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THE KNOXVILLE WHIG.

Knoxville, Tenn., August 8, 1866.

ADDRESS

Delivered on the Fourth of July, 1866, at Maryville, Tennessee, by Rev. Samuel Sawyer.

Thus far I have but given expression to those thoughts which spring up spontaneously in every patriotic heart among us on such an occasion as this. As I shall further detain you, let me direct your minds to some of the lessons of the war, and to the prospects of the future.

1. One of these lessons, and that which stands out prominently, is, that God hears and delivers the oppressed. He may choose his own time for it. He may wait until the fetters are riveted; until laws sanction the oppression; until legislatures and national councils, and Supreme Courts, and great political parties, join hands in the common iniquity; until the press and the pulpit of a whole section, in the spirit of inhumanity, defiled all this oppression, and spit in the very face of God, and then he meets them in his wrath, and as in the days of Pharaoh he seems to cry aloud in his Providence: "Let my people go that they may serve me." They may put cotton in their ears, and shut tight their eyes, and rush on blindly in the way they have chosen, but God will settle with the oppressor now as in the olden time, and let the oppressed go free. With a high hand if need be, and an outstretched arm if it must be, he will break every chain, and overthrow horse and rider and chariot of war, and triumph gloriously as when Miriam with her timbrel sang of his judgments by the Red Sea, when the pomp and excellency of Egypt went down beneath the billows to rise no more forever. Let the poor and the oppressed cry unto the Lord, and he will hear them; let them wait humbly upon him, and he will deliver them, even though it may be through the crash of empires, or through blood and revolution.

2. Another lesson of our civil strife, and one often suggested before, is, that God furnishes men for emergencies. The country was overwhelmed with sorrow, humiliation and shame at the course of Jas. Buchanan, and God brought forward from the prairies of the West honest and patriotic Abraham Lincoln. "Pray for me," was the earnest wish he made of all good people, as he went to take the Presidential chair. "If I know what God would have me do, I would do it," was his noble declaration when the whole burden of the terrible war rested on his shoulders. The cruelty and falsehood and treachery and calumnies of the rebels never drew from him an unkind or an unguarded word. He moved sublimely forward as the nation's chosen leader. Divinely chosen, also, the nation thought, as they called him a second time to the highest station they could assign him. How unselfish, how humane, how forgiving, how sincere, how unambitious, how patriotic, how simple, and yet how sublime! We recognize him as an instrument selected by Providence to direct our nation through its greatest perils. Whilst George Washington has been called the father of his country, Abraham Lincoln has been called its savior. And when the hand of the assassin laid him low, we wept for him as we had never done for any other man, and by his noble life and his martyr death, the nation pledged itself that the cause he loved so well should be maintained. We felt that he was brought forward in a great crisis to achieve a mighty work, and that when he faithfully finished his course he went up to receive a crown. Who will stand higher than he among the great army of worthies? What a welcome he must have had, as, *without a tarnish or a blot* upon his ripened fame, he passed in full-orbed glory to the unseen world, the best civil ruler that had appeared since Christ died; the model statesman of all the ages. Such agents are surely of divine selection; and when did the crisis come and the man not appear?

Was a New World to be discovered, a Columbus is brought forward. Was the Reformation to begin, a Luther steps upon the stage of action. Was a man needed to tear up the matted fabric of European society, Napoleon comes rushing with his legions.—Was a General needed, cool, calculating, well-poised, of excellent courage, of great moral worth, who could manage subordinates and a million of men, and bring the greatest civil war of the world to a triumphal close General U. S. Grant (United States or Union Saving Grant) fills the bill. It is an unvarying rule in history that God brings out the man for the emergency.

3. During the war we have learned to recognize God moving in human affairs, as we never had done before.

Days of fasting, humiliation and prayer, in the dark hours of the struggle; days of thanksgiving and praise when grand victories were achieved and progress made; proclamations of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, all grew out of the nation's felt dependence upon the God of Providence. Even our greenbacks issued by Secretary McCulloch put on a religious aspect in the last years of the contest, as manifested by the motto, "In God we trust."—The same is stamped on our coins. Is the flag to be raised on Fort Sumter—the same that was so gallantly defended by Major Anderson—through her Executive the nation sends Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to conduct appropriate religious services while the stars and stripes are hoisted to their place in Charleston harbor with none to molest or to make afraid. This recognition of God in human affairs is observed among all classes and conditions. It is manifest in our weeklies, monthlies and quarterlies, and in our more permanent literature, in our public addresses and state papers, and is more of a staple in the discussions of both Houses of Congress. It would be a happy indication if all our leading minds deeply and earnestly felt their dependence upon the great Ruler of all nations.

