GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

attention, but to be constantly on the alert to frustrate every act that may have a tendency to jeopardize the public interests. To plead ignorance after a real or imaginary wrong has been done, is to acknowledge a want of attention to the trust reposed by his constituents. One bill, the authorship and knowledge of which has been generally disclaimed, passed both branches of the Assembly, and was sent in due form, with the signatures of the proper officers, for the Executive approval, and in several instances bills were passed and sent for approval in duplicate. All such hasty and careless legislation should be avoided, and the members of the session now about to commence be enabled at its close to give an account of their participation in every act, however unimportant. The Legislature, coming as it does, fresh from the ranks of the people, should set an example in economy, retrenchment, and reform. It is the custodian of the public interests; and any unnecessary extravagance or prodigality in the expenditure of public money is reprehensible. It was a matter of common notoriety at the last session that a number of subordinate officers in both branches of the Assemby, were appointed, to whom liberal salaries were paid, and who were never seen at their designated posts, and rendered no service to the State. This practice has been emphatically condemned by the press and the people, and will not be continued by any Legislature which means to acquire a reputation for faithful performance of duty.—Your attention is respectfully invited to the law on this subject as contained in sections fifteen to eighteen of the act approved the 7th day of May, 1855.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION.

Your attention is directed to the practice of withholding the annual appropriation bill until the latest moments of the session. In the public estimation great importance is attached to this bill, and no action of the Legislature undergoes a closer or more careful scrutiny. Its provisions concern the entire community, and in their enactment too much caution cannot be observed. Last year the appropriation bill was not passed until the last night of the session, when it was hurried through both branches of the Legislature, and on the following morning presented for approval, without affording time for the necessary investigation, and subjecting the Executive to the alternative of signing it with all its imperfections, or suspending, for the ensuing year, the indispensable means for the operations of the State government. It is, therefore, earnestly desired that the appropriation bill be taken up, discussed, and passed at a sufficiently early period during the session to enable it to receive that thorough examination which its importance demands.

REQUISITES OF OFFICE.

Very many serious complaints have been made for many years past relative to the disposition of the debris which annually accumulates about the Capitol. This seems to have been regarded as legitimate perquisites of certain attaches of the several legislative and other departments, and has consequently led to practices which should be prevented. It is alleged that valuable property has thus been taken possession of and applied to personal uses, or sold for mere nominal sums, and the amount obtained privately appropriated. A remedy for this evil is to allow no perquisits whatever to any of the employees of the government.—Salaries, sufficient in all cases for the services rendered, should be appropriated, beyond which no other consideration should be allowed. The adoption of this principle would remove the temptation for young men in the departments to resort to improper practices. All the public property, of every description, as well as the buildings and grounds, should be plased in charge of the superintendent appointed for that purpose, chosen for his known integrity and general capability, and required to give sufficient bonds for the faithful performance of his duties. All property and material not needed for public use, the superintendent should be required to sell at public sale, and pay over the proceeds to the State Treasury.

GENERAL RAILROAD LAW.

The subject of a general railroad law has long been agitated, and although it has found opponents, but few objections have been urged against it, whilst arguments accumulate in its favor. It seems impossible that any person can receive injury from its adoption, whilst its benefits may be felt by all classes of citizens. Even the chartered companies have no reasonable grounds for opposition. The intention of the proposed law is not to deprive them of any vested rights or franchises; but to secure to others the same privileges and opportunities for competition. It will open new avenues to distant markets; improve the value of property; give new impulse to immigration; put additional lands under cultivation; stimulate trade, agriculture, manufactures and mechanic arts to increased energy; furnish greater inducements and facilities for travel and add to our general prosperity. Other States have tried the experiment with satisfactory results, and there is no reason why Pennsylvania should be a laggard in the grand march of progress and improvement.

Next to the importance of creating additional railroads on the free principle, is the reduction of charges for passage and freight to minimum rates. This is a matter that concerns every individual. Transportation will increase in quantity in proportion to the reduction of its cost, and as the facilities increase and the costs decrease, the more vigorous will be the development of our industrial resources. Railroads will derive more benefit from low than from exorbitant charges. The increase of travel and freight will be vastly greater than the increase of expense. The transportation of a loaded car costs but little more than one that is empty. In the matter of passengers alone, it is reasonable to suppose, that the lower the rates of fare, the greater will be the number of persons to avail themselves of the privilege of railroad transportation. The same is true in regard to freight; for the engine that draws a half-dozen cars, can with nearly equal facility propel a larger number. Moreover, the road that is worked to its utmost capacity must necessarily, at very reduced rates, acquire greater profits than one that transacts but a small portion of the business for which it is competent. The adoption of a system of uniform rates for passengers and freight, so graduated as to be profitable to all immediately interested in the use and conduct of such works, would be productive of decided benefit in lessening the prices of food, clothing, fuel, and all the necessaries of life, to every citizen of the Commonwealth.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

My attention has been called to the subject of insurance, and so important does it appear, that I deem it worthy of legislative consideration. Many millions of dollars are now involved, in the United States, in insurance, and the amount is being rapidly increased. To guard the interests of insurers, our laws are inadequate, and therefore need a thorough revision. Laws have been established in several of our sister States, and so successful have been their operations that the insurance companies acting under them command a respect and confidence which is not extended to those of Pennsylvania. Whilst a large portion of the insurance business of New York is done in this State, some of our companies have recently abolished their agencies in New York, because, as they say, no one will insure in a Pennsylvania company, in consequence of the laxity of our insurance laws. The policies of many organizations, under our present laws, are alleged to be worthless; and although they are continually failing, others of similar character are starting into existence. Within a few months five fire insurance companies have failed, and one of which had issued policies to over one million of dollars, and other serious defections are of frequent occurrence.

