

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

J. M. SUTTON, Editor.



TO THE EFFICACY AND PERMANENCY OF YOUR UNION, A GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE IS INDISPENSABLE.—Washington.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 20, 1864.

List of Agents for the OREGON SENTINEL.
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Thomas Davis, Applegate, Ogn.
T. R. Hill, do do do
F. G. Birdseye, do do do
Thomas Croston, Rock Point do
Wm. Spicer, Clatsop Digging do
Gov. Gibbs, do do do
D. M. Thompson, do do do
W. M. Evans, do do do
Thomas Carr, do do do
Thomas F. Floyd, do do do
S. W. Sawyer, do do do
D. P. Anderson, do do do
D. M. C. Gault, do do do
A. Ireland, do do do
Geo. L. Dean, Myrtle Creek do
Theodore Cameron, Union Town do
James W. Watson, do do do
Miss Hattie Hunter, Rogue River do
L. W. Sullivan, Port Klamaah do
Binger Herman, Canyonville, neral Agent for Douglas County.

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION NOMINEES.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Abraham Lincoln.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Presidential Electors,
JAS. F. GAZLEY, of Douglas county.
H. N. GEORGE, of Linn county.
GEORGE L. WOODS, of Wasco county.

THE ISSUE.
The National Union Committee have laid down the following distinct platform as the issue of the forthcoming Presidential contest:

"THE UNCONDITIONAL MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION; THE SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE COMPLETE SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION, WITH THE CAUSE THEREOF, BY VIGOROUS WAR AND ALL APT AND EFFICIENT MEANS."

The Issue.

It is universally conceded that the present campaign is the most exciting one that ever occurred in America; that the people are looking into the political issues with more industry than has ever been witnessed at any former period. We propose to notice briefly the nature of this contest. Drawing our inferences from the means used and arguments urged by each party, we wish, if possible, to arrive at the real issue now before the people.

In vain we look to the so-called Democratic platform for a definition of the position of that party; for an examination of that document, we find it "a mass of vain and glittering generalities, calculated only for catching votes, and is susceptible of different constructions." One thing, however, we think, can be safely inferred from it, and that is, that the party is in favor of peace on any terms, no matter how humiliating. This inference, when taken in connection with the actions and declarations of their leaders and journals, becomes so evident that it scarcely bears an argument.

The Richmond Examiner, speaking of an armistice, says: "Whether Lincoln is to make such a proposal now, or whether the Democrats are to carry in their candidate expressly that he may make it, or from whomsoever it may come, it is really inadvisable."

If the North desires to have negotiations for reunion entered upon at all, let all troops and blockading fleets be withdrawn, and the right of secession formally acknowledged; and then negotiations would be at least possible. If they invite us to negotiate on any other footing, our only rational answer would be another blow at the heart of Pennsylvania.

It is for those who have unjustly and wantonly invaded our country to offer us peace; and when they do, they will still offer in vain until their armed men are withdrawn from the soil of these Confederate States, and the felon flag of stripes is hauled down from every fort within our borders. After that, it will be time enough to prate about peace. Now, this very word is nonsense.

The Richmond Inquirer says: "Save on our own terms, we can accept no peace whatever, and must fight till doomday, rather than yield an iota of them, and our terms are:

Recognition by the enemy, of the independence of the Confederate States.

Withdrawal of the Yankee forces from every foot of Confederate ground, including Kentucky and Missouri.

Withdrawal of the Yankee forces from Maryland until that State shall decide by a free vote whether she shall remain in the old Union or ask admission into the Confederacy.

Consent on the part of the Federal Government to give up the Confederacy its proportion of the navy as it stood at the time of the secession, or to pay for the same.

Yielding up of all pretension on the part of the Federal Government to that portion of the old Territories which lie west of the Confederate States.

An equitable settlement on the basis of our absolute independence and equal rights of all accounts of the public debt and public lands, and the advantages accruing from foreign treaties."

These conditions are concurred in by Jeff. Davis in his interview with Jaques. Read what he says:

"So the war came, and now it must go on till the last man of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight out his battles, unless you acknowledge our right for self government. We are now fighting for independence—and that or extermination we will have."

