

THE WEEKLY REVIEW



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
Saturday, March 31, 1866.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
Gen. MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery.
AUDITOR OF STATE,
CHRISTIAN G. BADGER, of Clark.
TREASURER OF STATE,
JAMES B. RYAN, of Marion.
ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN R. COFFERTH, of Huntington.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
R. M. CHAPMAN, of Knox.

We suggest to the *Journal*, (disunion), that it place under our standing advertisement headed loyalty, the two last veto messages of President Johnson. By keeping these documents before its readers for the next twelve months, it will enlighten them as to the kind of loyalty possessed by the leaders of its party. It will convince them, if they are disposed to receive the truth, that these same loyal leaders are infamous traitors. That for the last thirty years they have been conspiring to break up the Government. That they provoked and irritated in every possible way the South to rebel, and during the terrible four years civil war, they have, while fattening off the ruin and miseries of their country, committed deeds of outrage and crime that would appal the devil, and make fiends stand aghast at their enormity. Is it any wonder that the loyalty of these precious scoundrels should sink in the nostrils of honest men?

MENDENHALL'S IMPROVED SELF-ACTING HAND LOOM.—This celebrated Loom can be seen by calling at the room two doors east of the Post Office. Every farmer should have one of these Looms, they are the greatest invention of the day.

Go and see JOHN at the Boot and Shoe Emporium.

WORLD NOT "BUILT."—A man in Clark county having made preparation for a big dinner selected one of his finest turkeys to boil. Dinner time came and with it the turkey, but to the surprise of all, the turkey refused to enter, and the knife refused to cut. Fearing some fiend, in human shape, had made an attempt to poison the family, the turkey was sent to a chemist to examine for the deadly poison. In the meantime the servants were closely questioned, when the truth came out that a box of "Roback's Blood Pills" were accidentally thrown out, and the turkey eating some of them, they had taken all the "bile" out of him.

Fresh Fish.—Persons wishing to get any kind of Fresh Fish, will do well to call on our friend JAMES McLAUGHLIN, on Main street, opposite the Court House. He receives them fresh every day. JIM is a clever fellow, and will sell you the best of Fish at the lowest rates. Give him a call.

Petroleum a Business and not a Speculation.

When men of the national reputation of the directors of the RENO Oil and Land Company associate in a Petroleum enterprise, we feel sure that it is no longer a speculation, but a business. Our readers will elsewhere find the advertisement of the RENO Oil and Land Company, of which HON. GALUSHA A. GROW is President. This Company, organized on a magnificent scale, proposes to make Petroleum a business like gold, lead, copper, iron, coal, and as experience warrants us in believing, far more profitable than either. The Company, it will be seen, owns twelve hundred acres in the oil region, the largest estate perhaps owned by any one company. The stock is so guaranteed against loss by deposit in the National Treasury, or investment in Government Securities, that it becomes virtually a *Legal Tender Oil Stock*. Every share will be redeemed at par on presentation at the office of the Company. We may venture the belief, however, that under the management of the gentleman in the Board, and with the immense development fund, the profit will be so large that no holder of RENO stock will ever care to have his money returned.

"The Star Spangled Banner."

On last Wednesday we again threw to the breeze that magnificent banner of the Great Republic.

"Whose broad stripes and bright stars" awaken the admiration of every patriot and lover of his country. The veto message of President Johnson, in which another monstrous act of tyranny was stricken down, caused great rejoicing among our citizens who felt that the Ship of State had a safe and experienced mariner at the helm. Our display of the Stars and Stripes added to their joy, while it called forth curses and imprecations from a few miserable disunionists and traitors, who, if they were properly dealt with by the Government, should be made to feel its iron hand. If we are not much mistaken, President Johnson will yet take care of these silly reptiles who are trying to subvert the Government, and who on every occasion insult the flag.

Go to HOOD'S and get your Boots and Shoes.

