

TUNKHANNOCK, PA Wednesdy, July 25, 1866.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Wriggle of a "Skinned Eel." The following rich morcean we clip from the New York Tribune of the 19th inst. OFFICIAL PROSCRIPTION.

We cannot realize that he who was made President of the United States by the pistol of Wilkes Booth, has any moral right to remove from office those who helped to make him Vice President in order to fill their places with Copperheads and ex-rebels. Even if it were clear-which surely it is not-that Presidents m av justifiably remove from office those who opposed their election, in order to appoint those who supported it, we consider Mr. Johnson's case very different from that; and we deny his right to remove those who helped him to office, in order to appoint instead those who reviled him as one of the worst of mankind. Hence we think it right in Congress to do all in its power to save Republicans in office from proscription.

deprecate his action in the premises, so far as it may be expected to exert a political influence. If he should to-morrow, remove every Republican office holder within his reach, and appoint instead, Randallites and Rebel sympathizers, we believe he would strengthen the party thus proscribed. Our friends in office are very quiet and reticent. Kick them out and they will be as lively as skinned eels in hot vinegar. Witness the following : [LIVELY WRIGGLE OF A SKINNED EEL IN HOT VINEGAR." Ed. Letter from Secretary Seward Endorsing

To the editor of the New York Tribune. SIR: I inclose a check for \$36, for 24 copies of the weekly Tribune. You may add 23 to my cluo at this place and one to the club at Auburn Centre,

Susquehanna Co. Pa.

I have been Postmaster at this place for the last five years, and always worked to give your paper a circulation, but Andy Johnson has removed me from office, and appointed a copperhead in my place. chall continue my efforts for the success of the Tribune, and Gen. Geary, while the present Postmatic is circulating a paper asking returned solders, to pledge themselves to the support of Heister Clymer. The circumstances in regard to my removal are very interesting, and is one of the most no-torious acts in pursuance of "my policy" that has yet transpired Yours.

Wyoming Co. Pa. July 9, 1866. Capt. P. M. Burr, the person denominated a "Copperhead" in the above letter, and upon whose appointment to the Postthe service in 1861, as a private soldier.

His gentlemanly deportments and soldierly bearing secured him not only the affections of his companions, but the esteem of his superior officers. He was promoted step by step until at the close of the rebellion, in 1865, he held a Captain's commission. Having enlisted about the time of his majority, he has no political status except such as his honorable scars and service as a soldier give him.

That he ever circulated a paper "pledging soldiers to vote for Clymer," we are authorized to say, is simply a lie-a very harmless lie, it is true - but none the less a fie, on that account. A lie, that the author knew to be such, if he saw the paper circulated-which was simply a letter of inquiry addressed to Gen. Geary and the Hon. Heister Clymer, containing five questions, as to their sentiments on the political issues now before the country. The same letter or one of similar import was freely circulated in this place and was signed by almost every returned soldier, without regard to their political sentiments.

That the author of this letter should seek to make himself a martyr in the cause of niggerism, is not surprising. That he should pour his griefs into the ears of Greeley, and through the Tribune into the bosom of its readers is but natural. That in the depth of his afflictions he should have exaggerated-forgotten to tell the truthih his case, is not very wonderful. But that Greeley, or any other intelligent person about the Tribune establishment should have consented to publish a letter so destitute of truth, sense, or grammar, is surprising and shows to what straights they are driven for political capital-upon what thin gruel the readers of that journal are

We are not surprised that the very "Loyal" draft sneaks of the bread and butter brigade should denounce him as a "Copperhead." The term has been so often apphid to good and true men by this . howling borde of disunionists, and negro worshippers, that, applied as it is now, to a man who bears the scars of wounds received in the service of his country, it is a term of bonor and not of reproach.

But we are susprised that this party of Committee, &c.

"great moral ideas" this party of "princiministration they so much despise.

ney told the President this in his love letsays, doing all he could for the Tribune," fellows, they all are"-in office?

Notwithstanding their vigorous wrignot object if the President took off the would long since have been completed. nasty slimy hide of every cuss of them. -We doubt the efficacy, of even a hot vinegar bath to cleanse them of their corruptions, and impurities, but as all other remedies have failed, let this be tried.

