



TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE JUNIATA SENTINEL is published every Wednesday morning, on Bridge street, by H. H. WILSON.

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Advertisements.—The rates of ADVERTISING are for one square, of about lines or less, one insertion, 75 cents; three, \$1.50; and six, \$2.50. For longer advertisements, the rates are \$3.00 for the first week, \$2.00 for the second week, and \$1.50 for the third week, and so on. Merchants advertising (changeable quarterly) \$1.50 per year, including paper at their stores. Notices in reading columns, ten cents per line.

Job Work.—The price of JOB WORK, for thirty Bills, one-eight sheet, \$1.25; one-fourth, \$2.00; one-half, \$3.00; and additional numbers, half price—and for Blanks, \$2.00 per quire.

Business Cards.

JEREMIAH LYONS,
Attorney-at-Law,
Mifflintown, Juniata County, Pa. Office on Main street South of Bridge street.

S. G. DRESSLER,
*Justice of the Peace, Surveyor and Con-
signer, Susquehanna Township.*
WILL attend promptly to all business en-
trusted to his care. Deeds and other
scrivings done on the shortest notice and on
the most reasonable terms. Particular atten-
tion paid to land surveying. [May 1, 6m.]

JOHN T. L. SAHM,
Attorney-at-Law,
MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA COUNTY, PA.
OFFERS his professional services to the
public. Prompt attention given to the
prosecution of claims against the Govern-
ment, collections and all other business entrusted
to his care. Office in the Sheriff's office, in the
Court House.
Sept. 26, 1865.

VENDUE AUCTIONEER
CRIFER
The undersigned offers his services to the
public as Vendue Cryer and Auctioneer. He
has had a very large experience, and feels
confident that he can give satisfaction to all
who may employ him. He may be addressed
at Mifflintown, or found at his home in Fer-
mansburgh township. Orders may also be left
at Mr. Will's Hotel.
Jan. 25, 1864. **WILLIAM GIVEN.**

MILITARY CLAIMS.
THE undersigned will promptly attend to
the collection of claims against either the
State or National Government, Pensions, Back
Pay, Bounty, Extra Pay, and all other claims
arising out of the present or any other war,
collected.

JEREMIAH LYONS,
Attorney at Law,
Mifflintown, Juniata Co., Pa. [Feb]

JOSEPH S. BELL,
CLOTHIER
NO. 43 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA
Clothing superior to any other establish-
ment in the City and at lower prices. Mer-
chants will find it to their advantage to call.
All goods warranted. Presented by J. K.
Froyer. [Nov. 7-17.]

NEW TOBACCO STORE.—Just received
at Barnes' Cigar and Tobacco Store, a
fresh supply of pure Vasa Cigars and Tobaccos.
Best Navy \$1.00 per lb
2nd90c
3rd80c
Cases Gold Bar 1.40
Oranoke 1.40
The best brands Fine Cut loose and in foil,
and all kinds of Bright Tobacco at reduced
prices. The lovers of good chewing and
smoking tobacco are respectfully invited to
call and examine my stock.
June 29-4f. **A. T. BARNES.**

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE—
PATTERSON, PA.
Opposite Mifflin Station, on Penn'a. Railroad.
The undersigned would respectfully inform
his friends and the public generally, that he
has taken charge of the above named house.
The house is large and commodious, and
well ventilated, and is fitted up in single
rooms and rooms for families, and is open day
and night. Persons awakened for any train,
The best attendance given—terms as reason-
able as the times will admit.
F. M. MICKLEY,
Jan. 30-4f. Owner and Proprietor.

DENTISTRY!
DENTISTRY.
DENTISTRY.
DENTISTRY.

