



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, August 16, 1865

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

A. B. GISS, Editor.

Lev. 25 to 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.

"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.

CALL OF THE UNION COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The members of the Union County Committee will meet at the Public House of Jacob Will in the borough of Mifflintown, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19th, 1865, At 1 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of setting a day for primary elections, &c.

A full attendance is earnestly requested as other important business may come before the committee. The following persons compose the standing County Committee:

- Mifflintown, Jeremiah Lyda, W. W. Davis, Fernanagh, C. B. Hornum, B. F. Schuster, Fayette, John Hoffman, James Davis, Monroe, A. G. Shellenber, John Shelley, Hagerstown, Levi Light, Sol. H. Degrove, Greenwood, H. Minum, Wm. Thomas, Delaware, G. W. Smith, Jonathan Frey, Walker, Col. John N. Moore, John Motzer, Patterson, F. M. Macey, H. M. Groninger, Milford, B. A. Robinson, Arnold Varner, Turbett, Wm. M. Robinson, D. W. Flickinger, Jaysville, Chas. Eastman, T. M. Waggoner, Spruce Hill, J. K. Patterson, James S. Patton, Poala, Wm. Young, Jonathan P. Doyle, Tuscarora, H. H. Deibel, Thomas Morrow, Lack, John Patterson, Benjamin Young, Black Log, Robert McIntyre, William Ross, JERRY LYONS, Chairman.

CAPTURE OF A SILVER HALL DOLLAR.—Mr. James N. Vanormer, after setting up his business, made a lucky discovery. It was nothing less than three silver half dollars, found in the bottom of his pocket book, and beneath the lining, where they are supposed to have taken refuge, in a fright, about four years ago, thinking they were the last of their species, where they were covered over with greenbacks and lost sight of, until recently, thinking it was "groundhog day," they put up their noses to smell the weather and look for company. In this act they were captured, and as the captor expects to migrate from our town, he could not take the trouble to cage and tame them, so a happy thought struck him—he came right up to the SENTINEL office and presented us with one, knowing well that we could tame it and bring it to its rations, or make it bring rations to us. The SENTINEL bows its head and returns its thanks.

Our readers must excuse us for lack of editorial matter this week. During the period which we ought to have devoted to this department we were suffering the agonies of a general tooth ache. We refrained from writing as we knew it would be rough on the cops if we got our pen at them under such aggravating circumstances. We called on Professor Derr and had a few of the worst grambles jerked out of their boots, and the Doctor then asked us just let him see some other ugly stumps—we did so, and took notice that after he saw them, we could see them too! It is not natural to love those who inflict pain on us, still we have a high opinion of Dr. Derr and can recommend him as an expert dentist and master of his trade.

The trial of Henry Wirtz for starving our prisoners at Andersonville has commenced at Washington and it is devoutly hoped that they will make short work of him.

THE REBEL GOLGOTHA.

The Andersonville Fiends—Systematic Torture of Our Soldiers—Terrible Facts Brought to Light.

The New York Post of Thursday publishes a letter upon the manner in which our soldiers, prisoners at Andersonville, were tortured. We presume its author is Ambrose Spencer, formerly of New York, but for many years a resident of Andersonville, who has voluntarily come North to testify in the case of Captain Henry Wirtz, who is soon to be tried for his inhuman treatment of our soldiers while keeper of the prison at the latter place.

The prison is a stockade of about sixteen feet high, the posts being sunk five feet; it originally contained eighteen, but was afterwards enlarged to twenty-seven acres, situated on a hill side at the foot of which flows a brook five feet wide and as many inches deep. The position was selected by Capt. Winder, son of Gen. John H. Winder, in the latter part of 1863. When it was suggested to him to leave the trees standing as a shade for the prisoners, he replied: "That was just what he was not going to do; he was going to make a pen for the damned Yankees, where they could rot faster than they could be sent here."

Col. Parsons was first commandant of the post, but was soon succeeded by Gen. Winder, with his son as Adjutant, his nephew as Commissary and Sutler, and Henry Wirtz in immediate command of the prisoners.

When prisoners were first received it was usual to subject them to a search for money, valuables, etc., which ostensibly were to be restored when they were released from captivity, but which in reality went into the pockets of those who controlled the prison. Notwithstanding a law of the Confederacy expressly prohibited the dealing in "greenbacks," yet the initiated, a few whose "loyalty" was unquestioned, could always obtain for a consideration the greenbacks which they required.

