidency; and the traitors *knew* they could depend upon him. It was probably this consideration that finally induced Vallandigham to support and work for the Chicago nominees, after reading McClellan's letter and declaring he would not. He knew that he had a sure thing, and at the furthest only the life of one man in his way; and what was that?

These things show that there is great need to watch the enemy in the rear as well as the enemy in front. Hood appears to be making his way northward; it may be with a design to get near enough to Indiana, Illinois and into Kentucky, to give the Sons of Liberty a chance to flock to his standard. We had munh rather they would go than remain behind to plot treason, arson and assassinations in the free States.

The election of Mr. Lincoln will be the signal for some kind of desperate action, or else it will quelch the copperheads by so disheartening them that they will cease to work their treasonable designs. It is highly important to watch the movements of the leaders at this critical juncture. Once the heated passions cool down after the election is over, and the danger is past, and we think, never to return.

But such men as Vallandigham, open traitors, should not be permitted to live under the protecting care of a government they are trying to destroy. Mr. Lincoln should see to this.

What the Rebels Propose.

The Richmond *Whig*, one of the leading rebel organs, proposes that incendiaries shall be hired to burn the principal cities of the North in retaliation for the burning of grain, mills etc. by Sheridan in his recent advance up the Shenandoah valley. It characterizes the acts of Sheridan as barbarous and inhuman, and contrary to the usages of civilized warfare; when it is well known that one of the rules of war is to cut off the subsistence of an enemy in any way possible to cripple their energies. But this wrath of the *Whig* shows how severe was the blow to the rebels. They had gathered their stores from the valley; Richmond depended largely upon that source for food. Doubtless much of the grain found there was carried off from Maryland and Pennsylvania in the rebel raids into those States; and yet this rebel paper wishes to burn cities and turn women and children out of homes in the winter, as revenge for a necessary war measure carried out by one of our generals.

Nothing shows the hellish spirit of the rebellion more clearly than such a proposition—a proposition, by the way, which would disgrace a heathen or a cannibal.

But the blackness of the crime proposed by the rebel editor, and the malignant depravity of his heart, are shown more clearly by the city he proposes to burn—Boston, the one furthest to the North where the weather is coldest and where the suffering would be greatest. It is possible, however, that this city is designated because the rebels hate New England so intensely, because of the stern opposition the Slave power has always received at the hands of her intelligent people. Certainly a proposition so utterly inhuman could only come from a traitor to his country and an enemy of his race.

Wood.—We will pay *cash* for good wood delivered at this office or at our residence. Bring it along without delay.

Gen. Sully's Indian Expedition.

We learn from Sully's report that he left Sioux City on the 4th of June, traveled 483 miles and laid the foundations of Fort Rice, and left there on the 19th of July. On the 24th reached a point on the Heart river 142 miles further west, where they corraled the wagons (supply train and 260 emigrant wagons) and with two days cooked rations to the man, and four days provisions carried in light wagons, the troops set out on the 26th to hunt the camp of the Indians. This they found, consisting of 1,000 to 1,600 lodges, and an immense number of warriors, in one of the strongest positions in the country. Here a battle ensued, lasting during the day, when the redskins fled with a loss of about 151 killed and a large number wounded. Our loss two killed and nine wounded.

Our troops behaved with the greatest coolness and bravery, and picked off the foe at long range, which, with the artillery, scared them hugely. They attempted a flank movement to capture the wagons, but a shell dropped among them, killed five men and ponies, tearing them to pieces, and the flankers fled in consternation.

The following day was spent in destroying the enemy's camp; which was rich in Indian display, and savage implements. The expedition proceeded through to the river by cutting its way for 12 miles through what seemed impossible natural barriers. The canal was reached on the 31st of July. On the 3d of August took up line of march in a northwesterly direction, and after passinging over almost insurmountable obstacles, they came up with the enemy, now re-enforced, on the 8th, and fought again, the enemy soon giving way with loss.

The expedition soon proceeded to the Yellowstone 160 miles from the canal on Hart river, where they hailed the appearance of two steamers with supplies. The report closes thus:

Between the 19th of July and the 16th of August the expedition has traveled 457 miles, fought three days, forded rivers, and dug their way through a country so broken as to seem utterly impassable, often suffering for days together for want of grass and good water, taught the combined forces of the Indians a lesson they will never forget. For the first time demonstrated the practicability of steamboat navigation on the Yellow Stone. Surveyed an unexplored country and found its immense resources of heavy beds of coal lying exposed in every direction. Such have been some of its labors; but time alone will show their future value to the North western frontier of our country.

