

rest in a year. This was in the vicinity of a couple of weeks after they returned. Houser's feet were sore. They cupped them, and put a medicine called iodine on them." On further examination and cross-examination, he said "I rather think it was in the fore part of the day I saw them on Friday; came to Mr. Miller's house. Saw them on the street on Monday. It was after they came back the feet were cupped. Daniel helped to move Mrs. Miller on the 17th of July; I am positive. I don't think there was anything said by them in any conversation with me about Cambria county. I understood them to say they were going up the railroad towards the mountain. I understood it from Dan. I asked Dan what he was going to do for a living. He said he knew where he could make a cool 40,000, and it was easy to be got. It was in the same conversation about going to the mountain."

This branch of the evidence constitutes a material part of the evidence of the Commonwealth; as, if believed, it shows that the prisoners left Allegheny city together, carrying with them a tin box and carpet sack, and one of them stating that they were going "up the railroad towards the mountain," on Monday of the week the murder was committed, and returned together on Friday or Saturday of the same week, after the murder had been committed; and shows, also, other facts of conduct in the allegation of the Commonwealth, bearing upon the great fact in question. The testimony of these witnesses, should, therefore, receive your serious examination, and careful scrutiny.

It is argued that they are not worthy of credence, and should not be believed on account of what may be inferred from their statements, more particularly in their cross-examination, of their habits and associations in Allegheny city. That, gentlemen, with everything elicited from them, as well as everything you have observed in their manner of testifying, is proper for your consideration in judging of their truthfulness, and their claims to your credence; but their rank or associations, whatever they may appear to be, does not render them incompetent witnesses, or furnish a sufficient reason why their testimony should be entirely thrown aside, and excluded from consideration. It is in the associations, and from the associates of persons accused of crime, that we generally and usually find witnesses of their conduct. We would not expect the most moral, intelligent, and refined citizens, of Allegheny city to know anything about these witnesses. They were subjected to a searching cross-examination; particularly Mrs. Graham. No witness has been called to impeach their character for truth and veracity. In view of their manner, and everything elicited from them, you must judge of the truth of their testimony. Do you believe them? If you do, what that has any material bearing upon the issue, does their testimony satisfactorily prove?

We now direct your attention to the testimony introduced for the purpose of showing the presence of the prisoners in Cambria county, in the vicinity and near the place where the murder was committed, and before and about the time of its commission. This evidence is very material; so material that it their presence there, or nearer the place than Allegheny city, though it is only a few hours journey by railroad, be not shown, the case of the Commonwealth, whatever else that is alleged may be shown, would plainly fail. The presence and conduct of the prisoners there, before and near the time of the murder, constitutes a necessary part of the chain of circumstances relied upon to connect the prisoners with the crime, and prove their guilt.

To identify Houser in Cambria county on the 25th of May, the Commonwealth called and examined Agnes Diamond, Mary Ann Hildebrand, William A. Stewart, Jacob Giffin, and Hannah Coughlin. We call your attention to their testimony.

Agnes Diamond describes a man who came to her residence at Ream's, about two miles from Conemaugh station, who spoke of being lost; represented himself as a returned soldier, and hungry, and got something to eat; wanted to stay till the next day, but the witness refused to keep him; asked the road to the turnpike, and left about 11 or 12 o'clock. She says, "it was the 25th of May to the best of my knowledge. It was Ascension Thursday." You heard what she said descriptive of him. She says, she does "not pretend to say this (Houser) is the man."

Mary Ann Hildebrand testifies that she lives one-half mile from Ream's, and that there was a man come to her house on Thursday, of either the last week in May or the first week of June; said he was hungry and tired; wanted something to eat. It was between 1 and 2 o'clock. He asked the road to Conemaugh. He wanted to see Charley Wilson that was killed about a year ago on the Penna. R. R. Then says he, "where does the widow live?" witness understood him "widow Wilson." She says he spoke broken German. You heard the description of him. After describing him, she said, "I would take this (Houser) to be the man to the best of my knowledge." When recalled she said, "I am certain this man was at our house before the murder."