Of course "L. O. H.," is "O. H. L., or Otis H. Loomis, the defunct Postmaster of Meshoppen. Of course he "always work. ed to give the Tribune a circulation. course now that he is "kicked out of office." he won't be "quiet and reticent" any longer, but will henceforth wriggle 'like a skinned eef in hot vinegar." Of course "the circumstances in regard to my (his) removal are very interesting." Of course they "is one of were published in the N. B. Democrat, Having done that, we neither fear nor hence their notoriety- "everybody reads the Democrat.")

Of course Capt. Burr, the wounded soldier, is a "copperhead." The "skinned eel" says he is. Of course an excoriated reptile, in hot vinegar won't lie-he only

Of course "L. O. H." will continue to wriggle, and occasionally barrow up the tender bosoms of the readers of the Tribune with the tale of his sufferings.

the Philade Iphia Convention.

WASHINGTON, July 15. The following important letter has just been made public:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, July 11. Sir: Excuse me for expressing surprise that you ask me whether I approve of a call of a proposed Union National Convention of Philadelphia. After more than five years dislocation by civil war, I regard the unity of the country its most immediate as well as its vital interest. restoration will be complete when loyal men are admitted as representatives of the loyal people of the eleven States so long unrepresented in Congress. Nothing but this can complete it. Nothing more remains to be done, and nothing more is mastership at Meshoppen, in this county, necessary. Every days delay is attended the Tribune bases its comments, entered by multiplying and increasing inconveniences, embarassments, and dangers, at home and abroad. Congress possesses the power exclusively. Congress, after a session of seven months, still omits to exercise that power. What can be done to induce Congress to act? This is the question of the day. Whatever is done, must be done in accordance with the Constitution and laws. It is in perfect accordance with the Constitution and laws that the people of the United States shall assemble by delegates in convention, and that when so assembled they shall address Congress by respectful petition and remonstrance; and that the people in their several States, Districts and Territories, shall approve, sanction and unite in such respectful repre

entations to Congress. No one party could do this effectually or even seems willing to do it, alone. No local or popular organization could do it ef--a national interest-the interest of the patriotic attempt made in the right direc- letter tion-an effort to be remembered with pride and satisfaction whether it succeed or fail. The original Union of the States was brought about by movements of the even thought of. Those who should opstruction organizations, and reconciliation time. between the alienated masses of the American people. To admit the convention will fail, would be to admit that the people of the United States are deficient in cicontinue the existence of the republic. believe no such thing. A great political taining a distinct political faith. The one class always fearing the very worst that

religion, and that the people of every coun- ple! Judge Spalding is not exactly the can possibly happen, and the other hopes. under every circumstance, the very best that can in any event happen. Without accepting this theory as absolutely true, I think all men do act generally from a motive to guard against public danger, or else from a positive desire to do good. Both classes may, therefore, favor the present attempt to restore the unity of the nation.

I am your obedient servant. WM. H. SEWARD. Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Chairman Executive

It is indeed refreshing, says the Danville Tna Philadelphia National Conve ple"-these "quiet and reticent fellows, in Intelligencer, to read the above letter, emoffice"-should cling with so much tenacity anating from the pen of Secretary Seward. places of trust and profit under an ad- It seems but a few months since we heard that "little bell," to indicate the arrest and We are surprised that Mr. Greeley calls imprisonment of some bold and indepenu pon Congress to usurp the power of dent Democrat who had dared to question the executive to "save Republicans in office," the wisdom or policy of the " Government" It will need no argument hereafter to prove and to-day we find him not only ready but that the great mainspring of all their acts anxious to meet and counsel with Demois, office for the sake of plunder—that their crats, yes and with Southern Gentlemen "principles" and their pockets are identical too in reference to the course the govern--that they are willing to forego even the ment should pursue, and to join with them precious privilege of abusing the President, in remonstrating against the unwise, unjust if he will only keep them in office. For- and unconstitutional action of the present Radical Republican Congress. We reter. Dr. P. John, promised a triumphant joice to see Mr. Seward coming out with support in his love letter. "L.O.H." this endorsement of the policy which the was "quiet and reticent," though, as he Democratic party has all the while sustained. "Better late than never." But we while in Office. What a quiet, eely set of think if Secretary Seward and some others had seen as far into the mill stone about the breaking out of the war as they now gle and contortions out of office, we should profess to do, the work of reconstruction

While we then commend the letter of Mr. Seward, we think it behooves the Democrats to keep an eve on him and to watch carfully the movements of these new converts. Under and behind all these loud professions may be deep designs .-We are willing that Mr, Seward shall come in and help us save the Union, but we are not willing that he shall get the Democracy transferred to Mr. Seward or Mr. Johnson or any other man.