"BEFORE his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill President Johnson emphatically informed a citizen of Lafayette that he would sustain no man in office who did not support his 'policy.' This remark was made with reference to Federal offices of this locality."—LAFAYETTE JOURNAL.

Wm. Broomley, the Postmaster at this place and James Heaton Sr., the Assistant Assessor for the Eighth District, would do well to define their position in our next issue. If they are good loyal men and in favor of sustaining the Government, they should not hesitate a moment to avow it.

BEADLE'S MONTHLY.—This excellent Magazine for April has been received. It is the finest Magazine published in the country.

ANOTHER ENDORSEMENT.—We understand that Dr. J. S. McLELLAND heartily endorses President Johnson's veto message.

THE GREAT TORNADO.

[Special Correspondence Crawfordville Review.]
In compliance with promise I have visited the section through which the great tornado of the 20th inst. passed, and proceed to give your readers as full a sketch as my space will allow. I have been along its path several miles, and I am of the opinion, that in point of violence and ruin it has never been exceeded in the West. With all its destruction of human life, stock, buildings, fences, furniture, timber, &c., &c., however, it still seems strange that it was not more. The amount of timbers flying through the air, proved almost certain destruction to anything living that was in the main channel, but the people were at home in their houses, which were mostly outside its principal range, for no place can be found in our part of the country of equal extent, where it could have passed, coming in contact with so few buildings.

THE DIRECTION OF THE TORNADO was, as near as may be, East 24° North. It entered our county about 1 1/2 miles west of the S. E. corner of Brown township, passing entirely through Scott and Clark, passing out at the S. E. corner of Walnut, a distance of about 1 1/2 miles in this county. In this distance it seems to have formed a gradual curve, about a half mile from a direct line to the top of the arch, being just enough to save Ladoga from annihilation.

LOSS OF LIFE AND LIMB
In this county, so far as I can learn, are Mrs. H. A. Foster and two children, instantly killed. Miss Josephine James, killed.

Of those seriously injured are John Keen, and daughter of Dr. J. W. Stranghan, the latter was blown about a hundred yards, and was nearly killed by flying timbers, the former was found under part of the ruins of Mr. M. F. James' residence. Many were less injured, among whom may be named Miss Bridges, Miss Secrest, and Mr. Geo. W. James. I have so far been unable to learn definitely whether any person East of Ladoga, in this county, was seriously injured or not.

THE LOSS IS PROPERTY.
It is impossible to estimate. The least that can be done is only an approximation. It seems providential that it passed the main channel through the most sparsely settled part of the county, and between residences, otherwise the loss of property and life would have been most frightful. No tree or building could stand against its furious surges. It is believed to average a half mile in width. In its main current nothing, but some saplings that would bend down and raise up again, is left. In our county, on this estimate, about eight sections, or five thousand acres are laid in ruins. I can allude to but a few of the principal

LOSSES OF HOUSES.
Henry A. Foster, dwelling, barn, and out-buildings, together with entire contents, total loss. Dr. Henry Rogers' large frame barn, unroofed. Mathew F. James' large frame house and barn, with entire contents, totally destroyed. Dr. John W. Stranghan, dwelling and contents total loss; it was a neat one-story frame, just completed. John Frame, large frame dwelling destroyed, contents saved, out-buildings destroyed. George Heathorn, heavy log barn destroyed with contents. Jacob Lidikay, large valuable frame dwelling unroofed and otherwise injured, frame barn and out-buildings unroofed and wrecked. Sugar Grove school house, unroofed and blown off the foundation. Martin Nehr, fine frame house, barn and out-buildings, unroofed and wrecked; timber all destroyed, lately bought at \$90 per acre; loss immense. William Myers large brick dwelling unroofed and splendid barn unroofed. William Frame's large brick dwelling unroofed, barn destroyed, part of frame standing, and out-buildings demolished. Henry Johnson's stable blown down. J. D. Schofield, house and contents destroyed. Alvin McLaughlin's house blown down. Z. Pefley's house blown down. Richard Graves' new frame dwelling unroofed. Alexander Rogers' buildings all destroyed. Henry Hart, house unroofed, and large frame barn torn down. Jonas Baker, new frame house unroofed.

