

...I am thoroughly convinced, that the horrible results now alluded to, might have been prevented, by appropriate legislation. The testimony of the most scientific authorities to the effect that vaccination, properly administered, is a sovereign remedy. The highest medical authorities emphatically affirm small-pox to be a disease to any civilized land; that there is no necessity for its presence, and that if every person were properly vaccinated every seven years, the disease might be utterly exterminated. I am assured of the correctness of this opinion by my personal observations in the army, both in Mexico and the United States. Soon after our camps were pitched upon Mexican soil, the disease made its appearance among our troops. By an order from General Scott, the whole army was immediately vaccinated, and the small-pox was at once driven from our lines. The same result followed the application of the same remedy in the army of General Sherman, during his famous march to the sea, and, more recently, in our very midst we have been favored with an illustration equally striking and conclusive. Our schools of soldiers' orphans, in which there are upwards of thirty-five hundred children, being under the absolute control of the State authorities, a regulation of compulsory vaccination could be, and was, adopted. The result is, that not a single case of small-pox has occurred in them.

My object in submitting these remarks to you is not so much for the purpose of convincing you of the truth of a proposition which few attempt to dispute, as to ask the immediate enactment of remedial measures. It remains, therefore, only to consider how the object to be sought may be most speedily and effectually accomplished. In reply to this question, I earnestly recommend the passage of an act providing for compulsory vaccination, which should have such penalties annexed as would insure its undoubted enforcement.

I also recommend an enactment establishing a State Board of Health, whose functions shall be discharged under the auspices of the Legislature. Such an organization would be indispensable to the vigorous and comprehensive execution of a law making vaccination compulsory, and would be entirely serviceable in enforcing such other sanitary regulations as might be deemed essential to the protection of the public against small-pox and other contagious diseases. The State Board might be constituted somewhat upon the model of the Board of Public Charities, with the addition of local boards for the counties, cities and larger towns. The expense of such a system would not be worth a thought, when compared with the value of the benefits that would be conferred by its operation. At all events, it will be far less than the cost in human lives annually sacrificed by the diseases it would be designed to prevent. It is not possible to estimate correctly such values. But for the purpose of illustration, the calculation of an eminent physician may be accepted. Dr. Acland, of England, sets down every death by a preventable disease as a loss in money of £100, and £12 for loss of time and maintenance during the period of sickness. According to this standard Pennsylvania lost during the last two years by small-pox alone more than \$5,000,000.

From a joint report made to me by the Health Officer and Port Physician of Philadelphia, I learn that the health laws of that city and port are in a very confused and unsatisfactory condition. These gentlemen, in effect, say that the first comprehensive health law was passed in 1818; that continuous additions have been made since that time; that while some of the laws have been repealed, others have become inoperative and obsolete; that if certain of these were revived and enforced their execution would inflict positive injury, and, in short, that the whole system imperatively requires a thorough revision. I have good reason to endorse the truth of these statements, and I earnestly recommend the whole subject to your early and legislative action, and that the amendments which you may make for the better protection of the health and general well-being of Philadelphia be extended as far as practicable to the whole State.

**CAPITOL AND CAPITOL GROUNDS.**  
The apartment in the Capitol building familiarly known as the "Office of the State Historian," has been lately fitted up for the reception and display of the battle-flags carried by our soldiers in the war of the rebellion, in accordance with a resolution that first passed by the Legislature at its last session.

**GOVERNOR'S SALARY.**  
As a change of selfishness can, at this juncture, attach to me, I frankly confess you, that the compensation of the Governor is entirely inadequate to enable him to live in a style corresponding to his position, and the reasonable expectations of the people of so great a Commonwealth. The truth of these assertions is so obvious that no argument is required for their confirmation.

The Constitution declares in section VI, of article II, "The Governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected."

Should the Legislature concur with me in the proposition of increasing the salary of the Governor to \$10,000 per annum, I believe that the people of this State, on the 1st of January, as on that day, the

period for which my successor has been elected will begin.

