

Juniata Sentinel.



*A union of lakes, and a union of lands,
A union no power shall sever;
A union of hearts, and a union of heads,
And the American Union forever!*

MIFFLINTOWN,
Wednesday Morning, Oct. 18, 1865

Let us to
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 local, ably conducted, a first class Localist, and well worthy of the patronage of every civil citizen in the County.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE SENTINEL.

It was expected a suitable man would have been secured this week to issue the SENTINEL, but causes beyond his control have prevented him from coming. We must ask your indulgence for a short time, as it is important to you and the party to secure the services of a competent man which will be done as soon as possible. The paper however will be issued regularly and the business of this office go on as usual.

THE LIST OF DESERTERS.

The Democrat makes sad complaint because the list of Deserters was published. The act of Congress disfranchises deserters and requires that they should be made known to the public. Captain Patterson, Provost Marshal, in obedience to orders had the list made from the record and sent it out for publication. He only obeyed orders—yet we presume he is not sorry for exposing deserters to the world. He regrets as much as any one that errors should exist, but he has no power to change the record, except on the application of the parties themselves and upon proper proof being made. It is the record as made since May, 1863, when the Board was first organized up to the first week in April, 1865. Captain Patterson has only been Provost Marshal since Jan. 1863—about three months of the time. As far as known there are no errors on the record as it stands during that time, but there may be, and if so, he will be glad to have the parties make application to have them corrected. With errors previous to 1st January, 1865, he had nothing to do and is no more responsible than the editors of the Democrat, and this they will know. The Democrat charges errors where they do not exist, and for the sake of illustration we refer to the case of John P. McWilliams, the first one named by it. Mr. McWilliams was drafted in 1864, and after learning that he was drafted, started to Philadelphia, enlisted and received a bounty. This was in open violation of the law of Congress, and although he served honorably and was discharged, yet by the law he stands as a deserter, and comes under the penalty provided for deserters. We wish his case had not been brought so prominently before the public by the Democrat, as he is a clever fellow; but since the Democrat attempts to cover a lie by his case, we are compelled to tell the truth as we can prove by the record. Had he been reported to the War Department at any time and his name pointed out on the rolls, he would not have been discharged, but would have been held as a deserter. The law forbids a bounty to drafted men, and yet after he was drafted, and knowing it, enlisted and took the bounty from the Government. The disposition of the Board was to favor Mr. McWilliams as he very well knows; but he cannot complain of the record as made by himself. His case is like that of many others, and they can blame no one but themselves. Their record cannot be changed by any power short of Congress. Another error arose in the following manner: When the first enrollment was made in 1863 it was ordered that all soldiers then in service should be enrolled and marked "in service." This was done to equalize the draft from the different districts. Those having no soldiers in service were called on for more than those districts which had already sent volunteers. In many cases the enrolling officers neglected to mark opposite the name

the words "in service," and when the list was transcribed from which the tickets were made, the clerks took all names without such marks, and thus men actually in service were drafted, and having no chance to report were marked as deserters. These errors can be corrected by application of the parties and by the proper affidavits. The Provost Marshal cannot do it himself. Mr. E. W. Barkey, of Turbett township, as good and brave a soldier as ever drew blade, suffers from such an error, and so do many other gallant men, and they should hasten to have the correction made. The old Board could have prevented many of these errors but neglected it. There are no doubt other errors made by clerks in keeping the record, but the above two classes will comprise four-fifths of all the errors.

A correct list is very desirable, but the parties themselves must make it correct by personal application. The list will be published as often as desired or ordered for the information of the public. The threat of mob law or "Graham" law is as contemptible as its author you don't like marti law or Snyder county law but now invoke mob law and "Graham" law. Let it come. The abuse of Capt. Patterson falls harmless at his feet. He has an honorable record which slander cannot tarnish. He did not enlist, get a bounty, then steal home before the regiment left Washington for the field, oppose the Government and assist the Rebels publicly and privately join the church, get drunk and get kicked out, repeating the operation many times, get his teeth pulled out to avoid the draft, go to Snyder county and disgrace himself, his church, his family, his county and society by getting drunk and does not stand before the community as a notorious hypocrite. The Union party are satisfied with the injury it did them. Your majority is nearly 100 less this year than last. The law against deserters will be enforced by the Courts and the Legislature as you will learn in proper time and some gentlemen may find themselves *not elected*. The Democrat is welcome to all the glory it can make out of a defense of deserters as the Union party does not desire or need these votes of friendship and they will find before long they will get no votes.