In view of these facts and the costly experience of the people, I would recommend the establishment of an Insurance Department, similar to those in New York and Massachusetts, that shall have supervision and control over all companies allowed to transact business within this State. Such enactment is required for the security of our citizens. Millions of dollars are paid out by them annually for insurance—much of it under such circumstances as to render it impossible for a private individual to know whether the company to which he pays is, or is not reliable. Careful supervision, by a superintendent appointed by law, and published reports of the same, under oath, would prevent much loss and fraud.

The security of the companies themselves require an insurance department.—The people demand protection from ignorance, fraud and insolvency. Consulting the insurance journals, we find as a general thing, Pennsylvania insurance companies are acquiring an unenviable reputation abroad, affecting the honor and good name of the State. The great purpose of the proposed department, should be protection, but in connection with it there must be fees sufficient to cover all its legitimate expenses and prevent its becoming a burthen to the Commonwealth.

GAS.

Complaints have been laid before me by the consumers of gas in our large cities, and from a sense of duty and respect to them, I lay the matter before you. It is stated that they have no appeal or satisfactory mode of redress for alleged impositions of the gas companies. To what extent these complaints are just, it would be difficult to ascertain, but that there is cause for some of them may properly be inferred from the number, intelligence and respectability of the parties by whom they are made. There is no reason why such a state of things should continue to exist, whilst the people, through their representatives, have an easy and effectual remedy.

The Legislature of a neighboring State has created the office of inspector of gas and gas metres. A bill might be enacted creating a similar position in any city in which it may be required in this State, and such arrangements made as would ensure justice to consumers and producers without being an expense to the State.

STATUES FOR THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

Accompanying this will be found a circular from numerous members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, relative to an act of Congress passed July 2, 1864, inviting "each and all of the States to provide and furnish statues, in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number for each State, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their historic renown, or from distinguished civil or military services, such as each State shall determine to be worthy of this national commemoration." The intention is to place the statues, when furnished, in the old hall of the House of Representatives, in the Capitol of the United States, which is set apart as a hall of national statuary, for that purpose. Other States will doubtless avail themselves of this privilege, and Pennsylvania should not be behind them in thus commemorating the memory of her distinguished dead.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

That Pennsylvania might be officially represented in the "Model American School House," at the "Universal Exposition of all Nations;" I caused to be forwarded to the American Commissioner, at Paris, in July last, a box containing a large number of books and documents relative to the various departments of the Commonwealth, with a request that they be placed in a prominent position, that visitors from distant lands might have opportunity to obtain from their pages a correct idea of the progress and importance of the State. In acknowledging the receipt of this package the Commissioner states that its contents were disposed of as requested. And we are assured that the representation of the extent, characteristics, resources, progress and privileges of our country, as made in the "Farmer's Home," and "Free Common School House," attracted crowds of curious and interested visitors, and would scatter wide and permanently, in distinct form, the doctrines of our Republic, and "result in a rich return to the United States for the outlay, and a higher appreciation, among the people of Europe, of the statutes and institutions of this land of freedom and equality."

POLICE FOR THE MINING DISTRICTS.

In conformity to an act of Assembly, "for the better protection of person, property and life in the mining regions of this Commonwealth," approved April 12, 1867, and on the earnest appeal of many citizens, I appointed, immediately after that date, a marshal of police and a number of subordinates, to give protection to the inhabitants of Schuylkill and Northumberland counties. In these counties, for a long time previous, crimes of heinous character were of frequent occurrence. Combinations of desperate men were formed to overawe the proprietors and superintendents of the mines, and to control their management. Citizens were murdered in their dwellings and on the roads; others were driven from the counties; and a feeling of insecurity and terror very generally prevailed. The administrators of the law seemed powerless to suppress these outrages, or bring the guilty to punishment. Since the appointment of the new police force a remarkable change has taken place. All lawless combinations have been dispersed, the persons composing them have chiefly fled; not a single murder or atrocious crime is known to have been committed; an immense amount of capital that had been withdrawn has returned; and the people enjoy the assurance of safety and protection. A similar state of affairs to that which existed in the counties named is said to prevail in some parts of the oil regions, and applications have been made for the benefit of the aboved named act. It is, therefore, recommended that its provisions be extended to those, or to any other counties, upon the petition of a sufficient number of citizens, who shall furnish good reasons for desiring their benefits.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &C.

You will find among the papers I send you, a uniform decimal system of measures weights and currencies, including a new method of reckoning circles, time and longitude, together with the action of the Legislature of Maine in reference thereto. As the subject is one of general importance and interest, it is presented for your consideration.

FISH.

Herewith will be found the report of Col. James Worrall, commissioner appointed under the act of March 30, 1866, relative to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna river and its tributaries.

PENITENTIARIES.

