

S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH 21, 1866. UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

POR GOVERNOR : Maj. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, of Cumb. Co.

True to Their Instincts.

The Copperhead leaders, ever ready to revile and abuse the men who fought the battles for the Union, have already opened their batteries of defamation and vile slander upon the gallant Geary, as is instanced by the following extract from the Pittsburg

"The candidate nominated by the Convention, Gen. Geary, is like its proceedings a huge cheat; a ponderous humbug, whose military achievements consisted in newspaper puffs, furnished by one of his staff at his own suggestion. A political charlatan, he is willing to serve any party, and the expediency Abolitionists of our State, have shown their shameless inconsistency by placing him in nomination for the first office in the gift of our people. Instead of profiting by experience, and steering clear of men of doubtful politicals tanding, they rush after old castaway Democrats, and confer on them their highest honors. This proceeding, as in the nomination of Andrew Johnson, is for the purpose of again cheating the people. But the masses have their eyes open, and will not be again deceived."

Such is the language of the leading Copperhead paper in western Pennsylvania, and the cry is being rehashed by those of less note; among them the Clearfield Republican, which designates Gen. Geary & "POLIT-ICAL RENEGADE AND MILITARY FAILURE."

Nothing seems to enrage the leaders of that party to so great a degree, as the appearance before the people, for a station of public trust, of one of the heroes who have been most conspicuous in whipping the rebels into submission "to the Constitution and the Union." It is but the natural result of their course throughout the four years' of war with treason. During that ever memorable period they embraced every opportunity to defame and disparage the heroic deeds and personal valor of the brave men who led our gallant armies on to victory. But, the war ended, the patriotic masses of the country had anticipated a different course on their part; but in this they were mistaken. The leaders still adhere to their old prejudices against the soldiers, and continue to denounce them on all occasions. But their attempts to defame the characters of the heroic defenders of the Union now, will prove as harmless as did their sympathies with the rebels during the war. Their slanders will only work to their own discomfiture and shame. Gen. Geary's record will bear the closest scrutiny, and his friends the following: can go to the people on that record with the full confidencesof his triumphant election in October next.

Blowing Hot and Cold.

"That the nation owes to the brave men of our army and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic services in defence of the Constitution and the Union." 2-Democratic Flatform of March 5, 1866.

"Gen. JOHN W. GEARY.-This political renegade and military failure, was nominated, at Harrisburg, on the 7th instant,' etc.-Clearfield Republican of March 14, The above is, truly, a fair specimen of the

old saw, of "blowing hot and cold" at the same time. The first extract designates our soldiers as "brave men," and the second denounces a leader of those men as a "military failure." Surely, such a brazen-taced insult to our brave and gallant soldiers, who fought, bold and died "in defence of the Constitution and the Union" will meet with a just condemnation at the hands of the survivers at the coming fall election.

More Monopolies. - By the Legislative proceedings we see that efforts are making in the Legislature to pass several other. Railroad monopoly bills. The first grants unlimited privileges, in constructing branchches, to the Pittsburg & Connelsville and Southern Pennsylvania Company; and the second to the Phil'a and Erie-the latter being the old bill with the fourth section State foremost in the Union ranks, and is a stricken out. Gov. Curtin has interposed a veto in one case already; and, it is to be hoped, he will also veto the above bills should they be passed, as in him the people have their only hope of protection against monopolies and injurious legislation.

VETORD.-Gov. Curtin has vetoed the Phil'a and Eric Railroad bill, passed week didn't train with that crowd." Poor Cops! before last, by which more than one-third they are really in a bad fix as regards solof the State was surrendered to the control diers for canditates. Wonder if "brother" of that corporation. Gov. C. will receive Jeff wouldn't train with them, as he was a the thanks of every man in the State, who favors a liberal system of public improvements, for his prompt action in this case.

HIESTER CLYMER in the Senate, and his own Berks county at the polls, voted to deprive the soldier of the right to vote. How, then, can any soldier vote for him?

Now, And Then. The Democracy at their recent State Conrention, passed the following resolution

Sixth, That the bold enunciation of the principles of the Constitution and the policy f restoration contained in the recent annual and Freedmen's Bureau veto messages of-President Johnson entitles him to the con-fidence and support of all who respect the Constitution and love their country.

