Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1866.

THE VETO.

SINCE the ever-memorable days of April last, there has no news reached our city that has occasioned so protound a sensation as the intellligence published in THE EVENING TELE-GRAPH of yesterday, that the President of the United States had seen fit to exercise his Constitutional prerogative, and return without his signature the "Freedmen's Bareau Bill." The news of this action of Mr. Johnson, coupled with a revocation of the order suppressing the Richmond Examiner, has naturally caused the intensest excitement in political circ'es, which has spread itself far beyond the official rings which usually take interest in Congressional proceedings. Although rumors have been affoat for over a week that that was the intention of the Executive, yet, as they came principally through Democratic channels, the Union party doubted that they were the authorized utterances of the President. Mr. Johnson has signified his opposition to the bill in every form. A more emphatic veto has never been sent to the National Congress. The arguments advanced by him are of the greatest magnitude. The causes which led to the adoption of the bill are of equally vital importance. When, therefore the great branches of our Government enter into a conflict of opinion in regard to an important put lie measure, it ill becomes the journalists of our land to decide on the merits of the case without careful deliberation. It is, therefore, not our intention in the present article to advocate or oppose the measurebut merely to condense the reasons given by his Excellency in his message, which, however the reader may differ in regard to its soundness of sentiment, all must admit to be a powerfully written State paper.

Let us give in a few words the arguments of Mr. Johnson, without urging any of the replies which could be made by the advocates of the bill. Let us, in fact, filter the document and give the gist of the whole in half-adozen paragraphs.

He is opposed to it because it is unnecessary, as the Bureau created by the act of March, 1865, has not yet ceased to exist.

It creates a military jurisdiction over a large portion of the United States, and gives authority to step between the treedman and his employer and regulate his contract, when it is possible that the agent is ignorant of the necessities or justice of the case.

It makes it proper for a citizen to be arrested for injuring a black, to be tried before a court martial, convicted, and sentenced, thus violating that provision of the Constitution which prescribes that "in all criminal proceedings the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial . jury of the State or districe wherein the crime shall have been committed."

It entrusts to the President too much power for any one man to exercise in a republic, and enables him to wield immense patronage for sinister and improper political

It provides for giving homesteads to blacks, and educating them, when Congress has never furnished a precedent for any such action, ven m the case of orphans of soldiers.

It would make the support of a vast number of indigent people by the United States a permanent department of the Government.

It would make mili ary rule in the Southern States a permanent policy of the United

It would create dissatistaction in the Southern States, and tend to cause rebellion on the part of the whites.

It seizes on property without due process of law.

It is unjust to the States most affected, be. cause it was passed when they were not represented, and hence is an imposition on them by legislation in which they were allowed to take no part.

And lastly, it is unnecessary, because, "with the Federal courts restored and those of the several States in the full exercise of their functions the rights and interes s of all classes of the people will, with the aid of the military in cases of resistance to the law, be essentially protected against unconstitutional infringement and violation." Such is a condensed statement of the arguments advanced by Mr. JOHNSON.

We have carefully compiled the opinions of each of the leading journals of our own and our sister c.ties, which we append as a fair exposition of the different lights in which the

action is viewed by the various parties. The Inquirer says:-"The President expresses his regret at being com-pelled to dissent from the views of Congress as it regards the features et the bill, and deems it measure his approval. He considers that the nower which is conferred upon the Executive by the enact-

ment us such as, in times of peace, certainly, ought never to be intrusted to any one man."

"Again in a hasty giance over the message, at an hour too late to do it justice, we conclude that the President considers the bill as too expensive, that its existation is not required, and, flustly, that it is uncons futional. Be argues the question, and subjects are as sequents to close analysis and trunks the ats several sections to close analysis, and trinks the when examined in detail, open to weight, ob-

The Press, in a letter from "Occasional" (Colonel J. W. FOENEY), comes out strongly

in favor of the bill. He says :-We now realize the abundant authority of the Democratic newspapers for asserting that the Presi-

dent was opposed to this important measure—a very

ringular e rounstance when contrasted with the fact that the shurchest, most self sacrificing, and most influential patricis in the land remained in almost ions ignorance of his intention meanly up to the moment when his veto was received.

'I we it at too late an hour to specify the points that hie suggested is opposition to his message; one will effice. The attegration that cloven States of this Union are unrepress ted in Congress, and that their absence when this bill was taked is one of the evidences of its injustice and unconstitutionality, and that their presence is essential to give legality and force to episiation, if it process anythms, proves that all the important legalization of the past four years, mended to save and o rescue the Roundie, and to the important legalation of the past four years, intended to save and to rescue the Republic, and to
put down the hobelion, was iderator unconstrutional. The patriotic people of the United States
must now look to their Cou ress. Fortunate y for
the future, these two great Houses stand in solid and
in stern stray around the expected to complete the
year muston entire ted to them they must be sustained and strengthened by the people; now lot
Congress go with him to their great constituency."