The writer of this was the foreman of the last grand jury which was empaneled for Sumter county, Ga., and in the performance of his duty he had to investigate a large number of presentments for dealing in the forbidden currency, which were brought against poor Union men in every instance. Struck by this fact, he resolved to examine, as his position gave him a right to do, into all the circumstances; where the money originally came from, who did the selling of it—indeed, the whole modus operandi—and he elicited the fact above stated, how the money was obtained; that Winders and Wirtz were the principals, acting through subordinates, in gathering bushels of plans, in the way of premiums, &c. Meanwhile, the poor prisoners were left to the tender mercies of their jailor and commissary for their food, which might have been improved in quantity at least, if their money had been left in their own possession.

At first it was customary to send a wagon into the stockade every morning at ten o'clock, loaded with the rations for the day—bacon and corn bread, nothing else but as the number of prisoners increased and the greed of gain grew upon the trio above mentioned, the corn bread was reduced in its quality, being their manufactured of equal proportion of ground field peas and corn, unboltsed, unseited, uncleaned indeed, from the dirt and trash which peas naturally accumulate: and at last, when the number of prisoners increased to over thirty-seven thousand, the meat rations per week were reduced to a piece of bacon for each man about three inches long and two wide, with one bove of the bread above described per day.—Then, also, the custom of carrying the prisoners food into the stockade in wagon was abolished. They drove up to the gates, which were slightly opened, and the scanty food, foul and unhealthy as it was, was thrown inside by the guard to be scrambled for by the wretched prisoners, the strongest and those nearest the gate getting the largest share, the weak and sickly getting none.

I have mentioned the small brook which runs through the lower part of the stockade, and which supplied the water for drinking and washing. This brook has its rise in a swamp not far from the prison, and at no time, certainly not for a lengthened period, was the water suitable or healthy; but when the feces and filth, the drainage of the whole camp of prisoners, came to be superadded to the natural unfitness of the water for drinking or cleansing purposes, my readers can judge what thirst was assuaged, or fever cooled, or throbbing temples washed, by this floating stream of filth and disease! At any time, under the most rigid hygienic restrictions, it is difficult to maintain health and cleanliness amongst a large body of men—what do you think was the condition of thirty-seven thousand half starved men, without any police reg-

ulations, under no moral or restraining influences? If the remnant who were finally allowed to pass out of this military Golgotha were not wild beasts, unwashed, befouled devils, no thanks are to be given to Henry Wirtz for lack of efforts to produce such a consummation.

When it rained, as it does in that climate almost continually during the spring and fall months, the soil within the enclosure was one mass of loblolly, soft mud, at least fifteen inches in depth, through which stalked and staggered the gaunt, half-clad wretches thus confined. The stench from the prison could be perceived for two miles, and farmers living in the neighborhood began to fear for the health of their families.

As a consequence of this, the hospitals—facilities was Wirtz in his horrible humanity—were crowded to repletion with the emaciated, starved and diseased men who were trundled into them. The hospitals were constructed of logs, unhewed, the interstices unfilled and open admitted the rain, without floors, cots, banks or blankets, filthy and fetid with the festering, putrid bodies of the sick, the dying and the dead. Words fail, language is impotent to describe one of these dens of disease and death. I once mustered the courage, impelled by the earnest entreaties of a northern friend, to enter one of them, to visit one who was tenderly reared, and walked in the best ranks of Connecticut society. I believed I had seen before this, what I deemed to be human wretchedness in its worst forms. I thought that I could nerve myself to witness mortal agony and wretchedness, and desolation, as I had heard it described, without blanching, or trembling, but if the condensed horrors of a hundred "black holes" had been brought before my mind to prepare me for the ordeal, they would have failed to realize the facts as I saw them face to face.

I cannot, in a daily paper, read by innocence and virtue, detail what met my sight on the occasion I refer to. I will not pollute any page, save the records of the court that must try the culprit for the crime of torture by disease and filth, with the details of that caravansary of horrible, intentional slaughter. For fear that some may think I have exaggerated, an episode here will perhaps dispel such illusion. Convinced by the horrible fact that was a disgusting stench in his nostrils, Gen. Winder, then Commissary General of Prison, but having his Headquarters at Andersonville, was forced by decency not humanity, for this he himself asserted, to ask the aid of the Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church of the circuit to adopt some means to alleviate the miseries and soothe the wretchedness of the poor inmates of that Andersonville hospital. This gentleman invoked the co-operation of the women of Sumter county, who responded with clothing and necessities only, for those alone were allowed, to the amount of four wagon loads. Upon the day appointed, four ladies, accompanied by their husbands, went to the prison, and sought from the Provost Marshal a pass to take their benefactions to the sick prisoners. It was refused with a curse! The party proceeded to Winder's Headquarters, where Henry Wirtz was in company with the General. The demand for a pass was repeated. Understand the ladies were present, and the reasons given why the party were there, in accordance with Winder's special request. To their astonishment they were met with this reply:

"G—d—d—you, have you all turned Yankees here?"

