

WHITE MEN SHALL RULE AMERICA.
McARTHUR, OHIO:
THURSDAY, FEB. 1, 1866.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The other day, in the Federal House of Congress, Mr. Brooks, of New York, introduced a petition in favor of extending the privilege of voting to women. Whereupon, TRADDUS STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, the grey-headed Nabalus of the Abolition radicals, enquired of Mr. Brooks if he was in favor of woman suffrage, to which Mr. Brooks replied, that if we were to have the right of suffrage extended to the negro, he was for the women first. So say we. If the basis of suffrage is to be extended at all, we know of no class entitled to be admitted into the charmed circle of white men's special privileges so much as white women. "Charity begins at home"—and so does justice and truth, and the whole catalogue of virtues. We are getting to be a republic of Mrs. JELLYBY'S, more anxious to provide red flannel shirts for unborn nigger babies, than to provide for our own households; not withstanding the Scripture says, the man who neglects the latter duty is worse than an infidel, and your philanthropic abolitionist professes to be a christian of the first water. Now, if there is one single principle of justice, right, truth, liberty, and the like (about which the friends of negro-suffrage are continually prating) which demands the extension of the right to vote to negroes that does not apply equally to women, we confess our inability to conceive what it is.

The women, (in esse or in posse), constitute one-half of the race. How much of public morality, virtue, refinement, culture, health, hope, and happiness depend upon the female sex, it is unnecessary to enquire. That they control a large proportion of each it were folly to dispute. They are the producers, we, the consumers. They give us life, and we seize its ripe fruits, and reap its rich harvests, leaving her to follow as Ruth followed Boaz and gather up the gleanings. She is the "better half;" but the worse half contains the stomach and gets all the good things. She pays taxes if she owns property, like "any other man." Husbands die and leave her with young children whose education and interests she must guard. Husbands dissipate and become burdens, and wives must take care of them and children. Husbands frequently are wanting altogether, and the woman is obliged to "go it alone" with a poor hand against the world. Yet woman with all the liabilities has but few of those boasted rights and privileges, which we are told are so natural, inherent, and inalienable, that it is the highest of injustice to detain them from the negro. In the struggle for reform, in the contest for new grants and greater extension of privileges, we claim a preference for women. If any class is to be taken by the hand and told to "come up higher" we prefer to give our wives and sisters seats on the platform, before we introduce "brudder" Sambo.

To be sure tastes differ, and while we express our own, we do it without intending to interfere with the preferences of others.

The Widow of Stonewall Jackson. Mr. Meade has introduced into the Senate of Virginia the following resolution:

Resolved, That as it has been reported to the members of this body that the widow of the immortal patriot and hero, Stonewall Jackson, has been left in indigent circumstances, the Committee of Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating \$10,000 or such other amount as, in their wisdom, may appear best for her benefit.

The resolution was passed with one sonorous vote in the negative.

Disloyal. A white lieutenant was stripped of his straps and ordered out of the cabin of the Luminary coming up. He had a black wife on board, and got on at Vicksburg, but was put off at Memphis. He was from Ohio.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

General Sherman on the Mexican Question.

A special from Columbus, Ohio, of the Cincinnati Gazette, says: "General Sherman has written a private letter to a prominent gentleman now in this city, in which he takes strong grounds against any interference in the Mexican imbroglio."

The salaries of the Fenian officers are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Position and Salary. Includes Head Center (\$2,000), Secretary of the Treasury (1,500), Secretary of Navy and Military Affairs (1,500), Secretary of Civil Affairs (1,500), Treasurer (1,000), Subscription Agent (1,000), Corresponding Secretary (1,000), Chief Clerk Financial Department (1,000), Assistant Clerk (800).

Salaries of organizers, \$70 per month and expenses. Central Council, when in session, \$5 per day and traveling expenses.

Important Resolutions.

