



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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

UNION PARTY NOMINATIONS.

- AUDITOR-GENERAL: Maj.-Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT. SERVEYOR-GENERAL: Colonel JACOB M. CAMPBELL. STATE SENATOR: HARRY WHITE, of Indiana county. ASSEMBLY: JAMES CONRAD, of Washington tp. PROTHONOTARY: Lt. E. F. LITTLE, of Ebensburg. DISTRICT ATTORNEY: Lt. SAML. SINGLETON, of Ebensburg. TREASURER: Private G. B. STEINMAN, Richland tp. COMMISSIONER: Private J. W. SCOTT, of White tp. AUDITOR: Lt. JOHN B. HAY, of Johnstown. COUNTY SURVEYOR: E. A. VICKROY, of Johnstown.

DECLINATION.

Susquehanna Tp., Sept. 20, 1865. To the President of the Union County Convention: Sir—Having been nominated as a candidate for the office of Poor House Director, I hereby beg to decline accepting this nomination, believing that the South end of the county is entitled to the candidate at this time; and besides, my duties at home will prevent me from attending to the campaign this fall, or serving if elected.

HIRAM FRITS.

A CARD—TO THE VOTERS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

I hereby offer myself as a Volunteer Candidate for re-election as Director of the Poor and House of Employment of Cambria county. Johnstown can not well do without the Director. I abide the vote. IRVIN RUTLEDGE. JOHNSTOWN, Aug. 18, 1865.

Hennigh!

"The grave, the gay, the fopling, and the duncing Start up (God bless us!) statesmen all at once."

Elsewhere in to-day's paper we print a card wherein and whereby Rev. H. K. Hennigh, of Indiana, announces himself as a candidate for the office of State Senator in this District. We direct attention to this card, while we propose to discuss, fairly and with moderation, the reverend gentleman's assumed claims for the office. He is fully before the people as a petitioner for their suffrages, and we, as one of the people, have a right to canvass the question as to his political worthiness or unworthiness.

Mr. Hennigh's platform appears to consist of four planks:

I. He is induced to offer himself as a candidate because he believes the late war was "brought about by aspiring men securing their political positions through fraud and corruption," and afterward "setting at defiance the laws of God and the rights of man." As against this proposition, taken simply as a proposition, we have no particular objection to offer. It is a lamentable fact that fraud and corruption have not unfrequently worked together to place unworthy men in office. And we have no doubt that the reverend gentleman is abundantly able to demonstrate, by a liberal use of premises and conclusions, that this state of affairs caused the war. We let that pass.

II. He believes the present nominees of the Republican and Democratic parties secured their nominations "through fraud and with the use of money." This is a most serious charge, and one the weight and importance of which should have been fully considered, before giving currency thereto. We never before heard it intimated that either Mr. White or Mr. Blood secured his nomination by means of fraud and corruption. Even opposing politicians have not asserted it. If Mr. Hennigh knows whereof he affirms—if he is able to substantiate his assertion, it is his duty so to do. The people have a weighty interest in the matter, and would like to know all about it.

"Give me good proofs of what you have alleged: 'Tis not enough to say—in such a bush There lies a thief—in such a cave a beast— But you must show him to me ere I shoot." Mr. H.'s belief that, if elected, the "present nominees" would "use their positions for selfish purposes," is gratuitous and uncalled-for, and is entitled to precisely the same weight which attaches to the belief of John Doe or Richard Roe. Only that, and nothing more.