Removals from Office--Congressional Pre-

In the House, on Thursday, Mr. SPALD ING, of Ohio, from a Committee of Conferthe most notorious acts &c." (The facts ence, reported in favor of a provision that the present U. S. Minister to Portugal should receive no compansation for any further services he may render in that capacity. Mr RAYMOND asked him if he had any objection to stating for what reasons the Committee made this unusual report .-Judge SPALDING replied that he would state no reason, except that the Committee was unanimous in its recommendation;and refusing very premptorily and emphatically to permit Mr. RAYMOND to ask any further question or make any further remark on the subject, he moved the previons question, and forced the report, without debate, explanation or delay, through the the Tennessee delegation into Congress

There is nothing very remarkable in Judge Spalding's action in shutting off debate and forcing action upon a delicate and jection to the preamble, and a general dedoubtful question. It has come to be the sire among the Democrats and others for common practice under the pressure of a separate vote on the resolution, but Speakparty emergencies, and Judge Spalding er Colfax, who has a decision always suitonly follows the fashion-discourteous and ed to the occasion, would not allow a didiscreditable as it is.

been for the last four years and is now Uni- spoke and voted against it, and declared ted States Minister at Portugal. Some that the Republicans were attempting a three months since he wrote an unofficial virtual surrender of one of their car linal letter to Secretary Seward on current politpressed his concurrence in the policy of the President and his dissent from the action of Congress. This letter was published in the Times, and at once attracted the attention marks that as there is no opportunity nowaof members of the House. Mr. Steven's, days to shed tears of sympathetic sorroy Mr. HARVEY, resorted to the means reported by Judge SPALDING refused to explain or to allow anybody else to explain on the floor of the House.

Congress had thus indorsed, in the strongest possible manner, by its own action, the removal of office-holders for ex pressions of opinion hostile to its own. The is the writing of a private letter expressing drown the noise, dissent from the political opinions and actions of Congress! Congress, by the Constitution, has nothing whatever to do with fectually. It is the interest of all parties appointments or removals of office-holders; alike, of all the States, and of all sections vet it resorts to the remarkable and extraordinary process of legislation, for the sole whole people. The Convention, indeed, purpose of accomplishing the removal of may not succeed in inducing Congress to an office holder guilty of the heinous crime act : but if they fail the attempt can make of differing from Congress in opinion and matters no worse. It will be a lawful and of expressing that difference in a private

And at the very time Congress is thus resorting to such means of exercising a power never conferred upon it, for such a been horrified and indignant. reason, it is trying to rouse the indignasame character. The citizen who objects tion of the whole country against the Presto the convention is bound to propose a ident of the United States for doing the better plan of proceeding to effect the de- same thing, in the exercise of a power exsired end. No other plan is offered, or pressly conferred upon him by the Constitution, and in exact conformity with what unconcern, if not opposition, to all recon- the day of its foundation until the present

The zeal of Congress in regard to removals from office evidently is a very one sided, and not a very disinterested sentiment. They have no sort of objection to ther wisdom or the virtue necessary to such removal when they can make them on I their own behalf and against those who differ from them in opinion. In all other writer says that government is a seculiar cases they are opposed to them on princi-

> AWFUL .-- A lady in Cleveland, Ohio, recently, was observed to leave a trail of saw dust behind her. If ladies will wear such things to improve the shape of their limbs. those stuffed with hair are said to be the mill? Ans.-His head turns round.

The horses of the Manchester Carriage Company, at Pendleton, are now cleaned by a steam brushing machine. The idea has evidently been derived from the hair dresser's revolving brushes.