**IN MEMORIAM.**  
It has heretofore been my duty to chronicle the departure of distinguished citizens from spheres of usefulness to that realm of eternal silence, from which no traveler returns. Among whom may be enumerated three ex-Governors; and now I am called upon to announce the decease of another who has occupied the Executive chair.

William F. Johnston was born Nov. 29, 1808, at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, and died at Pittsburg, Oct. 27, 1872, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

He was admitted to the bar in 1829, and was subsequently a member of the House of Representatives, and of the Senate. As speaker of the latter, he became acting Governor upon the resignation of Francis R. Shunk. He was afterwards nominated by the Whigs and elected to the Chief Magistracy. He filled the office with honor and marked ability. After the expiration of his term he devoted his time to the construction and management of railroads and the development of the resources of the western portion of the State. He was endowed with strong natural abilities, was genial in manners and faithful in friendship. His services to the Commonwealth will not soon be forgotten. I trust the Legislature will do justice to his memory by appropriately noticing his death.

It is with profound sorrow, also, that I announce to you, officially, the death of Major General George Gordon Meade. He died in Philadelphia, November 6, 1872, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

It is impossible, within the brief space allowed, to give an extended notice of the services of one so eminently distinguished. He was a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point; and served with distinction in the Seminole and Mexican wars, and as a Topographical Engineer in time of peace. At the commencement of the recent Civil war, his services were tendered to and accepted by the Government. From the rank of Brigadier General he rose through the grades of Division and Corps Commander, and was on the twenty-eighth day of June, 1863, with out solicitation, appointed, by President Lincoln, Command-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac; and although he leaves behind him an undying record of his brilliant and heroic deeds wherever he was called into action, his name will be particularly and forever associated with the glory of the great turning battle of the war—fought at Gettysburg, on the first, second and third days of July, 1863.

General Meade remained in the regular army until the time of his death. He was an accomplished gentleman, possessing a highly cultivated intellect, sound judgment, and great integrity of character. But it is to his distinguished services upon the soil of Pennsylvania, which has so intimately identified his memory with the defence of the nation, in the hour of its extreme peril, that I invoke your special attention. Pennsylvania cannot, well be ungrateful for such services. She will desire, with appropriate honors, to perpetuate the fame of her departed chief; and I recommend an appropriation for the erection of a monument to his memory upon the battle-field of Gettysburg; and such other legislation as will be alike suitable to the occasion and honorable to the Commonwealth.

**PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS AND EXECUTIONS.**

No department of the State government has imposed upon it such difficult and embarrassing duties, or such weighty and disagreeable responsibilities, as the pardoning power devolves upon the Executive.

That a few pardons may have been unworthily granted, through the misrepresentations of relatives, neighbors, or other interested parties, or even by applicants afterwards discovered to have been designedly false, may be frankly conceded; and that some who, perhaps, were more deserving have been refused, from want of proper representations of facts, may be equally true; still, I feel assured that I have faithfully performed my duty in such cases, and have exercised the prerogative only when the facts and circumstances seemed to imperatively demand the interposition of Executive clemency. In this I have endeavored to adopt and enforce the views entertained by the framers of our Constitution who never contemplated an indiscriminate use of the pardoning power, but designed it for the correction of error, and oppressions; cases of after-discovered evidence; inequalities of sentences for identical offences; the furtherance of justice by uncovering crime, and other instances strongly exceptional in their character.

Soon after entering upon the duties of the Executive office I deemed it important that the public should be more fully informed upon the subject of pardons than they had previously been. I then introduced, for the first time in this State, an annual pardon report, containing the names of the petitioners, and an epitome of the reasons adduced for each case of relief from the sentence of the law. Since then, similar reports have been made in other states, and the practice, divesting the exercise of the pardoning prerogative of all secrecy, seems to have received very general approval.

