

pressions of the Emperor and people of France, warrant a hope that the traditional friendship between the two countries might, in that case, be renewed and permanently restored.

A claim of a citizen of the United States for indemnity for spoliation committed on the high seas by the French authorities, in the exercise of belligerent power against Mexico, has been met by the Government of France with a proposition to defer settlement until a mutual convention for the adjustment of all claims of citizens and subjects of both countries, arising out of the recent wars on this continent, shall be agreed upon by the two countries. The suggestion is not deemed unreasonable, but it belongs to direct the manner in which claims for indemnity by foreigners, as well as by citizens of the United States, arising out of the late civil war, shall be adjudicated and determined. I have no doubt that the subject of all such claims will engage your attention at a convenient and proper time.

**OUR DEMANDS ON GREAT BRITAIN.**

It is a matter of regret that no considerable advance has been made towards an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depredations upon our national commerce and other trespasses committed during our civil war by British subjects, in violation of international law and treaty obligations. The delay, however, may be believed to have resulted in no small degree from the domestic situation of Great Britain. An entire change of ministry occurred in that country during the last session of Parliament. The attention of the new ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will now be considered in a becoming and friendly spirit. The importance of an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be the disposition of the two governments, it is manifest that good-will and friendship between the two countries cannot be established until a reciprocity, in the practice of good-faith and neutrality, shall be restored between the respective nations.

**THE FENIAN INVASION.**

On the sixth of June last, in violation of our neutrality laws, a military expedition and enterprise against the British North American Colonies was projected and attempted to be carried on within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. In obedience to the obligation imposed upon the Executive by the Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned, by proclamation, against taking part in or aiding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper civil, military, and naval officers were directed to take all necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws. The expedition failed, but it has not been without its painful consequences. Some of our citizens who, it was alleged, were engaged in the expedition, have been captured, and have been brought to trial, as for a capital offence, in the Province of Canada. Judgment and sentence of death have been pronounced against some, while others have been acquitted. Fully believing the maxim of government, that severity of civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolutionary attempts which have disastrously failed is unsound and unwise, such representations have been made to the British Government, in behalf of the convicted persons, as, being sustained by an enlightened and humane judgment, will, it is hoped, induce in their cases an exercise of clemency, and a judicial amnesty to all who were engaged in the movement. Counsel has been employed by the Government to defend citizens of the United States on trial for capital offences in Canada; and a discontinuance of the prosecutions which were instituted, in the Courts of the United States against those who took part in the expedition has been directed.

I have regarded the expedition as not only political in its nature, but also in a great measure foreign from the United States in its cause, character, and objects. The attempt was understood to be made in sympathy with an insurgent party in Ireland, and, by striking at a British Province on this continent, was designed to aid in obtaining redress for political grievances which, it was assumed, the people of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the British Government during a period of several centuries. The persons engaged in it were chiefly natives of that country, some of whom had, while others had not, become citizens of the United States under our general laws of naturalization. Complaints of misgovernment in Ireland continually engage the attention of the British nation, and so great an agitation is now prevailing in Ireland that the British Government have deemed it necessary to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in that country. These circumstances must necessarily modify the opinion which we might otherwise have entertained in regard to an expedition expressly prohibited by our neutrality laws. So long as these laws remain upon our statute-books, they should be faithfully executed, and if they operate harshly, unjustly, or oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy, by their modification or repeal.

**A REPRESENTATION WANTED FOR GREECE.**

Political and commercial interests of the United States are not unlikely to be affected in some degree by events that are transpiring in the eastern regions of Europe, and the time seems to have come when our Government ought to have a proper diplomatic representation in Greece.

