



A union of lakes, and a union of lands, A union no power shall sever; A union of hearts, and a union of hands, And the American Union forever!

MIFFLINTOWN, Wednesday Morning, June 21, 1865

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

A. L. GUSS, Editor.

LEV. 25: 10. Proclaim Liberty Throughout the Land to ALL the Inhabitants Thereof.

THE JUNIATA SENTINEL has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in this County. It is therefore the best advertising medium. It is a paper, truly loyal, ably conducted, a first class localist, and well worthy of the patronage of every loyal citizen in the County.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The JUNIATA SENTINEL is published on Main Street, next door to the Post Office, Mifflintown, Juniata County, Pa., on every Wednesday at the rate of \$2.00 per year in advance and \$2.50 if not paid within the year. We wish to do a cash business as nearly as possible. We wish to deal honestly and alike with all, and therefore need not be asked to vary from our terms by any one. Thankful for past favors we ask the continued support and efforts of our friends.

"Treason must be made odious; Traitors must be punished and impoverished. They must not only be punished, but their social power, must be destroyed; And after making treason odious, every Union man and the Government should be remunerated out of the pockets of those who have inflicted this great suffering upon the country."—President Johnson, April 21, 1865.

Notes of Third Series of 7-30s now ready.

The demand for the Second Series of the 7-30 Notes was so great that the Treasury Department was unable to print them with sufficient rapidity to fill the orders. It will be remembered that a hundred millions were subscribed and paid for in a single week. The printing presses have finally surmounted the difficulty, and on Wednesday, June 7th, the deliveries of the Third Series commenced and will be continued with the same promptness that marked the supply of the notes of the first and second series. It has been this interruption of delivery at the time of subscription which has given an appearance of falling off in the popular taking of the loan,—the great body of small takers being unwilling to pay their money unless they receive their notes right in hand, to carry them home. It is expected that after this week the daily subscriptions to the Seven-Thirties will run up into millions, as they will undoubtedly be stimulated by the opening of the farmers' wool markets East and West. It is not at all likely that the Government will ever again offer so desirable a security as these notes, and about two hundred millions only remain to be taken.

With the close of the war the national expenses will be vastly reduced, and investors must look for a sharp reduction in the rate of interest as soon as the present loans become due and can be paid off. There is no reason why the United States credit for Money should ever again fall below its credit for courage. The same spirit that preserved the geographical integrity of the country will place its pecuniary integrity on a par with that of the most favored nations—and that will represent a rate of interest under rather than over four per cent.

The Gettysburg Celebration.

There will be a grand Fourth of July celebration at Gettysburg. Gen. Howard is to deliver an Address and Gen. Geary is to be chief marshal of the day and has gone there to complete arrangements for laying the Corner-stone of the Monument on the Fourth of July. He has obtained from General Grant permission for two bands of music, one regiment of infantry, one battery of artillery and one squadron of cavalry, of the army, to be present at the celebration. The regiments have not yet been designated.

MONEY.—We are greatly in need of money. Those indebted to us for the paper for a year or more and all owing us for job work or advertising will please notice that we want our money.

Suffrage in Tennessee and Negro Suffrage in the South.

The action of Tennessee in all matters relating to reconstruction is of unusual interest, not only because she occupies a leading position just now among the Southern States, but because she may be supposed to indicate in some degree the policy of President Johnson, whose influence has been potential there for the last four years, and probably is so still, if he chooses to exert it. It is well known that the Legislature has denied the right of suffrage, for the present, to men of color. The Senate, by a large majority, has now passed another suffrage bill of a novel character. It confines the right of voting to those white men, otherwise qualified, who are "publicly known to have entertained unconditional Union sentiments from the breaking out of the rebellion until the present time." Provisions are made for proving the fact of loyalty beyond question. All other persons are excluded for six years after the passage of the act, and may then be readmitted to franchise by petition to the Circuit or Chancery Court, on proof of loyalty to the United States, in open court, upon testimony of two or more good loyal citizens.

If the loyal citizens of North Carolina for instance, will take such action as this and inflexibly apply it at the polls, the people would be better reconciled to the withholding of suffrage from the negro, because there would then be a better chance of ending that class legislation which was the offspring of slavery and is still our greatest danger. But there is "a more excellent way" yet, and that is both to disfranchise the disloyal men so long as he remains so, and enfranchise the loyal man without any regard to color. That is safe, that is right, that is the principle of our institutions, that is the point to which, in the order of a wonderful Providence, we have been brought, and we ought to evade it.