William A. Stewart testifies that he lives half a mile from Ream's. He says, "I think I saw this man (Houser); had not as much beard as he has now. It was the last week in May or the first week in June, between 2 and 3 o'clock. Says he saw you tell me where this widow lives?" I says, "what widow?" He said "widow Wilson." Said he wanted to get to the Penna. R. R. that night. He said he wanted to go down the road; asked about the trains."

Jacob Giffin testifies that he lives in sight of Stewart's, and that on the first week of June or the last week of May,

the 25th, "that is the man [pointing to Houser] that passed my place. It was about 2 o'clock; between 2 and 3; after the middle of the day. Saw the man coming in the woods between the two roads. Asked where the widow lived; said 'widow Wilson.' Showed him the road. He spoke broken Dutch. William Stewart said the day after that it was a kind of holiday." On cross-examination, he said, "I can't make any thing else but that is the man."

Hannah Coughlin testifies: "I live in Taylor township, half a mile from the house of Jacob Giffin. I am pretty certain it was Thursday the 25th of May. [She fixes the time of the circumstance of selling a heifer to a butcher.] I seen him coming. He told me the dog bit him. [She describes him.] It was about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, towards evening. I do think he is here; that dark haired man. [Houser.] In her cross-examination she said "that is the man to the best of my knowledge."

These witnesses, except Agnes Diamond, with more or less positiveness, identify John B. Houser, as the man seen by them. You heard their descriptions of the man, so far as they describe him. Agnes Diamond, if the man she saw is the same seen by the others, fixes the time as "Ascension Thursday," the 25th day of May; Jacob Giffin says it was "the first week of June or the last week of May, the 25th," and as he learned "a kind of holiday." Mary Ann Hildebrand says, it was "on Thursday of either the last week in May or the first week in June." William A. Stewart, that it was "the last week in May or the first week in June;" and Hannah Coughlin is "pretty certain it was Thursday the 25th of May." The witnesses of the Commonwealth, if believed, show both of the prisoners to have been in Allegheny city the first Thursday in June; and the Thursday following that, was the day after the murder, or the day the bodies were found. Gentlemen, was that man, seen by these witnesses in the vicinity of Conemaugh, John B. Houser? If so, when, and for what purpose, was he there?

It is further alleged that this same prisoner, John B. Houser, was seen on Tuesday, the 6th day of June, the day before the murder was committed, within three-fourths of a mile of Polly Paul's, making particular inquiry about Polly Paul, and otherwise moving and acting in a singularly noticeable manner. To show this, Mrs. Susan Preall and Mrs. Sarah Paul were called and examined on the part of the Commonwealth. This testimony is so important that we refer to it at length.

Mrs. Preall testifies: "My residence at that time [the time of the murder] was between Isaac Paul's and Summerhill; on the road that leads to Paul's."

"There was a man came there with a tin box the day before the murder. It was on Tuesday. He asked me for a drink. He asked me if I loved him there. I told him a family by the name of Myers lived there before I came. He said he had been round there ten years before. Then he asked me about the property I lived on; who owned it. I told him who had it. He said he was out for buying property; he thought that would suit him. He asked me when my husband would be home from the army. He asked me who was my next neighbors. I told him Mr. Warner lived one road, and Mr. Paul the other. When I said 'Mr. Paul,' he said 'is she married?' I told him I didn't say Mrs. Paul, I said Mr. Paul was my next neighbor. Then he asked me if I had any cupping, or leeching, or tooth drawing to do. Then he started."

"I had never seen the man before. There is a man in the Court House that looks like him; that biggest, large dark complected man [Houser] looks very much like him. He is the same height, same complexion, and looks very much like that man. He had a mustache, dark clothes, and white shirt. His language was broken German; he spoke very broken."