The applications for pardons during the past year numbered 1437—about 5 for every working day in the year. Of these 60 were granted—less than 5 per cent., of the number applied for, and averaging about 1 to each county. Estimating our population at 3,000,000, the average is 1 pardon to every 42,000. The system of commutation, under

the Act of May 21, 1869, continues to work well in all the prisons, and has produced a decidedly salutary effect upon the discipline of the prisons and character of the prisoners.

The death penalty has been twice carried into effect during the year, once in Cambria County and once in Chester.

**GENERAL REMARKS.**

In my official communications heretofore to the Legislature, and in public addresses to the people, I have without hesitation declared my views in favor of protection to our Home Industries, and in defence of labor against foreign competition. Continued observation and experience have tended to confirm me as to the correctness of the opinions then expressed. I now reiterate them with undiminished confidence; and feel peculiar satisfaction in the belief that Congress will maintain a policy that has so vastly contributed to the prosperity of the whole country.

The inter-state courtesies heretofore exercised have been continued and fostered by a system of mutual exchanges of the laws and other public documents, and in the enforcement of statutes authorizing requisitions and the rendition of fugitive criminals. During my administration there has not occurred a single circumstance to mar the harmony and friendship existing between the government of Pennsylvania and that of any other state or of the nation. The obvious advantages arising from such a condition of our affairs must naturally tend to advance the best interests of the states and cement the bonds of the National Union.

The recent elections prove, by unprecedented majorities, that the country reposes extraordinary confidence in the patriotism, sagacity and integrity of the Republican party. In response to this sentiment that party should discharge its sacred trust by a wise, honest, economical and patriotic administration of the government; a thorough reform of the civil service; the continuation of such duties upon foreign imports as will secure and enhance the prosperity of our domestic manufactures; the reduction of the scale of internal taxes to the lowest degree that would be adequate to the maintenance of the public credit and the gradual extinction of the national debt; the restoration of our foreign commerce; the extension of ample financial facilities for the requirements of business; the encouragement and regulation of immigration; increase of the means of cheap land and water transportation; with a view to the most rapid development of the national resources; and such enforcement of the provisions of the amended Constitution as will preserve peace in the states and secure, beyond the touch of injustice and oppression, the rights of all citizens.

All the circumstances considered, I may, in this connection be excused for the indulgence of some brief personal allusions. In the administration of the Chief Magistracy, I have, with only good intentions, and unconscious of intentional error, to the best of my ability, endeavored to discharge the various duties that have devolved upon me, in such manner as to advance the public welfare, by condemning waste and extravagance, practicing economy, reducing taxation, paying the State debt, promoting the public health, advancing the cause of general education, cultivating humanity and charity, tempering justice from the fountain of mercy, maintaining the principles of the Constitution, and defending the honor and sovereignty of the State, and the rights and interests of her citizens.

During my administration the Legislature has been in session three hundred and eighty-seven days; in that time nine thousand two hundred and forty-two bills, and one hundred and fourteen resolutions, were passed, of which eight thousand eight hundred and forty-two bills, and one hundred and thirteen resolutions, received my approval; six became laws without my sanction, and three hundred and ninety were vetoed. The vetoes average a little more than one per diem during the sessions, and all of which, with the exception of four, were sustained by the Legislature. In addition to my six annual messages, I have also transmitted to the Legislature one hundred and five special communications.

The period for discharging my official relations with the General Assembly having almost arrived, I may properly avail myself of this opportunity to acknowledge the general courtesy I have received from the successive Legislatures with whom I have had the honor to hold official intercourse, and to express the profound sense of gratitude I entertain toward the people of my native State, for the many honors they have conferred upon me, and still more for the steadfast confidence with which they have supported me, and sustained my administration.