This list is necessarily imperfect, comprising only a part of the buildings injured and destroyed in our county, but those enumerated were the most valuable.

Next week I will give you a description of the things as they now appear along its line of terror and destruction, together with many strange freaks, hair breadth escapes, heart-rending scenes, &c.

You will observe the Ladoga *Herald* sets down the course of the tornado about 22° South of West, which is evidently a typographical error. Considering the South line of this county the base, the East line the perpendicular, and the path of the tornado as the hypotenuse of a triangle, it is easy to measure the angle. It is not however equal, being greatest on the South line and least on the East, caused by the curve in the stream. M. M. H.

GOOD FIT OR NO SALE.—Hood's Boots or Shoes.

Communicated.

EDITOR REVIEW.—We believe Dr. R. G. English is the first choice of the Democracy of Clark township to fill the office of county Treasurer the next term, and would therefore present his name as such, subject to the decision of the county convention, and respectfully invite his favorable consideration with the several townships in our county. The Doctor is a high toned, honorable gentleman, and if elected, we believe, would do honor to the office, and give entire satisfaction to the public.

By giving this a notice in your paper you will greatly oblige many voters in the Democratic ranks of Old CLARK.

The Boot and Shoe Emporium is on Washington street, opposite the Court House.

Hon. JAMES WILSON endorses every word of President Johnson's last veto message. What does the *Journal* (disunion) think of that?

It can not be doubted that Hood sells his Boots and Shoes cheap.

Assailing the Government.

The President's veto of the so-called Civil Rights Bill, has called forth from the disunion press in this State an agonizing howl of despair. The Indianapolis *State Journal* thus ventilates its treason to the Government:

"The President sent his veto of the civil rights bill to the Senate yesterday. It is more sweeping than the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and he assaults every section. We are forced to conclude that 'A. Johnson, Tailor,' or to speak more respectfully, 'His Excellency, the President,' is opposed to the Republican party and the principles upon which the war was fought, in toto. He'll smell brimstone before he gets through with his V to business."

The Lafayette *Journal*, a small weak barreled organ of the miserable faction of traitors and disunionists in the eighth district, whose editor is at present holding a federal office in Lafayette, echoes the howl of the black copperhead State organ in the following treasonable language:

"He has built for himself a mausoleum of broken pledges, violated faith, and the disappointed hopes of a confiding race, and crowned it with the execrations of patriots and the laudations of traitors. In that monument, upon which will be inscribed, 'Treason must be made odious,' Andrew Johnson will rest forever in all the loathsomeness of moral and political dissolution."

From the Cincinnati Commercial.
OUR SOLDIERS IN THE SOUTH.

Why they Desert.—The Secret of much Gloomy Correspondence.—How the Officers look at it.—And the Way the Enlisted Men See it.—Discipline of the Texas Cavalry.—Behavior of the Boys in Review.—Custer's Severe Discipline.

[DELAYED LETTER.]

MOBILE, March 14.

There is one matter that does not appear to have been brought sufficiently before the notice of our military people at Washington, or, if so, has not received the attention it deserves—one, too, I take it, which, if not looked to soon, may breed trouble among the veterans come home to vote. That matter is the retention of the volunteers in the South beyond their term of enlistment. The soldiers are plain men, and they reason about things as they see them, about facts, and they argue that "this war" is ended; and if anybody should know when that very desirable event has taken place, I think it is the blue-coats. I have talked with a plenty of the boys in these last eight months and know their sentiments, both about the war and about the managers of it in Washington; and I know also that the latter don't very often hear, in official military reports, what those sentiments are. If they did, it is my belief that the work of mustering out would move somewhat faster.