"It was between 12 and 1 o'clock. He came in the back way. When he started, he started towards Warner's. Then he turned round and said 'did you say this was the way to Paul's?' I said, no. Then he turned round and went towards Paul's. He had a tin box in his hand; one just like that. [The box in the court.] I can't see any difference. It was a small box like that."

In her cross-examination she said,—"I lived on the road that goes out past Paul's. That man wore the same kind of mustache, not so much round the face. I was not examined before. That evening I went to Summerhill and told it to Mr. Cooper's house. It was before I heard of the murders. I was examined before the Justice. He was talking with me more than 5 minutes; may have been 10 or 15. I hadn't seen any one then that looked like Ream. I had seen Riddle; he wasn't there. Riddle didn't look like the man that was at my house. It is half a mile from my house to Isaac Paul's."

Mrs. Sarah Paul testifies: "I live about 1 1/2 miles from Summerhill; about 1/4 of a mile from where Polly Paul lived. I am a sister-in-law of her's. The day before the murder happened, there was a man come to our house; I think it was between 1 and 2 o'clock, as near as I can recollect. He commenced asking about 'widow Paul'; asked about her. I told him I know'd nothing about 'widow Paul.' He said somebody told him there was a 'widow Paul,' in that neighborhood, that done some farming. I told him she wasn't a widow. Then he asked about her property; some one told him she was going to sell her property. I told him she wasn't going to sell it. He asked me whether she lived by herself then. I told him she was not by herself then. He said was there any man about the house? I told him there was a girl there, and told him the girl was taking in weaving, and weaving for other people."

He said somebody told him she was weaving still for other people. He asked me again whether she was by herself now at present; not now, I says; she has a girl with her. He sat there a while, pretty near an hour I guess. He talked about all such foolishness. Then would ask again about Polly Paul—called her 'widow Paul.' I told him she never was married. He said he must hunt her up any ways. "He talked German from Germany. He said 'how de-do' when he come to the door, in English.—That was all. He was not very big; a dark colored man. He had a beard. He had a mustache, and some beard on his chin. I never seen him before. I think he is in the Court House now; that biggest man. [Pointing to Houser.] He had a tin box in his hand; he hadn't it open. He said his business was cupping and leeching, and tooth-drawing. It was a middling large box; it was brown; it was a box pretty much like that. [One found with the prisoners, and in court.]

"He said he must hunt her up any ways. He started off in the same direction he came, towards Summerhill. He asked me which road; I pointed my hand; asked me if he would have to pass that saw mill."

Cross-examined she said: "I am the wife of Mr. Isaac Paul. I told my husband when he came home in the evening. I was not examined when Ream and Riddle were tried for this crime. I was examined before the 'Squire. I told the 'Squire what I have been telling here. It was after dinner this man was at my house. It was on Tuesday; I am certain of that. He had nothing but a box as I seen. I did see him come to the house. He came from Summerhill. There were some others there but they were not close to him."

"He wasn't so very big; nor the smallest; common sized. I couldn't guess whether he was as tall a man as Mr. Johnston; it is so long since I couldn't tell exactly; he looks much like the man. I do believe that this is the man; I think it is. He is about the size. I saw him the 6th of June. About three weeks before the last court. I saw this man in the jail; I went in to see whether I would know him."

"I didn't say it was a clock pedlar before the 'Squire. I didn't say before the 'Squire he had no beard. I don't mind whether he had a beard up along the side of his face."