From reports of the inspectors and directors, it will be seen that, in order to carry out the State prison system, additional accommodations should be provided, either by erecting extensions to the present buildings, or an additional penitentiary. The appropriation made at the last session for the erection of a hospital in connection with the Western Penitentiary has not been expended, the board of inspectors not being willing to select a site until it is determined by the Legislature whether or not additional wings or cells will be constructed.

COUNTY PRISONS.

Unfavorable reports are made respecting many of the county prisons. Some of them are alleged to be insecure and otherwise unfit for the purposes intended; others are of insufficient capacity and so overcrowded as to endanger the health of the inmates; while the management and discipline of nearly all might, doubtless, be materially improved. The policy is not a sound one that crowds together, indiscriminately, children and others convicted of their first and trifling offenses, with men and women whose whole lives have been blackened with crime.

PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

In accordance with an act of Assembly, approved on the 17th of April last, Messrs. William H. Armstrong, of Lycoming county, Theodore H. Nevin, of Allegheny county, Wm. M. Watts, of Cumberland, and Alexander Henry and N. B. Browne, of Philadelphia, were appointed commissioners "to inquire into the various systems of prison discipline, as practiced in other States and countries." These gentlemen entered upon their duties, and have visited various prisons, one of their number having gone to Europe for that purpose. The act requiring them to report to this session of the Legislature, does not allow them sufficient time to do justice to the subject, and they ask an amendment extending the time for their report until the session of 1869.

Among the accompanying papers will be found a report by Mr. Mahlon H. Dickenson, who was appointed in conformity with an act of the last Legislature, "to visit, for philanthropic purposes, the prisons and alms-houses in the various counties of the Commonwealth." The report will be found interesting in all its details, and the writer's suggestions deserving of especial attention.

PARDONS.

A report is herewith submitted of the pardons, remissions of fines, forfeited recognizances and death warrants, issued by me during the past year, with a tabular statement of those issued from 1791 to the present time. This report is made in accordance with a sense of duty to the Legislature and the public who have a right to be informed in what manner and to what extent the Executive clemency has been employed toward convicted criminals. It is also due to the Executive himself that his action in this regard should be understood. On no subject has there been greater misrepresentation than on that which relates to the exercise of the pardoning power. Accusations have repeatedly been published of its abuse, and cases have been cited in proof thereof, which were never even presented to my notice. Criminals were liberated from prison after sentence, and clamors raised in relation to their pardon in cases in which no appeal for clemency had ever been made. Upon investigation, it has been ascertained that a custom prevails in the court of quarter sessions of Philadelphia, to reconsider, remit and change [illegible] livery, and in this much of the [illegible] originated. During the last year, as many convicts were thus liberated from Moyamensing jail as were pardoned by me from all the prisons in the Commonwealth. Besides which a number more have had their terms of sentence reduced. How, or when, or under what authority, this custom originated, it is impossible to learn; but that it is liable to abuse, and is without the sanction of law, seems evident. The sentence of a convict is a matter of grave importance, and should receive most serious consideration before it is determined upon and delivered; for when it has become a matter of record, the criminal passes beyond the jurisdiction of the court, and there is no legal or constitutional remedy, even for errors that may be committed except through appeal to the Executive.—If a judge can remit or shorten a sentence, he can increase it, and that is a power dangerous to allow any one to wield. And further, if it be lawful for the judge of one court to remit sentences at pleasure, it follows that judges of all other courts could be invested with the same prerogative; and it requires no argument to show to what a dangerous extent it might be used. Happily the custom appears to be confined to the court named, as judges in other counties disclaim any such authority.

Former Legislatures have had their attention called to the fact that persons are now confined in our county prisons under sentence of death, some of them for many years, whose death warrants were never issued, and towards whom the several Governors, during whose term they were sentenced, could not discover sufficient cause for the exercise of the pardoning power.—The custom has been for each Governor to decline issuing a death warrant which had been withheld by his predecessor. Hence, these convicts, sentenced to death, for whose execution the previous Governors did not issue warrants, and whom, it is presumed, they believed deserved a milder punishment, must either be pardoned or remain prisoners for life. To remedy this, the Governor should be vested with authority to commute the death penalty in the cases only to which allusion has been made, to such a term of imprisonment as his judgment would approve, and to remove the convicts from county jails to the penitentiaries.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

A brief reference to the condition of the country will be proper, and will doubtless be expected by all who were earnest in their desires and co-operation for the suppression of the rebellion, and who are now equally in earnest in their wishes and endeavors to secure an early, final and permanent settlement of our national difficulties, upon the bases of loyalty and patriotism.

Contrary to the hopes of the masses of our people, that portion of the country which was lately in rebellion has not yet attained complete tranquility. And this seems to have been inevitable; for all history teaches us that a people who engage in the perpetration of high crimes cannot entirely or immediately escape their consequences. Nor, perhaps, is it desirable that they should. However this may be, it is certain that perfect repose cannot be secured until the insurrectionary States shall resume their original practical relation to the General Government.

How, when and through whom this can be best done, is the great question of the present.

That the views and conceptions of a single individual, however high he may be accidently and temporarily exalted, should be allowed to control or determine this question, cannot for a moment be conceded.—The Constitution provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and, where the will of the people is the acknowledged law of the land, it requires an extraordinary amount of political effrontery to assume that a Chief Executive of the nation, to any degree or under any circumstances, is the United States.

