

The Columbian.

GEORGE B. MOORE, EDITOR. BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, SEPT. 22, 1866.

GREAT MEN.

THE Radicals held a meeting in this place on Tuesday evening, at the Court House, and were entertained by two of the great men of Bradford County.

Mercur apologized for his vote in favor of negro suffrage in the District of Columbia on two grounds: The first was, that the officers to be elected in the District were municipal or local, and the second, that negroes of the District were more intelligent and better educated than the best educated white man in his audience.

As early as four o'clock P.M. a large crowd of not less than three thousand people assembled in the square and around the facade of the City Hall, and before four and a half o'clock the various trades, the Twelfth Regiment United States Artillery, and employees of the Navy Yard, Treasury, and public printing offices, and numerous other organized bodies, chief among which were the firemen with their burnished engines and prancing horses decked with flowers, began to form under the directions of the various marshals.

Five o'clock came, but not the President, and by that time the steps descending from the main colonnade of the City Hall were thronged with ladies, while the broad avenue was packed from Fourth and a-half Street to nearly Sixth, not less than seven thousand people being already present.

A SIGNIFICANT RECORD.

IN the House of Representatives, May seventh, 1866—

Mr. Julian, of Indiana, offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing that hereafter the elective franchise shall not be denied or abridged in any of the Territories of the United States on account of race or color; and providing further, and thereby giving notice of the fact, that hereafter no State which the people of any of the said Territories may organize shall be admitted into the Union whose Constitution shall sanction such denial or abridgment of the elective franchise.

Mr. Eldridge moved to lay the resolution upon the table. The vote upon this motion being taken by yeas and nays, stood—yeas, 29; nays, 76. Mr. Mercur voting in the Negative.

The resolution was then adopted.—Congressional Globe, p. 2, 420.

JUDGE ELWELL.

THE Bradford Argus, published at Towanda, Pennsylvania, the former home of Judge Elwell, in referring to his recent unanimous nomination for Congress, speaks of him as follows:

Judge Elwell is one of the few men of distinction who have a vast number of attached and true friends, and a freedom, if ever, an open enemy. He is of that rare class of men, prominent in public affairs, who unite a generous, kind, and unselfish nature with steady and profound intellectual strength. His selection to represent this district was entirely unsought, and illustrates solely the spontaneous sense of the people—not the management of wire-working politicians. It is almost unnecessary, therefore, to pass any tribute upon his traits and virtues, to be disseminated among his old friends and neighbors in this country, or to friends in this is known, so thoroughly is his character established.

Judge Elwell, previous to his elevation to the Bench, maintained at the bar of Bradford County, in regard to his personal character, his eminent fitness for the place. Having attained, in his chosen career of life, a position suited in all respects to his ambition and his tastes, adorned by his patriotic and sustained by his ability and learning, he has been put in nomination, at the risk of personal sacrifice, and with extreme reluctance on his own part, for an office to which, if elected, he would be a ripe, patient, and most beneficent aid, a reputation unshaken by personal treachery, a heart unskilled in the devious dishonesty of political intrigue.

The blameless record Mr. Elwell has maintained is beyond the slightest aspersion of his political opponents, wherever they may be, wherever they may be found. But the friendship of those who profess with him sentiments in common, must not passively permit his white mantle, in the election to be beyond a doubt; and the whole district may be redeemed from that relic

of Radical mis-rule, which, sustained by narrow self-interest in this country, is dying by rapid degrees everywhere else in the country. Energy and organization will insure complete success. The lower counties will give to Mr. Elwell largely increased majorities; a proper vigilance in Bradford alone, is necessary to elect him.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT TO WASHINGTON.

THIS afternoon a procession, including the military, was in line in the neighborhood of the railroad, ready to receive the Presidential party. There and along Indiana Avenue to the City Hall, where the reception was to take place, there were large crowds anxiously awaiting the coming of the train.

About half past six o'clock Secretaries Stanton, Browning, and McCulloch, Postmaster-General Randall, Judge Otis, Attorney-General Stanberry, and Assistant Secretary Faxon, and Generals Canby and Smith, and General Thomas, of the Quartermaster's Department, appeared at the station, and about the same time a large force of police commenced to clear the station to prepare for the reception.

