President Johnson's Southern Policy—he Authorized Gen. Turner to set Aside the Richmond Election.

Gen. Schenck, in a recent able speech at Chillicothe, Ohio, made the following interesting statement relative to the policy of the President:

The President might have held the rebellious States in military subjection as a conquered people, until satisfied of their entire loyalty, and until reinstated in their former positions by legislative action; or he might have withdrawn the military force altogether, and left them to exercise their civil functions locally and in their relations to the other States. From the start there were objections to each of these courses, and the President combined them, holding a military force over them at the same time that he allowed them to reinstate their civil powers, and begin again the exercise of their loyal functions.

This latter privilege, however, was only an experiment, and the speaker assured his hearers that President Johnson so regarded it. Only ten days ago, in a full and free interview with him, the President said he regarded the local government set up in the rebellious States as temporary experiments, simply to give the people an opportunity to show whether they will develop the right spirit and policy necessary for a full restoration to their proper position in the Government. While regarding them as experiments, he intends that the military power of the Government shall hold them in check, so that if they be found straying back into rebellious ways the military will be there to prevent them from again making the trouble they have heretofore caused.

The President, in this conversation, referred to the course that had just been pursued in reference to the Richmond election where the citizens manifested their rebellious spirit by electing to office the very man who had recently been in arms against the Government. It was with his sanction that the military authorities had set aside that election and he gave this as an example of what might be expected in cases of a similar kind.

A New Docks Stock Company.

The New Albany Ledger of Wednesday says:

A stock company is being formed in this city for the purpose of establishing docks. The docks are to be located at the Collins Farm, some two miles below the city, and the property will embrace three acres of ground end the top of the river bank and 505 feet of the bank down to the water.

The docks are to comprise seven sections, each ninety-three feet long, forty-two feet wide, and five feet depth, with steam machinery and pumping rigging complete, and when finished will probably be superior to any marine docks on the Ohio river. There is sufficient depth of water at the very lowest stage of the river, for the largest boats; timber is abundant and convenient, and extensive mills will be erected to cut it up.

Painted Angels at Saratoga.

A newspaper correspondent has had his feelings terribly shocked at Saratoga Springs, and thus explains the cause:

"For one whole week my most ardent sympathies were excited at the sickly, languid appearance of a young lady who had a seat directly opposite me every day at the dinner-table; her form was emaciated, her skin perfectly transparent, and a death-like hue seemed to pervade the whole atmosphere about her; the eye shone with unnatural brilliancy, and under them was perceptible the inevitable blue black coloring. I longed for an introduction, that I might recommend the application of fresh oysters or a blood sucker; but failing at an opportunity to secure this privilege, I besought a lady friend to suggest these applications.—"La me!" she exclaimed, in utter amazement, "why how verdant you are; don't you know that the lady paints her lower eyelids?" It was indeed too true, as I have since ascertained. She for whom my whole soul has yearned in sympathy for a week was daubed all over with paint, and most shockingly disfigured herself to gratify a prurient taste to be in the extreme of fashion. Looking around me at the dinner table to-day, I saw no less than six ladies disfigured by a daub of blue-black paint on the lower eye-lids. The next fashion possibly may require ladies to wear rings in their noses. It is bad enough to wear paste diamonds and jewelry; but when earth's angels begin to paint about the eyes, wear false busts, and false hair in a bag behind their heads, to what extreme may we not expect the dear creatures to go.

Threatened Violence in Lafayette County.—We are informed by a gentleman just from Lexington, that some commotion was caused in that vicinity on last Tuesday by Dave Pool collecting together some fifty or more of his bushwhacking and marauding band, and all of them collectively, with their side arms on, demanding of the Sheriff to know if he had writs for the arrest of any of them. Our informant says that Pool expressed himself that he "thought he had fought it out," and used other language indicative of his determination to resist if the civil authorities attempted his arrest. [Saline Progress.

Typographical Errors.—Whatever helps people to understand and appreciate other people's difficulties, has its use; and, as something of that sort, it is worth relating that a publishing house in Glasgow, Scotland, once undertook to publish a work that should be a perfect specimen of typographical accuracy. After having been carefully read by six experienced proof-readers, it was posted up in the hall of the University, and a reward of £50 offered to any one who should detect an error.—Each page remained two weeks in this place, and yet, when the work was issued, several errors were discovered, one of which was in the first line of the first page!

From the Waverley Magazine.

MARY BENTON.

BY BETTIE NEAL.

