

Juniata

Sentinel.

MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENNA. AUGUST 9, 1865.

VOLUME XIX, NO. 18.

WHOLE NUMBER, 954.

Professional Cards.

DR. P. C. RUNDY, of Patterson, Pa., wishes to inform his friends and patients that he has removed to the house on Bridge Street opposite Todd & Jordan's Store, April 1st.

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

TOMB STONES.
RUBEN CAVENEY, Manufacturer of Tomb Stones, McAllisterville and Mifflintown. All work put up in the most tasteful and substantial manner. Give him a call, April 15-34th.

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 in the public. Collections and all other business will receive prompt attention. Office first door North of Bedford's Store, (opposite).

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 all claims against the State of National Government, Pension, Back Pay, Bounties, Extra Pay, and all other claims arising out of the present or any other war, collecting.

JEREMIAH LYONS,
Mifflintown, Juniata Co., Pa. 1864-1865

H. F. Sager, G. W. Reed, & Co

CLOTHING
MID. JEFFERSON ST.

CLOTHS, DRESSING, SATINETS,
No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth,
PHILADELPHIA.

J. K. STAUFFER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

No. 143 North Second Street, Corner of
Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

An assortment of
Watches,
Jewelry.

Silver & Plated Ware,
constantly on hand. Suitable for WEDDING
PRESENTS.

Repairing of Watches and Jewelry
promptly attended to.

Dec. 6, 1864-1865.

W. A. LEVERING,
Wholesale & Commission Merchant

Callowhill Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Supplies of Tinware, Stoves, Lead and
Zinc Poles, &c. and Lumber, generally,
wholesale 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, 1863.

Whereby certify that the Competition
on Manufacture of Chairs has awarded to
CHARLES W. WITTEK, the First Premium for
the most substantial, neatest made, and best
finished set of Chairs.

G. W. JACOBS, Treasurer,
WILLIAM HENCH, Secy.

BENNY HARPER,
No. 529 ARCH Street, above Fifth,
PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER WARE,
and superior Silver Plated Ware
March 23, 1865, 3mo.

VENDUE AUCTIONEER

The undersigned offers his services to the
public as Vendue Auctioneer. He has had a
very large experience, and feels confident
that he can give satisfaction to all
who may employ him. He may be addressed
at Mifflintown, or found at his home in Fer-
mantown township. Orders may also be left
at Mr. Will's Hotel,
Jan. 25, 1864. WILLIAM GIVEN.

PHILADELPHIA
PAPER HANGINGS
1865

HOWELL & BURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WALL PAPERS,
AND
WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
Corner FOURTH and MARKET STS
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B. Always stock of LINEN SHADES
constantly on hand. Feb. 17, 1865 3mo.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The sale of the first series of \$300,000,000 of the 7-30 Loan was completed on the 31st 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 these notes 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 7 per cent. per annum, according to the method of other property.

Subscribe Quickly
Less than \$20,000,000 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 was never probable that so considerable an 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 the **one cent per day on a \$50 note.**

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 **BEST 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, cities or States.

JAY COOKE,
Sole Agent for the Loan, will accept subscriptions by the First National Bank of Philadelphia, First National Bank of Alabama, First National Bank of California, First National Bank of Harrisburg, Harrisburg National Bank of Harrisburg, First National Bank of Huntsville, First National Bank of Selma, Ga., Bankers, All by Pay, 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. Merchandise cards with paper \$15.00 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.
Eight sheet bills, \$1.25; quarter sheet bills \$2.00; half sheet bills \$3.00; whole sheet \$5.00—40 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. B. GILES, Sentinel Office, Mifflintown, Pa.

Select Poetry.

A SNAKE IN THE GRASS.

Come, listen awhile to me, my lad,
Come, listen to me, for a spell!
Let that terrible drum
For a moment be dumb,
For your uncle is going to tell
What befell
A youth who loved him to well.

A clever young man was he, my lad,
And with beauty uncommonly blest,
Ere with brandy and wine,
He began to decline,
And beheld like a person possessed,
I protest
The temperance plan is the best.

One evening he went to the tavern, my lad,
He went to the tavern, one night,
And drinking too much,
Rum, brandy and such,
The chap got exceedingly "right,"
And was quite
What you want would outdo a "straight."

The fellow fell into a snore, my lad,
'Tis a horrible slumber he takes—
He trembles with fear,
And acts very queer;
My eyes how he shivers and shakes
When he wakes
And raves about horrid great snakes.

'Tis a warning to you and to me, my lad,
A particular caution to all—
Though no one can see
The viper but he—
To hear the poor lunatic rave,
'How they crawl!
All over the floor and the wall!