The News.

Jeff. Davis is reported as looking care-worn, sallow and dispirited. He probably begins to see and feel that running a rebellion against Uncle Sam is not so pleasant a thing as he imagined it would be.

Hood is reported to have started with his whole army for Sherman's rear. It is not known what are his intentions. He probably designs to cut off Sherman's communications, and compel him to evacuate Atlanta, but we think he will hardly succeed.

The rebel congress is now in session at Richmond, and the leading men of rebeldom are urging upon the body the importance of arming the negroes. It will probably be done. This shows that the rebel government is reduced to very great straits for troops. Taking the slaves is the next thing to taking the life-blood of the slaveholder. But the rebels only propose to free as many slaves as they put in their ranks, while our government not only frees the slave but frees all his family; so we calculate Uncle Sam will stand the best chance for securing an army of iron clads.

Dodd, the great rebel of Indianapolis, on trial for treason recently in that city, and who escaped from prison, has been re-captured and returned to meet his fate. He should be hung. He is the grand commander of the Order of the Sons of Liberty for Indiana.

The rebels claim that Early's last defeat was caused by the rebel soldiers leaving the ranks to plunder the dead, and their general, in an order, berates them for their conduct.

Vallandigham recently made a speech at Monmouth, Ill., in which he said the Democratic party are not in favor of the Union as it was, but of a union of States without a general government — State Rights in the fullest sense of the word —that he and his friends were opposed to the centralization of power in one government extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and much other of the same kind of treason. Why is such a pestilent traitor permitted to run at large? He deserves a halter as much as Jeff. Davis.

Andrew Johnson made a speech to the colored folks at Nashville a short time since, in which he exposed the wickedness of the leaders of the secession movement in Tennessee, and boldly proclaimed freedom to all the slaves in that State, not included in Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

The majority of Dan Vorhees for Congress is over 500. He is a meaner traitor than Jeff. Davis, and his district is forever disgraced.

The rebels are greatly excited over peace movements in the Alabama legislature. It seems that the governor of that State called an extra session of the legislature, in order to have that body make suitable provisions for the defense of the State; but instead of doing this they discussed a set of resolutions looking to peace, and adjourned without doing any thing, it is said, except pass a bill increasing their own pay from $6 day to $15. The rebels are full of wrath over the matter.

The people and papers at St. Louis are indignant at the treatment of Marmaduke and Cabell, who are in that city, and permitted to register their names at a fashionable hotel and 'air themselves in the streets, and feasting themselves on the best. This is an outrage upon the loyal citizens, and they call the attention of Rosecrans to the matter.

The rebels admit a loss of 39 guns in their recent defeat by Sheridan in addition to the 18 taken from our forces in the morning and re-captured—in all 57.

A gang of rowdies estimated at near 200, recently committed one of the most daring robberies on record on a train of cars on the Erie railroad. They gave out that they were going to a prize fight between two bullies, but soon after dark began their work, demanding of the passengers their money and other valuables or their lives. The train they were on was going west. A track gave out at Middletown, N. Y. and the train had to stop. Just then the eastward bound express came along, and the robbers rushed aboard it and re-enacted the same scene of pillage and robbery, using violence in some cases, and greatly alarming the ladies. One man from Kentucky, who was robbed of a large amount, died from a fit of appoplexy caused by the excitement. The news was telegraphed back with directions to arrest the robbers; but they got out at a station before reaching Jersey City, and most of them escaped with their booty. Some 30 or 40 have been arrested and a portion of them identified.

The great Rodman gun which throws a shot 20 inches in diameter and weighing 1,080 pounds, was recently tried and proved a success. It is the largest gun in the world. Only think of a ball weighing over half a ton! It takes 100 pounds of powder for an ordinary charge and 125 pounds for heavy work. It is thought that a ball from this monster will crush the side of any iron-clad vessel yet built.

A man named Cook, living in Old Windsor, Canada West, recently poisoned four of his children, all girls, three of whom died, and the fourth was not expected to live, then cut the throat of a fifth daughter, from which she can hardly recover, and ended by cutting his own throat, from the effects of which he died. No cause known for the deed, but it is supposes that the loss of his wife in July, and the fear of want unsettled his mind. The three youngest children were laid out as if for burial by himself.

Treasonable Plot Confessed.

