BUSINESS CARDS.

BALDWIN, ALLEN, & MITCHELL, DEALERS in Flour, Salt, Pork, Fish, Lard, Grain, Feed, Candles, Clover and Timothy Seed. Also, Groceries, euch as Sugare, Molasses, Syrups, Tea and Coffee. West side of Public Avenue.

Nontrose, April .7, 1866.

Dr. E. P. HINES,

HAS permanently located at Friendsville for the purpose of practicing medicine and surgery in all its branches. He may be found at the Jackson House. Office hours from 8 d. m., to 9 p. m. janietf Friendsville, Pa., Jan. 18th, 1866.

C. S. GILBERT,

Licensed Auctioneer, app 6111 Great Bend, Pa.

ROGERS & ELY, Licensed Auotioneers, Brooklyn, Pa.

PETER HAY.

Licensed Auctioneer, Auburn 4 Corners, Pa.

M. C. SUTTON. Licensed Auctioneer,

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

SCRANTON, Luzerne co.. Penn'a-PENN AVENUS, aug 5 62 J. W. BURGESS, Proprietor.

C. O. FORDHAM, B 007 & SHOE Dealer and Manufacturer Montrose, Shop on Main street, one door below the Post Office. All kinds of work and to order, and repairing done neatly.

STROUD & BROWN. FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS. Office Toyet the Post Office, Montrose, Pa. All business attended to promptly, on fair terms. [Jan. 1, 1856.
BILLINGS STROUD, CHARLES L. BROWN.

LAMBERTON & MERRIMAN A TTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 304 Market street, Wilkesburre, Pa. Will practice in the several Courts of Luzerire and Susquehanna Counties.

C. L. Luzeriron. E. L. Menriwan. Dec. 4, 1865.

Dr. E. L. BLAKESLEE, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, has located at Brooklyn, Sasq'a co., Pa. Will attend promptly to all calls with which he may be favored. Office at L. M. Baldwin's. [July 11—19

DR. E. L. GARDNER. PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Montrose, Pa. Office over Webb & Butterfield's Store. Boards at

G. Z. DIMOCK, PHISICIAN and Surgeon, Montrose, Pa. Office ever the Post Office, Boards at Scarle's Hotel.

H. BURRITT, DEALER in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Drugs, Oils, and Paints, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Firs, Bouzlo Robes, Groceries, Provisions, etc., New Milford, Pa.

WM. H. COOPER & CO., Bankers. Montrose, Pa. Successors to Post, Cooper & Co. Office, Lathrop's new building, Turnpike-st. . M NUNTTING COOPER HENRY DRINKER.

A. O. WARREN, TTORNEY AT LAW, Bounty, Back Pay, Pension,

DOCT. E. L. HANDRICK,

ABEL TURRELL,

DEALER in Bruss, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Glass Ware, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Window Glass, Grocerius, Fancy Goods, Jewelry Perfumers, & Agent for all the most popular PATENT REDICINES,—Montrose, Pa.

DR. WM. SMITH.

CRGEON DENTIST,—Montrose, Pa.
Office in Lathrops' new building, over
the Bank. All Dental operations will be
performed in good style and wavranted. JOHN GROVES,

TASHIONABLE TAL OR. Montrose, Pa. Shop one door west of Searle's Hotel.

All orders filled promptly, in first-rate style.
Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit

WM. W. SMITH. CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURERS,—Food of Main street; Montrose, Pa.

P. LINES.

PASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop in Phænix Elock, over store of Read, Watrous & Poster. All work warranted as to fit an 'finish. Cutting done on short notice, in best style. jan'60

JOHN SAUTTER, PESPECTFULLY announces that he is now pre-pared to cut all kinds of Garments in the most fashionable Style, and warranted to fit with elegunce and ease. Shop over I. N. Bullard's Store, Montrose.

SOLDIERS' PRISONS, BOUNTY, AND a "reversible feed," and award the Second Premium. September 22, 1865. STEN BACK PAY.

