HOW LOUIS NAPOLEON BECAME EMPEROR.

In the beginning of 1851 France was still a republic, with Prince Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte for its President; but the constitution of 1848 had struck no root. A conviction was gaining ground that a monarchical form of government was the only one really adapted to the nation; and of this conviction the Prince President was secretly preparing to take advantage. He first formed a plan to change the constitution of the government, with the assent of some of the leading generals and statesmen of the country; but his ability had not at that time been recognized by them, and he was disappointed. Thrown back upon his own resources, therefore, he began to make confidants and secure the assistance of men of a different class.

He commenced with Count de Morny, a well known speculator, and a resolute major named Fleury. The latter was a daring soldier, a man who had squandered his fortune, and then, when every one considered him ruined, made his own way in the army. He was just the man to goad the President through his design—a person without scruple as without fear. The leading generals had refused to act without an order from the Minister of War. It was necessary therefore, to find a Minister of War who would be ready to place the land forces at the disposal of the plotters. Fleury undertook this task, and found the man he sought in Algiers, in the person of Achille St. Arnaud. On the 27th of October St. Arnaud was made Minister of War. A man named Maupas, also a creature of the conspirators, was made Prefect of Police; and General Magnan, an officer who was not above receiving a bride, was made commander of all the military forces in Paris and the vicinity. Then they obtained the concurrence of St. Georges, the director of the state printing office, and at last all was ready.

On the Monday night between the first and second of December, the President held his reception as usual. It closed at the ordinary hour, and by eleven o'clock only the chief conspirators remained, and the business of the night commenced. Proclamations were sent to the state printing-office, there to be printed and made ready to be everywhere posted in the early morning, declaring Paris in a state of siege, the National Assembly dissolved, and pronouncing for universal suffrage. Those members of the government not in the plot had letters of dismissal prepared for them, and at six o'clock on the morning of December 2d, the foremost generals of France, and the leading statesmen to the number of seventy-eight, were seized and thrown into prisons.

During the day matters made quiet progress. By night two hundred and thirty-two of the deputies to the Assembly were imprisoned. A few members who had escaped seizure, Victor Hugo among them, formed themselves into a Committee of Resistance and undertook to stir up the people.

On the 4th of December Paris afforded a curious spectacle. Barricades had been thrown up in the streets in the centre of the city, and behind them were a few resolute men, slightly armed. Fronting those barricades, at some distance, were more than twenty regiments of trained soldiers, and all the way between the sidewalks were lined with lookers-on. Men, women and children looked also in throngs from windows and balconies. All at once, among this unarmed populace, the troops began to pour fierce volleys of ball cartridge in all directions, sweeping down the crowds of peaceful spectators as a reaper mows a field of grain. The slaughter was prodigious. Few could escape who were in the neighborhood. The city was struck dumb with terror, and says Kinglake, the historian of the Crimean War—"Before the night of the 4th of December closed in Louis Napoleon was sheltered from ridicule by the ghastly heaps on the Boulevards."

Of this terrible and indiscriminate slaughter different explanations are given. Some say that the soldiers were seized with a sort of panic terror, and really believed that the mass of people in the houses and along the sidewalks were enemies in disguise, and fired at them without due authority. Others believe that this wholesale massacre was a deliberate step towards the supreme power. At any rate it is well known that soldiers and officers were promoted for it, and that after its occurrence Louis Napoleon proceeded with his plans with very little opposition.

He caused himself to be elected president for ten years. He assumed an absolute authority, and, in November, 1852—less than a year after the massacre in the streets of Paris—he called on the people to vote upon a "plebiscite" reviving the imperial dignity in his person. Of course the vote counted largely in his favor, and he was declared Emperor under the title of Napoleon III. He is to-day the most powerful man in the world, and, though the steps by which he gained his throne were such as we have described, he has not been a bad ruler for the French people, and has succeeded in making himself and them respected among all nations of the world.