The Accommendant the action and attention

The Age commends the action, and utters

a seri-exultant shout, as follows:-"Yesterday afternoon too intelligence reached us that the Freedont had yelood the Freedman's Eurosu bill. This announcement occasioned profound sensation in our city, as it will naturally do throughout the country. As the veto message con-tains a distinct and emphatic enunciation of the Isins a distinct and emphatic enunciation of the President's policy upon the subject of reconstruction, it will be read with intense interest by the American people. That it will exercise a powerful influence in the future shaping of varies, there is not the slightest dount; and unless we are greatly deceived, it will receive the unquiviled sauction of those who look with our nest lenging for that peaceful restriction which will open to the Union a new path of ylony and prosperity."

The Ledger omits all mention, editorially, of the fact of the veto.

The New York Daily News (Copperhead ard 4-11-44), commends the veto warmly

"No set of the President has gratified us so much I one has given us so much confidence in his patri-ousmane integrity. N ne has inclued us to trust so horefully to his wisdom and his statesmand to guide the country safely through the dangers with which the unities of the kadicals will surrounds it. At one bonno he has risen to the height of his great opportunity, and demonstrated as devotion to the Constitution, and to those great principes of Government which he enunciated so distractly in his Armua Message, and which he so strikingly restarted in his interview with the Virginia delegation, Lut a few days ago.

"He does not return the bill on account of any trifling objections to its details, out because it is essentially unconstitutional, unnecessary, impolito, cangerous to the liberties of the people, ruinous to the freedmen, and unjust to the people of the

"No part of the message deserves or will attract more attention than that in watch the Presiden as contesthat the Retellion being at an end and the Southern S ales having done all that they could to release their relations to the United States, have been arendy sull restored, and that cous quantly se feels it to be lus dury to recommend to Con ress 'in the intere to of peace, and in the interests of the Union, the admission of every State to its share of public legislation,' ''

The World, the leading organ of the Democratic party, says:-

"Fresident Jourson has noby su tained his characte for steadiness of pur ose and political courage, by the vero he sent to the Senate, yester, ay, of the bill for enlarging the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau the Veto Message is a document of such grave correquence that it will be attentively read be all who take an interest in public affairs. We will not impair the engency of is argumen's by any at-tempt at stind ment. It is due alike to the Presi-dent and the surject that his reasoning should be care way weighed in the language in which he has

teen fit to present it.

"Interpretane it as it has always heretofore been understood, he has shown that firm could leace it his own judgment worch marks a mind o, more than ordinary strength, and a staunch honesty of pur-pose which no cismor of an organized multitude can shake. The greatest act of General Jackson's life was a veto; and President Johnson has slown an honest intreposit that is truly Jacksonian, and wil be egan v sustained by the people, when they come to ande stand the true merits of the question Nother Jeffel son nor Jackson, our two great Denocera ic Presidents, ever asserted with such fearless like by and ringing emphasis the fundamental principles of civil liberty as President Johnson has cone in this message; for no occasion are under eating for such vigo ense of all that freemen hold d ar. viving, after what the country has gone through for the last five years, to a e the habeas corpus, trial by jury and other invaluable rights so by div asserted by the President of the United States. Some tautic of the Inab. Stevens stripe and in the first year of the war that the Constitution must be rolled up and laid away till after its close. President John-son has taken it down and uprolled it; and what is more, he has the good faith to acknowledge that it means what it says "

The Times (Conservative Union) says:-"The country will not be taken by surprise in re-d ing the announcement of the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. The veto implies no essential difference of opinion between the Executive and majority in Congress on the primary object of

"the whole tone of the Message, however shows that the Executive authority will not be interposed to prevent the ennorment of any measure which, without overthrowing the existing c vi jurisdiction of the courts that meare to the emancipated class at the South complete and effective protection in their newly acquired rights.

"In no e-sential point is the President at variance either with the majority in Congress or with the country—so far as the caims of the freedmen are concerned. He seeks to reach the end aimea at in the ve ced bin by other, and what he deems - ess radica agencies. It wil, theref re, be for Congress and the courtry to weigh carefully the objectious offeren; and at least to respect, if they cannot assent, to the reasons on which the Executive veto is tused."