III. He says the U. P. Church (United Presbyterian) at a late meeting did resolve, that only "men of moral worth" ought to be placed in offices of trust and honor, and he—the aforesaid H. K. H.—feels impelled, as an acquiescent in that

resolution, to attempt to carry into effect in the present campaign the wholesome doctrine therein contained. How? Why, by offering HIMSELF as an Independent Candidate for State Senator! Oh, modesty unparalleled! Oh, solid, substantial worth, which shrinks back on itself and blushes unseen! Oh, sensibilities acute, and self-esteem subdued! Oh, diffidence, reserve, humility, bashfulness, timidity, unobtrusiveness, and all that sort of thing! Messrs. White and Blood are not men of "moral worth." Stand aside, therefore! Make way for the Independent Candidate, who is infinitely "holier than thou"—who is the living embodiment of the excellencies demanded by the U. P. resolution.—Candidly, does not this plank, as do indeed the preceding ones, indicate to an unwonted degree a spirit of egotism, not to say pharisaism, in the Independent Candidate? Self is magnified above all else, and the Lord is thanked in that he is not like unto other men. "Judge not, that ye be not judged."

IV. He is an unwavering subscriber to the doctrines of the Republican party.—With all deference, we say he is not. He knows, or at least ought to know, that he stands not the ghost of a chance of election. He knows he is brought out as an Independent Candidate solely to defeat the regularly nominated Republican candidate, Harry White. One of the cardinal doctrines of the Republican party is and ever has been eternal hostility to Democratic men and measures. Mr. H., by consenting to run as an Independent Candidate, is contributing to the extent of his abilities toward the success of the Democracy, for every vote he receives is just so much strength taken from our side and added to the enemy. He is not, therefore, a Republican, but a disorganizer.

—We tell Mr. H. candidly that he is being made a catspaw of, wherewith to pull chestnuts out of the fire to the benefit of others. If he thinks he can be elected, he is laboring under a singular hallucination. Here, in Cambria county, he may possibly get twenty-five votes, and Jefferson county may give him a like number. In Indiana county, at home, he may run a little better—the U. P. Church, if they meant anything by their resolution, will go solid for him; his personal friends will vote for him, and sundry disappointed office-seekers may give him a lift. But Indiana is too staunch and true to go wandering off after strange gods, and even there his vote will be so small that it can be counted on the finger-ends, or we are greatly mistaken. In the face of the fact that this is the only naturally Republican district in the State in which a vigorous effort is being made to elect a Democratic Senator, we say one thing is sure—all the votes Hennigh can secure will not be enough to defeat Harry White. We are going to elect that gentleman, regularly nominated as he is and peculiarly deserving of the office, by a majority which will at once and forever set at rest in this District the question whether the opposition, be they marshalled by a copperhead or an Independent Candidate, or by both, can hope to cope with the disciplined legions who do battle under the banners of the Union. And in the end, where will H. K. H. be? Think of it.

Eligibility.

As an impression commonly prevails that only those persons who have been admitted to the practice of the law for at least two years are eligible to the office of District Attorney, we state that the Act of May 3, 1850, contains such requirement, as also a residence in the county during the one year next preceding the election; but by the act of February 11, 1852, the former Act is so far repealed that "Any person admitted to practice in the Courts of the county in which he shall have resided one year next preceding shall be eligible to the office of District Attorney for such county."

We direct attention to the call on the opposite page for a grand Union Mass Meeting to be held in Ebensburg on next Wednesday evening, 4th proximo. Eloquent speakers will be present, and no pains will be spared to make the meeting in every respect worthy of the cause.—Let the people turn out in their majesty, and hear the great questions of the hour discussed by able men.

THE Democratic party of Cambria county cast 2,143 votes AGAINST the Constitutional Amendment giving the soldier the right to vote. Remember this, battle-scarred veteran, you who fought at "the front" that these 2,143 men might have a home and a country to call their own—remember this on election day!

ARE YOU ASSESSED? In order to vote at the coming election, you must be assessed at least ten days before the 10th of October. Next Saturday is therefore the last day on which you can be assessed.

Our County Ticket.