4. Another lesson we have learned is that liberty is stronger than slavery.

Twelve years ago Jeff. Davis, when Secretary of War, ordered General Sumner to move his troops around the Convention assembled at Topeka, Kansas, hoping that the free state men would resist the troops, and lead to civil war. Had the strife commenced then under Franklin Pierce, with such a Secretary of War as Jeff. Davis, the result might have been quite different. It was delayed until the resources of liberty were strong enough to cope with those of slavery, and to discomfit them utterly. On their battle-fields in other ages they had grappled with each other, and the world loves to linger over the pages that tell of the triumphs won in the name of civil and religious liberty. Moore had sung:

> Better to dwell in Freedom's hall,
> With a cold damp floor, and mouldering wall,
> Than bow the head, and bend the knee,
> In the proudest palace of slavery.

And Southey hath said:

> Easier were it
> To hurl the rooted mountain from its base,
> Than force the yoke of slavery on men
> Determined to be free.

And Byron had told us:

> Freedom's battle oft begun,
> Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
> Though baffled oft is ever won.

And our own American poet had exultingly cried:

> O, joy to the world! the hour is come
> When the nations of freedom awake,
> When the royalists stand agape and dumb,
> And monarchs with terror shake!
> Over the walls of majesty,
> URIMASH is writ in words of fire,
> And the eyes of the bondsman, wherever they be,
> Are lit with wild desire.
> Soon shall the thrones that blot the world
> Like the Orleans into the dust be hurled,
> And the word roll on like a hurricane breath,
> Till the farthest slave hears what it saith—
> *Arise, arise, be FREE!*

The highest flights of poetry, the proverbs of mankind, the eloquence of the forum, the historic page, as well as the pen of inspiration, all assure us that freedom is the birthright and shall be the heritage of the race.

5. Another lesson suggested by our civil war is that republics are stronger than monarchies.

A nation of 32,000,000 in a contest of four years has seen over 3,000,000 of her citizens under arms. What monarchy could rally such armies? We have accumulated a debt of $3,000,000,000, and the people have come forward not only with cheerfulness but with enthusiasm to bear the burden. According to the rebel Gen. Maury, the Confederacy went down with a loss—including that which was self-imposed and that which was retributive—of seven thousand millions more. What throne is there in either hemisphere that would not have tottered and fallen in the midst of such a revolution? Hence England and France predicted that the Confederacy would succeed, and Russell, of the London Times, sent word across the waters, "The great Republic is gone." But in spite of Russell and the London Times, and France and England, the "great Republic" still lives, and is moving on with her plans and purposes, and hopes towards a magnificent destiny. Instead of being weakened she has been strengthened by the conflict, and she is all the more able to vindicate the rights and to redress the wrongs of an American citizen all the world over. The down trodden and oppressed millions of mankind, who would like to build up strong governments, need not look to thrones or kings, as it has been demonstrated on a grand scale that a popular republican government, administered in the interest of liberty and justice, has more and mightier resources than any monarchy on earth. The old despots and tyrants of the world would do well to take notice of this fact in all their future calculations, less suddenly the indignant masses rise up and wrest the sceptre from their gasap, and in the majesty of freemen make their own constitutions and choose their own rulers.