And yet in effect or substance, if not in plain terms, this was assumed shortly after the surrender of Lee and his armed forces, by the President; and he has continued to act on this assumption, even in his late annual message, in which, while claiming, in words unknown to our forefathers and our institutions, to be the "elected defender" of the people, he arrogantly calls on Congress to "immediately strike from the statute books" its reconstruction laws.

That Congress "will surrender its plan of reconstruction" to this manifestly despotic demand, cannot be even imagined or conjectured. That plan, carefully matured as it was, and fully approved when it was a direct issue before the people, is eminently just, wise and patriotic. It insists that men who were loyal in acts during the rebellion, or loyal in their feelings, should alone participate in the immediate government of the "insurrectionary districts." Going beyond the mere surface, it rests ultimately on the important doctrine, that the destinies of the nation can only be safe "in the hands of its friends," of those whose political and moral natures remain sufficiently pure to feel the impulses of patriotism and the obligations of oaths.

That policy which antagonizes the Congressional plan, which has obstructed, and persistently endeavored, to defeat it, first ignores all these important considerations. Having done this, it consistently maintains that those who devised the most infamous means of war, and for years relentlessly perpetrated, in aid of their purposes, theft, plunder, murder, starvation and assassination—the very leaders of the rebellion—should be allowed, after their involuntary failure, to possess all the rights and privileges of good citizens. That a scheme so absurd and dangerous should be sternly opposed by every true patriot, ought to admit of no doubt. The fact that it has some advocates renders it more important to sustain the contrary proposition.

In my inaugural address, I said, "that while Pennsylvania will confide in a loyal Congress, she will not hesitate to sustain it by her influence and power." This I repeat. Nor can I be induced to change this purpose; nor do I believe the people of the State can be, by appeals to the humanitarianism of the age and the invocation of mercy for those whose atrocious deeds have darkened the pages of our history. It has been well said, "the pity of the magistrate which suffers a criminal dangerous to society to escape from deserved punishment, is not mercy, but weakness." True mercy inclines us to pity and relieve the unfortunate and guilty; but only in accordance with justice. And it may be well added, that it is at least a weakness, if not a crime to permit unrepentant, and only outwardly subdued traitors, to exercise the elective franchise, hold offices, or take part in the deliberations and legislation of the nation. Its stability and prosperity, the welfare of the people now and hereafter, cannot permit these things to be done.

Individual interests, as well as the general financial condition of our national affairs would be greatly benefitted by the simplification of internal revenue taxation, reducing the number of articles taxed and insuring honesty and faithfulness in collection. The reduction of taxes on the necessaries of life and on manufactures that are in competition with the products of foreign labor should be encouraged, while the tax on luxuries and imports should be made sufficient to sustain the expenses of the Government.

The people of Pennsylvania, ever true to the Union, and unswerving in their determination to preserve its honor, integrity and perpetuity, are proud and free to assert the sacredness of the national debt, and that its ultimate payment in full must be secured.

As regards the tariff, the protection of home labor and resources, I need only refer to the views expressed in my inaugural. Time and continued reflection have strengthened the views therein expressed. But this object is committed to the watchful care of our representatives in Congress.—Surely the United States should protect and defend her own industry and skill—her own toiling millions!

I earnestly invoke the blessing of Almighty God upon your deliberations, and that He will prosper your exertions to promote the happiness of the people and the welfare of our beloved Commonwealth.

JNO. W. GEARY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Jan. 7, 1868.

The minister who boasted that he always preached without notes, experienced a change of pocket when his congregation took him at his word, and withheld his stipend of greenbacks.

Men are content to be laughed at for their wit, but not for their folly.

Miscellaneous.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!

Having secured the Furniture Ware-rooms lately occupied by [illegible] W. Pope, Athens, Pa., would say to the patrons of the old establishment that I have a complete stock of Goods, just [illegible] everything in the

FURNITURE LINE.

My goods are new and well selected, and far

GOOD GOODS

Will not be undersold by any. Call and examine my stock before purchasing. I retain the workmen of the old establishment, and

MR. N. I. HART

Will have charge of the business and Manufacturing. In short we have the finest Stock of Goods in our line west of New York, consisting of

Parlor Furniture, Chamber Setts, Sofas, Bureaus, Marble-top Centre Tables, Extension and Dining Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Mirrors, Picture Frames, Photograph Ovals, Cord and Tassels, Steel Engravings, Oil Curtins, Toilet Stands, Work-Boxes, Pictures, &c.

COFFINS AND BURIAL CASES.

Our *Undertaker's Department* will at all times be well supplied with everything in that line. We have the

FINEST HEARSE

In this section, not excepting anything west of New York, and will attend Funerals within a circuit of *Twenty Miles*, on reasonable terms.

G. H. VOORHIS.
N. I. HART, Agent.
Athens, Jan. 25, 1866.—1y

FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS!

JAMES MAKINSON announces to the public that he still continues to manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Stands, Chairs, &c., of every description, which will be made of the best materials, and in the most workman like manner.

I invite the inspection of the public to my work, which shall not be surpassed in durability, at any shop in the country, and my prices will be found to be as low as the times will admit.

Ready-made Coffins constantly on hand or made to order. A good Hearse will be furnished when desired.

Aug. 15, 1865.

CLOTHING!

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!

COHEN & ROSENFIELD,

[Next door to Fox, Stevens, Mercur & Co.,]

Have just received their

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

From New York, and the attention of the public is invited to the large and attractive stock of Ready Made Men's and Boy's

CLOTHING!

