

him. Is not this a fact in Cambria county? How many murdered victims lie in their gory graves within the bounds of our county, whose blood calls for vengeance? And in how many instances have their murderers received their just deserts from outraged law and justice?—We answer, not one. The Flanigans, through inefficient, not to say corrupt officials, and Joseph Moore, and others that might be named, have gone out from us with the blood of citizens of this county upon their hands unatoned for, as the results of misapplied sympathy.

The people must throw away this false sympathy by which justice is defrauded of its just claims. Murderers with their hands reeking with the blood of their victims must be no longer lionized, or no man, woman, or child's life is safe for a single day. Who will dare say, that if Dan Sickle had been found guilty of murder, executed, or at least confined in a dungeon, instead of being made a hero, we would have had a repetition of his conduct in Cambria county? Or who can say how long it will be until some disappointed maiden will play Miss Harris in our midst?

We endorse most fully your concluding paragraph, and let all the people say, Amen—"If a man be tried for murder and fully convicted, let him be hanged."

JUSTICE.

The Alleghanian.



RIGHT OR WRONG:
WHEN RIGHT, TO BE KEPT RIGHT,
WHEN WRONG, TO BE PUT RIGHT.

EBENSBURG:
THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 21.

UNION PARTY NOMINATIONS.

AUDITOR-GENERAL:
Maj.-Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL:
Colonel JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

STATE SENATOR:
HARRY WHITE, of Indiana county.

ASSEMBLY:
JAMES CONRAD, of Washington tp.

PROTHONOTARY:
Lt. E. F. LYTLE, of Ebensburg.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
Lt. SAML. SINGLETON, of Ebensburg.

TREASURER:
Private G. B. STEINMAN, Richland tp.

COMMISSIONER:
Private J. W. SCOTT, of White tp.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
HIRAM FRITZ, of Susquehanna tp.

AUDITOR:
Lt. JOHN B. HAY, of Johnstown.

COUNTY SURVEYOR:
E. A. VICKROY, of Johnstown.

What Stands in the Way of Peace.

Every day brings to light new evidences of the villany of African slavery; every day affords new proof of its pernicious effects upon the great material, moral and social interests of the American people. It was the germ of the rebellion; it educated the people of the South in the treacherable doctrines of secession; it engendered in the South that spirit of hatred towards the North which culminated in open war. It corrupted everything—the church, the social circle, the domestic fireside. It broke up churches, established a system of concubinage among four millions of human beings, and made of every slave State a pandemonium. Such were some of the numerous evils of this system of abominations.

Now the spirit of slavery stands in the way of peace. The conquered rebels acknowledge slavery to be dead, yet they are racking their brains to invent some mode by which they can avail themselves of the labor of their old slaves without compensation. Still further, their old notions of caste lead them in their treatment of the blacks to practice all their old barbarities and wrongs upon the race. They still cling to the Taney idea as embodied in the Dred Scott case, that a "black man has no rights which white men are bound to respect." To-day there is nothing standing in the way of fraternal feelings between the two sections of the Union, but the spirit of slavery; but with the leading rebels, that is rampant as ever. Let us not deceive ourselves upon this important point. A great work is yet to be done. The Southern rebels, while they submit to federal authority, do it with decidedly an ill grace. They wear the same haughty airs, the same self-importance that characterized them before the rebellion. The duty of the general government is a plain one. In reconstructing the rebel States, nothing will insure a permanent peace and enduring national unity but the rooting out of the entire system of slavery; the carcass of the monster must be buried out of sight. If anything short of this is done, the government will be recreant to its high trust and the loyal people of the country cheated in the settlement. But every person

of common discernment will see at once, that the change of sentiment among the Southern people which must be wrought in order to the restoration of fraternal feeling and a permanent peace cannot be effected in a day or a month. The conquered Southerners must be for the present put upon their good behavior. They are permeated all through with the fiendish spirit of slavery. This will have to be worked out of them by degrees. Time and the stern authority of the Government, administered in justice and tempered with mercy, will do it, provided we are not in too great haste to give them power to injure not only themselves but the nation; and here will come the mistake if one is made. Until the Southern leaders become loyal at heart, they should be disfranchised, otherwise they will indirectly accomplish the same wicked purposes through the agency of the ballot-box that they attempted by force of arms. We shall have no peace, but another "war of opinions," which will again inaugurate a conflict of arms, and the tragic scenes of the last four years will be the poor legacy we shall leave to posterity.

Union County Convention.

An adjourned Union County Convention met at the Court House, Ebensburg, on Monday, Sept. 18, 1865.

