

THURSDAY, APRIL 12th, 1866

JOHN G. HALL, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. J. P. MOORE, PUBLISHER.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HIESTER CLYMER, OF BERKS COUNTY.

NEWS SUMMARY,

The Senate has passed the Civil Rights Bill over the President's Veto. There is little doubt but the House will do the same.

The President has issued a circular to the heads of departments, directing that appointments in the various branches of the public service shall be given to meritorious and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who are qualified; also, that in promotions, they shall have preference.

Capt. Semmes, famous as the Captain of the Alabama has been released, on his original parole, given under the terms of surrender of Gen. Johnston to Gen. Sherman.

The Civil Rights bill passed the House on the 9th fust, over the Presi. dent's veto, by a vote of 122 to 41 after the result was announced the Radicals so far forgot decorum as to indulge in cheering over their defeat of Presideut Johnson.

The military Committee have reported a bill to reimburse the State of Penn. eylvania for war expenses.

The steamer England arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia on the 9th inst., with the cholera raging among the passengers. The first case had occurred on the 3d, since which 160 more cases had broken out, and 50 deaths occurred.

The election for city officers in Hartford Conn. on the 9th inst, resulted in a complete Democratic victory, and transferring the city government from Republican to Democratic officers throughout.

Foreign advices represent Austria and Prussia still hostile.

The cattle disease known as the Rinderpest, is on the decrease in Eugland.

THE TWO PLATFORMS.

In our previous issues we have precented our readers with the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention, and those adopted by the Republican State Convention. These resclutions are to be taken as authoritative declarations of the two parties as to their respective positions upon the po. litical issues of the day. We have examined the respective merits of these two platforms, and have come to our conclusion.

We are earnestly in favor of a com-plete and early restoration of the Union that shall dispel the pomp and panoply of war, with its martial law, its military courts, and suspension of that great bulwark of individual liberty, the writ of habeas corpus; that shall reknit in bonds of amity and peace the two sec.

tions of our country. Believing the paramount issue of the day to be upon the mode and time of consummating complete restoration, and having in previous numbers, taken our stand upon this issue in support of the and principles of Prespelicy ident Johnson as we understand them to be enunciated in his Message vetoing the Freedman's Bureau Bill, as against the obstruction policy of Congress, it was only necessary for us to further inquire which of these two platforms take

the same position.

In our examination of them we were struck by the contrast of style,-the Democratic being short, concise and to the point, consisting of but eight resolu. tions, making but about a quarter of a column of our paper in coarse type ; while the Republican stretches out to eighteen resolutions in number, and occupying a column and a half in fine type. The Republican resolutions are in the spread eagle style, starting off " with thirty guns at day. break," and indulging in what might be eloquent by the exordiums or perorations of stump speeches, but in these resolutions are mere buncombe, which has but little other effect than to befor the real point. The first resolution of sixteen lines consists of twelve lines of buncombe by wav of preamble and four lines of resolution. The resolution prun. ed of its superfluity is that they "here renew the pledges of unfultering devition to the Federal Union, and repeat their determined purpose that it shall be preserved." This resolution sounds Jack. sonian, as well as Johnsonian. (Vide the President's speech of February 22d, 1866.) The purpose declared we commend and endorse heartily.

Their second resolution we also en-We certainly desire that our in. stitutions shall be strenthened and our national life prolonged. We think also that some amendments to the Constitution would be proper; one, decaring in express terms what has already been decided by arms and was the issue in the war, that no State has the right to secede; another, basing representation on voters and taxation on property as recommended by President Johnson — Their third resolution we also endorse. It is of the highest importance that a proper policy should be adopted, so that what the rebels failed by four years of war to do, might not be accomplished through improper legislation by disunion

on the other end of the line." Upon the great question of restoration, the Republican view is found in their 4th, 5th and 17th resolutions. The fourth resolution expressly culo-