**POLITICAL EXPLANATION.**

This Government has claimed for all persons not convicted, or accused, or suspected of crime, an absolute political right of self-expatriation, and a choice of new national allegiance. Most of the European States have disclaimed from this principle, and have claimed a right

to hold such of their subjects as have immigrated to and been naturalized in the United States, and afterward returned on transient visits to their native countries, to the performance of military service in like manner as resident subjects. Complaints arising from the claim in this respect made by foreign States, have heretofore been matters of controversy between the United States, and some of the European Powers, and the irritation consequent upon the failure to settle this question increased during the war in which Prussia, Italy, and Austria were recently engaged. While Great Britain has never acknowledged the right of expatriation, she has not peculiarly insisted upon it. France has been equally forthcoming, and Prussia has proposed a compromise, which, although evincing increased liberality, has not been accepted by the United States. Peace is now prevailing everywhere in Europe, and the present seems to be a favorable time for an assertion by Congress of the principle, so long maintained by the Executive Department, that naturalization, by one State fully exempts the native-born subject of any other State from the performance of military service under any foreign government, so long as he does not voluntarily renounce its rights and benefits.

**CONCLUSION.**

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus submitted to the Representatives of the States and of the people such information of our domestic and foreign affairs as the public interests seem to require. Our Government is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and my earnest prayer is that the perils may be successfully and finally passed, without impairing its original strength and symmetry. The interests of the nation are best to be promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, the complete obliteration of our past differences, and the reinauguration of all the pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great ends, let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate Departments of the Government, that each in its proper sphere may cordially co-operate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of our free institutions.

**ANDREW JOHNSON.**  
WASHINGTON, December 3, 1868.

### THE EXTRA.

BY STEPHEN H. MILLER & CO.  
BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, DEC. 5, 1868.

#### The President's Message.

We present to our readers the Message of the President of the United States, sent to the opening session of Congress. It is perhaps the best State paper he has yet promulgated, and we are glad to observe that the President does not in the least abate from his well understood position in favor of the admission of loyal Senators and Representatives from the Southern States at once. He proceeds to argue, that in all the recent legislation of Congress, the status of that portion of the Union lately in rebellion has been recognized as *States*, and that now it is too late to assume and treat them as Territories. In the matter of levying and collecting taxes, in the judicial proceedings of the national Courts, in the Executive department by Proclamation of Peace, and in other modes and manners, repeated official acts have treated the Southern States as *States*; and the President repeats his earnest hope that the Southern States will very soon be admitted to seats in the legislative branch of the Government, and to all their rights under the Constitution as equal, sovereign, and independent States. The Message contains, and gives a succinct statement of the finances of the United States, shows the very agreeable fact of a reduction, during the year ending thirty-first October, 1868, of \$296,379,305; the debt being now stated at \$255,310,000, or in round numbers at two billions and a half. It is thought that the rate of reduction will continue at an advanced rate.

The condensation of the reports of the War, Navy, and Post-Office Departments is equally satisfactory, and gives a sufficiently full exposition of the respective departments. And we refer to the Message itself for more full information.

The President recommends a law providing for the election of a delegate to Congress from the District of Columbia, in order that the people of the District may be heard when laws are proposed regarding their interests.

The reference to our foreign affairs shows that so far as the President is concerned, the honor of the United States and our prestige among the nations shall be maintained. The affairs of Mexico are fully discussed, reference is made to our British complications and the Fenian question, and a full statement of the present position of all is given.

No reference whatever is made by the President to the pending Constitutional Amendment, nor to the question of suffrage in the States. It was doubtless in the President not to discuss the question in his Annual Message, and to avoid as much as possible, consistent with his duties, the introduction of topics of dispute and disagreement.

We have no idea that Congress will admit the South to representation, or that they will permit the restoration of the Union for which so much blood and treasure were given. On that question the President and Congress stand just where they did last session. The Democratic party occupies an independent position, ready at all times to assist in the restoration of the Union upon the principles of the equality and integrity of the States, and the doctrine of the superiority of the white race.

There is a slight stream of settlers pouring into the southwestern States from the North.

