

Juniata

Sentinel.



VOLUME XIX, NO. 20. MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENN'A. AUGUST 23, 1865. WHOLE NUMBER, 956.

Professional Cards.
DR. P. C. KENDIG, 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.
JEREMIAH LYONS,
Attorney-at-Law,
Millintown, Juniata County, Pa. Office on Main Street South of Bridge St.
TOMB STONES.
HEUBEN GAVENEY, Manufacturer of Tomb Stones, McAllisterville and Millintown. All work put up in the most tasteful and substantial manner. Give him a call. April 13-64-11.
CALL AND EXAMINE our Stock of Ready Made Clothing before you purchase elsewhere you will find on hand a good assortment of Men and Boys wear, which will be sold cheap for cash or country produce.
MICKEY & PENNELL, Patrons, Pa.
E. C. STEWART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Millintown, Juniata Co., Pa.
Offers his professional services to the public. Collections and all other business will receive prompt attention. Office first door North of Belford'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, Millintown, 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 wars, collected.
JEREMIAH LYONS, Attorney-at-Law, Millintown, Juniata Co., Pa. [Feb 10]
H. F. Salzer & G. W. Reed, & Co
CLOTHING
Also, Jobbers in
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS,
No. 423 MARKET STREET,
North 10, between Fourth and Fifth,
PHILADELPHIA.
I. K. STAUFFER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
No. 118 North SECOND Street, Corner of
Fourth, PHILADELPHIA.
An assortment of
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver &
Plated Ware,
constantly on hand. Suitable for **BODILY PRESENTS!**
Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.
Dec. 6, 1864-1 yr.
W. A. LEVERING,
umber & Commission Merchant
Callowhill Street, Phila.
Supplies of Timber, Staves, Locust Pine, Poplar, &c. &c. and lumber generally, will be purchased, contracted for, or received on commission, at the option of the shipper.
Premium
CHAIR MANUFACTORY.
Office on THE JUNIATA COUNTY AGRICULTURE SOCIETY, Perryville, Oct. 16, 1863.
We do hereby certify that the Committee on Manufactured Articles has awarded to CHARLES W. WELCH the First Premium for the most substantial, neat made, and best finished set of Chairs.
G. W. JACOBS, Proprietor, William Henry, Secy.
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 29, 1865, 3mos.
VENDOR AUCTIONEER CRIER
The undersigned offers his services to the public as Vendor, Crier and 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 Millintown, or found at his home in Perryman township. Orders may also be left at Mr. Will's Hotel.
Jan. 25, 1861. **WILLIAM GIVEN.**
1865 } PHILADELPHIA } 1865
PAPER HANGINGS }
HOWELL & BURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WALL PAPERS,
AND
WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
Corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B. - Have stock of LINEN SHADES constantly on hand. Feb. 10, 1865-3m.

LAND FOR SALE!
THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS AT PRIVATE SALE a lot of land situated in Walker township, Juniata county, Pa., adjoining lands of Jacob Shellenberger, Daniel Wertz and Widow Meredith, containing about
20 ACRES,
About 18 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,** F. GROVE.

F. GROVE & CO.
General Commission Merchants
AND DEALERS IN
GRAIN FLOUR, &C.
N. W. Cor. Howard & Mulberry Sts.
BALTIMORE.
Consignments of Grain, Flour, and Country Produce respectfully solicited. Also, a large and general assortment of Groceries on hand.
F. GROVE & CO.
WHOLESALE
DEALERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
No. 161 FRANKLIN Street,
BETWEEN GREEN AND PAGA STREETS,
BALTIMORE.
QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
Superior Imported Cigars, fine CHEWING TOBACCO, and LEAF of every description, with a general assortment of Pipes, Snuff Boxes, Fancy Articles, &c. July 19-5m.

MATRIMONIAL.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: If you wish to marry you can do so by addressing me. I will send you, without money and without price, valuable information, that will enable you to marry happily and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. This information will cost you nothing and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no reward asked. Please inclose postage or stamped envelope, addressed to yourself.
Address
SARAH B. JAMBERT,
Greenpoint,
Kings Co., N. York.
May 17-3mos.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Thomas, Shormier, late of the borough of Patterson deceased, either by Note or Book Account to come forward and pay up before the first of September, or these claims will then positively be put into the hands of a Justice for collection.
ANNA SHORMIER,
D. A. DOUGHRAN,
Administrators.
Aug. 9-3t.

PHOTOGRAPHS.
The Patrons of the SENTINEL who may visit Harrisburg, or desire a first class Picture should by all means go where they take the most splendid likenesses ever gotten up anywhere, which is at
BURNITE & CO'S 110 Market st, Harrisburg
Features, Blindness and Catarrh,
TREATED with the utmost success, by Dr. J. ISAACS, Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 519 PINE Street Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Country can be seen at his Office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. **ARTIFICIAL EYES,** inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. Feb. 15, '65-1y.