It is often said that woman is weak, and that she needs the strong arm of man to shield her from the storms and adversities of life, which is true; but when duty once calls her to action she will many times bear more and suffer more without repining, than those of the other sex.

This unnatural war has furnished us with many, very many instances where women have endured privations and hardships for their country and friends which, before, we would have thought it impossible for them to live through. And I will give one instance that came under my own observation. And I would say, kind reader, the following narrative is true; the names only are changed.

Frank Benton was chief clerk in a large wholesale establishment in one of our western cities. He had purchased a pleasant cottage on the suburbs of the city, and had been married about a year when the rebellion broke out. His wife, although an orphan and penniless, had never known want, nor had she ever toiled for her support. At the death of her parents, which took place when she was quite small, a maiden aunt, her mother's sister, had taken her and educated and provided a good home for her. When in her twentieth year she married Mr. Benton, and went to his cottage home a happy bride, little thinking that war, cruel and relentless, would soon be upon us, calling those we loved better than life, to lay down their lives for their country.

Mr. Benton's greatest desire from the beginning of the war was to serve his country. But knowing the unprotected condition of his family, he forebore to mention it. His wages as a clerk was all his dependence for support. To enter the army as a private his wages would scarcely provide fuel at city rates, let alone other expenses.

Mrs. Benton was not ignorant of her husband's desires, although he had never said to her that he wished to go; she knew his great love for her, and that the want of means to leave for her support was all that kept him home.

Mrs. Benton loved her country and her husband, and she determined no longer to stand in the way. One evening, after praying to God for strength to do her duty, be it ever so hard, she asked him why he did not enlist. He looked at her a moment to see if she really meant it and then said,

"You, Mary, are the only obstacle; I cannot think of leaving you among strangers, especially without means for any emergency. I have thought of every plan, but all seem to fail. I see no way possible to leave."

"Now, Frank," said the brave woman, "you know that I love you better than my life, but your country calls you; go, and may God bless you. All I ask of you is to come home, if spared, untarnished by the contaminating influences of camp life. Oh, promise me that you will be true to God, your country, and me."

"I will, God being my helper," said Mr. Benton.

One month from that time Mr. Benton was wearing a suit of blue and had enlisted to fight rebels. They rented their house for enough to keep Mrs. Benton comfortably, she retaining one room, and boarding with the family.

The regiment in which he enlisted remained in the State during the winter, and in the spring was sent to Arkansas. Mr. Benton enjoyed good health until the following August, when he was taken down with fever and sent to the hospital at Fort Smith. He wrote immediately to his wife to come to him. She received his letter on Monday, and by the assistance of friends she got conveyance, in an ambulance, with a surgeon and his wife, who were going with the next train to Fort Smith, and on the following Thursday started on her journey. She wrote immediately telling him when she would start, and cheering him up to await her coming.

The train moved slowly on without trouble, until it arrived at Cabbin Creek, where it was attacked by the rebels, and a regular stampede ensued. Many escaped, some were killed, and others taken prisoners. Among those taken prisoners was Mrs. Benton. She was attempting to hide in some bushes when discovered. She was ordered to mount a horse and go with them. She told them her business South and begged them to let her go; but all her appeals were in vain. She was made to keep up with them, often travelling all night, only stopping now and then for something to eat, and to let their horses graze.

"Many times," said Mrs. Benton, "as I sank upon the ground to rest, have I prayed that I might never rise again; but my prayer was not answered, I was spared for greater suffering."

After a long wearisome march they arrived at Tyler, Texas. The prisoners who survived the trip were placed in close confinement, most of whom have since died. Mrs. Benton was confined in a room where a close watch was kept over her for several days, giving her no chance to escape.

One day, about six weeks after her arrival in Tyler, a rebel lady called to see her, to whom she related her troubles, and who proved a valuable friend. She pitied Mrs. Benton's helpless condition, and prevailed on the officers in command to let her go out riding every day, taking her in her own carriage. Mrs. Benton's health improved rapidly, and she began to think of some way of escape. She had not heard from her husband since she left home, and she knew not whether he was living or dead.

One day, when out riding with her rebel friend, she asked her if she would not drive up to head quarters, as she wished to speak to the commander of the post. The lady did so. Mrs. Benton again asked to be released, telling him of her husband's sickness, and with tears implored him to let her go. Her pleadings were in vain. All she got was an order not to leave her room again. But thank a kind Providence who ever rules our destinies, her stay there was short.