The Johnstown Tribune gives the following excellent biographical sketch of the several candidates composing our County Ticket:—

Mr. James Conrad, the nominee for the Legislature, is one of the most intelligent and enterprising citizens in the county, and has always sustained a high character for probity and moral worth. He is a resident of Washington township, and the sincerity and earnestness of his political convictions are fully attested in the fact that he has during his whole life freely given his influence and exertions to the support in that benighted corner of our county of the party, by whatever name it was called, that sought the overthrow of Locofocoism and stood for Liberty and Union.

Mr. E. F. Lytle, of Ebensburg, is the candidate for Prothonotary. Frank is one of the cleverest fellows in the county, and is personally one of the most popular. He is abundantly competent to fill the office for which he has been named, having, in addition to his other well known qualifications, already served one term as Register and Recorder of the county—a position which gave him much experience in the transaction of Court business. He will give his competitor a close chase, if he does not come out ahead.

For District Attorney the Convention very wisely selected Samuel Singleton, Esq., of Ebensburg. Mr. Singleton came to Cambria county several years ago and engaged in teaching school in Johnstown. Shortly after the breaking out of the war he enlisted as a private in the 133d regt. of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served nine months with credit. Upon his return, he accepted a situation as principal of the Ebensburg schools and continued the study of Law, which he had previously commenced. About one year ago he again enlisted, this time in the 209th regiment, and has but recently been mustered out of service, carrying with him into civil life the reputation of a brave and enthusiastic soldier. At the last term of our Court he was admitted to the bar of the county. We understand from well-informed sources that Mr. Singleton is a young gentleman of fine natural talents, a good speaker, and has been a close student of his profession. If the citizens of the county, without regard to party lines, understand their own interests, they will elect him.

The candidate for Treasurer, Mr. Geo. B. Stinemann, of Richland, is another soldier, and a member of one of the most patriotic families in the county. He is one of four brothers who enlisted at the call of their country and saw long and hard service in her defense—one of whom now sleeps his last sleep as the price of his devotion. George was one of the first privates to enlist in the 5th regt., commanded by Col. Campbell, and he re-enlisted at the expiration of his three years of service. When mustered out he was first lieutenant of his company. He is a young man of excellent character, and, like the candidate last named, has taught school acceptably. He will, at least, receive the unanimous vote of the surviving members of the 5th, who, we are informed, have reasons of their own for not voting for Mr. Stinemann's competitor, Mr. M'Dermott.

Mr. J. W. Scott, the nominee for Commissioner, is a resident of White township and also a soldier. He was, we believe, a member of Capt. Butland's company in the 133d regiment, and was in the first Fredericksburg fight and at Chancellorsville. He represents a portion of the county which has rarely, if ever, been honored with a nomination for Commissioner from either party. In the present instance the candidate was taken from White township partly because the township had strong claims for the nomination, and partly as a tribute to the steady and fighting loyalty of the Union party of White township. Mr. Scott's qualifications for the office are well known.—Among other things that might be said in his favor, we mention that he is one of the best mathematicians in the county.

For Auditor, our young friend, Lieut. John B. Hay, of Johnstown, has been nominated. The Lieutenant may also be classed with the veterans, having seen two years of active service, during which he was wounded at Fredericksburg. He is a fair representative of the better class of our young men, and in recognition of his two years of service at the front, if for no other reason, deserves to be elected.

Edwin A. Vickroy, Esq., of Yoder tp., is one of the oldest citizens of the county and needs no eulogy from us. All know him. He is a practical surveyor and has been a life-long opponent of the Sham Democracy. Having once filled the office of County Surveyor, he is familiar with its duties.

The trial of Wirz, the Andersonville demon, is still progressing.

Poor House Director.

It will be seen by reference to a card in these columns that Mr. Hiram Frits, for good and sufficient reasons, has declined the nomination for Poor House Director tendered him by the late Union Convention of Cambria county. Mr. F. is one of the most popular men in the north of the county, and had he thought it advisable to accept the nomination, would have polled a very strong vote.