Mr. Corbett offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, viz:

WHEREAS, Outrages have been committed upon the people of the Commonwealth of Kentucky which were not justified by the laws of war, nor by the usages of civilized nations; and

WHEREAS, Some of those intrusted with temporary military commands have retired into private life to enjoy the fruits of the robberies committed upon our people, and who may be reached by civil process and made to disgorge their ill-gotten gains; and whereas, the people of what was known as the military district of Paducah, in Western Kentucky, were especially sufferers by these lawless proceedings—many being hung or shot without the pretenses of trial, military, civil, or drum-head, and without even the plea of a military necessity in justification; therefore be it

Resolved by this House, That a committee of three be appointed with power to send for persons and papers to investigate the administration of Brigadier-General E. A. Paine, and to report what steps are necessary to be taken to bring the commissioned bandit to a punishment commensurate with his crime.

Resolved, further, That when the committee is appointed, as contemplated by the foregoing resolution, that they notify General Paine, if his whereabouts can be found out, of the time and place when they will commence the investigation of his case.

Bully for these resolves. Send up this way gentlemen and get your stolen property, and negroes too, we can spare all, and will throw in the thieves.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed yesterday at 140 1/2.

A destructive fire occurred yesterday in Newark, Ohio. Loss \$12,000.

The total number of National Banks in operation is 1,630.

The applicants for clerkships at the Treasury Department now number 22,000.

For the four hundred vacancies in the regular army there are over 6,000 applicants.

The Kentucky State Senate has passed an act incorporating a company to build an air-line railroad from Louisville to Cincinnati.

They pay printers fifty cents a thousand in specie in Galveston, Texas. Job printers per week, eighteen dollars in specie.

They are talking in Alabama of abolishing the State-penitentiary system, and substituting in its place the chain-gang system altogether.

General Sherman visited the House of Representatives yesterday at Washington, and was enthusiastically received.

A big negro dance is to be given in the heart of the city to-night for the benefit of Major-general Palmer. It will be a "big thing," no doubt.

The London Times of January 1 has an editorial, indicating that, in its opinion, a financial crash and revulsion are eminent in England.

Ex-Governor Stewart, of Missouri, fell and broke his leg on the slippery pavement in St. Joseph, Missouri, lately. It is doubtful whether he will recover.

Governor Brownlow has written a buncombe letter, in which, however, he favors the admission of the Tennessee members to their seats.

The President declines to give the letters of General Sheridan with the Government asked for by the United States Senate, upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with the public interests.

Three negro soldiers were killed and two were wounded in Augusta a few days ago. They attempted to outrage a Mrs. Freeman, when her son and a young friend fought them with the above result.

The Richmond papers say that garroting has become so common in that city that people are afraid to go out after nightfall. They call for the establishing of a vigilance committee, and hints that they will have to resort to Lynch-law in order to exterminate the obbers.

John Mitchell writes from Paris that it is a foolish impression on this side of the Atlantic, that the French press dare not denounce the measures and policy of the Government. He says it is not true, and that it is far more dangerous in America to do it.

It was reported in Washington that the President would soon issue a proclamation, declaring the rebellion at an end and civil law restored in all the States. The delay is owing to the non-receipt of correspondence from Governor Hamilton, of Texas.

General Hooker, in New York, has responded to the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Charles Coles, who is charged with being one of the Lake Erie pirates. He denies that he has control of the prisoner, but that he is in Fort Lafayette under Colonel Burk.

General Wilcox has received orders from the War Department to re-open and re-fit Tod Barracks as a rendezvous for troops reporting for final payment and discharge. Camp Chase, it is thought, will be soon abandoned as a military rendezvous, and the Government property disposed of.

New counterfeit twenty-dollar National bank-notes were put in circulation to-day. The engraving is inferior to the genuine but very good; nevertheless it can be readily detected by the omission of some of the details of the genuine bills. The back is very poorly done, and has the appearance of being lithographed.

The attempt to reduce the clerical force at the Treasury Department at Washington is not promising. At the Second Auditor's office there are no less than 100,000 claims of deceased soldiers awaiting settlement. In the Third Auditor's office it will take ten years to settle the accounts of the quartermasters.

According to the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, the gathering of Major-generals at Washington is to try Hon. Jefferson Davis before a military commission. We believe this to be false. The President will never permit such an outrage.

According to the Washington special of the Tribune, English smugglers have been furnishing the hostile Indians of Minnesota and Dacotah with English rifles of the Enfield pattern.

The French naval commander at Vera Cruz has protested, in a short note, against the invasion of Mexico by American soldiers.