First, then, the authorities ought to understand that the great majority of the volunteer officers look at the situation in one light, while the rank and file regard it in quite another. The people in the North are pretty well aware of this fact; but Washington atmosphere appears to be as impervious as usual in this matter. There are thousands of the volunteers of officers who want to remain in the service—the simple fact is, they are aware that they have "a soft thing of it," as the boys say, and don't like to leave it. All through the war the sifting process was going steadily on; officers who disliked the service were gradually dropping out, in various ways, while those who liked it were transferred from one regiment to another as the old ones were disbanded, so that when the war ended, thousands, as I have said above, still had a desire to remain in the army. I need not give reasons for this; plenty of them will occur to any one on reflection, the chief one being that the pay is good, and the work easy. Not many men are Captains now, could at home, earn \$125 a month, and they know it. Besides, the labors of nine-tenths of them do not busy them one hour a day. This gives them an abundance of time to write letters to Northern newspapers and to Congressmen, and the country knows how well they improve the opportunity! Heavens; was over such lying done?

"The South is disloyal as hell. The rebels don't like the troops here; the women spit on us, and won't let us sit in the pews, where we are so anxious to get, and they even make mouths at us on the streets. Even the children throw mud on our tents, and stuff our rifles with disloyal substances. O, Father Stanton, come to the rescue of this people—these people that harden their hearts and stiffen their necks against us—and keep us in the army, or all is lost!" One would think, from hearing these men that the country was going straight to the devil—that the Almighty ought to rain fire and brimstone on the rebellious and unthankful South, for that there were not five righteous men in all its borders to save it.

On the other hand, the boys in the ranks have a different time of it, quite. They don't live in luxurious houses, as the officers do, but sleep in lousy tents, pitched where it may happen, in swamps or on a common, or in the public squares, and they don't write as many letters to the papers; and when they do, they forget and write on both sides of the paper and spell badly, and so don't get their letters published. The officers have it all their own way. Meantime, the sumptuous Captains and Lieutenants are drawing their little \$125 or so per month, and are either getting rich or else living in luxury and wantonness, while the boys get their sixteen dollars a month—sometimes once in six months, but oftener once in about eight months.

More than that, they see thousands of men about them rushing in the marts of busy trade, buying and selling and making thousands; they get letters from home telling them how "neighbor Smith or friend Jones is making money, scoops of it," and do you wonder if they become

restless? Do you wonder if some of the Governors of the North-west—criminal and foolish as it was—actually wrote to regiments in Texas private letters telling the men to desert and come home, that was no crime any longer, that their suffering families and farms needed them—I say it is strange that all this was done? It is strange that thousands, tens of thousands of them, did desert and come home? It is hard work to convince them that, as politicians argue, the war is not over; they went down to the gulf to seek an armed enemy and subdue him, and they have done it, and that enemy, that once was, has been disarmed and made helpless, and those at least who carried the muskets of the South, are no longer enemies, but friends. "Bring us home," the regiments cry out in thunder tones, "our work is done, let the politicians now begin their tinkering; our farms are now the place for us." The country should not disregard this warning; it is not safe.

I could multiply instances where opinions have been expressed to the above effect, but it is needless. Scarcely ever do I talk with the boys, but the second or third question will be: "When are you going to let us come home?" Ask them what is the condition of the South; they know what it is; they are sent on a thousand scouting expeditions looking after negroes and their employers, and they talk with a thousand people of the interior where the officers see one, and what do they tell you? They say that the country, with the exception of bands of horse-thieves and highwaymen, is quiet; that the people are at work plowing in their fields by the thousands, and that hundreds of times they have seen bands of ten, fifteen or twenty negroes at work with no white men near. From Austin to Galveston, Texas, I lately saw the latter myself, frequently. The South is at peace, they are their unanimous voice. I do not deny that many bands of ruffians are at large, in every Southern State, but the substantial people are quiet.