A careful perusal of this resolution shows that, as a party, they do not pledge themselves to support President Johnson, but use ambiguous phraseology which will permit them to go either for or against him, as their interests may seem to demand. This the leaders are fully capable of doing. Their past conduct proves this conclusively. For example, on the 6th of March, 1863, Hon. Heister Clymer, the present Democratic candidate for Governor, then a State Senator, on the question of allowing the use of the Senate Chamber to this same Andrew Johnson to speak in behalf of the Union,

"I know, sir, that Andrew Johnson has gone as far as the farthest, and is ready to go still further, to destroy, to uproot, to upturn every principle upon which this great and good Government of ours was founded. I know that he has bent with suppliant knee before the throne of power; I know that, for pelf or some other consideration, he has succumbed to every measure presented to him for approval or disapproval; and I know that in speeches delivered in the capitals of other States he has enunciated doctrines which, if adopted by the people of the great North, would be subversive of individual freedom and personal right. Sir, by no vote of mine can any person holding such views address the people of Pennsylva-nia in this chamber. Never, sir, never, so long as I have a right to forbid him.,"

On the same occasion, Senator Wallace Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, used the following language:

"And men who, like Andrew Johnson, are willing to trample the Constitution, under foot, are in transition; they will in the early future be buried in dark obvision. . . . I am opposed to the reception of Gov. Johnson for no personal reason, but, sir, I am unwilling to recognize his present official position. He is not Governor of Tennessee in any view of the law. . . . I am opposed to the resolution because I am unwilling to countenance any of those men who have rendered aid and comfort toward this Administration-mark me-toward sustaining this Administration in its unconstitutional, unwarranted and unnecessary measures. Andrew Johnson is one of those who has gone the farthest, who has been the most ultra of the ultra in sustaining the violent measures of the Administration at Washington."

The fact is, President Johnson, though differing with them in some new issues which the close of the rebellion has raised, can only expect to be faithfully upheld by those who elected him, and, judging by the current of events of the past ten days, neither he nor anybody else anticipates that he will derive any support from such a doubtful source as the leaders of the Democratic party.

A "Military Failure."

From reports filed in the office of the Secretary of War, at Washington city, it appears that during his term of service Gen. Geary was engaged in over fifty hotly contested battles and important skirmishes, besides many others of lesser note. Among or purpose to invoke any issue or estrangethese engagements may be especially named

"Boliver Heights," "Cedar Mountain," "Chancellorsville" (3 days), "Gettysburg" 3 days), which resulted in driving the reb-(3 days), which resulted in driving the rebels from Pennsylvania, "Wauhatchie," "Lookout Mountain," "Mission Ridge," "Ringgold," "Triano," "Mill Creek Gap," "Snake Creek Gap," "Resaca" (2 days), "New Hope Church" (7 days), "Muddy Creek," "Nose's Creek," "Kalb's Farm," "Kenesaw," "Pine Hill," "Marietta" "Peach Tree Creek," "Atlanta" siege and capture, (20 days), "Savannah" (10 days), which was captured by his division ten which was captured by his division ten hours before any other troops reached that city, so was also "Fort Jackson"—the two latter surrendering to Gen. Geary in person -with which he captured 350 prisoners, 114 pieces of artillery, 38,500 bales of cotton, and 5 ocean steamers; besides an immense amount of ammunition and other

Such is the record of Gen. Geary, whom the Clearfield Republican pronounces a "MILITARY FAILURE." Just the kind of "failure" that whipped the rebels, and brought their Northern allies to grief; and a similar "failure," on the second Tuesday of October, 1866, will place Gen. Geary in the Gubernatorial chair.

THE FIRST GUN. - New Hampshire elected State officers on Tuesday, March 13thchoosing a Republican Governor by about 5,000 majority, all five Republican Counselors, nine Republican to three Democratic Senators, and about 100 Republican majority in the House. . This places the Granite sure precurser of the elections throughout the North, the coming fall.

So THEN !- It said that little less than a year ago, the Cops made evertures to Gen. Geary to become their candidate for Governor this fall, and that he declined the offer on the ground that (like Gen. Meade) "he soldier once?-in hoops.

