

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 hands,
And the American Union forever!

MIFFLINTOWN:
Wednesday Morning, Oct. 25, 1865

Vol. 25: 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.

THE DEMOCRAT.

What is wrong with the Democrat this week again? As usual, it is acting the blackguard. Poor Jackson! he no doubt is ashamed of his company! We pity him. Greer says he (himself) only turns blackguard when he is drunk, and we very much fear he was not duly sober when he wrote that terrible "lay out" of Patterson. If you can stand the snakes, the niggers, &c., we can stand the "lay out." Last week we sought to shield the party from an attempted slander in regard to the publication of the list of deserters, and it seems hurt somebody. We mentioned no names but merely threw a small brick, and the first fellow we hit was Greer, and he has howled three mortal columns. Don't brey so long, Adam. You have overdone the business and told us nothing new. Every blackguard in Juniata county has been telling these lies about us for years past and no one but blackguards believe them. Get up something new and we will all enjoy it. It will be some fun and can do no harm, as your tongue, Adam, is no slanderer. Tell us next week about that "American lady of African descent." Give us a truthful account (if you can) of that affair, and we will forgive you for anything you may say about us hereafter.

Reduction of the Public Expenditures.

There is no act in which the Administration can at this time engage, more calculated to increase public confidence and insure the success of business enterprise, than a fair reduction of the expenses in the civil and military departments of the Government. We are aware that much has been accomplished in the way of retrenchment, but much more remains to be done as a reform, which will reduce the public expenses many millions of dollars annually, and consequently in proportion relieve the people of burdensome taxation. When we talk of the tendency to inflate the market price of every article of use, and the mysterious manner in which gold is bought up in the market, the truth is lost sight of that speculators take advantage of the fact that the expense of the Government are still enormously high, and that consequently the increase of taxation thus required to meet the public expenditures must come from the consumer. Added to this, a reduction of the national expenses will greatly increase the confidence of foreign and domestic financiers in our national securities. Indeed, it is due to the holders of these bonds that they at once receive this assurance of the good faith of the Government.

All that is asked of those in power, those having the transaction of the public business in charge, is the administration of those affairs in a like manner of economy with which they discharge private duties when they devote upon them. Every man of business—every merchant and manufacturer are compelled to practice the most rigid economy in the transaction of their business at this time. All that is asked from those engaged by the Government is a similar application of the demands of economy. Let sinecures be dispensed with—let idle and worthless employees at once be discharged—let Government property, no longer of use, be fairly disposed of—let the Nation be assured that honest retrenchment is being introduced into the transaction of the affairs of Government, and the effect on business will be most important.

TO THE UNION MEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ROOMS UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, No. 1113 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19, 1865.—Another political contest has been determined by the freemen of Pennsylvania. The Union cause has again triumphed at the ballot box. Official returns have been received from sixty-two counties of the sixty-six in the State. Of these fifty-four show gains for the Union cause over a vote of 1862. The aggregate gains over all losses are nearly twenty-five thousand. This will give to our candidates on the home vote alone majorities exceeding that given by army and home vote to our late lamented President, Abraham Lincoln.

On the seven Union Senators whose terms of office expired we have not lost one. The home vote has gained us one from the Opposition in Luzerne, and the army vote will gain another in Franklin and Adams. In the lower House we have retained all of our sixty-three members of last session. The home vote has added three to this number, and the army vote will give us one more. The Senate will stand twenty-one to twelve and the House sixty-seven to thirty-three thus giving to us a majority of forty-three on joint ballot.

For these results, so gratifying to the friends of our cause in Pennsylvania, and to all patriots throughout the nation, we are deeply indebted to the returned soldiers of the late Union army, who have taught their friends and their foes that they know as well how to vote intelligently for the cause of the country as they know how to fight bravely and heroically for the same cause.

Much praise is due to the press of the Union party throughout the State for its patriotic efforts in the good work. To the secretaries of the State Central Committee, Messrs. Hamersly and Benedict, the loyal men of Pennsylvania are under lasting obligations. Upon them devolved arduous and responsible duties. Many of their labors are not witnessed or even known to the public. They labored assiduously by day and by night for the success of the Union cause, to which they are both most devotedly attached.