States what terms they please as conditious precedent to their restoration; and declaring that to deny this is to

and acts in direct contradiction of it, therefore, according to this resolution, he is a usurper and is imperiling "one and for everof the dearest rights." The 17th resolution is also significant. It declares that the Hon. Edgar Cowan has " dis. appointed the hopes and has forfeited the confidence of those to whom he owes his place; and that he is hereby most earnestly requested to resign." The head and front of Mr. Cowan's offending. is in his uniform and persistent adher-

issues into insignificance. We turn to the Democratic Platform. Mark the bold and manly tone in which it sustains the President. The 6th res. lution declares that "the bold enunciaand the policy of restoration contained in the recent annual message and Freed. dent Johnson entitle him to the confidence and support of all who respect the Con. we consider the true doctrine, to wit :ion and entitled to representation by proper men. In other words that Con gress has the right to decide upon the qualifications of its own members, and under this right to inquire into the validity of the election of a member and as to his personal qualifications,— but their jurisdiction is confined to the individual case; that under no circum stances has Congress the right to declare that certain States shall be unrepresented, and thus by their simple resolution. disfranchise them; that in the present case they are bound to admit the Souththey present proper persons properly el-

ected Such being the respective attitudes of the two great parties as organized for the coming contest in Pennsylvania, and believing it of the highest importance in the present crisis of our national affairs that the President should be sustained in his restoration policy, we encandidate, HON. HIESTER CLYMER.

ENDURING PEACE.

[From the Round Table.] The wires which, precisely one year ago, thrilled across the continent the exciting news of the prolonged death-struggle of the rebellion, now throb with the no less joyous official tidings of the per. feet restoration of peace, union, and harmony. On the 2nd day of April, 1865, the much-enduring army which had so often heroically surged up in vain against the gory intrenchments of Petersburg burst, in a mighty tide, over all barriers. and, before the dawn of the 3d, Petersburg and Richmond were ours. With happy anniversary celebration the President chose the 2d of April, 1866, to cluded to communicate through the Adproclaim to his people that the long in. surrection was ended, the war-cloud furled away, peace reigning in every state, and that now, at length, liberty was ev-

erywhere protected by law. Once again the mind reverts to the horrid chasm of toil, peril, anguish, bereavement, and death which yawns between April, 1861, and April, 1866. The unutterable history of those five years, in which relentless civil strife rent the country in twain from ocean to ocean, shows now shining over the exhausted though confidant nation. Not less wonderful than the war's dread retrospect, however, has been the year which stretches be-Court House and the present hour .-Within that narrow compass of a twelvemonth a victory not less renowned than any the war could boast has been achievsiast did not venture to predict so safe, speedy, and triumphant a restoration of harmony between the once embittered citizens of the Union as has actually ocinsurrection could be quelled was sure. But almost as sure seemed a fierce, vin-

gizes the course of President Johnson [followed army in surrender, state after | to say, I think the latter, to make it an] during the war, impliedly refusing to state wheeled into the Union line, and, object of the first importance for those endorse him now. But this is not left to implication. In the 5th resolution of the Confederacy, four years erect, grim, to investigate it. It cannot be drained they expressly endorse Congress as and defiant, tumbled from turret to cor. against the President's policy,-express. ner-stone, and "left not a rack behind." ly declaring that Congress have the No guerrilla shot vexed the air. No fierce round the outer edge where streams cut right to impose upon the Southern patriot refused to lay down his arms. States what terms they please as condi. No state struggled with state pride against the surrender of what it had hoped to call "state sovereignty." But qui. " deny and imperit one of the dearest rights." The President does deny this, and reading in events the voice of God, the South laid aside, with its arms, its other five feet. I afterwards discovered tution and the laws, declared that doctrines, its aims, and its cause, at once a bed of coal on land of Michael Hock, the laws of the United States were op.

> The popular sentiment of the North was no less marvelously revolutionized. The cry of " subjugation !"-that portentous vas victis which contained un--ceased before the smoke rolled away

from the last battlefield of the rebellion. Wade Hampton told the South Caro. linians that, "as conquerors, the United thick, and I have seen one of them ence to the very principles proclaimed States had the right to impose what by President Johnson as fundamental terms it chose." We chose to conquer the and essential to the welfare and perpetuity of the Union. The animus of pational generosity is recorded in the these resolutions cannot be mistaken - history of any nation or any age as that They are hostile to Pres. Johnson and his which has crowned our bloody war .policy. Mr Cowan and Mr. Johnson were Other nations celebrate the repressing both elected by the Republicans. To of rebellion by turning upon the couday, they stand shoulder to shoulder in quered fire and sword, the rack, the bul, the contest for Constitutional principles let, and the gibbet; broad countries are against the despotic tendencies of the laid desolate, homes and fields burned, Radical leaders. If the Republican lea. property confiscated, and heads fall unders in the convention had dared dety der the axe as grain bows before the piece of my land on Little Toby, and I the influence and potronage of the Ad mover. We had no corps of haugmen think of testing it next summer. But ministration, they would have dealt a stalking in the trail of our victorious adieu for the present. direct blow at Mr. Johnson himself in. legious. We had no Sepoy atrocities, of his supporters. We cannot support Other arts than blowing rebels from the this platform because we are at variance | cannon's mouth, smoking them to death with it on a question so vital and impor in caves, or hanging them without trial tant in our estimation, as to sink all other are ours. We began by throwing the ægis of national protection over every armed insurgent. We emptied our jails of state criminals. We restored the southern people their rights as fast as they could take them. Before they could tion of the principles of the Constitution ask, we gave them more than they had tashioned their lips to beg. No odious 88.00. conditions were exacted. Our army, man, Bureau Veto Message of Presi- eleven hundred thousand strong and flushed with triumph, noiselessly melted away to a handful, and the presence of stitution and love their country." And that handful was hardly known in the in the 1st resolution they proclaim what silent garrisons and sentry beats of the southern coast. In one brief year eleven that the Southern States are in the Un- states resumed their place in the sisterhood of states, and the Union became whole and harmonious. " Peace is itself a conquest.'

