



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, July 12, 1865

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

A. L. GESS, Editor.

Vol. 25: No. 27 Through out 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 true citizen in the County.

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 deflected this great suffering upon the country.—President Johnson, April 21, 1865.

Three Years Ago.

Three years ago this week we commenced the publication of this paper. By hard work we have kept it going. We have paid out more money than we took in. Now payments have nearly ruined us. We have had to pay large interests on money to meet expenses which our outstanding would have met promptly. Without counting these in arrears for less than a year, we have due us not less than six hundred and fifty dollars from subscribers in arrears from one to three years. About one hundred of these will get no more papers until they pay up. Business we have, exclusive of our accounts with yearly advertisers in Mifflin and Patterson, on our books, about \$550 of unpaid job work and advertising. Most of our patrons pay promptly and cheerfully. Some seem not to care whether they pay at all or not. Our continuance at this business will depend on how these delinquents pay up. If we can't make the machine pay, we will quit it. Last week we mailed out and sent out 212 bills covering over \$1000. In ten days 15 persons responded, 12 paid up, 2 complained of mistake, and 10 showed evident signs of being angry because we asked them for what was due. One thought we were sending it to him free, and several wanted the paper stopped until we learn not to be dunning them. So it goes. "Haint it fun editing a paper?" Our friends who have stood by us have our sincere thanks. We love them and respect them. They are friends tried and true—we wish no better. We congratulate them that the war is over, and that during the conflict they and the SENTINEL were on the right side. Thank God.

More Friends than We Want.

It was one of the favorite expressions among the copperheads a few years ago, that we had a great many enemies because of our fearless advocacy of the war and severe strictures on all enemies of the Union. It mattered little then and less now what whiffets barked at our heels. We never had a great desire to be loved by traitors or their well wishers. But it appears we still have more friends than we want, and from whose kind friendship we pray the good Lord to deliver us. We find on our table a letter reciting as follows: "Enclosed please find \$100 dollars. I would have paid this long ago, had I not thought that it was paid by another to whom I gave the money for that purpose." We intend to inquire after this friend (?) and treat and expose this trick, and a number of others of the same kind, as they deserve. It may be that we are a "fool," "not sharp," and all that, but we fancy we have brains enough left to expose certain swindling operations.—Our great misfortune has ever been that we never suspect men of being rascals—by and by reckon our eyes will be opened. Even now we fancy we can suspect that if some persons were to leave these "digging" they would take with them more of our money than their own honesty.

A very learned man may vote wrong, and a very stupid man may vote right, it is true; but this does not establish the general principle that intelligence is of no consequence in the matter.

The Post Office and the Printing Offices.

We are constantly questioned as to why the bills for the sale of the Government Horses were not struck at our office, and whether there is any quarrel between us and the Postmaster at this place. To all such we answer plainly as follows:—

The orders for the former sales of government horses came to the "Postmaster at Mifflintown" with request it have hand bills printed at the "loyal" printing office. These orders were handed to us, we printed the bills and got our pay.—The proprietors of the SENTINEL also took the responsibility to order the sales to be advertised in the Register and saw that it was paid for.

The order for the sale which is now to come off on the 26th, and which has been twice postponed for want of transportation, came from Washington in the same way. Why the Postmaster gave the job to his son-in-law, every one may judge for himself. We have had no quarrel with him. We no of know ill-feeling between us. We have no objections to his preferring his relatives before others; neither do we object to his patronizing a copperhead office in preference to a loyal one if he loves their creed better than ours. But we do object to a man holding an office under a loyal Administration and professing its principles, and yet giving its patronage to a paper, every issue of which, for the last four years, has been filled with the vilest abuse of the Administration, its measures and its men. We have no quarrel with the Editor, he can publish what he pleases, but it is a fact that during the weeks when the four sets of Government Bills were struck, its editorial columns teemed with whinnings over the barbarous treatment our Government was inflicting on a certain democratic gentleman down at Fortress Monroe; and again, of the awful amount of blood and money and suffering this war has cost and "all to free the nigger." It is no wonder that the people every where talk of this matter. Even the democrats universally condemn the act as unparalleled in the history of politics. Why should the Administration feed its bitterest enemies to the exclusion of those who have borne the heat and burden of the day?