Now offered to the public at the lowest market prices, and which will be sold cheaper than any other store in this place or vicinity. They have just opened a fine assortment of Goods, suited for the season. Call and see the new styles, comprising the following articles:

Doeskin, Pilot & Beaver Overcoats,

BUSINESS SUITS, ALL STYLES,

Doeskin and Cassimere

PANTS AND VESTS,

Of all grades for men and boys wear, and have also a fine assortment of

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

Such as

Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Shirts, Linen and Muslin Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers, Overalls and Over-shirts, Linen and Paper Collars and Cuffs, Suspenders, Gloves, Ties, Traveling Bags, and a good stock of

HATS AND CAPS.

Having a man constantly in New York, sending them goods, they are prepared to sell to the trade reasonably, and to satisfy your desire, call and see them, and convince yourself of the fact, that they sell the cheapest.

COHEN & ROSENFIELD.
Next door to Fox, Stevens, Mercur & Co.
Towanda, Sept. 12, 1867.

GLASSWARE!

225 Greenwich Street, 2 doors below Barclay st

Is the Great Depot for

CROCKERY DEALERS' GLASS WARE,
CONFECTIONERS' " "
DRUGGISTS' " "

GREEN GLASS BY THE PACKAGE

In fact all kinds of

GLASS WARE.

Also, a complete assortment of

BRITANNIA WARE,

And

SILVER PLATED WARE,

KEROSENE WARE,

CHANDELIERS, LANTERNS, &C.,

Best brands of Kerosene Oil.

The best patent Fruit Jars in the market, to be sold at the lowest prices. A full line of Looking Glasses. All kinds of Glass Ware made to order. Agent for Meriden Britannia Compa y.

J. T. WRIGHT,
225 Greenwich Street,
April 15, '67. 2 doors below Barclay, N. Y.

MERCHANT'S UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO MERCHNTS ND SHIPPERS.

Having made arrangements with the New York and Erie Railway, to do Express Business on their road, are now receiving all kinds of freight and merchandise for all parts of the Union—North, South, East, West; the Canadas, Europe, West Indies. Goods sent direct to any part of California, all with the quickest despatch. Shippers and Merchants generally know what enormous rates they have been paying for quick transportation. Now this Company is made up exclusively of Bankers, Merchants and Shippers, to break up the monopoly (which the old Companies had formed) so as to give fair rates to the business community. All goods or packages weighing 40 lbs. and upwards, are shipped by actual weight. The way to keep low rates, is to patronize the Company that brought them down. Particular care and attention given to money and valuable Packages, Collections, &c. Collections made and returns forward d by quickest dispatch.

R. G. CRANS, Agent. H. J. GIFFORD, Div. Sup't.

P. S.—All Packages to be forwarded from Towanda and vicinity, by leaving them at the Stage Office of John Beeman, will be forwarded to the Waverly Office of this Company every day.

J. BEEMAN, Prop'r Stage Line.
June 6, 1867.—1y.

DRIED FRUIT, Canned Fruit, Fresh Fruit, a splendid stock at *Bramhall & Cowell's Cheap Store.*

BREAKFAST, DINING, EXTENSION, and Parlor Tables, at FROST'S.

CHINESE FANS FOR SALE AT the NEWS ROOM.

FLOUR.—Wheat Flour of all grades, Buckwheat Flour, Bran, Corn, Meal, Feed, &c., at W. A. ROCKWELL'S. Dec 15.

Drugs and Medicines.

DR. H. C. PORTER,

AT THE

OLD CASH DRUG STORE,

ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS,

Corner Main and Pine Streets, Towanda, Pa.

Having recently added largely to his Stock, a full and complete assortment, constituting an extensive variety, embracing many articles used in the Arts for mechanical purposes, carefully selected with regard to the progressive wants of the public, which will be kept constantly supplied with fresh purchases, and offered on the most reasonable terms at Wholesale or Retail, consisting of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
BENZINE AND TURPENTINE,
SASH, PAINT, VARNISH, WHITE-WASH,
And all kinds of Brushes,
KEROSENE OR COAL OIL,
Alcohol and Burning Fluids,
LAMPS, SHADES, WICKS, CHIMNEYS,
Sperm, Lard, Whale, Neats Foot,
TANNER'S AND MACHINE OILS,
Fancy and Toilet Articles in all their variety,
SPONGES, BRUSHES, SOAPS, COMBS,
Pomades, Hair Dyes, Perfumery,
POCKET BOOKS, PORT MONAIS,
Pocket Knives, Razors,
TOOTH, SKIN AND HAIR PREPARATIONS,
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,
For Medicinal use,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, PIPES AND CIGARS,

Garden, Field and Flour Seeds, Trusses, Supporters, Suspensor es, Shoulder Braces, Breast Pumps, Teething Rings, Nursing Bottles, Nipples, Nipple Shells and Shields, Syringes, Bed Pans, Self-Sealing Fruit Jars, Thermometers, Flavoring Extracts, Stone Jugs, Glass Ware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Bath Brick, and Stove Blacking, Fish Tackle, Ammunition, &c., Botanic, Eclectic and Homoepathic Medicines and all the Popular Patent

MEDICINES.

All articles warranted as represented. Persons at a distance can receive their orders by stage or mail, which will receive prompt and careful attention.

