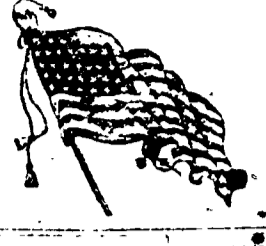


The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
GETTYSBURG, PA.
MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 1, 1864.

No change in affairs at Harrisburg, the Republican Senators still adhering to their revolutionary course.

The Legislature failed to elect a State Treasurer on Monday, consequently a bill must be passed fixing some other day before an election can be held. This, however, cannot be done until after the Senate succeeds in effecting an organization, which may not take place for a month to come.

The Pennsylvania Reviewer—Col. Fisher, commanding the 34th Brigade, Pa. Reserves, has lately published a letter in reply to a letter of Brig. Gen. Rice, in which he (Fisher) disputed the claim of the Reserves to the honor of taking and holding the Round Top mountain at the battle of Gettysburg. The letter of Col. Fisher completely upsets the arguments and position of Gen. Rice, and establishes conclusively the fact that the honor of taking and holding Round Top belongs to the Pennsylvania Reserves, and to them alone.

That exceedingly "loyal" official, ex-Provost Marshal Field, of Baltimore, has been arrested and placed in the Old Capitol prison at Washington, charged with misconduct in office, involving fraud and corruption.

Capt. White, Provost Marshal for the Lycoming district, has been arrested and is now confined in the Old Capitol Prison at Washington. The "old story" stealing from Uncle Sam. He is a loyal Leaguer.

Another important arrest has just been made at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The party is a very "loyal" civil officer, who is charged with selling naval stores belonging to the Government and putting the proceeds into his own pocket. He has been sent down to Fort Laysette to await an examination.

A petition, signed by over one thousand of the Assistant Assessors of Revenue, praying for an increase of salary, has been presented in Congress. The Pittsburgh Commercial hopes there will be no increase, and says if they think the sum of three dollars a day inadequate, they resign; adding that there are plenty of "loyal" men to take their places.

The "Republicans," or a certain clique of them, have exhibited an indecent haste in thrusting Mr. Lincoln forward for re-election. It shows that the demagogues who are moving in the matter regard the issue of the struggle within their own party for the succession, as of more importance than the great business of putting down the rebellion.

On Monday night week the printing office of the "Democrat," at Sunbury, Pa., was mobbed by a number of soldiers attached to the New York tenth cavalry, doubtless incited there by the falsehoods and misrepresentations of black-hearted Abolitionists of that place, who too cowardly to do such a deed themselves. The type and materials were thrown into "pie," the press damaged, and other outrages committed. The "American," the Republican organ of the town, very justly denounces all such outrageous proceedings.

The German Republicans all over the country protest loudly against the re-nomination of President Lincoln. His conduct toward Fremont is their special grievance, and they also disapprove of his shifting course in connection with Missouri politics.

A Missionary of Evil.—George Thompson, the notorious English Abolitionist, left England for this country on the 9th ult. He comes to stir up strife and dissensions among the American people, and aid Philip, Sumner & Co., in the work of destroying the Union. He was here on a similar mission several years ago and so stirred up the indignation of the people as to be mobbed at various points.

The Farmer and Gardener, edited and published by Wm. S. Young & Co., 52 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, is exactly suited to the wants of the Pennsylvania farmer. It contains a vast deal of information on Agricultural and kindred subjects, derived from the best sources; and the more valuable because generally resulting from practical experience. This consideration, in conjunction with the low price at which it is published, \$1 per year, should give it a wide circulation.

The Gardener's Monthly, devoted to Horticulture and Rural Affairs generally, is published by W. G. P. Benedict, 25 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. This publication occupies a deservedly high position in popular favor, and is destined to acquire a still wider circulation. We always read it with pleasure and profit. Price per annum \$1.50.

Yallahdigham's Case before the Supreme Court.—A question affecting the punishment of General L. Yallahdigham came before the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, on the 23rd ult. It was originally a *petitio*, Yallahdigham being the petitioner. The motion for a writ of *certiorari* to the Judge Advocate General was argued by ex-Senator Pugh for, and Judge Advocate Light in opposition thereto.