We did not however report the case to Washington, nor do we know who did; but we have received orders direct from head quarters to print bills for the 26th. So it appears that old Andy Johnson has not gone over to the democracy after all. Who has?

While on this subject we may as well refer to another point concerning which inquiry is frequently made of us. For nearly two years a list of letters has been advertised in the Register over the signature of the Postmaster and one cent on each letter collected for the printer. It is a very small business and we never troubled ourselves about it, but it reflects against our circulation and is in plain violation of law, as the Postmaster well knows. The income of this office is less than \$1000 per year and hence there is no authority to advertise letters at all, nor to collect the extra money; and if the letters are to be advertised the one having the largest circulation has the preference. We only refer to this to show which way the wind blows.

NEW NAMES.—The Democrat of a few weeks ago has the honor of inventing a new name for our party. It is the "Strangulation Party"—to be henceforth so-called because of a general conviction of its members, that Jeff Davis, Clem Clay, John Mitchell, Payne, Atzerott, Mudd, Mrs. Surratt and other great members of the Democratic Party will be hung and that Breckinridge, Jim Buchanan and sundry other copperheads ought also look up a rope with nothing to stand on. We presume that Strangulationist will however in turn soon give way to the good old term Abolitionist which has so often scared the dogs, little children and silly old women, for the list we observe runs about as follows:—

Republicans, Abolitionists, Black Republicans, Freedom Strikers, Abolitionists, Bleeding Kansasites, Woolly Heads, Abolitionists, Freemensters, Beechers Riflemen, Abolitionists, Niggerites, John Brownites, Abolitionists, Amalgamationists, Union Strickers, Abolitionists, Yankees, Misogenerationists, Abolitionists, Lincolnites, Constitution Breakers, Abolitionists, Jacobins, Shoddyites, Abolitionists, Nigger War Men, Negro Equality Men, Abolitionists, and Strangulationists.

We entreat them to "stick to the text" and not forsake the good old terms—keep sticking in the Abolitionist all the time. It has done great service. It always elected the democratic ticket and scared the people so awfully—and if you can't "play thunder" with it, stick in a little more nigger occasionally and you'll win sure—never mind about strangulating your fellow democrats such as Jeff Davis, Booth, Payne, Mrs. Surratt & Co., for dead people can't vote, except among New York Soldiers.

The Soldiers' Orphans at McAlisterville.

Mr. A. L. GESS,

Dear Sirs—I cannot refrain from thanking you sincerely for so kindly calling public attention to the unfortunate, but worthy Soldiers' Orphans now furnished with home and instruction at McAlisterville Academy. I rejoice, too, that your sympathies were enlisted in their behalf, by your late visit to the school. Yet I am not surprised at it, for hard indeed must be the heart, and callous the affections, that would not be moved by a few hours intercourse with these dear little orphans. Their lonely, dependent condition enlist the sympathies, and their simple and confiding natures, common to children, win the affections, while gratitude to their patriotic fathers should at least procure liberality toward these their bereaved children.—I trust your kind notice may attract the attention of others and I remind the public of the great debt it owes to the nation's defenders, and through them to their offspring.

I am also gratified with your proposition to have the orphans hold an evening's entertainment at Mifflin, when on their way home. They are as yet entirely unprepared for it, as their opportunities have been very limited. But presuming your people will overlook their failings, believing such an entertainment may encourage the children to a greater effort in future, besides giving the public an opportunity of seeing them. The proposition will be accepted, if a suitable room is secured, and the citizens of Mifflin will keep the children in the families without expense till they start to their homes the following morning.

Sincerely Yours, GEO. F. McFARLAND.

The 46th. Reg't, Penna. Volunteers.

