## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[Concluded from First Page.]

army and sailors of the navy; the artisans who toil in the nation's workshops, or the mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessels of war, should, in payment of their just and hard-earned dues, receive depreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen, no more deserving, are paid in coin of gold and silver. Equal and exact justice requires that all the creditors of the Government should be paid in a currency possessing a uniform value. This can only be accomplished by the restoration of the currency to the standard established by the Constitution; and by this means we would remove a discrimination which may, if it it has not already done so, create a prejudice that may become deep-rooted and wide spread and imperil the National credit.

The feasibility of making our currency correspond with the constitutional standard, may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics. The production of precious metals in the United States from 1845 to 1857, inclusive, amounted to $579,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, to $137,900,000; and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, to $457,500,000; making a grand aggregate of products since 1854 of 1,174,000,000. The amount of specie coined from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, was $439,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, $125,000,000; and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, $310,000,000, making total coinage since 1849, $874,000,000. From 1847 to 1857, inclusive, the net exports of specie amounted to $271,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, to $148,000,000; and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, to $322,000,000; making an aggregate of net exports since 1849, of $741,000,000. These figures show an excess of product over net exports of $433,000,000. There are in the Treasury $111,000,000 in coin, something more than $40,000,000 in circulation on the Pacific coast, and a few millions in National and other banks—in all about $160,000,000. This, however, taking into account the specie in the country prior to 1849, leaves more than $300,000,000 which have not been accounted for by exportation, and therefore may yet remain the country. These are important facts, and show how completely an inferior currency will supercede a better, forcing it from circulation among the masses, and causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade to add to the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money, that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited, and a demand created which will cause the retention at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexhaustible gold-bearing fields as may be sufficient for the purposes of circulation. It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency so long as the Government, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fills the channels of circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanding the coinage by our mints since 1849 of $874,000,000, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designed for their use and benefit, and specimens of the precious metals bearing the national devices are seldom seen except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty. If depreciated paper is to be continued as the permanent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic and speculation, to the enhancement in price of all that is indispensible to the comfort of the people, it would be wise economy to abolish our mints thus saving the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments, and let our precious metals be exported in bullion. The time has come, however, when the Government and the National Banks should be required to take most efficient steps, and make all necessary arrangements, for a resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable period. Specie payments having been once resumed by the Government and the banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either of a less denomination than $20, should by law be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency, which in all their business transactions will be uniform in value at home and abroad. Every man of property or industry, every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium, such a medium as shall be real and substantial, not liable to vibrate with opinions, not subject to be blown up or blown down by a breath of speculation, but to be made stable and secure. A disordered currency is one of the greatest of political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness. It wars against industry, frugality and economy, and it fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation. It has been asserted by one o our most gifted statesmen that of all contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression and excessive taxation, these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community, compared with a fraudulent currency and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency, injustice and intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well-disposed of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law, or in any way countenanced by the Government. It is one of the most successful devices in times of peace or war, of expansions or revulsions, to accomplish the transfer of all precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of a few, where they are hoarded in secret places or deposited in strong boxes under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconvenience and sacrifice and demoralization resulting from the use of depreciated and worthless paper money.

The condition of our finances and the operations of our revenue system are set forth and fully explained in the able and instructive report of the Secretary of the Treasury. On the 30th June, 1866, the public debt amounted to $2,783,425,879; on the 30th of June last it was $2,692,199,215, showing a reduction during the fiscal year of $91,226,664. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, the receipts were $490,634,010, and expenditures $346,729,129, leaving an available surplus o $143,904,880. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be $417,161,928, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of $393,269,226, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $23,892,702. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, it is estimated that the receipts will amt to $381,000,000, and that the expenditures will be $372,000,000, showing an excess of $9,000,000 in favor of the Government.