COULD THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY RE-STORE THE UNION?

The New York World publishes an article from the Richmond Examiner, depicting in strong colors the sufferings of the South, and in commenting upon it, says that "naturally provokes the question, why is it that a people so sensible of the discouragements of their situation are not induced to abandon a sinking cause and resume their old federal relations. There can be but one answer—the statesmanship of our government is not equal to its military success. War itself is only an instrument; it is not an end, but the means for attaining an end. Its object is to bring such a pressure to bear upon a hostile community that they will be willing to submit to reasonable terms of peace. Few wars in history have judiciously such havoc, or carried such desolation, as the one in which we are engaged; and in the natural course of things, judged by ordinary human experience, the victorious party should be able to conclude a safe, honorable, and lasting peace. That it has neither the ability nor the expectation of doing so, is a *prima facie*, a proof that it is unequal to the situation.

But would the Democratic party, if it stood in the shoes of the administration, do any better? This is a grave question, because, on the answer which the majority of the people will this year return to it, hangs ultimately the future destiny of the country. It is true that, in any answer which may now be attempted to this question, our reasoning must be more or less hypothetical; but it seems to us that the case is in some aspects so clear that we may nevertheless proceed upon very solid ground. On one side we have facts and experience to go upon; for it is incontestable that we have inflicted suffering enough upon the southern people to bring them to terms, if this were an ordinary war and our national authorities had the ordinary sagacity, prudence, and *savoir faire* of a victorious government. But what reason is there for thinking that the Democratic party, if in power, would do any better? The case seems to us so plain that it is almost idle to argue it. If, the relative military situation being precisely what it is, the lamented Douglas were alive and were now President; if Mr. Cushing, or a man of equal mental resources, were Secretary of State, and General Scott Secretary of War, we do not believe there are ten men in the country whose opinion is worth regarding that would not expect peace and a restored Union within three months. If there could be such a change of administration, or one at all resembling it, the mass of the people in both sections would be exalted at once into a state of hopeful expectation. They would look for an early peace, a restored Union, and such a general and sincere pacification as would render it safe to reduce our armies to a moderate peace establishment. The present difficulty is, not that we have not sufficiently crippled and humbled the South for victory to bear its appropriate fruits, but that this administration is politically incapable of making a just, magnanimous, and satisfactory peace.

But why could a Democratic administration deal with this problem more successfully than that of Mr. Lincoln? The reasons are various. In the first place, the Democratic party has never given any countenance to the twenty years' crusade against southern institutions kept up by the Abolitionists. The South, in negotiating with a Democratic administration, would have no fears of being entrapped into a false position and circumvented by perfidy. They had some experience of the good faith of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward in the spring of 1861, when Judge Campbell, of the Supreme Court, was the intermediary, between the South and the government, with the knowledge and privity of Judge Nelson, of this State. The war would probably have been avoided had it not been for the strong radical pressure upon Mr. Lincoln, and the faithfulness of his Secretary of State. Even if the administration had adhered to the constitutional policy professed in Mr. Lincoln's inaugural, the South would naturally recoil from an attempt to arrange this controversy with the same officials who deceived them with false professions in the very crisis of these difficulties.

But Mr. Lincoln has made peace impossible unless the South will consent to the destruction of the most valuable part of their property, and the subversion of their industrial system. Whatever may be the cash value of this property, every dollar of it is an argument against submission addressed by Mr. Lincoln to the self-interest of the South. The southern people know that the Democratic party does not approve of this policy; that they have steadily protested against it as a flagrant violation of the Constitution. If the Democratic party were in power, the question would be simply between further resistance on the one hand, and submission to the same Constitution under which they formerly lived and prospered, on the other. Whatever forfeitures have been operated by the necessary result of this war, would be adjudicated upon by the courts in obedience to established precedents, and not determined by the inflated passions of innovating Abolitionists. The South, in submitting to the Constitution as the Constitution has always heretofore been understood, could calculate pretty nearly the legal effect of their submission. But when they are called upon to, first, surrender the most valuable part of their property, and then submit, without guarantees, to whatever hostile and heated fanaticism may think fit to inflict, it is not surprising that they prefer to endure the evils and try the chances of continued resistance.