DR. PORTER'S PREPARATIONS

FOR FAMILY USE,

Known as *Safe* and *Reliable* Remedies, are warranted for what they are intended to give satisfaction, viz.:

Dr. Porter's Pectoral Syrup, *for coughs, colds, lung complaints, &c.*	50c & $1 00
Dr. Porter's Eclectic Pills, *for bilious complaints and mild cathartic*	25
Dr. Porter's Sanifer Syrup, *for scrofula skin diseases, &c.*	1 00
Dr. Porter's Uterine Tonic, *for female weakness, &c.*	1 00
Dr. Porter's Tonic Elixir *for strengthening the system*	1 00
Dr. Porter's Tansy Schnapps, *for liver and kidney complaints*	1 00
Dr. Porter's Comp. Syr. Hypophosphites, *for nervous debility*	1 00
Dr Porter's Blackberry Balsam, *for diarrhœa, &c.*	50
Dr. Porter's Family Embrocation *for sprains bruises, &c.*	35
Dr. Porter's Pectoral Wafers, *for hoarseness, sore throat, &c.*	25
Dr. Porter's Worm Wafers, *for expelling worms*	25
Dr. Porter's Worm Syrup, *for exterminating worms*	35
Dr. Porter's Infant Relief, *for crying babies, colic, &c.*	25
Dr. Porter's Cephalic Snuff, *for catarrh headache*	25
Dr. Porter's Toothache Drops, *for toothache*	25
Dr. Porter's Tooth Powder, *for preserving teeth*	25
Dr. Porter's Tricogene, for dressing and growing the hair	50
Dr. Porter's Tricophile, or beautifying the hair	50
Dr. Porter's Odoriferous Shampoo for cleaning the hair	50
Dr. Porter's Milk of Flowers, for beautifying the complexion	50
Dr. Porter's Pile Ointment, for external piles	1 00
Dr. Porter's French Compound, for scalding urine	1 00
Dr. Porter's Medicated Figs, for habitual constipation	1 00
Dr. Porter's Healing Salve, for cuts, wounds &c	15
Dr. Porter's Lip Salve, for chapped lips	25
Dr. Porter's Eye Salve, for inflamed eyes	25
Dr. Porter's Eye Water, for inflamed eyes	25
Dr. Porter's Corn and Wart Remover, for corns and bunions	25
Dr. Porter's Constipation Pills, for costiveness	25
Dr. Porter's Iron Pills, for poor blood	25
Dr. Porter's Citrate Magnesia, for a pleasant catharric	
Dr. Porter's Liquid Rennet, for making nutritions diet for invalids	25
Dr. Porter's Extract Vanilla, for flavoring ice cream, &c.	40
Dr. Porter's Extract Lemon, for flavoring ice cream—large bottles	40
Dr. Porter's Oriental Cement, for mending broken glass, &c.	25
Dr. Porter's Liquid Glue, for repairing wood work	25
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	06
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
in bulk by the gallon	1 00
Dr. Porter's Horse and Cattle Powder, for diseases of animals	30
Dr. Porter's Horse and Cattle Lotion, for sprains, galls, &c.	50
Dr. Porter's Ring-Bone and Spavin Cure, for lame horses	50

Medical advice given gratuitously at the office, charging only for medicine.

☞ Thankful for past liberal patronage, would respectfully announce to his friends and the public, that no pains shall be spared to satisfy, and merit the continuation of their confidence and patronage.

H. C. PORTER, M. D.
Dec. 18, 1866.—yr.

Miscellaneous.

SOMETHING NEW!

AGAIN IN MOTION!

Having purchased the stock of Tobacco belonging to Randall, Compton & Co., and having built a shanty on the same ground, we are prepared to offer to the public

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

A variety of

CHEWING TOBACCO,

Such as

Gold Leaf, Sunny Side, Pine Apple, Michigan Fig, Rose Leaf and Star, which we offer for sale in quantities to suit customers. Packages in Barrels, halfs and quarters.

FANCY SMOKING.

The celebrated Lone Jack, Pride of the United States, Virginistic, Gold Leaf, Navy and all kinds of Killicknick.

BRANDS OF CIGARS

American Eagle, Gen. Grant, Leboquet Imperio, Tycoon and the very choicest brands of Yaras.

We will keep constantly on hand a variety of Pipes, Cigar Cases, Tobacco Boxes and Pouches and everything usually kept in a Tobacco Store.

Landlords supplied with [illegible] Foil Tobacco on liberal terms.

All orders promptly filled [illegible] notice.

G. W. OFFITT. A. BARBER.
Oct. 27, 1867.

W. B. KELLY, *Dentist.* Office over Wickham & Black's, Towanda Pa. All the various styles of work scientifically done and warranted. Particular attention is called to the Aluminum Base for Artificial Teeth, which is equally as good as Gold and far superior to either Rubber or Silver. Please call and examine specimens.

Chloroform or Ether administered under direction of a Physician when desired.

Aug. 6, 1867.—tf.

MARSHALL BROTHERS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE!

OIL, CUTLERY, [illegible] AND

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

TOWANDA, PENN'A.

Store [illegible] South of the Post Office.