"No, General," responded the spokesman of the party, "I am not, as you know, nor are any here present; we have come as you requested us, through the Rev. Mr. D—, to bring the necessary articles for the Federal hospitals, and ask a pass for the purpose of delivering them."

"It's a d—d lie! I never gave permission for anything of the kind! Be off with you, all of you!"

As if this fearless display of martial valor and gentlemanly bearing was not sufficient, Henry Wirtz essayed to and eclipsed his General's profanity and indecency—and I here assert that if the lowest sinks of the most abandoned parts of your city were gleaned, they could not surpass the ribald vulgarity and finished profanity of this jailor, exhibited in the presence of those refined and loyal ladies. Shocked, terrified, beaten to the very dust with mortification, the party retired, and, foiled in their efforts to succor the sick, or alleviate the tortures of the dying Union soldier, they gave their loads of clothing and food to a passing column of Federal prisoners, on their way to another place—Miles. They, at least, had the satisfaction of knowing that some were benefited, even if they had failed in their efforts for those who most needed their assistance.

During the last winter—which was unusually cold for Georgia, when the ice was an inch thick—no shelter, no blankets or clothes no wood was provided for the wretched inmates of that prison. Squads were permitted, in numbers of thirty, to go out under guard daily, for one hour, without axes or any cutting tools, to gather the refuse and rotten wood in the forests; and it they outstaid their time they were tried by a drum-head court martial, charged with violating their parole, and if found guilty, were hanged! I, myself, saw three bodies hanging, who were thus executed. Poor fellows, I thought, God has taken pity upon you and given you deliverance from your cruel jailor. When you and he met at another judgment seat, woe to him if his authority be found insufficient for this taking of your lives, stretched though they be.

My house was the resort, or I should say, refuge, of most of the prisoners who made their escape from the stockade, and the tales of starvation and distress which they told would have melted an iron heart. I must close my hurried account of what I have seen. It is far from full; not one half has been told; by far the most has been kept back from very shame, and in respect to your readers. I have not embellished. The pictures were too rough, the characters too forbidding, the flowers of rhetoric to bloom in their presence. Broken hearts, crushed spirits and manhood trampled on, may answer as fitting subjects for the romancer's pen, but the horrible reality, so seldom seen, burns its images upon the beholder's soul, that no other impressions can efface, and they remain life-pictures indeed.

Written for the Sentinel Communication. Mr. Guss.

Sir:—The war being over, we would naturally suppose that prices might revert to something near what they have been prior to the rebellion. During the war wages and provisions, salaries and fees and indeed everything tangible had risen to exorbitant prices and amongst other things our legislative bodies assumed to themselves the right to fill their pockets out of the State Coffers by a process which they called a lawful appropriation. Now sir I when young was taught that it took two to make a bargain, but in this case there is but one body whether corporate or incorporate, they had no body to contract with but themselves, so they on what they call a legal principle might as well vote themselves ten thousand dollars apiece as one thousand apiece and after their covetous desires were gratified if it was possible to gratify it, who would, could or should call them to account for this legal fraud upon the people their constituency. Now sir, for remedy I propose to instruct our delegates when they meet to nominate our candidates whom we wish to represent us in the next Legislature to support a law to take the power out of the Legislature fixing their salary and invest it in the people who are their employers and who have the right to say how much they are willing to pay, hence any man who thinks they pay too little let him decline being a candidate and there will be nobody hurt.

Now sir, my proposition is this that the next legislature enact, that the first Grand Jury that meets in any and every county of Pennsylvania after the 1st day of January of each year shall be required to determine how much in their judgment that they are willing that their member to be chosen the next succeeding October, shall have—let them seal up their report and forward it to the Auditor General and lie there unopened until April. By that time courts will have been held in every county in the state and their Grand Jurors reports all sent in, there on a certain day in April, the Auditor General shall open and his clerk enter all the reports, the average thereof shall be the compensation for the next ensuing legislature, the same shall be published and every body get to know how much salary a member shall have by the voice of the people, this then would be equivalent to a contract. Then the people who hate to pay make their offer and any man accepting it is bound by it, I do consider this proposition a fair one and it can easily be acted, and the law may be made either per diem or salary for the session. I think reform and retrenchment ought to be past-word. Now, there are a host of other fees throughout the state that might be let down a link or two.