THE undersigned, LICENSED AGENT of THE GOV-ERNMENT, will give prompt attention to all claims entrusted to his care. Charges low, and infor-mation FREE. Montrose, Jan. 14, 1865.

SLODIERS' BOUNTY PENSIONS, And Back Pay! labor, or any

THE undersigned LICENSED AGENT OF THE GOVERN-BENT, will give prompt attention to all claims intrus-ted to his care. No charge unless successful. Montrose, Aug. 20, '63.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY, PENSIONS.

and Back Pay. THE undersigned, LICENSED AGENT of the GOV.

ERNMENT, having obtained the necessary forms,
bec., will give prompt attention to all claims intrusted Montrose, June 6th, 1864.

CALVIN C. HALSEY,

For Pensioners, and Applicants

ons & Son.
Montroee, Pa., May 25, 1864.

GRAND TRIAL

SEWING MACHINES.

WILLCOX & GIBBS TRIUMPHANT.

IT IS DECLARED THE BEST MACHINE,

AND Awarded the Highest Premium.

REPORT OF THE JUDGES.

LIST OF POINTS.

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.

THE TRIAL.

At the Great Union Fair held at Island Park, between Albany and Troy, September 19, 20, 21, 29 and 23, 1865, two Premiums were offered on Sewing-Machines, one for the Best Sowing-Machine, and the other for the Second Best-competition being open to the State. On the first day of the Fair, the Troy Agent of the Flor-

ence Sewing-Machine Company, having, jointly with the Albany Agent of the same Machine, entered it for competition, published in *The Troy Daily Times* a challenge to Agents of other Sewing-Machines to meet them at said Fair and compete with them for the Premium. The challenge was excepted by the Troy and Albany

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

The competitors being allowed to choose the Judges,

each party selected one, and these two selected a third -all of them practical machinists, and two of them Sewing-Machine experts, who, being approved by the Officers of the Fair, were appointed Judges, as will be seen by the Official Certificate below.

Before entering upon the Trial, the following programme for conducting it was mutually agreed upon between the contestants and adopted by the Judges: Each party was to prepare and submit to the Judges a list of the several points of merit on account of which superiority was claimed. These points were to be separately considered, thoroughly investigated, and practically tested, by work done then and there, upon each of the Machines, and then decided in favor of the Machine which was adjudged to excel on that " point." It was also agreed that each party should be at liberty

to expose defects in the competing Machine, and have the right to call for lesls to prove the same. Finally, it was agreed that the machine which, at the

conclusion of the trial, should be found to have the should be declared the "BEST SEWING-MACHINE," and awarded the "First Presium."

assisted by Mr. Battey, one of the Company's general Agents, as Manager at the trial; and the Agents of the Florence Machine, by Mr. Theker, and of the Agents of the required. The Agents of the Willeox and Gibbs Machine were Florence Machine, by Mr. Tucker, one of the best Sewing-Machine experts in the country, in the same capacity. Mr. Tucker was formerly connected with the ON WHICH SUPERSORITY WAS CLAIMED FOR THE WILLCON Florence Manufactory, as an Adjuster of the machines, A and Exemption Claims attended to. [cb] and was probably as competent to represent their machine efficiently, both in working it and in advocating PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, respectfully tenders his profess and services to the citizen of Friends who are not services to the citizen of Friends who have the victory and the prize, by the exvite and vicinity. EFF Office in the office of Dr. Leet. Boards at J. Hosford's.

Boards at J. Hosford's. its claims, as any person connected with that establish-Full notes were taken of the trial, including the practical tests made, the discussions elicited, and the facts developed. A few of the most important of these notes will be found interspersed in the two "Lists of Pointe" - each Note immediately following the Point to which it relates-with the Decision of the Judges in italics between the Point and the Note.

> Report of the Judges. To the Officers of the Union Fair : We, the undersigned, appointed a Special Committee to inspect the merits of the several Sewing-Machines entered for Premiums. would respectfully report : That two Machines were entered-the William and Gibbs and the Florence Sewing Machines.