It is said that a party of scientific gentlemen who have explored the gold mining region in Virginia represent the interior of the State to be very rich in gold, silver, iron, and other metals in an undeveloped condition.

For the Howard Union.

Lines to the most Beautiful Young Lady in Glasgow.

Sweet thornless rose,
Surpassing those
With leaves of grandeur shining;
By Love's command
Thy leaves expand
To show the treasure they are hiding.

Oh! tell me flower,
When, hour by hour,
I doting gaze upon thy beauty,
Why thou the while
Didst never smile
On one whose purest love is duty.

When waters pass
Through springing grass,
With murmuring song their way beguiling,
And flowerets rare
Their blossoms wear
Then do we say that earth is smiling.

When we behold
A vein of gold
O'erspread the sky at morn and even,
And Phœbus' light
Is broad and bright,
Then do we say 'tis smiling heaven

Though sea and earth
May smile in mirth,
And joyous Heaven may return it,
Yet Earth and Sea
Smile not like thee,
And Heaven has yet to learn it.

MABRY.

THE RIPENING CORN.

How sweet to walk through the wheatlands brown,
When the teeming fatness of Heaven drops down!
The waving corn with its bursting ears
A sea of gold on the earth appears;
No longer robed in a dress of green,
With tawny faces the fields are seen;
A sight more welcome and joyous far
Than a hundred blood-won victories are.

Beautiful custom was that of old,
When the Hebrew brought, with a joy untold,
The earliest ears of the ripening corn
And laid them down by the altar's horn;
When the priesthood waved them before the Lord,
While the Giver of harvest all hearts adored;
What gifts more suited could man impart
To express the flow of his grateful heart?

A crowd awaits 'neath the cottage eaves,
To cut the corn and to bind the sheaves;
At length is heard the expected sound—
Put in the sickle, the corn is browned;
And the reapers go forth with as blithe a soul
As those who joined the Olympian goal:
And sorrowless hearts and voices come
To swell the shouts of the harvest home.

And there is a reaper on earth well known
Whose deeds are traced on the burial stone:
He carries a sickle more deadly and keen
Than e'er on the harvest field was seen;
He cuts down the earliest ears in spring,
As well as the ripest that time can bring;
The tares he gathers to flames are driven,
The wheat is laid in the garner of Heaven.

From the Waverley Magazine.

BOND.

In the history of mankind there is no chapter so sad in it, none so hopelessly long, as the list of human thraldoms. How many lives from infancy to old age that are but a sad tale of self-imposed bondage.—We have read in pitying sorrow of the evils imposed by Egyptian task-masters, forgetful that we are slaves to an even more unrelenting and cruel master—protean passion. Who is not bound? Who is not trameled by the omnipresent promptings of evil influences and unholy thoughts? Back from the great tempest tried heart of all humanity comes the sad and almost hopeless echo, Who?

No great good in life, no eminent nobility of soul or mind, but that is the price of a struggle with some innate passion, hanging like a dark embargo on the struggling soul. Yet shall we despond? Shall we yield the battle of life to our lower nature? Shall we esteem the Creator at fault?

Rather let us recognize the truth, that this very element within us that seems so hopelessly to fetter our noblest aspirations and efforts, is an inevitable condition in the regimen by which we are to rise into God's ideal for his humanity. What were the value of gold more than the earth we tread, were it not obtained only in return for faithful and unremitting toil? What were virtue and mental excellence better than excess and intellectual torpor, but for the stamp they bear of earnest effort and triumphant warfare? He who for one instant makes the disgraceful acknowledgement that indolence or indifference are stronger within him than the desire to be great or good, is a slave to a cruel master, and the reward of his submission will be disgraceful nothingness.

Anything that retards our usefulness, anything that leads us to compromise with listlessness, with selfishness, with warped ambition, brands us bond. Intemperance in all its forms is bondage. He who unfits his mind for freedom of action by excessive indulgence at a repast is a slave to a passion whose mischief is untold. How many noble thoughts, how many hopes of glory have gone out in the heaviness of gluttony!