FAYETTE.

Of nine members of Congress just elected in Kentucky, five favor the Constitutional Amendment, and four represent the party opposed to it. Among the elected is the gallant General Rousseau, who was the first to raise a regiment for the Union in his State, in 1861, and who fought his way to a major-generalship during the war. Mr. Yeaman, who so ably supported the Constitutional Amendment in the last Congress, is also re-elected, as is Green Clay Smith.

New Advertisements. ALEX. SPEDDY, AUCTIONEER.

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the public of Juniata county. Having had a large experience in the business of Vendue by Cry, he feels confident that he can render general satisfaction. He can at all times be consulted at his residence in Millintown, Pa. Aug. 16, 1865.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS will be received, by the School Board of Delaware township, until SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the seating of the Thompsontown School House. Plan of seating and finish the same as the Goodville School House of Delaware township. By order of the Board, AMOS GRAYBILL, Pres. Joseph Krutz, Secy. Aug. 16, 1865.

NEW STORE IN THOMPSONTOWN.

JUST opened in the New Store Room under the Odd Fellows Hall, in Thompsonstown, Juniata county, Pa., a well selected and elegant assortment of Dry Goods, consisting in part of Ladies' Dress Goods, Such as Delaines, Challies, Lesters, Alpaca, all wool Delaines, Shepherd Plaid Lawns, and a full assortment of Ladies' White and Fancy Goods, and a large assortment of Staple DRY GOODS.

Constantly on hand and for sale cheap for CASH, by R. H. WRIGHT.

Also, GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM in the same building. An elegant assortment of ready made Clothing for Men and Boys, consisting in part of Fancy Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Pants, Vests, Drawers, Collars, Under-shirts, Handkerchiefs.

Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes. And everything usually found in a first class Gentlemen's Furnish Store. Fancy Goods of all kinds, Ladies' Gaiters and Balmoral Fine Shoes, for Misses and Children, Carpets and Oil Cloth, &c. Also, a good stock of Groceries, Queensware.

Hardware and Cutlery, Drugs, Oils, Paints, and all such articles as are usually found in a country store. The lowest prices paid for country produce Goods sold at small profits, for Cash. Call and examine my stock and see for yourself, as I am always ready to wait on customers. Just above the Square at Wright's Cheap Cash Store and Clothing Emporium, Thompsonstown, Pa. Aug. 16, 1865. R. H. WRIGHT.

928 HOOP SKIRTS 624.

OWN MAKE OF HOOP SKIRTS, are gotten up expressly to meet the wants of FIRST CLASS TRADE. They embrace a complete assortment of ALL THE NEW and FASHIONABLE Styles, Sizes and Lengths, for Ladies' Misses' and Children, and are superior to all others worn in point of Symmetry, Finish and durability, being made of the finest tempered English Steel Springs—with Linen finished Covering, and having all the modish fastenings immovably secured, by improved machinery. They retain their Shape and Elasticity to the last, and are WARRANTED to give PRIZES AT FAIR EXHIBITION. Always constantly in receipt of full lines of good Eastern Made SKIRTS, at very low Prices. SKIRTS Made to Order, Altered and Repaired. WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at MANUFACTORY and SALES ROOM, No. 628 ARCH Street, above 6th, PHILADELPHIA. TRUSS, CALKINS, USE PRICES ONLY. Aug. 16, 65.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865-6. The Great Invention of the Age in HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT. THIS INVENTION consists of DUPLEX (or two) ELLIPTIC FINE REFINED STEEL SPRINGS, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible elastic and durable Spring ever used. They set on level and break like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape, more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that Ever has or Can be made. The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced, particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenades and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress. A Lady having Enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others. THE HOOPS are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the Single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rounds on every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c. when they are constantly subject to when in use. All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably, the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made. WEST'S BRADLEY & CARY, PROPRIETORS of the Invention, and SOLE MANUFACTURERS, 97 CHAMBERS, and 79 & 81 LEAFY STREETS, New-York.

FOR SALE in all first-class Stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. USE SPECIFIC FOR THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT.