A couple of howitzers were stationed on the hill above the depot, and about seven o'clock commenced to fire a salute, announcing the approach of the train, which in a few minutes entered the depot. Engine 289, which was gayly decorated with flags, etc., brought down the train, including the splendid private car lately built for the use of the president and directors of the road.

Immediately on the stoppage of the train, the party left, the President leaning on the arm of T. E. Lloyd, and Secretary Welles in company with Councilman W. W. Moore. The police and military having formed an unbroken line direct to the carriage in waiting, the party passed through amid the cheers of the multitude, and were driven slowly along to the City Hall.

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This continued till after seven, when, amid a very storm of cheers, the various bands struck up "Hail to the Chief," and the officers succeeded in clearing a way to the City Hall, up to which, the President's carriage drove, and he, descending, walked up the steps, accompanied by Secretary Welles and some other members of his party.

The greater number, however, remained in the several carriages, despairing of pushing through the crowd that closed in after the President as the waves close in the wake of a ship.

Shaking hands with the President, Mayor Wallace made the following neat speech of welcome:

Every street has sent forth its resident, every alley its inhabitant, and under almost the very dome of the Capitol halloved by memories of noble men and great events, the people of Washington are gathered, and tender to you, sir, and the distinguished associates of your journey, an earnest and hearty welcome to the home fixed by the Constitution, for which you evince so much reverence, as your official residence. How lively a satisfaction this event of your return to their midst occasions to the follow-citizens and neighbors of the metropolis of the Union that multitude of upturned and anxious countenances, moved by one impulse of regard for you, portrays more readily than any language could describe. Disfranchisement, which they have, in common with the whole country, an interest in preserving and showing reverence for the authority of the laws, as well as for what they now here to show respect for—that you fearlessly and honestly execute them. Its whole population has, therefore, come out to greet you, eager to attest their appreciation of your unimpeachable integrity as a man and public functionary, and that reverence which, by every principle of national pride, honor, and patriotism, is due to your elevated position. It is an occasion which will live in the common feeling, carries with it its own gratification in the thoughts which at this moment arise in every heart and hang on every tongue; and, indeed, the people of Washington, comprehending them in all their magnitude, and feeling their importance deeply, sympathize with you in your efforts to inaugurate a spirit of harmony throughout the land for the reconstruction and restoration of the Union, under the solemn conviction that the thirty-six States are now, as before the Rebellion, but one country. (Cheers.) Ninety years ago the predecessors of those who occupy positions under yonder dome of the Capitol declared that the then colonies of this country were, and ought of right to be, free and independent States. That declaration of those patriotic men, now in a time of almost equal solitude and anxiety, with thoughts mingled with hopes and fears almost as great as theirs, waxes with a ready response in your heart and in the hearts of the multitude, whose earnest hope is that your journey now so safely over may lead to an era of harmony and good feeling, leading to perpetuate the institutions of this great and glorious country which you and they have so much at heart. It was needless in me, as the organ of our city and the representative of its people, to have said what I have. The people of Washington are here in masses from all professions and occupations, as individuals and associations, to testify the respect in which they hold you, and the pleasure your safe return to their midst affords them.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Through your honored representative and organ here to-night, permit me to return to you my sincere thanks for this cordial welcome and reception upon my return to my home—my way home for I have any I am here, and re-entrance upon the discharge of my official duties. (Cheers.) To receive a welcome of this kind from a people in whose midst I have spent for a number of years, and where I have recently been trying to discharge the duties imposed on me as Chief Magistrate by the Constitution of the country, to receive such a welcome, I say, from a people under whose eyes I have been discharging those duties, is to me a source of peculiar and profound gratitude. And all that I can say, or intend to say to receive such a welcome, I say, from a people under whose eyes I have been discharging those duties, is to me a source of peculiar and profound gratitude.

The President expressed himself gratified to meet the soldiers of 1812. Alluding to his having in his journey shaken hands with a man who had shaken hands with Washington, he said he was much gratified to shake the hands now of the soldiers of 1812. The crowd lingered some time about the Executive Mansion, and after unsuccessful calling for General Grant and Admiral Farragut and others, peacefully retired.—Correspondence New York Times, September 15.

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCHES.

From Washington.

