

# Juniata Sentinel.

MIFFLINTOWN.  
Wednesday Morning, November 27, 1867

H. H. WILSON, Editor and Publisher

FOR PRESIDENT,  
GEN'L ULYSSES S. GRANT  
OF ILLINOIS.

## CALL OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The members of the County Committee are requested to meet at the SENTINEL office, on Tuesday, Dec. 3d at 10 o'clock A. M. (court week) to prescribe rules for conducting the election ordered by the Republican County Convention to be held on the second Tuesday of March next, to vote for or against the adoption of the Crawford County System. A full attendance is particularly desired as it is important every district should be represented.

The following gentlemen compose the committee.

- Mifflintown—J. J. Patterson, Solm'n Books, Fernanagh—Daniel Seiber, Jacob Hower, Walker—John Motzer, E. Davis, Delaware—S. O. Evans, Geo. W. Smith, Monroe—Samuel Brown, A. G. Shellenberger, Susquehanna—E. Long, E. Crawford, Greenwa.—T. Rumberger, H. F. Zoiders, Fayette—M. Hoffman, E. Shellenberger, Patterson—S. H. Brown, F. P. Room, Mifflin—John Balbach, John Earnest, Jr., Perryville—Carey J. Thompson, W. E. O'Brien, Turbett—E. W. Berkley, Isaac Heckman, Spruce Hill—W. J. Evans, Thomas Patton, Beale—R. Doyle, Wm. Young, Tuscarora—G. M. Smelker, James Murphy, Lack—James Wallace, Matthias Stamp, Black Log—Jacob Gauer, James McIntyre, J. J. PATTERSON, Chairman.

## THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

The fortieth Congress reassembled at Washington on Thursday the 21st, according to adjournment. The House is now constituted with one hundred and ninety-three members, and the Senate with fifty-four. In the popular branch the political division is into 144 Republicans and 49 of the Opposition. In the Senate the Republicans number 42 to 12 Democrats. The States not represented in either branch are Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas—ten. The rapidity with which converts are being won to the Congressional plan for reconstruction, as indicated in the current elections at the south, on which the readmission of the rebellious States hinges, shows that these States will not be without representation long.

By the provisions of the Constitution, the regular session commences on the first Monday in December. This leaves to the current session only eight working days. In so short a time very little important matter can be raised, digested and acted upon. Nor is it probable that much will be attempted. The finances of the country will unquestionably be taken up, as every one believes they deserve to be. A strong effort will be made to effect a repeal of the taxes on whisky and cotton. The subject of reconstruction will also be mooted. Either of these three is sufficiently grave and sufficiently unsettled to occupy the whole session. Their gravity is such that it will be singular if they are not altogether thrown over to the next session for further debate and decision.

The importance, we apprehend, of the current session of Congress will consist not so much in what it may do as in the manifestation of feeling to be made by it, and its preparation for that solid work that will be commenced a week later.—This is in itself a great deal. If it prepares the way for immediate and wise action on the part of its successor, it will be entitled to and receive the thanks of the whole country. Should a happy unanimity of opinion enable it to settle either of the three great questions to which we have referred, in accordance with the wishes of the people and the interests of the land, there will be matter for more rejoicing. But merely to take them from their unorganized condition and present them fairly and squarely for the action of the regular session, will relieve that session of no little difficulty and labor.

A FINAL SETTLEMENT of the Lincoln estate was made at Springfield, by David Davis, Administrator. After paying all the debts there remains \$110,294, or \$96,765 each for Mrs. Lincoln and her two sons. Robert T. Lincoln has received his share, and also that of his minor heir, Thaddeus. The amount due Mrs. Lincoln, less about \$4,999, already drawn, is subject to her order. In other words, Mrs. Lincoln has \$32,865 subject to her order, and each of her sons has \$36,765. This is not a fortune, but it is certainly enough to support a widow in modest retirement. All will agree that no necessity compelled Mrs. Lincoln to sell her old clothes, and that no poverty entitles her to either national or individual donations.

## JEFFERSON DAVIS.

There is a great criminal, says the St. Louis Democrat, who ought to have been punished long ago. It is now proposed, at this late day, after public sentiment regarding him has been definitely settled, after his case has been appealed to the tribunal of last resort and a verdict rendered by the sword, to bring him for trial before a United States court. We doubt whether the trial of Jefferson Davis for treason can now be conducted as to be much more than a farce.

What issue is there to try? Not the question whether Davis participated in a rebellion against the United States Government. That will be admitted. If he is to be tried at all, the question must be this, whether a rebellion against the United States is a criminal act. Can this Government afford to try that question? A trial implies a doubt. Can we afford to acknowledge that there is a reasonable doubt whether treason is unlawful? A trial must end in a decision by some tribunal. What tribunal in the land can be asked to decide the issue upon which millions of men have fought? Either the war settled nothing, or it settled that no State had a right to secede, and that no citizen had a right to take up arms against the Government. If the war did not settle these questions, how can a court settle them? If the war did not settle these questions, what reason is there for submitting them to a court for discussion and deliberation?

Jefferson Davis, if tried at all, must be tried by a jury impaneled in Virginia.—Can there be found in Virginia twelve men who have no opinion in regard to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner? If he is tried before a jury who are known to believe that treason is a crime, who that does not believe it a crime will be convinced? If he is tried before a jury who are known to believe that treason is not a crime, will their acquittal establish the fact that the rebellion was justifiable? If he is tried before a jury who are known to be divided in opinion, will their disagreement leave it doubtful whether the martyred soldiers who fell before Richmond were noble patriots or wicked invaders?

There ought to be, say some, a solemn decision by a United States court that rebellion is treason and is a crime. If we are sure of such a decision when the court opens the case, will the trial be less than a farce? If we are not sure of such a decision, have we the right to stake the honor of the heroic dead upon the doubtful issue? If a solemn decision by the court that rebellion is a crime would add anything to the verdict of the war, then a decision that rebellion is not a crime would reverse the verdict of the war.—But what loyal man would accept such a decision as proof that the Government was in the wrong and that rebellion was lawful? And if loyal men would not accept an adverse decision as final, how can we expect those who dispute the verdict of the war to accept the decision of a loyal court?

We cannot see that any good can be done in this late day by bringing Jefferson Davis to trial. Grant that he ought to have been hung. No one expects that he now will be executed for his crime.—Andrew Johnson, who declared that treason ought to be punished, has made it certain that it will not be. Of the fact of Davis' treason, there can be no dispute; as to its criminality, the question has been settled by a higher tribunal than any court in the land. Public opinion accepts the verdict of the war. Those who still insist that rebellion was right are not to be converted by any formal decision that can now be rendered. Under these circumstances, the trial can hardly fail to be a farce, not the less absurd because it may be solemnly conducted and directed by the Chief Justice himself. But if Jefferson Davis is to be tried, we respectfully submit that there is another traitor, whose criminality may with equal propriety be questioned, and that the case of Benedict Arnold ought to be called next after that of Davis.

Mrs. ANDREW WAY, of Syracuse, was blowing a kerosene lamp, Thursday evening. Her three children were standing by, one of them holding a candle, when the young one, a boy about five years of age, having heard his parents say that the oil was not explosive, taking advantage of the moment when his mother was not looking, poured some oil upon the table and touched the flame to it as a test. The fluid ignited, and all four were so severely burned that Mrs. Way and one of the children died Friday morning, and the life of the little boy is despaired of.—The oldest boy, who was severely burned in attempting to extinguish the flames, is attempting to support a widow in modest retirement. All will agree that no necessity compelled Mrs. Lincoln to sell her old clothes, and that no poverty entitles her to either national or individual donations.

The official Republican majority of Iowa is 27,000, though Wells, the candidate for Superintendent of Schools, received a majority of 41,680.

## THE TASK OF CONGRESS.

Influential members of Congress have endeavored to ascertain from the bankers, merchants and tradesmen of New York and other cities their views as to the financial measures expected of Congress, and have been embarrassed and disappointed to find that while all said that Congress must do something, no two agreed as to what that something ought to be. Still it may be assumed as an important point to have arrived at the conclusion that Congress is expected on all sides to adopt some new financial measures for the relief to the country. Some want a higher tariff, some a lower; some want more paper money, some less, some want to substitute greenbacks for bank notes, some to substitute bank notes for greenbacks; some want all national securities payable in gold, principal and interest, some want them payable all in greenbacks; some want the extinguishing of the national debt to go on faster, some want the whole proceeding arrested, and the payment of the debt left to posterity; some want the national banking capital increased, while others want the whole system abolished, and so on to the end of the chapter.

In this multitude of counsellors and confusion of counsel it is a troublesome matter for a member of Congress whose duties and antecedents necessarily make him more political than financial, to know what course to pursue. If the organic bodies that represent the trading interests of the country had any definite views on the subject, Congressmen might look to them for advice in this crisis. But as a general thing these bodies either have no views or are afraid to give them expression, lest they might be construed as having a political bearing. Nor is it likely that their views would, if uttered, have any great breadth. The national banking, now so universally popular, would have encountered, when first broached, the unanimous condemnation of these trade organizations, had their opinions been asked. Congress must, therefore, make up its mind to act for itself, from its own knowledge of the wishes, interests and necessities of the people. The trade organizations think only for a limited class and restricted localities. Congressmen reflect the interests and the wishes of all.

There are, however, some points that we may consider as being settled by common consent, and it is important that they should be borne in mind. First, it is agreed on all sides that there must be a reduction of the internal taxes; second, that the load of interest on the national debt ought to be reduced; third, that the manufacturers ought in some way to be relieved from the burdens under which they now suffer; fourth, that the expenses of the national Government should be reduced very largely; fifth, that unless the Secretary of the Treasury can show a reasonable excuse for maintaining so large a balance idle in the Treasury, it should be applied to its legitimate use in paying off the obligations of the Government.

The first and third of these points naturally come together for consideration since if there be any lowering or abolishing of taxes, the productive interests of the country ought to have the benefit of it.

There is a great clamor to obtain the repeal of the cotton tax; but if the removal of that tax will necessitate the retention of any of the numerous taxes on domestic industry, the cotton tax should be retained.

Our own impression has been that the tax should be reduced on a sliding scale of a half a cent a year. As regards contraction, we do not think that Congress ought to allow the destruction of greenbacks to go below the point of permitting three hundred millions to remain in circulation for the redemption of the national bank notes. If Congress authorizes an increase of the national banking capital for the country south and west of New York, as we think it should, such action as this will be imperatively necessary.—North American.

The Juniata Republican publishes an article from an exchange which, it says, is a complete reply to our article of a few weeks ago, under the caption of "Breaking faith with Soldiers." We do not see that it has any bearing on the case whatever. In that article occurs this paragraph: "The people demand honest, capable, faithful and patriotic public servants and they will support that organization—by whatever name it may be called—which furnishes such."

This we endorse, every word of it. But pray, did the factionists, led by the Juniata Republican, find such superior "capability," "honesty," and "faithfulness" in Mr. Miller, over Capt. H. H. Wilson, as to justify their action in the premises? Or did they find Mr. Miller, who, during the war, gave his sympathies to the enemies of the Government, more "patriotic" than Captain Wilson; or Messrs. Shugert

or Meluire, more "honest," "capable" or "patriotic" than Col. Robison, both of whom, (Wilson and Robison) served meritoriously and faithfully in the Union army? "Capability," "honesty," "patriotism" indeed. We apprehend this enjoining arises from personal hostility, and is adopted as a plausible way of venting their spleen and hiding their animosity.

The Juniata Republican thinks it is terrible that "a third rate 8x10 sheet, published in McConaughy's," should have anything to say in defence of the soldiers. Really! When did that sheet rise to the dignity even of "3rd rate?" and where did it receive its authority to speak for the Republican party? Is it because of its hostility to soldier candidates on the Republican ticket, or did it bring with it a commission when it came up out of the filthy cesspool of Johnson, and in one bound sprang forward into the front rank as a 1st class Republican journal, and a purifier of Republican politics? Its antecedents are quite too bad to entitle it to any such distinction, and it must pass the ordeal of refining before it can be entitled even to the character of "3rd rate" sheet. Clean the Johnson mud out of your Republican concern and then it will be better entitled to speak for Republicans, whether it be 1st or 5th rate.—Fulton Republican.

SOME MONTHS AGO, the conductor of a railroad (Philadelphia and West Chester) put a colored woman off the train because she refused to sit where he directed her. The conductor was sued for assault and battery, found guilty and fined \$500. As the question involved the right of Railroad officials to make a distinction in passengers, aside from sex, the case was taken to the Supreme Court, and the judgment of the Court below reversed. Judge Agnew delivered the opinion which rules that while no one can be excluded on account of color, religious belief, political relations or prejudices, a public carrier may, in the exercise of his private right of property, separate passengers—that it is not unreasonable regulation to seat passengers so as to preserve order and decorum and prevent contact and collision, and if the grounds of regulation be reasonable, courts of justice cannot interfere with a carrier's right of private property. The right of a passenger is only that of being carried safely and with a due regard to his comfort and convenience, which are promoted by a sound and well regulated separation of passengers. This decision by the Supreme Court will go far to settle a question which has given a good deal of trouble to Railroad officials.

TWO DEATH WARRANTS were executed week before last. On Tuesday, at Wilkes-Barre, Neal Devenny, a dissipated young man, was hung in sight of 500 persons. He left a family in Ireland, and formed a guilty attachment here. His devoted wife raised means to come over, and met him at Hazleton, where he asked her to go into a by-place, shot her in the breast with a pistol, then cut her throat. He at first denied his guilt, but finally confessed, and forgave every one except Pat Tooney, who, he said, swore his life away, but Pat's evidence was immaterial in the conviction. Neal was attended by four Catholic clergymen, (why is it that murderers are so generally Catholic, or have the sympathy of the Catholic clergy?) and interred in the Catholic cemetery.

On Wednesday, at Clearfield, Lena Miller was hung for causing the death of her husband, in July last, by poison.—She too was a turgid, loved liquor, and gave her husband arsenic, at various times, because he would not let her have money enough to gratify her appetite. She also confessed her guilt.

A NEWCASTLE REPUBLICAN wheeled a barrel of potatoes six miles last week, to fulfill the conditions of an election bet. He was received by an immense crowd of spectators, who complimented him with three cheers. After dumping his load, he exclaimed: "There! I'm out of debt to the—d Copperheads, and we'll see how they feel next fall!"

**New Advertisements.**  
**WANTED!**  
**200 FARMERS!**  
To engage in a light and honorable business for the winter months, in the vicinity where they reside, which will net them from \$50 to \$150 per month.  
For particulars apply to or address PARMELEE BROS., 722 Sanson street, Philadelphia, Penn. [Nov 29, 1867-4c.]

ORGANS.—The undersigned has been appointed agent for the sale of the American Organ, manufactured by S. D. & H. W. Smith, Boston, and is prepared to furnish persons with Parlor or Church Organs as cheap as they can be purchased from the manufacturers. Also the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ of different style and size. The Instruments can be seen and heard by calling at his residence on Main street, Mifflintown, March 13, 1867. WILLIAM WISE.

## LIST OF JURORS FOR DECEMBER TERM, 1867.

GRAND JURORS.  
Walker—John Bratton, William Bratton, Spruce Hill—Samuel Beale, Theodore Menninger, Wm. P. Patton.  
Lack—J. P. Barton, William Collier, Jos. Dougherty.  
Beale—J. P. Cramer.  
Greenwood—Isaac Delvich, Simon Sheltenberger.  
Fayette—Michael Richman.  
Tuscarora—Alex. McKinley, Harry Patterson, S. F. Ludwig, J. W. Milliken.  
Mifflin—John McKinley, John Wagner, Monroe—Tobias Metz, John Sellers.  
Susquehanna—Christian Sechrist.  
Ferryville—Samuel Thomas.  
Perryville—E. P. Tittel, James K. Wharton.

## SMALL JURORS.

Isaac Betteiger vs. Samuel Page et al.  
The Borough of Patterson vs. Jas. North, Treasurer of the County Fund.  
James R. Morrison, Adm'r., vs. Edward Berryman, with notice to Terre Tenant.  
Isaac Betteiger vs. Samuel Page.  
Deering & Fultz, for us of Ezra D. Parker, vs. Columbia Insurance Company.  
James Watts vs. George Hutchinson.  
Right Rev. James F. Woods, Executor of Henry Felix, dec'd., vs. Otto Albrecht & Herman Albrecht.  
George Bowers vs. Ernest Dipple and Alex. McKillop.  
John P. Thompson and George Mans, partners, vs. for the use of Sarah Ann Thompson, Assignee of said John P. Thompson, vs. Lewis H. Maus.  
E. R. Allen, for use of W. W. Creighton, vs. J. L. Deering, Neal McCoy and Thomas McCannan.  
Henry Cross and Jeremiah Lyons, Assignees of William Cross, surviving partner of Kurtz & Cross vs. John L. Beary.  
Right Rev. James F. Woods, Executor of Henry Felix, dec'd., vs. Otto Albrecht & Herman Albrecht.  
George Reynolds, Prok'y.

Mifflintown, Nov. 6, 1867-1c.

Delaware—John Auker, Henry Ebersole, Joseph Guyer, Rufus Ford, Mahlon Farra, John Leech.  
Perryville—Samuel Beck, William Wright, H. H. Breamsheldt.  
Fayette—Samuel Bay, Michael Beson, Jno. Robinson, Aaron Leidy.  
Beale—J. M. Bann, Thomas Harris, B. E. Martin, John Woodard, Jr.  
Lack—S. L. Barton, Joseph Hubler, J. Murphy, John Robison, Jr., Ab Rice.  
Turbett—Wesley Barkey, Michael Fox, George Honeb.  
Mifflin—David Cunningham, Dan'l Doughman, George Gies.  
Greenwood—William Thomas, David Cargill, Adair Will, Jesse Reed.  
Tuscarora—David Dean, William Hart, J. A. Lane, Josiah McLean.  
Ferryville—Jacob Hower, William McLaughlin, Samuel Van Orner.  
Walker—John Bostetter, Moses Kyle, Jude Tyson, Thaddeus Switzer.  
Monroe—D. W. Swartz.  
Mifflin—John H. Kollman.  
Patterson—F. F. Rohm.  
Nov. 6, 1867-1c.

## REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their Administrators, Executors and Guardians accounts in the Orphans' Court of Juniata county, and that the same will be presented for confirmation and allowance at the Court House, in the borough of Mifflintown, on Wednesday, the 4th day of December, 1867, viz:  
1. The first and final account of Samuel Seiber and Abraham Seiber, Executors of James Seiber, deceased.  
2. The account of Sarah J. Barton, Administratrix of Robert W. Barton, late of Lack township, deceased.  
3. A partial account of Robert E. Flickinger and Daniel McConnell, Executors of D. W. Flickinger, deceased.  
4. Account of Samuel Klinepeter, Administrator of David Myers, late of Lack township, deceased.  
5. A partial account of Samuel Leonard, Administrator of Joseph Kuria, deceased.  
6. The second partial account of James W. Allen, one of the Executors of Samuel Allen, deceased.  
R. P. McWILLIAMS, Register.  
Register's Office, Mifflintown, Nov. 1, 67-1c-1

## VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers at private sale, the valuable farm on which they reside in Mifflin township, Juniata county, Pa., bounded by Licking Creek and lands of J. P. Shover, W. W. Wilson, John Wright and others, containing 150 acres of Limestone land, about 110 of which is cleared and under good cultivation, having been recently well limed and fenced, the balance well timbered. The improvements consist of a good Stone and Frame Farm House, large Bank Barn with Wagon Shed and Corn Crib attached, Carriage House, Wood and Smoke House, Spring House with all other necessary out-buildings. A Spring of never failing water. Two good Orchards of choice fruit. There is a good Limestone Quarry on the place. Terms reasonable.  
This farm is one mile from Mifflin Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad.  
Persons desiring to view the property can call on the owners residing on the premises.  
D. & A. M. CUNNINGHAM.  
Oct. 30, 1867-6c.

## VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned offers at private sale, his farm, situate in Mifflin township, Juniata county, five miles west of Mifflin, containing 150 acres more or less, about 100 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a good Frame House, Leg Barn and all other necessary out-buildings, with Stone Spring House, good Spring of limestone water convenient to house, with good Apple Orchard and other kinds of fruit.  
Call on the undersigned residing on the premises.  
ALEXANDER McCABAN.  
Nov. 6, 1867-2c.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of Rev. Abraham Barber, late of Chapman township, Snyder county, dec'd., have been granted in due form of law to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.  
SAM'L LEONARD, Adm'r.  
Oct. 29, 1867-6c.

A FULL assortment of TRUNKS and TRAVELING BAGS, Also, *NOTIONS* such as Hats, Gloves, Neck Ties and Mitts, (very best quality), Kid Gloves for ladies and gents, unfinished Kid, &c.  
FROW & PARKER'S.

## JUNIATA VALLEY BANK.

POMEROY, PATTERSON, JACOBS & Co.  
Mifflintown, Juniata County, Penn'a.  
CAPITAL.....\$50,000.

JOSEPH POMEROY, President.  
F. S. JACOBS, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.  
Joseph Pomeroy, John J. Patterson, Jerome N. Thompson, George Jacobs, John Balbach.

STOCKHOLDERS.  
John J. Patterson, George Jacobs, John Motzer, J. N. Thompson, Jacob Bergery, Amos G. Bonnell, Joseph Pomeroy, Joseph Rothrock, Michael Hoffman, Noah Hertler, David Hertler, Jeremiah Lyons, Samuel D. Herr, R. P. McWilliams, John Hertler, John K. Robison, R. E. Parker, P. L. Greenleaf, Joshua Pufferberger, Daniel Stouffer, Abram Stouffer, Wm. Van Swearingen.

United States Securities Bonds, etc., bought and sold.  
Seven-Thirties exchanged for Five-Twenties at market rates.  
U. S. Coupons paid.  
Gold and Silver bought at highest rates.  
Deposits received. Collections made. Drafts on the principal cities, and a general banking business transacted.

Union Pacific Railroad Bonds (the best in the market) for sale.  
Bonds and other valuable papers received on special deposit.  
July 27, 1867.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS the Hon. JAMES H. GRADAM, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Judicial District composed of the counties of Juniata, Perry and Cumberland, and the Hon. THOS. I. MILLIKEN and SAMUEL WATTS, Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of Juniata county, have issued their precept to me directed, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1867, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and General Quarter Sessions of the peace, at Mifflintown, on the first MONDAY of DECEMBER, 1867, being the 23rd day of the month.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Clerks, Justices of the Peace and Constables of the County of Juniata, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at one o'clock on the afternoon of said day, with their respective assistants, attendants and other persons necessary, to do those things that their offices respectively appertain, and those that are bound by recognizance to appear against the prisoners that are or may be in the Jail of said county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

By an Act of Assembly, passed the 8th day of May, A. D. 1857, it is made the duty of the Justices of the Peace, of the several counties of this Commonwealth, to return to the Clerk of said Court of Quarter Sessions of the respective counties, all the recognizances entered into before them by any person or persons charged with the commission of any crime, except such cases as may be ended before a Justice of the Peace, under existing laws, at least ten days before the commencement of the session of the Court to which they are made returnable, and in all cases where any recognizances are entered into less than ten days before the commencement of the session to which they are made returnable, the said Justices are to return the same in the same manner as if said act had not been passed.  
Dated at Mifflintown, the 28th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and the 50th year of the American Independence.  
NOV. 6, 1867-1c.] S. R. LORDBON, SHC.

WILLIAM WISE, MERCHANT TAILOR, CRYSTAL PALACE BUILDING, MIFFLINTOWN, Pa. Thankful for past patronage, he begs leave to inform the public that he has opened out in his new quarters, a LARGER AND FINEER ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., Than ever was before brought to this town, which he is prepared to make to order in the LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE. And in a manner that will defy all competition. He also still manufactures to order, all sorts of CUSTOM WORK. On reasonable terms.  
By strict attention to business, he hopes to receive as heretofore, a liberal share of public patronage. Give him a call and inspect his styles of cutting and workmanship before going elsewhere. [Nov 20 67-1c.]

PLAIN and Fancy Job work neatly executed at this Office.

## FLOUR & GRAIN.

FLOUR and Grain, of all kinds, purchased at Market rates, or received on storage and shipped at the usual freight rates. Having boats of our own, with careful captains and hands, we will ship freight of any kind to and from Philadelphia or any point along the canal.  
FROW & PARKER

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of Thomas Robison, late of Turbett township, Juniata county, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.  
D. E. ROBISON, Ex'r.  
Nov. 13, 1867-6c.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of Josiah McMeen, late of Tuscarora township, Juniata county, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned residing in the above named township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.  
D. E. ROBISON, Ex'r.  
Nov. 13, 1867-6c.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of Josiah McMeen, late of Tuscarora township, Juniata county, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned residing in the above named township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.  
D. E. ROBISON, Ex'r.  
Nov. 13, 1867-6c.

STRAY SHEEP.—Come to the residence of the subscriber residing in Perryville township, on or about the 25th of September, Four Stray cows, property, pay charges and take them away; otherwise they will be disposed of as the law directs.  
NOV. 13, 1867-1c.] CYLLUS SEIBER