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THE KNOXVILLE WHIG.

Knoxville, Tenn., July 25, 1866.

My Policy Caucus---Usurpation Extraordinary.

We are told by the "My Policy" organs of yesterday that the "Copper-Johnsons" held a "a full assemblage of leading citizens" some place in this city on Saturday, to elect delegates to the "My Policy" Convention which is to be held in Philadelphia on the 14th of August next. It is not stated where the full assembly was held. Nobody, save a few Conservative fossils, about a baker's dozen in number, knew anything, or cared anything about the meeting. It was gotten up and engineered by a few politicians, who have been ready for the last five years to attend every Conservative, McClellan-anti-emancipation or anti-Free State Constitution meeting, and offer a string of proxy "neutrality" style of resolutions, about as much in conformity with the spirit of the American people as the ancient mummy in the State House Library. The meeting was presided over by Speaker Heiskell, of the House of Representatives, an active McClellanite, and a bitter opponent of the emancipation proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, and of the Free State Constitution of Tennessee. The official report of the caucus says that the following nominations were made, and unanimously approved:

For Middle Tennessee—Judge John S. Brien and Jordan Stokes, with E. H. East and John Lellyett as alternates.

For West Tennessee—John W. Leftwich, and for alternate, Charles B. Church.

For East Tennessee—Col. John Baxter, with Col. John Netherland as alternate.

The following gentlemen were appointed members of the Executive Committee for the three divisions of the State:

FOR EAST TENNESSEE.

F. S. Heiskell,	John Williams,
Robert Armstrong,	John M. Fleming,
A. Blizzard,	James Britton, Jr.,
Abner Jackson,	Thomas Crutchfield,
Gideon M. Hazen.	

FOR MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

John S. Brien,	John C. Gait,
T. W. Maxey,	Henry Watterson,
E. H. East,	W. Mats. Brown,
F. C. Dunnington,	T. J. Smiley.

FOR WEST TENNESSEE.

S. K. Poston,	Henry Brown,
Phil Glenn,	Sam Walker,
M. S. Temple,	Wm. M. Farrington,
Rufe S. Sanders.	

WM. HEISKELL, Chm'n.

JNO. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

Let us glance for a moment at the list of names, not one-fifth of which probably were present at the meeting, or knew anything of it. Judge John S. Brien, Jordan Stokes, John Lellyett, Col. Baxter, F. S. Heiskell, Col. Netherland, and nearly every other person mentioned, did not attend the meeting, and among the rest, with the exception of E. H. East, Esq., were zealous supporters of McClellan, opposed to the Emancipation Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, and battle to the Free State Constitution of this State. Had the counsels of these gentlemen prevailed, the system of slavery would now be in existence, supported by Federal authority throughout Tennessee, and the entire so-called Confederacy.

What counselors for the people in a crisis like the present! W. K. Poston, Samuel Walker, H. Watterson, F. C. Dunnington, and several others on the list were active supporters of the rebellion and Jeff. Davis, many of them not having forsaken the rebel cause until the complete route of the rebel army.—De Leftwich, M. C. elect of the Memphis district, openly renounced the Lincoln Government and the national flag in an address published in 1861, which appears in another column. So much for the material of the Johnson caucus. The names of four or five original Unionists appear in the list, but we hazard the prediction that not one of them will go near the Johnson Convention in Philadelphia.

But the inexcusable manner in which the Johnson caucus has infringed on the prerogatives and rights of Gov. Brownlow by the appointment of delegates—a power expressly conferred on him only by that great light of the Johnson-"Breed-and-Butter-Brigade" at Washington, Rev. J. B. Ferguson—demands our solemn protest and remonstrance, which we ask leave to have "spread upon the records."

The Governor only has the right to appoint delegates to said convention, and all other parties found trespassing upon his grounds will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. The Governors of the States were expressly authorized to appoint the delegates, and all other delegates save Governor Brownlow's will be outrageously bogus. It is currently reported that the Governor will appoint the following delegates:

Isham G. Harris, C. S. A.
Lieutenant Maury, C. S. A.
N. B. Forrest, C. S. A.
Geo. W. Jones (late of Richmond Congress.)
R. A. Garrett (Bolter.)
L. C. Haynes (late of Richmond Congress.)
S. P. Walker (Bolter.)
W. C. Whittherne, C. S. A.
Rufus Ridley, C. S. A.
J. R. Hood (Bolter.)