Why Jeff Davis is not Tried, &c.

WASHINGTON, October 17, 1865.—During the interview, on Friday, between the President and the South Carolina delegates, he said that, if treason has been committed, there ought to be some test by the highest tribunal as to the power of the Government to punish the crime, in order to assert the vindication of the Government and the Constitution, even if the Executive clemency should thereafter be exercised. This repetition of his intention certainly does not comport with the assertions of at least one newspaper correspondent (and which have been extensively published) that "the President has no idea of bringing Jefferson Davis to trial." The delay has certainly not been the fault of the Administration, nor is there any reason to believe that the desired test has been abandoned. It is the business of the Judiciary, and not of the Executive, to initiate proceedings in the premises; but there is a difference of views among jurists, and the opinion has been advanced that, in the present unsettled condition of the Southern States, which are still under martial law, in one of which the trial would have to take place, no general peace having been proclaimed, additional legislation by Congress may become necessary; and, further, there would not be time enough between now and the first Monday in December to try the case, for at that period the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States will commence their regular term at the Capital. Whatever may be the ultimate disposition of Jeff Davis and others, this appears to be the present condition of the important subject.

It will be recalled that during the Conspiracy Trial two printers, employed in the office of the *Selma Dispatch*, testified that George W. Gale was the author of an advertisement which appeared in the *Dispatch*, soliciting contributions to the amount of \$1,000,000, with which to procure the assassination of President Lincoln and certain members of his Cabinet. Gale was in Washington when the testimony was given, and had engaged counsel to conduct his case, in the event of his trial in Washington. But he was removed South, where he has ever since been in confinement. Recently the President ordered that he be transferred to a civil, instead of a military, court for trial in Alabama.

An interesting report of Capt. Moore, A. Q. M., who was sent to Andersonville, Georgia, to mark the graves of Union prisoners for future identification, is published this morning. It contains much information of value to the public.

The Fireman's Parade.

The grand procession of firemen which rolled through our principal streets yesterday not only attracted the attention of our own citizens, says the *North American*, but also the attention of all from other towns and cities who viewed it. The gaily decorated engines and handsomely caparisoned horses, the glittering uniforms, the music and banners, and other surroundings, drew much deserved notice. There were advantageously compared with other cities and other times in our own city, and every one felt that a great danger and evil had here its competent master. The decorations were numerous and appropriate.

Still the controlling idea which affected us, as company after company of stalwart men filed past, was not that we had the best fire organization in the country, and perhaps in the world; nor that we had the best and most beautiful engines to extinguish fire; nor that the organizations were more full and perfect in their *esprit de corps*; though all of this is true. But as the varied uniforms, advanced, color chasing color, as though a dozen prisms were interwoven, and every uniform showing the stalwart form of its wearer, we could but reflect that here lay the military and the industrial power of a great nation, which has just vindicated itself against rebellion, and, thanks to such sons as these, can maintain itself as well against foreign assaults. All Europe may be safely challenged to show any so fine a body of men, merely as men and athletes; certainly and safely challenged to point out anywhere such a body grouped only by voluntary organizations, and devoting themselves to a charitable as well as beneficent mission. The thews and sinews, the brawn and muscle—not in excess, yet never deficient—which were visible in the line of march, would have done credit to an old hero, or to the chisel of him who cut Hercules and the Athlete. There was physical power in every man, which, whatever may be said of the other virtues, is near akin to many that are most prized. The countenances showed that intelligence, courage and good judgment which direct their ability and lead it in the right channels. And thus, as this civil pageant passed in its parade, we felt more hopeful for city, State and country, that they contained such citizens for the ornaments of peace and great defences of war. Nor was the idea weakened in beholding borne over one section of the line a banner of the stars and stripes, rent by many shot, which had evidently been as well advanced in the great war happily closed, as it then was in a peaceful triumph and the festivity of an organization which lived under its protection.