The Clearfield Republican denounces Gen. Geary as a "political renegade." How about Heister Clymer, your candidate for Governor, who deserted the Whig party a Pennsylvania paid nearly twenty-eight milfew years since? Is he a "political rene- lions of dollars of taxes upon incomes, manu-

A General Railroad Law.

The following article from the Pittsburg Commercial. expresses the almost unani mous opinion of the people in this section of the State of Pennsylvania, and hence we transfer it to our columns entire, with the hope that our readers will give it a careful

perusal : What Pennsylvania wants is a general railroad law. Aside from the ordinary reasons why such a law should be enacted, with as little delay as possible, there are specific ones quite as urgent. A law that will permit roads to be built wherever and whenever persons having the means, will, under certain restrictions and limitations protecting the rights of the State and individuals, build them, is so manifestly just and reason able, that a reason which will hold water has not been found to urge against it. It is manifestly the interest and purpose of monopolies, intending to run the State as well as their roads—both in conjunction to prevent such a law, but, to our mind, that is the very best reason in the world why there should be such a law enacted.

It is no experiment. In other States a general railroad law has worked well for years, and been found to be just what was wanted. An enormous amount of corrupt legislation has been prevented by it, and such, unquestionably, would be the effect in our State. Recent legislation—legislation pending—legislation known to be intended proves this to our shame. As a measure of public policy, a general railroad law would be wise, and for this reason it is demanded. As a measure of public-more especially legislative-moralty, it would be no less salutary, and on this ground it is greatly to be desired. There is no good reason to be urged against such a measure. Why then, does not the Legislature pass it? A bill was introduced early in the session. Where is it? If it cannot pass let us know at least who says so. Let Representatives be brought to the mark. Let us have the record.

It may possibly give the people some idea what are the influences which control legislation. It is a question purely between the people and the monopolies. Let us know who are strongest. We have no idea that the killing of the measure for this session would kill it for all time. Quice the contrary. It would be the starting point for future action. It would be the tangible joining of the issue that would have to be tried out. Certain railroads have the reputation of controlling legislation to suit themselves. They are understood to be opposed to the law. Common fame may be unjust. However this may be, it needs no extraordinary penetration to discover that they cannot do a wiser thing for themselves or a more beneficial thing for the State, than to go in for a general law. Let them have the credit. If they do not. there will be a very general disposition to hold them responsible for the defeat, if defeated it is.

What the President said to Sherman. The Washington correspondent of the

New York Tribune gives the following version of an interview of an hour between the President and Senator Sherman: Senator Sherman is reported to have duration to-day, with the President, and found him in a far more practicable mood

than hitherto. The Senator assured him there was no justifiable cause for an abandonment of the principles upon which the Republican party carried the Presidential election. Nor could he afford to cut loose from the men who were first and foremost in securing the success of that party. The conversation is said to have been quite unreserved and comprehensive, and in reply the President insisted that he had no wish ment among his Republican friends and supporters. He admitted that he owed his present elevation to the men of that party, and that while in some matters he might differ in opinion with them, he did not purpose to set up his individual opinions against their combined wisdom or desires. In regard to the Copperhead fawning and flatteries which had so annoyed his Republican friends, he said he had been in political life too long to be deceived by them, The interview, as reported, together with expressions known to have emanated from

The Two Candidates.

inspired a more hopeful feeling."

one of his firmest adherents in the Cabinet,

Had the power been conferred on the most expert man in the State, to arrange the Gubernatorial canvass so as to present distinctly the issue of approval or disapproval of the cause for which our armies fought in the war of the Rebellion, he could not have done it better than the two Conventions, acting for the or posing parties, have done it. The Democratic Convention met first and nominated Clymer. The Union Convention, two days after, nominated Geary. During the war Clymer in every way but by enlisting in the rebel army, was on the rebel side. Geary did everything for the loyal cause that a man could do, but die for it, and that he did not, was no fault of his own, for many a time, at the head of his column, he courted death.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION. The constant cry of the disloyal men of the South is that "taxation without representation" is unconstitutional. Yet in all the southern States laws have been framed imposing taxes upon the blacks equally with the whites. If it is right to tax the blacks and yet disfranchise them, it cannot be wrong to treat the whites in the same way. If there is any injustice in taxation without representation why are they the first to

The Chambersburg Repositorg says that the Democratic nomination for Governor was offered to Gen. Hancock as well as to Gen. Meade, and was refused by him as firmly as by the commander of the army of the Potomac.