THE REVENUE SERVICE

The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the necessity of a thorough revision of our revenue system. Our internal revenue laws and impost system should be so adjusted as to bear most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free from taxation as may be consistent with the real wants of the Government, economically administered. Taxation would not then fall unduly on the man of moderate means, and while none would be entirely exempt from assessment, all in proportion to their pecuniary abilities would contribute toward the support of the State. A modification of our internal revenue system by a large reduction in the number of articles now subject to tax, would be followed by results equally advantageous to the citizens and the Government. It would render the execution of the law less expensive and more certain, remove obstructions to industry, lessen temptation to evade the law, diminish violations, make its operations less inquisitorial, and greatly reduce in numbers the army of tax-gathers created by the system, who take from the mouth of honest labor the bread it has earned. Retrenchment, reform and economy should be carried into every branch of the public service, that the expenditures of the Government may be reduced and the people relieved from oppressive taxation. A sound currency should be restored, and the public faith in regard to the national debt sacredly observed.—The accomplishment of these important results, together with the restoration of the United States upon the principles of the Constitution, would inspire confidence at home and abroad in the stability of our institutions, and bring to the nation prosperity, peace and good will.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of War *ad interim*, exhibits the operations of the army and the several Bureaus of the War Department. The aggregate strength of the military force on the 30th of September last was 56,315. The total estimate for military appropriations is $77,124,707, including deficiencies in last year's appropriation to the amount of $13,600,000. Payments at the Treasury on account of the service of the War Department from Jan. 1 to Oct. 29, 1867, a period of ten months, amounted to $109,897,000. The expenses of the military establishment, as well as the numbers of the army, are now three times as great as they have ever been in time of peace, while discretionary power is vested in the Executive to add millions to this expenditure by an increase of the army to the maximum strength allowed by law.

THE INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

The comprehensive report of the Secretary of the Interior furnishes interesting information in reference to important branches of public service connected with his department. The menancing attitude of some warlike bands of Indians inhabiting the district of country between the Arkansas and Platte Rivers, and portions of Dacotah Territory, required the presence of a large military force in that region. Instigated by real or imaginary grievances, the Indians occasionally committed acts of barbarous violence upon emigrants and our frontier settlements. But a general Indian war has been providentially averted. The Commissioners, under the act of the 20th of July, 1867, were invested with full power to adjust existing difficulties, negotiate treaties with disaffected bands, and select them reservations remote from traveled routes between the Mississippi River and the Pacific.—They entered without delay upon the execution of their trust, but have not yet made an official report of their proceedings. It is of vital importance that our distant Territories should be exempt from Indian outbreaks, and that the construction of the Pacific Railroad, an object of national importance, should not be interrupted by hostile tribes. These objects, as well as the material interests and the moral and intellectual improvement of the Indians, can be most effectually secured by concentrating them upon portions of the country set apart for their exclusive use and located at points remote from the highways and encroaching white settlements.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Since the commencement of the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, 510 miles of road have been constructed on the main line and the branches of the Pacific Railway line from Omaha, and is rapidly approaching the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, while the terminus of the last section of the constructed road in California, which was accepted by Government on the 24th of October last, was but eleven miles distant from the summit of the Sierra Nevada. The remarkable energy evinced by the companies offers the strongest assurance that the completion of the road from Sacramento to Omaha will not long be deferred.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

During the last fiscal year 7,041,114 acres of public land were disposed of, and cash receipts from sales and fees exceeded one-half million dollars more than the sum realized from these sources during the preceding year.

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

The amount of money paid to pensioners, including the expenses of disbursements, was $18,617,965, and 36,482 names were added to the rolls. The entire number of pensioners on the roll of June last was 155,474.

ISSUES OF PATENTS.