The Herald says :-"The F ee men's Bureau bill has, at the hands of President Jonnson, met with the late which it deserved. He has with its objections, sent it back to the Senate—the body in which it originated—he has given it the veto, and a very broad, strong comprehensive and emphatic veto it is. He is opposed to the bill, root and branch. He objects to it on constitutional grounds, and on grounds of expedi-

The bill may be passed over the veto; but in any event the issue is at long h made between min shation and the radical faction of Congressministration and the radical faction of Coagre.s-letween Present Johnson and Thaddeus STANENS-and there is no ober alternative. The trap which it was hoped would calculate President has sailed. He takes his position regardless of the appagent odds against him. It will now be the pame of the radicals to do without him, and to weaked him in every possible way. To this end we are not surprised to hear that they are mausir onely in-triguing to win over General Grant from the Ad-ministration. We guess, however, that General ministration. We guess, however, that General GRANT will be able to take care of himself. The issue is now upon this Freedmen's Bureau bill. It is is lost the ba tle is enced at once; but it the bilt is passes over the veto, the fight is just begun. As between President JOHNSON and PRADDEUS STE-VENS, we cannot doubt the final vic ory, whatever

may be the course of the present congress for the country is with the Administration." The Tribune says, with that trank honesty

which has ever characterized its policy :-"We can Presseen Johnson as our dist witness—though there are many others—to the fact that the whites of the South too generally reraid the blacks with contempt and aversion. We think the President goes too far when he asserts that the whites cent goes too far when he asserts that the whites would rise again in insurrection, and extermina of the blacks, if the latter were admitted to equa rights with the former; but that an antipath; very generally exists is beyond depute Only make the negro know and keep his place,—under the heel of a master—and the Southrons like him as a man likes his cog, or a wolf his mute n; but let the lack seem to say, I am a man, and I caim all the rights of a man, and be becomes impurent, 'misolent,' presumptions;' and every white of the quelling, deep-drinking, gambling class, fee's obliged to take him down.' If service and crineins, he is tolerated as a useful instrument; but he is allowed none of the rights of humanity.

'The Preedmer's Bureau is the nation's right The breedmen's Bureau is the nation's right arm, pently but firmly out tretched to keep the peace letw-en these warring classes. Its principal o.j cts are the e. l. 'lo save the blacks from tamine, abuse and massacre. 2. To set them at work 3. 'lo see that they are kind v trea ed and tarry paid for their labor. It is a sizantic enterprise, and has accreved a marvellous success. Hundreds of thousands are new industrious and comfortable labores. with roofs over the r heads and food in their cabines who would have been prowling, thieving, hunded, famishing vagabonds in the absence of the Bureau. It has patiently and generally disabused the backs of the no ion that they rally disabused the backs of the no ion that they

are to share their masters' 'ands and goods; it has planted schools, incurcated obedies and oils one; and here foremost in all the sood that has lately be at en the south. If three million haces of outen are mad, this year—and we note that there will be the know will be took. It have given us at least one hard of it, worth not less than \$100,000,000 in

et the President has vetoed the bill providing for "let the President has vetord the bill providing for the continuance and creater efficiency of this Bureau. We deeply regret this; and we funk he will I ve to regret it even more keenly. For this veto will be uncerstood be all that is brutal and ruffianly at the South's giving license to any abuse and oppression of the bis-ks that we the maintainty and corous lette can devise. It will os understood as a processmanton of license to the meaner whites to wreak the a mance or their just upon the hapless and betraved blacks. Far are thousands of in occur persons now lying whom this yeer consigns to cent persons now living whom this vero consigns to a rainful death b fore the close of the current year, "Of course, the Freedmen's Buresu is anomalous, There is no dispute as to that. Nav. more; it indicates a bind, roundabout way or doing partia justice, whin complete justice was (with the Pederal Consent) easier and mer. Three thes in the Pederal Constitution sholishing and inhibiting all laws and ordinances that be tow or withhold privileges becaute of color would be worth several Freedmen's Bureous. Justice—equal rights—the recognition of he manbood—these heex-a avewants—not codding and per ingresses, if you will that he must rad before heep words; but then don't let with trillans burn his poor school-house. Say, if you will, that he must poor school-house. Say, if you will, that he must have property before he can vote; but be very careful that the law secures to him all hecarms and even him every needed facility for maintaining his right a. If you deny him the right of suffrage because of his ignorance, look we it to it that you do nothing older here it to proper and that you use. ated to perpetuate that is norance, and that you mo to him to learn by profering him entrancinement as the reward of his dilizence and acquirements. In short, make your laws rigidly just, then apolish your oup-houses. But until then— "Mr. JOHNSON has made a grave mistake. He has

relieved those who elected him of a great responsi-nisty by taking it on his own shoulders. Hereafter, whatever wrongs may be inflicted upon or indignt use suffered by the Southern blacks will be charged to the Fresident, who has left them naked to their enemies. Time will show that he has thereby are-cluded a true and speedy resoration of the South, and afficient more as ing milery on her whites than the state of th

CRAND TRIAL .