**Court Proceedings.**  
*Bloomberg, December 3, 1868.*—Court opened, Hon. William Elwell, President Judge, and Hons. Frank Durr and Peter K. Herbelin, Associates, on the Bench.

The Court ordered the Clerk to read the commission of the two Associate Judges. The usual morning business having been gone through with, the Court called the trial list. The Grand Jury was called and sworn, and retired to their room.

The first case ready for trial on the civil list was taken up.

*Henry Hester and wife vs. Charles Schlusser and wife, Stantler, Freeze for plaintiff; Clark for defendant.* Damages for plaintiffs, five dollars and costs.

*Commonwealth vs. Abraham Peater, Indictment, larceny, and receiving stolen goods.* Clark and Traugh for Commonwealth; Freeze and Whitteger for defendant. Verdict, "guilty." Sentence, twenty-three months to Penitentiary.

*John Hinderliter vs. John Jameson, Action of assumpsit.* Freeze and Little for plaintiff; Baldy and Abbott for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff, ninety-one dollars and twenty-five cents.

*Commonwealth vs. William Beaver, Indictment, larceny.* Traugh and Jackson for Commonwealth; Freeze and Marr for defendant. Verdict, "not guilty."

*Commonwealth vs. Peter M. Traugh, Indictment, assault and battery.* A great deal of interest was manifested in this case, and a very large number of witnesses were called and examined on each side. Conly and Hakes for the Commonwealth; Baldy, Jackson, and Clark for the defendant. The case was taken up on Wednesday evening, and jury coming in at the night session, and rendering a verdict of "guilty." Sentence, twenty-five dollars fine and costs.

True bills were found against the election officers of the Borough of Central, but the case was sworn off by the Defendants, and continued by the court to February Term.

*Charles Nuss vs. Sarah Nuss, Subpoena of Divorce.* Capt. Brockway, examiner. Divorce decreed. Freeze for Hest; Jacob Remley vs. the Catawissa Railroad Company. Action of assumpsit. Freeze for plaintiff; Conly and Clark for defendant. Defendant proves special contract. Plaintiff moves to amend declaration; permitted to so amend. Case goes over.

*Dr. Case vs. the Township of Centre.* Appeal by the defendant. Clark for Plaintiff, Freeze for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff for part of his claim.

*Greenwood township vs. Samuel Boyart.* Action for subscription to bounty fund. Clark and Conly for plaintiff; Freeze, Baldy and Jackson for defendant. Under charge of the court verdict for plaintiff. The court reserving a point for examination.

*E. B. Pursel vs. J. D. G. Ent's administrators.* Action on coal due bill. Clark for plaintiff; Freeze for defendant. Judgment for plaintiff.

*Barbara Stamp vs. Jacob Stamp.* Subpoena in divorce. Jury find for Hest.

Court adjourned Saturday at noon.

**To Advertisers.**

We shall begin the regular publication of our paper with considerably over one thousand subscribers, and business men will see the very large additional field for extending their trade which is thus afforded them. We know they are shrewd enough to avail themselves of the advantage thus offered, and to begin with the first issue.

Advertisements should be sent in to STEPHEN H. MILLER by the twentieth of December, to appear in the initial number.

**The Name**

Of the Democratic Newspaper, to be issued about New Year, will be announced in due time, and we greatly doubt if any guess or conjecture in the meanwhile will succeed in divulging it.

An examination of the mailing-book of the new Democratic paper testifies us that the men who, for a quarter of a century, have been the active workers in the Democratic party in Columbia County, are its earnest supporters, and in every locality the stern and unyielding defenders of the party and its principles and its organization are among its patrons. While we are not at liberty to name the stockholders, we can say that they have all been honored by the party to which they belong, and enjoy its full confidence.

The newly elected Associate Judges Hons. Peter K. Herbelin and Frank Durr, took their seats on the Bench at the last court. They are well acquainted with the duties of the county, and have their entire confidence. We know they will perform their duties with judgment and fidelity, and with entire impartiality.