Her rebel friend, who had heard her request and refusal, told her she would assist her all in her power to escape. She told Mrs. Benton there was a rebel soldier boarding with her, who was on duty that day. She thought by telling him all about the capture and her husband's sickness, he would let her pass quietly out. Her plans were successful, and about midnight Mrs. Benton left her prison and wended her way to her friend's house. She found her benefactress ready to receive her. They spent the rest of the night in fitting out a complete suit of homespun for Mrs. Benton, and about four in the morning she started on foot for Fort Smith.

Who would have thought this delicate female, who almost shrank from any exposure at home, could even think of starting on such a perilous journey afoot and alone? But she, like many others, had never before been tried to know what she could endure; but when the trial came, all her dormant powers were aroused; and what at other times seemed mountains, were now mere molehills.

It would be impossible here to recount all her sufferings. She avoided as much as possible the villages and public highways. When questioned as to her business she said she was going to Fort Smith to see her husband, who was a rebel in the hands of the Federals. At one place where she stopped for the night, the man sent his boy to take her to the next town, a distance of twenty miles. The rest of the way she walked. Sometimes the cold, damp earth was her bed, at other times she slept in barns, or vacant houses.

After a wearisome march until the first of October she reached our Union lines. Her story was soon told, and everything in their power was done for her comfort.

"I was so overcome," said she, "when I saw the picket, and was halted by him, that I could not for sometime speak, and sank to the ground. The soldier came to me and raised me upon my feet. I threw my arms around his neck and wept tears of joy. Never did our national blue look so perfectly glorious before."

The next day she was sent to Fort Smith. On going to the hospital she learned that her husband had started for Fort Scott three days before. His health was still very poor, but the surgeon thought his going North would help him. A messenger was sent immediately to overtake the train, with orders for Mr. Benton to remain in Gibson until his wife arrived. But again they were too late. The train was two days out from Gibson. The messenger rode on and overtook the train thirty miles from Gibson. Mr. Benton was not able to ride back to Gibson on horseback, and, as no other conveyance was at hand, he went on, sending word for his wife to follow on to Fort Scott as soon as possible.

Mrs. Benton had scarcely been able to leave her room since her arrival in Fort Smith, and this last disappointment seemed for a while to crush her to the earth. But again she rallied, and in a few days was on her way to join her husband. When within twenty miles of Fort Scott the train was again attacked by some of Price's men on their retreat from Kansas. Mrs. Benton was taken to Newtonia, where she was set at liberty, and got conveyance in an ambulance with some wounded soldiers to the fort.

Mr. Benton's health seemed to fail all the time, and on his arrival at Fort Scott the surgeon pronounced his case hopeless. His greatest anxiety was for his wife.

"Tell her," said he, "I have been true to my promise, and am fully prepared to meet my God in peace. Oh, if I could see her once more before I die, just for one hour, or even one moment!"

That evening I closed his eyes in death. The wearied spirit had at last found rest where wars are never known; where parting with friends will never mar our happiness.

Five days after Mrs. Benton came, and when told her husband was dead reason took its flight and for days she hovered on the brink of the grave. She finally recovered sufficiently to go home, taking her husband's remains with her. They were interred in the city cemetery of L——, there to rest till Jehovah calls the dead to rise.

Mrs. Benton's troubles and sufferings had been too great for her delicate nature, and just as spring was putting on her garment of beauty she sank to rest, freed from all her sufferings, to dwell forever with him who had been her earthly all, and who had laid down his life for his country.

WHAT INTEMPERANCE DOES.

Intemperance cuts down youth in its vigor, manhood in its strength, and old age in its weakness. It breaks the father's heart, bereaves the doting mother, extinguishes natural attachment, blights parental hope, and brings down mourning age in sorrow to the grave! It produces weakness not strength, sickness not health, death not life. It makes widows, children orphans, fathers fiends, and all of them paupers and beggars.

It feeds rheumatism, nurses gout, welcomes epidemics, invites cholera, imparts pestilence, and embraces consumption; it covers the land with idleness poverty disease and crime. It fills our jails, supplies our alms-houses, and demands our asylums—It engenders controversies, fosters quarrels, and cherishes riots. It crowds our penitentiaries, and furnishes the victims for the scaffold. It is the life-blood of the gambler the aliment of the counterfeiter, the prop of highwaymen, and the support of the midnight incendiary. It countenances the liar, respects the thief, and esteems the blasphemer.