We are an eminently practical people, and rather frown upon parades which accomplish nothing. This Convention of Firemen and consequent display was, however, very practical. It gave some proof that the alleged physical degeneracy of America is not so great as the English have asserted; it showed that the young men of the land have not been wholly drained by the war; it demonstrated that those who remain are as capable physically and as reliable patriotically as were those who have put down forever the greatest rebellion ever known. Incidentally it showed that the city sleeps safely against its greatest foe, and that we have a better insurance than the most solid insurance companies ever chartered. It proved, too, that the ocean of business whose first waves even now begin to come in, can be met and utilized, and that those energies so soon to be needed in the great works of the city and the land will be found ready and competent, and accompanied by cool heads and strong hands to carry us beyond every point yet reached in useful production. This is enough for the lesson of a single day, and few who watched the parade will question its truth.

So long as Philadelphia can show such citizens, all of whom are employed in some useful and lucrative calling, and trained to some profitable business, she can be sure of holding her own against competition and growing. So long as the State has such unpaid reserves to fall back upon, it is certain that she will progress in wealth and influence. And so long as the nation can exhibit processions of such strong, intelligent and patriotic citizens, it is certain that rebellions cannot ripen into success, nor invasions meet with anything but defeat. While, therefore, we can congratulate the firemen upon a display which was altogether a success, and not marred by any misfortunes, we can more markedly congratulate town, State and country that it enrolls such capable and vigorous manhood in its army of peaceful producers and warlike defenders.

It is said that John C. Breckenridge proposes to become a British subject, and enter into the pork business.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

One of the most horrible railroad accidents that occurred during the present year, happened on Saturday afternoon, on the Pennsylvania Rail Road, three miles this side of Lancaster, as the Day Express train reached that point, en route for Philadelphia. The train consisted of seven cars. The front axle of the third car breaking, that end of the car at once fell to the track, and as the train was under full headway, the rear cars ran into the one to which the accident occurred, crushing to death nine persons and maiming a large number of others—rumor say thirty or more. The scene is said to have been heartrending and sickening in the extreme. The shrieks and groans of the wounded and dying were such as to tugman the stoutest heart, and cause many passengers to leave the vicinity of the accident to obtain relief from the sad spectacle presented. The following is a list of the persons who were instantly killed, or died within a few moments after the accident occurred:

- Mrs. James P. Barr, wife of the Surveyor General of Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Sarah Willett, of New Cumberland, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Magdalena Zette, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Colonel Butler, of Lewistown, Pennsylvania.
Wm. H. Butler, Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Phillips, of Ohio.
A daughter of Mrs. Phillips, aged about 15 years.
Another daughter of Mrs. Phillips, aged 10 years.
It is said that from thirty to forty persons were wounded—and there is no cause to doubt the truth of the report, as it seems incredible that a smaller number would be injured, when the list of killed is so extensive as the above.

Among those reported wounded are James P. Barr, Surveyor General and Mrs. Wolfinger, of Harrisburg. Captain Isaac Moffat, of Philadelphia, is supposed to be injured internally.

The bodies of the persons killed were forwarded to the West on the express train of Sunday morning. That of Mrs. Willett was brought to this city, and after being placed in a neat coffin, was sent to New Cumberland.

We are informed that the railroad track was torn up for a distance of a hundred yards or more, and that three or four cars were shattered to pieces. A bar of railroad iron penetrated entirely through the body of one of the men killed. Some of the bodies are said to have been horribly mutilated.

Among the parties wounded some are reported as having arms and legs broken, and others sustained injuries of every conceivable form.

The accident is attributed to defective iron in the axle that broke, the car to which it was attached having been in good condition.