**ASSOCIATE JUDGES McREYNOLDS and Baldy have retired from the Bench with the respect of the entire county. Courteous to the Bar; attentive to suitors; and alive to the public interests of the people, they can enjoy their ease with dignity.**

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We observe that Senators Cowan, Doan, and Dixon have been displaced from the chairmanships of their respective committees. This is certainly small business, as Senator Cowan has only till March fourth to serve.

Persons who have not yet sent in their names as subscribers, can have them entered on the books by application, personally or by letter, to Sheriff Miller.

**To the Board of Trustees of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute.**

The undersigned having been appointed by your Board of Trustees to audit the accounts of the Treasurer of said Board, beg leave to report that they have examined his accounts and vouchers and find that all the money collected from the stockholders has been paid out for material and labor for the building.

The Committee visited the building in company with some of the stockholders, who joined the Committee in expressing perfect confidence in the manner in which the building is being put up. The material in the way of foundation stone, lumber, etc., is better than the contract calls for, and the Committee are well satisfied that the contractor intends that the building shall be second to none in the State, for the purpose for which it is designed. In conclusion, your Committee would congratulate the stockholders and community upon the prospect of having a High School that will confer not only honor upon those who attend but upon the town and county. Your Committee would suggest that the advanced state of the work requires the prompt payment of the several installments called in by the Board, and that Mr. Wolf, the Collector appointed, be instructed to proceed with the collection immediately.

All of which is respectfully submitted,  
JOHN G. FRETZ,  
ROBERT F. CLARK,  
JOHN WOLF,  
Committee.

BLOOMSBURG, December 3, 1868.

Our friends who have subscription lists in their hands, will please forward them to Stephen H. Miller, at Bloomsburg, at the latest by the twentieth of December instant, so that the mailing books may be arranged and made up. We are exceedingly grateful to our friends generally, but especially to the young men of the county, for the efficient aid they have given us in putting the proposed new Democratic paper upon a permanent and successful footing.

The proprietors of the Democratic newspaper about to be issued in Bloomsburg request us to announce: That the first number will be issued on FRIDAY, JANUARY 1<sup>st</sup> 1869, and regularly thereafter. They begin with the year, and the volumes run so as to be easily remembered. It is the best season of the year to begin, as every year completes a volume, and every man is joyous and good humored.

We send out to our subscribers this supplementary sheet, in order to give them a statement of the progress of the new paper, and of the time when the same will be issued. The period originally fixed has been extended for the reason that the intervening December court occupied the time which would otherwise have been devoted to this. It will now however proceed to completion at once.

As our paper will not regularly appear until after the holidays, we take this opportunity to wish all our friends a "most Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

### Advertisements.

**FORK'S HOTEL.**  
GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former customers and the traveling public that his accommodations for the comfort of his guests are now of the highest quality. His table will always be well supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors are of the best quality, and his rooms are airy, comfortable, and well furnished. He is prepared to receive a liberal patronage, and will continue to deserve it in the future.  
GEORGE W. MAUGER.

**LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RESTAURANT.**  
B. H. SCHUBERT.

has fitted up a FIRST-CLASS EATING SALOON, where ladies and gentlemen can be supplied with the delicacies of the season. A supply of FRESH OYSTERS, FRESH BREAD, CAKES, AND PIES, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC CONFECTIONS in every style and variety, NETS, FRUIT, and everything usually found in a FIRST-CLASS CONFECTORY STORE.