The proposed convention of Union Men opposed to the Radical Disunion Congress. and in Avor of sustaining President John-son, is the great topic of the day. It covers the radicals as with a wet

blanket. It was made the subject of a caucus of Radical members of Congress, in which an attempt was made to drill the members into the support of a resolution to expel any member of Congress that should take part in its proceedings.

Why don t they attempt it? The Convention bids fair to be of great importance to the future history and pros-

perity of the country.

Good men from all parts of the United. States are recording their names in its fa-Ohio, Rhode Island, and other States

have already chosen their delegates. General Dix has written a letter favorng the Convention. Four members of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet Seward, Wells, Blair, and Bates, most em-

phatically endorse the convention. The honest and patriotic men of all parholding of the Convention.

Tennessee to be Restored to her Rights. The Lower House of Congress on the

10th inst., passed the following: Joint resolution declaring Tennessee again entitled to Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Whereas, The State of Tennessee has, in good faith, ratified the article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress to the Legislature of the several States and has also shown to the satisfaction of Congress, by a proper spirit of obedience in the body of her people, her return to her due allegiance to the government, laws and authority of the United States. there-

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to cerned, they are as true to-day, as against her former proper, practical relation to the Union, and is again entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress, duly elected and qualified upon the accommodation of large districts of peotheir taking the oaths of office required by existing laws.

World says:

The resolution taker, by itself to admit was so clearly right as a naked proposition, that it commanded the entire Democratic

vision of the question, but forced a vote on But the action of Congress on this mat the proposition as an entirety. Even in ter is worthy of a more full and distinct this shape but twelve votes all Radicals statement. Mr. James E. HARVEY has were cast against it. Governor Boutwell principles, that of negro suffrage. The ical topics, in the course of which he ex resolution went to the Senate, but no action was taken on it there.

ONLY A WHITE GIRL.—The World re when the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill over the sufferings of the "scourged slave," was before the House, moved an amend- even in reconstructed Texas, we cemmend ment that the Mission to Portugal be abol- to the easily moved-to-tears women and ished, and the House concurred. On reach- men of Massachusetts the recent case of a ing the Senate this amendment was reject- young lady, sixteen years of age, who was ed; and when it came back the House re- soundly flogged in the Aliston Grammar fused to concur, and asked a Committee of School of Cambridge, Mass., within sight Conference; and this Committee, finding and hearing of SUMNER's Alma Mater, Harthat the Mission could not thus be abolish- vard, and almost under the shadow of that ed, and yet determined to get rid of cradle liberty Fencuil Hall. The evidence shows that the young lady, for a "somewhat" impudent answer when reprimanded for whispering, was ordered into a recitation room, where twenty blows with a strap were administered by the lady assistant, while another held her hand over her mouth to stop her screams. During the punishment the master came in and assisted only offence alleged against Mr. HARVEY in holding her, and a piano was playing to

But the most singular circumstance connected with this outrage is the vote of the school committee that the whipping of a young lady, sixteen years of age, "is in accordance with the rules for the government of the public schools of Cambridge,"-Therefore the committee declined to take notice of this case; but it promises to be brought to the notice of the grand jury .-Meanwhile, had this punishment been in flicted upon some tough, old, and recently reconstructed darkey in Mississippi, the whole State of Massachusetts would have

The New York Herald and kindred sheets are very much concerned about what they term the disbandment of the Democratic party, in view of the Convention called to consider national affairs in pose would seem to me to manifest at best, has been the usage of the Government from Philadelphia. There is not the slightest necessity for getting into a fever about the Democratic organization or name. There will be no change in either and no Contion of the interests of the whole people is a subject so vital and all pervading, as to engage the energies of all decent men. But when it comes to baptizing a new party or burying an old one is quite a different bu-We are very certain if there is any dead party wants interment it is not try are divided into two classes, each main- man whom we expected to lead off in such the Democratic, and Philadelphia is not the place, nor the 14th of August the time reports an income of \$52,000, but, protestfor that grave ceremony .- Ex.

Ans.-A Bow.