A. L. GESS, EDITOR OF THE JUNIATA SENTINEL

Dear Sir:—Now that the war is over, and the brave soldiers returning home, it is right that you should give to the public, through your columns, all the information about the different organizations so far as you may know. And I see every week in your paper praise and laudation of some company, regiment or corps. But I never yet saw anything said of the 46th Pennsylvania Volunteers favorable or unfavorable. Do you know that there is a forty sixth Regiment in the service? Company A of that Regiment was the first company on record for the defense of our capital at Washington in 1861 and has been in the service ever since. After the three month service that company was organized as company A in the 46th, Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and certainly has as proud a record as any other Regiment in the service. The 46th was with Banks in the Shenandoah in the 12th corps and in all the fights with Banks. Then with Pope and in all the battles with the army of the Potomac until Hooker took the 12th corps to Chattanooga, and was then incorporated into the 20th corps, and has shared in all the battles and marches with Sherman and has at last arrived at Washington. And while other Regiments are discharged the 46th is still retained, because they are veterans. While lying near Washington, Governor A. G. Curtin visited the Pennsylvania Regiments looking to those who should have promotion and the 46th, were in high grade—expecting to see their Governor. But the Governor failed to visit them and while other Regiments have had the offices filled by promotions, nothing was done for the 46th. Now I do know that the Regiment has as good a record as any other and no company is full. Company A has but one Lieutenant and one Sergeant. Why was all this neglect, both by the press and by the Governor?

Simply because they pay nobody for puffing and they are made up from all parts of the state. And probably they are so long gone that no person remembers anything about them. We had originally seven members out of Patterson in company A.

Will you please notice the 46th, with others, this week in your paper, as I suppose the three months \$6000 bounty men who have just returned will come in for a share of praise, and I think it right that the people should know that there is a 46th and that there are in it some who hail from this place and deserve to be called soldiers.

PATTERSON.

The President's car, containing a number of distinguished personages from the Gettysburg celebration, ran into a freight car at the depot at Baltimore on the evening of the 11th, owing to a misplaced switch. The Chilean Minister and Colonel Charles G. Halpine, the poet, were severely cut, and several others were injured.

Fate of the Assassins.

A Washington telegram, states that in accordance with the findings and sentence of the Military Commission, which the President approved on the 5th, David E. Harold, Lewis Payne, Mrs. Surratt and George A. Atzerott were hung in the yard of the penitentiary at Washington on Friday last.

Gen. Hancock was ordered to take charge of the execution.

Mrs. Surratt and Payne appeared to fully realize their terrible condition, and conducted themselves in a manner befitting their position; Atzerott seemed more susceptible and raved wildly, while Harold was stoically indifferent. All were attended by clergy, and the cross was held to Mrs. Surratt just before the drop fell. Payne was strangled, but the necks of the other three were broken. As soon as the execution was over the prison yard was cleared of spectators, and the bodies of the criminals were placed in coffins and buried in graves dug near the scaffold. The executioners were four soldiers and an officer.

Dr. Mudd, Arnold and O'Laughlin are to be imprisoned for life, and Spangler for six years—all at hard labor in the Albany penitentiary.

Vengeance has been swift and sure in the case of these assassins, and we hope the speedy justice meted out to them will prevent a repetition of such transactions in the future. They have had a long and fair trial, with the benefit of the ablest counsel to be secured. They have been fully convicted, and cannot complain of the sentence. Thus ends the fearful tragedy, and the country will feel satisfied.

The copperhead friends of Mrs. Surratt made a desperate effort to have her execution postponed by suing out a writ of habeas corpus but the President promptly suspended it.

The ground upon which the government has acted in this case is that the certainty of justice is its most valuable feature. These criminals deserved their fate. They had been legally tried, convicted and sentenced, and in order to show that such deeds could not be plotted with impunity, it was essential that the persons condemned to death should be promptly executed, as they have been.—Had the execution been postponed through any cause whatever, the effect upon the public mind would have been most unfortunate, for the evidence against the accused was truly overwhelming, and their guilt so clear and unblushing, that their defenses appeared paltry and foolish.

In Mrs. Surratt's case her guilt must be conceded to have been really greater than that of her associates, as she was a woman of mature years and experience, carefully educated, possessing property and a respectable name, while Atzerott and Payne were beggarly outcasts, and Harold a mere youth. Her house was the headquarters of the conspirators, and she was in all their arrangements, and was proven to have made in person some of the latest of them. She must be regarded as a type of a large class of southern women whose devilish malignity has escaped punishment throughout the war, notwithstanding that they have done more than most of the southern men to feed the flames of rebellion. She has now gone to her final account, and we may so pass over her record, merely observing that any effort to represent her as a martyr to military injustice originates solely in copperhead bigotry.