THE PRESIDENT RECEIVES THE CONSULTATIONS OF THE OFFICIALS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. On Monday afternoon the heads of the Bureaus of the Treasury Department called in a body upon the President, to tender to him their respects and their congratulations on his safe return from his Western tour. Among those present were Hon. John Wilson, Third Auditor; Treasurer Spinner; Commissioner Sargent, of the Customs; Commissioner Rollins of the Internal Revenue; Auditors French, Tabor, Smith, and Walker; Acting Comptroller of the Treasury Hubbard; R. W. Taylor, First Comptroller; A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect; J. A. Graham, Assistant Register; and H. A. Rising, Acting Solicitor.

Mr. Wilson, in behalf of the heads of Bureaus of the Treasury Department, welcomed the President home, and congratulated both him and themselves on his safe return to the scene of his official duties. He said on his long journey to the tomb of the great American statesman, whose memory would live in the hearts of his countrymen forever, it was a gratifying reflection that he had met with many pleasing incidents, and where he had met with annoyances it was but from men who were unworthy to bear the name of American citizens. Our country has passed through many dangers, and always with safety, proving ourselves eminently fit for self-government. Passing through the last great ordeal with the incubus of slavery abolished, they had great hopes of progressing steadily onward in the great race of national prosperity. Under your protecting care (Mr. Wilson added) the Union of thirty-six States will continue its course of happiness and prosperity.

In reply President Johnson briefly returned his thanks for the visit and the sentiments expressed, and said he did not doubt the perseverance in the course which was pointed out by the Constitution would eventually affect a happy adjustment of the country's difficulties. The President then shook hands with the gentlemen present and they withdrew.

THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

The Board appointed by the Secretary of War to prepare rules and regulations for the guidance of the Paymaster-General in the payment of additional bounty to soldiers and sailors have made their final report. This Board consisted of Generals Canby, Buchanan, and Doster, who made their first report August seventeenth with special reference to the payment of bounties to Indian and negro soldiers, recommending it to be done under the same rules and checks as has been heretofore exercised in the cases of whites. Their last report made the past two weeks carefully reviews the system carried out in the Second Auditor's Bureau, Treasury Department, where all bounties and back pay have been awarded, and recommends to the Secretary of War the establishment of the same system in the Paymaster-General's office, where discharged soldiers are to receive their additional bounties, the widow and heirs of deceased soldiers applying to the Second Auditor, E. B. French. The form of application will be the same as heretofore used, with the exception that the number of the certificate issued in previous settlement must be given; but where the claimant has not retained the number of the settlement it will be useless for him to apply to the Department for it, as it will not be given. If the name of the soldier, regiment, company, and time of death (if deceased) be given, the Department can make examination and settlement. The number called for is only for convenience. The Paymaster-General will make arrangements to pay at least four hundred thousand claims. The Second Auditor is expecting two hundred and fifty thousand applications; he has now filed thirteen thousand claims from soldiers' heirs, and thirty-two thousand from discharged soldiers—these last will be transferred to the Paymaster-General. Counting these claims filed in the Department and those held by the State agencies and claim agency firms, at the lowest calculation there are one hundred and fifty thousand claims for the additional bounty now awaiting in Washington the action of the Department. Nothing can be stated even of a speculative character that can indicate when these payments will begin.

Major-General Baird, who was in command in New Orleans at the time of the riot, has been ordered to the command of the Department of the Lakes, to succeed temporarily General Hooker, who is absent in search of health.

The return of the President to Washington brings with it the usual attendance at the Executive Mansion. On Tuesday last there was a large number of visitors, many of whom procured the desired interview. The members of the Cabinet called during the day for the transaction of business. It is stated that the physical condition of Secretary Seward seems to be improving.

Superintendent of Public Printing Wendell, since his installation into office, has received nearly one thousand applications from printers in different parts of the country for employment. Few have been favorably noticed. The pressure upon all the Departments for clerical positions continues with unabated force.

THE DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

THE monument is situated in Cottage Grove, on the bank of the lake, near the southern limits of the city. It is now about twenty feet high, and will rise to the altitude of one hundred feet. It is being built of Illinois limestone, which is beautiful and durable. It will have an imposing appearance from the lake and the tracks of the railways from the South and East. Its estimated cost is eighty thousand dollars. It has a circular base of fifty feet six inches in diameter, four and a half feet high, ascended by four steps, on which is another base with convex sides of the same height. On this the sepulchre containing the marble sarcophagus is to rest, and above all will be an arched structure, resting on four columns, the inner chamber of which will be ten feet square.