A Lancaster dispatch to the Associated Press states that but two persons were seriously wounded, but passengers deny the truth of it, and place the number at about the figure named in the beginning of our article. The dispatch alluded to also says that the entire medical force of Lancaster was assembled at the depot to minister to the wants of the wounded. This would be unnecessary if but two persons were injured. We must, however, wait for facts as they are developed hereafter, it being impossible to obtain any perfectly reliable statements. Passengers became excited and frequently magnify facts, while on the other hand rail riders' lips are sealed. Any further particulars we may receive in regard to this unfortunate occurrence will be duly announced.

The accident cannot be attributed to carelessness on the part of the persons in charge of the train, and the defect in the broken axle was such as could not be detected by any inspector.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

General Lee has taken the oath. The following is a copy of it as filed in the State Department at Washington:
Office of Notary Public, Rockbridge County, Va., October 2, 1865.—I, Robert R. Lee, of Lexington, Va., do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.
(Signed)
R. E. LEZ.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 2d day of October, A. D. 1865.
CHAS. A. DAVIDSON,
Notary Public.

THE STATE ELECTION.

We present herewith the official returns so far as received, of the recent election, and the vote of the entire State in 1862. It is probable that the Republican majority for General Hartranft will exceed 20,000. The Legislature will stand as follows:

	Senate. House.		Majorities.	
	1865	1862	Rep.	Dem.
Republicans.....	29	67		
Democrats.....	13	32		
Adams.....	16	414		
Allegheny.....	4510	4428		
Armstrong.....	328	329		
Beaver.....	794	831		
Berks.....	6182	5414		
Bucks.....	724	664		
Cambria.....	493	707		
Carbon.....	196	709		
Casport.....	183	891		
Chester.....	2116	2304		
Clinton.....	73	308		
Crawford.....	1281	1417		
Cumberland.....	425	841		
Dauphin.....	1627	874		
Delaware.....	1501	1511		
Franklin.....	1791	1542		
Fulton.....	117	495		
Greene.....	174	495		
Hantagon.....	852	613		
Harrisburg.....	79	71		
Juniata.....	223	451		
Lancaster.....	489	308		
Lebanon.....	1198	842		
Lehigh.....	1053	1911		
Luzerne.....	529	2921		
Mechanicville.....	922	871		
Merger.....	192	495		
Montgomery.....	40	98		
Muncy.....	1529	1662		
Northampton.....	1223	1513		
Northumberland.....	1949	2291		
Northampton.....	1223	1513		
Philadelphia.....	769	42		
Pike.....	777	652		
Potter.....	803	1094		
Snyder.....	1167	1094		
Somerset.....	399	829		
Union.....	1269	1108		
York.....	2241	1886		
York.....	2241	1886		
Washington.....	659	68		
Wayne.....	429	941		
Westmoreland.....	1007	1377		
Wyoming.....	1974	191		
York.....	2241	1886		
Democratic majority in 1862, 882.				

Her Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania is still true to her noble fame, to her heroic soldiery, to the memory of her martyred dead, says an exchange, to the Republic rescued from treason in the field and then threatened by the treacherous friendship of its deadly foe.

The same Democracy that proclaimed the war a failure but one year ago, turned upon its own consistent record and sought to deceive the patriotic people it could not make faithful to their government. It induced President Johnson, with the hope of making him perfidious in case of their success, and demanded that the authors of treason and war and our wide-spread bereavement, should be restored to the power they wielded for our destruction.

They appealed to every prejudice that hates even justice to the victims of slavery, and impelled thousands to vote against their own best interests lest they should be degraded by negro equality; but the profound, patriotic convictions of the people have prevailed, and once more Pennsylvania thunders that to faithful men, and not to traitors, shall the power and destiny of this government be entrusted.

The Union party occupied no doubtful position. It had no concealment—no double dealing. It met the issues manfully and trusted to a just cause and the intelligence and virtue of the people for success. Their platform is explicit as to the true policy of the administration, and although assailed with all the ingenuity and malignity that accomplished Democratic leaders could exercise, it has triumphed solely because the people believed it right.