6. Another lesson we have learned is that sectionalism is perilous.

We all recollect the kind of public men we had for years before the war—how they denounced the North in the most bitter terms—what champions they claimed to be of the South—how much they professed to love "the dear people"—and yet what arrant hypocrites they proved themselves to be when they took sides with the rebellion, and persecuted those who opposed secession, and labored to conscript and overawe the dear people who loved the old government. The pulpit was infested with the same spirit until Southern Churches were formed on a sectional basis, and Presbyteries refused to license and ordain men who loved the whole country, and refused to recognize or fellowship with those who disapproved of rebellion, and Conferences, Associations, Synods and General Assemblies fired the Southern heart to engage in and to keep up unholy strife. The religious and secular press aggravated this state of things until we were involved in war with all its horrors. During the last five years we have learned that the meanest and the cruelest men we ever knew or heard of were not born in Massachusetts or Connecticut, but there were born right here among us and around us. There are persons whose minds have fallen back into the old grooves for a time, and a semi-religious and semi-rebel press is busily at work rousing old prejudices and stirring up sectional bitterness and hate as in 1860 and 1861. If we would profit by the errors of the past, one would think we have had enough of mere sectional churches and sectional papers and sectional bitterness. It ought to be a time for the laying down of arms on the part of all guilty of treason, the amnestied and the unforgiven, and per consequence a time of peace, co-operation and brotherhood. When Gen. Burnside came to Knoxville he came as a deliverer. Though he hailed from the little State of Rhode Island, that was nothing to us so long as he held up the banner of his country and labored for our good. There is no man born among us whom we respect, admire and love more than we do Burnside. That narrow sectional spirit that would lead us to abuse and injure such men can work nothing but mischief to ourselves and the country. If a man is an American and a patriot, let him be our friend and our brother. Then we will have no North, no South, no East, no West, but all join in the sentiment:

> The Union, the Union, the hope of the free,
> How'er we may differ, in this we agree,
> Our glorious banner, no traitor shall mar,
> By effacing a stripe or destroying a star.

7. Another lesson that impresses itself on our minds to-day is the necessity of making treason odious.

If this was important after our first revolution, is it less so now? Can we render justice to our martyred dead if we obliterate the distinction between loyalty and treason, and divide the honors of place and station between the friends and the enemies of the country? Will the heroes who have borne the national flag through the smoke of the battle to put down the rebellion be satisfied to have the spirit of the Confederacy fostered and its champions rewarded? Can any nation that places no higher value on patriotism expect her sons to rally to her support in the time of peril or of danger? To ask these questions is to answer them. Our nation must be just as well as generous if it would at all times evoke the affection and honest pride of its citizens. This cannot be gainsaid even by the man who took up arms against his government. What say you then, soldiers and citizens of East Tennessee, after having battled so gloriously for the right, is it not your wish that treason should be made odious? Is there one of you who proposes to turn his back upon the principles for which you have contended during the last five years? While in your magnanimity you pardon the masses, do you not desire and pray that some at least of the more prominent conspirators against the national life should suffer the just punishment of their crimes? While rebel lawyers glibly talk about "belligerent rights" of traitors, and eulogize Confederates, and slur our Union soldiers in the halls of justice, and while so many rebel papers so warmly uphold a cause that is lost, might it not help break and push back this rebel centre to have justice properly meted out to some of the wickedest actors in the terrible tragedy of blood? If the President would only do this, would he not be sustained? If Congress will see that this is done, so that loyalty shall be rewarded, and the friends of the Union in Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas, and throughout the land, protected and clothed with power, shall they not also be honored and defended by the masses? Let this be done, and then time will be cheered as he passes through this land of stripes and stars. Then would the stars of our banner dart their rays of everlasting beauty into the regions of oppression, darkness and despair. Then would the American banner be an emblem of hope, encouragement and safety. Then will it be a sign of peace, prosperity and progress. And then shall we begin to see the bright sun-rising of our cloudless day of liberty and a perfect nationality.

8. One more lesson of the war I take time to mention is, that the keeping of our nation's destiny is in the hands of God.

Dark days were on us many times during the war. Sometimes our armies were discomfited; sometimes important points captured or abandoned for a season, and it brought grief and sadness to our hearts, and we learned to trust less in man and more in God. And when the nation lay prostrate before the Almighty Ruler, and cried, "In the Lord is our help, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan came forward as great Captains to accomplish the divine will. The Bible warns us against putting too much confidence in man or in princes. Some of us have committed the mistake of trusting too much to party or party leaders, and have lived long enough to repent it.—Whether you have much to say in favor of "Johnson's policy," or in favor of Congress, let me remind you, fellow-citizens, that both these are instrumentalities merely in the Divine hand, and whether you approve or disapprove of the course they are respectively pursuing, be admonished by the light of all the past, and by the teachings of the unerring word, that you put your unshaken trust in Him who turneth the heart of man whithersoever he will.—He can make the wrath or perverseness or partisanship of man to praise him, and restrain the remainder thereof. He can unite us and give us peace among ourselves and with all nations. He can make us, in spite of the machinations of foreign or domestic foes, a happy and prosperous people.

Let us now take an outlook upon the future, notice our bearings, and see what our prospects are.