SEWING MACHINES

Island Park, near Albany, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1865.

The Willcox & Gibbs Machine TRIUMPHANT!

THE TRIAL

At the Great Union Fair beld at Island Park, between Albany and Troy, September 19, 29, 21, 22, and 23, 1865, two premiums were offered on Sewing Machines, one for the Best Sewing Maonine, and the other for the Second Best-competition being open to the State.

On the first day of the Fair, the Troy Agent of the Florence Sawing Machine Company, having, jointly with the Albany Agent of the same Machine, entered it for competition, published in the Troy Daily Times a challenge to agents of other Sewing Machines to meet them at said Fair and compete with them for the primium.

The challenge was accepted by the Troy and Albany Agents of the Willcox & Gibbs Machia : And no other kind of Se ving Machine being in competition, it was left for these two Machines (one representing the old double-thread, "lock" or "shuttle stitch" class, and the other the new, single-thread, "twisted loop strick" class), by this single-hanged contest, to decide the relative merits of these two classes of Sewing Machines.

The competitors being allowed to choose the Judges, each party selected one, and taese two selected a third-all of them practical machinists, and two of them sewing machine experts; who, being approved by the officers of the Fair, were appointed Judges, as will be seen by the Official Certificate below.

Before entering upon the trial, the following programme for conducting it was mutually agreed upon between the contestants, and adopted by the judges:-Each party was to prepare and submit to the judges a list of the several points of meril on account of which superiority was claimed. These points were to be separately considered, thoroughly investigated, and practically tested, by work done then and there, upon each of the machines; and then decided in favor of the machine which was adjudged to excel on that "point,"

It was also agreed that each party should be at liberty to expose defects in the compating machine, and have the right to call for tests to prove the same.

Finally, it was agreed that the machine which, at the conclusion of the trial, should be found to have the greatest number of those "points" decided in its favor, should be declared the "BEST

SEWING MACHINE," and awarded the "First

The Agents of the Willcox & Gibbs Machine were assisted by Mr. Battev, one of the Company's General Agents, as Manager at the trial; and the Agents of the Florence Machine by Mr. Tucker, one of the best Sewing Machine experts in the country, in the same capacity. Mr. Tucker was formerly connected with the Flotence Manutactory, as an Adjuster of the machines, and was probably as competent to represent their machine efficiently, both in working it, and in advocating its claims, as any person connected with that establishment. The result of the trial was that WILLCOX & GIBBS won the victory and the prize by the extraordinary supemority of thirty-five points, decided in its favor, against two points in favor of the Florence.

Full notes were taken of the trial, including the practical tests made, the discussion elicited, and the facts developed. A few of the most important of these notes will be found interspersed in the two "Lists of Points,"-each Note immediately following the Point to which it relates-with the Decision of the Judges in italies between the Point and the Note.

REPORT OF THE JUDGES.

To the Officers of the Union Fair:-We, the undersigned, appointed a Special Committee to inspect the merits of the several Sewing Maenines entered for Premiums, would respect-fully report:- That two Machines were entered Willcox & Gibbs and the Florence Sewing Machines.

In prosecuting the examination, it was agreed by the Agents representing the two Machines to render to your Committee, in writing, the peculiar points on which they based their claim of superiority, and in testing the machines each point was to be taken separately, and after a fair trial, adjudged to the best of our ability. Face Agent presented their claims in due form, copies of which will be found below.

For the Willcox & Gibbs Machine, thirty-fine distinct claims were made for its superlority, all

of which were sustained. Whereas for the Florence Machine, but ten were presented, two of which were sustained. it. Sustained.

Atter a thorough and impartial trial, your Committee have decided to award to the Willcox & Gibbs Machine the First Premium, on the ground of its excelling in the greatest number of points presented. To the Florence Machine, for having the advantage of a "reversible feed," and using the least thread, we award the Second Previous. September 22, 1865.