On the four pedestals projecting from the corners of the sepulchre are to be symbolical statues in a sitting posture and of life size, which will symbolize the following ideas: Illinois, holding in her hand a sheaf of wheat, emblematic of her agricultural wealth, and the State arms, emblematic of her sovereignty; America, with a shield; History, with her recording tablet; and Fame, with her trumpet and wreath.

Above the tomb, and supported by its walls, is the pedestal of the column. The four sides of the pedestal will be adorned with bas-reliefs symbolizing the advance of civilization in the West. From this pedestal will rise the tall shaft of the column, forty feet long, tapering from six feet to three and a half feet, in five sections, and between the sections stars in bas-relief will indicate the stars of the Union. A cap and spear—altogether six feet high—will form the capital of the column, and also serve as the base for the colossal bronze statue of Douglas, twelve feet high, which will crown the whole, at an elevation of one hundred feet from the ground. It is expected that the remains of Douglas will be deposited in the sarcophagus of the monument some time in October. The present grave of Mr. Douglas is close by the monument.

ABOUT two years since a wedding took place at the office of Alderman Donaldson, and a wealthy old gentleman named Burns, then residing in Manchester, but since deceased, became the husband of a prepossessing damsel of sweet sixteen. After enjoying the sweets of conjugal felicity for the brief space of six months the aged bridegroom died, leaving his youthful partner the snug sum of ten thousand dollars. Being very fond of paying visits to the rural districts, as well as to the grave of her dear departed, she frequently had recourse to the livery stable of Andrew Jackson, for the purpose of hiring vehicles. Here she met a young man named Jack Crider, who was engaged by Mr. Clayman in the capacity of groom or driver. At the lady's own request Crider always took charge of the team when she went out. After a time they became intimate, then affectionate, and finally the young widow threw herself into the arms of the "lucky," and declared the full measure of her passion.

Another marriage took place in the dingy office of Alderman Donaldson on the tenth day of last January, and Crider became the lawful successor of Burns, not only in the affections of the lady, but in the management of her property. Everything glided smoothly with them for a time, until the father of the bride learned that Crider had left a wife and two children in Gettysburg.

After investigating the report, and being fully satisfied of its accuracy, he repaired to the office of Alderman Donaldson, where he preferred a charge of bigamy against the husband of his daughter. Crider became cognizant of this matter, and ere he could be arrested he fled from the city. He returned on Saturday, however, and on Monday was arrested by Officer Sanber, who at his request conveyed him to the home of Mrs. Crider, Allegheny City. He implored her to furnish the necessary bail, but she only laughed, and chuckling him under the chin, bid him go to the penitentiary like a man. He turned from her disgusted, and in two hours after was consigned to the county jail to await trial.—Pittsburg Gazette, August 29.

SECRETARY SEWARD IS pronounced much better.

BOSTON gossip says that Senator Sumner is going to marry Mrs. Russell Star, a wealthy widow.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR, HESTER CLYMER, of Berks. FOR CONGRESS, WILLIAM ELWELL, of Columbia. FOR SENATOR, GEORGE D. JACKSON, of Sullivan. FOR REPRESENTATIVE, THOMAS CHALFANT, of Montour.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES, PETER K. HERBEIN, of Leucht, IRAM DERR, of Jackson. FOR PROthonotary, JESSE COLEMAN, of Orange. FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER, JOHN G. FREEZE, of Bloom.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN W. GEARY, of Cumberland. FOR CONGRESS, ULYSSES MERCUR, of Bradford. FOR SENATOR, ALEXANDER G. FRICK, of Montour.

Notice.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to either of the undersigned on Bank, Note, or Judgment, are requested to make payment without delay, if they would save costs. MCKELVY, NICKL & CO., and WILLIAM MCKELVY & CO.

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THE FLORENCE.

SEWING-MACHINES. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Sewing-machines, 62 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

While a large number of Machines have been offered for sale, some of which possess a few of the excellencies and acknowledged merit, no one has long felt what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in it—

HIGHEST DEGREE OF SIMPLICITY WITH DURABILITY, and while capable of doing a GREATER RANGE OF WORK, one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.

To supply a Sewing-Machine free from the objections attached to others has been necessary; for we not only had to surpass other Machines, as they appeared years ago, but also to improve from time to time by more recent experience.