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 \$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.
Eighth sheet bills, \$1.25; quarter sheet bills \$2.00; half sheet bills \$3.00; whole sheet \$6.00—30 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, Millintown, 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 no be asked to vary from our terms by any one. Thankful for past favors we ask the continued support and efforts of our friends.

THE UNION STATE CONVENTION.
The following is the resolutions adopted at the Union State Convention, held in the city of Harrisburg, Pa., on Thursday, August 17, 1865.

THE PLATFORM.
Mr. McVeigh, from the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report:
The Union Party of Pennsylvania, in State Convention assembled, declare:
1. That as representatives of the loyal people of the Commonwealth we reverently desire to offer our gratitude to Almighty God, whose favor has vouchsafed victory to the national arms, enabled us to eradicate the crime of slavery from our land, and to render treason against the Republic impossible forevermore; and next to Him, our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to our brave soldiers and sailors, who, by their endurance, sacrifices, and illustrious heroism, have secured to their country Peace, and to the down-trodden everywhere an asylum of Liberty; who have shown that the war for the restoration of the Union is not a failure, and whose valor has proven for all time the fact that this Government of the People, by the People, is as invincible in its strength as it is beneficent in its operation.
2. That revering the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the great martyr of liberty, we cannot show greater honor to his name than by a generous support of his fellow patriot and successor, Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States, who has been called to complete the task which he left unfinished. His unbending patriotism in the past is a sure guarantee that in the momentous future the authority of the Government will be upheld, and the rights and liberties of all the citizens of the Republic secured.
3. That the mild and generic method of reconstruction offered by the President to the people lately in rebellion, in the judgment of this Convention, has not been accepted in the spirit of honest loyalty and gratitude, but with such evidence of defiance and hostility as to impel us to the conviction that they cannot safely be entrusted with the political rights which they forfeited by their treason, until they have proven their acceptance of the results of the war, but incorporating them in constitutional provisions and securing to all men within their borders their inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.
4. That having conquered the rebellious States, they should be held in subjection, and the treatment they are to receive, and the laws which are to govern them, should be referred to the lawmaking power of the nation to which it legitimately belongs.
5. That as the late rebellion is wantonly precipitated by the property holders of the South, it is but just that they should pay the expenses of the war, and Congress should declare as forfeited and vested in the Government the property of all rebels whose estates exceed the sum of \$10,000, and that the proceeds of the property so confiscated should be applied to increase the pensions of those entitled thereto by the same casualties of the war, to pay the damages done by the enemy to loyal citizens, and to reduce the burden of the national debt.
6. That it is the duty of Congress so to revise the revenue laws as to afford increased protection to American industry; to secure the development of the industrial wealth of the people; and to render labor profitable and remunerative; to build up home markets for our agriculturists; to attract capital to the mineral fields of the country, and to provide revenue for the maintenance of the public credit; and this Convention recognizes the chief enemy to a policy of protection in that European power which, for four years, has furnished piratical vessels of war to the rebels, and thus endeavored to drive our commerce from the seas.
7. That any attempt by foreign nations to establish monarchical government on this continent is evidence of a design to destroy Republican institutions. regard for our own safety and for the future security of the Republic demand that no such attempt should succeed.
8. That it is the duty of Congress to secure the full Federal bounty to all honorably discharged soldiers, irrespective of the date of their enlistment.
9. That we recognize in Edwin M. Stanton the fearless, honest and able head of the Department of War, a public servant who has deserved well of his country, and has borne himself so clear in his great office as to merit the earnest gratitude of all loyal men; and we tender to him and to his distinguished colleagues in the Cabinet our thanks for their valuable services in the cause of liberty and law.
10. That the constant devotion of Governor Curtin to the best interests of the State and nation, during the last four years, and his indefatigable efforts on all occasions to pay the just debt of gratitude we owe our national defenders, not merely by words, but also by deeds, entitles him to the thanks of every loyal citizen of Pennsylvania.
11. That this Convention, representing the loyal people of Pennsylvania, recognizes the claims of our citizen soldiers on