MARSHALL BROTHERS & CO.,

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

HARDWARE,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
BLACK SMITHS' TOOLS,
and CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

Also, a large assortment of Window Glass, Sash, Paints, Oils, Putty, Varnishes, and Paint and Varnish Brushes of all kinds, which will be sold for the lowest Cash price. Also, a fine assortment of

KEROSENE LAMPS,

of every style and pattern to suit the public.

Lamps repaired and changed from Oil and Fluid to Kerosene.

Particular attention paid to the manufacturing of all kinds of

TIN WARE.

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

We have on hand a fine article of

GLASS FRUIT JARS,

with improved self-sealing corks, and

HERMETICAL SEALING CANS,

which is one of the best cans used.

June 20, 1865.

HARDWARE!

CODDING & RUSSELL.

Respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that although the fire occasioned serious loss and temporary interruption to our business

"WE STILL SURVIVE!"

And have purchased a large stock of New Goods, built a new

SHANTY STORE!

And are fairly Reconstructed and adding business again.

The front of our store is now on Pine street, about 100 feet from Main street, at E. T. Fox [now Powell's] old corner. If you should go into Powell's and walk straight through the wall of the back end of his store, you would find yourself among the stoves, pots, kettles, anvils, bellows and vices of our new store! But as you can't get through the wall, just walk up Pine street to our Shebang, where we keep a full line of Hardware. We have a great variety of

COOKING AND PARLOR STOVES

Among them is the

AMERICAN,
TRIBUNE,
EMPRESS,
STERLING,
ORIENTAL,
MORNING LIGHT,
GAS BURNER, &c.

A complete assortment of

Iron, Steel, Nails, Window Glass, Sash, Kerosene Oil, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Farm [illegible] Tools, Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools, Blacksmith Tools, Pumps, Lead Pipe, Powder, Guns, Pistols, &c.

We are agents for

Elmira Rolling Mill Co.'s Iron.

DUPONT'S POWDER.

ELMIRA KEROSENE OIL.

We manufacture

TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER WORK,

And do all sorts of JOB WORK in our line. Cash paid for Old Iron, Cast and Wrought Scraps, Copper, Brass, Sheep Pelts, Rags, Furs Feathers, Bees Wax, &c. We buy cheap, sell cheap, and are content with small profits.

CODDING & RUSSELL.
Towanda, Sept. 12, 1867.

Miscellaneous.

MAY BE SEEN AT

DeWITT & DITTRICH'S

TEMPLE OF MUSIC!

TOWANDA, PA.

NEW INVENTION IN PIANOS!

The MATHUSHEK PIANOS, recently invented by Mr. Frederick Mathushek (author of the principal improvements in pianos), differ from all others in having the strings cross the frame in both directions. This equalizes the strain upon the frame, and insures greater durability and longer continuance in tune than can be had by any other method. The Bridge, also, runs the whole length of the sounding-board, an entirely new feature, which gives greater power and better tone than is found in any other instruments.

The smallest size square, the Colibri, four feet nine inches long, seven octaves, equals in all respects the full size of other makers; while the full size, the Orchestral, is equal to any Concert Grand.

Franz Schlouter, the eminent pianist, says: "The Colibri I consider the chef d'oeuvre in the musical world. Its tone is not equalled by the largest sized square or upright pianos of any factory in this country."

H. Mollenhauer, of the Conservatory of Music, says: "I with great pleasure bear my unqualified testimony to the great superiority of the Mathushek Pianos over all others." Many other testimonials, equally strong, have been freely given. Please call and examine, or send for descriptive circular.

It is universally admitted that Haines Bros are the cheapest first class Piano made, and DeWitt & Dittrich by dealing largely in them can furnish an elegant Rosewood Piano for $375. Send for circular. Handsome Piano Stools and Covers, Organs and Melodeons of the best quality at the most reasonable prices.—Large stock of Sheet Music constantly on hand, sent by mail on receipt of marked price. Orders should be addressed to J. A. DeWITT.

TO AGENTS.—We are prepared to furnish Sheet Music and all kinds of instruments at the regular discount to dealers. We want an active agent in every town in this and the adjoining counties. For terms address

DeWITT & DITTRICH,
(Means' Block,) Towanda, Pa.
Oct. 24, 1867.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS

FRESH FROM THE NEW YORK MARKETS,

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

The subscribers have purchased the building lately owned by A. J. Noble, (one door south of Beidleman's Block,) and have filled it with

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

Fruits of all kinds in their season, (fresh and dried), in fact every thing usually found in a first class

PROVISION STORE.

A share of the patronage of Towanda and vicinity is respectfully solicited.

We will pay the highest market price for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

We also have the sole Agency for Bradford and adjoining counties for the sale of the celebrated Virginia and North Carolina Smoking Tobacco. A liberal discount made to the trade.

BRAMHALL & COWELL.
Towanda, April 9, 1867.

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 [illegible] 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 *separate 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 one better than any thing ever before offered to the public. They can be attached to Tread Powers, Sweep Powers, Steam or Water Power, and for

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 GAUGES,
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 CARMAN.
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, he 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. MERITT.
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 splendid

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,
GROOVING,
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. B. RODGERS & CO.
Towanda, Feb., 1864.

Insurance.

TOWANDA INSURANCE AGENCY.

Policies issued, Losses adjusted and promptly paid.

By H. B. McKEAN, *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 Funds (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—1y

HARTFORD LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL $500,000.

Cash assets Nov. 1, 1866, $155,296 83

Insures on all kinds of live stock, against theft and death from any cause.