Next morning he took to his bed, my lad,
Next morning he took to his bed;
And he never got up,
To dine or to sup,
Though they properly physicked and bled,
And I read
Next day the poor fellow was dead.

You've heard of the snake in the grass, my lad,
Of the viper concealed in the grass; [lad,
But now you must know,
Man's character too
Is a snake of a different class.
Alas!
'Tis the viper that lurks in the grass!
JOHN G. SAXE.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT TO JULY 31.
The Debt \$2,757,253,275.
Debt Bearing Gold Interest \$1,108,662,411.
Coin in the Treasury \$35,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.
The official statement of the public debt, as appears from the books of the Treasury Department on the 31st of July, shows the amount outstanding to be \$2,757,253,275.85, divided thus, viz:

The debt bearing interest in coin is \$61,521,837.50.
The debt bearing interest in lawful money is \$1,289,156,515, on which the interest is \$74,740,030.78.
The debt on which interest has ceased is \$1,527,120.
The debt bearing no interest is \$337,906,909.

The total interest both in coin and lawful money is \$139,262,468.28.
The legal tender notes in circulation are as follows:
One and two year 5 per cent. notes, \$39,964,230
United States Notes, old issue, 472,603
U. S. Notes, new issue, 432,687,996
Compound Interest Notes, Act of March 3, 1863, 15,000,000
Compound Interest Notes, Act of June 30, 1864, 197,121,479

Total Legal Tenders in circulation, \$685,286,269
The amount of fractional currency is \$25,750,000.
The uncalled for pay, requisitions and miscellaneous items of the War and Navy Departments amount to \$15,736,090.
The amount of coin in the Treasury is \$35,338,000; and of currency, \$81,402,000. Total amount in Treasury, \$116,739,632.50.

The Boston Traveller says that several traders from Virginia are in that city, paying up old debts. One of these, who was indebted to a merchant \$1000, paid the amount, in gold, with interest. Another paid \$3000, and other sums of greater amounts, all in gold. In every instance the dealers contended that the debts were contracted upon a specie basis, and should be settled upon the same.

Mr. Editor,

We have just passed through the fiery ordeal of an intestine war, or more distinctly spoken, a rebellion the magnitude whereof exceeds that of any rebellion in the world's History. It cost us an immense amount of blood and treasure, but by the grace of God and the gallantry of our armies, we have gained the victory over the combined powers of the Southern aristocrats and their allies and sympathizers both in the north and foreign countries, and have maintained the supremacy of the constitution. The object of the war, on our part, has been grossly misrepresented by a not inconsiderable portion of Politicians in the loyal States. It was represented as a "unholy nigger war," a "crusade against slavery," &c., which had a direct tendency to discourage our people in the prosecution of the war into a successful termination. Our Government, however, was sufficiently strong—notwithstanding the many prophecies to the contrary—to subdue the rebels; and restore peace on a firm basis.

Now, as the all-absorbing question of raising armies is past discussion, we ought to direct our attention to the present wants of our country; we are involved in debt and I think it would not be inexpedient to discuss the question how we can relieve our country of its obligations in the shortest time and with the least taxation. Not instead of that, or any other question of like importance, we see the question of the expediency of inexperience of enfranchising the negro, staring us in the face from almost every newspaper we pick up, both Republican and Democratic.

The Negro has been dragged into every campaign for a number of years, and no doubt but he thinks he is of more importance, and a "bigger" man than he had an idea of. Men of all parties have been carried into office on this same old "Nigger question," by making themselves popular on one or the other side thereof, until the people have become so disgusted as it, and have almost come to the conclusion that sambo is entirely "raised up," that there is nothing left of him but a little wool sticking in the teeth of politicians.

We believe, with very exceptions, that the institution of slavery is an evil, and the pro-slavery aristocrats of the south were so certain of that fact, that they imagined danger, when there really was none; like the criminal who, as soon as he has committed a crime, believes every one knows his guilt. So strong was that persuasion in their minds that they took recourse to arms against the Government, and declared ordinances of Secession in order to protect their "peculiar institutions" when they could have enjoyed the imaginary benefits thereof for ages—unless it was ordained by an overruling Providence to end now. It was the design of the great Republican Party at the outset, to pre-empt the rights for the civil, and not to disturb it in the states where it existed by virtue of their domestic laws; although by making glib extracts from the Chicago Platform of 1860, some politicians endeavored to convince the people that destruction and limitation, was the object.