One thing is very clear to our minds. No State can be safely recognized in the South which excludes colored men from the suffrage. It may, under military duress, have the forms of government, as in Louisiana; but few now wish this humiliating spectacle repeated. It will be much more likely to demonstrate the impotency of the white Union men to control, as in the election just held in Virginia. The alternative of governments in which colored men participate or no government at all by the people, will soon be made apparent, and perhaps in view of it politicians may be compelled to do justice which other considerations have failed to gain at their hands.

General Grant in Patterson.

On Wednesday last, at noon, quite a number of our Citizens were favored with a view of the illustrious GRANT.—He passed eastward on the train accompanied by Mrs. Grant, Col. Parker (a famous Indian warrior, chief of seven Western tribes of Indians, and chief, also, of scouts on Gen. Grant's staff,) Colonel Bowers, Col. Babcock and Mr. Beckwith.

The report of his coming was circulated and a crowd gathered. Had it been positively known, there would have been an immense assemblage. The General came out on the veranda of the rear car to give the people an opportunity to see him. Immediately the crowd began cheering for Gen. Grant, and expressing to each other their gratification at having seen the man who whipped the traitor Lee, and the great soldier who has made the name of his country forever immortal in history. We looked around for the chaps who bawled at Train, but they were orderly or absent. They are either slowly learning sense or are well cooled off by the drubbing given to their friends McClellan and Lee. At all event they knew their places this time.

Gen. Grant makes no speeches. He does not appear to know his fame. The whole appearance of the man, as he presented himself to our observation, was that of rigid plainness. His countenance denotes deep thought, truthfulness and determination, without a single trace of ambition visible in its expression. He looked to us like a man who had ever pressing on him some stern duty, some labor which engaged the attention of all his energies. About his person there is nothing which the world would recognize as distinguished. He neither bears himself with or conducts himself towards others, with that superiority so peculiar to men of rank, and which he of all other men to-day in this country would have a just right to feel. If we dare take him as he presented himself to our vision, Ulysses S. Grant is the best specimen of American Republicanism, and the finest illustration now before the world.

Vallandigham on Democracy.

In a letter from this arch traitor addressed to a Democratic Committee of Lancaster, Pa., he speaks as follows: "The present condition of the Democratic party."

"Without more of courage, more vigor, more audacity, if you please in grappling with great questions as in former years, the democratic party cannot, ought not to survive, and must give way to a younger and more vital organization. If it is to remain in its present comatose state at now the beginning of a new epoch in public affairs, it were better that it should be buried out of sight at once."

As Vallandigham says, so let all the people respond. Let the rotten, treasonable Democracy of the last four years "be buried out of sight!" It is "dead and stinketh," and who desires any longer to smell its putrid remains?

John Mitchell has come to grief in New York. Gen. Dix put a quietus on this imported traitor's pen, and it is not likely that Mitchell will have an opportunity to disgust loyal men or delight Democratic friends by an exhibition of his hatred for a government which saved his neck from an English halter. Crime will not have received its just due until all such men as Mitchell have been summarily dealt with. Our Government should offer to exchange Mitchell with England, for some of the rascals who have taken refuge in that land from justice in this country. The exchange would be perfectly fair.

The Democratic papers in this and other states are claiming the majorities given by the main aid of rebel votes, in the recent election in Virginia, as "glorious Democratic victories." Nothing could be more consistent than such a claim, because it is true that of late years as now, all Democratic victories were rebellions against the government, and all that has been and is rebellions, can only be accounted as Democratic.

The Richmond Republic says: It is stated that 75 pieces of property in Richmond have been already libeled for confiscation, which is only a beginning.—The proceeding is in rem, that is to say, against the property itself—the owner not being made a party to the cause. The term of the Federal court at which the libels will be produced and acted upon will be held in the Fall.

General Howard yesterday morning received a letter from South Carolina which gives a gratifying account of the colored population totally different from the statement of The Richmond Republic. Forty thousand freedmen in South Carolina are now industriously at work cultivating the soil, and 9,000 colored children are attending school regularly.

It is said that the only joke Gen. Sherman ever perpetrated was on entering the capital of North Carolina.—Turning to a regiment of veterans who were marching by the State House, he called out: "Don't you think this is a good place to sing Raleigh round the flag, boys?"