To Hon. Francis Jordan, Secretary of State; Hon. Frederick Carroll Brewster, Attorney General; Hon. James P. Wickersham, Superintendent of Schools; and General Alexander Russell, Adjutant General, I tender my warmest and special thanks, for their hearty accord and energetic support. I owe them not only a debt of gratitude for their personal fidelity, but a sincere and heart-felt commendation to the people, for the able, efficient and eminently satisfactory manner in which they have performed all the duties that have been devolved upon them in their several departments. Col. Benjamin F. Lee, my private secretary, and his assistant, Col. Wm. C. Artz, are deserving of honorable mention, for their zealous and faithful execution of my orders. My thanks are also due, and they are earnestly tendered, to the clerks and other appointees in the several departments, for their uniform courtesy, and the zeal manifested by

them for the public good. It affords me peculiar satisfaction to feel that my official honors and responsibilities are shortly to be transferred into the hands of a gentleman, who will sacredly guard the one, and faithfully discharge the other. Major General John F. Haycraft has signally illustrated his courage and patriotism on many fiercely contested fields of battle; and qualities that have made his reputation as a soldier, have been no less conspicuous in the pursuits of civil life. He will bring to the discharge of his duties a large and valuable experience in the management of public affairs; and all that is known of his antecedents may be regarded as a guaranty for that confidence of the people who have elevated him to the gubernatorial Chair by so large a majority. I bespeak for him your hearty co-operation in guarding and advancing the public interests; and I earnestly invoke Heaven's choicest blessings upon the people of Pennsylvania—that their abundance may never be diminished—and that her honored name may shine in the galaxy of the American Union with increasing splendor forever.

JNO. W. GEARY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,  
Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 8, 1873.

**The Potter Journal**  
AND  
NEWS ITEM.  
COUDERSPORT, PA., Jan. 24, 1873

**Encouraging.**  
One of the best indications of the increase of temperance principles in our State is that the Democratic papers are so busy making it appear that Republicans are not sincere in their advocacy of temperance. The Patriot has a long and very unhand-some article on the success of the local option bill in Clearfield county, full of accusations of falsehoods and double-dealing against those members of the Legislature who had supported it—and in general trying to show that

"Cadin's the friend, not Short," and the Montrose Democrat follows suit.

**FLOODS.**  
The highest water of last week, of which we had a slight indication on Thursday and Friday, did great damage in many parts of the country.—from New England to the Mississippi. The most serious disasters appear to have been in this state and New Jersey. In the Schuylkill there was a jam of ice three miles long. On the Allegheny considerable damage was done, and on the Susquehanna its tributaries but the sudden falling of the water prevented many injuries that seemed imminent.

**CONVENTION HALL.**  
Philadelphia, Jan. 14, 1873.

**DEAR JOURNAL:** The time of the Convention has been mostly taken up with submitting propositions of amendment to the Constitution which are all referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Mann, on Friday last, submitted a proposed amendment which is of considerable interest to his constituents, and is as follows:

That Section 4th of Article 1st of the Constitution be so amended as to read: "Representatives shall be distributed throughout the State as follows: the qualified electors of each county shall elect one additional member for each 35,000 inhabitants, as determined by the pre-census of the United States; and in counties entitled to three or more members each voter may cast as many votes for each candidate as there are representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same among the candidates as he shall see fit, and the candidates receiving a majority of said vote shall be declared elected. Referred to the Committee on Elections, Suffrage, etc."

I have prepared the following table to show how the Representatives would be distributed should this proposition be adopted. It will be seen that until the next census the House of Representatives would contain 137 members, and until there is a change in the political sentiment of the people of the State would give the Republicans 10 to 15 majority.

County	Population	Members
Adams	30,815	1
Allegheny	262,204	8
Armstrong	53,382	2
Beaver	30,148	1
Bedford	29,635	1
Berks	106,701	4
Blair	38,651	2
Bradford	53,204	2
Bucks	61,336	2
Butler	36,510	2
Cambria	36,569	2
Cameron	4,273	1
Carlton	28,144	1
Centre	34,418	1
Chester	77,805	3
Clarion	26,537	1
Clearfield	25,741	1
Clynton	28,798	1
Columbia	48,882	2
Crawford	45,912	2