Eleven thousand six hundred and fifty-five patents and designs were issued during the year ending Sept. 30, 1867, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent fund was $286,607.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy states that we have seven squadrons actively and judiciously employed under efficient and able commanders in protecting the persons and property of American citizens, maintaining the dignity and power of our Government, and promoting commerce and the business interests of our countrymen in every part of the world. Of 238 vessels composing the present navy of the United States, fifty-six carrying five hundred and seven guns are in squadron service. During the year the number of vessels in commission has been reduced 12, and there are 13 less on squadron duty than there were at the date of the last report. A large number of vessels were commenced and in course of construction when the war terminated, and although Congress has made the necessary appropriations for their completion, the Department has either suspended work upon them, or limited to slow completion, the steam vessels, so as to meet contracts for machinery made with private establishments. The total expenditures of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, were $31,034,011.

No appropriations have been made or required since the close of the war for the construction and repair of vessels, for steam machinery, ordnance, provisions and clothing, fuel, hemp, &c., the balances under these several heads having been more than sufficient for current expenditures.—It should also be stated to the credit of the Department that, besides asking no appropriations for the above objects for the last two years, the Secretary of the Navy, on the 30th of September last, in accordance with the act of May 1, 1820, requested the Secretary of the Treasury to carry to the surplus fund the sum of $60,000,000, being the amount received from sales of vessels and other war property and remnants of former appropriations.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The Report of the Postmaster-General shows the business of the Post-office Department and the condition of the postal service in a very favorable light and the attention of Congress is called to its practical recommendations. The receipts of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1847, including all special appropriations for sea and land service and for free mail matter, were $19,978,693. The expenditures for all purposes were $19,235,483, leaving an unexpended balance in favor of the Department of $742,210, which can be applied toward the expenses of the Department for the current year.—The increased post revenue, independent of specific appropriation for the year 1867 over that of 1866, was $850,640. The increased revenue from sale of stamps and stamped envelopes was $783,404. The increase of expenditures of 1867 over those of the previous year was owing chiefly to the extensive land and ocean mail service. During the past year new postal conventions have been ratified and exchanged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, North German Union, Italy, and Colonial Government at Hong Kong, reducing very largely the rates of ocean and land postages to and from within these countries.

THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

The report of the Acting Commissioner of Agriculture concisely presents the condition, wants and progress of an interest eminently worthy of the fostering care of Congress, and exhibits in a large measure the useful results achieved during the year to which it refers.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The reestablishment of peace at home and the resumption of extended trade, travel and commerce abroad, have served to increase the number and variety of questions in the Department for Foreign Affairs. None of these questions, however, have seriously disturbed our relations with other States. The Republic of Mexico, having been relieved from foreign intervention, is earnestly engaged in efforts to reestablish her constitutional system of government. A good understanding continues to exist between our Government and the Republics of Hayti and St. Domingo, and our cordial relation with the Central and South American States remain unchanged. The tender made, in conformity with a resolution of Congress, of the good office of the Government, with a view to an amicable adjustment of peace between Brazil and her allies on the one side and Paraguay on the other, and between Chili and her allies on one side and Spain on the other, though kindly received, has in neither case been fully accepted by the belligerents.—The war in the Valley of the Panama is still vigorously maintained. On the other hand, actual hostilities between the Pacific States and Spain have been more than a year suspended. I shall on any proper occasion that may occur renew the conciliatory recommendations which have been already made. Brazil, with enlightened sagacity and comprehensive statesmanship, has opened the great channels of the Amazon and its tributaries to universal commerce. One thing more seems needful to assure a rapid and cheering progress in South America. I refer to those peaceful habits without which states and nations cannot in this age well expect material prosperity or social advancement.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Exposition Universal of Industry at Paris has passed, and seems to have fully realized the high expectations which were formed regarding it by the French Government. If due allowance be made for the recent political derangement of industry here, the part which the United States has borne in this exhibition of invention and art may be regarded with very high satisfaction.

STANDARD COIN.

During the Exposition a conference was held by delegates from several nations, the United States being one, in which the inconveniences of commerce and commercial intercourse resulting from divers standard money value were fully discussed, and plans were developed for establishing by universal consent of common principle for the coinage of gold. These conferences are expected to be renewed, with the attendance of many foreign States not hitherto represented. A report of these interesting proceedings will be submitted to Congress, which will, no doubt, justly appreciate this great object, and be ready to accept any measure which may tend to facilitate its ultimate accomplishment.