1st. As to another war.

There are croakers among us who shrug their shoulders and look wise as they tell us they are certain there will be another war. Do they suppose that Georgia wants Sherman to take Atlanta again, and make another three-pronged march to the sea? Do they think that South Carolina would like to see this same Sherman with his army across her soil again, to settle the question who burnt Columbia, or decide the rights of rebels? Do they imagine that Mississippi would like another visit from Grant to receive the sword of Pemberton as he opened the way to Vicksburg? Or that New Orleans is over anxious to come again under the iron hand of Gen. Butler? or Mobile to have Faragut from his flag ship thundering once more at her gates? No; the war of the revolution is ended. By intrigue, chicanery and bribes, by defection here or weakness there, the rebels now and then may give us some annoyance, and hope to regain what they have lost, but it will be the slight pattering after the great rain, and in the end they will utterly fail. And Time, the great healer, will do his work, and do it well. Matters will adjust themselves under patriotic, humane and christian influences, and national law and wise counsels *will prevail* over treason-born faction and strife.

As to our being embroiled in any foreign war there seems to be no imminent danger.

2. As to the payment of our national debt.

There are some who prognosticate very solemnly that it will never be paid. In a 4th of July address delivered at Thibadaux, La., in 1864, I stated according to figures furnished by a member of Congress that the annual butter crop of the United States was $125,000,000, and that at this rate our women could churn the debt all out in twenty-five years. Since then our annual income foots up over $500,000,000, which will pay our army expenses and the outlay of the Government for the civil list, and leave a large surplus towards canceling the debt.—A member of the British Parliament said lately in debate, he had no doubt but there were persons now living in the United States who would be living when the last dollar of it was paid. Our resources are wonderful, exceeding $20,000,000,000. The petrolum interest developed during the war to an amount approaching 500,000,000 more, and our mineral interests, which no man has yet cyphered out, immensely swell the sum total of our wealth. There need be no serious difficulty in paying the whole of our national indebtedness then, if we husband our resources, and do justly and walk humbly before God.

3. As to our prosperity.

Our commerce, badly damaged during the late contest, has revived with amazing rapidity. While the European nations are being drawn into the maelstrom of war, it may be vastly increased. Thousands upon thousands of citizens of the old world are flying from political woes and home oppressions to our friendly shores, to enjoy the blessings of good government. With unexampled energy we are pushing forward the Pacific Railroad. Some think in five years time it will be completed. Allow twenty years to pass before it is finished, when done it will date a new era in our history. The commerce of Asia—her tea and coffee and spice and shawls and silks—that commerce which has enriched Spain and France and Holland and England by turns, will pass through the United States, and then New York instead of London will rule the Exchange of the world. No monarchy or republic in the annals of time ever had such promise of prosperity as our nation has set before it, if moral, educational and religious influences keep pace with our other blessings.

4. As to population.

The number of our people doubles every twenty-five years. We have now 35,000,000. In twenty-five years we will, at the same rate of increase, have 70,000,000; in fifty years 140,000,000; in seventy-five years 280,000,000; in one hundred years 560,000,000; in one hundred and twenty-five years 1,120,000,000, and in one hundred and fifty years 2,240,000,000, and *not one slave* among them all. Our country, stretching 1,000 miles from the Atlantic to the Alleghanies; a 1,000 miles from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi; a 1,000 miles from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, and a 1,000 miles from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, and from the Northern Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, will sustain, it is said, this immense multitude. Mountain-ribbed, prairie-adorned, lake-crowned, gulf-washed, with every variety of climate and production, what land beneath the sun is so well calculated to subsist this teeming population, almost twice the present population of the globe. Let our common school system, and Sabbath Schools, and Churches, and christian influences, and a pure patriotism, mould, as they should, these manifold millions, and how magnificent the destiny that is before us! No wonder as Satan saw the growing greatness of this christian nation that he made such desperate efforts to tear it down. But God has never committed such an act of Providential extravagance, of such stupendous prodigality as to squander the moral and religious forces he had taken such pains to mature and garner up for the welfare of the race. Preserved as we have been, therefore, we have reason to believe in view of the multitudes that will be gathered under our starry banner in this land of civil and religious liberty, that a grand future is before us.

5. As to our commanding influence in the world's troubles.

France, the ruling power of Europe, opens her eyes to the fact more than ever. England feels it, and while her common people rejoice in it, her aristocracy dread it. Austria is wisely apprehensive, and Russia—wondrous marvel of the century—gives us her hearty greetings.