Any other parties, except the above named persons, who have been notified that an attempt to pass themselves off as delegates to the Johnson Convention in Philadelphia, will be rigidly prosecuted, as such attempts will be in violation of letters patent sent to the Governor of Tennessee by the President's club.

For the information of the delegates we will add that the pass word into the convention, as given out by Andrew Johnson, is as follows:

The doorkeeper will place his left hand under his coat, and slowly articulate, "*Treason must be made odious*," at the same time placing his right thumb on his nose, and twirling his fingers rapidly. The delegate will pull a spiritual tickler from his vest pocket, and passing it to the doorkeeper, will answer, "*And traitors must be punished and impoverished.*" After the delegates have taken their seats, Rev. Jesse B. Ferguson, Secretary of the Johnson National Club, and the fugleman at the White House, will distribute badges among them, with the following inscription taken from one of his speeches in 1861:

"Write it on the front of my brow, and let it form a red cross over my heart. I am a rebel to the Government at Washington, and would thank Heaven for the hour that would sweep it and its occupants into the sea."

The Davenport Brothers will entertain the Convention with Cabinet tricks and rope-tying.—*Nashville Press and Times.*

A Capital Speech.

At the colored people's celebration of the 4th of July in Richmond, Burnham Wardwell, resident in Richmond, and confined for many months in Castle Thunder and Salisbury for his attachment to the old flag, said eloquently:

Gentlemen—I do not forget those to whom I am under obligations; when placed in a dirty jail the black men did not forsake me. No, not you were my friends in time of great trouble. I have already pledged myself never to ask any blessings of my God which I am unwilling you should enjoy, and with indignation I shall scorn any and all rights and privileges which are not granted to you. Proud have I been when I have seen American traitors put to flight and death by loyal American black men. Now (notwithstanding the battle is fought, the victory won, there is a great work yet to be accomplished. Be always obedient to the law; be good citizens as well as soldiers. Again I thank you, and may I prove as true to you as you have to me and my country's cause. Gentlemen, good-bye."

The colored people turned out 4,000 strong, with emblems and banners, and two companies of mounted men.

"My Policy."

Jesse swings on Andy's gate,
And a single song doth utter,
"If you worship Master greet,
You may eat his 'Bread and Butter.'"

Flying Correspondence.

Washington to Quebec—Interesting Trip.

Correspondence of the Knoxville Whig.

St. Louis Hotel,
Quebec, C. E., July 24, 1866.

Editor Whig:—Twelve days ago I left the National Capital for the sake of coolness, recreation, and instruction. I thought I would go to Canada, it looked so inviting on the map. I came, though like an erratic school-boy, I tarried on the way.

A miserable dusty ride of ten hours by rail took us to New York, which is much less inviting, with the mercury in the nineties, than Washington; for Washington has wide streets, ample "openings," affording unparalleled ventilation, and the population is not over crowded with human beings. With every "Washington Canal" nuisance, (which Washington Canal is a synonim of *nastiness*), New York is about as undesirable a place to be in during "the heated term," as any spot on the Continent. It is no wonder those of the citizens who can do so, go away in summer.

Leaving the city on the morning of the 23d, we went up the beautiful Hudson to Albany, on the "Daniel Drew," of the day-line. The boats of this line are elegant and every way comfortable.

No one taking a pleasure trip North, should fail to take a ride up the Hudson by day-light.

The day was fine, and the voyage seemed more like a day-dream than a reality, so lovely are the landscapes, with the mountains clothed in their summer vesture. The distance from New York to Albany by river is 150 miles, by railroad only 44.

We took the cars from Albany to Fort Edward, fifty miles North; from there drove by carriage to Lake George, 14 miles distant. Our visit to that beautiful spot, clustered around, as it is, with many historical associations will long be remembered.

The Lake is 36 miles long, with a varying width of from one to six and seven miles, and its waters the purest and clearest of any Lake in the world. The scenery is romantic in the highest degree.

The William Henry Hotel, a first-class house, capable of accommodating 300 guests, stands at the head and overlooking the lake. Near by, on the bank, is the site of the old Fort of that name, where the brave Col. Wm. Henry was killed. "The old camp well" is preserved by a strong fence, and is an object of historical curiosity. There are many other places in that region important to every American, because of the thrilling events which transpired there during the Revolutionary and French wars.