The Clearfield Republican ridicules the resolutions of the Union State Convention which nominated Gen. Geary; and so does the Richmond Examiner. Well, "birds of a feather flock together.'

During the year ending June 30th, 1865, gade," too? Let your readers know, George. | factures, etc., into the national treasury.

The Civil Rights Bill.

vindication, has passed both houses of Congress—the Senate on March 15th—and only requires the signature of the President to become a law. The first section is as follows: All persons born in the United States and not subject to any fereign power, excluding Indians, not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States, and such citizens of every race and color without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and territory of the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease or seil, hold and convey real and personal property; and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoy-ed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, reculation or custom, to the contrary notwith-

The second section is as follows: That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom. shall subject or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or territory to the leprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains or penalties, on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of Slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of such persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both in the discretion of the Court.

The third section gives the United States Courts exclusive jurisdiction of the cases arising under this act, and also concurrently with the Circuit Court of the United States, of all cases, civil and criminal, affording persons who are denied or cannot enforce in the Courts or judicial tribunals of the State or locality where they may be any of the rights secured to them by the first section of this act, and if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, had been or shall be commenced in any State Court against any such person for any cause whatever, by any officer, civil or military, or other person, for any arrest or imprisonment, trespasses, or wrongs done or committed by virtue of or under color of authority derived from this act or the act establishing a business for the relief of freedmen and retugees, and acts amendatory thereof; or for refusing to do any act upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper District or Circuit Court in the manner prescribed by the act relating to hubeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases.
United States Marshals, District Attorneys

and Agents of the Freedmen's Bureau are empowered to prosecute cases under this bill. Severe penalties are provided for all persons who may in any way hinder the operations of it.

Treasury Imbroglio.

WASHINGTON, March 15th.—The letter of Comptroller Clark, criticising Secretary McCulloch's exhibit of the public debt, and declaring that it fell many millions below the real amount, creates considerable feeling at the Treasury and in Congress. Mr Clark was on the floor of the house to-day visiting members, and was charged by Mr. Wentworth with trying to influence the House to defeat the loan bill, and to thwart Secretary McCulloch's policy. So great is the interest felt in this matter that the Ways and Means Committee to-day went to the Department and made inquiry. Mr. Hooper, of the committee, on his return from the Treasury, made a statement to the House. He said that in reference to the statement made by the Secretary of the Treasury on March 1st, he would say that it appeared that there was in the Treasury at that time \$55,000,000 in coin, and \$60,000,000 in currency, making a total of \$115,000,000. Now, the letter of the Comptroller referred to, states that the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury is inexcusably erroneous, and states amongst other items that the Secretary has omitted to give the amount of the deposits in the national banks, belonging to the Government, which amount, the Comptroller says. is \$28,000,000. Having seen this letter the Committee of Ways and Means had appointed a Sub-Committee to visit the Treasury Department to investigate the alleged discrepancy and to see whether it had any actual existence. We learned, said Mr. Hooper, that the Secretary's statement of the public debt was correct. The amount of money in the National banks. \$28,000,-000, was included in the \$115,000,000 reported to be in the Treasury by the Secreta-ry on the first of March. This letter of the Comptroller made it appear that there were \$190,000,000 in the Treasury, and he goes on to-show that some retired notes and 7-30 bonds ought to have been included in the Secretary's exhibit. Then the Comptroller adds \$115,000,000 to that statement as the difference between gold and currency, should the Secretary sell the \$55,000,000 of gold at the present premium, but as the Secretary had not sold the gold, the premium should not be added in, for the \$15,000,000 of currency were not in the Treasury. The statement of the public debt made by the Secretary of the Treasury was, he repeated, entirely correct. He had included the \$28,-000,000 now in the National Banks, and he had not sold the gold now in the Treasury. The result of the investigation of the Sub-Committee of Ways and Means was that there were \$115,000,000 in the Treasury.