It violates obligations, reverences fraud and honors infamy. It defames benevolence, hates love, scorns virtue, slanders innocence, it incites the father to butcher his helpless offspring, helps the husband to massacre his wife, and aids the child to grind the parricidal axe; it burns up men and consumes women, detests life, curses God, and dispises heaven.

It suborns witnesses, nurses perjury, defiles the jury-box, stains the judicial ermine; it bribes votes, disqualifies voters, corrupts elections, polutes our institutions, endangers our government, degrades the citizens, debases the legislator, dishonors the statesman, disarms the patriot; it brings shame and not honor, terror not safety, despair not hope, misery not happiness, and with the malevolence of a fiend, it calmly surveys its frightful desolation; insatiated with havoc, it poisons felicity, kills peace, ruins morals, blights confidence, slays reputation wipes out national honor, then curses the world and laughs at its ruin.

The London Lancet comes forward as the advocate of the custom of writing medical prescriptions in plain English. It points out the absurdity of the present system of abreviated Latin, and asserts that it has long been the practice of many eminent metropolitan physicians to write their prescriptions in their own language. It is impossible to tell how many lives are annually lost through the ignorance or carelessness of apothecaries' clerks and raw apprentices. Let them and their employers be made amenable to at least the charge of manslaughter by physicians' prescriptions being couched in the vernacular. We would also make it a penitentiary offence for any M. D. to write in other than a plain, legible hand.

Enoch Fletcher, formerly a citizen of Randolph, died in this county on the 27th inst., of consumption. Aged about 28 years. He was buried in this place yesterday. [Randolph Citizen, 30th.

Trust in God.—He that taketh his own cares upon himself, loads himself in vain with an uneasy burden. I will cast my cares on God; He hath bidden me. They cannot burden him.—[Bishop Hall.

Elder T. M. Allen, of Columbia, Missouri preached at the Christian Church in this place last evening, and will preach to night and also on Saturday and Lord's day at 11 o'clock each day. The meeting will be protracted several days. Mr. Allen has just closed a very interesting meeting at Salem, with thirteen additions.—[Weston Times, 25th.

Shakespeare on the Cable—"In the deep bosom of the ocean buried."

"Arrah, Pat, and why did I marry ye, just tell me that—for it's meself that's had to maintain ye ever since the blessed day that father O'Flannigan sint me to yer home." "Swate jewel," replied Pat, "an' it's meself that hopes I may live to see the day that you're a widow waping over the cowld sod that kivers me—thin by Saint Patrick, I'll see how you git along widout me, honey."

Simon Cameron in 1860 told Jefferson Davis that if the South seceded he would plant corn in the streets of Charleston, South Carolina. To keep this promise Mr. Cameron went to Charleston last spring, planted some corn in a street, and put a soldier to watching and attending it. The other day he got a package of four ears of corn by Adams's Express, as the fruit of his enterprise.

New Stock OF GROCERIES.

THE undersigned is fully prepared to give to the public

All the Benefits of the late Great appreciation of Currency,

by furnishing them with any article in his line of business, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Having bought recently, under all the advantages of a CASH MARKET, will sell accordingly.

MY STOCK CONSISTS IN PART OF

Sugar,	
Coffee,	Hay Forks,
Iron,	Weeding Hoes,
Nails,	
Spun Cotton,	Coal Oil,
Dye-Stuffs,	
Hardware,	Salt,
Cutlery,	
Scythe Blades	Seeds,
Fish,	Cotton and wool cards,
Scoops,	Shovels,
Chains,	Fruits,
Rope,	Confectionaries,
Hinges,	Locks,
Screws,	Brushes,
&c., &c., &c.,	&c., &., &c.

☞ Will pay the highest market price IN CASH for all kinds of Produce.

☞ Also, Agent for Receiving and Forwarding Freight.

Store-room in the old Post Office, at the corner of Water and Howard streets, next door to my old Stand, Glasgow, Mo.

GEO. H. TATUM.

June 15, 1865—1y

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

ROUTE 10,489, FROM ALLEN TO GLASGOW.
Arrive every day, except Sunday, ... 9 P. M.
Depart " " " " ..... 6 A. M.

ROUTE 10,452, COLUMBIA TO GLASGOW.
Arrive every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 P. M.
Depart every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 6 A. M.

ROUTE 10,492, GLASGOW TO MIAMI.
Arrive every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, 3 P. M.
Depart every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 8 A. M.

F. W. DIGGES, P. M.

Glasgow Female SEMINARY.

THIS school will be resumed the 18th of September. The session consists of two terms; the first expires the 9th of February, and the other the last of June. A short vacation of one week given at Christmas.

