

tion, now that peace has come, now that the war is over, we want again the benefit of a written Constitution, and I say the time has come to take the Constitution down, to unroll it, to re-read it, to understand its provisions thoroughly, and now, in order to save the Government, we must preserve the Constitution.

THE CONSTITUTION MUST NOT BE VIOLATED.

Our only safety is in a strict adherence to and preservation of the Constitution of our fathers. It is now unfolded. It must now be read, it must now be digested and understood by the American people. I am here to day, then, in making these remarks to vindicate the Constitution and to save it, as I believe, for it does seem as if encroachment after encroachment is proposed upon it. As far as I can I have ever resisted encroachments upon the Constitution, and I stand prepared to resist them to day, and thereby to preserve the Constitution and the Government of the United States. (Great applause.)

PEACE.

It is now a time of peace, and let us have peace; let us enforce the Constitution; let us live under, and according to its provisions; let it be published and printed in blazing characters as though it were in the heavens, and punctuated by the stars, so that all can read and all can understand. Let us consult that instrument and be guided by its provisions. Let us understand their understanding, and abide by them.

PERMANENCY OF THE CONSTITUTION.

I tell the opposers of this Government I care not from what quarter they come, East or West, North or South, you that are engaged in the work of breaking up the Government, are mistaken. The Constitution of the United States and the principles of free Government are deeply rooted in the American heart, and all the powers combined cannot destroy that great instrument, that great chart of freedom.

Their attempts, though they may seem to succeed for a time, will be futile. They might as well undertake to lock up the winds or chain the waves of the ocean and confine them within limits. They might as well undertake to repeal the constitution, and indeed it seems now to be supposed that it can be repealed by a concurrent resolution. (Laughter.)

But when the question is submitted to the popular judgment, and to the mass of the people, these men will find that they might just as well introduce a resolution to repeal the laws of gravitation. The attempt to keep this Union from being restored is just about as feasible as would be resistance to the great law of gravitation, which binds all to a common centre.

GREAT POLITICAL LAW.

The great law of political gravitation will bring back these States, and replace them in all their relations to the Federal Government. Cliques and cabals, and conspiracies, and machinations, North or South, cannot prevent this great consummation. Tremendous as the task is, let people get to understand what is going on, and they will soon manifest their determination.

Here, by way of explanation, let me say that I would to God the whole American people could be assembled here to day, as you are. I wish there were a vast amphitheatre here, capacious enough to contain the whole thirty millions, and they could witness the great struggle that is going on to preserve the Constitution of their fathers. They would soon settle the question, if they could see how things are; if they could see the kind of spirit that is manifested in the effort to break up the real principles of free Government; when they came to understand who was for them, and who against them, and who for elevating them by preserving their Government.

THE PEOPLE WILL CRUSH FANATICS.

If the combatants could stand before them, and there could be a regular set-to between the respective gladiators, in the first tilt that might be made you would find that the enemies of the country would be crushed, and the people would sustain its friends and the friends of constitutional liberty. (Great cheering.)

My fellow citizens, I have detained you much longer than I intended ("go on; go on") but we are in a great struggle, and I am your instrument, and I have thought it best to express frankly when I ask you, regarded as a benefit to every household; it imparts useful information; it furnishes subjects for thought and conversation; it adds charm to social intercourse; it makes agreeable members of society. To be without a newspaper one might as well be out of the world; he becomes a perfect nobody; when he goes into society and hears others talk about current events and discusses questions of local or general interest, he can take no part in these things because he is not posted up, not having read the papers. And in the family circle what an influence the paper has—the children read it and gain knowledge; it serves to occupy their leisure hours, to keep them from frivolous amusements, and gives an attraction to home. Surely, then, no wise parent would consent to go without a newspaper in his family—and a local home newspaper too. He may think he can get along without it, because he is out in the world, and can have the reading of the paper from his neighbors' shop or store or can learn what is going on from others. But this is rather a mean way. Men ought to be independent. They ought to read for themselves. If, however, they think they do not need the paper themselves, they may rest assured, their families do. Considerations like these should have their weight, and should induce those who have had

Whom have I betrayed? What principle have I violated? What sentiment have I sinned against? Can those who assailed me, put their finger upon any one? No, no. In all the speeches that have been made no one has dared to put his finger upon a single principle I ever asserted from which I have deviated.

Have you not heard some of them, at some time, attempt to quote my predecessor, who fell a martyr to his country's cause, but they can give no sentiment of his that is in opposition or in contradiction to anything that I have done.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S POLICY.