GEN. GEARY.—The Savannah National Republican, edited by Mr. John L. Hayes, who took charge of the paper at the fall of Savannah, says of General Geary: "A more gallant, highminded soldier never donned a loyal uniform than the sterling John W. Geary. We wish we had the power of casting fifty thousand votes in his favor. We trust that the Old Keystone State will reward her illustrious hero, and put him where he justly belongs-in the gubernatori-

Three women, residing in Morton county Minnesota, were frozen to death, a few days ago, while on their way home from singing school. The three young men escorting them were so badly frozen that they will loose

THE PENN'A DEMOCRACY AND THE PRES-The bill to protect all persons in their civ- IDENT.—The Washington correspondent of il rights and to furnish the means for their the N. Y. Tribune, writing under date of the N. Y. Tribene, writing under date of March 15th, says :

"It will be remembered that the late Copperhead Convention of Pennsylvania, after nominating Mr. Clymer for Governor, pass-ed a resolution indorsing the President's policy. A sub-committee was appointed to come on here and present the resolution in person. This grateful mission was essayed a few evenings since. The committee were admitted to an audience with the President, and were proceeding, after the most approved fashion, to assure him that the Democracy cf Pennsylvania had designed no empty compliment; that they had watched his recent action with no ordinary gratification; and that they should stand by him and his Administration so long as he so nobly adhered to the sacred Constitution. Before the peroration was reached, the President broke in upon them with the suggestion that 'the wisest thing they could do was to go home and change their ticket.' He beieved that they had made a fatal mistake in nominating such a man, especially at this particular time, with many other remarks of a similarly encouraging character. The last seen of the Pennsylvania Committeemen they were making for the Baltimore depot, in a fearfully demoralized frame of mind."

Six citizens of Melrose, Mass., who were ecently fined five hundred dollars each for arring and feathering and riding on a rail a man who rejoiced at the death of Mr. Lincoln, have been pardoned and the fines have been remitted.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of plain style will be charged double price for space occupied

To insure attention, the CASH must accompa ny notices, as follows:—All Cautions and Strays, with \$1,50; Auditors', Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$2,50, each : Dissolutions, \$2 all other transient Notices at the same rates Other advertisements at \$1,50 per square, for 3 or less insertions. Ten lines (or less) count a square

ARM FOR SALE -The subscriber offers for sale his property situate on Potts Run.

Jordan township, consisting of 127 acres of land—

16 of which are cleared. There are several good veins of coal on the place, and an excellent wa-ter power which, if suitably improved, would drive a saw or grist mill most of the year. Will be sold cheap for cash.

March 21, 1856 tf.

Clearfield borough.

DUBLIC SALE .- There will be exposed to asle, by Public outery, at the residence of the subscriber in Lawrence township, on Tuesday the 3d day of April, 1866, the following personal property, to wit: 2 Horses, 4 milch Cows. 3 head of young cattle, 2 set harness, 1 set buggy harness. I Wagon and hay ladders, I Dearborn wag-on and spring seat. Log sled, Log chain, Wheel-barrow, Fanningmill, Cornsheller, cross-cut saw, Cutting-box, Rakes and Forks, 2 Plows, 2 Shovel plows, 2 Harrows, 2 Cultivators, Cow chains, Hay by the ton, Corn and Oats by the pushel. Dining table. Cookstove. Churn, besides other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said lay. A liberal credit will be given. March 21, 1866. G. P. GUELICH.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS,—The atten-tion of the lot holders of the Borough of Clearfield is called to the following Section of he "Supplement of ordinance of April 9th. 1858, relating to sidewalks. By a resolution of the Town Council, passed at its last meeting, the said section was ordered to be republished in the Borough sapers for three successive weeks, and then the Street Commissioner be required to strictly enforce the same :

Section 3d, That all ditches now opened, or may hereafter be opened, shall be kept open and in repair by the respective lot holders before whose lots the ditches pass, and on default of any lot holder keeping the ditches in front of his lots open and in repair, that it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to give such lot holder a written notice to open or repair the same within ten days, and on default of such lot holder to open or repair the same the Street Commissioner shall pen and repair the same at the proper costs and charges of the respective lot holders, which shall e collected, with twenty per centum added, in the same manner as is provided in Section 4 of Ordinance to which this is a Supplement. By order of the Council. WM. D. BIGLER, March 21, 1866-3t.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

READ! READ! READ! THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES!

Persons subject to various ailments, frequently ask the question. 'What shall, I do to relieve me? o such we would say, try the following invaluapreparations, which have but recently been atroduced to the public, although they have

been in use for a number of years as Family

AMERICAN VEGETABLE BITTERS.