Exactly on this twelvementh's extraordinary work rest all our hopes of en. during peace in the future. Had we given to the South such a cessation of hostilities, misnamed peace, as France gives to Algiers, Austria to Hungary, or Russia to Poland, the future would still be dark. Smouldering hate would wait only the occasion to become fanned to tury and break out in fresh rebellion.

But if love of country be not strong wash whold our country together, we have a triple cord of honor, gratitude, and interest to bind the South to us .-The transatlantic world, which persist ently refused to stand by the Union in our war, overcome by our American method of making peace, would pause be. fore lending sympathy to new insurrec, tion. Slavery is dead. Secession is dead. It was those two elements, inherently ter the list to battle from this time hostile to the American system, which torth in support of the Democratic arrayed our people against each other.

> No man in our generation longer believes in the practicability of either sla. very or secession; no man in the generation to come will believe in them even were they practicable. Eliminate these two evils from the nation, and what source of discord can ever again divide it? The words which Shakespeare uses of the happy ending of an elder rebellion befit our own, for " our peace shall stand as firm as rocky mountain," and the na tion, " like a broken limb united, grow stronger for the breaking"

For the Advocate. COAL FORMATIONS. Number One.

voate to those whom it may concern, such knowledge of the great coal basin of Little Toby Creek in Elk county. As some experience in mining, together with a natural curiositiy prompting me to make such observations as chance threw in my way, and familiarity with the country has enabled me to gain. In tailing, was engaged in taking boards doing so I shall confine myself chiefly away from the saw, in Judge Dickinson's to Little Toby and its head branches, saw-mill, became entangled in some leaving that part of the basin which in. includes Brandy Camp Creek and Meade at what price we have bought the peace Run; for gentlemen who have minutely and scientifically examined that side, and who are well qualified to report their information, should they choose to do so. The coal measures, counting uptween the surren ler at Appomattox wards, are the thirteenth formation, geologicalty considered in this State as the twelfth formation. Lying immediately under is a coarse sandstone rock often mixed with rounded pebbles of quartz warm and pleasant. ed in America. The most during outhu- and which is termed the sandstone and conglomerate formation. This rock and underlaying formations, in some age of the world, have by internal convulsions, been heaved up into mountains and curred. That the armed force of the high barren ridges that divide the coal measures into vallies or troughs, as it were. The Little Toby Creek basin dictive guerrilla warfare, lasting months being the fourth, north westerly from in the Alleghanies, and years, perhaps, the Allegheny mountains, the rim that across the Mississippi, while in the divides the Authracite coal regions from breasts of the conquered glowed a hate the Bituminous. I may here remark which only centuries seemed adequate that the coal measures of Little Toby to quench. But the real story of the extend north easterly through Benzing-year is so astounding that reverent faith er township, and south westerly through can pronounce it nothing less than prov- parts of Clearfield and Jefferson counidential. By what miracle was so strange ties. With the first two beds of coal at a revolution wrought in the whole tone the lower part of the basin, I confess to of North and South that they flung away have but a limited acquaintance, enough their murderous weapons only to rush instantly to a fraternal embrace? Army whether A or B bed I am not prepared

except in chance places in the interior of the basin, but a vast body may be through sufficiently deep for that pur-