DR. S. G. McLAUGHLIN
OFFERS his professional services to the
citizens of Juniata and adjoining coun-
ties. Being in possession of all late improve-
ments he flatters himself that he can give en-
tire satisfaction to those who may need his
services. Having had twelve years experi-
ence, he is prepared to do all work in his pro-
fession, either in gold, silver or vulcanite.
The best of references given. Charges mod-
erate—to suit the times. Office in rooms for-
merly occupied by T. R. McClellan, at a Jew-
elry store, Main Street, Mifflintown.
June 12, 1867-1y.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMA- TION.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the Gen-
eral Assembly of the Commonwealth of Penn-
sylvania, entitled, "An Act relating to the
elections of this Commonwealth," passed the
21 day of July, A. D. 1856, it is made the
duty of the Sheriff of every county within the
Commonwealth to give public notice of the
General Elections, and in such notices to enu-
merate:

- The officers to be elected.
- Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

I, SAMUEL B. LOUDON, High Sheriff of the county of Juniata, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Juniata, that on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER next, (being the 8th day of the month,) a General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in said county, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several officers and members mentioned, viz:

One person to fill the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons to represent the counties of Juniata, Perry, Mifflin, Blair, Huntingdon and Centre, in the Senate of the State of Pennsylvania.

Two persons to represent the counties of Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon, in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Juniata county.

One person to fill the office of Sheriff of Juniata county.

One person to fill the office of Register & Recorder, &c., of Juniata county.

One person to fill the office of Treasurer of Juniata county.

Two persons to fill the office of Jury Commissioners of Juniata county.

One person to fill the office of County Auditor of Juniata county.

I ALSO HEREBY MAKE KNOWN and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid General Election in the several districts and townships in the county of Juniata are as follows, to wit:

At the Court House in the borough of Mifflintown, for the borough of Mifflintown.

At the Court House in the borough of Mifflintown, for Ferransburgh township.

At the School House in Mexico, for Walker township.

At the Academy in Thompsonstown, for Delaware township.

At the Public House of Thomas Cox, for Greenwood township.

At the School House in Richfield, for Monroe township.

At Knouse's School House, for Susquehanna township.

At the School House in McAllister'sville, for Fayette township.

At the School House in Patterson, for the borough of Patterson.

At the School House in Perrysville, for the borough of Perrysville.

At the Locust Grove School House, near the residence of John Metlin, for Milford tp.

At the Spruce Hill School House, for Spruce Hill township.

At the School House at Academia, for Beale township.

At the School House near McCulloch's Mills, for Tuscarora township, except that portion of it lying north westward of the summit of the Shade Mountain.

At the Lick School House near the residence of Benjamin Walls, doct., for Lack township, except that portion of it lying north westward of the summit of the Shade Mountain.

At the Centre School House, for so much of the townships of Lack and Tuscarora lying north westward of the summit of the Shade Mountain.

At the Church Hill School House in Turbett township, for Turbett township.

I also make known and give notice, that an Act of Assembly, approved March 29th, 1855, provides as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general townships, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed, or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classed as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled, "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled, "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member, and members of assembly, if voted for, and members of congress, if voted for, and be labelled, "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled, "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled, "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

AND WHEREAS, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged, or relieved from the penalty, or disability therein provided, are deemed, and taken, to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof:

AND WHEREAS, Persons, not citizens of the United States, are not under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 2. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Common-wealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive ballot, or ballots, from any person or persons embraced in the provisions, and subject to the disability, imposed by said act of Congress, approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SECTION 3. That if any such judge or inspectors or election, or any one of them shall receive or consent to receive, any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he, or they, so offending,

shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, he shall, for each offence be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SECTION 4. That if any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote, a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall, for each offence, be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SECTION 5. That if any person shall persuade or advise any person or persons, deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots, to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade, or advise, any such officer to receive any ballot or ballots from any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the Act first aforesaid—the Judges of the aforesaid Districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate of return of the election of their respective districts and produce them at a meeting of the Judges from each district, at the Court House in the borough of Mifflintown, on the third day after the day of the election, being for the present year on Friday the 11th day of October, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said Judges. Also, that were a Judge by sickness or unavoidable accident is unable to attend said meeting of Judges, then the certificate of return aforesaid, shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said Judges unable to attend.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of office or trust under the United States, or this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commis-sioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any incorporated city or district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law, incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office of appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any elections of this Commonwealth, and no judge, inspector or other officer of such election shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled, "An Act relating to elections and for other purposes," approved April 18th, 1856, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be construed so as to prevent any military officer or lieutenant officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk of any general or special election of this Commonwealth."

Also, that an act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1858, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district of which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the 21 Tuesday of October, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk who shall be a qualified voter of such districts."