A large fire occurred in Harrisburg on Wednesday morning last—it was in the heart of town and doubtless the work of an incendiary. The upper stories of the Telegraph printing office were destroyed and the loss is about \$6000—one half of it covered by insurance. We picked up a few specimens of the melted type.

Washington, June 5th, Gen. Canby has, by orders from Secretary Stanton hunted out and arrested the man who of fered last winter, in an Alabama paper, to be one of a certain number of persons to pay a million dollars for the murder of Mr. Lincoln, and he is on his way, under guard, to this section of the country.

Judge Underwood of Eastern Virginia, has taken to Washington the papers relative to the indictment of Generals R. E. Lee, Corse, Evell and Longstreet; and Billy Smith, Letcher, Casanova, McVeigh, and some forty other civilians, indicted for treason.

The work upon the Capitol extension at Harrisburg is going on, and the foundation walls are already up. The extension is made in the rear of the present edifice, and is intended for committee rooms on the first floor and for the State Library on the second.

Less than four years ago Gov. Magrath of South Carolina declared that rather than be taken by the Yankees he would blow his brains out. He has been taken, but he still survives, from a cause which every one must imagine, to wit, that he has no brains to blow out.

Governor Holden of North Carolina has invited the leading Union men of the State to meet him in conference at Raleigh before the promulgation of his forthcoming proclamation.

Gold and Silver Mines of Nevada.

During the past year additional discoveries of gold and silver have been made in the region flanking, on the eastward, the mountain ranges of the Sierra Nevada, which renders it probable that Nevada, with its immense treasures of precious metals, is destined to exert an influence hitherto having no parallel in the history of States.

Of this region, Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia, says, in a discourse delivered in Music Hall, in the city of New York, a few days since, while speaking of his late visit to Nevada:

"That wealth comprises that which the nations of the world have never yet counted for. Were the debt of our nation to amount to \$20,000,000,000 of dollars, there is wealth enough there, when the debt is paid off, to give every who returns from our battle-fields, muskets of silver in place of iron; and when our iron clads come back into the harbor, there shall be silver enough left to plate those boats more heavily than they are now plated with iron. I do not speak from idle speculation, but I speak of that wealth from observation and actual calculation. When in California I visited the mines, and I thought the time might come when they would be exhausted, but in the mines of Nevada there are no such indications visible. The more the mines are worked the richer they yield. The extent of the ledges, containing the precious metals, no man has yet been able to measure. I will mention a single instance, to give you some idea of the inexhaustible supply. In what is termed the Opair mine, a single lead, as it is called there, is fifty-five feet in thickness, and inclines only at an angle of five degrees. Think of the extent of that, nearly as far from this alter to you wall! This is all silver mingled with gold. There is more gold in value than silver, but more silver in weight than gold. The Company have only two hundred feet working, and out of that they are now realizing about ten thousand dollars a day. There is this peculiarity about it, that the deeper the mine extends the richer and more profitable it becomes."

How the Johnnies are going Home.

Thousands of rebels are now going homeward exhibiting copies of their oaths of allegiance as a passport for traveling fare and good character. To this complexion has it come. The defenders of chivalry, the vaunted Berserkers of the nineteenth century, one of whom was to devour five Yankees in 1861, slinks home in 1865, beaten, unarmed, beggared, sheltering his chivalric prowess behind a certificate of fealty to the Government he was going to destroy in the wantonness of his strength and bravery. And the most persistent of these loud-mouthed traitors, now in the valley of humiliation, whine about being overpowered two to one, forgetting that they had threatened to drub us soundly, and teach us our place, one to five.

Letter from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 9th 1865.

FRIENDS IN JUNIATA, After a silence of upwards of two years, I again, resort to the pen to inform you, concerning things in and around this place.

