



Professional Cards.

DR. P. C. RUNDIO, of Patterson, Pa., wishes to inform his friends and patrons that he has removed to the house on Bridge Street opposite Todd & Jordan's Store, April 13-64.

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

TOMB STONES. RUBEN CAVENRY, Manufacturer of Tomb Stones, McAllisterville and Mifflintown. All work put up in the most tasteful and substantial manner. Give him a call, April 13-64.

CALL AND EXAMINE our Stock of Ready Made Clothing before you purchase elsewhere, you will find on hand a good assortment for Men and Boys wear, which will be sold cheap for cash or country produce.

MICKEY & PENNELL, Patterson, Pa.

E. C. STEWART, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Mifflintown, Juniata Co., Pa. Offers his professional services to the public. Collections and all other business will receive prompt attention. Office first door North of Bedford's Store, (upstairs.)

WILLIAM M. ALLISON, Attorney at Law, and Notary Public. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Main Street, Mifflintown, Pa.

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

JEREMIAH LYONS, Attorney-at-Law, Mifflintown, Juniata Co., Pa. (Feb 10)

F. Salger & G. W. Reed, & Co. CLOTHING. Also, Jobbers in

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, No. 225 MARKET STREET, North side, between Fourth and Fifth, PHILADELPHIA.

L. B. STAUFFER, Watchmaker and Jeweler, No. 142 North Second Street, Corner of a Quarry, PHILADELPHIA. An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Plated Ware, constantly on hand. Suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

W. A. LEVERING, Lumber & Commission Merchant, Callowhill Street Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa. Supplies of Timber, Staves, Locust Pins, Hoop Poles, Ac. and Lumber, generally, will be purchased, contracted for, or received on commission, at the option of the shipper.

Premium CHAIR MANUFACTORY. Office of the JUNIATA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Perryville, Oct. 16, 1865. We do hereby certify that the Committee on Manufactured Articles has awarded to CHARLES W. WEITZEL the First Premium for the most substantial, neatest made, and best finished set of Chairs.

W. W. JACOBS, Treas. of the JUNIATA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Perryville, Oct. 16, 1865. WILLIAM HENCH, Secy. Jan 13

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH Street, above Fifth, PHILADELPHIA. Manufacturer and Dealer in Watches, FINE JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER WARE, and superior Silver Plated Ware March 23, 1865, Smooz.

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U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The sale of the first series of \$300,000,000 of the 7-30 Loan was completed on the 21st of March, 1865. The sale of the second series of Three Hundred Millions, payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1865, was begun on the 1st of April. In the short space of thirty days, over One Hundred Millions of this series have been sold—leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions to be disposed of. The interest is payable semi-annually in currency by coupons attached to each note, which are readily cashed anywhere. It amounts to Cities, Counties or States, and the interest is not taxed unless on a surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hundred dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate levied on other property.

Subscribe Quickly. Less than \$200,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans. It now seems probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series will be offered to the public.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country, have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who are only to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which are to be

Table with interest rates: One cent per day on \$50 note, Two cents " " " \$100 " " " " " \$500 " " " " " \$1000 " " " " " \$5000 "

More and More Desirable. The rebellion is suppressed, and the Government has already adopted measures to reduce expenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, thus withdrawing from market as borrower and purchaser.

This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the Government, and constitutes the GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE. The Seven-Thirty Notes are convertible on their maturity, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent, GOLD-BEARING BONDS Which are always worth a premium. Free from Taxation. The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, or by orders.

JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, Philadelphia. SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE First National Bank of Philadelphia, First National Bank of Altoona, First National Bank of Carlisle, First National Bank of Harrisburg, Harrisburg National Bank of Harrisburg, First National Bank of Huntingdon, First National Bank of Selinsgrove. And by Doty, Parker, & Co., Bankers, Mifflintown, Pa.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Seventy-five cents per square of ten lines or less for the first insertion; three insertions for \$1.50 and 50 cents for all subsequent insertions. Estate Notices \$2.00. Professional and Business cards with paper \$8.00 per year. Merchantile cards with paper \$16.00 per year. Local notices 10 cents per line.—People ought to look to their interest and advertise in the SENTINEL as its circulation is about one third larger than any other paper published in the county.

JOB WORK RATES.—Eighth sheet bills, \$1.25; quarter sheet bills \$2.00; half sheet bills \$3.00; whole sheet \$6.00—80 bills are always given if desired. Blanks \$2.00 per quire. Colored or fancy work extra. Cards at \$1.50 per hundred. Job Work respectfully solicited as we believe we can do up jobs neatly and attractively and expeditiously.

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.