You may emancipate every negro in the Confederacy, but we will be free; we will govern ourselves. We will do it, if we have to see every Southern plantation sacked, and every Southern city in flames.

The Copperheads, ever ready for a quibble, declare that the words thus spoken by Jeff. Davis, the Examiner, and the Enquirer, are not the sentiment of the people; that the Southern brethren are for Union and peace. Just stop this cruel war, and lay down the Abolition arms, and the glorious and chivalrous sons of the South will rush back into the Union, and gladly forgive us for waging this cruel war so long. Yet, in the next breath, these peace howlers will tell you that the President's Emancipation Proclamation has united the people of the South as one man, and that men so united can never be conquered.

Does it not occur to every reasonable man that the great watch-word of democracy—peace, peace—means to give up to the Confederacy its proportion of the navy as it stood at the time of the secession, or to pay for the same, yielding up all pretension on the part of the Federal Government to that portion of the old Territories which lie west of the Confederate States? Have the Southern authorities ever breathed an intimation since the commencement of the rebellion, that they were ready to make peace on any other terms than those enumerated above? When the South declares in words the most emphatic, through their entire press, through their Chief Executive, and through their leaders in the army and friends in the North, that they will agree to no terms, only those dictated by themselves. Is it not plain that the cry of unholty war, armistice, peace, means peace on rebel terms? Is it not evident that no other can be had until we conquer it?

That peace on any other terms is the motto of the Democratic party, is abundantly proved by the declarations continually being made by their speakers and journals, that this is a cruel war, an unholy war, an abolition war; that it must be put down; that Lincoln is a usurper, etc.

We are aware that there are those who profess to believe that in the event of McClellan being elected, he will carry on the war with renewed vigor. To such we would say that if McClellan is elected, we sincerely wish that they may not be disappointed; but we must express our fears that a party sufficiently strong to elect a President cannot be ignored by that President, but that he must act on the principles laid down and advocated by that party before he accepted their nomination. The motto of the Union party is Ixion, Uxion, Prætor. The honor of this nation must be vindicated, which can only be done through a Union of all the States; and then, and not until then, can peace be established. We vote for a man "firm, tried and true," and of whom there can be no doubt as to his future course when elected. We are for peace no less than they, but we are for honor and union as the basis of that peace.

We propose to take no chances as to which will finally triumph, a letter of acceptance or a platform. We believe every true lover of his country, who is not infatuated with the man who is the mere tool of a party, will cast his vote against the heresy of peace on any terms.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 25th, 1864.

Mr. Editor: Permit me, through your valuable paper, to submit a few historical facts, which may be interesting to some of your readers, and some benefit to the Union party in the coming election. The last State Democratic Convention adopted the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798-99. The National Democratic Convention adopted only the first Kentucky Resolution. You will perceive, on examination, that the first Kentucky Resolution embodies all the principles set forth in the others. These resolutions are given to the world as the political faith of the Democratic party, and on the principles contained in them they are conducting the present campaign. On the 15th of December, 1814, the celebrated Hartford Convention assembled in the city of Hartford, to adopt measures to dissolve this Union. They reported a series of resolutions, among which is the following: "In case of a deliberate and palpable infraction of the Constitution, affecting the sovereignty of a State, and the liberties of the people, it is not only their right, but the duty of each State to interpose its authority for their protection, in the manner best calculated to secure that end. When emergencies occur which are either beyond the reach of judicial tribunals, or too pressing to admit of the delay incident to these forms, States, which have made common umpire, must be their own judge and execute their own decisions."

By comparing this with the first Kentucky Resolutions, you will perceive that

they contain the same principles, and differ but little in their phraseology. The Hartford Convention has been condemned by all parties, but more especially by the Democratic stumblers and journalists throughout the United States up to the inception of the present war. In proof of this, I will refer to the Richmond Enquirer, of November 1st, 1814.