One of the worst forms of slavery is bondage to aimlessness. How much of rare genius, how many noble minds are lost for want of adequate purpose, for the lack of some definite aim; and how many have found the acme of their earthly achievements in the empty and unsatisfactory "might have been."

No locality is without its record of young men and young women floating down the stream of time to no certain mooring, forgetful that it is given to mankind to shape in a great measure his own destiny. While subject to an overruling Providence, it is no irreverent arrogation of power to say that much of mortal usefulness and happiness depends on mortal mind and will.

To be free is the great end of life. The sum of all virtues, to guarantee this to humanity. Christ died upon the cross. For withholding this monarchies have crumbled to ruin in a day. For this, our own America has poured out untold treasures, and rivers of royal blood have poured into the greedy chaldron of American slavery, until, by the richness of the sacrifice, its crime has been expiated, and out of its seething corruption rises, enduring and sublime, the "Free of Liberty," a monument of that divine principle in man that teaches him to be free.

There is no absolute measure of the criminality of allowing ourselves to be bound, but, like most other evils, its enormity is relative, being the most marked where surrounded by most enlightenment. The human mind is so formed that it has no point of perfect poise—no rest. It is bound by a law that says onward or backward, upward or downward, and this law is imperative. Where passion reigns supreme, the mind and soul are shackled, and the course backward, downward, jostling to desperation and despair; give reason the helm, and the star of hope rises in the horizon of the future, and leads on to glory. Who can say that he is not enslaved to some thought or question?

Many fall victims to moral cowardice, and yield honest convictions of right to fear of public or private opinion; and what worse bondage can there be than that which places us at the mercy of public opinion? At a blow it prostrates individuality, the man himself, and a mere tool, an automaton is the result—a sort of public lyre on whose changing strings the masses find expression for their jarring discord. Aiming to please all, he pleases nobody, and becomes a positive annoyance to himself.

He is a stranger to that conscious dignity which belongs to the man who, though he have but few opinions, can say they are his own. It is a commendable spirit that leads us to desire to please our fellows, it is a suicidal one that prompts us to please at the expense of our own and only convictions of right.

Pity the man who would win a friend by extolling as a virtue in a fellow man, what he knows to be a vice. It is the sequel to the craven duplicity and fearful emptiness that afflicts society. He who in the discharge of lawful duty, guided by conscious integrity, forsakes his post to inquire what the world will say of his labor, is a slave. We may be slaves to minor aspirations struggling to choke higher and nobler ones, and many a moral and intellectual dwarf has been the result of conflicting passions, in which appetite has triumphed over reason.

We conceive the true end of life to be, so to live as to make the good things of life subservient to our use, without ourselves becoming subservient to them, so to poise the mind and the passions as to know when we have reached the limit of lawful indulgence, and to have power there to stop. In short, in that self control, which it is the privilege of man to enjoy, to pluck the good and eschew the poisonous fruits that stud the pathway of our mortal existence.

HAYES C. FRENCH, M. D.

MUCH WISDOM IN LITTLE.

Keep good company or none. Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind. Always speak the truth. Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets if you have any. When you speak to a person look him the face. Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue. Good character is above all things else. Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts. If any one speaks ill of you let your life be so that none will believe him. Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors. Ever live, misfortune excepted, within your income. When you retire to bed, think over what you have been doing during the day. Make no haste to be rich if you prosper. Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind. Never play at any game of chance. Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand it, Earn money before you spend it. Never run into debt, unless you see a way to get out again. Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it. Do not marry until you are able to support a wife. Never speak ill of any one.

WHAT THE ATMOSPHERE DOES FOR THE FARMER.—The farmer is selling other people's substance in his grain; the atmosphere brings it to him from a thousand fields. The wind is the feeder of his crops; so is the rain—mostly obtained at a distance. For the rain (in invisible mist or clouds) is borne from foreign countries, even from across the sea. We thus get our grain carried back again from foreign ports—free of charge.