LETTERS AND REMITTANCES.—Letters on Business, Communications for the paper, and Remittances should be addressed to A. L. Guss, Sentinel Office, Mifflintown, Pa.

Juniata Sentinel.

Our District Representatives to the Union State Convention. SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.

The Senatorial Conference of the district composed of Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry counties, for the purpose of electing two Senatorial Delegates to represent the District in the Union State Convention, on the 17th of August, was held in Lewistown, on the 20th. The following Conference were present: BLAIR.—G. W. Patton, John Elliott, John Lingafelt. HUNTINGDON.—Hon. George Taylor, G. W. Johnson, R. A. Cunningham. CENTRE.—E. C. Humes, R. H. Duncan, G. M. Yocum. MIFFLIN.—G. H. Galbraith, W. Greer, W. E. Vines. JUNIATA.—W. H. Patterson, J. J. Patterson, A. L. Guss. PERRY.—R. Shuler, O. T. Keim, J. T. Emerick.

Hon. Geo. Taylor of Huntingdon was elected President of the Conference, and J. J. Patterson, of Juniata, Secretary. The following gentlemen were nominated for delegates: R. H. Duncan, Centre county; J. W. Hall, Blair county; John Wistar, Perry county; and Hugh Hamilton, Huntingdon county.

First ballot, Duncan 16 votes, Hall 7, Wistar 4, Hamilton 9. Mr. Duncan was declared elected one of the delegates. Second ballot, Hall, 6 votes, Hamilton 11, Wistar 1. Mr. Hamilton was declared elected one of the delegates.

On motion of J. J. Patterson, of Juniata, the delegates were instructed to support HON. JOHN A. HEISTAND of Lancaster, for Auditor General, and CAPT. BRUCE X. BLAIR of Huntingdon, for Surveyor General, at the next State Convention.

On motion of Mr. Yocum, of Centre, the following resolution was adopted unanimously: Resolved, That this Convention heartily endorse and approve the administration of our President, Andrew Johnson, and of the Governor of our State Governor, A. G. Curtin, and pledge to them our continued confidence and support.

On motion the Conference adjourned sine die. GEORGE TAYLOR, Pres. J. J. PATTERSON, Sec'y.

REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE. Agreeably to previous arrangements the Conference of this Representative District met in Lewistown on Thursday, July 20th, 1865, and were organized by the election of William Butler as President and John Balsbach as Secretary. The following is a list of the Conference: HUNTINGDON.—Henry S. Wharton, Joseph Johnson, A. C. Hutcheson. MIFFLIN.—Col. Wm. Butler, David Witherow, A. W. Campbell. JUNIATA.—J. A. Gallagher, William Given, John Balsbach.

On motion Col. Wm. Butler of Mifflin County and Alexander Port of Huntingdon County were unanimously chosen to represent this district in the Union State Convention to meet at Harrisburg on the 17th day of August next.

On motion the Conference were instructed to vote for HON. J. A. HEISTAND of Lancaster for Auditor General and CAPT. BRUCE X. BLAIR of Huntingdon for Surveyor General.

On motion these proceedings were ordered to be published in the Union Papers of the District. On motion the Conference adjourned. WM. BUTLER, Pres. JOHN BALSBACK, Sec'y.

A singular occurrence in mentioned in a letter which has been received in Manchester. A gentleman was informed a few days ago by his groom that a favorite horse hung his head and refused its food. Some drops of blood were found in the horse's nostrils, and a veterinary surgeon recommended bleeding. The gentleman, however, decided to send the animal out for a quiet exercise, and on its return to the stable a live mouse came out of its nostrils. Mind unemployed is mind unemployed.

Written for the Sentinel. WHAT'S TO BE DONE.

MR. EDITOR:—The following Address was delivered the other evening in a Democratic Club Room.—EAST END. BY JOE DIMMYCOT.