"Turn to the convention of Hartford and learn to tremble at the madness of the authors. How far will those madmen advance? Though they may conceal from you the project of disunion, though a few of them may have even concealed it from themselves, yet who will pretend to set bounds to the rage of disaffection? One false step after another may lead them to resistance of the laws, to a treasonable neutrality, to a war against the Government of the United States. In truth, the first act of resistance to the law is treason to the United States. Are you ready for this state of things? Will you support the men who would plunge you into this ruin?"

"No man, no association of men, no State or set of States has a right to withdraw itself from this Union, of its own accord. The same power which knit us together, can only unknit. The same finality which forged the links of the Union, is necessary to dissolve it. The superiority of States which form the Union must consent to the withdrawal of any one branch of it. Until that consent has been obtained, any attempt to dissolve the Union, or obstruct the efficacy of its constitutional laws, is treason—treason to all intents and purposes."

"Any other doctrine, such as that which has lately been held forth by the Federal Republicans, that any one State may withdraw itself from the Union, is an abominable heresy—which strips its author of every possible pretension to the name or character of a Federalist."

"We call, therefore, upon the Government of the Union to exert its energies, when the season shall demand it—and seize the first traitor who shall spring out of the bosom of the convention of Hartford. This illustrious Union, which has been cemented by the blood of our forefathers, the pride of America and the wonder of the world, must be tamely sacrificed to the heated brains or the aspiring hearts of a few malcontents. The Union must be saved, when any one shall dare to assail it."

"Countrymen of the East! we call upon you to keep a vigilant eye upon those wretched men who would plunge us into civil war and irretrievable disgrace. Whatever be the temporary calamities which may assail us, let us swear, upon the altar of our country, to save the Union."

A DOUGLAS MAN.

BY CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TELEGRAPH.

TELEGRAPHED TO JACKSONVILLE EXPRESSLY FOR THE SENTINEL.

Wednesday's Dispatch.

New York, 25th.—Early has made no demonstration since Friday. At last accounts his army was considerably below Harrisonburg, in a disgraced state. Herold's Hilton Head correspondent says yellow fever still prevails at Charleston, Wilmington, and other rebel cities. Twenty to thirty are dying daily. Foster, having been officially notified that the prisoners at Charleston had been relieved from under fire, has ordered the removal of rebel prisoners on Morris Island to Fort Mifflin.

St. Louis, 25th.—Late advices from Little Rock state that Magruder had left Camden, and was rapidly marching south towards Red river. Only about 2,000 rebels were left between Saline river and Camden. General Herron was at Little Rock on an inspecting tour, through Canby's department. Great activity in military matters prevailed, preparing a movement to intercept Price.

The dead bodies of Major Wilson, 3d Missouri Militia, and six of his men, captured by the rebels at Pilot Knob, and given to guerrillas for execution, for the alleged killing of some rebels in Arkansas last summer, were found in Franklin county, yesterday. Wilson's body has several bullet holes in it. The rebel Major and six privates, now in Alton prison as hostages for Wilson and his men, will doubtless be shot in retaliation. Nothing later from Price.

A Warrensburg dispatch to the Democrat says: General Hall has arrived from Independence, with a small escort. He thinks our cavalry are damaging Price's movement through Kansas, and are sprinkling the road with the blood of his best men. Our loss in Sunday's fight, is 250 killed and wounded; the rebels is much greater. We took 400 to 500 prisoners. Deserters from Price are coming to this point in considerable numbers.

Halifax, 25th.—Steamer from Bermuda arrived to night with passengers of steamer Roanoke. After Roanoke left Havana, her engines were stopped in order to receive passengers apparently in boats, who afterwards proved to be Confederates under Captain Brain and Lieutenant Parr, of Chesapeake notoriety. The Captain offered to bond the steamer for \$10,000 in gold, payable at Bermuda. Brain was to keep charge. This was refused. Roanoke arrived at Bermuda quite out of coal. She had a valuable cargo of bale tobacco, coffee and sugar. Brain and passengers were all liberated. The Captain and crew left for New York.