If the Democratic party were in power the popular and capable generals now in retirement would be immediately placed in command; and, in the general rejoicing that would follow, volunteers would flock to the service, and we should be in the best possible position to make a vigorous war or a just peace, according as the rebels should elect. With a more formidable military front on our side, and nothing required but submission to the Constitution on theirs, the inauguration of a new administration would be the dawn of peace. The Union star would rise after its long setting with more than its old effulgence. "So since the day-star in his ocean bed, And yet appears ere dropping blood, And thick imbues, and with an orange-red flame in the forehead of the morning sky, The colored steward and chamberlain of Jeff. Davis are reported to have escaped from him and arrived in Norfolk, Va., a large number.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

At an adjourned meeting of the Democratic members of Congress, held at Washington a few days since, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we are for a restoration of all the States to the Union; that patriotism and true statesmanship demand that such a policy should be pursued towards the people of the States in which the insurrection exists as shall be best calculated to bring this expensive and exhausting war in which we are now engaged to a close, and to restore said States to the Union, under the Constitution, with all the constitutional rights of the people unimpaired.

This resolution, says the *Parade & Union*, embodies the true doctrine, and is the only plan upon which the Union ever can be restored. Sovereign States may be conquered, and held in subjection, but unless they are treated in a spirit of compromise and their equal rights under the Constitution admitted, there can be no Union. The great mass of the people North and South are to-day as they always have been since they have experienced the blessings of a republican form of government, in favor of the Union as it is, and it was the presence of being in favor of the Union and the Constitution that induced the people to place the present Administration in power. All through the campaign of 1859, from President Lincoln down to the lowest herring, every speaker claimed loudly for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution—very Republican paper, in the country echoed the same cry. Lincoln repeated it in his inaugural, and at the extra session which followed a Republican Congress reiterated it in the shape of a solemn resolution. Believing in these declarations, the people rushed enthusiastically into the war, and if they had been carried out in good faith, who can doubt that the war would have ended a year ago? Having by these specious pretences, accumulated a large army, and, as they apparently believe, grown too strong to be successfully resisted, the radical revolutionists who control the government now throw aside their masks, spurn the idea of re-establishing the old Union, trample upon the Constitution, and subordinate everything to the abolition of slavery.

This policy necessarily exasperates and embitters the South, drives those who were in favor of the Union into the Confederate armies, and unites them all in a fixed determination to fight until they die in defence of their property, their lives, and their homes. Besides this, we have the declarations of Sumner, Phillips, Stevens, and the other leaders of the Jacobin party, that they desire to prolong the war until slavery can be exterminated. Look at it, white freemen of Pennsylvania! under the guise of philanthropy they utter sentiments fit only for the Fiend Infernal. They would prolong the war, destroy our republican institutions, squander thousands of millions of money, sacrifice millions of human lives, and all for what? To free the nigger! when their own reports inform us, that those they have already freed are dying by thousands through disease and starvation, consequent upon exposure and their inability to take care of themselves.

Truly has John Randolph remarked, "fanaticism knows no stopping place between Heaven and Hell." Had the advice of General McClellan and other distinguished conservatives of the North been heeded by the Administration in the conduct of the war, peace with all its beneficent influences would have long since been spread over our land, which now through the baleful effects of a radical policy, is lrenched in fraternal blood; songs of rejoicing would have went up to Heaven from many a fireside, where now they weep a father, a brother, a sister; and thanksgiving and prayer would have gratefully ascended to God, where now shrieks and lamentations fill the air for dear ones sacrificed to the bloody Moloch of Abolition; our pilgrims would have been filled with sincere and earnest men, followers of Christ, preaching peace and good will to men, where now sits enthroned the sanguinary Demon of fanaticism, reeking with blood, whose fatal breath, like the poisonous fumes, withers and destroys whatever it touches.