Every member of the State Central Committee performed well his part, and co-operated cheerfully and cordially with the chairman in promoting the success of the Union ticket. To the chairman of the several county committees it is conceded that much of the credit of our triumph belongs. To all the true and faithful men of the State, who so effectually discharged their duties and made our triumph easy as well as overwhelming, our most earnest and hearty thanks are extended.

The defeat of our opponents is thorough and disastrous. To them it was unexpected, although well merited. Having opposed the war so happily and so gloriously terminated, they changed their policy, nominated officers, and assumed to be the special friends of the soldiers. They were confident and defiant. When we were silent, they clamorously and imperiously demanded our views. When we spoke they charged that it was "puerile invective." They told their followers "that we were endeavoring to turn their flanks," and called justly upon them "to pierce our centre." Some of them retired with both flanks turned and their centre pierced. The balance were made prisoners.

Last year they assured their followers that the election had been carried at the point of the bayonet; that military rule had interfered with the freedom of the election, and that our country was fast verging towards a military despotism.—That shallow pretext cannot avail them now.

Supporting soldiers, they became the champions of deserters and refugees from the draft. To rally their desponding and disheartened forces they proclaimed that our President had become a convert to their views. They well know the opinions of those who had elected him, and the principles of the platform upon which he stood. Yet they would gladly have induced him to abandon his friends and his principles in order that they might be restored to power.

The spirit of slavery, Secession and State sovereignty had assassinated our President within the last six months, and was striving to demoralize and steal another. The experiment failed; the effort to make it has been terribly rebuked by the people, and the result is the complete demoralization and overthrow of those who dared to misrepresent our Chief Magistrate in order to promote the success of their sinking cause.

The oft-repeated and well-established truth of history has again been vindicated. No man, in any country, can take

sides against Government when engaged in war, whether foreign or domestic, and retain the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens after the termination of that war. And such is the unavoidable fate of parties. Either the party which antagonizes the Government during the war must go down or the nation must perish. Our nation is too young to die. Those who opposed our armies on the field of battle have been defeated.—The party whose leaders opposed the prosecution of our war for national existence have been beaten at the ballot box. Our people have just given another of the highest proofs of the fact that "man is capable of self government."

The people at the ballot box have declared their adherence to the principles which were made triumphant by the skill and bravery of American officers, soldiers and seamen amid the storm of battle. Let all good Union men continue to be faithful and true to the cause of their country and all will be well. The nation purified by the fiery ordeal through which it has lately passed, will start upon a new era of progress. The enemies of free Government will everywhere respect and fear our greatness and power, and the down-trodden and oppressed of every clime will seek and find an asylum in our midst.

JOHN CESSNA,
Chairman Union State Central Committee.
From Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—The British Minister received by the last foreign mail some important communication from his Government touching the Fenian movement in the United States. It is understood that it is of a nature that will require the attention of the Secretary of State. It is not true, as asserted, that the Secretary informed Her Majesty's Government in regard to the movements of the Fenian Brotherhood in the United States. It is well understood here that the English Government has had secret agents on the alert for over nine months, who have kept them fully advised. What they did not know, however, was that it had any foothold in Ireland.

The list of Major and Brigadier-Generals who are to be mustered out is nearly completed, and will be published in a few days. General Grant is determined to reduce the army down to a peace footing as rapidly as possible, and the Secretary of War is equally determined that the one hundred and fifty Major and Brigadier-Generals who are drawing pay, and many of them performing no service shall not do so after the first of next month. The verdict rendered by the Military Commission for the trial of Werze was communicated to the Secretary of War by Judge Advocate-General Holt last evening. Its promulgation may be expected at any moment. Various surmises are afloat as to what the finding is, but there seems to be but little doubt that this miserable creature will have to swing.