I will give one or two instances to show how the boys think and how they maneuver. The 3d Michigan Cavalry was stationed, for a long time, at San Antonio, Texas, and became noted for the excellence of its discipline, the orderly neatness of its general appearance, and for its splendid fighting qualities, as showed during the war. Like all the rest of the volunteers, they were discontented, and clamorous to go home, and made frequent attempts to get discharged. One day their colonel said to them that the 3d Michigan Cavalry was the very last regiment that would leave the service; that it never could be spared from Texas; that it was altogether too fine a regiment to be disbanded, &c. The boys smelt a rat.

The next morning it happened that General Sheridan's Inspector General was present at "inspection," making a tour through the State. The boys knew he was there and met him accordingly. They came out to inspection in the most grotesque and hideous guises that Yankee ingenuity could invent. Some had one leg of their pantaloons in the boot, some another, and some both; others had smeared grease on their boots and covered it with ashes; some wore hats, others caps; some blouses, others dress-coats; others still, in their shirt-sleeves; the guns were rusty, the rammers bent, the stocks muddy, &c. The contrivance had its effect; they were declared to be in "mutiny" and ordered under arrest.

When General Custer was about to begin his march across Texas from the Mississippi, some of the Iowa soldiers behaved so badly that the General grew exasperated. They gutted the market wagons of the country people who were peddling among them, stole their chickens, cut their mules out of the harness, fastened burrs in improper places and played the mischief generally. They aimed to get discharged, but they had gotten hold of the wrong man. General Custer meant to discharge nobody just then, so he had four of them flogged and shaved their heads. This was contrary to army regulations, but nothing else would answer. After that there was quiet, but immense indignation.

The conclusion of the whole matter is this; the volunteers ought to be sent home, for they are the bone and sinew of the laboring population and are needed on their farms. The South needs troops yet, however, especially in the Border States, Kentucky and Tennessee and Texas. Let the regulars be sent there and kept there as a police force, for they enter the army for life and as an occupation and are indifferent where they are sent. They have deserted in Texas; it is true, at a fearful rate; but so have the volunteers. The country would be astounded if it knew what empty shells most of the regiment are in that State. But the great cause of the desertion of the regulars in that they have become infected with the notions of the volunteers, and with the laxity of discipline that necessarily prevails among the latter. It isn't safe to discipline volunteers too much. Let them go home, then, and then let the rules be enforced, and the regulars will submit and be quiet.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of HENRY NICHOLSON as a candidate for county Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Thompson's Pearl Drop Flour.
This superior brand of flour for family use, manufactured from old wheat, will be promptly delivered by leaving orders at Shue & Hughes' grocery on Main street. m34 3m

I wish to inform my friends and customers, and the public generally, that I may now be found at the Grocery Store of Lee & Bro., where I would be glad to see all my old customers and as many new ones as please to call. My motto is to sell goods. m74 w2.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—In Crawfordville, March 23, 1866, after a brief illness, of Billious Pneumonia, Prof. AYLAS M. HAWKEY, Principal of the Preparatory Department in Wabash College.

It was with profound sorrow that we chronicle the death of Prof. Hawkey. The sad event took place on Friday at six o'clock A. M., after an illness from pleuro pneumonia of only six days.

Mr. Hawkey was born Feb. 9, 1830, near Danville, Hendricks county, Ind. He graduated at Wabash College July, 1859, was appointed tutor in 1859, as the Principal of the preparatory Department, he served the College ten years, and as assistant Professor of Greek two years. He was married to Miss E. Howe, Aug. 7, 1859.

In his death the College, the Presbyterian church and the community have sustained a severe loss. He was ruling Elder in the New School Presbyterian church, which office he held about seven years.