San Francisco, 25th.—Steamer Sophia McLade was blown up at Suisun City wharf yesterday morning. Second engineer and deck hand were killed, and the pilot and two others are missing. Captain Holbert and several others are badly injured. She had a high pressure boiler

Steamer Goliath was immediately dispatched with physicians, nurses, and every thing required to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded.

Legal Tenders 49 & 49½.
New York, 25th.—Harpers Ferry letter of the 24th, contains official information of the losses. 2,500 prisoners captured. 1,500 arrived at Harpers Ferry. 1,000 more are at Winchester. Our cavalry are still picking up stragglers.

San Francisco, 25th.—Private telegrams quote gold on Saturday, 21½. Legal tenders, to day, 49½.

Thursday's Dispatch.

The Continental telegraph was interrupted last evening, between Austin and Salt Lake. The following dispatches, relating to affairs on the western border of Missouri, were transmitted before the break occurred.

St. Louis, 23d.—It was Fagan's division that had the fight on the Little Blue, with Blunt, on the 22d. Blunt's object was to detain the rebels as long as possible, and he succeeded, with a small force, in keeping them engaged all day, when they got into position to flank him; he then retreated to the Big Blue, where Gen. Deltzer, with several thousand militia, and Curtis, with a considerable force of volunteers, were in position.

Chicago, 24th.—Leavenworth papers of the 20th, say Gen. Blunt, with two thousand cavalry, entered Lexington, Mo., on Tuesday, the 18th, and on Wednesday Price attacked him with an overwhelming force, and after a sharp fight drove them from the city. He fell back to the Little Blue, fighting desperately.

New York, 24th.—The Herald's Washington special says it is evidently believed by the highest military authorities here, that Grant can, anytime he pleases, with a few hours' fighting, occupy Richmond. That Lee's army will capitulate or hastily evacuate is all that Grant desires. The reason assigned for such delay is, to obtain that result without the sacrifice of life that would attend its capture by direct assault.

Washington, 24th.—Arrivals from the Army of the Potomac, report heavy firing heard Saturday night, towards James river, apparently from our gunboats. Richmond papers, of the 23d, acknowledge a defeat in the Shenandoah valley, a loss of 23 guns, besides those they captured, and 10,000 killed and wounded.

Gunboat Jaxon, from Bermuda Hundred, 17th, reports Yellow Fever obtaining there.

A steam blockade-runner sailed Monday. New York 24th.—The World's Washington special says it is now alleged that Stanton will be offered the Chief Justiceship. Cameron, Banks and Butler are mentioned for the War Department.

Refugees from the Shenandoah report that notwithstanding the devastation by Sheridan, there are still immense quantities of grain out of the track taken by our army.

A Martinsburg correspondent, of the 22d, says. In the battle of the 19th our loss was 5,000 killed, wounded and missing. In the morning we lost 24 guns. We captured 7,800 men and 30 guns. The enemy's loss therefore is about 10,000. Custar's division has captured 51 pieces of artillery within two weeks. Details from Cedar Creek victory, state that Devine's brigade and the 5th N. Y. pursued the rebels to Fisher's Hill, capturing 14 guns, wagon trains, and slaughtering immense number of rebels.

San Francisco Oct. 23d.—Gen. McDowell at the mass meeting, last evening, made a remarkable speech showing up McClellan and urging re-election of Lincoln as a military necessity.

Cedar Creek, Oct. 21st.—I pursued the enemy nearly to Mount Jackson, without meeting an organized regiment of the enemy. From accounts of prisoners the rout was complete. About 2,000 of the enemy broke and made their way through mountains on the left. For 30 miles of the line of retreat the road was strewn with arms thrown away by flying rebels. 45 pieces of artillery are now at my headquarters. Not less than 300 wagons and ambulances were either captured or destroyed. Occurrence of the morning was turned to our advantage as much as tho' it had been planned. The only regret I have is the capture early in the morning of from 800 to 1,000 of our men. From all I can learn, Early's reinforcements numbered not less than 11,000 men.