Why is a drunken man like a wind-What is that which is neither flesh the highest judicial tribunal for adjudicanor bone, and yet has four fingers and a tion. thumb? Ans .- A glove.

What is the height of folly? Ans .-Spending your last shilling to buy a purse. Why is a percussion cap like death? Ans. -- Because it's a det-o-nator, (debt o'naTreason and Traitors

When the Republicans have got fairly under way in the great work of "making treason odious," we hope they will pay particular attention to the following cases. The extracts below are from those prominent traitors, Than, STEVENS, SUMNER, PHILLIPS, WADE and GREELEY:

TRAITOR STEVENS.

"The Union nevershall, with my consent be restored under the Constitution as it is." TRAITOR SUMNER.

Mr. Sumner, when asked in so many words, on the floor of the Senate, whether

clear compliance with the hidding of the Constitution, replied: "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do

TRAITOR PHILLIPS.

Wendell Phillips said in relation to the war shortly after it commenced :

"No man has a right to be surprised at this sort of thing. It is just what we Abo-

TRAITOR WADE.

Benj. F. Wade, speaking of the Southern people, says: "I am not one of those who would them to continue in such a Union. It wo'd be doing violence to the platform of the party to which I belong.

"If the slave States, the cotton States or the Gulf States only, choose to form an independent nation, they have a moral right to do so. All nations have their superstitions, and that of our people is the Consti-

The following is from Brooklyn Eagle, and it is well put. It says;

"We quote the following enumeration of grievances from the Declaration of Independence, and so far as the South is con-Congress, as they were ninety years ago as against George the Third :

"He has refused to pass other laws for ple, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legisla-A correspondent of the New York ture; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only. (See proposed amendment to the Constitution.)

> "He has erected a multitude of new fices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people and eat their substance, Congress attempts to do so under the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.)

> "He has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of the "He has affected to render the military

independent of and superior to the civi power. (Cougress has done so, under the ivil Rights and Freedmen's Bureau Bills. "For imposing taxes on us without our consent. (The South has no voice or vote in Congress.)

"For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally the powers of our Government. (The Congressional policy.)

"For suspending our own Legislature, and declaring themselves invested with they were elected. We are anxious to see power for us in all cases whatsoever. (Con- the yeas and nays upon this question,-Ez.

The Age" the only Democratic ournal published in the city of Philadelphia, is in all respects a first class paper, and deserves the wide circulation it now enjoys, The "Daily Age" contains the latest intelligence from all parts of the World, with double-barreled shot gun, one load breakarticles on Government, Politics, Trade, ing his arm, the other penetrating his side Finance, and all the current questions of and entering his tungs. About twenty the day; Local Intelligence, Reports of minutes after receiving the wounds be fell Public Gatherings, Foreign & Domestic from his horse and died. It is not known it has all the despatches of the Associated supposed to be a negro who had expressed and the news from all parts of Europe, brought by the steamers first touch,

TERMS OF THE DAILY .- One copy, one year, \$9.00; six months, \$4,60; three months, \$250, for any less period, at the rate of one dollor per month. Payment required invariably in advance. Postage on the daily, thirty cents per quarter, or one dollar and twenty cents per annum, if

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Greeley's anxiety to get his Radical ftiend Chief Justice Chase out of the scrape of trying Jeff. Davis, is manifesting itself

very strongly. The Tribune says: We welcome the news from Fortress Monroe of the assignment of spacious and comfortable apartments for the housekeeping of Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis. Byand-by, the farce will have become too glaring, and then he will be let go. What is the use of persisting in a cheat where nobody is cheated? Mr. Davis is not to be vention will attempt it, but the considera- tried-at all events, not with intent or expectation of convicting him -then why is he longer subsisted at the public cost? Let looked in a looking-glass us have an end of the sham!