Well I suppose the first thing you want to know, is concerning the welfare of Jeff Davis, formerly President of the would-be Southern Confederacy. We have him here safe enough; notwithstanding, the papers have him in Washington, and had him in before he was in. But I dispute that for I came off that guard this morning. He and C. C. Clay were brought in on the 22nd of May, and placed in separate casemates, where chances of escape are not like angels visits, "few and far between," for they are none at all.—I will tell you how they are engaged and guarded and let you judge for yourselves, whether they have any chance to escape in any way whatever. Their prisons are casemates (arched rooms running through the walls from the inside to the outside of the fort), built of stone, brick and cement, and has a heavy stone wall dividing the casemates into two apartments with iron grated doors, locked. The front or inside has two windows with iron bars over, and a heavy door locked. The rear or outside of the walls has nothing but a port hole for a casemate howitzer, with iron bars in it too. The floor is of brick with a board floor on top. The room is about ten feet high, and the walls about twenty-five outside. The wall is a moat about eighty or ninety feet wide, and from eight to twelve feet deep with water, which rises and falls with the tide. That is the prison. Now for the guard. There is a special guard of two officers of the guard, one sergeant of the guard, four

corporals and seventy-two privates, independent of the main guard for the fort and water battery, and mount with knapsacks packed, canteens and haversacks on, undress uniform. Four guards are put outside of the moat to allow no one to congregate or look with glasses or make signs or signals, four sentinels on top of the ramparts and parapets, four in front of the casemates, four about fifty feet out around the casemates to allow no one to come near, two and an officer of the guard in the first part of the casemate and two in the back part with Jeff. The same with Clay. When relief time comes, the officer of the day relieves the guard inside the casemates, and keeps the keys. At first the officer of the guard stayed in the whole twenty-four hours without relief, but now four are detailed and relieved every six hours. The guards are not allowed to talk to Jeff. A casemate to the right and one to the left and one between the prisoners is occupied by the guards when they are off of post. The rooms are nice and have shade trees in front of them. No one but Gen. Miles, Gen. Ord and General Halleck has permission to enter the fort now without a pass from Gen. Miles, who has charge of the prisoners, and whose duty it is to see that he is properly guarded, not even a Major General can pass without a pass. We stopped Howard, Schofield and others. Persons inside the garrison can pass in and out, and Jeff and Clay's families are not allowed to enter. Jeff's baggage was one hand trunk, which was taken care of by the assistant Adjutant General for examination. One of the men who helped to bring off the trunk, heard Mrs. Davis say she "didn't want to go south, she had no place to go and nothing to live and would starve. She wanted to go North." She had four children two girls and two boys. One of the boys is called Jeff. Old Jeff is a little uneasy now. The sentry walking on the floor disturbs him. He said to the officer of the guard "Your men at Andersonville got bad treatment, I believe they could not eat the corn bread. It did not agree with them, give them Dierhous, &c." as if he only found it out a short time ago and was surprised to hear it. He said it in such an innocent way. Comment on this I leave with you about how they were treated. I see some of the boys have buttons they cut off of his coat while asleep.

We have five fifteen inch smooth bore guns mounted on the ramparts, each of which throws a round ball of four hundred and thirty to four hundred and thirty-five pounds as to density of metal. The Lincoln gun is one. They are now mounting a class of thirteen inch guns, eleven or twelve of them. The Union gun is still mounted on the beach outside of the fort. It is a thirteen inch rifle.—There are about one hundred and sixty guns, mounted on the terraplein or ramparts, besides about eighteen mortars.—The water battery consists of forty-two forty two pounders which is outside the fort. There are being shipped to this place a lot of old guns from Richmond and some old looking ones among them. Travel between Richmond and the North is brisk, every boat is loaded with ladies and gentlemen going to see friends and curiosities. They carry to the North all sorts of momentoes. The trip from Baltimore here is made in one night, from here in the day time, thus affording an opportunity to see the sights along the river. The fare from Baltimore to Richmond is \$7 or \$7.50 to here about \$3.50. The boats are of the first class and two or three lines running through. As my letter is already long I will close.

S. L. McALISTER.

The opposition papers, says the Lebanon Courier, are now greatly agitated about the Union party being broken up by internal dissensions. We recollect that they were similarly distressed last fall, and made similar representations, but the election showed the truthfulness of their statement by running up something like half a million majority for the Unionists. As the great head of the Democratic party is now in imminent danger of having his neck dislocated, and as the body of the party is now about caving in from galling consumption, we suggest that a decent respect for public sentiment should induce these Copperhead editors to dry up.

Both England and France appear to fall considerable uneasiness concerning the disposition toward them of the American Government, and the American people. The language of the two governments is anything but defiant. Both are now paying us more compliments during one month than they have done during the whole four years of the war. Both represent their relations to the Government of the United States as most amicable, but endeavor in vain to calm the apprehensions of the public.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO RELIEF APPLICANTS.—The following resolution was passed by the Board of Relief June 13, 1865, and ordered to be published in the papers of the County, to wit:

Resolved, That as the exigencies of the General Government have passed away with the end of the rebellion, the duties of the Board of Relief have also come to an end.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that there will be no more meetings of said board held.