Kansas City Oct. 23d.—The fight yesterday between the Little Blue and Independence was a very gallant affair. We fought Price's entire army for five hours. McLane's Colorado regiment attacked and secured the guns of a rebel battery. Col. Hart gallantly sustained the charge with a battery of the 15th Kansas and the second Colorado regiment. He is said to have lost 60 men killed and wounded. Major Smith, in command of the regiment was killed. Our entire loss is reported at 400. Fagan, Shelby, Marmaduke and Clark, and several other Brigadiers, are with Price. Our pickets had a slight skirmish this morning. Jamison was attacked at Big Blue ford by a heavy column. At 2 p. m. the enemy arrived at the ford, and Jamison fell back to Westport and State Line. Reinforcements were sent him. The two commanders fought the enemy till after dark, driving him 4 miles over the open prairie.

This morning the Blue was formed five miles south of Kansas City, on the Westport road. The skirmishing continued several hours, when the whole force advanced, and heavy firing ensued. The enemy fell back rapidly and formed a new line a mile and a half from the first position. The fighting was kept up for ten miles. Gen. Pleasanton then came in on our left, and a charge followed his arrival

which resulted in the total rout of the enemy. When our information of the front the pursuit was vigorously kept up by our whole cavalry force. Gen. Blunt commanded the volunteers on the left, and Deltzer the regulars on the right, which were composed of Kansas militia. The 2d Colorado, Col. Ford, was in the thickest of the fight, and made several brilliant charges.

Friday's Dispatch.

San Francisco, 25th.—Steamer Golden City, arrived this evening, 30 days from Panama, with New York mails and 300 passengers.

A telegram from Gov. Morgan, dated New York, Oct. 26th, to the Chairman of the State Central Committee, says: The soldiers' vote in Pennsylvania is not yet in. The home vote is expected to show a small Republican majority.

A New York dispatch, of the 26th, quotes gold at 21½.

By the explosion of the Sophia McLade Folger, pilot, Charles Yaler, 2d engineer, and William Lawler were killed. Nelson Matchman and McJelhand were injured. A boy is missing. Capt. Halbit and seven others are injured.

Salt Lake, 27th.—Protection of the overland stage route eastward, as far as Fort Kearny, has been placed by the Secretary of War in charge of General Connor. The General proposes sending immediately two full companies of California cavalry to the Indian country, east of the Rocky mountains, for a winter campaign. Five companies, 2d cavalry, have been consolidated into two spindling companies, who will probably start eastward early next week. General Connor will go to Denver, by coach, in a few days, to see what further preparations are necessary, and if a campaign is determined on, will command in person. Eastern line is out of order beyond Omaha City.

NEW TO-DAY.

A Card.

This is to certify that the Card, published by Thos. Devins in the SENTINEL, is false as to my promises. I called on Wm. Hoffman, and he said he had no recollection of any such contract, and if called on to swear, he would have to swear he had no recollection of any such conversation.

The notes I gave were for land obtained from me through a mistake in making out a deed of another piece of land. In reality, the land was mine. But through a technicality of the law I was defrauded out of it. I paid him in greenbacks at par, and intended from the first to do so, and as he was such a law-abiding man, and wanted what the law gave, I was willing he should have the full benefit of it. It is in bad taste for Mr. Devins to complain of greenbacks, when he settled his store bill at Messrs. Bradbury & Wade's in greenbacks at par, which can be seen by calling on them. He also paid a bill to Henry Klippel in greenbacks, which he had no better excuse for paying in greenbacks than the bill of Messrs. Bradbury & Wade. JAMES R. POOL, Jacksonville Oct. 29th, 1864.

G. W. GREER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Office at his residence on Oregon street.

DR. A. B. OVERBECK.

Dr. Overbeck would announce to the citizens of Jackson county and vicinity, that he has returned to Jacksonville and resumed the practice of medicine. He will always be found at his old stand, the Overbeck Hospital, or at his residence opposite Wetters' Brewery, unless absent on professional business. He would respectfully solicit a renewal of former patronage.

Ho! Everybody!!

AT THE HOTEL, POORMAN'S CREEK.

The 10th of November.