The Fenians imagined they were strong enough to demolish England through the Canadas, and there were fear and trembling over the St. Lawrence and North of the British Channel, but in twenty-four hours the United States "crumpled up" the Fenians and snuffed out all their hopes. A word from this country in future troubles abroad may disperse armies, may check war, may stop oppression, and redress the wrongs of ages. Happy, fortunate America! if we heed the lessons of the past, if we fulfil the hopes of the future. With treason girdled, rebuked and punished; with loyal presses, loyal ministers, loyal churches, and loyal christian people, how unparalleled the destiny that awaits us.

> Hail thou, Republic of Washington hail!
> Never one star of thy Union shall pale;
> Thou hope of the world! Every omen of ill,
> Must fade in the light of their destiny still;
> And time bring but honor with increase to thee,
> Thou land of the beautiful, home of the free.

Grace Greenwood lately drew the following picture of the future:

"Back on these troublesome times will our children look in reverence and awe. The sons of our brave soldiers will date their patents of nobility on grander battle-fields than Agincourt or Bannockburn. Such patents of nobility as no royal herald's office has symbols sufficiently glorious for. Many a *coat* of arms in those days will have one sleeve hanging empty.

We may picture to ourselves a group of noble young lads, some ten years hence, thus proudly accounting for their orphanage, an orphanage which the country should see to it shall not be desolate. Says one: "My father fell in beating back the invaders at Gettysburg." Says another: "My father fell on Lookout Mountain, fighting above the clouds." Says a third: "My father suffered *martyrdom* in Libby Prison." Says another: "My father went down in the Cumberland." Yet another: "My father was rocked into the long sleep below the wave, in the iron cradle of the Monitor."—And there will be hapless lads who will listen in mournful envy, saying, in their secret hearts: "Alas, we have no part nor lot in such glorying. *Our* fathers were *rebels!*" And here and there a youth, more unfortunate, who will steal away from his comrades and murmur in bitterness of soul: Ah, God help me! My father was a *Copperhead!*"

God helping, none of our children shall have reason to take up this last mournful lamentation. We will make a better history for ourselves and for them. We will work on, pray on, and if need be, again lay our lives upon the altar of our country, to preserve this great Republic of the free. Will you not join with us in the patriotic sentiments of the National Ode, as a suitable peroration of this address:

> Sail on, sail on thou Ship of State,
> Sail on, O, Union, strong and great!
> Humanity, with all its fears,
> Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
> We know what master laid thy keel,
> What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,
> Who made each mast, each sail, each rope,
> What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
> In what a forge, and what a heat
> Were shaped the anchors of thy hope.
> Fear not each sudden sound and shock—
> 'Tis of the wave, and not the rock;
> 'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
> And not a rent made by the gale!
> In spite of rock, and tempests roar,
> In spite of false lights on the shore,
> Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
> Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
> Our faith, triumphant o'er our fears—
> Are all with thee—are all with thee!

GENERAL SHERMAN'S VOTE.—It will be remembered that Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, at the meeting at Salem, in "Egypt," on the 4th instant, called Gen. Sherman a Democrat; to which the General replied promptly: "I never was a Democrat; I never voted but once in my life." The Zanesville (Ohio) Courier tells this story of the General: While on the grand march to the sea, a fellow-officer one evening asked him for whom he was going to vote. The General replied that he should not vote; he had voted but once, and then he disfranchised himself. Such looks of wonder and incredulity as this produced may be imagined, but the General, paying no attention thereto, proceeded: "I never voted for a President but once in my life, and that was for Buchanan; and I am since satisfied that any person who was —— fool enough to do that has not sense enough to exercise the elective franchise. I disfranchised myself, and consequently shall not vote.