The Return Judges for this Senatorial District will meet at Lewistown, on Tuesday, October 15th 1867.

The Return Judges for this Representative District will meet at Lewistown, on Tuesday, October 15th 1867, then and there to do and perform such duties as are required by law of said Judges.

Agreeably to the provisions of the 61st section of said act, every General and Special Election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening when it will meet as good terms as any.

Given under my hand at my office, in the borough of Mifflintown, this 18th day of September, A. D. 1867.

S. B. LOUDON, Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Mifflintown, Pa.
Sept. 16th, 1867.

Miscellaneous Reading. THE CRISIS.

We are in the midst of a crisis, on the event of which depend the future peace and prosperity of the nation. Hardened by the fierce vicissitudes of the last six years, we look on apathetically while the republican institutions in which we glory are endangered, and we watch with languid curiosity a condition of affairs which, ten years since, would have convulsed the whole country with the wildest agitation. The coordinate branches of our Government are at variance. By a fatal error, the National Legislature has left the field, for the time, in the power of the Executive, and a faithless President is making the most of the opportunity. The laws of the land are left unexecuted, or are boldly set aside at the despotic will of a single man, who, blinded by ambition, and surrounded by such satellites as Binckley, Jeremiah Black, and Montgomery Blair, seeks to convert representative government into a dictatorship, and who secretly veils his purpose to rule or ruin. Eager to reap the full benefit of his apostasy, the Democratic party is straining every nerve to get once more into power, that it may renew its old alliance with Southern rebels, and reconstruct the Union as nearly after the old pattern as is possible. All the burdens left up by the war are skillfully taken advantage of to persuade the unthinking that Democratic rule alone can restore the blessings of light taxes, low prices, and specie currency. Every local question is turned to account, where passion or prejudice can be worked upon. Every art, which the furious lust of power and of the spoils of office can suggest, is eagerly put in practice to gain votes on specious pretexes. The results we see in Maine and California.

What, then, are we doing in this perilous conjuncture? Exhausted by the labors and the sacrifices of the last six years, serenely confident in the justice of our cause and the triumph of our arms, we supinely wait to see power pass into the hands of the enemies of our great cause, that they may nullify all the results of our triumph. Petty local questions, of infinitesimal importance, are sufficient to divert us from considering the overwhelming issues at stake. We pause to think whether an individual is all that we would have him to be, before we can bring ourselves to vote for him, when that individual is as nothing himself, and we would only look upon him, whether worthy or unworthy, as personifying, for the moment, the great principles for which we have willingly sacrificed half a million of lives and countless millions of money.—In these supreme crises of a nation's fate, individuals are nothing but the instruments with which we work; and a bad instrument, used to a good end, may be a thousand times preferable to a good instrument used to a bad end. Let not apathy or passing disgust paralyze us in the hour of our triumph, until the fruits of success turn to ashes on our lips.

For let us calmly consider what it is that lies before us in the immediate future. We have a Congress which has been gallantly struggling for a double purpose—to secure the results of the war in a durable peace and permanent unification of the country, and, at the same time, to preserve the legislative power of the people through their chosen representatives. On the other hand we have a President whose native subserviency to the old oligarchic and rebel element of the South has led him to quarrel with the party which placed him in power; whose violent passions and narrow mind made him the tool of adroit and reckless schemers; who gathers around him, by a natural affinity, the worst elements from every section; and whose taunt, inflamed by the opposition of Congress to his will, is evidently prepared to commit any action which would give him a temporary advantage over his antagonists, at the cost of plunging the whole country into confusion.

These differences between the Executive and the Legislature, involving not only the policy of the country, but the fundamental structure of its government, are rapidly approaching a crisis. Twelve months since, Mr. Johnson contented himself with stigmatizing Congress as a body "hanging upon the verge of the government." Six months ago, when vetoed bills were passed by the constitutional two-thirds, he pledged himself to carry them into execution. Now, he is no longer content with nullifying the laws by indirection and by sophistically arguing away their plain intent and purpose, but he boldly sets them at naught, and exercises powers which have been specifically withheld from him. Congress has earnestly sought to avoid the issue which he is forcing upon us, but no ingenuity can longer delay it. Mr. Johnson and his Democratic and rebel allies see this and are prepared for it. Already his friends are circulating mysterious whispers of a *coup-d'etat*; his leading organ of the press presumes to doubt whether the Fortieth Congress will ever reassemble; the air is thick with threatening rumors; the gold market, that sensitive barometer, presages the coming storm; stagnation in trade shows how deeply men's minds are moved

by the fearful eventualities of the next three months. What is needed to realize the worst of these forebodings? Only Democratic success in the fall elections!

If the ever-loyal city of Philadelphia, the rock against which the tempests of rebellious Democracy have spent their force in vain, should prove recreant to her well-earned glory—if the great State of Pennsylvania should belie her splendid record—what fearful encouragement would it not give to the miserable band who are plotting and scheming for the overthrow of our institutions? Pennsylvania is again the battle-ground of the Union, and not at Gettysburg were the lines more closely drawn or the issues more distinctly balanced. As Meade and Lee then led the opposing armies, so now are Williams and Sharswood, Thayer and Ludlow, Co well and Lyle the leaders of their respective parties. In such a contest, for ends so momentous, personal preferences are as naught. The man disappears in the cause, and the country claims the devotion of every citizen at the ballot-box, as she once claimed his services in the field.

Should we, through fatal apathy and shortsightedness, permit the enemy to carry Pennsylvania, what hopes can we have of New York and New Jersey?—Our example would be contagious, and we may well look forward with unaffected dread at the results if the great Middle States should appear to rally to the support of Johnsonism. Who can predict the mad career of a President thus encouraged by the apparent applause of the people—of a President who has so obstinately misused and transcended his powers even when the adverse verdicts of election have warned him to desist? Intoxicated with success, there is scarcely a crime against the State which may not in advance be imputed to him on the testimony of his own adherents.

Even should Heaven avert from us these unmanageable evils which we should have invited, hardly less disastrous would be the result upon the settlement of all the great questions arising from the war. Congress is the representative of the people; politicians there are in it, quick to discern and apt to magnify the evidences of apprehended popular reaction. Supported by the people, Congress has bravely withstood the assaults of the Executive, and has laid the foundations of reconstruction based upon broad and enduring principles. Abandoned by the people, the moral force of Congress would be gone. Doubt and indecision would take the place of firmness and well-considered action. Every rebel would spurn anew the idea of submission. Every hostile element would unite for co-operation. Anticipated triumph would draw around them the venal, the unprincipled, and the thoughtless, and with aggregated strength they would control the position. Forcing their way into Congress, all possibilities of evil would be open to them. Assumption of the Confederate debt, repudiation of the national obligations, free trade, desperate tinkering with the finances, slavery revived under guise of peonage—such would be the programme before us, and it is worse than useless to shut our eyes to its probability when a change in a little over one per cent. of the voters in Pennsylvania and New York would give the prestige of success to those whose principles and whose policy would bring about such a catastrophe.

It matters little to us which of two eminent jurists shall sit upon the bench. It is absolutely unimportant to us which of two men, both equally indifferent to us individually, shall collect the fees of the Sheriff's office or shall draw the salary of the City Treasurer. But, by the sport of circumstances, questions of the highest significance that can affect the existence of a great people underlie these local and trivial issues. When Pennsylvania speaks, her voice is heard throughout the nation; and when she speaks in October, it will not be merely to decide as to the incumbents of local offices. It is Andrew Johnson who is upon trial, and it is her voice which will then pronounce the verdict.

Pennsylvania to a serious consideration of our present political condition, and to the importance of a united and vigorous effort to hasten the reconstruction of the Union, and tranquilize the country by the defeat of the Democratic party and all its candidates at the approaching election.

2. That the laws passed by Congress having for their object the reconstruction of the union on the basis of liberty and justice to all men, reflecting as they do the loyal sentiment of the country, offer to the people of the South the most favorable terms, upon which they can reasonably hope to be reinvited with the rights they voluntarily relinquished, in their mad attempt to destroy the government which conferred them.

3. That the public acts of Congress under the Constitution are the supreme laws of the land; that it is no less the duty of the President to see that they are faithfully executed, that it is of the people to obey them; that whether those laws relate to the reconstruction of the Union or to other subjects, every attempt of the President to frustrate or delay the execution of them, is a violation of his trust and an abuse of the power of his office.

4. Resolved, That impeachment is the sole defence of the people against the incapacity, negligence, or perfidy of the Chief Magistrate.—(MADISON)

That with a view to the exercise of the power of impeachment, the House of Representatives have a right to investigate the conduct of all public officers under the Government, and in such a case, THE SAFETY OF THE REPUBLIC IS THE SUPREME LAW; and the power of the House in pursuit of this object, reaches the most secret recesses of the Executive department.—(JAMES K. POLK.)

That the abuse of power conferred upon the President may be as criminal as the usurpation of power which has not been granted, and would justify the House of Representatives in voting an impeachment.—(JAMES BUCHANAN.)

That a wanton removal of meritorious officers by the President is an abuse of power which subjects him to impeachment and removal from his own high trust.—(MADISON.)

5. Resolved, That the prompt and indiscriminate pardon of persons duly convicted and sentenced in the courts of the United States, for counterfeiting the National currency;

The attempt to nullify the act passed by Congress over the executive veto, for the reconstruction of the Union;

The suspension of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War, the duties of which he had performed not only with facility to the equity, but with distinguished ability;

The removal of Gen. Sheridan, an accomplished and illustrious officer, from his command, at the instance of prominent traitors whom he had offended by his faithful execution of the laws;

And the recent proclamation of amnesty issued as we believe without authority, and for the purpose of restoring to influence and power persons who incited the South to rebellion, and who are yet under an oath of allegiance to a government unknown to the constitution, which they hope to re-establish, are acts which constitute *prima facie*, such abuses and usurpations of power, as to demand the impeachment and trial of the offender, in order that the constitution may be vindicated and the National Government preserved in its integrity.

6. That in the present alarming crisis of the country, we conceive it to be our duty to use all proper means to exclude the political influence and patronage of the Democratic party from all offices within the gift of the people; and to that end we appeal to the loyal citizens of Philadelphia and of the Commonwealth, to attend the polls at the approaching election, and cast their votes for the candidates presented by the Republican nominating conventions.

7. Resolved, That we do most especially and earnestly recommend the election of HENRY W. WILLIAMS, of Pittsburg, to the Bench of the Supreme Court, as a learned and accomplished jurist and a truly upright and loyal citizen.

And in like manner we recommend to our fellow citizens of Philadelphia the election of M. RUSSELL THAYER as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; assuring them that in Mr. Thayer they have a candidate of the highest legal ability and of the purest character, and one whose loyalty is inborn and above suspicion.

8. That a committee of fifty members of the League be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to carry into effect the 6th of these resolutions.

A couple of neighbors became so intimate that they would not speak to each other; but one, having been converted at a camp meeting, on seeing his former enemy, held out his hand, saying:
"How d'ye do, Kemp? I am humble enough to shake hands with a dog."

When the Hindoo priest is about to baptize an infant, he utters the following beautiful sentiments: "Little baby, thou enterest the world weeping while all around thee smile. Contrive to live that you may depart in smiles while all around you weep."

FIRE INSURANCE.

Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, Dickinson twp., Cumberland county, Pa. Insures on as good terms as any other reliable Company. Capital over \$700,000.
W. B. MULLEN, Pres't.

Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Office East Main street, York, Pa. Accumulated capital over \$520,000.
H. KRABER, Pres't.

Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia. Capital \$500,000, (oldest Stock Insurance Company in the United States) Incorporated in 1794. \$19,000,000 losses paid in cash. Assets January 1, 1867, \$1,703,267.23.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Pres't.

Horse Thief Detecting and Insurance Company of York, Pa.
DAVID STRICKLER, Sec'y.

JOHN McLAUGHLIN, of Port Royal, Juniata county, Pa., is the Agent of all of the above Companies. [May 29, 1867-4f.]

BUY THE BEST—Samuel Strayer, of Patterson, is the authorized Agent for the sale of the

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE,
and also for
THE WILCOX & GIBS.
These are the two best Machines manufactured.
Persons wishing to purchase should call at Hecht & Strayer's Store in Patterson, and examine for themselves.
SAMUEL STRAYER, Agent
Jan. 9, 1867