In prosecuting the examination, it was agreed by the Agents representing the two Machines to reader to your Committee, in writing, the peculiar points on which they based their claim of superiority, and in testing the machine each point was to be taken reparately, and, after a fair triat, adjudged o the best of our ability. Euch Agent presented their claims in due form, conies of which will be found below For the Willcox and Gibbs Macnine, thirty fire dis-

were sustained. Whereas for the Plorence Machine, but ten were presented, two of which were su-tained. After a thorough and impartial trial, your Committee have decided to award to the Willcox and Gibbs Machine the First PREZIUM, on the ground of its excelling in the greatest number of points presented. To the Florence Machine, for having the advantage of a "reversible feed," and using the least thread, we September 22, 1865. SYDNEY D. TUCKER, J. L. C. CHAMPNEY, Judges. JOSEPH WHEELOCK,

LIST OF POINTS

ON WHICH SUPERIORITY WAS CLAIMED FOR THE FLORENCE MACHINE.

1. A reversible feed. This claim was sustained Norz.—The capacity of reversing the feed was decided to be an advantage, but not to the extent claimed; the alleged advantage in fastening off a seam being considered by the Judges invalid, as against the Wilcox and Gibbs Machine, which fastens off its own seam

quite as effectually and more neatly, without my extra labor, or any care, and without any special device for 2. It makes four different stitches. Claim of supe-

riority not sustained.

riority not sustained.

Note.—After a very thorough trial on this point, it may decided that neither of these four stitches is as good, for general purposes, as the "twisted loop stitch" of the Willcox and Gibbs. It was urged, in support of this claim, that the extra stitches are useful in certain kinds of work, where greater elasticity is required. But it was the opinion of the judges that the advantage this gained was not sufficient to compensate for the resulting complication of the machine; while it was proved, by positive tests, that the "Wilcox and Gibbs stitch"—which is always more elastic than the "lock stitch"—may be made more clastic than the "lock stitch"—which is always more elastic than the sitches, by simply shortening it, more or less; according to the degree of clasticity required.

3. It works from thick to thin fabrics, or over an un-

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

For Pensioners, and Applicants
for Pensions.

For P

ridge over lengthwise upon itself, and without any diffi-culty sewed from the four thicknesses over the twenty-cight, and back again; but the Flurence Agent, on again attempting to "follow copy," broke his needle the mo-ment it struck the ridge, and abandoned any further effort to sustain this claim. 4. The advantage of a double thread, as in all shuttle

nachines. Claim of superiority not sustained.

Norz.—This claim gave rise to a protracted and severely contested trial, the result of which was an unanimous decision of the judges that the "advantage" is not on the side of "a double thread," but on that of a "single thread" as used by the Willcox and Gibbs machine. 5. It will do a greater range and variety of work than

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

Claim of superiority not sustained.

Note.—In trial upon this claim, it was shown to the sat saction of the judges that the Willcox and Gibbs muchine will do quite as great "a range and variety of work" as the Florence; while the quality of the work done upon the former was pronounced decidedly superior to that of the work done on the latter.

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

6. It has a self-adjusting tension on the under thread;

6. It has a self-adjusting tension on the under thread; the stitch is alike on both sides. Claim of superiority

not statistical.

Note.—There being no other double-thread machine in competition, this claim was improperly made—since there could be no advantage over the Willcox and Gibbs machine in the self-adjusting character of a tension which the Willcox and Gibbs neither had not required. It was therefore decided that whether their undertension be self-adjusting or not, their claim of suigiriority on this point was not sustained. Moreover, it did not appear from the tests made that said tension is reliably uniform, but that it requires attention; and hence the stitch is not uniformly alike on both sides, but more or less variable: being generally the fairest on the unper not sustained. less variable; being generally the faircet on the upper

off; yet it can be taken out, in case a mistake is made in placing the fabric. Claim of superiority not sustained. Note.—A variety of tests were made on this point, each terminating in the same result, and proving conclusively that the Florence seam will "rip if a stitch is broken"—and much more easily than the Willexs and Gibbs; and that it is not so easily "taken out" when

S. It uses less thread than other machines. Claim

wildrand.