Young Men Arouse. A young lady of eighteen years of age, with a good moral character, wishes to open a correspondence with some young man with a view to mutual improvement. Address, CARRIE THORNTON, Seltin Grove, Snyder co., Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the name of Mausbach and Vanormer, in the Merchandise business, was dissolved on the 7th day of August, 1865. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payment to James N. Vanormer, and thereby save cost. A. MANSBACH, J. N. VANORMER. Millintown, Aug. 16-31.

A FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

AT TODD'S STORE, IN PATTERSON. Just Received and for Sale at Low Prices: Fancy Prints from 20, 25, 30, to 35 cents. Fancy Delaines from 31 1/2, 35, 38, 40, 45 cents. Fancy Dress Goods from 45, 75, to 90 cents. Best yard wide Brown Muslin, 35 to 40 cts. " " Bleached " 30, 37, 45 cts. Balmoral skirts from \$2.75 to \$6.00. Baggs from 75 cents to \$1. Spool Cotton, 8 cents. Skirt Bricks 12 cents. Syrup Molasses 80 cents per gallon. Extra Syrup from \$1 to \$1.25 per Gallon. Good Brown Sugars from 13, 14, 16, to 18 cts. White Sugar at 23 cts per lb. Also, a large assortment of Queensware, from \$5.00 to \$8.50 per set of 45 pieces. Boots from \$4.00 to \$7.00. Grained Rib Cavalry Boots, 28 inches in leg, at 7.00. Also, a full assortment of Ladies' Gaiters. All of which I will exchange for Butter at 30 cents per pound, or eggs at 20 cts per dozen for CASH. Aug. 16, 1865. J. B. M. TODD.

REYNOLD'S OHIO PUMP.

Something New, and a Valuable Acquisition for the People.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED the right for Juniata county, to sell the above named valuable Pump, desires to call public attention to the same. It is the first and only Double Acting Pump in existence. This remarkable pump has attracted the attention and received the approval of scientific men all over the country. I will exhibit it at the Hotel of R. M. Thompson, Millintown, Pa., with whom orders may be left in my absence. JOHN LESH.

PUBLIC SALE OF IRON AND POSTS.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF JUNIATA County, being about to erect a new fence around the Court Yard, will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Borough of Millintown, on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1865. The materials composing the old fence, consisting of about THREE TONS OF IRON, AND A LARGE NUMBER OF LOGS AND POSTS. The iron is of a superior quality, (round bars, most of them 1 1/2 inch, and 1 1/4 inches in diameter,) and as good as new. The Posts are, solid, and in an excellent state of preservation. The iron and posts will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Persons in want of either of the above articles will find it to their advantage to attend this sale. Aug. 9-65. A. J. CHEER, Clerk.

TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.

The annual list of United States Taxes is made up on LICENSES, INCOME, on CAR RIAGES, SILVER PLATE, and all unpaid monthly lists are now due and payable as follows: JUNIATA COUNTY will be attended to by John McLaughlin, Deputy, at Pomroy's Store, Eagle Gap, Thursday, August 24; S. Buck's Store, Jaysville, Friday, August 25; A. Snyder's Hotel, Millintown, Saturday, Aug. 26; E. A. Margriss' Hotel, McAllesterville, Tuesday, Aug. 29; Richfield, Aug. 30; Sherman's Hotel, Thompsonstown, Friday, September 1; and at Morrow's Hotel, East Waterford, Tuesday, Sept. 5.

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Real Estate.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE at public outcry, on the premises in Millford township, Juniata county, Pa., three miles from Millintown on the road leading to Johnstown on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, '65, THE FOLLOWING REAL ESTATE PROPERTY, TO WIT: A tract of land situated as above stated and adjoining lands of Moses Kelly, William Sterrett, John F. Kelly and others and containing about 223 Acres, More or less. All 112 perches, about 175 of which are cleared and under good cultivation, being good limestone land, and the balance being timberland. The improvements consist of a TWO STORY STONE DWELLING HOUSE, Bank Barn, Corn Crib and other outbuildings. Also a tenant House. There is a good spring of water near the House, and also running water on the farm. The tract is one of the best and most pleasantly located farms in the county. Any person desiring to view the above property can call on Mr. Joseph Funk, residing on the premises. SALE to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day when attendance will be given and terms made known by August 9, 65. WM. R. POMEROY.

MEDICAL CARD.

D. S. O. KEMPFER, (late army surgeon) having located in Millintown, tenders his professional services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. Dr. K. having had eight years experience in hospital, general, and army practice, feels prepared to request a trial from those who may be so unfortunate as to need medical attendance. He will be found at Will's Hotel at all hours, except when professionally engaged. July 22, 1865.