This Vegetable Compound is a certain cure for yspepsia. Disease of the Liver, Carbuneles, Eptions of the Skin Canker in the Stomach. etc. benefit is always experienced from the use of ne bottle, and a perfect cure warranted when the patient perseveres in taking a sufficient quantity. In some cases from two to three bottles will effect a cure. No change of diet is necessary. Our advice is, to eat good substantial food and enough

AMERICAN LUNG RESTORATIVE.

This preparation is a Vegetable Compoundan Indian cure—for Lung Diseases, Coughs, Colds Tightness of the t hest. Pain in the Breast, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. This Medicine has a most happy effect in the above complaints, when taken according to directions. It can be taken at all times, and under all circumstances, and the pa-tient generally experiences an almost instanta-neous relief. It is worth a trial at least.

AMERICAN LINIMENT.

This compound contains the most wonderful nedical properties, and is superior to any other liniment now in use It is a speedy, safe and sure cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Earache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Stiff Neck, Spinal Diseases, Pain in the Breast, Side and Kidneys; Dizziness, Burns, Scalds, Chilbiains, Cuts Bruises, Sprains, Old Sores, Runrounds, Felons, Cholera Morbus, Colic, etc. No family should be without it, as it is truly an indispensable and valuable

AMERICAN GOITER CURE.

This is an unfailing remedy for that loathsome disease, the Goiter, or swelled neck. It is simple in its composition, yet powerful in its effect. Used internally and externally. Persons afflicted in this way should not he sitate to obtain the remedy at the earliest possible moment, and be relieved from their unplessant complaint.

All the above remedies are prepared and Sold oy M. A. FRANK & CO. Clearfield, Pa. Country Dealers supplied at Wholesale prices.

200 BUSHELS of choice beans for sale by IRVIN & HARTSHON.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting my wife Anna on my account, as will pay no debts of her contracting, unless compelled to do so by due process of law.

BARTHOL STUMPH.

Punxsutawney, March 7, 1866.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

R.E.M.E.M.B.E.R. WILLIAM F. IRWIN

Has Removed His Cheap Cash Store

To his new rooms, recently erected on South Second Street. Clearfield, Pa., where he will be pleased to have his old customers call to see him, and as many new ones as will favor him with their custom

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS CHEAP CASH STORE.

The undersigned has just received from the Bast ern cities a large and well selected stock of the most seasonable goods, which he can dispose of at the reasonable prices. His friends and customers are invited to examine his stock of goods, and ascertain the prices before purchasing elsewhere as he teels persuaded none undersell him. His stock embraces a well selected assortment of

Dry-Goods and Notions, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Drugs, Gils and Paints, Glass, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Baskets and Buckets, School Books, Stationary, Nails, Spikes, Axes and Salt,

And a great variety of other useful articles, all of which will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for approved produce? Go to the "cheap cash store" if you want to buy goods at fair prices.

May 24, 1865. WM P. IRWIN. RENO OIL AND LAND CO.

Capital \$10,000,000. Shares \$100 each STOCK GUARANTEED.

For every share of stock issued the Par Value (One Hundred Dollars) will be deposited in the TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES invested in Government Securities, and may be withdrawn by the stockholder at any time.

President : : GALUSHA A CROW CHARLES V. CULVER, WILLIAM BROUGH, Vice-President; ROBERT F B ROOKE DIRECTORS.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow. Reno, Pa., Late Speak er of the U. S. House of Representatives.

Hon. C. R. Ransom, Boston, Mass., U. S. Bank
Commissioner for New England.

Hon. Sidney Dean Providence, R. I., late Member of Congress.-Editor of the Providence Press. Henry A. Smythe, Esq., New York City, President of the Central National Bank.