SYDNEY D. TUCKER, L. C. CHAMPNEY. JUNGES. JOSEPH WHEELOCK,

List of Peints in which Superiority was Claimed for the Florence Machine. 1. A reversible feed. This claim was sustained Note.-The capacity of reversing the feed was decided to be an advantage, but not to the extent claimed; the alleged advantage in fastening off a cam being considered by the Judges invalid, as against the Wilcox & Gibbs Machine, which fastens off its own seam quite as offectually and more neatly, without any extra labor, or any care, and without any special device for that

2, It makes four different stitches. Caim of

superiority not sustained. Norr. -After a very thorough trial on this titches is as good, for general purposes, as the "twisted loop stitch" of the Will cox and Gibbs. It was urged, in support of this claim, that the extra stitches are useful in certain kinds of work, where greater elasticity is required. But it was the opinion of the judges that the alvantage thus gained was not sufficient to compensate or the resulting complication of the machine; while it was proved, by positive tests, that the "Well-ox and Gibbs stitch"—which is always more elastic than the "lock stick"—may be made more elastic than either of their statches, by sim ply shortening it, more or less, according to the legree of elasticity required.

3. It works from thick to thin fabrics, or over an uneven surface, without missing stitches, and without change of tension, needle, or stitch. Claim of superiority not sustained.

Note,—The trial test upon this claim was stort, but decisive. The Willcox & Gibbs Agent took a piece of fine heavy linen, and folded it double, with a small roll of the same macerial, of twelve thicknesses, placed between the two folds; and sewed across the whole, at right angles with the ridge formed by the roll, thus passing from two, over fourteen thicknesses of the goods, repealing it several times, and then handed it to the Florence Agent, who, on the second attempt, succeeded in sewing across the same. Again, the Willcox & Gibbs Agent folded the piece so as to double the ridge over lengthupon itself, and without any difficulty sewed from the four thicknesses over the twentyeight, and back again; but the Florence Agent, on again a tempting to "tollow cope," broke his needle the moment it saruck the ridge, and abandoned any further effort to sustain this

4. The advantage of a double thread, as in all shuttle machines. Gaim of superiority not sustained.

Norm.-This claim gave rise to a protracted and severely contested trial, the result of which was, an unanimous decision of the judges that the "advantage" is not on the side of a "do able thread," but on that of a "single thread" as used by the Willcox & Gibbs machine.

5. It will do a greater range and variety of work than any other machine, being used for shirt and collar making both in Albany and Troy; also for tailors' work. It will hem (narrow and wide), tuck, fell, bind, stitch, quilt, gather, and sew on (or "paff"), and will do anything that can be done on any other machine, except embroidery; it can also do ornamental stitching. Claim of superiority not sustained.

NOTE .- In the trial upon this claim, it was shown, to the satisfaction of the judges, that the Willeox and Gibbs macnine will do quite as great 'a range and variety of work" as the Florence; while the quality of the work done upon the former was pronounced decidedly superior to that of the work done on the latter.

During this test one of the judges called attention to the fact that the stitching of the Florence machine was much soiled with ou-a defect which he had noticed, he said, in all the work done on that machine thus far during the trial. This being regarded by the judges as a serious defect, especially in all kinds of work upon white goods considerable time was spent in the effort to ascertain the cause. The investigation resulted in a conclusion that the defect was owing to a

cause inherent in the machine itself. 6. It has a self-adjusting tension on the under thread; the stitch is alise on both sides. Claim of superiority not sustained.

Note.-There being no other double-thread machine in competition, this claim was improperly made-since there could be no advantage over the Willcox and Gibbs machine in the se adjusting character of a teusion which the Willcox and Gibbs neither had nor required. It was therefore decided that whether their under-tension be self-adjusting or not, their claim of supericrity on this point was not sustained. Moreover, it did not appear from the tests made that said tension is reliably uniform, but that it requires attention; and hence the sitch is not uniformly alike on both sides, but more or less variable; being generally the fairest on the upper

7. The stitches will not rip if one la broken or worn off; yet it can be taken out, in case a mistake is made in placing the fabric. Caim of

superiority not sustained. Nore .- A variety of tests were made on this point, each terminating in the same result, and proving conclusively that the Florence seam will "rip if a stitch is broken"—and much more easily than than the Willcox & Gibbs; and that it is not so easily "taken out" when desired.

8. It uses less thread than other machines Claim sustained.

Norm.-This claim was not tested, the Agent of the Willeax & Gibbs machine conceding it. At the same time he remarked that the peculiar vording of this claim was all that saved it; for if it had been claimed that the Florence consumed less thread than the Willcox & Gibbs, instead of "used" less, they could not have su tained the claim.—it being a fact, as ac claimed, that while the Florence uses less thread in the seam, it wastes still more at the ends of the SCAM. 9. The manner in which the threads are drawn

when making the stitch; no dependence being placed upon wire coils; every motion being positive, and the stitch certainly and securely drawn tight. Claim of superiority not sustained.