The cholera quarantine at Leghorn Italy, has been discontinued.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Jan. 24, 1866.

SENATE. Mr. Erock's motion that S. J. R. No. 18, relative to the services of Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and the officers and soldiers furnished by Ohio during the war, be taken up. Agreed to.

It seems Stanton's radical friends dare not introduce an indorsement of the infamous Stanton, without hitching him on to all the other officers and soldiers of Ohio, to whom Stanton was a disgrace. There are but few of our companions in arms in the war, but that will agree with us in this.

The first resolution was adopted—yeas 33, nays none.

On the consideration of the second resolution, Mr. Critchfield moved to amend by striking out Edwin M. Stanton, and inserting Ulysses S. Grant. Lost.

So the "rads" vote down Gen. Grant, and puff up Stanton. What a beautiful set of soldiers' friends is the representatives of the Ohio "Rads."

Mr. Godfrey offered the following as a substitute for the second resolution:

Resolved, That the people of Ohio regard the services of Edwin M. Stanton, as secretary of War, during the late rebellion, an ignominious and lasting disgrace to this Government, that his indomitable obstinacy and unflinching usurpation in the discharge of his momentous and responsible duties, have contributed in a very high degree to our national dishonor; that his obstinacy in refusing and delaying the exchange of prisoners whereby thousands of Union soldiers were cruelly kept to suffer and die in Southern prisons, entitle him to the ingratitude and condemnation of his countrymen; and that Ohio, the State of his nativity and former residence, is through her representative, peculiarly called upon to testify her disapprobation of his services.

On when the yeas and nays were called, and resulted yeas 2 nays 30. (The yeas were Messrs Burt and Godfrey.)

The second resolution was then adopted—yeas 22, nays 12, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bateman, Brooks, Brown, Carlin, Cummins, Dean, Griswold, Harris, Hayden, Macfarland, Sadler, Titbal, West, Wilson, Williamson—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Berry, Burt, Critchfield, Downey, Godfrey, Golden, Hall, Linn, May, Savage, Walling Willet—12.

HOUSE.

Mr. Putnam offered for adoption the following joint resolution:

WHEREAS, The Federal House of Representatives has, by an unprecedented stretch of the authority vested in it by the Constitution of the United States, given its assent to a bill which it becomes a law, and violate the spirit of free government, and prostrate the principles upon which the Declaration of Independence as well the Constitution of our country is based—the principle that "all free governments derive their

just powers from the consent of the governed"—and will, force upon a community entitled to the protection rather than the persecution of Congress, and who should enjoy all the benefit and the prerogatives of the principle of sovereignty, as regards their domestic institutions (the confinement of suffrage included), as the citizens of the States, regardless of the fact that Congress is vested with powers of legislation concerning them, a measure which they have almost unanimously and most solemnly protested against, both by petition and by the ballot; and

WHEREAS, A considerable majority of the Representatives of the State of Ohio in the Federal House of Representatives, voted in favor of the above-mentioned measure, contrary, as we believe, to the wishes and views of a vast majority of the people of this State; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the action of these members from Ohio, who voted in favor of the bill conferring suffrage upon the colored people of the District of Columbia, did not reflect the views of the people of Ohio, who are just and generous, and are willing to allow the people of the District the same rights they enjoy themselves, of determining the matter as they may see fit.

Resolved, That our Senators be and they are hereby instructed to vote against the above mentioned measure.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent by the Governor to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. Boynton introduced the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, three-fifths of the members elected to each House concurring therein, That it be, and is hereby proposed to the electors of this State to vote at the annual October election of the year 1867, upon the approval or disapproval of the following amendment to the first section of Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, to-wit:

Every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county, township or ward in which he resides, such time as may be provided by law, shall have the qualifications of an elector, and be entitled to vote at all elections.

Mr. Gardner said he was opposed to discussing the matter. Every member must have made up his mind on the subject. They would vote it down by seventy-five thousand majority. He therefore moved to indefinitely postpone said resolution, and demanded the previous question.

This radical resolution strikes the word white out of the constitution of Ohio. Who now is the negro voting and negro equality party in Ohio? Answer this question reader, for yourself.