FRAUDS IN JUNIATA COUNTY.
A military board has been in session at Millfountain, Juniata county, for some time, to investigate certain charges (made by the editors of the *True Democrat*, of that place), of fraud and corruption in the examination and exemption of drafted men, by the Provost Marshal, his assistants, and the examining physician. Sufficient evidence has already been elicited to show that a regular system of fraud, perjury and extortion was resorted to by the Examining Board, and that any man could purchase a discharge for one or two hundred dollars. So we go. The "loyal" thieves of Juniata, like their brethren in other parts of the country, are determined to coin fortunes out of the blood and tears of the people.—Corruption, indeed, seems to exist everywhere and "loyal" supporters of a "rigorous prosecution of the war" are growing richly by defrauding the government, swindling drafted men, and robbing the soldiers.

TROUBLE AMONG THE VIPERS.
There is serious discontent, and no small amount of cat-ravelling, among the various cliques of the friends of a number of abolition candidates for the Presidency. They accuse Mr. Lincoln of foul play, and say that he instigated the organization of the Loyal Leagues, and appointed their members to offices, with the ulterior purpose manifested in the seemingly spontaneous nomination for his re-election now being echoed all over the North. Let them squirm, wriggle and quarrel to their hearts' content, and cheat each other as they cheat all others. It is no affair of ours. We have nothing to do with their wrangle, except to suggest that they are agonizing over a prize that none of them shall possess, for it has been otherwise ordered. We have a good and true Democrat for the position somewhere in the ranks of our party, and we intend to see that he obtains it. "When rogues fall out, honest men get their dues."

President Lincoln has ordered an election of State officers for Arkansas on the 23rd of March, proximo. This election will be held on the basis of his "one-fourth" idea. He thinks he has imposed about that number of Abolitionists into Arkansas, West a large number.

THE WAR NEWS.

There is no change in the Army of the Potomac. General Pleasanton, of the cavalry service, has issued an order that all guerrillas wearing the United States uniform shall be hung upon the spot, if caught.

We have but little additional news from the West. General John Morgan has arrived at the Confederate camp at Dalton, Ga., and has abandoned the Federal forces. He has abandoned the entire Federal force, consisting of a hundred miles west of Reservoir City. It is the section over which General Franklin marched, and in which General Franklin was defeated. Reservoir City, but a short distance from New Orleans, is being the western limit of Federal position during the winter. At Port Hudson where General Ullman with twenty-five thousand negroes holds sway, the enemy are concentrating in large numbers. Their pickets approach close to the city lines and annoy them excessively. There will soon be some interesting intelligence from that quarter. Guerrilla operations along the Mississippi have entirely ceased, but notwithstanding this, there is very little trade. The *Frederick* that our steamer has passed between St. Louis and New Orleans for three weeks, and it has been lying idle at the levee for want of a cargo for a return trip. It seems that guerrilla operations in the West are fast fading. A country impoverished by the depredations of war, never is celebrated for its commerce.

A raid is threatened from Rogersville into Kentucky. The State, it is reported, will be entered at two points. Three hundred Confederate prisoners have arrived at Indianapolis from Knoxville on Saturday.

General Steel has been notified to issue an order for State election in Arkansas, under the military proclamation of March 26th. There are said to be twenty-one thousand seven hundred Confederate troops in Arkansas, north of the Red River.

We have no further news of the contemplated march of the Federal army, for the movement was to be from New Orleans, Mobile, and the march there by land is given up as impossible. Transports will have to convey the troops.

Governor Pierpont and the Virginia Legislature are reported to have protested against General Butler's despotic rule at Norfolk. Butler is now at Fortress Monroe.

General Schofield is to go to Chattanooga. General Rosecrans succeeds him at St. Louis.

The Petersburg Express, of the 22d ult., has been received. It says that seven hospital buildings at Camp Winder, near Richmond, were burned yesterday, (21st ult.), and a large quantity of commissary stores and clothing destroyed.

An article in the *Frederick* says the newspaper, to turn the Presidential mansion at Richmond on Tuesday night last.