The very policy that I am now pursuing was pursued by me under his administration, I having been appointed by him in a particular position for that very purpose. An inscrutable Providence saw proper to remove him from this, to I trust, a better world, and I came into his place, and there is not a principle of his, in reference to the restoration of the Union, from which I have departed. None.

Then the war is not simply upon me, but it is my predecessor also. I have tried to do my duty. I know that some are envious and jealous and speak of the White House as having attractions for the President. Let me say to you, the charms of the White House have as little influence upon me as upon any individual in this country, and much less upon me than upon those who are talking about it.

The little that I eat and wear, does not amount to much, and the difference between what is enough to sustain me and my little family, is very small; for I am not kin to many folks by consanguinity, though by affinity I am a kin to everybody.

The difference between the little that suffices for my stomach and back and more than enough has no charms for me. The proud and conscientious satisfaction of having performed my duty to my country, to my children and to the inner man, is all the reward that I ask. (Great applause.)

In conclusion, let me ask this vast concourse here to day, this sea of upturned faces, to come with me, or I will go with you and stand by the Constitution of our country. It is again unfolded. The people are invited to read and understand, to sustain and maintain its provisions.

HE WILL STAND FIRMLY BY THE CONSTITUTION.

Let us stand by the Constitution of our fathers, though the heavens themselves should fall. Though faction may rage, though taunts and jeers may come, though abuse and vituperation may be poured out in the most virulent form, I mean to be found standing by the Constitution of the country; standing by the Constitution as the chief ark of our safety, as the palladium of our civil and our religious liberty.

Yes, let us cling to it as the mariner clings to the last plank, when the night and the tempest close around him. Accept my thanks, my countrymen, for the indulgence you have extended to me while submitting to a concurrent resolution to repeal the laws of gravitation. The attempt to keep this Union from being restored is just about as feasible as would be resistance to the great law of gravitation, which binds all to a common centre.

CONCLUSION.

I thank you for the respect you have manifested to me on this occasion, and if the time shall come during the period of my existence, when this country is to be destroyed and its Government overturned, if you will look out you will find the humble individual who stands before you there with you, endeavoring to avert its final destruction.

The President retired amidst a perfect storm of applause.

The Influence of Newspapers.

Occasionally an individual says to us "times are so hard with me, I must stop my paper," or as in some instances, "my wife thinks we can dispense with the paper now, and I must stop." Thus it is, stop the paper the first thing as a useless expense, without thinking of the actual waste of money for many things drunk, eat, smoked or chewed, which can do the system no good, but rather harm.

The newspaper, can, or should, be regarded as a benefit to every household; it imparts useful information; it furnishes subjects for thought and conversation; it adds charm to social intercourse; it makes agreeable members of society. To be without a newspaper one might as well be out of the world; he becomes a perfect nobody; when he goes into society and hears others talk about current events and discusses questions of local or general interest, he can take no part in these things because he is not posted up, not having read the papers. And in the family circle what an influence the paper has—the children read it and gain knowledge; it serves to occupy their leisure hours, to keep them from frivolous amusements, and gives an attraction to home. Surely, then, no wise parent would consent to go without a newspaper in his family—and a local home newspaper too. He may think he can get along without it, because he is out in the world, and can have the reading of the paper from his neighbors' shop or store or can learn what is going on from others. But this is rather a mean way. Men ought to be independent. They ought to read for themselves. If, however, they think they do not need the paper themselves, they may rest assured, their families do. Considerations like these should have their weight, and should induce those who have had

thoughts of stopping their newspapers not to do so, and for those who have not taken a paper to subscribe at once for one.

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1866.

Address of the Democratic State Central Committee.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 9, 1866.

To the Democracy of Pennsylvania:

The events of the last political canvass are yet fresh in your minds.

You announced your unequivocal endorsement of the restoration policy of President Johnson, and denounced the doctrine of negro suffrage.

Your opponents affirmed their support of the President, and evaded the issue upon the question of suffrage.

A powerful organization, large official patronage and an unscrupulous use of money, secured to them the victory.

The record of the past month strips the mask from the face of the victors.

They treat with derision the declared policy of the President. They have placed the government of the Constitution in abeyance, and its legislative and executive functions are usurped by a cabal of men, who, in obedience to caucus, govern the nation through the forms of a directory.

The right of each State to regulate the qualifications of its electors is denied; the will of the people of the District of Columbia is overridden, and by an almost unanimous vote. The Republican party in Congress and the State Legislature accord to the negro equal political rights with the white man.