**PUBLISHED THIS DAY.—ANN S. STEPHENS'S NEW BOOK!**

**THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.** By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. "The Old Homestead," "The Soldier's Orphan," "The Soldier's Wife," "The Soldier's Child," "The Soldier's Mother," "The Soldier's Sister," "The Soldier's Brother," "The Soldier's Friend," "The Soldier's Enemy," "The Soldier's Hero," "The Soldier's Martyr," "The Soldier's Saint," "The Soldier's Prophet," "The Soldier's King," "The Soldier's God." This new book, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, has been long and widely read, and is now being re-issued in a new and improved form. It is a beautiful and interesting story, and is well adapted for family reading. It is published by Ann S. Stephens, at No. 12 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

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**MILLER'S STORE.**  
FRESH ARRIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest price, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

**LAUNDRY UTENSILS,** consisting of the following articles:

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Cloths, Cuspidors, Blankets, Flannels, White Goods, Linens, Hoop Skirts, Mustins, Holloware, Crockery, Glassware, Brushes and Brooms, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, Saddlery, Harness, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, Canes, and all notions generally.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

At No. 12 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

**NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.**  
FRESH ARRIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Proprietor.

Invites attention to his stock of CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, at his store on Main Street, two doors above the American House, Bloomsburg, Pa., where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

**MEN AND BOYS CLOTHING,** including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

**DRESS GOODS,** consisting of

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS, of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also represented his already large stock of

**FALL AND WINTER STAMPS, STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS, SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOLNS, COLLARS, HANDBKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES.**

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

**CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,** which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

**GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,** of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

**CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.**  
DAVID LOWENBERG.

**THE ONLY PLACE**  
to get the best

**TOBACCO AND CIGARS,** AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at HUNGBERG'S, a few doors below the American House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

He has the largest and most select of

**SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO** ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the fancy brands of

**SEVENS,** and the best Pine-cut and

**CHEWING TOBACCO,** can be had at his counters.

**TOBACCO PIPES,** in great variety are among his large stock.

**DON'T FORGET TO CALL.**  
H. H. HUNGBERGER.

**NATIONAL FOUNDRY,** Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of

**MACHINERY FOR COLLEGES, BLANK FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES, MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.**

He is also prepared to make stoves of all sizes and patterns, blow-lamps, and everything usually made in first-class foundries.

His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest orders on the most reasonable terms.

Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for castings.

This establishment is located near the Lockport and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot, and has the reversible feed.

PETER HILMYER.

**PRICES OF MACHINES.**

No. 1. Plain Sewing-Machine, makes the lock and lock-stitch, and has the reversible feed. 50

No. 2. Improved Sewing-Machine, makes the lock and lock-stitch, and has the reversible feed. 50

No. 3. Sewing-Machine, makes the lock and lock-stitch, and has the reversible feed. 50

No. 4. Sewing-Machine, makes the lock and lock-stitch, and has the reversible feed. 50

No. 5. Sewing-Machine, makes the lock and lock-stitch, and has the reversible feed. 50

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No. 7. Sewing-Machine, makes the lock and lock-stitch, and has the reversible feed. 50

No. 8. Sewing-Machine, makes the lock and lock-stitch, and has the reversible feed. 50

No. 9. Sewing-Machine, makes the lock and lock-stitch, and has the reversible feed. 50

No. 10. Sewing-Machine, makes the lock and lock-stitch, and has the reversible feed. 50

G. O. EVANS, General Agent, 67 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

**SCHILL, BERGER & CO.,** Dealers in FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c., Nos. 12 and 14 North Third Street, above Arch St., Philadelphia.

Sole agents for Wilson's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

**ESTABLISHED 1789.**  
JORDAN & BROTHER, WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Dealers in BALTIMORE AND BRIMSTONE, No. 20 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

**THE FLORENCE**  
SEWING-MACHINES  
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Bloomsburg, Pa., Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

When a large number of Machines have been offered to the public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledge merit, we have felt left what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanism and structure, combining in the

**HIGHEST DEGREE**  
SIMPLICITY WITH DURABILITY, and while capable of doing a

**GREAT 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 a long task; for we not only had to surpass other Machines, as they appeared years ago, but also as improved from time to time by more recent experience. This was a bold claim, but 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 strong assertions, respecting its merits, which we are prepared to substantiate in every particular.