We had the pleasure of a ride on Lake Champlain from White-Hall to Rouse Point, in the steamer "Canada," a number one swift running boat, of moderate size, and expensively fitted up for passengers. There are, I believe, three or four steamers on this line, owned and run by the Champlain Transportation Company. The boats contain all the accommodations that pleasure seekers could ask.

The Lake is 114 miles long, and from one to ten miles wide. The scenery is interesting. The place where the late Senator Foote was born and received the rudiments of his education, was pointed out to me by a venerable passenger. It is in Addison county, six miles from the Lake.

We stayed one day in Montreal, the Metropolis of British North America, and a night-ride on the St. Lawrence river brought us to this, the most interesting city, in many respects, of the Continent, and I must say that my sojourn here has been exceedingly pleasant and interesting. "*Quebec*," the name is familiar to every one who has ever opened a volume of history. It is the key of British North America. No American or Englishmen can help feeling a great interest in this old, quaint and curious city of Canada. It is so old, the people are so "queer," the churches, and above all, the frowning Citadel—all reminding one of the great events that this region has witnessed.

The site of Quebec was first visited, 330 years ago, by Jaques Cartier, the celebrated navigator of St. Malo, in France, who being in search of a northwest passage to China, entered the St. Lawrence and made his way to Stadacona, a mere collection of Indian huts upon the St. Charles river, below and to the northward of the promontory upon which Quebec now stands. The city was founded in 1608, by Champlain, the agent of a company of merchants who had determined upon making a settlement in Canada. There are churches and other buildings here, stanuch and firm as ever, two hundred and fifty years old.

The greatest object of interest to the tourist, is the Citadel. It is known as one of the most solid, ingenious and impregnable of modern fortifications in the world. Indeed, the whole town is strongly fortified and armed. The Fenian excitement too, caused Mr. Bull to put everything in order, in a military point.

Yesterday afternoon we drove to the Falls of Montmorency, 7 miles distant, and were well paid for the trouble and expense. The fall is 250 feet. The Montmorency river is not large but narrow, 50 feet at the fall. It enters the St. Lawrence one-fourth of a mile below the Falls. On the way we passed through the old French village of Beauport, near the very house where lived Montcalm. It is like many others here, a one story building, with steep roof and high chimneys.

Travel to the North has not set in, in full tide yet. "Yankees" seem to be rather rare here. The season is very late. In a week or so the hotels of Quebec will doubtless be crowded with the city-worn citizens of New York, Philadelphia, Washington, St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans, &c., and a better route than this, or more interesting in historical memories there could not be selected. As to hotels, Quebec does not boast of a great many. The St. Louis, kept by Russell & Son, takes the lead by far. It is in all respects a first-class house.

Trade is rather dull, money tight, the war in Europe is universally deprecated in the provinces as elsewhere.

Since Parliament moved to Ottawa, Quebec is rather a dull place, though her trade is considerable. The abrogation of the so-called Reciprocity Treaty has stimulated the Canadians to open new avenues of trade. Business with the Lower Previnces is increasing, but *Montreal* being at the head of ship navigation, and having several railroad outlets, gets most of the trade. Quebec has only our railroad, and that is on the opposite side of the river.—Another circumstance derogatory to Quebec is the fact that she has no fertile farming country round-about, (except within a radius of some 5 or 6 miles). Go out 9 or 10 miles, and you enter a boundless waste of wild, uninhabitable hills, full of bears and other game.

We take the Provincial steamship, "Lady Head," this afternoon for Reton, N.S., distance, 1,000 miles. Time 4 days.

D. F. DRINKWATER.

The Mobile Advertiser is the head and front of the President's party in Alabama. Here is its opinion of Southern Union men:

"To have been a Union man at the South while war famed from the swords and brands of our troops at our very hearthstones, was to have been an insensate brute, without a spark of the soul or one throb of the pulse of a man. The tament of animals will fight for their lairs and nests and young, and the man who does not is essentially a traitor to the noblest instincts of human nature, whatever he may be theoretically to any form of human government."

What patriot would not rather ten thousand times vote for, or with, the blackest negro Ethiop in the South, than stoop to the degradation of voting with such a traitor?