Mr. Platt offered for adoption the following joint resolution:

WHEREAS, By the order of Maj.-Gen. Sherman, dictated by the Hon. Secretary of War and approved by the President of the United States, the islands South of Charleston, the abandoned rice fields along the rivers back from the sea, and the country bordering the St. John river, Florida, unreservedly and set apart for the settlement of the negroes made free by the acts of war and the proclamation of the President; and

WHEREAS, The order prescribes in detail the method and conditions of the settlement, enacting among other things, that assistance should be given heads of families to establish a "peaceful agricultural settlement," and that a negro, in the military service, might locate his family in any one of the settlements at pleasure, and acquire a homestead and all other rights and privileges of a settler; and that said negroes were assured that the military authorities would afford them protection until such time as they can protect themselves, or until Congress can regulate their title; and,

WHEREAS, Said negroes, under the solemn assurances made them by the Government of the United States, have taken possession of and improved said lands vacated by traitors, and proven themselves to be useful, loyal and industrious citizens; therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the attempt now being made in the Congress of the United States to dispossess said negroes of the land thus donated, is in bad faith, contrary to sound policy, and inhuman.

CONGRESSIONAL SENATE.

January 26th 1866.

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill for the protection of all persons in their civil rights, offering an amendment to insert the following words after the enacting clause: "That all persons of African descent born in the United States are hereby declared to be citizens." He then addressed the Senate in favor of the bill.

Mr. Yates, of Illinois, introduced the following, which was referred to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction:

Resolved, That no State or Territory of the United States shall by any constitutional law whatever, heretofore in force or hereafter to be adopted, make or enforce in any manner recognizing any distinction between citizens of the United States, or of any States or Territory, on account of race or color or condition, and that hereafter all citizens, without distinction of race or color or condition, shall be protected in full and equal enjoyment and exercise of all their civil and political rights, including the right of suffrage.

Mr. Trumbull offered the following amendment, to be inserted immediately after enacting clause, in the first section: That all persons of African descent born in the United States are hereby declared citizens of the United States.

Mr. Trumbull proceeded to address the Senate on the above, which, he said, was necessary to the enforcement of the Constitutional amendment, and called for by the second clause of that amendment.

Mr. Van Winkle asked Mr. Trumbull if persons of African descent were not now citizens, under what authority could Congress make them citizens?

Mr. Trumbull said Congress could do so under constitutional authority to establish uniform laws of naturalization.

Mr. Saulsbury lectured upon this bill as more dangerous to civil liberty than any ever introduced in the Senate. He denied the power of Congress to amend the Constitution to pass such a law. The second clause of that amendment never intended such an invasion of the rights of citizens and of the States. If the amendment, instead of abolishing slavery, had abolished all distinction on account of color, then such bill might be justified.

Mr. Howard asked Mr. Saulsbury whether the intention and meaning of the constitutional amendment was not to render him who was formerly a slave a free man?

Mr. Saulsbury replied that the amendment did nothing to the slave but to remove the burden of servitude from him. He believed if the bill was passed it would be construed to grant the right of suffrage to the negroes in the States, and such might not be the intentions of the friends of the bill, but such would be the result of the passage.

If the President signed this bill, and the bill for the enlargement of power of the Freedmen's Bureau, he would sign two acts more dangerous to the liberty of his countrymen, and more disastrous to the citizens of the country, than the acts that have been passed from the foundation of the Government to this time.

The Feeling in the South.

We have been permitted, by a friend who has lately received a private letter from the distinguished Confederate General, LONGSTREET, to make the following extract from it. Its tone, coming from such a source, ought to convince even the most skeptical of the disposition of the South to accept, frankly and honestly, the results of the war; and it should shame those who, from party heat, refuse to allow that section of the country to resume its old relations with the Union. General LONGSTREET says:

"I see that some of the public men of the North are still inclined to doubt our loyalty at the South, and to hold us in our present condition for further guarantees. What can we do to satisfy them? We are willing and anxious to do any thing that is wanted of us, provided we are allowed to get on some constitutional platform. I do not suppose that there are a thousand men in the South who think differently from myself on this subject; and I have some doubts whether there are as many as that who would leave the Union to-day, if they were offered the choice to go out or return upon terms of equality."

Let Him Put His Objection Into a Veto.