As an urban christian gentleman, he had no superiors, and as a sound thinker and ripe scholar he had few equals. His manner was uniformly kind and unobtrusive, and all who knew him entertained for him the highest respect and confidence. We sincerely mourn his loss.

DIED.—In Washington City, D. C., at the residence of Frank M. Henton, Esq., of small-pox, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1866, after a painful sickness of three weeks duration, JOSEPH SMITH LAYMON, aged eleven years.

IT IS A FACT

That more suffering, disease and distress, are alleviated by Coo's Dyspepsia Cure than by any other medicinal preparation extant. It is infallible in Dyspepsia, General Debility, Lassitude, Weakness, No Appetite, Indigestion, and as an immediate cure for any disease of the stomach and bowels.

Would also say in this connection, that Coo's Cough Balsam, compounded by the same skillful chemist, is in all cases of Croup, Sore throat, Whooping Cough, and all throat and lung complaints.

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The Original Medicine established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WAFERS," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits, the genuine can be known by the name BRYAN, being stamped on each WAFFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
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Relieve the above Complaints in ten minutes.

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Are a blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.

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Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.

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Are in simple form and pleasant to the taste.

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Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.

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Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

No family should be without a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.

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No person will overlook the gift for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Twenty-five CENTS.

Sold by all Druggists. Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 27 Cortlandt St., New York.

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SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by Females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all Cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Sold Agent for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES, 27 Cortlandt St., New York.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail. dec30-1865-1.

LIFE—HEALTH—STRENGTH.

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The Great French Remedy

Celebrated Specific Pills

Prepared from a prescription of Dr. Juan Delamarre, Chief Physician of the Hospital du Nord on Lariboisiere of Paris.

This invaluable medicine is no imposition, but is unfailing in the cure of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Every species of Genital or Urinary Debility, Involuntary or Nightly Seminal Emissions from whatever cause produced, or however severe, will be speedily relieved and the organs restored to healthy action.

Read the following opinions of eminent French physicians: "We have used the Specific Pills prepared by Garancie & Dupont, No. 214 Rue Lombard, from the prescription of Dr. Juan Delamarre, in our private practice with uniform success, and we believe there is no other medicine so well calculated to cure all persons suffering from involuntary Emissions or any other weakness of the Sexual Organs, whatever caused by a sedentary mode of living, excess, or abuse. R. A. BEAUREPARE, M. D. G. D. L. J. LAROUSSE, M. D. JUAN LE LECHE, M. D. Paris, May 5th, 1863.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The Genuine Pills are sold by all principal Druggists throughout the World, Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars.

GARANCIE & DUPONT, Sole Proprietors.

One Dollar enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a box by return mail, securely sealed from all other works of the Sexual Organs, whatever caused by a sedentary mode of living, excess, or abuse. R. A. BEAUREPARE, M. D. G. D. L. J. LAROUSSE, M. D. JUAN LE LECHE, M. D. Paris, May 5th, 1863.

N. B.—French, German, Spanish and English Pamphlets, containing full particulars and directions for use, sent free to every address. (dec30-1865-1)

Agents for Crawfordville and vicinity.

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For every Share of Stock issued, the Par Value (One Hundred Dollars) will be deposited in the

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HON. AUGUSTUS FRANK, WABASH, N. Y.

Member of the House of Rep., 36th, 37th & 38th Cong. Maj. JOHN L. WILSON, MADISON, IND.

Late of the United States Army.

HON. THOMAS S. STANFIELD, SOUTH BEND, IND.

President of First National Bank of South Bend.

HON. CHARLES W. CULVER, FRANKLIN, PA.

Of Oliver, Penn & Co., & Member of Present Congress.

ALEX. BRADLEY, ESQ., PITTSBURGH, PA.

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JOSHUA DOUGLASS, ESQ., MEADVILLE, PA.

Pres. of the National Bank of Crawford Co., Pa.

COL. JAMES C. MADISON, CHICAGO, ILL.

President of Third National Bank of Chicago.

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