The initial step toward a war of races has been taken, and a consolidated government looms up in the distance.

The tenets of the President upon these points are our cardinal doctrines. In sustaining him we vindicate them.

Organize in every nook and corner of the Commonwealth.

Organize to sustain the President, to maintain your principles, to restore the Union, to vindicate the supremacy of your race, and to bury in political oblivion the men who have been false to the Union, false to their pledges, false to the instincts of their blood, and true alone to the madness that rules the hour.

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

Andrew Johnson's Speech.

We print the entire speech of the President this week, and ask all to read it carefully. The country is fortunate in having a President who entertains views Jacksonian enough to thus boldly avow them; and no true friend of free government can do justice to himself without rendering a hearty endorsement to the correct principles therein set forth, or which may be in future enunciated.

As about half the Republican organs refused to print the speech, our readers should lend this paper to their Republican neighbors. Let Truth and Light reach all men, even though some of them prefer to cover themselves with Error and Darkness.

Curses come Home to Roost.

The Freedmen's Bureau bill would have been passed in the Senate, over the veto of the President, but for the adverse votes of the two Senators from West Virginia; a State erected by the radicals in direct defiance of the Constitution, for the sole purpose of perpetuating their power.

Veto by the President.

President Johnson has vetoed the bill entitled "An act to establish a Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees, and for other purposes." As the bill originated in the Senate, it was returned to that body, which failed to pass it over the veto by a two-thirds vote, and there fore the measure is dead. There is great rejoicing over the result among the late rebels and their copperhead friends; tho' it must be admitted that many prominent men who have heretofore been known as zealous Unionists also sustain the President's course. It looks now as if there must inevitably be a split between the President and his advisers and the majority in Congress. The great mass of Union men will undoubtedly side with Congress; but it is a serious thing for the future of our country that this conflict has occurred. How far it will go, and what the consequences will be, time only can determine.—Montrose Republican.

The writer of the above wishes his readers to understand that the President is in unison with rebels, etc., but don't dare say so plainly as many of his readers do. Of course there is a "split" between President and Congress, but "the great mass of Union men" will side with the President, and great good must result therefrom.

Special attention of Merchants and others is invited to Card in this issue, of Howell & Bourke, Manufacturers of Wall Papers, etc. etc.

Thad Stevens' concurrent resolution, forbidding, for an indefinite period, any representation in Congress from one third of the States of the Union, has passed both branches. Luckily, this concurrent resolution is not law.

The Northern Traitors.

The rupture in the Republican party grows more complete every day—one side supporting, and the other opposing the President in restoring the Union. The radical leaders, who, as the President says, are laboring "to destroy the Government," and are therefore traitors, are very abusive. For instance listen to J. W. Forney, D. D., who in his "occasional" letter to the Press of the 27th says: "There is not a Union member in either branch of Congress whose table is not covered with the fiercest denunciations of Andrew Johnson. Never have I known such an uprising. It is not exhibited in bitter scorn at stupendous ingratitude, but horror at a betrayal coming from a source in which such unstinted confidence had been reposed. The rebellion itself was a great betrayal—an organized ingratitude—an armed, defiant surprise of a generous and protecting government. But here is an act of individual turpitude, so cold blooded in its preparation and intended to work such fatal consequences, that even the spirit of the rebellion pales its ineffectual fires before it."

NEWS ITEMS.

The President veto of the so called "Freedmen's Bureau Bill," will take its place by the side of Jackson's celebrated veto of the United States Bank bill.

The vetoed Freedmen's Bureau bill originally passed the House by a vote of 137 to 33 and the Senate by a vote of 37 to 10.

There will be a total eclipse of the moon on the evening of March 30th. It begins at five minutes past nine o'clock, and begins to disappear at fifty one minutes past eleven. It is visible throughout the United States.

Says the New York Tribune: "The day of punishing thought and speech is at an end, and we want to see who dare attempt to revive it." Oh, certainly; let the shoddies want free speech now, so that they can lie about the South and abuse the President.

The shoddy Pittsburg Gazette says that the Blacks "may strike back—seek by violence what was withheld by force,"—meaning suffrage. Well, let them "strike back." That will probably settle the status of Sambo about as speedily and effectually as anything else.