LEGAL TENDERS.

On the 25th day of February, 1862, Congress declared by law the Treasury notes without interest, as thereafter issued, should be legal-tender for all debts, public and private, within the United States. An annual remittance of $30,000, less the stipulated expenses, accrues to claimants under the Convention made with Spain in 1834. These remittances since the passage of that act have been paid in such notes. Claimants insist that the Government ought to require payment in coin. The subject may be deemed worthy of your attention.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

No arrangement has as yet been reached for the settlement of our claims for British depredations upon the commerce of the United States. I have felt it my duty to decline a proposition for arbitration made by Her Majesty's Government, because it has hitherto been accompanied by reservations and limitations incompatible with the rights, interest, and honor of our country. It is not to be apprehended that Great Britain will persist in her refusal to satisfy these just an reasonable claims, which involve the sacred principle of non-intervention—a principle henceforth not more important to the United States than all other commercial nations.

THE WEST INDIES.

The West India islands were settled and colonized by European States simultaneously with the settlement and colonization of the American Continent. Most of the colonies planted here became independent nations at the close of the last and beginning of the present century. Our own country embraces communities which at one period were colonies of Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden and Russia. The people in the West Indies, with the exception of those of the island of Hayti, have neither attained nor aspired to independence, nor have they become prepared for self-defence.—Although possessing considerable commercial value, they have been held by several European States which colonized or at some time conquered them, chiefly for purposes of military and naval strategy, in carrying out European policy and designs in regard to this continent. In our revolutionary war, the ports and harbors in the West India Islands were used by our enemy, to the great injury and embarrassment of the United States. We had the same experience in our second war with Great Britain. The same European policy for a long time excluded us even from trade with the West Indies, while we were at peace with all nations. In our recent civil war the rebels, and their piratical and blockade-breaking allies found facilities in the same ports for the work, which they too successfully accomplished, of injuring and devastating the commerce which we are now engaged in rebuilding. We labored especially under the disadvantage that European steam vessels, employed by our enemies, found friendly shelter, protection and supplies in the West India ports, while our own naval operations were necessarily carried on from our own distant shores.—There was then a universal feeling of want of an advanced naval outpost between the Atlantic coast and Europe. The duty of obtaining such an outpost, peacefully and lawfully, while neither doing nor menacing injury to other States, earnestly engaged the attention of the Executive Department before the close of the war, and it has not been lost sight of since that time. A not entirely dissimilar naval want revealed itself during the same period on the Pacific coast. The required foothold there was fortunately secured by our late treaty with the Emperor of Russia, and it now seems imperative that the more obvious necessity of the Atlantic coast should not be less carefully provided for. A good and convenient port and harbor capable of easy defence will supply that want. With possession of such a station by the United States neither we nor any other American nation need longer apprehend injury or offence from any transatlantic enemy. I agree with our early statesmen that the West Indies naturally gravitate to, and may be expected ultimately to be absorbed by Continental States, including our own. I agree with them, also, that it is wise to leave the question of such absorption to this process of natural political gravitation. The Islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns, which constitute a part of the group called the Virgin Islands, seemed to offer all advantages immediately desirable, while their acquisition could be secured in harmony with the principles to which I have alluded. A treaty has therefore been concluded with the King of Denmark for the cession of those islands, and will be submitted to the Senate for consideration.

THE PURCHASE OF ALASKA.

It will hardly be necessary to call the attention of Congress to the subject of providing for the payment to Russia of the sum stipulated in treaty for the cessation of Alaska. Possession having been formally delivered to our Commissioner, the territory remaing for the present in care of a military force, awaiting such civil organization as shall be declared by Congress.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

The annexation of many small German States to Prussia, and the reorganization of that country under a liberal Constitution, have induced me to renew the effort to obtain a just and prompt settlement of the long vexed question concerning the claims of foreign States for military service from their subjects naturalized in the United States.