Gen. Thomas reports that a force of four hundred and fifty men left camp on the 21st ult., and moved across Lookout Mountain and attacked a Confederate camp near Ashton, Ala., defeated the troops and destroyed the camp and a considerable number of arms and other property. On the 26th the Confederates crossed the Tennessee river and entered the State of Georgia. A force of Federal troops, ordered by a loss of fifteen killed and wounded and a number taken prisoners. The Federal loss was ten wounded. Prisoners reported, Tenn., evacuated and burned.

A dispatch dated Saturday says that the first train to the city had just entirely ceased. Only nine shows had been fired from nine o'clock on Friday evening up to the time of closing the dispatch.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

VOLUNTEERS.—The quota of the Borough, we understand, is full within two weeks. Nearly all the townships in the county have made arrangements to pay a bounty, and are actively at work to secure the number of volunteers necessary to save them from draft.

VALENTINES.—Our enterprising neighbor, Mr. R. H. Minnich, informs us that he is just opening a very large stock of comic and sentimental Valentines, for the accommodation of the public, who always wish to have something of the kind ready for St. Valentine's day. And those who happen not to have their thoughts run in that way, will find every other kind of "good things" ready to their tastes. Give him a call.

The commissioners appointed under the act of last winter to appraise military damages in the border counties, have heard all claims for losses sustained by the Stuart raid in Franklin, Fulton and Adams counties. There were one hundred claims heard and disposed of in Adams, and three hundred and thirty-nine in Franklin and Fulton.

The citizens of New Oxford are about forming a Cemetery Company for that town and neighborhood. Already about fifty lots have been sold, says the Hanover Spectator.

T. D. Carson, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Gettysburg, sold in Adams county one hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars of the 5-20 National Loan.

We make our best bow to Mrs. Elias Spangler, of Mount Pleasant township, for the present of a lot of very superior potatoes, including a "mass" of a sweet one.

On Tuesday last the House at Washington resumed the consideration of the joint resolution reported from the judiciary committee to amend a joint resolution explanatory of an act to suppress infraction, punish treason and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes, approved July 17, 1862.

Mr. Fernando Wood, of New York, said that the proposition under consideration sought to accomplish two great wrongs.—One to repeal a measure which had prevented a Presidential veto of the confiscation bill in 1862, and argued that the explanatory resolution was a part of that bill, and that it was a part of that law, and the other to evade or violate the constitution itself. He gave a history of the proceedings attending the passage of the confiscation bill in 1862, and argued that the explanatory resolution was a part of that bill, and that it was a part of that law, and the other to evade or violate the constitution itself.

He said that the Southern States were either within or without the Union. If within the Union, the people of the revolting States were not deprived of the protection, nor exempt from the operation of the constitution; but if without the Union, they were belligerents—a foreign power at war with the United States, and were entitled to all the immunities which the law of nations recognize. He alluded to the position assumed by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, in his speech delivered in the House on Friday, as sustaining the latter doctrine. He congratulated the country that at last the leader of the republican party in this House—the man who represented the law, taken in his speech delivered in the House on Friday, as sustaining the latter doctrine.

Mr. Wood then said that early in the session he had proposed the appointment of commissioners to treat with the Confederate government. He had been told that the practice of this country. We had done so with the Barbary powers, with England in 1815, and with Mexico in 1838. But if it be said that this was a rebellion and should not be recognized by the appointment of commissioners, he referred to the appointment of commissioners to treat with the leaders of the Slay rebellion in 1786; with the whiskey rebellion in 1795, when Washington and Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, proceeded to Carlisle in Pennsylvania, to treat in person with the rebels; and to the Mormon rebellion, in 1857, when the President appointed Governor Powell, of Kentucky, and Colonel McCulloch, of Texas, commissioners to effect a pacification of those rebellions.