The first I knew of these beds, Jacob McCauley, in boring for oil; on Toby Creek passed through them; one, I dent of the United States, in virtue of think he said was one foot thick; the the power vested in him by the Coustiwhich was one of them. Its thickness is said to be three feet, or more. Last winter, Peter Conner opened the same Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, bed near the Daguscahouda Rail Road, Lousiana and Texas, by combinations and within a few rods of the edge of too powerful to be suppressed by the ornumbered horrors in its scanty syllables the coal measures, and it was found to dinary course of judicial proceedings, or be four feet thick. It has also been by the powers vested in the marshals by opened at J. B. Carrier's on one of the law: heads of Brandy Camp, three feet opened on Sawmill Run, near James Rogers' place, about one foot thick. The beforementioned coal appears to be

These beds, or one at least (say the largest) was noticed by me years ago, but having almost the identical kind of shale overlying it that overlies the next coal above, and having no particular interest in examining, I had always supposed it to be the latter. I have an idea that the large bed can be found on a

In my next letter I will treat of those beds I more certainly know of. JESSE KYLER.

THE LOCAL ADVOCATE.

JOB WORK. Eighth sheet hand bill, 50 copies or less

Quarter sheet hand-bill, 50 copies or less Half sheet hand-bill, 50 copies or less

Full sheet hand-bill, 50 copies or less BLANKS.

For any quantity under five quires, \$1,-50 per quire; on all amounts over that a reasonable reduction will be made. TERMS OF PAPER.

\$1,50 per year in advance—\$2,00 if paid within the year, and \$2,50 if not paid within that time.

To the School Directors of Elk County:

Gentlemen : In pursuance of the forty third see tion of the act of May, 8th 1854, (and subsequent acts,) you are hereby notified to meet in convention, at the court house, in Ridgway on the first Tuesday* in May, A.D. 1866, being the first day of the month, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and select, viva voce by a majority of the whole number of directors pres ent, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, for county super. intendent, for the three succeeding years, determine the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg,

tieth sections of said act, JAMES BLAKELY, County Superintendent of Elk County.

as required by the thirty ninth and for

Benzinger April 3d, 1866. *Changed by act of the Legislature at the present session from Monday to

We are compelled to issue but a half sheet this week. This is a great disappointment to us, but it is also unavoidable. The reason for this is that we were so unfortunate as to make a very large mess of pi."

But it is only our advertisers who suffer after all, for in the crowded state of our columns, we could not have given great deal more reading matter in a whole sheet than we have given iu a balf We promise, however, to make it up

before the end of the year. 10 Our young friend, George L. McCracken has been appointed agent for the P. & E R. R. Co, and the Union Line Express Co., at Ridgway. Mr. McCracken is a young man of good principles and obliging manners and will attend closely to his business. have no doubt but he will fill the posi. tion to the perfect satisfaction of the public as well as his principals.

Yesterday, while Mr. P. Hough. manner, and tell on the saw, cutting his hands, arms and face in a terrible manner. It is not known at this writing whether the wounded man's injuries will prove fatal or not.

Mr. H. is improving.

The weather, for the past three they relate; days, has been all that the most fastidious could have wished for; being very the 13th day of June last, the insurrec.

The Commissioners of Elk county will receive plans and proposals for building a Prothonotary's office, at their office in Ridgway, on Monday the 7th day of May, 1856. Size-about 20X30 teet-to be built of stone or brick, and fire proof. By order,

J. K. P. HALL, Com'rs. Cl'k.

NOTICE.

Hereafter the Post Office will fosed every evening at 8 o'clock. On Sunday it will be kept open from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M. Mail Closed at 6 L LUTHER, P. M.

We learn that the mills of Messrs. Breedin & Co. which were consumed

Standing Armies, Military Tribunats, Military Law, and the Suspension of the writ of Hubeas Corpus in time of peace declared dangerous to liberty.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By proclamations of the 15th and 19th of April, 1861, the Presiposed, and the execution thereof ob structed in the States of South Carolina,

And whereas, By another proclamation, made the 16th day of August, in the same year, in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved July 13, 1861, the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, S. Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Ten. nessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Allegheny Mountains, and such other parts of that State and the other States before named. as might maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution ; or might be from time to time occupied audcontrolled by forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of the insurgents, were declared to be in a state insurrection a. gainst the United States:

And whereas. By another proclamation of the first day of July, 1862, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress ap. proved June 7, in the same year, the in surrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid, with the ex. giance; ception of certain specified counties in

the State of Virginia:

And whereas, By another proclamation made on the 2d day of April, 1863, in pursuance of the act of Congress of July 13th, 1861, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August 16, 1861. were revoked, and the inhabitants of the states of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Virginia, except the fortyeight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and the ports of New rebellion; Orleans, Key West, Port Royal and Beautort, in South Carolina, were de clared to be still in a state of insurrection against the United States;