It will be noticed that Mr. Frits gives as the controlling reason for his non-acceptance of the nomination, that he "believes the south end of the county is entitled to the candidate." This appears to be the prevailing impression, and we feel satisfied that our Convention committed grave mistake in not taking the Director from Johnstown. The Democratic Convention made the same blunder, for the candidate hails from the north-east township of Allegheny. Two of the holding-over Directors belong to the north of the county—electing either of the candidates named by the rival Conventions would give the north of the county a perfect Poor House monopoly, leaving the south "out in the cold."

The resignation of Mr. Frits remedies the evil, and allows a southern man to be brought into the field, with a reasonable show for success. Irvin Rutledge, Esq., appears to be the man fixed upon as the southern candidate, and we understand he will be supported by men of all parties who believe in giving the south of the county her dues. Mr. Rutledge is the retiring member of the present Board of Directors, and it is not saying too much to declare that his superior in the capacity in which he is now serving cannot be found. He has given universal satisfaction, and his re-election would be hailed not only as an act of justice to a particular section of our county, but also as a tribute to official competency and faithfulness.

Deserters and Non-Reporting Conscripts Disfranchised!

By the terms of an Act of Congress approved 3d March, 1865, deserters from the army and non-reporting conscripts are held to have forfeited their citizenship, and to occupy to all intents and purposes the position of aliens, debarred from the exercise of all political rights and incapacitated from holding all offices of trust and profit under the Government. The Act declares: "All persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to the said service or report themselves to a provost marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States, with the intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments or companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, unless they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment."

On the 10th March, 1865, the President issued his proclamation as directed by the law quoted. All deserters and non-reporting conscripts who failed to report to a Provost Marshal within the time specified have therefore lost their right to citizenship, and cannot vote at any election. It will be the duty of the men who stood by the Government in her hour of peril to see that this law is enforced.

THE BOYD HILL MURDER.—The mystery of the Boyd Hill murder has been partially cleared up by the voluntary confession of Benjamin Kemhardt Marshall, a German, who states that in August last he and another German, named August Fricke, met in New York an emigrant whose name they did not learn, a moultier by trade, that the three went to Pittsburg on an emigrant train, and while on the road Marshall and Fricke believing the stranger to be possessed of a large amount of money conceived the idea of murdering him, which was accomplished on their arrival by inducing the stranger to visit Boyd's Hill, where Marshall lived.

The confict was short and decisive. Fricke stabbed him three times, while simultaneously Marshall struck him several times on the head with an iron bar. Fricke has also made a voluntary statement, in which he tries to throw discredit on a part of Marshall's statement, for the purpose of exculpating himself.

Gen. Beauregard has taken the oath of allegiance. He will make application for pardon.

Hard to Please.

Hon. John Cessna, Chairman of the Union State Central Committee, in a recent speech in Philadelphia, showed up the Democracy in the following light:

"These are the men who are now striving to secure the votes of the soldiers of Pennsylvania. When volunteers were needed for the army they were opposed to volunteering. Drafting was the fair way—only Democrats would volunteer—in the draft all would have a fair chance. When the draft came they were opposed. We invite the attention of Merchants visiting this city to examine our large and desirable stock before purchasing elsewhere. Particular personal attention given to ORDERS. [April 8, 1865.]

JOHN HEWITT, with Solomons Gans, WHOLESALE DEALER IN CLOTHING, No. 409 Market street, Philadelphia.

This establishment has been removed from No. 114 North Third street to the above location, where an extensive and reasonable assortment of Ready-made Clothing for Men, Boys, together with a carefully selected line of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c., is now ready for the trade. Any order entrusted by those who are unable to visit the city shall be executed as faithfully as if they were present. August 24, 1862.

NEW CASH HOUSE! Goods bought and sold for cash. LITTLE & ADAMSON, No. 325 Market Street, Philadelphia.