The Institution has been well patronized for years. Last Fall our accommodations were not sufficient for the applicants.

Board and Tuition for 5 months, (payable in advance,) $100 00
Music Lessons, Piano or Guitar, ... 20 00

Day pupils $10, $12, $16 and $20, according to class.

For full particulars apply for catalogue.

FRENCH STROTHER.

N. B.—Two Teachers needed—one fully prepared to teach the higher branches of an English education, and the other to teach music. No application will be regarded unless the one who makes it is explicit in stating age, experience, qualifications, where educated, what salary expected, &c.

Address, FRENCH STROTHER,
Aug. 10th, 1865. Glasgow, Mo.

UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY.

Aggregate Assets, $2,987,166 58.

Statement of the condition of the GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New York, on the 2nd day of January, 1865, in conformity with the laws of the State of Missouri.

CAPITAL.

Cash capital and surplus	$656,789 35

ASSETS.

Cash in Banks and in hands of Agents	10,609 18
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	145,750 00
United States Securities	463,720 00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, payable on demand	23,500 00
Bank and Insurance Stocks, etc.	13,210 17
	$656,789 35

LIABILITIES.

Losses incurred and in process of adjustment	$7,164 93

Statement of the condition of the HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New York, on the 2nd day of January, 1865, in conformity with the laws of the State of Missouri.

CAPITAL.

Cash capital and surplus	$536,380 64

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and in Office	$14,744 51
United States Securities	336,495 00
New York County and Tennessee Bonds	16,600 00
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	133,350 00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, payable on demand	16,600 00
All other Securities	18,591 13
	$536,380 64

LIABILITIES.

Losses incurred and in process of adjustment	$9,000 00
Unpaid taxes,	8,335 00
	$17,335 00

Statement of the condition of the NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New York, on the 2nd day of January, 1685, in conformity with the laws of the State of Missouri.

CAPITAL.

Cash capital and surplus	$1,270,353 46

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and in Office	$25,186 76
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	276,100 00
United States Securities	438,127 50
California Bonds	6,750 00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds payable on demand	484,560 00
Real estate, Interest, &c.	39,629 20
	$1,270,353 46

LIABILITIES.

Losses incurred and in process of adjustment	$35,000 00
Unpaid Dividends	455 00
All other Claims	4,074 08
	$39,529 08

Statement of the condition of the REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New York, on the 2nd day of January, 1865, in conformity with the laws of the State of Missouri.

CAPITAL.

Cash capital and surplus	$523,643 13

ASSETS.

Cash	$12,283 17
United States Securities	252,450 00
Bank Stocks	36,316 00
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	148,750 00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, payable on demand	69,850 00
Accrued interest	3,993 96
	$523,643 13

LIABILITIES.

Losses resisted by the Company	$2,000 00
All other existing claims	1,000 00
	3,000 00

GLASGOW, AUGUST 10, 1865

The necessarry papers consisting of Charters of the companies, copy of commission, statements, affidavitts and resolutions of the above companies, constituting the UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY, as required by the statutes of this State, were this day placed in the hands of the Clerk of the County Court of this County.

THOMAS E. BIRCH, Agent,
GLASGOW, MO.

New Furniture Store.

A. MINTER. J. W. HERYFORD.

MINTER & CO.,

FIRST STREET, GLASGOW, MO.,

KEEP constantly on hand a good assortment of

All Kinds of Furniture,

which we offer at a small advance on St. Louis prices.

A complete stock of

Metallic and Wooden Burial Cases

kept constantly on hand, for sale at reasonable rates.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and workmanlike manner. MINTER & CO.

Aug. 3, 1865.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. T. B. REED will visit Glasgow on Tuesday, September 5th, for the practice of his profession in all its branches. Those desiring work in his line may rely upon having it performed in a skillful and permanent manner.

August 24, 1865—td.

JAS. A. CLARK, Late Judge 11 Judicial Circuit. | H. CLAY COCKERILL, Late Judge Platte Probate Court.

CLARK & COCKERILL, LAWYERS,

Glasgow, Mo.

PARTICULAR attention given to Probate business in Chariton and Howard Counties.

H. CLAY COCKERILL,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

And Real Estate Agent.

JAMES FITZPATRICK,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

GLASGOW, MO.,

WILL give his attention to collecting NOTES and ACCOUNTS. Will also advance money on the same if desired.

Howard County Bonds Wanted, for which the highest price will be paid.