The Betrayer of the Irish.

Andrew Johnson first ordered the sale of 200,000 rounds of cartridges to a well-known Fenian leader. After having obtained the money of the poor Fenians for his cartridges—the money coming from the pocket-books of a generous and enthusiastic people—he turned about and betrayed them to the British government. Perhaps Andrew Johnson thinks that Irishmen, like negroes, thrive best under a hard master. He thinks, doubtless, like the late Rebel Irish General Pat Cleburne, who fell at the battle of Franklin: "The Irish are not fit for liberty. They flourish best as exotics." The Republicans are the *friends of all mankind*, and therefore the only reliable friends of the Irishman. They do not love him simply because he is an Irishman, but because he is a man.—*Press and Times.*

The White House Conspiracy---The President's Advisers.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says:

"The number of calls which have appeared in this city within a few days is unprecedented. The call of the Randallians for the Philadelphia Convention came first. The call of the Democrats and Copperheads combined came next; and their united organization is beginning to be known here as the Copper-Johnsons. L. D. Campbell, Randall and Blair then issued a call explaining that the first meant that half the delegates should be from those who supported Lincoln and Johnson, and half from those who didn't. Next came a call issued from the White House by Messrs. Cooper and Patterson, and two other Tennesseans, to the people of Tennessee, asking them to rally to the support of the Philadelphia Convention. This exhausts the calls of the discontented. These calls for help indicate the desperate character of the situation. One more at least will be issued before the campaign closes, and that will be a call for the mountains and the rock to fall on them and hide them from the just indignation of an outraged people.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSEHOLD ADVISERS.

"Two of these have already been mentioned, and their record given in part. The presumption with which Mr. Edmund Cooper, Representative elect from Tennessee, and acting Secretary to the President, and Mr. Patterson, the son-in-law of Mr. Johnson, and Senator elect from Tennessee, join in the most bitter denunciation of Congress, and publicly boast of what they are doing to thwart its measures, cannot possibly be exceeded.

"It is right that the country should know the character of men whom the President allows to aid him in discharging his duties as President. The North knows all that is embraced under the term of Southern fop. Mr. Cooper is just that; excessively vain, conceited, lacking in ability, full of strong prejudices against the advanced sentiments of the country, and in close sympathy with the secession element in Tennessee. There is not an exaggeration in this brief sketch.

"Mr. Senator Patterson is, through his habits, utterly unfitted for public office. It has been customary to throw the veil of silence over these shortcomings of men in public life. But when a confirmed sot is admitted to the White House, and to the councils of the President, and further, when such a man is constantly using the advantage which this toleration gives him, to break up the Union party, his character and his conduct are fair subjects of criticism, and are also subjects upon which the people have a perfect right to be informed.

"Last night Mr. Cooper declared to a company of gentlemen that if the President could possibly prevent the assembling of a quorum in Tennessee, he would surely do it."

A Damning Disclosure---Complicity of the President in the Bolters' Rebellion.

The acknowledgment of Hon. Milton Brown, brother of Hon. Harvey Brown, Representative of Madison, and one of the bolters now contumaciously and seditiously defying the authority of the House, made the other day to the officers deputised by the Sergeant-at-Arms, by authority of the House, completes the chain of evidence convicting the President of being in perfect concert with the present Legislative rebellion. Mr. Brown informed the officers that his brother would not obey the summons of the Legislature, and that he would not come to Nashville to attend to his official duty. He spoke contemptuously and defiantly of the Legislature, denounced it as a bogus affair, and *said that President Johnson was opposed to Governor Brownlow's administration!* This disorder in the Legislature plainly originates in Washington. The President stirs the great caldron of "double toil and trouble," in Washington, while he tosses into it all the ingredients of that hell broth which he calls "My Policy," and the noise we hear at the State House is only the sputtering of a little gut fat which leaps into the fire. Letters have been coming from Washington as thickly as autumn leaves in a brisk gale.

One of the bolters from Middle Tennessee received a letter a few days prior to his departure from this city, from Hon. Edmund Cooper, Private Secretary of the President, *advising him to absent himself from his seat in the General Assembly, that the constitutent to the Constitution might be defeated at all hazards!* This is reliable and no mistake.