A few days ago, a Republican delegation of Congressmen waited on the President, and had a talk with him about the Negro Suffrage bill for the District of Columbia. Through a special to a Republican journal, the President is reported to have urged many objections to it. Let the President put those objections into a veto when the bill shall come before him for his approval and the great heart of the country will palpitate with ecstatic joy.—Ohio Statesman.

A Tar and Feathered Bureau.

The Federal soldiers at Harrisonburg, a short time since, caught the teacher in the Freedmen's Bureau of that place, and would have tarred and feathered him, but had no feathers. The teacher disappeared, and has not been seen or heard of in that place since.

Why was Herod's wife like a Fenian organization? Because she had a head sent her, (Head Center.)

New Advertisements.

Dr. J. S. STRONG, DRUGGIST,

Hulberts Cor Opposite Court-house, McARTHUR, OHIO,

DEALER IN Drugs, Medicines,

and Chemicals, Paints, Oils,

and Dye-Stuffs, PERFUMERY,

AND FANCY ARTICLES, PURE WINES AND BRANDIES

FOR Medical Purposes,

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

—ALSO—

JEWELRY,

LETTER, Cap, and Note paper, Port Folios, Port Monies, Diaries, Pocket Knives, Writing Fluid and other articles kept by Druggists generally. The above articles have been bought low for cash, selected with great care and will be warranted as represented and sold at the

Very Lowest Cash Price.

N. B.—Physicians Prescriptions carefully compounded. January 4th 1866-67.

John Hunter's Estate. NOTICE is hereby given that Sarah R Hunter administratrix debonas non of the estate of John Hunter deceased, has filed her accounts and vouchers in the Probate court of Vinton county Ohio for inspection and partial settlement and that the same will be for hearing in said court at ten o'clock a m on the 17th day of February 1866. RICHARD CRAIG, Probate Judge V C O Jan 25, 1866.

Samuel L. Wilson's Estate. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed an administrator of the estate of Samuel L. Wilson late of Vinton county Ohio, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them immediately for allowance and all persons indebted to the same will make settlement of the same immediately. Jan 25, 1866 HENRIETTA M. WILSON.

Road Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the commissioners of Vinton county, Ohio, at their March session, 1863, praying for the granting and opening of a county road in Harrison township, commencing at a stake in the state road, on the line between sections fifteen and sixteen and on the township road laid out from that point to Rayville, Jackson county, Ohio, about fifteen rods southwest from the residence of Mr. John Clark, thence south along the section line about fifty or sixty rods to a stake near the bank of the creek marked B, thence across the creek in a southeasterly direction at the best place that a bridge can be put across said creek, (being up the creek to the above mentioned township road, thence with the various meanderings of said road in a southeasterly direction to the county road leading up to Rayville at the northeast corner of Samuel Dickson's meadow, now owned by one H. McCormick. Dated January 24, A. D. 1864.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Order of Probate Court. STATE OF OHIO, VINTON CO.

ON the 1st day of March A. D. 1866, at one o'clock p. m. at the Court of the County of Vinton, Ohio, will be sold to the highest bidder, the following real estate, situated in Vinton county, Ohio, as the property of Jacob Hawk 3rd deceased to-wit: By said estate, Four lots, to-wit: one and one-fourth (1 1/4) acres in fractional lots numbered twenty-three and twenty-four (No 23 and 24) in township number eight (No 8) range number sixteen (No 16) in the Ohio company's purchase, and being all those parts of said fractional numbers twenty-three and twenty-four which lie on the east side of the main channel of Big Raceon creek.

Appraised at \$10,454 00.

Said lands to be sold free of power and upon terms as follows: One third cash in hand, one third in twelve months and the remaining one third in twenty months, interest from the day of sale. Defered payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises.

BENJAMIN HAWK, Adm'r of Estate of Jacob Hawk 3rd dec. Joseph J McDowell atty. Jan 24, 1866. 5A4.

Administratrix's Sale

REAL ESTATE. STATE OF OHIO, VINTON CO.