On motion, H. A. Boggs, D. O. Evans, Alex. Kennedy, C. Jeffries, John J. Glass, Jacob Cunningham, and John Porter were appointed a Committee to recommend to the Convention suitable persons as candidates for the various offices.

The Committee reported as follows: Legislature.....JAMES CONRAD, Prothonotary.....Lt. E. F. LYTLE, District Attorney.....Lt. SAML. SINGLETON, Treasurer.....Private G. B. STEINMAN, Commissioner.....Private J. W. SCOTT, Poor House Director.....HIRAM FRITZ, Auditor.....Lt. J. B. HAY, County Surveyor.....E. A. VICKROY.

On motion, the Convention unanimously agreed to the recommendation of the Committee.

The following resolutions were submitted, and, on motion, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the action of the late State Convention, and promise our united and hearty support to Hartranft and Campbell, the gallant soldiers selected as our standard-bearers in the present campaign.

Resolved, That the nomination of Gen. Harry White for State Senator is but a fitting reward for his services in and sufferings for the Union cause; and we pledge him the cordial and hearty support of the Union men of Cambria county.

After which, the Convention adjourned.

—The nominations are most excellent ones, and, taken in connection with the State and District nominations, compose a ticket which of itself will be a tower of strength. That the State and District candidates will be elected, does not admit of a doubt. That here, in Cambria county, our ticket can be elected if we only do our duty, is equally clear in our mind.—But to this end, we must organize! Without proper organization, we can do nothing; with it, everything. Shall we, then, be up and doing, and achieve success?—Or shall we allow the golden opportunity to slip by unheeded?

Reduction of the State Debt.

Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation announcing the extinguishment of \$745,811,016 of the debt of Pennsylvania.—This is a heavier reduction than has ever before been made in a single year. It is most creditable to the administration, especially as it was made during a period when the expenses of the State were unusually heavy. Now that peace is restored in the land, and men who have been in the National service have returned to civil pursuits, the resources of our great State will be developed and increased more rapidly than ever.

On the 1st of December, 1864, the debt of Pennsylvania was \$39,379,693; but the State held bonds of the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroad Companies to the amount of \$10,300,000, so that the actual debt was but \$29,079,693. Deduct from this the amount just extinguished, and we have the present actual debt of the State only \$28,333,792. It is probable that next year the reduction will be a full million, and in the following years still more. As the amount of interest to be paid will be diminished every year, and as the revenue from all sources will be continually increasing, we may expect to see the whole debt paid in the life-time of men of middle age. That will be a happy day for all of us, for we shall be relieved of enormous State taxes, and shall be better able to bear the burden of those of the nation and the State. In the meantime, we congratulate the State Administration on what it has already done, and our citizens on the good prospect of an abatement of the taxes.

EVERY MAN in the State who preached or practised resistance to the draft will vote for Davis and Linton. Every man who prayed for the success of the Southern Confederacy will do likewise.

How Col. Davis Went In for Putting Down the Rebellion.

The following choice extracts from the Doylestown Democrat, of which Col. Davis, the present Democratic candidate for Auditor General of this State, was and is the editor and proprietor, are given for the purpose of showing the sentiments which were disseminated by that paper while he held an official position under the Government which was so bitterly assailed in its pages. As Col. Davis is now before the people as a candidate for public office, and is desirous of receiving their votes, and since he was undoubtedly nominated on account of his having been engaged in the war, and therefore likely to be more available before the public on that account, it is but just that the kind of aid his newspaper rendered the Government, and the sympathy it extended to its noble, illustrious and lamented chief in his efforts to crush out treason and rebellion, should be again given to the community.

An editorial article in the Democrat of August 23d, 1864, when Col. Davis was still an officer in the army, reads as follows:

"With an immense army, a good navy, and the ports of the Confederacy blockaded, we have gained virtually nothing, and will have gained nothing until we defeat the two main armies of the South. The reasons why we have been so unfortunate are plain and understandable. Mr. Lincoln committed himself to an emancipation policy. He hereby abandoned the war for re-union, and made it a war absolutely and unequivocally for the negro. 'Slavery shall not live,' was his motto. Beyond this was an object dearer to his heart—his own re-election—which he esteemed more than a hundred thousand lives.—These were his two motives for abandoning the principles of our government, and of perverting the war. For these purposes, and these only, has the war been prolonged; for these purposes were the soldiers massacred at Olustee, and the army of Gen. Grant defeated and foiled; for these purposes have elections been carried by force of arms, and 'bogus States' declared in the Union; for these purposes have thousands been buried under Confederate sod; for these purposes have the forts and bastilles of the country been filled with fearless patriots who dare expose the profligacy of Abolition, and the corruption and despotism of Abraham Lincoln.