Mr. J. J. Bingham, editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, chairman of the Democratic State central committe, and member of the order of the Sons of Liberty, has made a full and voluntary confession of his connection with the treasonable plots of that order. He implicates Dodd, Harrison, and others, and says the programme included a general uprising of the Sons of Liberty in the Northwest, the assassination of Gov. Morton, and the release of the rebel prisoners at camps Morton, Douglas, Chase, and on Johnson's Island.

On the 2d of August Dodd called up on him, and requested that he, as chairman of the State central committee, would issue a call for a mass meeting on the 13th of August, and at the same time announced that it had been determined by the council of sixteen to embrace the opportunity of the meeting to inaugurate the revolution. He refused to issue the call, whereupon Dodd sent a person by the name of McDonald to endeavor to persuade him to comply with his request. Bingham learned that McDonald was ignorant of the plans of Dodd and his co conspirators, and thereupon informed him. It was agreed to issue a notice of a barbacue, but Bingham did not inform the authorities of the intended uprising, because he thought they knew it, and he did not wish to injure the prospects of his party in the election.

Bullit, and other prominent members of the Order, were arrested in consequence of the notice of the barbacue, and the other conspirators left the State; upon which the execution of the plot was deferred. Other matters are set forth concerning the treasonable order. The council of sixteen consists of four members from each of the States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri

☞ We trust now that the election is over our exchanges will have somethings beside political extravaganzes in them. A heated canvass is always prolipic of a great deal of galvanized literature, which should never see the light.

New Advertisements.

AT WHOLESALE ONLY!

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE

Lowest Prices for Cash!

Army and Country Merchants, Peddlers, Traders, Sutlers, and General Dealers, can make ENORMOUS PROFITS upon a small investment.

Jewelry of any Pattern or Quality Made to Order. ☞ Estimates for any class of work furnished. ☞ Particular attention paid to supplying Auctioneers, Country Peddlers, Indian Traders, and Army Dealers.

Any Style of Goods Manufactured such as Inventions, etc., at short notice.

Good Canvassing Clerks, with a small capital, can find constant employment!—Illustrated Lists and full particulars free.

The Profit of the Retailer is Very Large.

A WHOLESALE SUPPLY can be carried in a knapsack, hand valise, or carpet bag, and will not be like books, bulky or inconvenient to carry.

Remember another thing—the business if Strictly Honorable! ☞ There is no need of misrepresenting or exaggerating. Our Goods Show for themselves, & Prove themselves.

It is a business in which an ample and satisfactory equivalent is given for the money received and an encouraging profit is pocketed at the same time. It is an occupation in which no person need be afraid or ashamed to canvass the same field again and again, for where once our goods are introduced, a permanent and continuous demand is created.

To Soldiers in the Army, or those at home disabled by the hardships of war, to Clergymen out of health, Teachers, Postmasters, or any person who wishes either local or an active occupation, and one that brings with it great pecuniary inducements, this presents an opportunity seldom met with. Try it! and see for yourselves!!

Carefully selected lots of Jewelry, comprising our newest styles and most saleable variety of Goods, will be sent anywhere in the Loyal States. We are constantly filling orders from persons leaving the choice of Goods wholly with us. To such we promise the best exercise of our taste and judgment, and from our long experience can ensure satisfaction. We ask no pay in advance, state what style and quality of Goods are wanted, and we will send the same and collect pay by Express at the end of the Route.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

Good movements and manufactured in the best manner, of pure material, all warranted at prices from $10 to $250 each. Sent anywhere—pay collected by Express. Satisfaction guaranteed! All Watches at first prices; they being of our own Importation.

Circulars free by mail! Send for them!!

T. & H. GAUGHAN,
Manufacturers and Importers.
217-3m 716 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

LADIES' BAZAAR.

S. A. STERN,

DEALER IN

MILLINERY,

AND

FANCY GOODS,

63 DELAWARE STREET,

LE VENWORTH, Kan.

Bonnets, Trimmed and made to order, Straw Goods, Flowers, Ribbons, Trimmings, Embroideries, Hair Nets, Head Dresses, Hosiery, Gloves, Skirts, Notions, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Mantillas, Cloaks, Willow Ware, &c. &c.
189-tf

BROWN & BRO.

Have removed their Drug Store to the corner of Shawnee & 5th sts., opposite the Mansion House, Leavenworth, and have on hand a full supply of Medicines, Fine Perfumery, Brushes of all kinds, and every thing pertaining to the Drug trade. 189-tf.

WARRANTED! WITH

AND ADJUSTABLE! SELF-ADJUSTING!

COG WHEELS!