H. B. McKEAN,
Jan. 10, 1867. Agent.

Dec. 5th, the Mare "Lady Mace," owned by Dennis F. Flagg, of Boston, Mass., accidentally received a kick from another horse, breaking her left fore leg, above the knee, rendering it necessary to kill her as an act of humanity. Insured in the Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company. Loss paid Dec. 6th 1867.

FIRE, LIFE, AND ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE.

CAPITAL REPRESENTED OVER

SEVENTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

C. S. RUSSELL, *Agent,*

FOR THE FOLLOWING NAMED RELIABLE COMPANIES

GIRARD FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY *Philadelphia.* Capital and surplus over $250,000

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, *Of New-York.* Capital and surplus, over $3,750,000

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, *Philadelphia.* Capital and surplus, over $1,700,000

MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, *Of New-York.* Capital and surplus, over $900,000

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, *Of Philadelphia.* Capital and surplus, over $350,000

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY, *Of New-York.* Capital and surplus, over $750,000

PUTNAM INSURANCE COMPANY, *Of Hartford, Conn.* Capital and surplus, over $704,000

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, *Of New-York.* Capital and surplus, over $8,000,000

TRAVELLERS INSURANCE COMPANY, *Of Hartford, Conn.* Capital and surplus, over $600,000

Risks taken on all kinds of Property, at as low rates as by any other reliable Companies.

☞ Policies issued and Losses, if any, adjusted at this Agency, thereby saving the trouble and expense of going elsewhere for settlement.

☞ Office at the Hardware Store of Codding & Russell C. S. RUSSELL.

Towanda, Feb. 7, 1866.—tf

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Office No. 232 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

This Company are now prosecuting the business of Insurance from loss or damage by FIRE on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c. throughout the State of Pennsylvania, on liberal terms, for long or short periods; or permanently on Buildings, by a deposit of Premium.

The prompt payment of claims for losses during the period of nearly 70 years that the Company has been in existence, entitles them to the confidence of the public.

DIRECTORS.—Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Jno. R. Neff, Richard D. Wood, Wm. Welsh, Wm. E. Bowen, James N. Dickson, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, Geo. L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, Wm. Cummings.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Pres't.
C. S. RUSSELL, Agent, Towanda.

FARMER'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MIDDLE PENNSYLVANIA,

Office in Danville, Montour County, Penn'a.

Capital $357,000 00

The Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Middle Pennsylvania was incorporated by the Pennsylvania Legislature, in the year 1859, for the Mutual Insurance of Country property only, and immediately thereafter commenced its operations on that principle, which has been strictly adhered to since.

All losses have been promptly paid out of the Premiums collected on application for insurance without making any assessments.

The Insurance of Country property only, the low rates charged for Insurance, and the prompt payment of losses are deemed a sufficient recommendation of the *Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company* of Middle Pennsylvania, to all owners of safe class country property.

P. JOHNSON, Sec'y. WM. FULMER, Pres't.
LUCIEN MYER,
March 5, '66. Agent, Towanda, Pa.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, 45 William St., and 726 Broadway, N. Y.

Capital, Surplus and Reserved Funds (Gold) $16,271,675
Assets in the United States, over 1,800,000
Daily Premiums, upwards of (gold) 17,000

The shareholders personally responsible for engagements of the company. All Directors must be shareholders.

DIRECTORS IN NEW YORK.—Francis Cottenet, Esq. Chairman, Henry Grinnell Esq., Deputy Chairman, Joseph Gaillard, Jr., Esq., E. M. Archibald, Esq., H. B. M. Consul, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Esq., Robert C. Ferguson, Esq.

Alfred Pell, Esq., Resident Secretary. Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Esq., Counsel of Board.

BANKERS.—Phenix Bank—Cammann & Co.

The Policies of this Company are issued by well-known American citizens resident in New York, who are Directors and Shareholders, and consequently, with the other Shareholders, are individually liable for all the engagements of the Company; all Policies are signed by them all claims are payable in cash on proof of loss without deduction for interest, and not, as is usual, sixty days after presentation of proof. They expire at six o'clock, P. M., and not at noon. Life insurance effected, and annuities granted on favorable terms.

H. B. McKEAN, Agent.
Towanda, April 23, 1867.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE Society's Agency for Bradford co.

CASH CAPITAL $3,000,000.

Yearly income over $3,000,000 cash.

MONTANYE & WARD.
Towanda, July 25, 1867.

THE ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE of New York. Agency for Bradford Co.

CAPITAL $400,000.

Dividend for 1866, 10 per cent.

MONTANYE & WARD.
Towanda, July 25, 1867.

THE LYCOMING MUTUAL FIRE Insurance Agency for Bradford County,

CAPITAL $3,400,000.

Mutual Cash plan. In successful operation over twenty seven years.

MONTANYE & WARD.
Towanda, July 25, 1867.

NEW TAILOR SHOP.

AMOS PENNEPACKER,

Has opened a shop in the room back of the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, second story, over Eddy's Clothing Store where he is now prepared to do all kinds of

TAILORING,

In the best and most fashionable manner. An experience of many years, a determination to keep up with the Fashions of the Times, and a desire to please his customers, he believes will enable him to give satisfaction.

☞ Cutting done on short notice and reasonable terms. Towanda, Oct. 17, 1867.