Fellow Democrats:—We are in a bad fix, and we must try to work ourselves out of it as best we can. Four years ago last fall we done all in our power to defeat Abraham Lincoln. It was no go! He was elected in spite of our teeth.—The South rebelled! We thought it a good opportunity to break down that detestable party, called the REPUBLICANS. We done all we could to arouse sympathy from our "Southern brethren." We discouraged enlistments and sent our men to Canada. It was all "no go." An army was raised, the Democrats in the South were encompassed round about by Yankee Soldiers. The time arrived for another Presidential election, and a move was made to extend the right of suffrage to the soldiers. We always said we had more soldiers in the army than the Republicans, yet, as a matter of necessity we opposed the soldiers' vote. Notwithstanding our opposition it carried. They got their votes. We then dared not say much against it. We yielded as an honest man should do. We commenced begging for their votes for Gen. McClellan, but all in vain. When the returns came in, it appeared as if though the name of McClellan had never been known in the army. Lincoln was re-elected, and with him Andy Johnson, notwithstanding the declaration in the Chicago Platform that the "experiment of the sword to restore the Union was a failure."—Although we represented Mr. Johnson as a "broke-down politician," the "Tennessee outlaw," a "ruffian," and every other bad name imaginable, and our party refused to let him speak in the Halls of the State House at Harrisburg because he was an abolition emissary, yet we could not gain the day. We also told the people that ere long the niggers would swarm up North, and take all the work from the poor white men. Now these scamps won't come after all. Now Lincoln is dead and Andy Johnson is President, and we have tried another game. Since everybody has a liking to him and we have lost so much by abusing Lincoln we thought we would own him as a Democrat, and through him build up our party, but that appears to fail again, although we have been doing all in our power to make people believe he belonged to our party; they tell us they remembered too well how we abused him only a few short months ago. And when we tell him he belongs to our party, the old cuss always gives us to understand that we do not belong to his, that he don't want to associate with us.—He did lately manifest in unmistakable signs that he followed in the very foot steps of Mr. Lincoln, by refusing to allow the Writ of Habeas Corpus to operate in the case of Mrs. Surratt. He is also now telling the Southerners that they can not be recognized as States in the Union, unless they abandon Slavery, which appears to have been the bone of contention for so long a time.

Now Gentlemen, what's to be done?—The party must be built up again, and we must exercise all our ingenuity to get it accomplished. We are in a bad fix, indeed. We are lacking in three essential points viz: 1.) We are very scarce in material. 2.) We have hardly an Architect able to devise a plan for the structure, and 3.) we have no Foundation.

I would now suggest that we try our skill at it, and if we can't succeed, we will submit the matter to our High Priest Vallandigham, and if it's no go then, then I know better way than to abandon the job as one of the "impossibilities" I have read of once, and let the Republicans rule.

In fact, Mr. President, our party reminds me of a man who heard, some years ago, that the old Lewistown Bank had broken, and came running home to see whether he had any notes on that bank, and then felt greatly relieved when he found he had none on that bank nor on any other bank. So we have been growling about the abolitionists breaking the Constitution and having such bad principles until lo and behold when we come to look at ourselves we find that we have not a single principle left.

I am thankful for your attention and bid you good night.

MR. NASBY MAKES A DELEGASHUN UV HISSELF, AND VISITS THE PRESIDENT.

SAINT'S REST (WHICH IS IN THE) STAIT UV NOO GARSEY.) May 15th, '65

All the statts uv the north, and the heft uv them recently subjugated, all the Sociates, Associashuns and Churchis that ever I heered uv hav sent delegashuns for the purpos uv volentearin advise 2 Jonson, the noo President. Feellin' that Noo Gersy should not be bebind in the advise bizness, I elected myself a delegashun, borrowed a cience shirt, and traveled 2 Washington. I was announst ez 'a delegashun from Noo Gersy,' and was at wunst ushered in 2 this presents. "Wher is the delegashun?" ejakoalated the President, "hurry" em up, fur I've 13 more to receive this afternoon." "Androo Jonson," said I, impressively, "I represent Noo Gersy, a stait that hez just dun honor to the decest President."

"Troo," returned he, "sich statts honor patriots—after they are dead." "I resent the insinooashun with skorn. Ez proof that the murder uv the President rung the popler hart of Noo Gersy, let me say, sir, that the Kamden and Amboy Drekturs, at a meetin' called for the purpos, absolutely, votid 2 carry the corps uv the decest President over the road for half fare; a honor never be 4 akordid 2 eny livin er ded individjoal.—But let that pass. Noo Gersy needs no speeshel pleeder. Ther she stands. Look at her—of u hev a myroscope.

"I cum Androo ez a original Dimokrat, who whatever uther sins he may hev committed, never skratht his tikkil er dilooted his whisky. In behalf uv thet Democracy I speak. "es hes ben menshnd 2 you wunst er twist a immense responsibility rest on yoor soldiers. The Southern statts struggled for their rites, but were squelcht.—They fought like heroes, fell becoz uv overpowerin number again em. They'r down—your iron heels is on 2 their necks. What will you do? Will you grind em, or will you be magnanemus?"

"Wuznt we wuz a happy nashen, and wee kin bee so agin—it rests with u. Yoo must concilliate the Democracy. Our party North is magnanemus. We stand ready to forgiv you fer havin drafted us for havin tax us to support a uncountoo-shnel war, providin u'll stop now. Woo our Southern brothrin back with jentle words. They air a high spirited and sensitive race, that kin never bee subjugated. Take em agin 2 yer bussum, and don't honiliate em by degradin condishuns. Giv em a chance to forgiv us fer whalin uv em. Restore their niggers? pay ther war det, invite Magoffin and Vance and Brown and the rest uv the Guvners back 2 then various capitols—giv Lee, Forist and Beauregard ther ret-uhshuns in the regular army, and penshun the disabled confederate heroes.