Lucien H. Culver, Esq., New York City, of Culver, Penn & Co. Bankers. Hon. Augustus Frank, Warsaw. N. Y., Mem. of

the House of Rep. 36th. 37th. & 38th Congress
Major John L. Wilson, Madison, Ind., late of
the United States Army.
Hon. Thomas S. Stanfield, South Bend, Ind.,
Pres't of First National Bank of South Bend.
Hon. Charles V. Culver, Franklin, Pa., of Culver, Pann & Co., and Mem. of the press of Cul-Hon. Charles V. Culver, Franklin, Pa, of Culver, Penn & Co., and Mem. of the present Cong. Alex. Bradley, Esq., Pittsburg, Pa., Pres't of Tradesmen's National Bank of Pittsburg, Joshua Douglass, Esq., Meadville, Pa., President of the National Banktof Crawford Co., Pa. Col., James H. Bowen Chicago, Ill., President of Third National Bank of Chicago. George H. Rea. Esq., Saint Louis. Mo., President of Second National Bank of St. Louis.

Hon. John J Cisco. New York City of John J Cisco & Sons. Bankers and late Assistant Treasurer of the U. S. at New York.

Denning Duer, Esq , New York City, of James G. King's Sons, nankers.
THE LANDS OF THE COMPANY consist of Twelve

Hundred Acres, at Reno, on the Alleghany river. in Venange County, Pennsylvania—the heart of the Oil District in that State. ONE THOUSAND WELLS can be sunk upon the property without interference.

Test wells have been sunk on the Estate, and Oil found in paying quantities in every instance.
FIFTY WELLS are now being put down to be followed by others as rapidly as possible to the extent necessary to fully develop the property. One hundred wells yield in barrel, a price much beday each at six dollars a barrel, a price much be low the average price at Reno. would give one million eight hundred thousand dollars a year of income, making a profit of nearly fifteen per cent, over expenses and taxes of every kind. If large flowing wells are found, a single acre of the ferritory may yield the entire capital within two

The Company owns the Town of Reno to-gether with Several Hundred Lots for Business and Dwelling Houses. There is an Extensive Demand for them, and the Revenue from their Sale will be very great
THE STOCK IS GUARANTEED.

THE STOCK IS GUARANTEED.

The price of the Stock has been fixed at One Hundred and Fifty Dollars per Share Five Dollars go into the Treasury of the Company as a contribution to the working fund. The Par Valed of the Stock, One Hundred Dollars, is paid to the Trustees, to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States or invested in Government Section 19 the United States, or invested in Government Securities, and may be withdrawn by the stockhold-

By the Payment of Ten Dollars, persons that desire to await the result of the First Year's Development can Secure the right of obtaining A Full Paid Share of Guaranteed Stock for One Hundred Dollars additional, at any time before the first day of April. 1867.

Left is an Investment with the Chances of Large Profit and is always convertible into Cash at Par. It might be called A Legal Tender Oil

So large a working Fund (500,000) has never been provided or expended by any company in the Oil Region. Subscriptions will be received by agents and by the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the country. Prospectuses and other information will be furnished by Agents, and by SAMUEL T. HOWARD.

Subscription Agent. 21 Nassau St. New York. TRUSSES and abdominal supporter of every kind, and of the best improvments, for sale at the Drug Store of Jan 10 1866. HARTSWICK & INWIN

WARDLE, REED & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, and dealers, in Tobacco, Tea. Spices, &c , North East corner of Sixth and Market Streets, Philadelphia. GEORGE P. WARDLE. : : CHARLES N. REED.

SEWING MACHINES —Agency for Shawranted for Five Years, and fully licensed. Persons in want of a good machine should call on the undersigned Price of machines, \$20 and \$25. Machine with walnut table, \$30 and \$35. THOMAS W. MOORE.

Pennville, Pa., March 14, 1866-6m.

CURWENSVILLE HOUSE, Curwensville,
C Pa.—A J. DRAUKER, having leased the Hotel
recently occupied by Benj Bloom. Esq., is now
prepared to receive transient and permanent
boarders. Every department connected with his
establishment will be conducted second to none
in the county. His stabling is ample for sixty
head of horses, with good wagon sheds and yards
connected. He respectfully solicits a share of
public patronage.

Dec. 6 1865-tf.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Penn Township Oil and Mining Company, are hereby notified that an assessment of 50 per cent. upon the capital stock of said company, has been made—payable to Jonathan Wall, Treasurer, at his office in Pennsyille, on or before the 18th day of April pays for the payable of th of April next, for the purpose of procuring an engine and tools, erecting works. &c., preparatory to an early commencement of operations. By order of the Board of Managers.

SAMUEL WIDEMIRE, President.

JOHN RUSSELL, Sec'y.