In connection with the subject the attention of Congress is respectfully called to a singular and embarrassing conflict of laws. The Executive Department of the Government has hitherto uniformly held, as it now holds, that naturalization in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States absolves the recipient from his native allegiance.—The Courts of Great Britain hold that allegiance to the British Crown is indefeasible, and is not absolved by our laws of naturalization. British Judges cite the Courts and law authorities of the United States in support of that theory against the position held by the Executive authority of the United States. This conflict perplexes the public mind concerning the rights of naturalized citizens, and impairs national authority abroad. I called attention to this subject in my last annual message, and now again respectfully appeal to Congress to declare the national will unmistakably upon this important question.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The abuse of our laws by the clandestine prosecution of the African slave trade from American ports, or by American citizens, has altogether ceased, and under existing circumstances no apprehensions of its renewal in this part of the world are entertained. Under these circumstances, it becomes a question whether we shall not propose to Her Majesty's Government a suspension or discontinuance of stipulations for maintaining a naval force for the suppression of that trade.

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1867.


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TANNER'S AND MACHINE OILS,

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| Dr. Porter's Worm Syrup, *for exterminating worms* | 25 |
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| Dr. Porter's Cleansing Fluid, *for easy washing* | 50 |
| Dr. Porter's Bed Bug Poison, *for killing bugs* | 50 |
| Dr. Porter's Fly Poison Paper, *for killing flies* | 05 |
| Dr. Porter's Rat and Mice Poison, *for exterminating rats* | 25 |
| Dr. Porter's Benzine, *for removing spots from clothes* | 25 |
| Dr. Porter's Black Ink, *in pint bottles* | 25 |
| *do in bulk by the gallon* | 1 00 |
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H. C. PORTER, M. D.

Dec. 19, 1866—yr.

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Wish to call the attention of the public to their new Stock of

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Towanda, Sept. 12, 1867.

## Miscellaneous.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS EXPERIENCE IN DENTISTRY.

J. M. SMITH, M. D., would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Bradford County that he is permanently located in Waverly, N. Y., where he has been in the practice of his profession for the past four years. He would say that from his long and successful practice of 25 years duration he is familiar with all the different styles of work done in any and all Dental Establishments in city or country, and is better prepared than any other Dental operator in the vicinity to do work the best adapted to the many and different cases that present themselves oftentimes to the Dentist, as he understands the art of making his own artificial teeth, and has facilities for doing the same. To those requiring under sets of teeth he would call attention to his new kind of work which consists of porcelain for both plate and teeth, and forming a continuous gum. It is more durable, more natural in appearance, and much better adapted to the gum than any other kind of work. Those in need of the same are invited to call and examine specimens. Teeth filled to last for years and oftentimes for life.—Chloroform, Ether, and "Nitrous Oxide" administered with perfect safety, as over four hundred patients within the last four years can testify.

I will be in Towanda from the 15th to 30th of every month, at the office of W. K. TAYLOR, formerly occupied by Dr. O. H. Woodruff.—Having made arrangements with Mr. Taylor, I am prepared to do all work in the very best style, at his office. April 23, 1867.

DR. VANBUSKIRK, OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, has opened rooms in the Beldleman Block, directly opposite the Means House, for the practice of his profession, and is prepared at all times to perform all operations belonging to Dentistry. The different kinds of Plate Work, will be recommended accordingly to their honest merits. Natural Teeth filled and restored to their original beauty, with material the best adapted to each individual case. The greatest care and attention will be given to the correction of irregularities and the extraction of Teeth. In this Department of practice the Doctor would say he claims an amount of skill and experience equal to that possessed by any one in this or any other country. Teeth will be extracted without pain, by the use of gas, chloroform or ether, and in a manner very satisfactory to patients, as the testimony of hundreds can be shown. Please call and examine specimens of our work, and be assured of the correctness of the statements. Advice and consultation will be cheerfully and gratuitously given.