A case is being prepared by a citizen of Springfield, Illinois, to test before the United States Supreme Court the constitutionality of the income tax. This person ing against the legality of the tax, declines to pay it and will, if compulsory action is What is that which we often see brought, ask an injunction from Judge made, but never see after it is done? - Davis of tre Supreme Court of Illinois, being in his circuit, restraining the revenue collectors from acting. By this means the question will ultimately be brought before

> A telegram from Washington reads: Benjamin F. Butler is here professionally.
>
> A manicious journal adds: "The detectives

STEALING FRUIT. - As the season for parents do not dream of the occupation of their offspring. Under the technicalities of the common law, these annoying offenders could generally escape clear of all consequences. At most they could be in danger but of a sound thrashing by the angry own-er, who then became himself liable for pros-ecution for assault and battery. Now things are changed. Under the act of 1860, the stealing of fruit from the tree or on the ground is a serious offence, and the remedy s simple and prompt. By that judicious and effective law the wilful taking and carrying away of fruit, vegetables, plants, vines, shrubs or trees, is made a misdemeanor punishable in the Court of Quarter Sessions, and rendering the offender liable to a fine of \$50 and imprisonment for thirty days. The course of proceedings under this act is plain and easy. A complaint before any Alderman or Justice of the Peace is all that any person has to do. The litionists and disunionists have attempted law will do the rest. This is the criminal to bring about. I have labored nineteen remedy. For those who prefer it there is a ties all over the country, recommenced the years to take sixteen States out of the Un- civil remedy. By another section, any one who shall wilfully enter or break down, through or over any orchard, garden, yard or fence, hot-bed or green house, or who shall wrongfully club, cut, stone. break, bark, or mutilate any tree, shrub, bush, vine, &c., or walk over, beat down, or trample, or in any way injure any grain, grass, vines, vegetables, or crops, shall, on conviction before any Alderman or Justice of the Peace, or in any court, have judgment against him in any sum not less than \$5 or more than \$100 with costs. This fine is to go one half to the informant and one half to the occupant or owner of the land. In default of payment, the offender must go to jail. The law now provides a full and simple remedy against the plundering and damaging of gardens or yards, and it is the fault of the owner if they suffer.

> GENEROUS.—In the Congressional proceedings of Saturday last we found the fol-

> Mr, Niblack, of Indiana, from the Comnittee on Appropriations, reported a bill to provide for, and to regulate the compensation of Senators, Representative and Delegates in Congress. Read twice, ordered to be printed, and postponed till Wednesday

The bill fixes the compensation at \$8,000 for each Congressman and the mileage at the rate of ten cents per mile. The President of the Senate is to have the same compensation as the Vice President of the United States, and the Speaker is to have double the compensation of members, except as to. the mileage, which is to be the same. In. case of the death of a member. his representatives are to receive at the rate of \$4. Legislature. (The Congressional policy.) 000 per annum from date of the commencement of Congress up to the time of death. and his successor is to be paid from that day. The bill is to apply to the members of the present Congress from the 4th of March,

1866, except us to mileage. The above modest proposition deserves the especial notice of tax-payers throughout the country. These liberal-minded gentlemen propose to increase their own pay one thousand dollars per annum, although they knew what their compensation was when

ANOTHER NEGRO MURDER.-The assassination of the Hon. Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina, was announced by telegraph yesterday. On the morning of the 3d, while going to his plantation, near Charleston, he received two loads from a correspondence; besides special telegrams, definitely who the murderer was, but it is Press from every part of the United States, strong animosity against the family. Of course this murder was instigated by the Radicals of the day, and they are urging on a war of races.

AN UNDENIABLE FACT .- When a man gets a few dollars worth of goods, puts them in a room and sits down by the side of thera waiting for customers, he follows pretty closely the style of some of our merchants for past years. He don't advertise-he don't send out circulars-he merely waits. Now, if a customer comes, he must pay a sent gratis, on application. The paper is large price for what he gets, because the sales are few, and the tradesmen must live out of his profits. The goods get old and stale, and customers always lose money by dealing with men who do the mud-road, slow-coach business.

> HUSBAND AND WIFE,-"If I am not nome from the party to-night at ten o'clock" said a husband to his bigger and better "That I won't," half, "don't wait for me." returned the lady, significantly, "I won't wait, but I'll come after you!" The gentleman returned at precisely ten o'clock,

> The man who never told an editor how he could better his paper, has gone out West to marry the woman who never

> We learn that the time for the circulation of State bank notes, under the Tax committee has been extended until the first of August.

> The state of Illinois is bigger than all New England New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland thrown in.

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