THE ONLY WRINGER WITH THE PATENT

Cog Wheel Regulator,

Which POSITIVELY prevents the rolls from *Breaking or Twisting on The Shaft.*

It was pronounced superior to all others at the World's Fair at London, 1862. It took the FIRST PREMIUM at the great Fair of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE in New-York City, 1863, where the judges were practical mechanics, and appreciated **Cog Wheels.** It took the First Premium at the New-York State Fair..... 1862 and 1863
Vermont, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Illinois and Michigan State Fairs, 1863,
And County Fairs without number.

ORANGE JUDD, of the American Agriculturist, says of the UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER:

"We think the machine much more than PAYS FOR ITSELF EVERY YEAR in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first made, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS CONSTANT USE."

We have seven sizes from $5.50 to $20. The ordinary family sizes are No. 1, $10, and No. 2, $7. These have

COG-WHEELS,

and are WARRANTED in every particular.

On receipt of the price, from places where no one is selling, we will send the U. C. W., FREE OF EXPENSE. What we especially want is a good

CANVASSER

in every town. We offer liberal inducements and guarantee the exclusive sale.

R. C. BROWNING,
347 Broadway, New York.

The French Preventive.

NIGHTLY EMISSIONS EFFECTUALLY PREVENTED WITHOUT THE USE OF MEDICINE by the use of "The French Preventive," the greatest invention of the age. Price $1. Sent post-paid to all parts of the country. Address Dr. S. A. URTIS, Box 2697, Post Office, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free.

Save Your Life.

DYSPEPSIA, ERYSIPELAS, KIDNEY COMPLAINT, Sick and Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Gravel, Tetter, Barber's Itch and Baldness. A Treatise on the above diseases with their SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE, sent free to any address. Address S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

W. A. COY. E. S. CONWELL.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

New Store at Oskaloosa!

COY & CONWELL

Are now opening a complete stock of

DRUGS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, VARNISHES,

OILS, TURPENTINE,

GROCERIES,

And all articles found in a well regulated Drug or Grocery Store.

AWARE of the difficulty of procuring unadulterated Drugs, and conscious of the great importance, both to the physician who prescribes and the patient who receives them, of genuine, undiluted Medicines, Mr. Dye bliss has given his personal attention and experience to the selection of a new stock, and can assure the public that every article can be taken in perfect confidence of their legitimate remedial effects.

We have all the PATENT MEDICINES of the day constantly on hand.

CATHARTIC PILLS at 20 cents per box, and all other Midicines in same proportion.

We will soon be in receipt of the best stock of

PERFUMERY

Ever brought to this market, having ordered direct from the manufacturers in New York

Also, keep a large stock of Buffalo horn, Rubber, Ivory, Coarse and Fine COMBS.

A full stock of

Wines & Liquors

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

OUR GROCERIES

Consist in part of Sugar, Coffee Coffee Essence, Imperial and Young Hyson TEAS, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Saleratus, Dalbats Soda, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cassia and Rosin Soap, Powder, Lead, Shot, Gun Caps, Sperm Matches, Shoe Blacking, Brooms, Stove Polish, Salt, Crackers, Chemical Blacking, Indigo, Concentrated lye, Oysters, Sardines, Pepper Sauce, Coal Oil, Axes, Grecks, Flour, Candies and Flower Seeds, Cigars, Assorted and Fancy Candies.

We will take in exchange for goods, BUTTER, EGGS, HIDES, BACON, but will not refuse "GREEN BACKS."

Desiring to building up a permanent trade we shall sell at

RIVER PRICES.

The motto of Live and let Live will govern us in our dealings.

Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere. At the old Drug Store stand, North East Corner of Jefferson and Delaware Streets.

136-tf COY & CONWELL.

PARMELEE, LEAK & SMITH

OF THE

LEAVENWORTH

REGULATOR,

Corner of Delaware and Fourth Streets,

(LAING'S HALL BUILDING)

LEAVENWORTH, KAN.,

Are now offering for sale the largest and best selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER

DRY GOODS

Ever brought west of the Mississippi river, consisting of all the Staples of the trade, such as

Brown and Bleached Muslins,
Prints, Ginghams, Ticks,
Striped Check, Denims,
Stainets, Tweeds, Casimeres, etc.

Also, the finest assortment of

Fall & Winter Dress Goods

in the City, and a full and complete stock of

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts,
Gloves, Hosiery and Trimmings,
Laces, Yankee Notions, &c. &c.

Ladies', Misses' & Children's Shoes,
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades
Mattings, Rugs, etc., etc.,

All of which we guarantee to sell at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere. Call and see us.