But after the slaveholders did rebel and after that rebellion had assumed such a magnitude as was truly horrible, and it became manifest that that rebellion could not be subdued without laying forcible hands on the institution of slavery, then and not until then would our much lamented Chief Magistrate—Mr. Lincoln—interfere in the slavery institution; even then he hesitated, and first issued a Proclamation of warning—on the 23rd of September 1862—giving the rebels one hundred days time to return unto their allegiance to the United States, and in default thereof he would, at the end of the time specified, emancipate the slaves. Yet they, as Pharaoh of old "hardened their hearts," and stiffened their necks, and emancipation, as I believe, wisely, and pleasing in the sight of Jehovah, was the consequence. Now the slaves are free. Freedom to them is no longer theory, but it is a fact. But "what will we do with them now?" is the question discussed in almost every political newspaper. Will we colonize them? Will we keep them among us as a subordinate

race? Or, will we grant unto them the right of full citizenship? The former, in my humble opinion would be the best of all, yet strong arguments could be adduced to the contrary.

If we will colonize them, we have to decide between the two latter questions, either subordinate or equality. Elevating their condition seems to me to be the duty of the present generation by erecting schools among them and fit them for social life; but to make them our equal, by granting unto them the rights of suffrage, I am decidedly opposed. They are not yet fit subjects to have these privileges granted them. We find a few intelligent men among them, it is true; but generally speaking they are an ignorant class of people. They have no more idea of the workings of our Governmental machinery, than our children have of the Roman Inquisition. Now I believe that to endorse them at the present time, with the right of franchise would be a dangerous experiment, it would be detrimental to our Government. An uneducated and ignorant class of people can not vote intelligently it is impossible. Here the argument might be brought up against me that we have a good many whites who are uneducated, and still have the right to vote, which is true; but I am now speaking upon the theory, which I think will be universally acknowledged as a fact, that the whites, even without education are more intelligent than the negro.

WATER.

What is more refreshing than a drink of pure, cool water. Of its value and longing for, let those speak who have suffered the pangs of thirst under a broiling sun. It is so necessary for man, may we not conclude that brutes stand in actual need of it? Look at the cattle which have been confined all day in a shadeless pasture with no water, and see them rush to the pond or brook for a fill at night, and puff out as they drink until the milk is actually forced out of their teats. This is all wrong. If water is not in the fields or pastures where they are confined, they should be allowed access to it morning, noon and night—Other kinds of stock are equally dependent upon water for comfort, not the least of which are the too frequently neglected barn-yard fowls. If supplied from a vessel, the frequent visit and rapid evaporation under the hot sun, render frequent refillings necessary, and their long variance at the fresh supply shows how much they were in want of the article. So give all the stock plenty of fresh water—it is food, comfort and drink.

A GREAT STORY.—We once saw a young man gazing at the "ry heavens, with a in the other. We endeavored to attract his attention by giving a in a paper we held in our hand, relating to a young man in that \$ of country who had left home in a state of derangement. He dropped the and pistols from his hand, with the "it is I of whom I read. I ed madly from the house, uttering a wild to the God of love, and without replying to the?? of my friends, came herewith this & of pistols to put a 2 my Nixtence. My case has no in this.

The following anecdote of the Iron Duke is recommended to the Secretary of War, and of the Navy, who have spent enormous sums in fruitless experiments with new inventions. A man came to the Duke. "What have you to offer?" "A bullet proof jacket your grace." "Put it on." The inventor obeyed. The Duke ran a bell. An aid-de-camp presented himself. "Tell the captain of the guard to order up of his men to load with a ball cartridge." The inventor disappeared, and was never seen again near the Horse Guards. No money was wasted in trying that invention.

The savage maiden paints her body, the bright eyed beauty of civilization paints her cheek. The one wears a ring in her nose; the other rings in her ears. The one guides herself with the gaudiest zone she can command—the other arrays herself in stuffs of the costliest quality and richest dyes. They are the same by nature, they have been changed by circumstances.

On the day of the Presidents funeral a French and weather beaten soldier, anxious to obtain a better view of the procession, happened to step before a party of ladies and gentlemen. One of the gentlemen nudged him on the elbow at the same time observing "Excuse me, sir, you are right in front of us." Bowing handsomely in return, the soldier replied, "That is nothing remarkable for me, sir; I've been in front of you for four years."

As much nitrate of silver as can be held between the thumb and finger, if thrown into a vase of water, will, it is said, preserve flowers for a fortnight. This may be an interesting fact for the lady readers of the SENTINEL.

It is impossible to look at the sleepers in a church without being reminded that Sunday is a day of rest.

Thackeray says that "when a man is in love with one woman in a family, it is astonishing how fond he becomes of every one connected with it."
"Can you read smoke, ma?"
"What do you mean, child?"
"Why, I've heard people talk about a volume of smoke, and I thought you could read most any volume."
A lady of fashion stepped into a shop and asked the keeper if he had any matrimonial baskets she being to polite to say cradle.
Funch's advice to those about to marry: "Don't!"