Norm.—The decision of the judges on this claim was, that the Florence has no advantage over the Willeax and thinks in either of the

10. The Florence is as rasily managed as any machine in the world. Caim of superiority w sustained. Norg.-The absurdity of this claim had been

already so thoroughly manifested, that no test List of Points on which Superiority was Claimed for the Willcox & Gibbs Machine.

1. It is the simplest. Claim sustained, 2. It is the least liable to get out of order. Sustained.

3. It is the best made machine; every part being an exact duplicate—which is not the cawith the Florence, Sustained.

4. It is the cheapest. Sustained.

5. It runs the stillest. Sus'a ned

6. It runs the easiest. Sustained.

7. It runs the fastest. Susia ned.

8. It has the best device to prevent the wheel running backward. Claim sustained.

learn to use it. Sustained. 11. It is the most certain and reliable in operation. Sustained.

Norn.-It is a fact worthy of remark, that during the entire trial-which continued without intermission for nearly seven hours—not a stitch was missed, nor the thread once broken, nor a needle broken or bent, by the Willcox & Gibbs machine. No kind of work was attempted to be done on it that was not accomplished, and done in a perfect and workmanlike manner; and no effort was made on it that was not entirely successful; while neither of these statements can be truly made in favor of the Florence.

12. Its peedle is the shortest. Sustained. 13. The needle is also straight, and less liable

to be broken than one curved like the Florence. Sustained. 14. It is bevelled, and therefore stronger than

one with a small shank, like the Florence. Sustained. 15. The needle is secured in its place by a patented device, which renders it self-adjusting, so that

neither skill nor experience is necessary in set-

ting it. It is not so with the Florence. Sustained. Nore .- This claim was fully conceded by the Florence Agents, so far as relates to the capacity of the Willcox and Gibbs machine. But the claiming that the Florence machine has the self-adjusting capacity of the needle, also, and s test being called for, a needle was set in the Florence machine, without the usual adjustment of its point after setting it; and on attempting

similar result. 16. It uses but one thread, and thus avoids the necessity of complicated machinery, which is required for two threads, as in the Florence. Sustained.

to sew with it, the needle was broken at the first

stitch. Another needle was then set, with a

17. It sews directly from the spool, thus making it necessary to rewind the thread and adjust it in the shuttle. Sustained,

18. It makes the "Willoox & Gibbs," or "twisted pop-stitch"—a stitch original with this machine, and made by no other-which, for general purposes, is superior to either made by the Florence Sustained.

Note.-The trial upon this claim was very thorough, and the practical tests minute and accurate. Each machine was required to use thread from the same spool, make the stitch of the same length, and perform the test-work on the same piece of goods, with the lines of sewing side by side. The results were all decisive, and in every test in favor of the Wallcox & Gibbs

19. Its seam has the peculiar advantage of being readily taken out when it is desirable, while it is less liable to rip, in use or wear, than the lock-stitch. Sustained.

Note.-This claim was also very severely tested in the same manner as the last, and with equally positive results—all in favor of the Will-

20. The seam is more elastic and stronger than the lock-stitch. Sustained.

21. The seam is also the most even and bear. titul. Sustained. 22. The seam is always self-fastened, thus avoiding the pecessity of a "reversible feed,"

or any other complicated device for that pur pose. Sustained. 23. Its tersion is more simple and more easily adjusted. Susteined.

24. It will do a greater variety of work than the Florence can do, in equal perfection. Sustained.

25. The machine is more easily and speedily changed from one kind of work to another,

26. More work can be done with it in a given time than with the Florence. Sustained, 27. It does beautiful embroidery, which the Florence can not do. Sustained.

28. It has a shield to the wheel, which the Florence has not. Sustained. 29. The needle being carried in a perpendicular bar, it has important advantages over machines with curved needles attached directly to the needle-arm, as in the Florence-one of which

tions of temperature. Sustained. 30. In consequence of the shorter sweep of the needle, there is much less wear of the thread from its vibrating through the needle's eye in

is its non-liability to derangement from alterna-

the act of sewing. Sustained. 31. A smaller needle can be used with the same size of thread, which adds to the strength and beauty of the seam, especially on linea or

other nard goods. Sustained. 32. It has the best hemmers. Sustained.