our confidence and gratitude; and that in nominations for offices especial regard should be paid to the claims of those who have faithfully served their country in the army or the navy in the suppression of the rebellion.
12. That the leaders of the Democratic party stand arraigned before the people of Pennsylvania for constituted obstructing the efforts of the constituted authorities to maintain the life of the Republic.— This they did.
By inflaming the passions of their ignorant followers against the legally elected officers of the Federal Government, and refraining from all approach against treason or armed traitors.
By procuring a decision from the Democratic judges of our supreme court, denying the right of the Government to the services of their imperilled country.
By discouraging men from volunteering into the armies of the Union; thus rendering it necessary to succumb to treason, or to pay large bounties, and so burdening every ward, township and borough in the State with debt to fill the ranks of our armies.
By opposing the enlistment of negroes for our defence, although one white man less was required for every black one who could be enlisted, and this at the moment when the battle of Gettysburg was raging on the soil of Pennsylvania, and the result of that decisive battle was uncertain.
By denying to our soldiers the right to vote while fighting for the flag of our fathers, on the plea that such right were not allowed by our constitution, and by opposing an amendment which removed their objections, and relieved our brave soldiers from this disability.
By exaggerating the public indebtedness, denying the public credit, and teaching that the financial resources of the north were unequal to the suppression of the rebellion.
By a shameful opposition to measures for extending relief to the families of Union soldiers, and by a malignant effort by these means to secure the success of the rebels in the field, or such a protraction of the war as would exhaust the nation in its effort to subdue their friends.
By now heaping abuse upon the Government for punishing assassins and their accomplices; by demanding the release of leading traitors, by frowning down all attempts to bring to punishment the fiends who starved our soldiers, and by assuring rebels that neither in person or property shall they be punished for their crimes.
And if anything were wanting to complete their infamy, we have it in their determined opposition to free labor, and to a tariff which, while it would make labor profitable by protecting the workingmen of Pennsylvania from British competition, would largely increase the revenue essential to the maintenance of the public faith and credit.

The report of the committee having been read, Mr. Cessna moved that the whole be adopted, with the exception of that separate action be had on the resolution designated as No 11, which was unanimously agreed to.
The resolution No. 11 was then separately considered.
Mr. Todd offered the following amendment to the resolution reported by the committee:
Resolved, That this Convention, representing the loyal people of Pennsylvania, recognizes the claims of our citizen soldiers on our confidence and gratitude as superior to all others, and that in token of the sincerity of this, its declaration, it will nominate none as candidates for office who have not proved their loyalty and patriotism by services in the field against the enemies of the Republic.
Mr. Todd demanded the yeas and nays on this amendment, and a vote was taken, with the following result:
Yeas 111. Nays 17.
The original resolution reported by the committee was then unanimously agreed to.
COMMISSARY GENERAL OF PRISONERS.— General Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners, is busily engaged in adjusting the accounts of paroled and released soldiers, preparatory to their final discharge. A report is in course of completion, giving the number of prisoners held by both sides during the war; the aggregate number of deaths from various causes, and other matters of great moment. The public will be astonished at the number of prisoners who have died in Southern prisons from starvation and systematic murder. There are but ten rebel prisoners held by the government, all the rest having been paroled or discharged. Those held are arraigned for various petty offences.
Master Willie had lately seen and heard much of the "Water-falls" with which the young ladies now-a-days adorn the backs of their heads.
His attention was fully awake on the subject. One muddy day he saw on the road a horse whose careful groom had braided and knotted up his switch-tail— Willie cried, "Oh! pa, pa! see that horse! He's got a water fall to his tail!"

MORE ABOUT ANDERSONVILLE.
Mr. Ambrose Spencer has contributed another painfully interesting narrative in relation to the inhuman monsters who tortured our soldiers in the prison-pen at Andersonville. We reproduce the material portion of his statement:
"I have referred to the quantity and quality of the food given to the prisoners, and have since been asked if the country was really so destitute of provisions as to require it. At the post-quartermaster's, at Americus, nine miles from Andersonville, there was turned over to the United States Government nearly two hundred thousand pounds of bacon and an immense amount of corn and other produce; a larger quantity was stored at Albany, forty miles lower down, and very considerable stores at Oglethorpe eighteen miles above Andersonville.— These amounts were continually increasing from tithes and purchases, so that it will be seen that there was no lack of provisions in the country wherewith to furnish the prisoners food.
"I have heard much of what is termed the "dead line;" few, however, know what is meant by it. After the completion of the prison and its use, those confined there were accustomed to approach the stockade and look through the openings between the posts, or talk to outsiders. After the assumption of command by Major Wirtz, he caused the prisoners to be notified that if they approached within thirty feet of the stockade, they would be shot by the guards upon the outside. This limit of thirty feet was unmarked by any line whatever; it was ideal, and to the arbitrary determination of men on guard, a majority of whom were as incapable of judging of distances, or of this distance of thirty feet, as were the poor prisoners who were doomed if they transgressed it. The consequence was that weekly, yea almost daily, the prisoners were shot down by the guards, when these thought they had transcended the imaginary line which separated thirty-seven thousand human beings from eternity.
"Upon one occasion, a prisoner who had been confined there for more than a year, rendered desolate by hunger, want and filth, preferring death to a life so unutterably miserable, after writing a last fond letter to his wife in Indiana, and bidding his friends around him farewell, deliberately advanced towards the side of the stockade, and calmly received the well-directed shot of the sentinel that released his soul from the tortures which he could not endure, and which his manhood sunk under.
"The southeast corner of the interior of the stockade was the favorite spot for this kind of practice by the executors of Wirtz's will; for at this point the brook or stream to which I have already referred entered the limits of the prison. Here the water was less tainted and befouled by the drainage of the hill, and afforded a somewhat more palatable drink; of course this point was sought in preference to any other. But woe to the unfortunate wretch who ever reached with his arm beyond the prescribed bounds, to dip up a cup of better water than the reeking current below him offered! A sentinel's bullet sent one more spirit trembling to its God, while the wretch's body lay prone and washed in the very water that his less fortunate comrades must drink, until necessity forced its removal. How many were slain in this manner will never be known until the records of a book unscanned by mortal eyes be made up in figures of living light.
"A short distance from the stockade was the field where the remains of the dead prisoners were supposed to be buried. As if the tortures and degradations of their wretched life were sufficient, the culminating stroke was given by their mode of interment. In long ditches, scarcely two feet in depth, without coffin or cover, without the ordinary decent composing of their limb, but carelessly hustled into the bed which was to be their last, thirteen thousand and eight hundred shrunken, ghastly bodies have been tossed; and there they lie, "an army of martyrs," whose cry will go up to heaven in unceasing peals, asking for vengeance."
The statement that the cholera has broken out at Birmingham, England, is contradicted.