The shoddy majority at the local election in Johnstown, Cambria county, last week, was reduced from 250 to an average of 70 votes. These are the fruits of running the "Republican" machine in the interests of the negro upon the statute books of Ohio, inflicting a penalty of one hundred dollars fine and three months imprisonment upon blacks and whites who intermarry or hold illicit intercourse; and the same penalties are inflicted upon persons who may issue licenses for the marriage of white persons with blacks.

The vetoed freedmen's bureau bill would have been punished any who tried to enforce that just law!

The Democratic Convention of Indianapolis (Ind.) have endorsed the President's reconstruction policy, and veto.

The President having removed the editor of the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal from the postmaster's office and appointed the editor of the Courier in his stead, the friends of the former, on the 10th, held an indignation meeting on the subject.

On Wednesday night last, says the Harrisburg Patriot, about 10 o'clock, when a respectable young lady was returning to her home on Short street, she was assaulted by a negro, who undertook to outrage her person. Her cries brought friends to her assistance, when the negro took to his heels, and could not be overtaken.

The radicals now count only thirty in the Senate, three less than two thirds. When a test vote shall have been taken in the House, it will be found that their strength in that body has lately declined somewhat.

Large Republican meeting at Springfield, Ill., has passed resolutions strongly condemning the President's veto, and heartily endorsing the action of Congress.

It is diverting to witness the ravings of the radical politicians over the speech and veto message of President Johnson. Property to the amount of over two hundred thousand dollars has been stolen by Government officials from the Union stores of prize goods in Brooklyn. The stealing has been going on for about two years, and the evidence against the officials has been accumulating for some time. An examination is now in progress, but the facts are kept pretty well smothered up, for the sake of "loyalty."

Some of the "Republican" organs are terribly shocked at the "want of dignity" in the President's speech of the 22d. They seem to have forgotten him of joking memory. How circumstances alter cases.

Rev. Horace James, agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, who was reported to have been grossly maltreated in Beaufort county, North Carolina, says: "No person, either in Beaufort county or in Pitt county, where I reside, has ever uttered anything bearing a discourteous word or committed an ungentlemanly act."

Motto of the Republican organs during the war: "Opposition to the President is treason to the Government." It is tall that medical men never take their own physic. It is evident that the "loyal" political doctors don't either.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Of a highly respectable citizen, well known to the Mercantile community, by

DR. J. H. SCHENCK,

THE GREAT LUNG DOCTOR OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE N. Y. and GALENA LEAD CO. No. 28 Nassau St. New York, June 1, 1866.

Dr. J. H. Schenck—Dear Sir:—Over fifteen years I have been troubled with a severe cough, and usually two or three times a year with more or less hemorrhage, which together, for the last few years, has kept me in bed and too weak to do business of any kind without suffering. In August last I had a very severe hemorrhage, and according to the judgment of good New York physicians, I was classed as beyond the reach of medicine, and was advised to be prepared, so far as property matters were concerned, to leave this world at short notice. The physician and my good friends said that the first cold I took must prove fatal. Early in January I took a severe cold, and fortunately was occupying rooms at No. 32 Bond street, directly over your office. I think about the 10th of January I procured a bottle of your Pulmonic Syrup and commenced taking it freely. My feet and limbs were very much swollen, and all the symptoms of a speedy death seemed to accompany my illness. I soon for my former physician and stated to him that I was taking your medicine, and after showing them to him, and having tested them, he replied: "You can take them if you like, they will do you no harm." He said: "You know what I told you last summer and I say the same now, if you have any business to do, do not put it off." He said to other friends that he could see no hope for me, and my friends and relations concluded my time had come. At this time I was in bed, and my faith was increasing in your medicines, and I had a wish to have you examine my case, and see what you could do for me. I called on you, and you examined me, and on the contrary, expressed doubts of my recovery. The second time that you called, finding me still gaining, you gave me encouragement, saying: "Your symptoms are improving; the Pulmonic Syrup, the Tonic and Mandrake Pills had acted like a charm." My circulation, my cough, my appetite, all began to improve, and I could walk about my room. A third time you visited me nearly every Tuesday, and found me improving, and told me not to get out of my room until the first day of May, and to take as much as I could of your medicine, my appetite became first rate, and you told me to eat everything I wished of a nutritious nature, and to exercise about the room, as much as I could. I followed your advice, and to the surprise of my old physician and friends, I seem much better than I have been for several years, and breathe better than I have ever expected a person could with one lung, the left being completely dried up. I feel very grateful to you, and consider your advice and medicines as invaluable.

Yours Truly, T. S. SHELDON.