By order of the Board, JAMES S. COX, Pres. Attest A. J. GREER, Clk. June 13, 1865-34.

NOTICE.—The School board of Fernandagh school district will meet on Saturday, June 24th 1865, at 2 o'clock at Jacob Wills in Millstown, for the purpose of meeting all those who may hold receipts for money, advanced to the bounty fund of said Township, for the purpose of exempting said township from draft. Said receipts to date from February 1864, and to receive vouchers for said receipts.

By order of the Board, WM. GIVEN, Secy. June 6th '65.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of Abraham Halteman dec'd. Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of Abraham Halteman, late of Monroe township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned residing in the same township. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make to immediate payment and those having claims will please present them duly authenticated for settlement. CHRISTIAN HALTEMAN, ISAAC HALTEMAN, Administrators. June 14 1865-64.

Ran Away—Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in Spruce Hill township Juniata county on the 12th of June 1865, John W. Crawford an apprentice to the farming business. Said boy is about 16 years old, somewhat stoop shouldered and about five feet high. All persons are notified not to harbor or trust him on my account and will pay no debts of his contracting. The above reward will be paid for his return but no thanks. J. F. G. LONG. June 14th '65.

IMPORTANT TO TAX-PAYERS AND COLLECTORS.

By the 7th section of the Act of Assembly, 1861, it is made obligatory upon the Treasurers of the several counties of Commonwealth to pay over, annually, to the State Treasurer, the whole amount of State taxes due, by the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, under a penalty to tax-payers of having FIVE PER CENT, added to amount charged against them in the Duplicates. The collectors are hereby required to proceed immediately in the collection of TAXES, and demand from each tax-payer in his duplicate the amount so charged against him, so that the Treasurer may comply with the law. All persons who fail to pay over their State taxes, by the FIRST OF AUGUST NEXT, the Collectors are authorized to add FIVE PER CENT, to the taxes of all delinquents. Payments must be made by Collectors to the County Treasurer or before the 31st of July next. By order of the Commissioners, June 15th '64. A. J. GREER, Clerk.

JUST RECEIVED.

A lot of Bundell's HORSE FORKES and PULLEY'S complete. They are of the best style and will lift from SIX TO EIGHT HUNDRED POUNDS at one draught. For sale at the cheap store in Patterson by J. R. M. TODD. May 31.

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned Administrator of Estate of John Lantz, will offer for sale at public outcry by order of the Orphans' Court, on the premises in Delaware township, Juniata County, Pa., about two and one half miles North West of Thompsontown, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 12TH, 1865, A tract of land situated as above stated and bounded by lands of S. O. Evans, David Walker's Heirs, Margaret Stinson and others containing about

160 Acres,

About 65 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, the balance being timberland. There is on the premises a LOG HOUSE and LOG BARN, an Apple Orchard and a fine Spring of Water. TERMS.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the consummation of the sale by the Court and the other half on the first of April next to be secured by judgment. SALE to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day when attendance will be given by the undersigned, from whom any additional information may be obtained prior to the sale. May 31st '65-4s. SAMUEL J. KURTZ.

PRIVATE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber residing in Fayette township, Juniata County, Pa., offers at private sale the large and valuable farm known as Thomas Kinzer's, dec'd, situated one mile east of McAlisterville, nine east of Millers, five miles north of Thompsontown, containing 187 acres, 140 cleared, the balance well timbered. Adjoining lands of Joseph Long and others, and having thereon erected a large STONE HOUSE AND BANK BARN. Stone Spring House, the water running in the Spring House and thence in the barn yard, never failing water, new hog house and two brick ovens and other necessary buildings, a good apple orchard of graded fruit in good bearing condition, cherries, pears and other fruit; also a good lime stone quarry well opened. The land has been well limed and in good order. For further information call on the undersigned. JOHN KINZER, or MRS. MARTHA KINZER, residing on the farm. May 24th.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale a valuable house and lot in Thompsontown, Juniata County Pa. The house is a good frame with a good kitchen attached and having on the lot a good stable, with carriage shed, and other out buildings. There is also a well of water at the door. Dr. FREDERICK SORG, May 31st '65.