Dauphin	60,740	2
Delaware	88,403	3
Lik	8,433	1
Erie	65,973	2
Fayette	48,234	2
Forest	4,010	1
Franklin	45,365	2
Fulton	9,860	1
Greene	35,867	1
Huntingdon	31,251	1
Indiana	36,133	1
Jefferson	21,656	1
Juniata	17,390	1
Lancaster	121,310	4
Lawrence	27,293	1
Lebanon	34,696	1
Lehigh	58,796	2
Luzerne	160,755	5
Lycorning	47,623	2
McKean	8,625	1
Mercer	49,977	2
Mifflin	17,908	1
Monroe	18,362	1
Montgomery	81,612	3
Moutour	15,344	1
Northampton	61,432	2
Northumberland	41,441	2
Perry	25,447	1
Philadelphia	674,022	20
Pike	8,430	1
Potter	11,285	1
Schuylkill	116,428	4
Snyder	15,606	1
Somerset	28,225	1
Sullivan	6,191	1
Susquehanna	37,323	2
Toga	35,637	2
Union	15,365	1
Venango	37,925	2
Warren	23,897	1
Washington	48,483	2
Wayne	33,178	1
Westmoreland	55,189	2
Wyoming	14,585	1
York	76,134	3

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15, 1873.

**DEAR JOURNAL:** The proceedings of the Constitutional Convention being rather dull just at present, and I having a complimentary ticket to attend the annual reception of American Club, at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening, Jan. 13, I thought it might possibly be worth while to see what kind of an elephant would be exhibited.

The doors were opened at 7 o'clock. At 8, when your correspondent entered the building, about a thousand people, pretty evenly divided between the sexes, had already assembled. The number rapidly increased, and for an hour and a half the increasing rush of people was simply tremendous.

At half past nine good judges estimated there were six thousand people present. It was a grand sight—one not easily forgotten. At half past eight a full band of twenty instruments filled the entire building with music. A second band of equal number relieved the first at the proper time, and all the people sat in their seats until half past nine, when the Grand March was played, at the first note of which the leader of the March with his partner descended the steps at the south end of the dancing floor and marched straight across to the north end—a distance of about two hundred feet.

This couple was followed closely by others, so that before the head of the column turned to the left one hundred and five couples had passed down the steps—five in number.

These steps were covered by an archway of flowers, and columns of flowers, relieved by ever green wreaths, protected the south end of the floor so that nothing else was seen, and the marching column seemed to come out of a paradise of flowers.

When the first couple had returned to the entrance, the leader, still keeping time to the music, shortened his steps and formed a column four abreast, which marched straight across the floor as the first had done. These turned to the left, and when the entrance was again reached, the step was again shortened and the people who still came marching down there under the arch in couples were formed with perfect order into a column sixteen abreast. When this had reached the centre of the floor the sight was one of the finest I ever witnessed. Even the city audience was stirred to enthusiasm and cheered as though their hearts were in it.

Like the others, this column went straight across the floor, but it took a long time, and when it reached the north end the music ceased. The entire crowd, sixteen hundred at least, formed into column sets, the band resumed and about a hundred thousand yards of tulle went through the giddy mazes of the dance.

Most of the ladies were richly and elegantly dressed; they danced gracefully, and as there was every shade of color from purest white to deepest black, the more brilliant hues predominating, the sight was indescribably beautiful as well as fascinating.

I met, in the course of the evening, as spectators of the scene, members of Congress, members of both branches of the Legislature, members of the Constitutional Convention, Judges of

the Courts, and various other dignitaries.

By half past eleven I had heard and seen all that I was capable of enjoying, and retired to dream of fountains, flowers, angels and angelic music.

**Pen and Scissors.**

The total number of emigrants that left Liverpool during the year of 1872 for America was 164,000.

THINK little of yourself, and you will not be injured when others think little of you.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—A great popular demonstration was made in this city yesterday in favor of the proposed abolition of slavery. A long procession with three bands and twenty banners passed through the principal streets. Conspicuous in line were the Tertulia and Progressists clubs and the society for abolition of slavery. The ranks were filled with Radicals and Republicans and a considerable number of negroes took part in the demonstration.