In Probate Court. Tacy Ray, administratrix of Wm. Ray, Plaintiff vs J B Kimball & Coet & al Defendants. Felt Tacy Ray above on on the 24th day of January, 1866 as ordered by the said Probate Court, within and for the said county of Vinton I will offer for sale, as administratrix of Wm Ray, dec'd, a tract of land, to-wit: the highest bidder at public auction, in the door of the Court-house in the town of McArthur, in said county of Vinton, Ohio.

Monday, February 19th, 1866, between the hours of ten o'clock a m and four o'clock p m on said day, the following described real estate, situated in said county of Vinton, to-wit:

The southeast quarter of the south east quarter and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section number twenty (20) in township number ten (10) of range number nineteen (19) and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section number thirty-six (36) in township and range aforesaid, containing 20 acres more or less, of said lands being subject to and encumbered by a power of sale in favor of said Tacy Ray dec'd, and in her children and heirs of said Wm Ray dec'd.

Also the following real estate free clear and unencumbered by dower and homestead situated in said county of Vinton and known as the Montgomery tract, to-wit:

The southwest quarter of the south east quarter of section number twenty-five (25) in township number ten (10) of range number nineteen and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section number thirty six (36) in township and range aforesaid, containing 50 acres more or less.

The first described one hundred and twenty acre tract covered by dower and homestead situated in said county of Vinton and known as the Montgomery tract, to-wit:

The first described one hundred and twenty acre tract covered by dower and homestead situated in said county of Vinton and known as the Montgomery tract, to-wit:

Terms of sale, one-third cash, one third in one year and one third in two years from day of sale, with interest, deferred payments to be secured by mortgage upon the premises.

TACY RAY, administratrix of Wm Ray, deceased. William Ray, deceased. Braxton & Mayo attys for petitioner. January 25, 1866. 54 1/2

Margaret Nixon's Estate. NOTICE is hereby given that one M GHE administrator of the estate of Margaret Nixon deceased has filed his accounts and vouchers in the Probate court of Vinton county Ohio for inspection and partial settlement and that the same will be for hearing on the 17th day of Feb'y 1866. RICHARD CRAIG, Probate Judge V C O Jan 25, 1866.

James Dodge's Estate. NOTICE is hereby given that Samuel V Dodge administrator of the estate of James Dodge deceased has filed his accounts and vouchers as administrator and surviving partner of said estate in the Probate court of Vinton county Ohio for inspection and partial settlement, and that the same will be for hearing in said court at ten o'clock a m on the 17th day of Feb'y 1866. RICHARD CRAIG, Probate Judge V C O Jan 25, 1866.

Henry Cassill's Estate. NOTICE is hereby given that Martin Cassill administrator of the estate of Henry Cassill deceased has filed his accounts and vouchers in the Probate court of Vinton county Ohio for inspection and final settlement and that the same will be for hearing in said court at ten o'clock a m on the 17th day of February 1866. RICHARD CRAIG, Probate Judge V C O Jan 25, 1866.

David Riffle's Estate. NOTICE is hereby given that Eleanor Riffle administratrix of the estate of David Riffle deceased, has filed her accounts and vouchers in the Probate court of Vinton county Ohio for inspection and final settlement and that the same will be for hearing in said court at ten o'clock a m on the 17th day of February 1866. RICHARD CRAIG, Probate Judge V C O Jan 25, 1866.

Samuel L. Wilson's Estate. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed an administrator of the estate of Samuel L. Wilson late of Vinton county Ohio, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them immediately for allowance and all persons indebted to the same will make settlement of the same immediately. Jan 25, 1866 HENRIETTA M. WILSON.

Guardian's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that at the January term 1866, of the County court of Clay county, State of Illinois, the undersigned was duly appointed guardian of the persons and property of Milton P Redd, Charles P Redd, minor heirs of Eliza P Redd deceased, is to of the county and state aforesaid. Jan 25, 1866 A. W. BOWHELL.

Agents Wanted! We sell price Certificates for GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, Ladies Jewelry, Diamond Rings, Pins, &c. Only \$5.00 Each. For any article drawn. Retail price from \$10 to \$250.

All Goods Warranted Genuine. Price of Certificates 25 cents each. Liberal Premiums and Commission allowed to Agents.

SAMPLE CERTIFICATES SENT FREE. For Circulars and Terms address, Messrs. HAYWARD & CO., 223 Broadway, New York. Jan. 4, 1866. 3mo.