YOUNG MEN—BUSINESS MEN.
It is easier to be a good business man than a poor one. Half of the energy displayed in keeping ahead as is required to catch up when behind will save credit, give more time to attend to business, and add to the profits and reputation of those who work for gain. Be prompt. Keep your word. If you promise to meet a man, or do a certain thing at a certain moment, be ready at the appointed time. If you have work to do it at once, cheerfully and therefore more speedily and correctly. If you go out on business attend promptly to the matter at hand, then as promptly go about your business.— Do not stop to tell stories in business hours.
If you have a place of business, be found there when wanted. No man can get rich by sitting around saloons, playing old sledge, euchre, peanuckle or other games for whiskey. Never "fool" on business matters. If you have to labor for a living remember that one hour in the morning is better than two at night. If you employ others, be on hand to see that they attend to their duties, and to direct work to advantage. Have order—system—regularity, promptness, liberality. Do not meddle with business you know nothing of. Whatever you do, do well. Never buy an article simply because the man who sells will take it out in trade.— Trade is money. Time is money. A good business habit and reputation is always money. Make your place of business pleasant and attractive, then stay there to wait on customers. Never use quick words or allow yourself to make hasty and ungentlemanly remarks to those in your employ, for to do so lessens their respect for you and your influence over them. Help yourself and others will help you. Be faithful over the interests confided to your keeping and all in good time your responsibility will be increased. Do not build till you have arranged and laid a good foundation. Do not as you hope or work for success, spend time in loafing. If your time is your own, business will surely suffer if you do. If it is given to another for pay, it belongs to him and you have no more right to steal that than to steal money. Be obliging. Strive to avoid harsh words and personalities. Do not kick every stone in the path. More miles can be made in a day by going steadily on than by stopping to kick— Pay as you go. A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond. Ask but never beg. Help others when you can without inconvenience to yourself. But never give when you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable. Learn to say no. No necessity of snapping it out dog fashion, but firmly and respectfully. Have but few confidants. The fewer the better. Use your own brains rather than others. Think and act for yourself. Be honest. Be vigilant. Be active and liberal. Keep ahead, rather than behind the times. Young men—cut this out, and if there is folly in the arguments, let us know.
The above rules have done us good service, and are given as hints to the young men of our country who must be either loafers or gentlemen, business men or bankrupts, respected or unearned for, as they themselves may determine.—
Brick Pomeroy.

A CURT ANSWER.
Some years ago, an old sign-painter, who very cross, very gruff, and a little deaf, was engaged to paint the Ten Commandments on some tablets in a church not five miles from Buffalo. He worked two days at it, and at the end of the second day the pastor of the church came to see how the work progressed. The old man stood by, smoking a short pipe, as the reverend gentleman ran his eyes over the tablets. "Eh!" said the pastor, as his familiar eye detected something wrong in the wording of the precepts; "why, you careless old person, you have left a part of one of the commandments entirely out; don't you see?"
"No, no such thing," said the old man putting on his spectacles; "no, nothing left out—where?"
"Why, there!" persisted the pastor; "look at them in the Bible; you have left some of the commandments out."
"Well, what if I have?" said old Obstinacy, as he ran his eye complacently over his work; "what if I have?— There's more there now than you will keep."
Another and a more correct artist was employed the next day.