Now.—"Now is the constant syllable ticking from the clock of time. "Now" is on the banner of the prudent. "Now" is the watch-word of the wise. Let us keep this little word always in our mind, and whenever anything presents itself to us in the shape of work, whether mental or physical, we should do it with all our might, remembering that "now" is the only time for us. It is, indeed, a sorry way to get through the world, by putting off till tomorrow, saying, "Then I will do it." No! this will never answer.

The Lexington, Mo., Express understands that the company boring at Beason well, eight miles north-east of Richmond have succeeded in striking oil. It is readily pumped, but they expect it to prove a flowing well.

CHRISTIAN SENTIMENTS BEAUTIFULLY EXPRESSED.

The following is an extract from the address of Bishop Coxe before the Episcopal Convention of Western New York at its late meeting at Rochester. The spirit which it breathes is one to which every Christian heart must respond. Speaking of the prospects of the union of the Episcopal Church, North and South, at the approaching General Convention, he says:

"The question arises as to the restoration of legislative unity with our brethren of the South. Essential unity has never been for a minute suspended; and now, it seems to me, that nearly all questions between us and them will be settled by the calling of the roll of the Convention, and by their appearing and answering to their names. The case of the Bishop of Alabama, elected and consecrated during the war, admits of no doubt and presents no great difficulty. The validity of his consecration is acknowledged; but certain measures will be necessary, as in the case of Bishop Seabury, who was consecrated in Scotland, to give the new Bishop a canonical position. In due time, we cannot doubt our Southern brethren will all be found again in their places, and how shall they be received? Can there be any question? How was it in the day when all Israel was restored to David? 'Shall there be any man to put to death this day in Israel?' If our brethren have erred, surely they have suffered; if any punishment is yet to be meted out to them let us rejoice that the State, and not the Church, is the minister of wrath. It is our blessed privilege to forgive, and as Christians, at least, to remember no more what we committed to God's arbitration, and what, in His Providence, is settled and gone by.

On the great National question that divided us, no man felt more deeply, nobody acted more conscientiously than myself. I felt that there could be but one issue to the war, consistent with truth and justice, the cause of humanity and our holy religion. But, I trust, such convictions were not polluted by resentful impulses, nor by worse instincts of revenge, hatred and malice. And now when all is over, what can a Christian find within him, but a warm revival of old affections and friendships, and a longing for the fraternal counsels and communing? Let the power of our religion be seen and felt by all our countrymen. Let us address ourselves to the new and trying emergencies created by the new condition of things in the Southern States. Let us feel that such is the highest service we can now render to our country, and that it is in our power, as a church, to do more, perhaps, than others, in this way. And as nature has begun already to cover over the red fields of war with her peaceful harvest, and her refreshing verdure, so let Grace mantle the past with charity, and make the infirmities of men give place to the fruits of the Spirit."

New Stock OF GROCERIES.

THE undersigned is fully prepared to give t 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,	Hay Forks,
Coffee,	Weeding Hoes,
Iron,	
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., &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

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.

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.

M. ENGLISH,

AGENT FOR THE COLLECTION OF

Claims against the State OR GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

GLASGOW, MISSOURI.

Glasgow, June 15, 1865. tf

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, $13, $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	$7,161 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	270,100 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.

WM. G. BROWN,

Dealer in all kinds of Staple

AND FANCY

GROCERIES,

Opposite the Steamboat Landing,

WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.

Has now on hand a large stock of Groceries,

Iron, Nails,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY

AND

CASTINGS.

ALSO FRUITS, NUTS, CANDIES,

and in fact every article generally found in a Grocery and Hardware House. I have a stock of **Liquors** that cannot be surpassed in this market, all of which I pledge myself to sell

AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

The highest market price paid for all kinds of Produce.

Feeling thankful for former patronage I solicit a continuance of same.

WM. G. BROWN.

August 3, 1865.

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

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 Dearbon 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.