And whereas, The House of Repre. entatives, on the 22d day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words fol-

lowing namely :

" Resolved, By the House of Repre. sentatives of the Congress of the United States, that the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the South ern States now in revolt against the constitutional authorities, and in arms around the capital; that in this nation. al emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country, that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor with the rights of established institutions tieth. of these States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all its dignity, equality and rights of the seve ral States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease;"

And whereas, The Senate of the United States, on the 25th day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words follow. ing, to wit : " Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the constitutional government, and in arms aroued the capital. That in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of more passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country That this war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights of established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and laws made in pursuance thereof, and to pres. erve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought

And whereas, These resolutions, tho' not joint or concurrent in form, are sub Since writing the above we learn that stantially identical, and as such may be regarded as baving expressed the sense of Congress upon the subject to which And whereas, By my proclamation of

> tion in the State of Tennessee was de. clared to have been suppressed, the authority of the I nited States therein to be undisputed, and such United States officers as had commissioned, to be in the undisputed exercise of their official functions;

And whereas, There now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennesse, Alabania, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, and therein by the proper civil authority,
State or Federal, and the people of the
said States are well and loyally disposed

of our arms will be furnished upon applicathe laws can be sustained and enforced and have conformed or will conform in tion. their legislation to the condition of afby fire some time ago are to be rebuilt fairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States April 5th 1866 -1y

PROOF AMATION of PEACE. prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States ;-

And whereas, In view of the before recited premises, it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State, of its own will, has the right or the power to go out of or separate itself from, or be separated from the American Union and that there. fore each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United

And whereas, The people of the several before mentioned States have, in the manner aforesaid, given satisfactory evidence that they acquises in this sovereign and important resolution of national unity;

And whereas, It is believed to be a

fundamental principle of government that people who have revolted and who have been overcome and subdued, must either be dealt with so as to induce them voluntarily to become friends; or else they must be held by absolute military power, or devastated so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies, which last-named policy is abhorrent to humanity and freedom;
And whereas, The Constitution of the

United States provides for constitutional communities only as States, and not as territories, dependencies, provinces, or protectorates;

And whereas, Such constituent States must necessarily be, and by constitution and laws of the United States are made equals, and placed upon a like footing, as to political rights, immunities, dignity, and power, with the several States

with which they are united;

And whereas, The observance of po.

litical equality, as a principle of right and justice, is well calculated to encourage the people of the afore aid States to be and become more and more constant and persevering in their renewed alle-

And whereas, Standing armies, military occupation, military law, military tribunals and the suspension of the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, are in time of peace dangerous to publie liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive to the national resources, and ought not, therefore to be sanctioned or allowed, except la cases of actual necessity, for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or

And whereas, The policy of the Covernment of the United States from the beginning of the insurrection to its overthrow and final suppression has been in conformity with the principles herein set forth and enumerated :

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabawa, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi and Florida, is at an end, and is henceforth to be so regarded.

In testimany whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington the second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty six, and of the Independence of purpose of overthrowing or interfering the United States of America the nine-

ANDREW JOHNSON. the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

THE MARKETS.

TILL MILETERAL CO.
RIDGWAY, April 12, 1866.
FLOUR, per bbl\$11 50 @ 12 50
PORK do
WHEAT, per bushel 2 00
RYE 1 00
CORN 1 00 OATS 65
BUCKWHEAT 125
DRIED APPLES
BEANS 8 00
BUTTER per pound
CHEESE
MACKEREL 12
WHITE FISH 12
EGGS per dozen 30

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NECUTORS NOTICE. - WHEREAS, Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Daniel Hewitt, late of Jay township, Elk county dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WM. B. HEWITT,

JOSIAH W. MEAD, Executors Apr-12'66-6t-pd. OTICE is hereby given to the Stockhol-ders of the Lemont Gas Coal Co. that a meeting will be held on the 14th inst. at 11

meeting will be field on the 18th to o'clock, A. M. at the office of the company, 287 South ith street Philadelphia for the purpose of deciding upon the issue of two Kinds of Stock, namely, General Stock and Special Stock.
P. C. BLANCAN, Sec'y Philadelphia, April 2nd, 1866.

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Revolvers, Rifles, Muskets and Carbines, for the United States Service. Also POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS, Repeating Pistols, Rifle Canes, Revolving Rifles, Rifle and Shot Gun barrels, and gun materials sold by gun dealers and the trade

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In these days of housebreaking and robbdry, every house, store, bank, and office, should be supplied with one of REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.

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