This we boldly claim has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years; and in presenting our Machine to the public, we shall make no assertions respecting its merits, which we do propose to substantiate in every particular. Describing the Chain and Loop, or Knit stitch, we adopted the

STITCHES (taken on both sides of the fabric, which is guaranteed by the masses as best suited for all kinds of work, that to meet objections, some might raise, we have made the Knit, Double Knit, and Double Knit, either of which is STRONGER AND MORE ELASTIC than the Lock; thus enabling the operator to select a stitch PERFECTLY SUITED to every grade of fabric, and where necessary, as seams much stronger than it is possible to do by hand.

THE FLORENCE makes FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES, as much easier as ordinary Machines make one, and with little machinery. The result of repeated tests has been as follows: It makes four different stitches, the best, knit, double-knit, and double-knit, on one and the same machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.

Every Machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam, or to turn the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.

Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.

The needle is easily adjusted, and does not skip stitches.

It is almost noiseless, and can be used wherever necessary.

Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables any one to operate it.

It does not require three threads on the under side for the upper side, and will sew across the thickness of several layers of fabric, without breaking thread, or skipping stitches.

The Hemmer is easily adjusted, and returns any width of hem desired.

No other Machine will do a range of work as the Florence.

It will hem, fold, bind, gather, braid, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruff at the same time. It has no springs to get out of order, and will be a life-time.

It is fully protected and licensed by the U.S. Patent Office, and our own Letters Patent.

The taking up of the slack-thread is not performed by the regular contraction of a wire-spring, which causes the work to be uneven and inaccurate with which the Florence draws thread into the cloth is uncompressible by Sewing-Machine hitherto offered in the world.

PRICES OF MACHINES.

No. 1, Plain.—This Machine makes the best and most elastic and has the reversible feed. No. 2, Florence.—Gold-mounted Machine, with drawer, and light cover, without iron-plate, for the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 3, Silver-plated Machine, ornamental; with drawer, and light cover, with iron-plate, and has the reversible feed. No. 4, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 5, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 6, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 7, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 8, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 9, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 10, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.

No. 11, Plain.—This Machine makes the best and most elastic and has the reversible feed. No. 12, Florence.—Gold-mounted Machine, with drawer, and light cover, without iron-plate, for the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 13, Silver-plated Machine, ornamental; with drawer, and light cover, with iron-plate, and has the reversible feed. No. 14, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 15, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 16, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 17, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 18, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 19, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 20, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.

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No. 41, Plain.—This Machine makes the best and most elastic and has the reversible feed. No. 42, Florence.—Gold-mounted Machine, with drawer, and light cover, without iron-plate, for the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 43, Silver-plated Machine, ornamental; with drawer, and light cover, with iron-plate, and has the reversible feed. No. 44, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 45, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 46, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 47, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 48, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 49, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 50, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.

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No. 61, Plain.—This Machine makes the best and most elastic and has the reversible feed. No. 62, Florence.—Gold-mounted Machine, with drawer, and light cover, without iron-plate, for the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 63, Silver-plated Machine, ornamental; with drawer, and light cover, with iron-plate, and has the reversible feed. No. 64, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 65, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 66, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 67, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 68, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 69, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 70, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.

No. 71, Plain.—This Machine makes the best and most elastic and has the reversible feed. No. 72, Florence.—Gold-mounted Machine, with drawer, and light cover, without iron-plate, for the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 73, Silver-plated Machine, ornamental; with drawer, and light cover, with iron-plate, and has the reversible feed. No. 74, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 75, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 76, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 77, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 78, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 79, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 80, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.

No. 81, Plain.—This Machine makes the best and most elastic and has the reversible feed. No. 82, Florence.—Gold-mounted Machine, with drawer, and light cover, without iron-plate, for the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 83, Silver-plated Machine, ornamental; with drawer, and light cover, with iron-plate, and has the reversible feed. No. 84, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 85, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 86, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 87, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 88, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 89, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 90, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.

No. 91, Plain.—This Machine makes the best and most elastic and has the reversible feed. No. 92, Florence.—Gold-mounted Machine, with drawer, and light cover, without iron-plate, for the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 93, Silver-plated Machine, ornamental; with drawer, and light cover, with iron-plate, and has the reversible feed. No. 94, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. No. 95, Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the