Towanda, June 6, 1867.—6m.

HARDING & SMALLEY,

Having entered into a co-partnership for the transaction of the PHOTOGRAPHIC business, at the rooms formerly occupied by Wood and Harding, would respectfully call the attention of the public to several styles of Pictures which we make specialties, viz: Solar Photographs, Plain, Penciled and Colored, Opaltypes, Porcelain Pictures, &c., which we claim for clearness and brilliancy of tone and Artistic finish, *can not be excelled*. We invite all to examine them as well as the more common kinds of Portraits which we make, knowing full well that they will bear the closest inspection. This Gallery claims the highest reputation for good work of any in this section of country, and we are determined by a strict attention to business and the superior quality of our work, to not only retain but increase its very *enviable reputation*.

We keep constantly on hand the best variety of Frames and at lower prices than at any other establishment in town. Also Passe partouts Card frames, Card Easels, Holmes' Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, and everything else of importance pertaining to the business. Give us an early call.

N. B.—Solar Printing for the trade on the most reasonable terms. D. HARDING, F. SMALLEY.

Aug. 29, '67.

WARD HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA.

On Main Street, near the Court House.

C. T. SMITH, Proprietor.

Oct. 8, 1866.

## Manufactories, &c.

HORSE POWERS,

THRESHERS, CLEANERS, SEPERATORS,

BLOOD & CO., ATHENS, PA.,

Still continue to manufacture

BLOOD'S CELEBRATED THRESHERS AND *CLEANERS*,

AND HORSE POWERS,

To run the same, and are prepared to fill orders promptly,

*ON AS GOOD TERMS*

As can be bought in the United States. Having been 15 years engaged in manufacturing Threshing Machines, we have spared neither time nor expense in perfecting our machines, and claim to have

THE BEST SEPERATOR,

One that will *seperate the grain from the straw more perfectly*, and with less power than any other manufactured. Our Machines can earn good pay by

THRESHING THE STRAW

As left by most of the machines used. They are very simple in construction, being comprised in one piece, so that it does not require a mechanic to set them up or run them; they are all manufactured under our personal supervision, and we

CHALLENGE THE WORLD

To show better workmanship or material. Every machine is set up and

THOROUGHLY TESTED UNDER MOTION,

Before leaving the Works, and are

*Warranted to be in Working Order.*

They have been in practical use for several years, so that we are not advertising a new machine every season, each "better than anything ever before offered to the public." They can be attached to Tread Powers, Sweep Powers, Steam or Water Power, and by

DURABILITY,

Perfection of Working and Economy, their equal has not been invented.

OUR PRICES

Are as low as those of any other manufacturers and parties desiring to purchase, will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

PRICE LISTS FURNISHED

On application. All kinds of

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES

On hand, and Mill Work, Engines, Boilers and machinery of all kinds got up to order promptly and on favorable terms.

BLOOD & CO.

Athens, Aug. 8, 1867.

NORTH BRANCH FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

Situated on Pine, east of Main Street,

TOWANDA, BRADFORD CO., PA.,

Is now prepared to furnish

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

AND

SHINGLE MACHINES,

Of the best quality with the latest improvements. All kinds of Machinery for Flouring and Saw Mills.

STEAM ENGINES,
MADE & REPAIRED,
STEAM WHISTLES,
STEAM GAGUES,
GAUGE COCKS,
OIL CANS, &C.,

Furnished at short notice.

BOLT CUTTING,

Done from ¼ to 1½ inches in diameter.

FORGING

Of heavy wrought work for Bridges, and all other purposes, done to order. Also, a large assortment of

COOKING & HEATING STOVES,

Coal and Wood Burners. Furniture for Cooking Stoves, Stove Pipe, Tin-Ware, Boat Pumps, Plows, Cultivators and Scrapers, kept constantly on hand.