This is the testimony of these two witnesses. Was the man seen and described by them, as they believe, JOHN B. HOUSER? It is for you, gentlemen, to decide. The evidence of identity here presented you, is, the expressed impression and belief of the witnesses from recollection; the description given of the man, so far as you find it describes him; the fact that he spoke broken German, or rather broken English; and, what is perhaps more expressive than any other corroborating circumstance, the fact that he had the box and held himself out as a cupping and leecher—a professional character well known in cities, but rarely ever seen in remote country localities, like Croyle township. Was it the prisoner, John B. Houser? If it was, and he is shown to have been there, a stranger, within 1/4 of a mile of Polly Paul's house, enquiring about her, her business, property, and circumstances, in a manner that was remarkable and suspicious, the day before she was robbed and murdered, and not found there afterwards, the presumption, in the absence of some explanation, would be violent that he knew something about the crime, and had some agency in its commission. Denial, instead of explanation, would increase the violence of the presumption. And if his presence there, at that time, and the conduct ascribed to him there, be satisfactorily shown, this evidence, with other facts, if found also to be proven and well established facts in the case, could not fail to suggest other and important inquiries. If it be a fact in the case that the crime was perpetrated by two men, and John B. Houser is shown to have been one, who was the OTHER?—especially if it be shown and believed, and a fact in the case, that he and DANIEL BUSER, in their previous companionship, had purposed and plotted the specific crime in the Penitentiary,—BUSER the more distinctly involved in the guilty plot and purpose,—and if it be shown and believed also, and also a fact in the case, that they left Allegheny city together, to go "up the railroad towards the mountain" two days before the crime was committed, and returned together, under circumstances calculated to excite suspicion, two days after its commission? And, besides, if two men were concerned in the perpetration of the crime, is it probable that both TOGETHER would be acting the part here ascribed to Houser?—if it is, or is it not, more likely that the other, if not preparing the clubs, apparently, as it seems to us, fashioned by the same hand, or doing some other preparatory work, was in the back ground, waiting, in concealment, the time for concerted action? The importance of this evidence adduced to prove the presence of the prisoners in Cambria county, at the time, and as alleged, cannot, gentlemen, be over estimated; since, if it be a fact, it is a link in a chain of circumstances which, if substantiated in all its parts, would seem to connect them, in violent presumption, or unavoidable inference, with the body of the crime; while, if it be not a fact, satisfactorily proven, the chain would be greatly weakened, if not completely broken and severed. Gentlemen, was it John B. Houser that was at the house of Mrs. Preall, and of Isaac Paul, on the 6th of June?

It is further alleged that two men, corresponding in size, appearance, and movement with the prisoners, were seen by James R. Cooper on the evening of Wednesday, the 7th of June, walking along the Jackson road towards Polly Paul's; and that two men were seen by Catharine Harrison, the night of the same day, about

midnight, between Polly Paul's and Johnstown, inquiring for the latter place. This, it is surmised and argued in behalf of the Commonwealth, is a part of the whole transaction, and traces the guilty agents immediately to and from the scene of blood. You will judge whether what is disclosed in this part of the evidence, has any bearing upon the issue, and throws any light upon it.

Mr. Cooper says—"I reside at Summerhill. I was at home on the 7th of June last. In the afternoon I went upon the hill, on the Jackson road. Coming down the Jackson road, I met two men going up. They were both walking in the middle of the road, and I was walking on the side.—They both appeared to have dark clothing. The tallest one was next to me; about 5 feet 8 inches high; the other half a head shorter. I said 'good evening'; they muttered something and went ahead. This was between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening. The one next me was of dark complexion. I knew neither of them. The one farthest off was the shortest; the tallest one walked very straight. The other had a stoopy, slouchy walk. The tallest one had a large black valise in his hand; he carried it off, that way like [showing how.] I believe that sticks like that [the clubs] could be put in it. They both appeared to be dark in the face. The road they were on would lead to Miss Polly Paul's. Their walk and size corresponded with these men very much."

Mrs. Harrison says—"I would not be positive to the day, but it was the first week of June Polly Paul was killed. It was during court week."

"On Wednesday night two gentlemen stopped at our house enquiring the road. It struck 12 just as they left. They asked me the road to town. They didn't say what town. I directed them to keep straight on. They afterwards said they wanted to go to Johnstown; they said they came from Ebsenburg. One said, 'John, we'll get to town yet before morning; we are ten miles from Ebsenburg.'"