As we never sympathized with the howl raised against General Butler on account of his efforts to repress the malignity and determined rebellion of the seceding women in New Orleans, so now we entertain no mawkish sympathy for Mrs. Surratt, and only regret that the justice so sternly indicated in her case had not been previously meted out to wretches like the rebel spy Belle Boyd, and others whom we might name. Treason in petticoats flourished bravely during the whole of the war, and impunity allowed it caused a large amount of our trouble. It found an appropriate climax in the rebel chief's disguise in Georgia, which all the rebel organs in the north are now busily engaged in attempting to argue out of existence.

John H. Surratt, wherever he may be, may hug to his bosom the knowledge that he has sacrificed his mother in saving himself, and we hope that justice is not to be cheated out of its due by allowing him to escape. Her sympathies, indeed, were with the rebels throughout the war, as were those of the whole gang, and hence they were fitting instruments for the purpose of the chief assassin, Booth, to use for his conspiracy. Payne, whose counsel had adduced testimony to show that he had acted as a volunteer nurse after the battle of Gettysburg, now says in

his confession that he thought to procure peace for the south by killing Seward, and Harold admitted that his sympathies had been with the south throughout the war. In fact the treason of the whole gang will serve to show the danger by which the national government has been menaced in its own capital during the rebellion. All these parties were working in the interest of the rebels, and most of them received pay for their services out of money obtained from the rebel agents. Yet the heinousness of the crime was such that the rebel government, though really at the bottom of the conspiracy, did not dare to assume openly the responsibility of it, and, therefore, carefully covered up its tracks.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE GETTYSBURG MONUMENT.—The laying of the corner stone of the soldiers' monument at Gettysburg on the 4th attracted an immense throng of people. At daylight 100 guns were fired near the camp on the battle-field. At 10 o'clock in the morning the procession, headed by Major General Geary, moved from the main street of the town, and the cemetery was reached in a few minutes before eleven, where the exercises were opened with prayer and a discourse by the Rev. Dr. Tyng. After the reading of a letter from President Johnson, regretting that illness deprived him of the pleasure of being present, the Masonic ceremonies attending the laying of the corner stone were gone through with. Gen. Howard, the orator of the day, then delivered an oration on the sacrifice of the private soldier, which was followed by a poem—"Thoughts of the Time and Place"—written and read by Col. Charles G. Halpine. The exercises were concluded by an address from Gov. Curtin.

PENSIONS.—The following items in reference to pensions are important to those interested. Those entitled to pensions are

- 1. Invalids, disabled since March 4th, '61, in the military and naval service of the United States, while in the line of duty.
2. Widows of officers, soldiers and seamen who have died of wounds received, or disease contracted in the service as above.
3. Children under sixteen years of age, either of the aforesaid deceased parents; if there is no widow surviving, or from the date of the widow's remarriage.
4. Sisters under sixteen years of age depending upon said deceased brother wholly or in part for support, provided there are none of the last three classes above mentioned.
Invalids and friends of deceased soldiers are reminded that in order to have said pensions commence when the service terminates, the application must be made within a year of the discharge of the invalid, or decease of the officer, soldier, or seaman, as the case may be.

SUMMER DRINK.—Raspberry Vinegar.—Put two quarts of ripe, fresh raspberries into a stone or glazed vessel (whose glazing will not be affected by acids) and pour on them a quart of good vinegar.—Let it stand 24 hours, and then strain out the juice and vinegar. To each pint of this, add a pound of pulverized white sugar, and put it in a porcelain kettle to boil smartly for about half an hour, removing all the scum as it rises. When cold, bottle and seal. Half a gill of this, stirred in a tumbler full of cold water, makes a delicious drink.

Strawberries, dewberries or blackberries, can be used in the same manner—only using just as much vinegar as will cover the fruit. Add no alcohol, whether as wine, brandy or whiskey—it is unnecessary, it only impairs the fine flavor of the fruit, and in many cases may be injurious to the patient. Larger quantities of fruit may be used, on observing the proportions given above.

After the nomination of General Cox for Governor by the Republicans of Ohio, Senator Sherman made a speech at Columbus in which he said that General Cox would have no more decided supporter in Ohio than his brother, General William T. Sherman. The copperheads who were hoping to induce Gen. Sherman to take their nomination for Governor of Ohio will find him too old and wary a bird to be caught with such chaff as they have to offer him.