Yes, this is the watchword now passing from the White House along the whole rebel and copperhead line in Tennessee: "Defeat the amendment at all hazards! Defeat it, if it must be, by perjury, or even by bloodshed! The good cause of Paternal Government are trifles light as air in comparison with the triumph of the President and his re-election in 1868."

The Union members of the Legislature have a duty to perform. There is a Tennessee Legislature, legally and duly elected by the people. That body is now in session at the State House. It is a lawful parliamentary assembly, with all the power and authority incident to such a body, to perfect and maintain its organization, expel members for flagrant crimes, compel the attendance of absentees, and maintain its authority as the representative body of a free government. Shall the authority of this Legislature be overthrown by a Presidential ukase from Washington? Is the Legislature to act at the bidding of one of the courts which it created, and be answerable to every petty justice of the peace for the performance of acts necessary to preserve its organization? Ah, but say these Presidential rebels, the Legislature has no authority to arrest one of its members. This is the very point we desire to test. We want to know if the Legislature of Tennessee is a lawful parliamentary assembly, or if it is powerless and at the mercy of every Constable and Squire in the State. The same men who now say that the Legislature has no authority to constrain the attendance of members, asserted with equal vehemence in 1861 that Congress had no power to coerce rebellious States. Are we on the threshhold of a second rebellion?—*Nashville Press and Times.*

A Row Among Lovers.

The nuptials between the Copperheads and Johnson Republicans at the national capital are hardly consummated before Weed and Raymond, of the New York Times, alarmed at the avidity with which the rebels and sympathizers rush forward to take possession of the 14th of August convention, attempt to forbid the banns. Yesterday's Times gives notice that no rebels or copperheads will be admitted, and that the only eligible delegates will be "War Democrats and War Republicans!" The old fox and his well-trained disciple in the House then coolly declare that "no Democrat of the stripe of the Daily News or World can honestly subscribe to the terms of the call." We can imagine what a commotion will be created by the *ex cathedra* bull for the great Pope of the New York Copperjohnsons. Why, without the rebels and copperheads, the 14th of August convention would be a mere hospital of office-holders and office-seekers. And if it depended upon "War Democrats and War Republicans," nobody would be on hand. Weed and Raymond having got themselves into the trap, after all their cunning, must abide the issue. Their attempt to get rid of the Copperheads would be cruelty to the latter if it was not so supremely ridiculous.—*Washington Chronicle.*

The Presidents Plot.

The Washington dispatches to the Cincinnati Gazette of the 16th, makes the following startling statement:

"There is no disguising the fact that some of the closest observers and calmest thinkers in the Union party, are now thoroughly convinced that Mr. Johnson and those in his confidence are bent upon forcing the Southern Representatives elect into their seats, at the cost of a revolution, if need be. The matter has already passed beyond the province of speculation, and has become a question for the very gravest consideration of the nation. The desertion of the President, by all of the Union members of his Cabinet, is one evidence of this. Even the apparent delay of two is entirely in accordance with the supposition made, while it may be said that the anxiety on the part of many in Congress to continue the session, springs from the expectation of a blow of this kind from the President, rather than from a desire to save office-holders."

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCY.—The Osceola (Mo.) Herald says:

On Wednesday, the 26th ult., during a thunder-storm, while the workmen—eleven in number—were engaged in shocking wheat on the farm of Robert Martin, in Washington twp., in this county, lightning struck in the midst of the men, and Jas. M. Tillery, a son-in-law of Samuel Martin, was instantly killed, the lightning breaking his neck, and passing down his left side, tearing off his clothing and left boot. Seven others of the number present were shocked, some quite severely—Samuel Martin and Wm. Tillery both feeling the effects of the shock at this time. After partially recovering from the effects of the shock he had sustained, Wm. Tillery ran to his brother's assistance, and had to extinguish the flames burning in two places in deceased's clothing. Mr. Tillery leaves a young wife and a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his loss.

He was formerly a resident of Knox county, East Tennessee.

It is noteworthy that the President of the Baltimore National Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for President and Andrew Johnson Vice President, and assisted in laying down the great platform upon which the latter profess to stand, has manfully withdrawn himself from all association with the present Administration because of its open affiliation with traitors and copperheads.

HARDWARE.