The evidence, as we have thus followed it, it is argued by the counsel of the Commonwealth, establishes all their allegations; and that the testimony of the witnesses from Allegheny city proving the expressed motive, plans, and purpose, declarations and conduct of these prisoners there, and the testimony of the witnesses to prove their presence and conduct in Cambria county, before and about the time of the murder, together with the evidence disclosing the manner in which it was committed, coincide and harmonize in bringing together parts of one transaction, of which the robbery and murder of Polly Paul at the time and in the manner perpetrated, by these prisoners, is the great central fact, without which the numerous other facts and coincidences disclosed cannot be reasonably accounted for or explained; and that, in its harmony and corroboration, it excludes every other reasonable hypothesis, suggested or supported by any evidence. It is for you, gentlemen, to pass upon it.

It is urged, also, that, while the witnesses corroborate and sustain one another in proving facts which raise serious presumptions against the prisoners, with every facility afforded them for that purpose, they have failed to furnish any explanation, or to give any account of where they were, or what they were doing, from Monday till Friday or Saturday of the week of the murder. And it is a principle of reason and a rule of evidence, generally applicable, that "when appearances are proved against an accused person, which he refuses to account for or explain, his refusal or omission to do so increases the force of the evidence against him."—"This consideration in criminal cases," says Mr. Starkie, "frequently gives a conclusive character to circumstances which would otherwise be of an imperfect and inconclusive nature."

It is urged, also, that the whole evidence discloses no trace of any other guilty agent or agents. You will enquire whether it does; or whether every other reasonable supposition, but the proposition maintained by the Commonwealth, is excluded by the combined and corroborating weight and force of the evidence. Upon this point, we feel constrained to say, in justice to the rustic neighbors who assembled the next morning, and engaged in the search for the bodies of the murdered females, that we have failed to discover in the evidence, however it may impress you, any thing which casts the most distant suspicion upon them.

In conclusion, gentlemen, we commend the whole of the evidence to your most serious and careful consideration. We remind you again that you should be very careful in ascertaining whether the facts from which conclusions are sought to be drawn, are well established facts in the case; and, if so proven, what conclusions they fairly and reasonably support. The issue is of most grave moment to these prisoners, and to the public. Your verdict should be an expression of your unbiased judgment; uninfluenced by prejudice, sympathy, or timidity. And that judgment you must form, just as you would form it upon any other subject of serious importance to yourselves or others. If the evidence, all carefully considered, brings your minds to the settled, unwavering belief that the prisoners are guilty, your duty is plain. There can be no question about the degree of their crime. If it does not so satisfy your judgment and conscience, you should find them not guilty. If you have a reasonable doubt of their guilt, it is their right to be acquitted. If you have not, they do not deserve to be shielded by your sympathy. You should not allow yourselves to be swayed by any dread of results, for which, if your conscience is clear, you are in no sense responsible. We should only and ever feel anxious to do our duty.

"With consciences satisfied with the discharge of duty," we may say to you in the forcible and appropriate words of another, "no consequences can harm us.—There is no evil that we cannot either face or fly from, but the consciousness of duty disregarded. A sense of duty pursues us ever. It is omnipresent, like the Deity. If we take to ourselves the wings of the morning, and dwell on the utmost parts of the seas, duty performed or duty violated is still with us, for our happiness or our misery. If we say to the darkness, cover us, in the darkness, as in the light, our obligations are yet with us. We cannot escape their power, or fly from their presence. They are with us in this life; will be with us at its close; and, in that scene of inconceivable solemnity which lies yet farther onward—we shall still find ourselves surrounded by the consciousness of duty; to pain us, where it has been violated; and to console us, so far as God may have given us grace to discharge it."