DRAWINGS & SPECIFICATIONS

Of all kinds of machinery for mills and other purposes prepared by

WARREN HILL,

Foreman, who has had large experience in this branch of the business.

JOHN GARMAN.

Towanda, Oct. 29, 1866. 1y.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT STILL IN OPERATION

FELLOWS, CRANDALL & CO.,

Successors to Reynolds, Fellows & Co., are now offering and are prepared to furnish on short notice, Wagons Carriages and Sleighs, of all descriptions, and of the latest and most approved style, and of the best material at the old stand opposite the Union House, in the central part of Alba Borough, Bradford County, Pa.

The public are assured that the reputation the shop has acquired during the last six years under the superintendence of J. H. Fellows, will be more than maintained, as he will superintend the work as heretofore having long been and having had much experience as a Carriage and Sleigh Builder, would assure the public that no pains will be spared by the above firm to make the establishment worthy of their patronage. Thankful as one of the old firm for the patronage thus far extended, we hope to merit a continuance of the same.

N. B.—We, the undersigned, being practical mechanics, can manufacture and offer to the public at prices that will defy competition.

JAMES H. FELLOWS,
D. W. C. CRANDALL,
J. G. MERRITT.

Alba Borough, April 15, 1866. 1y.

TOWANDA CARRIAGE FACTORY.

The undersigned respectfully announce to the public that they have purchased the

CARRIAGE SHOP OF G. H. DRAKE,

And are now prepared to build work in

THE LATEST STYLE

And most workmanlike manner. They will constantly keep on hand an assortment of seasonable

TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES,

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

DEMOCRAT AND LUMBER WAGONS,

ONE AND TWO SEATED

ALBANY SLEIGHS.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

REPAIRING promptly attended to at reasonable prices.

BRYANT & STULEN.

Towanda, May 9, 1867.—1y.

NEW PLANING MILL

The undersigned having built a large and commodious Mill in the Borough of Towanda, and filled it with the most modern and improved machinery, for the manufacture of

WINDOW SASH, & BLINDS,

are prepared to fill orders, whether large or small, upon the shortest notice. We have also a large variety of MOULDINGS, of the latest style and pattern, which we can furnish much cheaper than they can be worked by hand.

PLANING,
TONGUEING,
GROVEING,
AND SCROLL
SAWING,

and all other work pertaining to Joinery, will be done to suit our customers.

Persons building, and not living more than twelve to fourteen miles distant, will find it largely for their interest to buy of us, or bring their lumber and worked by our machinery. Bring your grist of Flooring, or other lumber, and while your team is feeding, have it ground out and take it home with you.

We will pay CASH for PINE & HEMLOCK LUMBER delivered at our lumber yard. Come and see us, or if you can't come, write.

L. S. RODGERS & CO.

Towanda, Feb., 1864.

## Insurance.

TOWANDA INSURANCE AGENCY

Policies issued, Losses adjusted and promptly paid

*By H. B. M'KEAN, Agent,*

Of the following well known and reliable Companies. Office Montanye's Block.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Aggregate Amount of Capital* | $17,000,000 |
| ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, *Hartford, Conn.*, Capital | $4,000,000 |
| LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO. Capital, Surplus and Reserved Fund (Gold) | $16,271,670 |
| Assets in the United States, over | 1,800,000 |
| Daily Premiums, upwards of (Gold) | 17,000 |
| NEW ENGLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, *Hartford, Conn.*, Capital | $200,000 |
| WYOMING INSURANCE COMPANY, *Wilkes-Barre, Pa.*, Capital | $150,000 |
| NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE CO., (Accidental) *Philadelphia*, Capital | $500,000 |
| CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., *Hartford Conn.*, Capital | $10,000,000 |

Towanda, Feb. 20, 1866—tf

HARTFORD LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL $500,000.

Cash assets Nov. 1, 1866 ..... $155,256 83

Insures on all kinds of live