W. W. WOODRUFF'S

NEW

HARDWARE STORE,

SIGN OF THE BLUE PLOW,

Centre Store, Coffin Block,

Gay Street,

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,

HAS JUST OPENED A NEW STOCK OF HARDWARE, consisting of

TABLE CUTLERY, POCKET CUTLERY,
CARPENTERS' TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS' TOOL,
SADDLERS' TOOLS, SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS,
STRAW CUTTERS, NAILS, AXES,
LOCKS, HINGES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

500 Kegs of Nails, of every size and variety, for sale low at the

HOUSE KEEPERS' EMPORIUM.

SILVER PLATED FORKS AND SPOONS.

Waiters,	Basting Spoons	Dippers,
Sieves,	Brooms, Shaker,	Tubs,
Buckets,	Washboards,	Mops,

Scrub-brushes, Whitewash Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Mason's Blacking, Stove Polish, &c, &c.

Also a choice selection of

TABLE CUTLERY,

BRASS KETTLES, AND HOLLOW WARE.

ALL SIZES OF

WINDOW GLASS!!

from 9 to 18 by 24.

PUTTY! PUTTY!

Grain Scythes,
Black Snake Grass Scythes,
Dutch Grass Scythes,
Patent Snaths and Cradles.

KNOXVILLE CAST PLOWS.

OLD TIME PRICES.

Three Horse,	$15.00
Two Horse,	13.00
One Horse,	7.00

These Plows are made in Knoxville, and Points or Mould-Boards can be had at any time.

10,000 pounds CASTINGS, consisting of OVENS, BAKERS', POTS, &c., at Wholesale and Retail.

200 bags of SHOT, at Cincinnati prices.

HUBS, SHAFTS, FELLOES, SPOKES, AND

Band & Tire Iron.

COOPERS' HOOP IRON.

"BURDEN'S"

Horse and Mule Shoes

Can be furnished cheaper than you can buy iron to make them.

POWDER, CAPS, SHOT,

SHOT GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS AND FISHING TACKLE.

I am Agent for

DUPONT'S POWDER,

Which will be supplied to Merchants at

Actual Cost!!!

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

☞ Anybody sending a three cent postage stamp, will receive information how to make SORGHUM SUGAR from the cane raised in this country.

☞ Remember the place,

Centre Store, Coffin Block.

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MANUFACTORIES.

KNOXVILLE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS.

WE ARE NOW READY TO MANUFACTURE

Machinery and Castings

of various kinds.

STEAM ENGINES, SMUTT MILLS,
WATER WHEELS, MILL GEARINGS,
BARK MILLS, CANE MILLS,
PLOWS, HOLLOW WARE,
STOVES, &c., &c., &c.

apr24 NORTH & QUAIFE.

MANUFACTORIES.

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.

Patronize Home Productions.

GASPER & DAVIS,

AT THE MOUTH OF EAST CREEK, Knoxville, still keep on hand and make to order,

SASHES, BLINDS, DOORS,
SCROLL WORK AND MOULDINGS.

They will also keep seasoned flooring and other kinds of lumber, shingles, laths, fence post, and everything usually kept in a lumber yard.

Houses built by contract, on short notice. Having machinery of all kinds, we can build houses cheaper, quicker and better than any one else. jan26tf

MUSKINGUM VALLEY

ENGINE WORKS,

CORNER MARKET AND THIRD STS.,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

HAVING ADDED GREATLY TO OUR former extensive facilities, we are now turning out a large number of our Improved Portable Steam Engines and Portable Circular Saw Mills. Those already received and in operation are giving the most entire satisfaction. There is now hardly a State or Territory in the Union but our Improved Portable Engines and Saw Mills are in use. All our Engines have spark arrester stack on them which arrests the sparks.

We would respectfully refer you to the following gentlemen and certificates for the portability, utility and practical operations of our Portable Steam Engines and Saw Mills:

Charlotte, Mich., March 14th, 1866.

J. H. Duvall—Sir: My Mill and Engine is giving the best of satisfaction. I had it running in five days after receiving it. The first day after starting the Mill, we sawed 40 logs into lumber, making 7,146 feet in nine hours. On the second day we sawed 10,300 feet in 10½ hours. It was timed at one time when it cut 4 boards, 16 feet in each board, in one minute.

Yours, truly, GEO. N. POTTER.

Alpine Depot, W. V., Sept. 22, 1865.