Note.—This claim was not tested, the Agent of the Willeox and Gibbs machine conceding it. At the same time he remarked that the peculiar wording of this claim was all that eaved it; for if it had been claimed that the Florence consumed less thread than the Wilcox and Gibbs, instead of "used" less, they could not have sustained the claim—it being a fact, as he claimed, that while the Florence uses less thread in the seam, it wastes still more at the ends of the seam.

9. The manner in which the threads are drawn when making the stitch; no dependence being placed upon wire coils; every motion being positive, and the stitch certainly and securely drawn tight. Claim of superiority

Nors.-I he decision of the judges on this claim was, greatest number of those "points" decided in its favor that the Florence has no advantage over the Willcox and Gibbs in either of the points named. 10. The Florence is as easily managed as any machine

in the world. Claim of superiority not sustained.

List of Points

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

3. It is the best made machine: every part being an exact duplicate-which is not the case with the Flo rence. Sustained. 4. It is the cheapest. Sustained.

5. It runs the stillest. Sustained 6. It runs the easiest. Sustained

7. It runs the fastest, Sustained. 8. It has the best device to prevent the wheel running backward. Chim motained

Notz .- The Florence machine has no such device. 9. It requires less mechanical sk.ll to operate it. 10. It requires less time and instruction to learn to

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

Sustained.

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

12. Its needle is the shortest. Sustained. 13. The needle is also straight, and less liable to be broken than one curred like the Florence. Sustained. 14 It is bereled and therefore stronger than one with a small shank, like the Florence; sustained.

15. The needle is secured in its place by a patented tinct claims were made for its superiority all of which device, which renders it self-adjusting, so that neither skill nor experience is necessary in setting it. It is not so with the Florence; sustained.

Norz.—This claim was fully conceded by the Florence Agents, so far as relates to the capacity of the Willeax and Gibbs machine. But they claiming that the Florence machine has the zelf-adjusting capacity of the needle also, and a test being called for, a needle was set in the Florence machine, without the usual adjustment of its point after setting it; and on attempting to sew with it the needle was broken at the first stitch. Another needle was then set, with a similar result. 16. It uses but one thread; and thus avoids the necessity

of complicated machinery, which is required for two threads, as in the Florence; sustained. 17. It sews directly from the spool, thus making it unnecessary to rewind the thread and adjust it in the

shutile: svs Gined! 18. It makes the " Willcox and Gibbs," or " twisted loop stitch "-a stitch original with this machine, and made by no other-which, for general purposes, is superior to either made by the Florence; sustained.

Note.—The trial upon this claim was very thorough, and the practical tests minute and accurate. Each machine was required to use thread from the same spool, make the stitch of the same length, and perform the test work on the same piece of goods, with the lines of sewing side by side. The results were all decisive, and in every test in favor of the Willeox and Gibbs machine. 19. Its scam has the peculiar advantage of being readily taken out when it is desirable, while it is less liable to rip, in use or wear, than the lock-stitch; sustained.

Note. This claim was also very severely tested, in the same manner as the last, and with equally positive results—all in favor of the Willox and Gibbs machine. 20. The scam is more clastic and stronger than the lock ritch; sustained. 21. The same is also the most even and beautiful;

sustained. 22. The seam is always self-fastened, thus avoiding the necessity of a "reversible feed," or any other compilcated device for that purpose; sustained.

justed; sus ained. 24. It will don greater variety of work than the Florence can do, in equal perfection; sustained. 25. The machine is more easily and speedily changed from one kind of work to another; sustained.

26. More work can be done with it in a given time than with the Florence; sustained. 27. It does beautiful embroidery, which the Florence

28. It has a shield to the wheel, which the Florence, what it is claimed to be-an improvement on doubishas not; sustained. 29. The needle being carried in a perpendicular bar.

it has important advantages over machines with curved Plorence—one of which is its non-liability to derangement from alterations of temperature; sustained.
30. In consequence of the shorter sweep of the needle, there is much less wear of the thread from its vibrating

scam, especially on linen or other hard goods; nustained.