33. It has the best feller. Sustained. 34. It has the best braider. Sustained.

35. It has the best belt. Sustained. Nore.-The advantages claimed for the Willcox and Gibbs belt consist in its non-liablity to get out of order, and the facility with which it can be shortened when necessary. It was shown that the flat belt is very liable, on a sewing machine, by the unequal stretching of its two edges, to get out of adjustment, so as to run to one side of the pulley, causing the machine to run keavily; a difficulty to which the round belt is never liable, since, as it runs in a groove, it is impossible for it to get out of place.

Apprional Norgs, The Agents of the Will-cox and Gibbs Machine here stated that they have also a Quilter, a Corder, and a Tucker, each of them, as they claim, superior to any others: but these attachments not being present, they could, of course, make no claims on account of them at this trial.

lu regard to the decision of the Judges upon the several points, it may, in general terms, be remarked that, during the entire trial, there was scarcely an instance of difference of opinion-as, indeed, it was hardly possible there could be: for the plan adopted was itself a surety both of ununimity and a lust decision; the latter being, in such a plan, neither more nor less than the practical solution of a mathematical problem. For, by dividing up the respective merits of

ach machine into its simplest elements or points," and subjecting each point separately to the test of practical work done on each machine in presence of the judges, their decision upon each point is reduced to the sample act of record ing the facts developed. For instance; each contestant claims the most

elastic etitch. Then each is required to saw a seam, side by side, on the bias of a piece of elas tic roods; and the judge takes the piece, and stretches it lengthwise of the seams, till one seam breaks; he still continues the stretching, but the other scam refuses to break at all. How ever disappointed his expectations, that indiwill hardly enter on the record that the broken seam is the most elastic.

Again, each party claims that his stitch is the least liable to rip by the ordinary strain upon the seam of a garment in use. The test requires a row of parallel stitching to be made by each machine, lengthwise, across a narrow strip of two thicknesses of mushin; and tals strip is then cut across at every half an mah, making it into smaller strips, each as long as the width of the original piece. Each judge takes one of these small strips, and opening the folds on the "lock-statch" side, pulls on the ends in opposite directions, and the lock-stitch seam ries out The folds being thus opened to the Willcox & Gibbs seam, he continues pulling, but this seam refuses to rip. He pulls stronger, but this only tightens the stitch; the material gives way, but the seam

Note.—The Florence machine has no such levice.

9. It requires less mechanical skill to operate to his prejudices, will of necessity be in accordance with the facts.

Again, each Agent claims superiority in the facility with which they can sew across seams, or other uneven surfaces. The test is made; and the Florence Agent—in a vain attempt to another the forence Agent—in a vain attempt to a company a seam which the Wilcox & Gibbs.

pass over a seam which the Willcox & Gibbs Machine has crossed and recrossed without diffi-culty—breaks his needle the moment is strikes the seam. Of course, no judge can be found to decide, in such a case, in favor of the brokendown machine.

Such were the tests and such the inevitable

decisions on those points; and such also was the character of all the other tests, and their respective results, throughout the whole cours this unexampled trial; -a trial which, as it is the first ever held on sewing machines in this country, if not in the world, at which any attempt has been made to conduct the process on a purely practical and scientific plan, can not fall, it is believed, to exert a beneficial influence on toture trials of this kind; for, with this example before them, the managers of our State and National mire can not long fail to recognize the necessity of system, practical test, and scientific accuracy, as we'll in the trial of a machine for universal household use, as in that of ploughs, mowers, and other implements of husbandry.

Official Certificate.

This certifies that the Union Fair, held at Island Park in the county of Albany, in the month of September, 1865, was established by the joint efforts of the "Albany County Agricultural Society," and the "Rensselaer County Agricultural and Manufacturers' Society."

That only two kinds of Sewing Machines were

entered for premium at said Union Fair; and that one kind was called the Florence Sowing Machine, and the other kind was called the Will-

cox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

1 That by some error in compiling the "pre-mium-lists" for said Fair, Sewing Machines were classified under "Farm Implements," and complaint thereof was made to the officers of said Fair, who immediately withdrew Sewing Machines from the examination of the Judges on Farm Implements, and decided upon the appointment of Special Judges, and determined to permit the agent of each kind of Sewing Machines entered for premium to select one judge, and to empower the judges thus chosen to select a third judge. Whereupon Mr. Clarence W. Waters, or Troy, N. Y., claimed to be one of the agents of the Florence Machine interests, and as such agent reported to said officers that he had chosen Mr. Sydney D.