"Ther musn't be no hanging. Yoo've got that unfortint statesman Davis—he felling 2 yoor hans becoz he was ignorant uv the style uv yoor (ait Linkin') min-yuns. He mite hev knode that the sojers never seed a woman takin 2 the wuids without chasin er. But he mus not be hung. Democriy looks on the matter thus:

"You can't bang a man for conspirin agin Gvurnment, unless he takes up arms. If a few take up arms, it's only a riot and no bagin matter skeept when Ab-lishnists like John Brown du it. In sich cases, hanging is allus in order.

Er a number of statts do it's a revo-lution, and them ez yoo oapsher must be treted ez bellyjiggerants and prizners uv war. To hang prizners uv war, Androo, is murder. This wud probably satisfy the South. At the North, less is required. The Democracy is esly concilliated. Giv yur lead ers enuff uv the offiss 2 support em, with the privilege uv managin things 2 soot us, and the trubble is ore. On them turms we'll support yoor Administrah-shen, or eny uther man's, orjelly and hartily, and pes will agin wave her white pinyons over the land, and will continoo 2 wars em until the Southern hart is again fired.

"I hev dun—Noo Gersy hez spokt." "I rather aspeet my words will bare foot. Look out for a change of policy. PETROLEUM V. NASBY, Lait Pastor—of the Church in the Noo Dispensashun!

COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT AND GEN. POPE.

As many of our readers know Colonel Scott personally, they will keenly appreciate the point of the following incident of the war in the Southwest. Col. Scott spent the spring and part of the summer of 1862 along the Mississippi, as Assistant Secretary of War, giving his personal attention to the campaign for the opening of the river. Ever vigilant and no less unobtrusive, he had occasion to give Gen. Pope a very quiet but most impressive lesson on good manners, and we doubt not that one was quite enough for the pompous commander. We quote from the New York Tribune:

I heard while at Pillow, an anecdote of Gen. Pope—an officer of ability, but sometimes a very unpleasant man, with a pompous and hectoring manner—which will bear repetition. While at his headquarters, the General was approached by a rather small man, plain-looking, and entirely unassuming, in citizen's attire, with the question:

"Are you Gen. Pope, sir?" "That is my name," was the answer in rather a repelling tone.

"I would like to see you, then, on a matter of business."

"Call on my adjutant, sir. He will arrange any business you may have."

"But I wish to have a personal conversation with you."

"See my Adjutant," in an authoritative voice.

"But—" "Did I not tell you to see my Adjutant? Trouble me no more, sir," and Pope was walking away.

"My name is Scott, General," quietly remarked the small, plain man.

"Confound you! What do I care," thundered Pope in a rising passion, "if your name is Scott, or Jones, or Jenkins, or Snooks, for the matter of that? See my Adjutant, I tell you, fellow! Leave my presence!"

"I am," continued the quiet man, in his quiet way, "the Assistant Secretary of War, and—"

What a revolution those simple words made in the General's appearance and manner! His angry, haughty, domineering air was dispelled in a moment, and a flush of confusion passed over his altered face.

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Scott, I had no idea whom I was addressing. Pray be seated; I shall be happy to grant you an interview at any time."

Possibly a very close observer might have seen a faint half-contemptuous smile on the Secretary's lip though he said nothing, but began to unfold his business without comment.

After that unique interview, Pope and the Assistant Secretary were frequently together, and I venture to say the latter had no reason subsequently to complain of the General's rudeness.

GEN. GRANT ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—General Grant, both from his position as head of the army and from the prestige he has won, is likely to become as important to our Government for the remainder of his life as the Duke of Wellington was to the British Government in the latter half of his public career. His views, therefore, will always be of interest. In this connection, we give the following from the Chicago Tribune:

"General Grant in conversation with his friends, says that it is too soon to declare that the loyal blacks in the South shall not be allowed to vote. Aside from the abstract right and the legal problem of what authority can confer or withhold the franchise—whether Congress or the States—the question may assume the shape of a political necessity. The Government and people may have to choose between keeping a standing army for 100,000 men at an expense of \$100,000,000 a year to the tax-payers, to support the white minority in the South against the white Rebel majority, or of enfranchising the blacks and thereby enabling them to support the white loyalists.—General Grant foresees that the suffrage question may take this form."

Hoarded nickel pennies are seeing the light of day after three years of seclusion, in such large quantities that they are becoming a drug in the market. The mint need coin no more pennies for years.

Light cases speak, great ones are dumb.