Gentlemen, you have only, in the exercise of your best judgment, to do your duty. The case is now committed to you.

[Correspondence of The Alleghenian.] Our Harrisburg Letter.

Things in the State Legislature—What has been Done, and what is Doing—A Bit of Sport in the House—The Representatives would rather Hear Henry Ward Beecher than the Call of Duty—A Lively Review of the Democratic Gubernatorial "Situation"—Cass, Clymer, Packer—Republican Sentiment, &c., &c.
HARRISBURG, Feb. 5, 1866.

You will have observed that up to this time little of importance has been done in the way of legislation. Bills of a local nature have been read in place, and some have been reported from committees; resolutions have been offered, some of them adopted, and petitions and remonstrances without number, principally in reference to running the street cars in Philadelphia on Sunday, and for relief to old soldiers, or the widows of old soldiers, have been piled upon the Clerk's desk. The absence of the Governor somewhat retarded the business of the session; but it is fair to presume that work will commence in earnest in the course of a week or two.

There was a little sport in the House this evening. Pursuant to adjournment on Friday, a session was held at half-past seven, p. m.; but many members had been attracted to the Court House, to hear Henry Ward Beecher, who had been announced to deliver a lecture there; so that, when the House met, there was barely a quorum present. A motion to adjourn was negatived, and Mr. Weiser, of Lehigh, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the State Treasurer be requested to inform the House what amount the Banks of this Commonwealth advanced in 1862 upon the circular of the State Treasurer to meet the August interest of said year in coin, the names of the Banks advancing, and the amount by each; also, the terms of the said circular of the State Treasurer; also, the amount advanced in coin by the Banks in 1863 upon coin certificates, the amount advanced by each Bank, and what Banks still hold the coin certificates.

On motion of Mr. Weiser, the rule in this case was dispensed with, and the resolution was read the second time. On the question of agreeing to the resolution, the yeas and nays were called, when it appeared that there was not a quorum present, 39 members voting yeas and 3 voting nays. Then commenced the fun. A call of the House was ordered, the yeas and nays called, 47 members only answering. Before the clerk commenced calling the yeas and nays, the Speaker (Mr. Davis, of Phila'da., temporarily in the chair,) directed the doors to be closed, and the Sergeant-at-Arms and Assistants to see that no member was permitted to escape. Notwithstanding this precaution, one or two members escaped through a side door, but being immediately pursued, were brought back by the officers amidst a general titter of the House.

Mr. Riddiman, of Philadelphia, moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be despatched after the absent members. The Speaker directed that officer to go in quest of the absentees and bring them into the House. A motion to adjourn was negatived, 18 to 31, and the clerk was directed to call the names of the absentees and enter them on the journal. Some humorous excuses were made by the colleagues or friends of the absentees, for the purpose of keeping their names off the journal, and in the midst of considerable "noise and confusion," laughing and joking, a motion to adjourn to 11 o'clock this morning was carried.

To-day (February 6th,) being private calendar day, the morning and afternoon sessions were occupied in considering and disposing of some eighty or ninety bills, none of them affecting the interests of the good people of your section of country.

To-day, (February 7th,) the morning session was gone through without the transaction of any business worth noting. The resolution of Mr. Weiser, of Lehigh, given above, was indefinitely postponed, and beyond this I have nothing to communicate in the way of legislative intelligence.

The city of Harrisburg is dull, extremely so; contrasted with this time last year, when this was a military center, soldiers plenty, and hundreds of strangers here on military business, the difference is as striking as that between a sick man and one in robust health.