Dr. Schenck—Dear Sir:—About two years ago I was taken with a very troublesome cough and a pain in my breast; seven or eight months passed away without my doing anything for myself. Then I applied to a physician, who attended me for about three months without rendering me any service. I also obtained the services of a treatment of one of our best physicians, and also had the advice and treatment of two other physicians but all to no purpose. During this long space of time I was nearly bed-ridden, and several times my friends came to see me and witness my exit into the spirit world. I was confined to my bed for the last one week, my breathing was exceedingly short, I coughed several times all hope of getting better; and as regarded getting better, and as regarded getting better, I was entirely out of the question. I thought that I am well and hearty! I was advised by some of my friends to try Dr. Schenck's Medicine. I accordingly bought a bottle, and after I had reached the night, I found a decided change in my cough for the better. I suffered severely from palpitation of the heart, and when I took Dr. Schenck's office it was with difficulty that I could get up into his reception room. I was so weak and so swelled; my skin was as yellow as though I had the jaundice; I felt full, heavy and sleepy. Dr. Schenck, after examining me, said both my lungs were affected, and gave me but little hope; but his medicine, in about two weeks, took right hold, and I seemed to go right through my whole system. The Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, all seemed to do me good. I had brought away great quantities of bile and slime; the Syrup loosened the matter in my lungs, which came out very free; the Sea Weed Tonic gave me an appetite, and everything seemed to last good.

To show what great power the medicine have in purifying the system, and to show how my bowels, and the great quantities of phlegm and matter I expectorated, I broke out in eruptions in large quantities, and continued to gather and run for about six weeks, and I had at one time over twenty five boils. I have nothing of the kind now, and feel like another person. I can now enjoy my food, and have not enjoyed such health for five years as I do now, and cannot praise you or your medicines enough. My wife, who has had a cough and asthma for many years, and if any one desires to know with regard to the truthfulness of this report, they will call upon any of my friends, or upon me, No. 49 North Second Street, Philadelphia, they will be perfectly satisfied with the validity of the case.

Yours, with much respect, MARY SCHNAIDT.

The above case, as described, is perfectly correct. I know it to be true. Yours, T. E. MILLER, Pastor of Hancock M. E. Church.

Dr. Schenck will be professionally at his principal office No. 12 North Sixth street, corner of Commercial Philadelphia, every Saturday from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m., No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., and every Thursday from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., and every Friday at 108 Baltimore street Baltimore, Md. All advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, the charge is, New York \$1.00, Philadelphia 75 cents per hour. July 17/66.

DELaware LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAIL-ROAD.

Spring Arrangements for 1866

PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.		
Morning train.	Evening train.	Morning train.	Evening train.	
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
9:00	4:00	New York	5:30	10:35
11:30	7:05	New Hampton	8:20	13:15
12:15	7:50	Manunka Chunk	1:30	7:25
1:45	8:20	Delaware	1:30	7:30
4:20	10:25	Seranton	4:10	8:45
5:30	11:31	Nicholson	6:35	8:02
5:58	11:58	Hopnoton	8:18	2:47
6:10	12:15	Montrose	8:55	2:20
6:41	12:36	New Milford	7:34	2:07
7:00	12:55	Great Bend	7:10	1:50
7:15	1:10	Delaware	8:15	2:15
7:30	1:25	Manunka Chunk	8:45	2:45
7:45	1:40	New York	9:15	3:15

CONNECTIONS.—Westward.

The Morning train from New York connects at Manunka Chunk with the train leaving Philadelphia (Reading) at 7:30 a. m., and at New Hampton with the Reading train at 8:15 a. m., and at Great Bend with the Erie Express on the Erie Railway west, arriving at Buffalo at 11:45 p. m.

Eastward.

The Morning train from Great Bend connects with the Reading train at Manunka Chunk with a train for Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., and at New Hampton with the Reading train at 8:15 a. m., and at Great Bend with the Erie Express on the Erie Railway east, arriving at Buffalo at 11:45 p. m.

At Seranton, connections are made with trains on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg R. R. to and from Pittston, Kingston, Berwick, Bland, and other intermediate stations, and with trains on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad and from Carbonate and intermediate stations.

WATTS COOKS, Superintendent.

R. A. HENNY, Gen'l Trk. Agt. Jy 17/66

Take Notice.

P. REYNOLDS IS A LICENSED AUCTIONEER for Susquehanna and all other Counties in the United States, or New Jersey, at Vendue.