There is Pennsylvania—behold her! Her voice is one of admission to her Rulers, to the South, to the Democracy and one that bids loyal men be of good cheer and hope confidently for the full fruition of the causeless, bloody war with which treason appalled the Nation. Let the doubting look to her sturdy sons—ever slow to accept but equally slow to surrender—and go forward in renewed faith that the Republic lives!

Partisan Blather.

A Democratic newspaper now before us contains the following:
"Abolitionism is triumphant, and our State has been disgraced by endorsing the most despicable principles in existence—the amalgamation of the whites with the negroes, negro equality and centralization."
This is mere idle blather. Abolitionism is a dead issue of the past. The Democratic State Committee declared themselves in favor of President Johnson's policy, and his policy is plainly announced to all white and black people to be the complete and entire freedom of the negro from slavery, and the maintenance of his equal rights before the law. If any person by way of emphasis deserve the appellation of Abolitionists, they are the leaders of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, and the Rebels in the South. People understand this matter and vote accordingly.

No party, except the South chivalry, have ever practically endorsed "the amalgamation of the whites with the negroes," and we undertake to say that they will never do so. President Johnson, in his address to the Colored Regiment, strongly advises them to observe and respect the marriage relation; he knows where "inter-occupation" is practiced, and by whom. If by negro equality is meant negro suffrage, that was not an issue in the State, and all the Democratic fuss about it is mere blather.
Honest people can see for themselves, and treat such nauseous doses of blather about negro equality as it deserves—*Perry Freeman.*

A very interesting case, in which the bonds of Jeff Davis' confederacy were broken, was on Monday, before Judge Van Hook, of the Supreme Court, at Chambersburg, New York. When the rebellion broke out George W. Gooch, the defendant in the case, according to the statements made, was in Texas, as agent of the large Broadway dry goods house of James G. Coye & Co., entrusted with the collection of one hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars, due them from Texas merchants. On the 4th of March, 1861, Messrs. Laues, Boyce & Co., turned over their business to Leroy M. Wiley and Frederick N. Lawrence, who are the plaintiffs in the present action. Gooch went on with his collections, and, as he alleges, with the approval of Mr. Wiley, invested about one hundred thousand dollars of the money he collected in rebel securities, which of course have since proved worthless. A short time since Mr. Gooch returned to New York, and at the instance of the plaintiffs, was arrested and locked up, in default of twenty-five thousand dollars bail, on charge of misappropriation of the funds of the firm. The proceedings of Monday were in connection with a motion for his release, and there was a considerable argument of counsel over the question whether the rebel bonds turned over to the credit of his employers by Mr. Gooch discharged his indebtedness to them.

CHILD SHOT DEAD.—On Tuesday of last week, at the house of John Ream, near the Three Locks, in this county, a boy, aged 11 years, accidentally shot his sister, aged about 6 years, causing her death in a few minutes. The children were playing with a shot gun, which contained a heavy charge, when by some means the gun was discharged, the ball entering the breast of the child, with the above fatal result. The afflicted family—Robinson by name—have lately removed from Philadelphia. The name of the deceased child was Mary. The above is but another warning against the careless, and more especially against allowing them to stand where children can by any possibility get at them.—*Lewistown Democrat.*

The legislature is more decidedly Union than last year. The last House had 24 Union majority, and we gain one in Franklin, one in Adams and one in Armstrong, which makes the Union majority in the House 30. The Senate will have 7 Union majority if Duncan is chosen, and 9 if McConaughy is elected.—The Union majority on joint ballot will not be less than 37—enough for all practical purposes.—*Chambersburg Leopold.*

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.—Miss FLORENCE KELLY has opened a New Millinery Shop at her father's residence a few doors East of the Presbyterian Church, Main Street, Mifflintown, Pa., where she is prepared to do all kinds of work in her line of business. She has just returned from the City with a full supply of Bonnets Hats, Trimmings, &c. of the latest fall style. Give her a call.

Wirz, in his plea before the Court yesterday, asserted his innocence, and he did not ask for mercy but justice. He laid out his defence under three heads and argued them at length.
Postal service has been recommended in Texas.