J. H. Duvall—Sir: With the assistance of Mr. Hardesty, we have just completed the setting up of the Portable Engines and Mills purchased of you. Mill No. 1, the first day out at the rate of 1,500 feet of Oak and Pine lumber per hour. Mill No. 2, we have just started and with equal success. They are working to our entire satisfaction, and we feel confident that the machinery will do all you advertise. Yours, truly,

STRINE, BOTD & CO.

Williamsville, Spencer Co., Ky., May 31, 1866.

Messrs. Duvall—We sawed 9,500 feet of boards out of seventeen logs, the first day we started our mill, without moving a screw in seven hours. We believe your portable engines and saw mills second to none in use, and most cheerfully recommend any to want of saw mills and engines to your shop.

T. L. COLLIER & PRUSSELL.

Green Forest, Ripley co., Ind., Feb. 21, 1861.

Messrs. Duvall—To-day we sawed 14,000 feet of lumber in less than ten hours. About three-fourths of it was inch lumber. The mill does very well. Yours, truly,

SAMUEL RENNET & CO.

Brookville, Wyoming co., Pa., May 1, 1865.

J. H. Duvall—Sir: The Engine and Mill purchased of you, which Mr. Hardesty has started, will do more work than you promised, and in the best manner. It will run from 12,000 to 15,000 feet in ten hours. WALPMAN & GAY.

Hancock, Md., Nov. 13, 1865.

J. H. Duvall—Sir: The saw Mill of twenty horse power purchased of you, has been set up by Mr. Hardesty. On Saturday last we sawed 8,000 feet in eight hours. We can safely say that it more led our expectations.

Yours, truly, BRIDGES, HENDERSON & DANIELS.

Fulton, Gasconade co., Mo., Aug. 25, 1866.

Messrs. Duvall—We have been running the portable engine, saw mill and corn mill we purchased of you some months ago. We average in tough, scrubby pine, from 8,000 to 10,000 feet of lumber per day, and could, were we to hurry our hands, saw twelve thousand feet per day. We grind 30 to 35 bushels of corn per hour. Many persons have rode twenty and thirty miles to see our mill. She is the wonder and admiration of all. We cheerfully recommend them to those in want of mills and engines. G. A. HAMILTON & CO.

Lebanon, Ky., July 11, 1866.

Messrs. Duvall—I proved to know but little about machinery, but take pleasure in bearing testimony to the fact that the portable engine and saw mill I purchased of you, can, in my opinion, cut three times as much lumber in a day as any other mill in the country. We have sawed 250 feet in thirty minutes. We can saw from 7,000 to 1,000 feet per hour.

H. B. HARRISON.

Lower Brush, Wendell co., Tenn., March 12, 1866.

Messrs. Duvall—On last Saturday last we cut something over 13,000 feet of inch poplar lumber, working eleven hours, forty-five minutes; N. Nash attended the saw. We cut this amount from logs sawed from stumps, and can do it every day with good logs and hands. DR. R. J. SHANNON.

Sugar Run P. O., Bradford co., Pa., March 14, 1865.

Messrs. J. & J. H. Duvall—Gents: The portable engine and saw mill that we purchased of you gives entire satisfaction. We have, in twenty days after starting it up, sawed 200,000 feet of frozen hemlock timber, which we call the best sawing ever done in Northern Pennsylvania. The mill runs by Mr. Hardesty. GRIFFITH & STONE.

☞ We fully warrant our Engines and Saw Mills to be made of first class material; workmanship the same, and to saw from 8,000 to 10,000 feet of lumber per day, (any ten hours.)

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WITH SIMULTANEOUS AND INDEPENDENT Wrought Iron Head Blocks,
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California	104,590 68	New Jersey	3,720 00
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Florida	20,469 49	Ohio	109,603 56
Georgia	22,150 71	Pennsylvania	91,274 40
Indiana	34,352 16	Rhode Island	20,772 37
Illinois	210,864 37	South Carolina	28,902 37
Iowa	21,610 21	Tennessee	94,070 30
Kentucky	30,978 19	Texas	1,500 00
Kansas	13,416 03	Vermont	4,840 45
Maine	32,893 81	Virginia	50 00
Massachusetts	10,270 09	West Virginia	2,000 00
Maryland	20,602 85	Wisconsin	30,80 70
Mississippi	20,870 50	Canada	19,871 40
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