As yet there has been no very loud political talk, no rough exchange of opinions between the two great belligerent parties; no revelation of important movements; but there have been whisperings, sometimes caught by the ears of attentive outsiders, which when considered and analyzed, are not altogether destitute of interest. After the last meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, conjecture was busy for a time as to what was the result of their deliberations. That, I believe, is no longer a secret. By some

means it has leaked out that they determined two important points: 1st. To make immediate efforts should be made to organize thoroughly the party so as to be ready in condition to fight the next General election; and 2d. To fight it on radical Democratic principles, without the slightest compromise to popular sentiment or the scrupulous weakened brethren. This I think will be relied upon—and further, that prodigious efforts will be made for a powerful Democratic demonstration at the polls. The fellows deserve credit for their plan for nothing else—for them there is no such word as "die" in the vocabulary. Would you believe it? Although there have been everywhere overwhelming immense majorities by the Republicans since and immediately preceding the election, although their manifest sympathy with the secessionists has alienated from them many of their ablest leading men and of the rank and file, yet they still doggedly maintain that their party strength is not diminished, that they are as strong, if not stronger than ever, their defeats are to be attributed, not to weakness on their part, but to fraud practiced by the Republicans, which, if the war has been terminated, and the entire army disbanded, can no longer put in operation to an extent sufficient to defeat them. Hence they contend victory is again within their reach, in State at least, and that, with the given to Woodward, [254,000 I believe, which they calculate confidently for next October, they can elect their candidate for Governor, whoever he may be. And, by the way, here arises a question—who will he be? I doubt whether the best informed among them can answer this question more satisfactorily than myself. There is by no means unanimity in the ranks in regard to the coming man. Gen. Geo. W. Cass, in West; Hon. Heister Clymer, in the West; Hon. Asa Packer, in the West, are the prominent candidates for nomination. Each has a strong body of friends to back him, and no doubt flattered by his friends, looks forward with strong hope, if not confidence of success. To-day, I should say, Mr. Clymer is the inside track; but this is a world of chances and changes, and what tomorrow may bring forth is hard to foretell. Mr. Packer is wealthy and has wealthy friends; but whether he has the disposition to vest largely in the contest, should he be largely the nomination, is a question many. Money they must have, and they are in abundance, [this they make secret of,] or it will be in vain for them to contend for victory. This idea appears predominant with all the leaders, hence many are looking to Cass, who, besides his wealth, is said to be liberal, besides commands from his position a large railroad influence. This, as I argued in his favor. But Packer more money, probably, than both his competitors put together, and for this, if he should show a disposition to do so, in the end, carry the majority of the convention.

The Republicans look upon the maneuverings of their opponents with, I think, too much indifference, feeling certain of success. But it is a peculiar never to despise a foe, he is apparently powerless, for desperate sometimes lends strength to the weak makes them formidable. It will be therefore, to relax in no effort to succeed in the next campaign. He is somewhat divided here as to who is likely to be, or who should be the Republican nominee; but, although Moore and Ketchum have each numerous warm friends, the general sentiment seems to be that the signs of the times indicate Gen. John W. Geary as most likely to receive the nomination. I will keep you informed of matters as they transpire in future—at present I have more to say.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.—Our Family Sewing Machine is fast gaining world-wide reputation. It is beyond the best and cheapest and most beautiful Family Sewing Machine yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine so many useful appliances for Hem Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Pressing, Braiding, Embroidering, Cording, &c. Other Family Sewing Machine has no capacity for a great variety of work. sew all kinds of cloth, and with all the thread. Grand and recent improvements in our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, most durable, and most certain in all rates of speed. It makes the intricate stitch, which is the best stitch known, one, even of the most ordinary capacity. See, at a glance, how to use the letter S 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, most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be used may be opened as a spacious substantial table to sustain the work. Some of the Cases, made out of the choicest and most durable materials, are finished in the most elegant and chaste manner possible, others are plain and embellished in the most costly and elegant manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the Machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty. It is fast becoming as popular for sewing as our Manufacturing machinery for manufacturing purposes. The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk, twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., &c., of the very best quality. Send for a Pamphlet. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA Office, 517 N. 3rd St. C. T. ROBERTS, AGENT IN EBERHART, March 9, 1865.-jy.