WHISKEY-POISON.—Rats on a Grand Scale.—A servant girl in that uncertain region known as "out West" recently tried whiskey to kill rats. She made it sweet with sugar crumbled in bread, and set the dish in the cellar. A few hours after, she went down and found several rats gloriously "fuddled," engaged in throwing potato-parings and hauling one another up to drink. These were easily disposed of; those not killed left the premises immediately, undoubtedly suffering with a severe headache.

New Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES. War Department, Cavalry Bureau, Quartermaster Gen's Office, First Division, Washington, D. C., July 6th, 1865. WILL be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, a lot of Horses, at the time and place mentioned below, viz:

MIFFLINTOWN, PA., 200 HORSES. WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, '65.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry Service of the United States. For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had. The Horses will be sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and continue daily until all the Horses are sold. TERMS: CASH, in United States Treasury Notes only. JAMES A. EKIN, Brev. Brig. Gen., in charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O. July 12, '65.

Orphans' Court Sale.

THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Robert Harris, late of Beale township, dec'd., will expose to sale at public outcry on the premises, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19TH 1865.

A tract of land situated in Beale township, Juniata County, Pa., adjoining lands of Calvin and Peter Beale, and heirs of Robert Sterrett, dec'd., and containing about

127 Acres, About 90 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation—the balance being timber-land.

There are on the premises a log house, a log barn, an apple orchard and good water at the house. The property will be sold in a body or in

THREE PARCELS, as shall be deemed most desirable.

TERMS.—Cash on confirmation of sale by the Court.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day without attendance will be given by July 12th. JOHN COFFMAN, Adm.

Wanted / Disabled Soldiers

And others out of employment to canvass for OUR GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

Just Published,

"The Life and Public Services of A. Lincoln,"

By Frank Crosby, of the Philadelphia Bar, comprising one large octavo volume of nearly 500 pages.

This is the only work of the kind published; it is entirely new and original, containing his early history, political career, speeches, messages, proclamations and other official documents illustrative of his eventful administration, together with the scenes and events connected with his tragic end. It will be sold only by our authorized traveling agents, to whom exclusive territory is given, and liberal commissions paid. Send for a circular and terms to American Publishing Agency, Box 219, No. 600 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, July 12th.

NEW STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the Citizens of Thompsonston and surrounding country, that he has opened a New Store under 644 Fellows Hall, where he keeps constantly on hand a well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy Goods and Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Queensware, Hardware and Cutlery, Cedar & Willow Ware.

Being and a lot of Fancy Stationery, which he offers to sell at the lowest possible prices for Cash or Produce. I will pay the very highest prices for Butter, Eggs, Bacon, Wool, Dried Fruit and all kinds of country produce, which is generally bought and shipped to market. I therefore respectfully solicit all to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. July 12, 1865. R. H. WRIGHT.

LAND FOR SALE!

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS AT PUBLIC SALE a lot of land situated in West township, Juniata county, Pa., adjoining lands of Jacob Shellenberger, Daniel Wertz and Widow Meredith, containing about

20 ACRES,

About 16 of which are cleared, and in good grass, the balance being well timbered. There is a

Log House and Frame Bank Barn on the premises. Also good water and fruit trees.

For terms and further information inquire of the undersigned residing near Mexico, at which place letters may be addressed to him, July 12th, '65. WM. CRIMMEL.

Orphans' Court Sale.

THE undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of George Shuman, dec'd., will expose to sale at public auction at the Public House of Thomas M. Wagonseller in the borough of Perryville, at 1 o'clock P. M. on

TUESDAY, JULY 25th, 1865.

The following Real Estate Property, to wit: tract of

WOOLAND,

Situated in Turbett township, Juniata County, Pa., adjoining lands of Jerome Thompson, Peter Kilmer, G. W. Strouse and others, containing about

50 Acres,

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale and the balance in one year with interest to be secured by judgment bond. REBECCA J. SHUMAN, Adm'x. June 28th.

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 immediate payment and those having claims will please present them duly authenticated for settlement. CHRISTIAN HALTEMAN, ISAAC HALTEMAN, Administrators. June 14 1865-66.