Tucker for judge. Dr. N. D. Ross, of Troy, N. Y., claimed to be one of the agents of the Willcox & Gibbs Machine interests, and as such agent reported to said officers that he had chosen Mr. Joseph Wheelock as judge; and Messrs. Tucker and Wheelock, with the consent and approval of said agents and in presence of said officers, selected Mr. L. C. Champney as the third judge; and said officers appointed said Tucker Chairman of said Commi'tee of Judges, and these judges made a written report to said officers, and awarded the FIRST PREMIUM to the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, and the Second Premium to the Florence Sewing Machine; and no awards were authorized or made for Sewing Machines at said Fair except those reported by Messrs, Tucker, Champney,

and Wheelock, as a oresaid. In testimony of the foregoing facts, the un-der-igned, Secretary of the Albany County Agricultural Society, has hereunto subscribed his name, and caused the seal of said Society to be

affixed, this fourth day of January, A. D. 1866.
J. M. BAILEY, Secretary Albany Co. Ag'l Society. In witness of the facts stated in the foregoing certificate, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the "Rensselaer County Agricultural and Manufacturers' S ciety" to be

hereto affixed this second day of January, A. D. Secretary Rensselaer Co. Ag'l and Man. Soc. STATEMENT OF MR. TUCKER.

TROY, N. Y., January 3, 1866.-Mr. James Willcox-Sir:-In reply to inquiries made of me rest ecting my connection with the Florence Sewing Machine Manufactory, and the character of my engagement there, I would here state that in the month of September, 1863, I was employed by that Company, at an advanced salary, to act as Inspector of the different parts of their machines; and at that time, the necessary propara-tions for the inspection of work not being compieted, I turned my hand to adjusting the ma-chines, which had been a familiar occupation to me during the eight years previous. I continued in that branch of the business for more than three months, became thoroughly

and I must say not a little projudiced in its lavor, so far as some of its features were concerned. At the Albany and Rensselaer Counties' Union Fair, I served on a Committee to adjudge the merits of Sewing Machines—the contest being between the Willcox & Gibbs and Florence ma-chines. I was selected by my friend, the agent of the Florence Company, to assist in conducting the trial or their machine, which, regardless of my sympathies with it, I endeavored to do in an impartial manner. The trial resulting greatly in favor of the Willcox & Gibbs Machine, it was awarded the First Premium. I think a similar decision could not tail to be made in the minds of practical men on any thorough trial of the

above machines.

REMARKS. This remarkable trial can not fail, through the facts developed by it, to be productive of important results. It has raised the veil and exposed to public view the true character of the opposition, who will no longer be able to de-ceive the public by misrepresenting the char-acter and merits of the Willcox & Gibbs machine. By this trial-more thorough than any of the kind ever previously attempted-a trial before an able and impartial jury, the justice of whose verdict none can dispute—it has been proved, decided, and published to the world that the Willcox & Gibbs machine is just what it has been claimed to be-an improvement on double-thread

machines. The relative merits of the two kinds of stitches made by these two classes of machines were there subjected to the most rigid tests, by work done upon each machine, on the same piece of goods, and with thread from the same spool; and the result was an unammous decision that the "Willox & Glbbs," or "twisted loop" stitch, instead of being less rehable than the "look" stitch, as represented by its opponents, is even more so; that while it may be ravelled by a certain process, when necessary, it is tess liable to rip than that stitch, in use or wear,

In order to appreciate fully the importance of this trial, it is necessary to consider some of the peculiar circumstances connected with the early history of the Willcox & Gibbs machine, and its relation to other leading kinds; all which, it is well known, are of the double-hread class.

Previously to the introduction of this machine the country had become so flooded with cheap the country had become so flooded with cheap and worthless ones, and the public mind so generally prejudiced in tayor of the high-priced double-thread machines, that most people were prepared to accept as truth the teaching of those interested in the latter class, without question; and since many of those cheap machines were single-thread ones, it was no difficult task to edueare the public into the belief that all singlethread machines, as well as all cheap ones, were necessarily worthless. And so faithfully was that task performed, that the double-thread interest was thereby enabled to acquire and for a time to maintain a monthly of the state of the stat time to maintain a monoply, and to keep their prices up to a point which forbid the use of sewing-machines to thousands of persons of that class who most need them, but are least able to

It was at this period, and with a view to supply a great public need, by the production of a simpler and better, as well as cheaper machine, that the Wilcox & Gibbs was invented and

placed before the public. The double-thread fraternity, perceiving its great merit, very naturally became alarmed.
rival so dangerous to them all was not to be diregarded. With the exception of ment, the advantage was all on their side. Each had their thousands of agents scattered over the country, who would open the mouth at their bidding, while the Willook & Gibbs, with here and there a solitary exception, as yet had none. The word was given, and the key-note sounded, "A single thread!" and ten thousand agents' voices echoed, "A single thread!"