He was opposed to the conduct of the South, but was equally opposed to the conduct of the North, under the Republican policy. Both were for dissolution. Let us therefore attempt a peaceful solution of the difficulty. Peace must come sooner or later. Why not procure it before both sections were exhausted and all their material interests destroyed? He referred to what he designated the barbarism of the times, which had become so revolting that it ceased to shock. He appealed to the boasted spirit of Christian civilization; of progress, of common humanity, to show itself in the arena, and save the American people.

THE MARKETS.

Three Days' Prices to Date in Illinois.—A most distressing case of suffering from the late typhoid fever occurred at Whiteley's Point, Moultrie county, about seven miles from this place, on Thursday night last. Three boys, sons of Mr. W. B. Hendricks, in attempting to return home from school, about one mile from their father's house, were frozen, the two youngest, aged nine and eleven years, to death, and the oldest, fifteen years of age, so badly that, we understand, he has since died.

When school was dismissed the three started for home, but, becoming blinded and hounded by the intense cold of the stringing wind and snow, soon returned to the school house, where they remained until two or three o'clock in the morning, when they again attempted to make their way home. When within sight of the light at home, made by the family, who were up by four o'clock, the two smallest boys were no longer able to walk, and leaped up against a corn sick to keep off the wind, while the eldest went home for assistance. When he reached the house he was so badly frozen that he could scarcely move. As soon as he could make known the whereabouts of the brothers, assistance was sent them. But, alas! it was too late. They were both dead in half an hour, and this, too, an sight of home.—*Alton, Illinois, Gazette.*

Trade and Convention for Abolition Arrest and Imprisonment.—In the Supreme Court of New York, on Wednesday, the case of P. Green against John A. Keunely, Superintendent of Metropolitan Police and ex-Provost Marshal, for damages for false imprisonment, came before a jury and resulted in a verdict in favor of Mr. Green for \$550 damages. This is the first case in which Kennedy's high-handed acts in imprisoning citizens during the height of his power as Provost Marshal have come before the courts in this shape.

A "patriot," by the name of Captain Tom. Stoddard, has been detected by a portion of the "government" in a wholesale fraud. He has stolen SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! when act certainly ranks the Captain as a patriot of the first water.

A recruiting broker in New Haven recently enlisted his son's son, and then robbed him of his money.—*Exchange.*

That fellow is "loyal," he goes in for prosecuting the war "while there is a dollar left." He is a son of a gun, we believe, to Artemus Ward, who is so patriotic that he is willing to send all his wife's abled-lodged relations to fight this war.

New York, Jan. 27.—Hon. James R. Clive, eldest son of Henry Clay, and ex-Minister to Portugal from the United States, died in Montreal last night. The deceased, who at one time represented Kentucky in Congress, was a devoted sympathizer with the South, and was ex-Minister to Canada on account of his political opinions.

Mr. W. Well, Governor of the United States Hotel in Harrisburg, Pa., died last Sunday.

A Negro Appointed Post-Scribe.—The Secretary of War has appointed William Still, colored, sutler of Camp William Penn, at Philadelphia.

MARRIED.
On Thursday evening last, in the borough of York, Rev. Mr. GILBERT W. WOOD, of Abbotstown, to Miss MARY E. daughter of Mr. Jacob Culp, Stead at the above place.

On the 11th ult., by Rev. R. A. Spurr, Mr. JOHN B. SALTER, of Mr. Alex. Miller, son of Mrs. Mary A. Little, daughter of Capt. A. Little, all of Mount Pleasant township.

On the 20th ult., by Rev. J. Miller, Mr. JOHN W. STUBBS, of Mrs. W. A. Miller, both of Highland township, this county.

Special Notices.

The Singer Sewing Machines.—Our LETTER A PATENT SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and most respectable of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for Hemming, Basting, Felling, Tack, Gathering, Gouging, Braiding, Embroidering, Sewing, and so forth. No other Family Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with a kind of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, and most durable, and most correct in action, at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known, and gives evenness of the exact quality of the work, can see at a glance how to use the Letter A Patent Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in the most perfect style.

The following case of the Family Sewing Machine is a piece of evidence of the most useful kind. It is a piece of evidence of the most useful kind. It is a piece of evidence of the most useful kind. It is a piece of evidence of the most useful kind.

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