32. It has the best hommers; sustained. 33. It has the best feller; sustained. 34. It has the best braider ; sustained.

35. It has the best belt; sustained.

Such were the tosts and such the inevitable decisions Such were the tests and such the inevitable decisions on those points; and such also was the charpeter of all the other tests, and their respective results, throughout that hole course of this thexampled trial:—a trial which, as it is the first ever held on sewing machines in this country, if not in the world, at which any attempt has been made to conduct the process on a purely practical and scientific plan, cannot fail, it is believed to exert a heneficial influence on future trials of this kind; for, with this (xample before them, the meangers our State and National Fairs cannot fail to recognize the necessity of system, practical test, and scientific accuracy, as well in the trial of a machine for universal household use, as in that of plows, mowers, and other implements of husbandry.

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.

This certifies that the Union Pair, held at Island Park ny County Agricultural Society," and the "Rensselner Agricultural and Manufacturers' Society."
That only two kinds of Sewing Machines were entered for premium at said Union Fair, and that one kind was called the florence Sewing Machine, and the other kind was called the Willcox and Gibbs Sewing Machine.

thine.

That by some error in compiling premium lists for the Sawing Machines were classified under said Fair. Sewing Machines were classified under "Farm Implements," and complaint thereofwas made to the Officers of the said Fair, who immediately withto the Umeers of the said Fair, who immediately withdrew Sewing Machines from the examination of Judges
on Farm Implements, and decided upon the appointment of Special Judges, and determines to permit the
agent of each kind of Sewing Machines entered for preminm to select one judge, and to empower the judges
thus chosen to select a third judge. Whereupon Mr.
Clarence W. Waters, of Troy. N. Y., claimed to be one
of the agents of the Florence Machine interests, and as
anch agent proported to said Officers, that he had chosen

J. M. BALLEY, Secretary Albany County Ag'l Society. In witness of the facts stated in the foregoing certificate, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the scal of the "Rensellaer Agricultural and Manufacturers" Society" to be hereto affixed this sec-

and day of January, A. D. 1866. CHARLES A. MOTT,
Becretary Rensselaur Ag'l and Man. Society.

STATEMENT OF MR. TUCKER.

Tnoy, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1868. Thoy, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1866.

Mr. James Willicox—Sir: In reply to inquiries made of me respecting my connection with the Florence Sewing Machine Manufactory and the character of my engagement there. I would here state that in the month of September, 1853. It was employed by that Company, at an advanced solary, to act as Inspector of the different parts of their machines; and at that time, the necessary preparations for the tubjection of work not having been rompleted. I turned my hand to adjusting the machines, which had been a familiar occupation to me during the eight years previous. I continued in that branch of the business for more than three months, became thoroughly acquainted, and I must say not a little prejudiced in its favor, so far as some of its features were concerned.

indiced in its favor, so far as some of its restures were concerned.

At the Albany and Renssellaer Counties' Union Fair, I served on a Committee to adjudge the merits of Sewing Machines, the contest being between the Willeox and Gibbs and Florence Machines. I was selected by my friene, the agent of the Florence Company, to assist in conducting the trial of their machine, which, regardless of my sympathies with it. I endeavored to do in an impartial manner. The trial resulting greatly in favor of the Willeox and Gibbs Machine, it was awarded the first Premium. I think a similar decision could not fail to be made in the minds of practical men on any thorough trial of the above machines.

Florence 18. B. D. Tucken.

Remarks.

This remarkable trial can not fail, through the facts developed by it, to be productive of important results. 23. Its tension is more simple and more easily ad. It has raised the vali and exposed to the public view the true character of the opposition, who will no longer be able to deceive the public by misrepresenting the character and merits of the Willcox and Gibbs

By this trial-more thorough than any of the kind ever previously attempted; a trial before an able and impartial jury, the justice of whose vordict none can dispute—it has been proved, decided, and published to fourteen to six. the world that the Willcox and Gibbs Machine is just

thread machines.