"The people are now to decide between this state of affairs and peace—between the old Government and a new despotism—between the protection of our liberties and the surrender of them to an arbitrary and perfidious ruler. 'Peace ended with the Administration of James Buchanan, and war, bloody, remorseless war, began with the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. We have tried war for three years; let us now try to effect what war has failed to do. There is no doubt that Mr. Lincoln has done more to cement the States of the Confederacy together than any man on the continent. He has pursued a policy calculated to divide the sentiment of the North, and harmonize that of the South. Yet he has now the presumption to ask re-election. The question will be: Lincoln and his war, or the Chicago nominee and peace for re-union.

"It is a mistaken idea that peace means slavish submission to the Confederacy.—It means nothing of the kind. No Democrat ever expressed his willingness to concede to dishonorable compromise. We have tried war and found by a sad experience that it is supremely profitless, and that Lincoln and his hirelings are incapable of managing a campaign successfully if they wished. Something must be done. The Democratic party proposes, if we judge aright, to restore the Union under the Constitution by peaceable means.—Mr. Lincoln has put the prolongation of the war out of the question. Our nation is almost bankrupt, and every branch of industry is suffering for want of men; therefore are men called upon to join the standard of peace for re-union, and defeat the party in power which is no more nor less than a thoroughly disunion party."

—Again, from a leading editorial of August 30, the week after, we quote the following:

"The Confederates contend that they have made an agreement with the Federals for the proper and speedy exchange of prisoners; that they have faithfully observed the provisions of it, and have frequently proposed exchange on its basis. But Mr. Lincoln says no. He will permit the white soldiers of the North to rot in the scorching sun, and the Federal army to become a skeleton, before he will agree to an exchange which does not recognize his tyranny and court his despotic will.

"What is the consequence of Mr. Lincoln's refusal? The suffering of our brave and gallant soldiers. They are left to die on Southern soil rather than relinquish the policy of negro equality. The Confederates are accused of inordinate barbarity, in order to conceal the despotism and criminal fanaticism of our President. Let the soldiers remember that Abraham Lincoln made a solemn agreement for the exchange of prisoners of war, and broke it, because it did not include negro soldiers, many of whom are runaway slaves of the South. Let them remember that all their sufferings and privations while in captivity were necessitated by the contracted policy of Mr. Lincoln. Let them remember that their rights, honor, and liberty are outraged on account of the negro; and done by a President of the United States.

"The negro is the idol of Abolitionism. The whites may die in forts and prison-camps, because the negro is not recognized as his equal by the Confederates.—The fact proves that our present warfare is a weak fight for negro equality, and negro liberty. No evidence can be found that we are fighting for re-union and the Constitution. The war is perverted and the man guilty of the act presumptuously asks the suffrages of the people and of the soldiers in the army. Let the people remember him. Let the wives and children of the prisoners of war recollect that he is the fountain head of their sufferings; and if they become widows and orphans, that he is the murderer. Let the prisoners remember him when they eat their scanty morsel; and if the people of this country are true to themselves and to our suffering soldiers, they will pronounce him a man

"Hated, despised, scourged by a two-fold rod, The scorn of millions and the curse of God."

The above is only a sample of the numerous productions of a like character that have appeared in that paper, during the war.

Pennsylvania and the Rebellion.

From a carefully prepared estimate, founded upon facts and figures, it has been ascertained that Pennsylvania furnished to the armies of the United States during the late rebellion, no less than four hundred and seventy-nine thousand four hundred and fifty-nine soldiers, and that while the State authorities were engaged in reducing the State debt by within a fraction of three-quarters of a million of dollars. The National Government acknowledges in the following letter that the State furnished three hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine men;

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2, 1865.

His Excellency, A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:
SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that the number of men furnished by the State of Pennsylvania from April 17, 1861, to April 20, 1865, is three hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine, without reference to periods of service, which varied from three months to three years.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

This acknowledgment tallies very closely with the account kept by the Military Bureau at Harrisburg, and is accepted as correct. But there are other accounts of record, of which the Government are not possessed, which show that the State has furnished between eighty-six and ninety thousand emergency or minute men, for duty on the southern border of the States and to repel invasion. The early effort made by neighboring States to fill their quotas by offering large bounties, induced a large number of Pennsylvanians to enter the service and be credited to those States. Two full companies in the Excelsior Brigade, New York, were from this city, and this State received no credit for them. An entire regiment and several independent companies were raised in the Western counties of the State, which were mustered into service in West Virginia, and were credited thereto. A regiment was recruited in Philadelphia for California, and commanded by the lamented Senator Baker. A safe estimate of the troops furnished by Pennsylvania to New York, New Jersey, and other States, would place the number at twenty-five thousand men. The number of colored troops taken from Pennsylvania and enlisted in other States, may be estimated at two thousand five hundred. Taking these figures as fair estimates, we have the following recapitulation of troops furnished by Pennsylvania:

Number of men regularly furnished and accounted for by the Provost Marshal of the United States.....361,939
Number of men in the aggregate, called at various times to meet the emergency growing out of the attempted invasion of the North by the rebel army of Northern Virginia.....90,600
Number of men who left Pennsylvania to enlist in other States.....25,000
Number of colored men who left Pennsylvania to enlist in the organizations of other States, on account of there being no opportunity for colored troops to enlist in this State.....2,500

Aggregate number of troops furnished by the State of Pennsylvania to sustain the national authority.....479,439

The above is a record of which the State may well feel proud, and taken in connection with the other fact—the reduction of our State debt—reflects honor and credit upon the patriotism and fidelity of the people of the Keystone State and their public servants, who administered its affairs.

The Copperhead candidate for Auditor General is not popular at home.—Referring to this fact, the editor of the Lehigh Register says that he traveled through a considerable portion of Bucks county, in which Col. Davis resides, and conversed with a number of returned soldiers who served under him, and found that with but very few exceptions they will not support him at the coming election. So much for Col. Davis' popularity as a military man. And there is nothing strange that the soldiers should thus refuse to vote for men who supported the doctrine that a soldier was unfit to exercise the privilege of the elective franchise.

If the soldiers desire to vote as they fought, they will vote for Hartranft and Campbell. Davis and Linton are the standard-bearers of the party which one year ago denounced the War for the Union as a "FAILURE," and called for a "CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES."

ARE YOU ASSESSED? See that your name is placed on the assessment rolls before the 29th of the present month.

Loyal Men, Look Here!

The following proceedings, had on the 6th day of January, 1864, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, is copied from page 6 of the Legislative Record, 1864:

GEN. U. S. GRANT AND OTHERS.
"Mr. Lowry offered the following resolution:

"Resolved by the Senate, that the thanks of the loyal people of Pennsylvania are due and are hereby tendered to Gen. U. S. Grant and the officers and soldiers serving under him for the series of gallant services and glorious victories resulting in the liberation of the faithful Union people of East Tennessee from a military despotism more galling than ever was that of Great Britain.

"On the question,
"Will the Senate proceed to a second reading of the resolution?"

"The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Donovan and Mr. Wallace, and were as follows, viz:

"YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, McCandless, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penny, Speaker—16.

"NAYS—Messrs. Beardsdale, Bueber, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsley, Lambert, Latta, M. Sherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—16.

"So the question was determined in the negative."

—Here stand the names of each and every one of the Democratic Senators recorded against a vote of thanks to the gallant General and the gallant men who brought the war to a successful close.

Among the nays is the name of Wm. A. Wallace, chairman of the Copperhead State Central Committee, and one of the leaders of the party which nominated Davis and Linton.

WHAT DEMOCRATS SEEK.—The editors, stumblers and conventions of the Democratic party are striving to answer the question, "What do Democrats seek?"

It is true that the people would be glad to know what they do really seek; but far greater satisfaction would have been afforded had they answered that question three years ago. What did they seek when they were unanimous in refusing either a man or a dollar to save the country? What did they seek when they all exerted their utmost to discourage enlistments and to shield deserters when the country was on the brink of ruin, and all patriots trembled for her safety? What did they seek when they met in conclave all over the loyal States, and commenced the work of arming themselves in resistance to the Government and in favor of the rebellion? What did they seek when they denounced Mr. Johnson as a tyrant, a usurper, a brute, while they now endorse him? What did they seek when at Chicago, less than one year ago, they resolved the four years' war to be a failure?—With this record so fresh in the people's recollection, how can any confidence be now placed in any plausible story they may tell as to what they seek?

In Vermont and Maine, the Democracy, although they made a great flourish in their respective Conventions, appear to have had hardly any voters at the polls. The result, consequently, in both States, is overwhelmingly for the Republican party. Their examples will be imitated by the old Keystone.

John C. Breckenridge is in Canada. It is not known whether he seeks a pardon to go back to Kentucky, or to stump Pennsylvania during the fall campaign. John has a rebel's love for the name of Davis, and is willing to labor anywhere for its "honor."