Laign's New Block, No. 92 Delaware Street.

PARMELEE, LEAK & SMITH.
215-tf.

1864. TAX NOTICE! 1864.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
JEFFERSON COUNTY, } ss
STATE OF KANSAS.

I, S. C. GEPHART, County Treasurer of said County, as ordered in section 53, chapter 19, of the Compiled Laws of this State, do hereby give notice that the Tax Roll of A. D. 1864 for Jefferson County, has been placed in my hands for collection, and that the following amounts stand charged on said Roll on each one hundred dollars valuation, to wit:

State Tax, 50 cents on the $100 valuation
State School tax, 10 cents on do
County tax, 60 cents on do
Oskaloosa Township tax, 10 cents on do
Grasshopper Falls Township 20 cts on do
Kentucky Township tax, 10 cents on do
Sarcoxie " " 10 cents on do
School District tax in School Districts
Nos. 1, 12, 13, 15, 18, 35 and 39 40 cts on do
Nos. 2, 5, 8, 16, 31, 37 and 38, 125 cts on do
Nos. 3, 6, 14, 24 and 25, 75 cents on do
Nos. 4½, 11, 20, 21, 29, 30, 32, 33 & 36, 100 cents on do
No. 19, 20 cents, and No. 22, 80 cents on do

Also, that I will, in person or by deputy, be in attendance at the usual place of holding elections in each Township, for the purpose of receiving such tax, on the following days and dates, to wit:

Jefferson Township, Monday, November, 7th, 1864
Grasshopper Falls do Wednesday " 9th "
Osawkee Township, Thursday " 10th, "
Rock Creek " Friday, " 11th, "
Kaw " Tuesday " 15th, "
Kentucky, " Wednesday " 16th, "
Sarcoxie Township, Thursday, and Friday, Nov. 17th and 18th, 1864. And after that date, at my office in Oskaloosa Township.

Given under my hand and seal this 1st day of October, A. D. 1864.

S. C. GEPHART, Treasurer, J. C.

W. A. ROSE. W. J. THOMPSON

W. A. ROSE & CO.,

75 *Delaware Street,*

LEAVENWORTH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Books, Stationery, Envelopes,

PAPER, AND SCHOOL BOOKS

OF ALL KINDS USED IN THE STATE.

Music Books & Sheet Music

BLANK BOOKS, WALL PAPER,

Flateap, Foolscap, Legalcap,

LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS;

Pictures and Frames, Curtains and Fixtures.

We would call the particular attention of Merchants and Printers to our extensive stock, which embraces nearly every article usually kept in a Book and Stationery House. Our facilities for supplying the trade are unsurpassed. ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Chickering & Son's

PIANOS:

W. A. ROSE & CO.,

Have the Agency for the Sale of these and other Pianos.

Every Piano Fully Warranted!

Also Agents for the celebrated Grover & Baker

Sewing Machines

For the State of Kansas. 155-tf

STETTAUER & BROTHER'S

Exclusively Wholesale

New York Store.

17 DELAWARE STREET,

South Side, between Main and Second sts.,

LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

FANCY & STAPLE

Dry Goods, Silks,

AND

EMBROIDERIES.

STETTAUR & BROTHER,

EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE

HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

CLOTHING, etc., etc., ect.

NEW YORK STORE,

STETTAUR & BRO.,

THE GREAT DRY GOODS

JOBBING HOUSE,

17 Delaware st., LEAVENWORTH, Kansas.

116-tf STETTAUER & BRO.

1864 FALL & WINTER 1864!

DANIELS, MILLINGTON & Co.

No. 52 Delaware St., Leavenworth.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

LADIES'

Dress Goods,

Cloaks, Shawls,

CLOTHING,

TRIMMINGS, &C. &C.

FANCY GOODS,

Gloves, Hosiery, Hoops, Balmorals.

CLOTHING & CLOTHS

To Furnish a

COMPLETE OUTFIT

Of Both

Under and Outward Wear.

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps!

EVERY ARTICLE NEEDED

FOR THE CHILDREN AND HOUSEHOLD.

A Fine Dispiay of Common, Plain, and

2 & 3 Pli Carpets

OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, &c.

PAPER HANGINGS,

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

YANKEE NOTIONS, &C.,

All of Which will be Sold at the Most Reasonabl Prices.

CALL AND SEE.

REMEMBER THE PLACE!

No. 52 Delaware Street,

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

DANIELS, MILLINGTON & Co.

Oct. 1st, 1864. 213-3m