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California	181,320 64	New Jersey	3,750 33
Dist. of Columbia	196 35	Nebraska	1,167 00
Florida	20,468 42	Ohio	103,953 59
Georgia	22,138 75	Pennsylvania	53,274 40
Indiana	84,203 16	Rhode Island	20,771 21
Illinois	210,598 57	South Carolina	21,032 75
Iowa	31,616 73	Tennessee	16,970 00
Kentucky	59,978 19	Texas	3,961 98
Kansas	13,416 07	Vermont	1,281 43
Maine	66,893 45	Virginia	27 24
Massachusetts	59,879 04	West Virginia	2,000 00
Maryland	39,602 95	Wisconsin	86,46 76
Mississippi	20,832 55	Canada	38,873 80
Missouri	89,535 56	New Brunswick	15,530 74
Michigan	67,057 64	Novia Scotia	14,285 78

47,296

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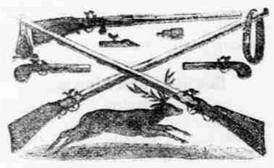

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BARK MILLS, CANE MILLS,
PLOWS, HOLLOW WARE,
STOVES, &c., &c., &c.

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MANUFACTORIES.

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR

MANUFACTORY.

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AT THE MOUTH OF EAST CREEK, Knoxville, will 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.

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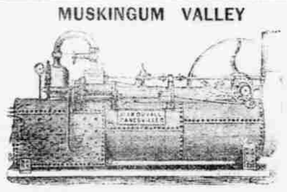

ENGINE WORKS,

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 arrest 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 15th, 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 46 logs into inch lumber, making 10,647 feet in nine hours. On the second day we sawed 12,960 feet in 10½ hours. It was timed at one time when it cut 6 boards, 16 feet in each board, in one minute.

Yours, truly, GEO. N. POTTER.

Sugar Ridge, W. T., 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 cut at the rate of 1,560 feet of Oak and Pine lumber per hour. Mill No. 2, we have just started and it works equal success. They are working to our entire satisfaction, and we feel confident that the machinery will do all you advertise. Yours, truly,

STRINE, BOYD & CO.

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

MESSRS. Duvall—We sawed 6,500 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 in want of saw mills and engines to your shop.

T. L. COLLIER & PRUSSELL.

Cross Plains, Ripley Co., Ind., Feb. 21, 1861.

Messrs. Duvall—Today 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 KENNET & CO.

Bridgeton, Wampingo 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 saw from 10,000 to 12,000 feet in ten hours. WALTMAN & 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 5,000 feet in eight hours. We can safely say that it exceeded our expectations.

Yours, truly, BRIDGES, HENDERSON & DANIELS.

Fulton, Jefferson Co., Miss., 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 5,000 to 10,000 feet of lumber per day, and could, were we to hurry our hands, saw twelve thousand feet per day. We grind 20 to 25 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 profess 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 750 feet in thirty minutes. We can saw from 1,000 to 1,500 feet per hour. H. B. HARRISON.

Locust Indian, Hardin Co., Tenn., March 15, 1866.

Messrs. Duvall—On last Saturday last we cut something over 10,000 feet of inch poplar lumber; worked 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.

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 was run by Mr. Hardesty. GRIFFITS & STONE.

☞ We fully warrant our Engines and Saw Mills to be made of first class material; workmanship the same, and to saw from 6,000 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per day, (sawing ten hours.)

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CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

WITH SIMULTANEOUS AND INDEPENDENT

Wrought Iron Head Blocks,

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CORN MILLS, MILL GEARING & SHAFTING,

Wrought Iron Pipe & Fittings, Steam Cocks, &c.

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Steam Fire Engines,

Applicants for Descriptive Circulars, will specify the Machinery they need.

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ONE OF THE ABOVE LARGE AND splendid Steamships will leave Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sundays, and then on the preceding day, Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting via Panama Railway, with one of the Company's Steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO touching at ACAPULCO.

Departures of the 1st and 21st connect at Panama with Steamships for SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 11 touch at MANZANILLO.

A discount of ONE QUARTER from steamers' rates allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers with families. Also, an allowance of ONE QUARTER on through rates to clergymen and their families, and school teachers; soldiers having honorable discharges, HALF FARE.

One Hundred Pounds Baggage allowed each adult. Baggage-masters accompany baggage through, and attend to ladies and children without male protectors. Baggage received on the dock the day before sailing, from steamboats, railroads and passengers who prefer to send down early.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

For passage Tickets or further information, apply at the Company's Office, on the Wharf, FOOT OF CANAL STREET, NORTH RIVER NEW YORK.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS

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NEW YORK.

REFERRING YOU TO THE ABOVE card, we beg leave to inform you, that we have established ourselves in this city in business, and are fully prepared to extend to our patrons the ordinary facilities required, and respectfully solicit a share of your business. We do not propose to confine ourselves to any speciality, and will purchase and sell

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