Seventy-five thousand foreigners immigrated to this country during the six months ending in June.

ESTATE OF JAMES S. CLARK, DECEASED.—The undersigned having been appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to distribute the money in the hands of J. M. Campbell, administrator of the estate of James S. Clark, dec'd, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in the borough of Ebensburg, on SATURDAY, 14th day of OCTOBER next, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend.

J. E. SCANLAN, Auditor.
Sept. 20, 1865-3t.

PICTURES! PICTURES!

PHOTOGRAPHS! AMBROTYPES!

CASES! PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS!

Large-size Photographs taken from Small Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Daguerreotypes, for Frames.

Everybody should go and have their Pictures taken at STILES'.

Rooms: Half Square North of the Diamond, EBENSBURG, PA.
Sept. 20.]

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED

IN THE POST OFFICE,
At Ebensburg, State of Pennsylvania,
September 1, 1865.

Joseph Borba, Alra N. Mangas,
Thos. R. Beyers, S. T. Nicholson,
David Bracken, A. J. Pursh,
John Carson, 2, Meonard Poller,
Messrs. G. Cooper, Mrs. Mary Roberts,
& Co. J. Roberts, 2,
David Riddle,

Patrick Clare, Saml. Raiger,
Miss Sarah Cobough, W. H. Rodkey,
Mrs. Sarah DAVIS, Mrs. Jane Roberts,
Mrs. W. Thomas, Mrs. E. Reese,
Frank Drinkort, Mrs. R. Roberts,
G. W. Ennis, Mrs. E. Roberts,
Miss Sarah A. Evans, Mrs. R. Roberts,
John Henry, Mrs. E. Roberts,
Miss Martha Jones, Geo. Seymour,
Benjamin Gough, Henry Smith,
Wm. Kayler, Julius Stiel,
Rev. Thos. Sonaragan, W. C. Smith,
Mrs. Isabell McHaffie, Chas. Stratton,
Lewis Thomas,
T. Messach, John Wolf,
John Yingling.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertis'd letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

It is not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Free delivery of letters by carriers, at the residences of owners in cities and large towns secured by observing the following rules:

1. Direct letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post office and State.

2. Head letters with the writer's post office and State, street and number, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answers be directed accordingly.

3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the left-hand corner, with the word "Transient."

4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

5. A request for the return of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post office, and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer.—Sec. 28, Law of 1863.

JOHN THOMPSON, P. M.
Sept. 1, 1865.

PUBLIC SALE.—

Will be sold at public sale, at the late residence of David J. Evans, dec'd., in Cambria township, two miles east of Ebensburg on Thursday, 6th of October, 1865, the following property, to wit:

One Mare, lot Cows and young Cattle, 1 sheep, Hay by the ton, Oats by the docket and Farming utensils generally.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m. Reasonable credit will be given.

DAVID M. JONES.
Sept. 7, 1865-3t.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—

An examination of School Teachers will be held at the School House, in the borough of Ebensburg, on Thursday, SEPTEMBER 23d, inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of supplying the Union Schools of said borough with three Male and three Female teachers, for a term of four months.

By order of the Board,
D. J. JONES, Secy.
Sept. 14, 1865.

LOST.—

Strayed away from the premises of the subscriber, in Carroll tp., Cambria county, some time during the month of June, a three year old BULL, brindle color, mixed with white spots. The ear mark is a round hole and slit in each ear. A reasonable reward will be paid for his recovery.

JOHN FRESH.
Sept. 14, 1865-5t.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—

The public are hereby notified that now is the time to order a winter's supply of Coal. Cars on the Railroad are plenty, and transportation sure. Later in the season, this may not be case. Send on your orders now.

Coal furnished at reduced rates from last fall's prices.
WM. TILLEY,
Hemlock, Cambria co., Aug. 24, 1865-3t.

NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given to those persons that have unsettled accounts with the late firm of TUDOR & JONES to come forward immediately and settle with R. H. Tudor, the surviving partner of the firm—present their claims, or pay their indebtedness.

R. H. TUDOR.
Ebensburg, July 13, 1865.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.—Our Letter

A Family Sewing Machine is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Gimping, Braiding, Embroidering, Cording, &c. No other Family Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, and most durable, and most certain in action, at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see, at a glance, how to use the letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in chaste and exquisite style.

The Folding Case of the Family Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work. While some of the Cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and chastest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superb manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty.

It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our Manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk, twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a Pamphlet.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
458 Broadway, New York.

PHILADELPHIA Office, 810 CHESTNUT ST.
C. T. ROBERTS, AGENT IN EBENSBURG.
March 9, 1865-iy.