The relative merits of the two kinds of stitches made by these two classes of machine were then subjected to needles attached directly to the needle-arm, as in the the most rigid tests, by work done upon each machine, on the same piece of goods, and with thread from the same spool; and the result was a unanimous decision that the "Willcox and Gibbs," or "twisted loop" stitch, instead of being less reliable than the "lock" through the needle's eye in the act of sewing; sustained.

81. X small r needle can be used with the same size of so; that while it may be raveled by a certain process, thread, which adds to the strength and beauty of the when necessary, it is less itable to rip than that slitch, in

use or wear. In order to appreciate fully the importance of this trial, it is necessary to consider some of the peculiar circumstances connected with the early history of the testimony elicited before it. Dan Rice has Willcox and Gibbs Machine, and its relation to other leading kinds; all which, it is well known, are of the

s. It has the best brilder; rantained.

3. It has the best brilder; rantained.

4. The standard of the standar less ones, and the public mind so generally prejudiced ern people as to loyalty. His testimony in favor of the high priced, double-thread machines, that | will be found to show the true feeling that most people were prepared to accept as truth the exists in the South when the thin crust of

those four words, "only a single-thread;" because ordinary single-thread siitch, as those words, in the sense there used, imply; but it makes a new and different stitch-one that obviates the very defect in the old single-thread or chain-stitch to which so much objection is made-its asserted liability to ravel. Moreover, the Willcox and Gibbs stitch is far better than any made with two threads; and hence is destined, so soon as its merits are generally known, to supercede all the various double-thread stitches now in use. And this is the rea son why the Willcox and Gibbs is so much feared; for who will want to bother with two threads, when they find that one is better ?

Again, whenever the Willcox and Gibbs Company in the county of Albany, in the month of September, 1865, was established by the joint efforts of the "Albany County Agricultural Society," and the "Rensselner localities, and establish Agencies for their sale, they were sure to encounter the same kind of opposition Even their common right of competing for premiums at our Agricultural and Mechanical Fairs has been so often tampered with, that they have found it necessar ment from the acting officers or managers, before entering their machine for competition at such Fairs. But, though thus deprived, by the course of the oppo-

sition of the advantageous use of most of the ordinary means of advertising, there was one-the silent and irresistable influence of sold machines—which no combination could take away. Each machine sold was a missionary, silently at work in its own neighborhood making conof the agents of the Florence Machine interests, and as such agent reported to said Officers that he had chosen Mr. Sdyney D. Treker for judge.

Dr. N. D. Rosa, of Troy. N. Y., claimed to be one of the agents of the Willcox and Gibbs Machine interests and as such agent reported to said officers that he had chosen Joseph Wheelock as judge; and Messrs. Tuck er and Wheelock, with the consent and approval of said agents, and in presence of said officers republied said Tucker Chairman of said Committee of Judges, and these judges made a written report to said officers, and awarded the First Premium to the Willcox and Gibbs sewing Machine and the Second Premium to the Florence Sewing Machine a verts to the faith. And converts became customers, and popularity, have signally failed; now that their bold and about a grizzly that it ought to be ness has furnished the long-sought opportunity for an called Ben Wade. OGNIZED STANDARD SEWING-MACHINE OF THE WORLD!