SPRING DRESS GOODS! Black Silks, Mourning Silks, Fancy Silks, Goults de Soie; Seasonable Shawls, Cloaking Cloths, Mantilla Silks, Mantillas—manufactured by themselves from late Paris styles. J. M. CONRAD & WALTON, COACHES WALTERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CONRAD & WALTON'S Superior Steel Shovels, CONRAD & WALTON'S, Darling & Waldron's SCYTHES, Mann's Beauty's & Hunt's Axes, &c. &c. No. 623 Market st., 614 Commerce st. Oct. 15, '63. Philadelphia.

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STATE SENATOR.

Sir: You will please announce my name as an Independent Candidate for the office of State Senator. I am induced to do so by the following reasons:

- 1. I believe that the late lamentable war of blood, in which so many of our patriots have been sacrificed, has been brought about by the fact of aspiring men securing their political positions through fraud and the basest corruption; and that, should the powers of God and the rights of man be secured, the present nominees of the Republican and Democratic parties will use the use of money; and if elected, will use their positions for selfish purposes. The U. P. Church, at its late meeting in Indiana, did resolve, that as a Christian body, they would use their influence to place men of moral worth in all offices of trust and honor; and that, should the powers of God and the rights of man be secured, the present nominees of the Republican and Democratic parties will use the use of money; and if elected, will use their positions for selfish purposes.

INDIANA, PA., Sept. 20, 1865.

CURING DIPHTHERIA.—Diphtheria is an alarming disease, whether it strikes a child or an adult, and it can be cured at once by the application of Radway's Ready Relief. Try it and you will be convinced, however skeptical. Diphtheria is a malignant sore throat, with some additional and really fatal features. The anguish occasioned by the rapid advance of such a delicate part of the system, through the throat, so speedily grows over a crisis. There is no time for trifling in a crisis. The ablest medical men stand in a state of uncertainty, and yet the patient has instant relief, or expires. Thus the patient's agony is relieved, and the throat, externally, with freedom internally. The patient revives. He breathes with more ease. He feels the marrow-medicines inspiring his entire frame with vigor. He rapidly improves under such appropriate treatment, and, in a short time, walks forth, despite all predictions to the contrary, rescued from the grave. Radway's Ready Relief costs only fifty cents a bottle—except for the sum you would pay out for your physician's attendance. It is saying a great deal for the virtues of Radway's Ready Relief, but not a word more than it conscientiously deserves. It promptly cures Diphtheria; will rapidly cure any evidence of the remarkable power of Radway's Ready Relief in the treatment of Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Coughs, and Colds, the reader is requested to read the following letter. Let this important fact be borne in mind—Radway's Ready Relief never fails in withdrawing the inflammation to the surface. Let it be applied to the throat as directed, the patient will surely recover.

The following case is one out of many that we received in the winter of 1858-9, during the prevalence of this disease at Albany, N. Y. Mr. Gambrell of Albany, writes: "Three of my children were seized with peculiar sore throat, which has prevailed a serious extent in this city, of which a great many children have died. It commenced in my family with a sore throat, head-ache, hoarseness, sore lips, sore eyes, then they would set in, and the skin turn to a yellow tint. I knew how good your Ready Relief and Pills were for the general run of our complaints, and determined to risk the lives of my children on their merits. My trust was well founded. I gave each of them four pills, and rubbed their bodies with head-ache pills with the Relief. My children were as well as ever in twenty-four hours after taking your medicine. I believe, had my neighbors used the same means, they would have saved the lives of their children."

Radway's Ready Relief is sold by all Druggists and country merchants, and at E. Roberts' office, 87 Maiden Lane, New York.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.—Our Little 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, Quilting, 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 recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, most durable, and most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocking stitch, which is the best stitch known. No one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see, at a glance, how to use the Little Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in chaste and elegant style.

The Folding Case of the Family Sewing Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of 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. 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 elegant manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Sewing 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 every 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, Pa. March 9, 1865.

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