Dissecting the Chain and Loop or Knit Stitches, we adopted the

**LOCK STITCH** (atkin on both sides of the fabric), which is recommended by the masses as best suited to all kinds of work. This favorite stitch, we have added the Knit Double Lock, and Double Knit, either of which is

**STRONGER AND MORE ELASTIC** than the Lock; thus enabling the operator to do a stitch

**PROBIBITELY SETTED** to every grade of fabric, and where necessary, sew some much stronger than it is possible to do by hand.

**THE FLORENCE** has

**FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES** with as much ease as ordinary Machines make one, and with little or no difficulty.

This result of repeated tests has been of no small consequence, and from its first introduction, the Florence has gained a wide reputation, and is recognized as a

**HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY;** proving that the public favor the many advantages combined in the Florence Machine. Over all others, the Florence must be in the fully appreciated.

We claim for the

**FLORENCE** the following

**ADVANTAGES** over any and all

**SEWING-MACHINES IN THE WORLD:**

It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot, double-lock, and double-knit, and the same motion. Each stitch is made up 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 fasten 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 slip stitches.

It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is 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 finer thread on the under than for the upper sole, and will sew across the heaviest seam, or from one to another thickness of cloth, without change of needle, tension, breaking thread, or skipping stitches.

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

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

It will hem, fell, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time. It is so simple to get out of order, and will last a lifetime.

It is fully protected and Patented by Elias Howe, Jr., and our own Lattice Patent.

The falling up of the slack thread is not performed by the irregular extension of a wire coil or uncertain operation of springs. The precision and accuracy with which the Florence draws the thread into the cloth is unexcelled by any Sewing-Machine hitherto offered in the world.

We furnish each Machine with "Emanuel's Self-Feeder," which guides the work itself, and is of inimitable value, especially to inexperienced operators.

While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first-class Machines, and a careful examination will fully substantiate all that we have claimed for it, and justify the assertion we now make, that it is the best Sewing-Machine in the world.

We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim for it, and to give entire satisfaction, and will give a written warranty, if required.

Liberal arrangements made with those who buy to sell again. Further information may be had by sending stamps to the General Office of the Florence Sewing-Machine Company, 67 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

**READING RAILROAD.**  
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

April 25, 1869.

Direct Trains from Philadelphia to New York and Northampton, New York, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg, leaving Philadelphia at 7 A.M., 10 A.M., 1 P.M., 4 P.M., 7 P.M., and 10 P.M. Arriving New York at 10 A.M., 1 P.M., 4 P.M., 7 P.M., and 10 P.M. Arriving Northampton at 11 A.M., 2 P.M., 5 P.M., 8 P.M., and 11 P.M. Arriving Reading at 12 P.M., 3 P.M., 6 P.M., 9 P.M., and 12 P.M. Arriving Pottsville at 1 P.M., 4 P.M., 7 P.M., and 10 P.M. Arriving Harrisburg at 2 P.M., 5 P.M., 8 P.M., and 11 P.M.

**NORTHERN CENTRAL RAIL.**  
DIRECT ROUTE NORTH AND SOUTH.

Through between Baltimore and Washington, and between Baltimore and Philadelphia, leaving Baltimore at 7 A.M., 10 A.M., 1 P.M., 4 P.M., 7 P.M., and 10 P.M. Arriving Washington at 11 A.M., 2 P.M., 5 P.M., 8 P.M., and 11 P.M. Arriving Philadelphia at 12 P.M., 3 P.M., 6 P.M., 9 P.M., and 12 P.M.

**NORTHWARD.**

PHILADELPHIA LEAVES BALTIMORE 10 P.M. daily. PHILADELPHIA LEAVES BALTIMORE 10 P.M. daily.

**PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.**  
The Erie Railroad is now running through the State of Pennsylvania, and is the shortest route between Philadelphia and New York. It is the most comfortable and the most expeditious route, and is the only route that does not require a change of cars.

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