A Splendid Ball,

WILL BE GIVEN.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public, generally, that he will give a Ball at his residence, on Poorman's Creek, on the evening of Nov. 10th, 1864. Every preparation is being made for the comfort of the guests. The best music in the country will be obtained. A general invitation is extended. Tickets—Three dollars.

LOUIS HERLING, Poorman's Creek, Oct. 28, oct29d

J. ROW'S

Cigar Store!

Opposite Love & Bilger's, California st., Jacksonville, Oregon.

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS!

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

J. ROW informs the citizens of Jacksonville and the public generally that he has just received and offers for sale his superior stock of

HAYANA & IMITATION.

CIGARS,

TOBACCOS, PIPES, FIGS,

OUTLERY, RAISINS,

Stationary & School-books

CANDY, NUTS,

TOYS, SUGARS,

ALBUMS, ETC.

Prices to suit the times. Call and save your money.

CHOICE FRUIT

constantly on hand.

Dec. 19, 1863. J. ROW.

Bradbury & Wade,

California St., Jacksonville,

Wholesale & Retail

Dealers in

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRYGOODS,

Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Iron and Steel, Agricultural and Mining Implements, Liquors, Queensware, Glassware, Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, Tobacco and Cigars, Stationery, Photograph Albums, Cards de Visite, etc., etc.

In addition to retail stock, we are now receiving a large shipment, comprising a complete assortment in all of the above classes. These goods were selected in San Francisco with great care, by a member of our firm who has had a residence of thirteen years in Southern Oregon, and well knows the wants of this locality.

Confident that we cannot be undersold by any house in Jackson county, we pledge our patrons that our prices shall be

"Cheap as the Cheapest."

Thinking our former patrons for the favor heretofore extended to our house, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Call and give us your share and take a mile.

BRADBURY & WADE, Jacksonville, Ogn. Oct. 15, 64. oct15d

HOWE'S

THE

Standard Sewing Machine

OF THE

WORLD.

From which all others derive their vitality. All others pay license to Howe, Jr., the original inventor and patentee. These justly celebrated machines combine the desirable qualities of all others, and with few cotton, silk or thread with equal facility—from the thickness of fine muslin to harness leather; they run light and rapid; make a neat lock-stitch, alike on both sides; never drop stitches; will gather and run on at the same time. They are very simple, easily understood and managed; are durable, being of great strength and of perfect mechanism, upon correct and scientific mechanical principles.

FOR FAMILY USE

THE

LETTER "A"

Family machine has no equal. It does the entire range of work in the most approved manner. Price—\$60 00, with extras complete; and with cap to cover the machine part, looking securely, \$65 00. Price of the "A" second hand machine, with cap, \$75 00; Letter "B" light manufacturing machine, \$65 00, and with cap, \$70 00; Letter "C" heavy manufacturing, price \$85 00; Letter "D" cylinder machine, \$115; "E" large cylinder machine, \$140. We also have for sale the Improved Little Giant machine—\$20; the New England machine—\$15.

DEMING & CO.

No. 3, Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Sole agents for the Pacific Coast. San Francisco, Oct. 8, 1864. oct15d

HEIMSTREET'S

Inimitable Hair Restorative

IT IS NOT A DYE.

But restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural nutriment, impaired by age or disease. All hair-dressing preparations are composed of harsh, caustic, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Inimitable coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a

Luxuriant Beauty,

promotes its growth, prevents its falling out, eradicates the dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original hair-coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of D. S. Danvers, Proprietor, New York.

Two sizes, 50c. and \$1. [row24r]

SMITH & DAVIS, of Portland, Agents.

ADAM'S GERMAN TONIC

— AND —

AROMATIC BITTERS.

These bitters are highly refined, grateful to the taste, warming, stimulating, and invigorating to the debilitated system. They are a thoroughly medicinal compound, powerful and concentrated, and have been brought to their present state of perfection by nearly twenty years experience, and are beyond question, one of the best remedies for all diseases of the digestive organs. Where the system has been reduced by Fevers, etc., they will prove one of the most valuable auxiliaries for a speedy and permanent restoration to health and strength. Price—50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and Grocers. oct25d

Notice.