☞ MONEY TO LOAN AT FAIR RATES.

Glasgow, June 22, 1865—tf

M. ENGLISH,

AGENT FOR THE COLLECTION OF

Claims against the State OR

GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

GLASGOW, MISSOURI.

Glasgow, June 15, 1865. tf

PAY UP.

BOON, BOSTWICK & CO.

ALL those indebted to the firm of BOON, BOSTWICK & CO., either by note or account, are notified to come forward immediately and pay up, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

JAMES FITZPATRICK, Agent.

June 15, '65—4ms $6.

NOW IN PRESS.

GRANT AND HIS CAMPAIGNS.

A MILITARY BIOGRAPHY.

BY HENRY COPPIE,

Editor of the "United States Service Magazine."

1 Vol., 8vo., 500 pages Illustrated.

THIS is a book of which every American citizen will desire to possess a copy. The history of this great leader of the "Armies of the Union," has become the property of the nation he has done so much to save, and is imperishably incorporated in its annals.

The mere mention of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, The North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Richmond, recalls to mind the past exultations over these successes, while the surrender of Lee crowns all these arduous Campaigns with faithfully earned victory.

During the heat and excitement of the contest while history was so rapidly being made, no time could be spared to record these great deeds; but now the war being over and peace again restored to us, it is proper that such great services should have a fitting record.

This work will be in every particular trustworthy and accurate—written by the Lieutenant-General's life-long friend—from official documents and private records, put exclusively into his hands. It cannot fail to meet every requirement of the public expectation.

It is being prepared in the most thorough manner, will be printed on fine paper and handsomely bound and be illustrated with numerous portraits on steel, and by maps and plans of all the principal battles recorded.

To all who have served in any capacity in these brilliant campaigns, the work will be invaluable, while to all who have had relatives or friends so engaged, it will be of absorbing interest and permanent value. It is a record of brilliant achievements in which every citizen will feel a life long pride.

It will be sold exclusively by subscription, and cannot be had except through our duly authorized agents. Hence those desiring a copy for their libraries should subscribe promptly when the opportunity is presented. It will not be sold in Bookstores, and cannot be had of us directly, but we will guarantee that all subscribers shall be well served by our agents.

Agents Wanted in every County throughout the West.

To whom exclusive territory will be given, and persons who have participated in these great campaigns can find no more pleasing or profitable employment than to take such an agency.

TERMS UNIFORM AND LIBERAL.

Send for a circular and blank application, inclosing $1 50 for an outfit and mentioning several counties in the order of your choice. We give only two or three townships to begin with, but hold in reserve one entire county or more for each agent, so that an extention of territory can be granted after a proper trial, if found mutually desirable. **C. F. VENT & CO.,**

Western Publishers, 94 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.

P. S.—To any Editor who will publish the above one time and send us a copy of paper containing the same, we will send a copy of the work when out. Postage or express prepaid.

August 31, 1865. C. F. V. & Co.

PROSPECTUS OF THE HOWARD UNION.

Determined to labor zealously to promote the interests of the people of Howard and adjoining counties, and believing that a well-conducted paper will be of utility and convenience to them, I respectfully solicit from them that patronage the enterprise deserves.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, or One Dollar for six months, *invariably in advance.*

FRANCIS M. TAYLOR.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, ten lines or less, one insertion,	$1 50
Each additional insertion, per square, ...	50
One square, three months, ...	5 00
Final Settlement or Administration Notices	3 00
Quarter of a column, three months	10 00
" " " six months	15 00
" " " twelve months	20 00
Half column, three months	15 00
" " six months	25 00
" " twelve months	40 00
Column, three months	25 00
" six months	40 00
" twelve months	75 00

Advertisements out of the direct line of business of the yearly advertiser, will be charged for separately, at the usual rates.

Notices accompanying deaths 50c. per square.

Stray Notices, $3, and $1 for each additional animal in the same notice.

All advertisements, not marked with the number of insertions, will be published till forbid and charged for accordingly.

Professional or business cards, not exceeding eight lines, $8; 10 lines, $10; 12 lines, $12; 15 lines, $14, etc., per year.

Single copies of paper, 10 cents.

Advertisements, of a personal nature, will be charged at the rate of two dollars per square, and payment required invariably in advance.

JOB PRINTING,

Of all descriptions executed in a neat and workmanlike manner, on reasonable terms, exclusively for cash.

BLANKS kept constantly on hand.

☞ Office in the old "TIMES" building.