A NOTABLE CHANGE -- During the lifetime of Mr. Lincoln "speaking disrespectfully of the President" was one of the "disloyal practices" which insured the person who was guilty of it a mobbing, at any rate, with a fair prospect of a cell in one of the military prisons which abounded in those millennial years. But there has been a violent and sudden change in the feeling of the Radical sticklers for Executive dignity. It is beginning to be as unpopular with those gentry to pray for the President as it used to be to carse him, although, fortunately, they are not able to attach to the new offense such heavy penalties as they imposed for the old one. The Missouri Republican publishes the following item, which affords one of the most pertinent illustrations of this marvelous change that has yet come like a mean Yankee, and she wished the under our notice: Among the proceedings of the Missouri Senate on Saturday last, as published by

us on Monday, it may be noticed that Mr. hundred and lifty three thousand Union Dean called attention to the fact that the | soldiers died on the battle field and in hosofficiating chaplain, while praying for pitals. There are not included in this ac-Congress, omitted any allusion to the count the number of officers and soldiers President. Wishing to put an end to who died at home, either from wounds or this invidious discrimination, he offered a the effects of disease contracted in the resolution requesting the clergy of Jeffer- service. The latter may be safely estimason City who officiate as chaplains for the ted at forty seven thousand more, so that Senate, to remember in their prayers the the entire mortality by the Rebellion in President of the United States; but it the armies of the North, by the casual was at once laid on the table by a vote of ties of the war, may be put at three hun-

Dan Rice before the Reconstruction Committee.

The committee to smell out disloyal sentiments at the South have been busy at work, but conceal much of the testimony. "Mack," the spicy correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, (a Republican journal) lets out some suppressed testimony occasionally. Here is his last

The Committee on Reconstruction still persists in suppressing the most important recently been on a circus tour through the lately rebellions States, and has had opportunities such as are afforded to few, for observing the condition of the Southpretended loyalty is melted away and true character is revealed us under the exhilerating influence of a menagerie, when man stands in the presence of the untamed forces of nature, separated therefrom only by the thin partition of an iron cage. Mr.

Rice, being duly sworn, testified thus: Q. You have an unruly animal, known as a pet mule, with your circus, have you

I have. What are the idiosyncrasies of that

A. He is much given to kicking. Q. It is almost impossible to ride him,

is it not? A. It is. I generally offer \$25 to any man who will ride him around the ring. Q. On your late visit to the South, you receive any offers to ride that

A. I did.

State what occurred on these occa-

A. In Richmond, a discharged confederate soldier attempted to ride him, but was immediately thrown flat on his

What did the confederate soldier say to this? A. He said the mule was a d-

Yankee cuss. Q. Did others make the attempt? A. Another of Lee's veterans tried to

ride him, and succeeded. Q. What did he say? A. He said, after he had dismounted, that if he'd had a regiment o' them ore cavalry he'd have whipped Kilpatrick all to smash; and that in the next war against

Yankees he intended to raise a brigade of

It's a he mule.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stevens: Q. Is that a be mule, or a she male?

Q. You have monkeys in your show, have you not? A. I bave.

Q. Have you ever heard any disloyal remarks in regard to those monkeys? i can'i say inal i have. Q. Have you ever heard anything said;

n their presence? A. A couple of young ladies were one to obtain, in advance, a guarantee of impartial treat- day standing in front of the cage, and I heard one of them say it looked like a

Freedman's Bureau. Q. How was this remark received?

It created much laughter. Were there any personal allusions made on that occasion?

A. Some one in the crowd said, pointing to the ourang ourang, "That's Sumner.

Q. Did that please the by-standers? :a Very much. Q. Did you ever hear any observations about the bears?

A. I heard it said once about a oneeyed bear that he looked like Ben Butler,

Q. Were the points of resemblance stated? A. They were not. The observation; was made on the tout ensemble, with special reference, perhaps to the occular de-

formity in the case of the one-eyed animal. Q. Have you side shows with your

circus? A. I have.

Q. State if you have ever heard disloyal remarks in relation to them. A. I believe I heard something of the .

kind once about Daniel in the lion's den. Q. State what it was? A. A young lady asked me which was. Daniel and which was the lion.

Q. What was your reply? A. I told her it was easy to distinguish Daniel from the lion, as the former wore a swallow-tail coat, and had a cotton

umbrella under his arm. Q. What did she say? A. After looking into the cage she said, very spitefully, that Daniel looked lion would chaw him up.

It appears that no less than two dred thousand.

revelation: