THE OREGON SENTINEL.

J. M. SUTTON, Editor.

"THE EFFICACY AND PERMANENCY OF YOUR UNION, A GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE IS INDISPENSABLE."—*Washington.*

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY MORNING, - - - SEPT. 10, 1864.

List of Agents for the OREGON SENTINEL.

E. F. Russell, general agent for Oregon, and Idaho Territory.

L. P. Fisher	San Francisco	Cal.
J. J. Knowlton & Co.	do	do
Thomas Davis	Applegate	Ogn.
T. R. Hill	Wilber	do
F. G. Birdseye	Rock Point	do
Thomas Croxton	Croxtons Diggins	do
Wm. Spicer	Jump-Off-Jo	do
Gov. Gibbs	Portland	do
D. M. Thompson	Albany	do
W. M. Evans	Althouse	do
Thomas Carr	do	do
Thomas F. Floyd	Kerbyville	do
S. W. Sawyer	do	do
D. P. Anderson	Phoenix	do
A. Ireland	Myrtle Creek	do
Geo. L. Dean	Ellenburg	do
Theodric Cameron	Union Town	do
James W. Watson	Roseburg	do

Binger Herman, of Canyonville, general Agent for Douglas County.

THE ISSUE.—The National Union Committee have laid down the following distinct platform as the issue of the forthcoming Presidential contest:

"THE UNCONDITIONAL MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION, THE SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE COMPLETE SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION, WITH THE CAUSE THEREOF, BY VIGOROUS WAR AND ALL APT AND EFFICIENT MEANS."

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION NOMINEES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Abraham Lincoln.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

For Presidential Electors,

JAS. F. GAZLEY, of Douglas county.

H. N. GEORGE, of Linn county.

GEORGE L. WOODS, of Wasco county

News Summary.

The news from the States this week is not only of the highest importance, but eminently cheering to every loyal man. The end of this monstrous and bloody revolt begins to draw nigh. On the 23d, Fort Morgan surrendered with all its garrison, artillery and military stores to that indomitable old salt, Admiral Farragut. On the 20th, Gen. Sherman's forces entered Atlanta. Not only has Sherman captured the key to the extreme Southern States, but he has badly beaten Hood's rebel army. That daring marauder, John Morgan has been killed and his staff captured. The rebel Gen. Wheeler has gone to settle his last account, and the rebel raid, with which he was connected, on Nashville, has proven a most magnificent fizzle.

On the 25th, Gen. Sibley had a fight with a large body of Sioux Indians and defeated them. There has been some severe skirmishes between the forces of Sheridan and Early, and a general engagement is liable to be precipitated any movement. Crooks has been doing good work in the Shenanah Valley. Grant has been mocking at the calamities of the rebels in Georgia. The President has appointed Sunday next as a day of thanksgiving for the success of our arms.

The Mexicans seem to be getting down to their work, and have recently shown themselves to be terrible in earnest. An account of the explosion of the boilers of the steamer Washoe is given in our telegraphic news.

To no two living men can we more proudly and earnestly give our support than to GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN and GEO. H. PENDLETON. It has been said of the former that he is a war man. In the sense of being *for this* war, this is in no wise true. We believe he regards this war as one for abolition—a war *illegal* in itself and wholly subversive of law and order in its results. * * * The hero of Antietam, is now to be the hero of a campaign grander by far and more glorious in its results than any inaugurated since the dark days of '76.—*Exch.*

My dear sir, did you not know that the battle of Antietam was one of the battles of *this* war? or knowing it, are you trying to hold up little Mac to ridicule by showing that he was the "minion" who fought that abolition battle? "Oh' consistency! thou art a jewel."

Maj. Stratman has remembered us again with a fine budget of monthlys and pictorials. Those curious to know how the Major can afford to dispense his favors so freely, and sell literature so cheap, will find a solution to the problem in the fact that he is the most extensive news dealer on the coast.

The Copperhead Muddle.

The shifts and expediences to which the Copperheads have resorted in their vain endeavors to unite the discordant elements of their party, have brought their affairs into a beautiful muddle. As a last desperate effort, they have nominated a war man, and erected a peace platform for him to stand on, and those who cannot vote for the man, can vote for the platform, and *vice versa*.

The Chicago Convention selected a committee of their most peaceable men to fix up a peace platform, which was done according to order. Mr. Long of Ohio, seeing a deficiency, moved to adopt the first Kentucky resolution of 1789, which was adopted with but few dissentiny votes.

The following is the resolution referred to:

I. *Resolved*, That the several states composing the United States of America are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their general government; but that, by compact, under the style and title of a constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a general government for special purposes, delegated to that government certain definite powers, reserving, each state to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that, whensoever the general government assumes undelegated powers, its acts, are unauthoritative, void and of no force; that to this compact each state acceded as a state, and is an integral party; that this government, created by this compact, was not made the exclusive or final judg. of the extent of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made its discretion, and not the constitution, the measure of its powers; but that, as in all other cases of compact among parties, having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress.

Now if this resolution means anything in this connection, it means to justify the people of the South in their present wicked revolt; for it cannot be supposed for a moment, that a dignified body of American citizens would stop at the time of their country's darkest peril, a time when it needs the encouragement of every loyal citizen, to pass resolutions which they did not think applicable to existing troubles. Hence, we are forced to the conclusion, that the so-called National Democratic Convention has endorsed the cause of the rebels, and declare that they have a right to wage war against their country, as a means of redress, because of their defeat in the last Presidential campaign. Although they declare that the South has a right to wage a war of redress, they are clearly and strongly for peace on the part of the Government. The means with which they virtually propose to bring about this peace are, first, to get down on their knees in the dust, clothed in sack cloth and ashes, and beg of these aristocrats to graciously condescend to forego their sacred rights of carrying on a war, which is blighting the prospects of the nation, and come into the Union, and if those noble patriots cannot be melted to pity in this way, their second and only plan left, is to acknowledge their independence and beg their protection. No other conclusion can be drawn from their platform, for while it boldly proclaims a desire for peace, it makes no provisions for the very evident emergency of the Southern friends refusing to come back. But how is it with the nominee? If he accepts the platform, what is to be done with his West Point oration? If he should abandon the grounds taken in that oration for the sake of the nomination, how do they know but he will abandon them when an opportunity offers.

Take the spirit of the platform and the spirit of his oration, and they have no more affinity than water and oil, the one may float on top; but they will never mix.

The following extracts taken from that great oration were clipped from the *National Intelligencer* of June 23d:

Rebellion against a government like ours, which contains the means of self-adjustment and a pacific remedy for evils, should never be confounded with a revolution against despotic power, which refuses a redress of wrongs. Such a rebellion cannot be justified upon ethical grounds, and the only alternatives for our choice are its suppression or the destruction of our nationality. At such a time as this, and in such a struggle, political partizanship should be merged in a true and brave patriotism, which thinks only of the good of the whole country. It was in this cause and with these motives that so many of our comrades have given their lives, and to this we are all personally pledged in all honor and fidelity. Shall such devotion as that of our dead comrades be of no avail? Shall it be said in after ages that we lacked the vigor to complete the work thus begun? That after all those noble lives freely given we hesitated and failed to keep straight on until our land was saved? Forbid it heaven! and give us firmer, truer hearts than that. O spirits of the valiant dead, souls of our slain heroes, lend us your own indomitable will, and if it be permitted you to commune with those still chained by the trammels of mortality, hover around us in the midst of danger and tribulation, cheer the firm, strengthen the weak, that none may doubt the salvation of the Republic, and the triumph of our grand old flag! * * * * *

It is not given to our weak intellects to understand the steps of Providence as they occur; we comprehend them only as we look back upon them in the far distant past; so it is now. We cannot unravel the seemingly tangled skein of the purposes of the Creator—they are too high and far-reaching for our limited minds. But all history and His own revealed word teach us that His ways, although inscrutable, are ever righteous. Let us, then, honestly and manfully play our part, seek to understand and perform our whole duty, and trust unwaveringly in the beneficence of God, who led our ancestors across the sea, and sustained them afterward amid dangers more appalling even than those encountered by His own chosen people in their great exodus. He did not bring us here in vain, nor has he supported us thus far naught. If we do our duty and trust in Him, He will not desert us in our need. Firm in our faith that God will save our country, we now dedicate this site to the memory of brave men, to loyalty, patriotism, and honor.

No wonder the peace people are so exercised over the nomination of McClellan, not from any particular objection to the man, but from the fact that they have a man whom they have to defend against clubs prepared by themselves. They have called him an abolitionist, and they have now to explain it away; they have called him a faithless demagogue, which they must now show to be a mistake on the plea of having mistaken the meaning of his West Point oration, or by whatever plan their most ingenuous politicians may contrive.

Consistency.

The following extracts in reference to McClellan, are clipped from the Eugene *Review* "now" and "then," will serve to show some of the excentricites of Copperhead consistency.

Then:

"We have no misgivings as to the character of the platform or the candidates. The Peace element is almost inevitably certain to prevail, and this is what the Democracy will care most to know. They will not support a war platform and war candidates, and this is now thoroughly known in the States across the mountains."

Now:

"On the third day of the Convention George B. McClellan was Nominated for President."

Then:

"We anticipate no introduction of McClellanism into the Convention, and are confident that some true, faithful, noble champion, such as Thos. H. Seymour, of Connecticut, Ex-President Pierce, or C. L. Vallandigham, will be put forward as our standard bearers with a thorough Peace platform as the basis for the campaign."

Now:

"However much we may be disappointed in the nomination for President, we would say to the Peace men of our party, that the platform *ought* to make all things even."

Then:

"Have your anvil artillery ready, fellow Democrats, to respond in thundering, joyous tones to the glad tidings which may reach us during the coming week from the Chicago Convention."

Now:

"We have labored with all our might in behalf of peace, and favored only the nomination of a Peace candidate on the Peace platform. But we subscribe to the Democratic motto of "principles, not men," and therefore yield our support to Geo. B. McClellan, because he now stands squarely and unreservedly upon a Peace platform."

Then:

"According to his own expressed sentiments he belongs to Mr. Lincoln's party."

Now:

"As to the man himself we had no objection; but we believed him to be in favor of further prosecution of the war, and to this we are unalterably opposed, no matter what motive may be assigned to it. We prefered others who had been named in connection with the Presidency, simply because they had been and are advocates of Peace."

Then:

"We hope never to hear again of Gen. McClellan's name being used by Democrats in connection with the Presidency, or any other office they may want candidates or occupants for."

Now:

"We hoist the names of the Chicago nominees to the head of our columns, and shall proceed to give the ticket, the platform, an the cause, the best support from this time until the day of the election that it is within our ability to offer. The success will crown the labors."

His last consolation Pendleton and the platform.

MORGAN COUNTY ILLINOIS.—The Egyptian county of Morgan, in Southern Illinois, is charged with being "Copperhead" to the core, and yet we see by the Eastern papers that one of her citizens, Jacob Strawn, gave his check for the round sum of $10,000 on his own behalf, and the other citizens of that thinly populated county gave $11,000 more in the course of the following nine days. Other people may howl louder of their patriotism, but if "the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof," the Morganites have demonstrated that they have their hearts in the right place, and that their county is a "good enough Morgan" for all practical purposes.—*Alta.*

Being a native of Morgan county, we feel disposed to correct some of the statements of the *Alta*:

It contains an area of 530 square miles. It is situated in Middle Illinois, and not in Egypt, and is one of the richest and most thickly settled counties in the State. It contains 22,112 inhabitants. It was the former residence of Stephen A. Douglas, Gen. John J Hardin, Gen Logan and a host of other bright and loyal lights, and we predict that this fall it will go for the Rail-Splitter of Sangamon, its adjoining county.

FREMONT VS. FREMONT.—The following should be noticed:

The property, real and personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken active part with their enemies in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use; and their slaves, if they have any, are hereby declared free men.—*Fremont's Proclamation, August, 1861.*

I do not believe that confiscation, extended to the property of rebels, is practicable; and if it were so, I do not think it a measure of sound policy. It is a question belonging to the people themselves to decide, and it is a proper occasion for the exercise of their original and sovereign authority.—*Letter Accepting the Cleveland Nomination.*

BY CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TELEGRAPH.

[REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE SENTINEL.]

Washington, 5th.—Richmond papers say that in the battle near Atlanta, the Union troops were at first repulsed, but finally drove the rebels back with heavy loss, including Gens. Anderson, Patton and Hardee. Everything quiet at Petersburg up to yesterday morning. The rebels are erecting strong works opposite our position on the left. The work on Dutch Gap Canal is progressing to completion. The steamer Cahawba, from New Orleans the 28th, brings as passengers Gen. Bailey and staff. Gen. Heron had just returned from an expedition 17 miles from Baton Rouge, where he had a fight with the rebels. The enemy lost 150. We lost 30 killed and wounded, but destroyed a large amount of stores. About one hundred prisoners were exchanged at Baton Rouge recently. Gen Granger has issued an order acknowledging their part in the taking and reduction of Fort Morgan. In the last attack not a man was lost. The army worm is making great havoc in the cotton near Baton Rouge.

New York, 6th.—*Herald's* Bunker Hill correspondent, under date of the 4th, says Crook was attacked last night, but repulsed the enemy, taking a hundred prisoners. *Herald's* correspondent with Averill, under same date, writes: Yesterday operations on Sheridan's right, in the direction of Winchester, eminently successful. About 10:30 a. m. Longan's brigade of rebel cavalry, reinforced to five brigades, attacked our line a mile north of Barksville, on the Winchester pike. The attack was made with gallantry, but as gallantly repulsed although we had only a portion of our command engaged. The opposing party had three to our one in the action. We took, for the short time mentioned, the defensive, in order to allow the enemy to develope his strength, then took the offensive and drove the whole division, at a rapid rate, over the field. Through the week past rifle-pits and breastworks have been constructed for a distance of five miles. At this point the enemy attempted to make a stand, opened artillery and massed whole cavalry force to prevent us from crossing Mile creek. The engagement was of short duration and unusually spirited. We charged the enemy and would have taken his artillery, had our men been able to cross the creek in the manner intended. The enemy partly escaped capture by accidently having come upon their main force. We skirmished the rest of the day while preparing for other movements.

Herald's City Point correspondent, of the 4th, says Richmond papers affect to ridicule the idea of a single line railroad being vital to their occupation of Petersburg and Richmond, but the general despondency shows itself in the same issue. The same correspondent, writing of the battle gained at Reams Station, several days after the withdrawal of our troops, speaks sorrowfully of the thorough destruction of nine miles of railroad by Hancock's corps, and pronounces its repossession by the rebels hopelessly impossible.

Tribune's special says Hunter was relieved of the command of the District of Western Va., at his own request. It is believed Crooks will be assigned to the command.

Washington, 5th.—No truth in the published report that an envoy extraordinary, from Maximillian, had arrived at Washington. Russ, Minister plenipotentiary from Venezuela, was formally presented to the President to-day, by the acting Secretary of State. The usual assurances of friendship were exchanged.

According to official statements, the amount of national currency in circulation is $24,000,000. Subscriptions to the 7.30 loan are reported by the Treasury Department at $14,720,000.

Advices from Panama state that Chilli-an Chamber of Deputies resolved that the Mexican Empire aught not to be recognized. The coast traffic of Chilli is opened to all nations. A motion has been passed in favor of an offensive and defensive alliance between the South American Republics.

New York, 6th.—*Commercial* publishes the following official dispatch, received early this evening from Knoxville.

Bull's Gap, 4th.—To Gen. Tillson, Knoxville: I surprised, defeated and killed John Morgan, at Greenville this morning. The killed are scattered for a mile, and not yet counted. They will probably number from 50 to 100. I have about 25 prisoners, among whom are Morgans staff officers. I also took one piece of artillery and cassion. Enemy's force outnumbered mine, but the surprise was complete.

[Signed.] GILLEM.

San Francisco, 7th.—Gold in New York on the 4th, 242@242½; on the 5th, 241. Steamer arrived with mails and passengers.

SPONTANEOUS EXPLOSION.—The Marysville *Appeal*, of August 20th, has the annexed:

An empty ale cask standing exposed to the sun in the rear of F. Flathmann's saloon, on Maiden Lane, near the corner of Third street, exploded yesterday, making a report equal to a 6-pounder, and tearing out the head, scattering the peices some distance. Some supposed it was the boiler in the machine shop a half block below, and others believed it the boiler at the Water Works. A large crowd of people ran in the direction of the noise, but finding the real cause, and that no one was hurt, the crowd dispersed.

NEW TO-DAY.

$100 REWARD!!

BROKE jail, in Roseburg, Doug'as county, Ogn., on the night of the 25th ult., a Chinaman, about twenty years old, rather below the medium size, a sallow, sickly complexion, thought to have a small mole on one cheek, and a small scar on the other, wears a cue, and speaks broken English.

It is almost certain that he went south. He is well known at Canyonville in this county, and on Applegate Creek in Jackson county, where it is said his father and a brother reside.

The above reward will be paid for his arrest and return to the hands of the undersigned, within six months from this date.

J. JAY CRAWFORD,
Sheriff of Douglas Co.

Roseburg, Ogn., Sept. 1, 1864.

LANDIS'

EXPRESS

JOSEPH A. LANDIS

Leaves Jacksonville every

Monday & Thursday Morning,

Arriving at KERBYVIIE the same day, and returns on

Wednesdays & Saturdays.

Thus making two trips per week from Jacksonville to Kirbyville.

All orders, collections, etc., on his line will be promptly attended to.

Through passengers will be furnished with good saddle horses, at Sailor Diggings, for Crescent City.

Jacksonville, Sept. 8, '64. sept10tf

Summons.

IN the Circuit Court, of the State of Oregon, for the county of Josephine.

John S. Love and John S. Drum, Plaintiffs, vs. John H. Reed, Perry Bowen, Thomas McAndrew, James Barnes, Herman Bloom and James T. Glenn, Defendants.

Bill in Chancery to Foreclose two Mechanic's liens.

To the above named Defendants:

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in said court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be begun and held at the town of Kirbyville, in said county, on the 4th Monday in October, 1864, it being the 24th day of said month, and there answer the complaint of the said plaintiffs, filed against you in said court, or the same will be taken for confessed, and the plaintiffs will take judgment against the said defendants, Reed and Bowen, for the sum of four hundred and forty-seven dollars, with interest thereon, from the 3d day of September, 1863, until paid, and the costs and disbursements of this suit; and the plaintiff, John S. Drum, will take judgment against the said defendants, Reed and Bloom, for the sum of one hundred and eleven and twenty-five one-hundredths dollars, with interest thereon, from the 6th day of May, 1863, until paid, and the costs and disbursements of the suit; and the plaintiffs will enforce two mechanic's liens on the water ditch of Reed and Bowen, situated on Galice Creek, Josephine county, Ogn., and the said ditch will be sold to pay the same, and the equities of redemption of the defendants will be foreclosed, except as on execution at law.

By order of the Court.

L. F. DOWELL,
Att'y for Plaintiff.

sept10w6

MAKE ROOM FOR THE FLORENCE!

It makes four distinct stitches, feeds the work either way, sews thin and heavy goods without change or tension, will gather and sew on at the same time.

IT MAKES A STITCH ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE FABRIC, HAS NO SPRINGS TO GET OUT OF ORDER, AND IS THE MOST RAPID SEWER IN THE WORLD. EVERY MACHINE FULLY WARRANTED.

We, the undersigned, have each purchased a FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE, and have them now in use.

We have thoroughly tested them on work of all grades—heavy, medium and light—and our opinion is that the Florence is durable, will not easily get out of order, is strong and simple in construction, and its use is easily learned by the most inexperienced.

It will do a greater range of work with less trouble and change, and we consider it altogether better than any other Family Sewing Machine we have ever seen.

Mrs Dr. Chase, 31 Turk st., S F
Mrs D B Collin, 20 Clay st., S F
Mrs J B Wooster, 625 Folsom st., S F
Mrs S D Gilmore, 518 do do do
Mrs Daniel Dunn, 414 do do do
Mrs J Spinoni, 228 Rich st., S F
Mrs Alfred Wheeler, 947 Mission st., S F
Mrs Henry Miller, 850 Howard st., do
Mrs Emily Bidwell, 749 Market do do
Mrs Sarah Landers, 704 do do do
Mrs E H Ohm, 211 Gerry do do
Mrs G A Carnes, Jackson Place do
Mrs Branch, Pac. near Lev'worth do do
Mrs W H Banara, 508 Kearney do do
Mrs E Harper, Sacramento west of Levenworth do do
Mrs Harriet Cushing, 316 1st do do
W H Rulofson, cor. Mont & Sac do do
Mrs Pruett, 616 California do do
Mrs M S Morton 632 Sutter do do
Mrs Bohen, 617 Pine do do
Mrs Ann Bradley, 612 California do do
Mrs Geo H Parker, 259 Stev. do do
Mrs John C Corbet, Mission Dolores
Miss Annie McBoyle, El Dorado
Miss Maggie McBoyle, El Dorado
Chas S Preble, Sacramento
Louis Stegman, Santa Clara
Mrs A M Dunham, Oakland
Mrs Orrie Woodill do
Mrs D G Smith do
J W Hoag do
Mrs Mary E Burckhalter, Dutch Flat
Mrs C J Olivet, Napa
Mrs Samuel T Toog, Clarksville El Dorado county
Wm Reddick, Fourth Crossing Calaveras county
Mrs C E Comstock, Napa City
Mrs Joseph Keefer, Clarksville El Dorado county
Mrs John O'Niel Jamestown, Tuolume co.
R H Farquhar county clerk Nevada City
E W Bigelow do
N W Knowlton prac'l mach'st do
C M Bates, M D. do
John Herzinger do
H Mackie, do
P Brunstiter, Grass Valley
O C Shorey, Seattle, W T
D Horton, do do
Henry Jackson, Watsonville, Santa Cruz county
Mrs Albert Bader, San Andreas
Mrs Newton Damon, dressmaker and tailoress, Seventh st., between Bryant and Brannan, S F

Previous to purchasing the Florence, I owned the Howe Sewing Machine.

Mrs J CRAWFORD,
Copperopolis, Calaveras co.

I used the Sloat Elliptic Machine six months previous to purchasing the Florence.

Mrs MARY CAVERT,
Dressmaker, 16 Post st., San Francisco.

We, whose names follow, owned and used the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine previous to purchasing the Florence:

Mrs Mary A Merchant, dressmaker, 810, Stockton st., San Francisco.
Mrs E Weiler, Dressmaker, 406 Dupont st., San Francisco.
Mrs Chas Duang 419 Bryant st., S F.
E A Love, Angel's, Calaveras county.
Mrs M J Roberts, 646 Howard st., San Francisco.
Mrs L H Bayley, Portsmouth House, San Francisco.
Mrs Julia Lyons, Target st., near Tehama San Francisco.
Mrs Harriet Howes, 625 Post st., S F.

We, whose names follow, owned and used the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine previous to purchasing the Florence:

Mrs J D Bisin, Hubbard st., near Howard, San Francisco.
Mrs D S Ruggles, 474 Folsom st., San Francisco.
Mrs M Young, 211 Stockton st., San Francisco.
A M Flint, C L Flint, San Juan Monterey county.
Mrs C F Jackson, El Dorado, El Dorado county.
Mrs C L Taylor, 511 Dupont st., S F.
Mrs Sarah E Miller, Sacramento.
Mrs A Nash, corner Stevens & 3d st., S F
Mrs Thomas Mitchell, Mok. Mill Calaveras county

The following named persons owned and used the Singer Sewing machines previous to purchasing the Florence:

Mrs A J Turner, 320 Bush st., San Francisco.
Mrs H B Osborne, 612 Powell st do
Miss Annie Bailey, Bush st below Stockton S F
Augusta Brown, 754 Sutter st San Francisco
Mrs F Schroff, 673 Mission do do
Mrs Sarah P Vick, dressmaker and seamstress 109 Steven st San Francisco.

I believe I can fully and conscientiously indorse each qualification claimed for the Florence Sewing machine. I have thoroughly tested it on work of all grades, and each trial has been eminently satisfactory. It takes hold of a delicate fabric delicately, and of a strong one with strength. To me it seems more than a machine—an almost intelligent, willing helper. Its use is easily learned, and its construction is certainly simple. I know something of the other first class machines, having learned to operate several. This is the only sewing machine I have found reliable.

Mrs PERRY G. TEFT,
San Andreas, Calaveras co.

I have used the Wheeler & Wilson about two years, the Taggart & Farr six months, the Sloat Elliptic about the same length of time, the Williams & Orvis nearly two years, and have dealt in several of the small machines, until thoroughly disgusted with every machine that sews with only one thread. The Florence is the only machine that has come under my notice that gives perfect and entire satisfaction on all kinds of work.

No one can estimate its value until they have used and tested it, as I have done. Indeed, for thin work it is invaluable.

GEORGE GILLIS,
Carson City, N. T.

I have used a Florence Sewing Machine for two years; I brought it across the plains; it has never yet been out of order, and I can truly say it excels all other machines that I have ever used. I ran a Ladd & Webster six months; a Wheeler & Wilson eight months; and used a Grover & Baker, alternately with Sloat's for two years.

I am familiar with the Howe, and several of the small machines, but I never used one that would do all kinds of work to equal the Florence. I do not think it can be too highly recommended.

Mrs. ISAAC ELLIS, Marysville.

After having a Florence machine in use nearly a year, I feel that I can truly recommend it as being all that is claimed for it. I have used Singer's, Grover & Baker's, and the Wheeler & Wilson machine, and consider the Florence superior to any

MRS JENNIE A EGAN,
Wilmington, Los Angles county Cal.

We could refer to many others who are using the Florence, if it were necessary to do so, to convince the public that these machines are what is claimed, the

BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD

Over Seven Hundred

FLORENCE MACHINES have been sold on this coast in the short time the Agency has been established here, and we make this strong assertion, as convincing proof of their worth, that no person can be found who has a Florence that would exchange it for a family sewing machine of any other manufacture.

AGENTS

For the sale of the Florence Family Sewing Machine.

George A Randall.....Nevada City
George Vincent.....Stockton
J L Polhemus.....190 J st Sacramento
R B Handy.....Yreka
Mrs S E Lancombe.....Virginia, N T
L P Venen.....Portland Oregon
E C Sessions.....Jacksonville Oregon
M Wollhem.....Guymas Mexico
L P Collins.....Traveling Agent
Jas R Cleaves.....Traveling Agent
Thornton Westly.....Traveling Agent

Machines will be supplied by all local agents at San Francisco prices, with addition of freight.

SAMUEL HILL,
General Agent for California and the Pacific Coast
111 MONTGOMERY STREET,
San Francisco.

Sept. 9, 1864. sept10m4