Address P. Reynolds, Montrose, Pa., or call in person at my Tailor Shop, over Chandler's Store, in Montrose, where I shall be held out otherwise engaged. Dec. 20, 1865. 2m

Fire, Life and Accidental GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

Montrose, Pa.

- Home Insurance Co. of N. Y., Capital and Surplus \$3,000,000
- Insurance Co. of North America, Phila., Capital and Surplus 1,700,000
- International Fire Insurance Co. of N. Y., Capital and Surplus 1,600,000
- Gloucester and Marine Insurance Co. of Phila., Capital and Surplus 800,000
- Lycington County Mutual Insurance Co. of N. Y., Capital and Surplus 2,500,000
- Security Insurance Co. of N. Y., Capital and Surplus 1,500,000
- Farmers' and Merchants' Insurance Co. of N. Y., Capital and Surplus 500,000
- Enterprise Insurance Company, Phila., Capital and Surplus 775,000
- Insurance Co. State of Pennsylvania, Phila., Capital and Surplus 700,000
- Kentledge Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Phila., Capital and Surplus 300,000
- Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn., paying 50 per cent. dividends to the insured, Capital 10,000,000
- American Life Insurance Co., Philad., Capital 1,000,000
- Travelers' Insurance Co. Hartford, Conn., Insuring against all kinds of accidents 500,000

Our business entrusted to our care will be attended to on fair terms, and all losses promptly adjusted.

STROUD & BROWN, Agents.

Office over the Post Office, Foot of Public Avenue. HARRISBURG, CHARLES L. BROWN, Montrose, Jan. 1st. 1866. 17

NO, FOR THE HOLIDAYS! THE FLORENCE Sewing Machine,

WITH REVERSIBLE FEED.

THE BEST MACHINE IN USE!

MAKING FOUR DISTINCT STITCHES.

Buy one for your Wife.

A Written Warranty Given if Required.

READ ITS VIRTUES:

- We claim for the FLORENCE the following advantages over any and all other Sewing Machines: 1. It makes four different stitches—the lock, knot, double lock, and double knot, on one and the same machine, and being alike on both sides of the fabric. 2. 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 fasten the ends of seams without turning the fabric. 3. The only machine having a self-adjusting shuttle—the amount of tension always being in exact proportion to the size of the fabric. 4. Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the machine is in motion. 5. The needle is easily adjusted. 6. It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary. 7. Its motions are all positive: there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables the most inexperienced to operate it. 8. It does not require finer thread on the under than on the upper side, and will sew across the grain, seams, or from one to more thicknesses of cloth, without change of needle, tension, or breaking thread. 9. The Hemmer is easily adjusted and will turn any width of hem desired. 10. No other machine will do so great a range of work as the Florence. 11. It will hem, fell, bind, gather, braid, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffe at the same time. 12. The taking up of the slack thread is not performed by the irregular contraction of a wire coil or uncertain operation of wire levers. The precision and accuracy with which the Florence draws up the thread in the cloth is unapproached in any Sewing Machine hitherto offered in the market. 13. We furnish each machine with "Barnum's Self-Severer," which guides the work itself, and is infallible in value, especially to inexperienced operators. 14. It is fully protected by Letters Patent granted by Elias Howe, Jr., and his associates, and our Letters Patent. While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at a price that will enable other first class Machines, and a careful examination will fully substantiate all that we have claimed for it. We warrant every Machine we sell, and that we claim for, and will give a written warranty if required. Liberal arrangements made with those who buy to sell again. Full particulars sent on application to

H. C. TYLER, Agent for Susquehanna County, Dec. 19, 1865. 2m

HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

BY PHILIP SMITH, B. A., One of the principal contributors to the Dictionaries of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Biography, and Geography.

Plan of the Work.

Since Sir Walter Raleigh selected his first argument in the Tower by the composition of his "History of the World," the literature of England has never achieved so much of the work which he left unfinished. There is the "Universal History," in the bulk of an encyclopedia to the most meagre outline. In which the annals of each nation are separately treated, without any attempt to trace the story of Divine Providence, and human progress in one connected narrative. It is proposed to supply this want by a work, which, by the use of the most accurate and the most modern authorities, and the aid of the most judicious and the most diligent research, shall bring into one view the several parts which have assuredly formed one great whole, moving onwards, under the guidance of Divine Providence, to the unknown end of existence in the Divine purposes.

No pains will be spared to make this history scholar like in purpose and popular in style. It will be founded on the most authentic and the most modern, original and secondary. The vast progress recently made in historical and critical investigations, the results obtained from the