Carlist troubles in the North continue, but a patriotic spirit has been kindled among the people. Volunteer bands are organizing for service against the insurgents, and inhabitants of villages of their own accord assume a firm and hostile attitude.

It is understood that the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, at a meeting held late this afternoon, determined not to send Commissioners to Louisiana to take testimony regarding the political troubles there, but to summon all the needed witnesses to come to Washington and give their testimony here; and it is also understood that a Deputy Sergeant-at-arms was dispatched to New Orleans this evening for that purpose.

It is the man who determines the dignity of the occupation, not the occupation which measures the dignity of the man.

The educated live longer than the illiterate; the rich, longer than the poor; the good, longer than the bad.

The franking privilege has been so shamefully abused of late years that the demand for its abolition has grown to be universal in the country. The President has urged this reform in his messages, the Postmaster-General has pressed it time and again in the interest of the Postal Department, and the franking privilege has become an intolerable burden, and the House has passed a bill providing for the abolition of the practice on the 1st of July, 1873.

On Friday the bill was called up for immediate consideration by the Senate, and who should interest an objection but Senator Vickers, Democrat, late of the grand coalition reform party. So the bill goes on to the calendar to wait for its turn in the future. It is strange to postpone action on this question a single day, and it will not be forgotten who was responsible for the delay this time.—*Light in Express.*

"He died in honor," is the eulogy of the London Times on Horace Greeley.

"Mrs. BARROW, known by the nom de plume of "Aunt Fanny," resides in New York.

**John V. Brown,**  
PROPRIETOR OF  
LINE OF STAGES  
BETWEEN  
COUDERSPORT & WELLSVILLE  
(THE OSWAYO, P.A.)

Persons going to OSWAYO by stage, and desiring to return same day, will be accommodated at stage rates.

Passengers wishing to reach any of the neighboring towns will be conveyed by hand car at reasonable rates.

A good Livery is kept constantly on hand for passengers by the stage.

**OSWAYO HOUSE,**  
(JOHN V. BROWN, Propr.)  
OSWAYO, PA.

**OYSTERS.**

**A. H. PEIRCE,**  
Wholesale and Retail

**OYSTER DEALER,**  
COUDERSPORT, PA.

Oysters by the Can, Quart, Gallon, Hundred and Thousand received daily.  
Families, Parties and Festivals supplied on short notice.  
The Trade furnished at reasonable rates.  
Give me a trial and I can suit you.  
A. H. PEIRCE

**D. B. NEEFE,**

**CARRIAGE and WAGON MAKER,**

Cor. EAST and WORCESTER Sts.,

Coudersport, Pa.

**Wagon Shop.**

There will be made to order and kept on hand all kinds of Lumber Wagons, with Boles, White-Pine, New-Jersey and steel Spring Seats; Platform and Box-Elphie Spring Wagons; St. Louis, or Covered, Elastic Spring Top and open Wagons; Sulkies; One-horse Wagons; Ox and Horse Carts; Stages and Carriages will be made to order on short notice.

Repairing of all kinds of old work done with neatness and durability.

**BLACKSMITH SHOP.**  
Iron and Ox Shoeing; Ironing of all kinds of Wagon, Sulkies and Carriage, Ploes, Chaises, Chaises, Hooks, Drags, Blines, Bolts for Carriage, Hoes, etc., and repairing of all kinds of Mill Irons and Farming implements.

**PAINT SHOP.**  
Painting of all kinds of new Wagons, Carriages, Sulkies and Carts, and special attention paid to the cleaning and painting of old work. Signs and Ornamental Painting done to order with neatness and dispatch.

**Trimming Shop.**  
All kinds of Carriage, Stage and Coach Tops, Upholstery, Fells, Harness, Lazy-Beds, Sleds, Trimming, and all work in the line of Trimming done in good style.

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