The parties interested in getting the Government to accept the forty miles of the Union Pacific Railroad, so that they can draw the million and a half of dollars worth of bonds, are here urging the adoption of the minority report to that end. The President and the Secretary of the Interior fully understand the matter now, and will not allow the Government to be injured by interested parties on either side of the question.

Lieutenant-General Grant, accompanied by the officers of his staff, visited the Executive Mansion to-day to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate. After the presentation by Lieutenant-General Grant of his military family, and a few minutes passed in familiar and pleasant conversation with the President, the distinguished party retired.

The United States steamer *Rhode Island*, Commander Murray, will leave here to-morrow for Havana, for the purpose of bringing to the United States the Rebel steamer *Stonewall*.

The Tories of the Revolution were followed, during their natural lives, by a hissing scorn which ever kept them in contempt and odium before the people.—Judging by the results of the elections held lately all over the country, a similar fate awaits the copperheads, now regarded as the lineal descendants of Revolutionary Tories. It matters not what platforms are erected by the cops—it is of no consequence whom they run as candidates, whether soldiers accept their nominations or whether they put up their civil adherents, the result is the same; they are followed by hissing scorn and indignant reproaches such as pursued the Tories to their dishonorable graves! Truly, the fate of the traitor, the sneak, and the Tory, is hard.

Don't neglect to read the new advertisements in this week's issue.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA.

The steamship *Atlanta* was lost on the 15th inst., about two hundred miles south of Sandy Hook. She was on her way from New Orleans to New York. From the journals of the latter city we glean the following particulars:

The bark *W. E. Anderson*, which picked up five of the survivors, in lat. 36 deg. 3 min., lon. 72 deg. 15 min., arrived at New York yesterday. Captain Pierce furnishes the following statement of his voyage from Mobile. He says:

No incident of note occurred after leaving Mobile Bay until the morning of Tuesday, the 17th inst., when at daylight a dark object was discovered tossing on the waves some eight miles westward from the bark's position. On viewing closely through the marine glass, the object was discovered to be a piece of wreck having a white handkerchief flying, and on which were seated four persons; I immediately directed the course of the bark towards the wreck, bearing up as nearly as the "ugly sea" on at the time would permit; I then ordered one of the boats to be lowered, which was manned by four of the crew and Mr. Claiborne Young, first mate of the *W. E. Anderson*, who soon reached the wreck and rescued from pending death William Drexler, passenger; Thomas Holling, steward; Wilhelm Bruner, steersman; Augustus Kiltzer, fireman, and William Newman, seaman, all of the ill-fated *Atlanta*.

When the rescued reached the bark, and were transferred on board the boat, they offered the most grateful thanks to those whom, under Providence, were instrumental in their salvation. I then set a watch, but could discover no further traces of the wreck. I then made sail for my destination, and safely reached this port at 10 o'clock last night.

STATEMENT OF A SURVIVOR.

The steamer *Atlanta*, Capt. Williams, which was lost at sea on the morning of Saturday, 14th inst., was bound for New York, from New Orleans, with a cargo of cotton, numbering some 1,200 bales; had on board a crew of thirty-five men, and seventeen passengers, among whom were four ladies and one child, as also some United States army officers returning home, one of whom belonged to a Rhode Island regiment. Thursday night, 12th inst., a stiff breeze was blowing, with considerable sea running, which continued increasing as the night wore on and day began to dawn.

Friday, the gale did not abate, but no fears were apprehended for the safety of the *Atlanta* until that day she sprung a leak and made water freely. The pumps were immediately set to work, and every effort was made to keep the water under control by Captain Williams and his subordinates, but without success. Throughout Friday night and Saturday, the pumps were kept hard at work, with the hope that the steamer could be preserved afloat, until some friendly sail might appear, but the water steadily gained, until on Saturday night, it had reached the furnaces and coal bunkers, extinguishing the fires, thus depriving the pumps of the steam necessary to keep them in operation.

The captain giving up now all hopes of saving his vessel, turned his attention to the passengers, who had, up to this time, preserved the greatest good order; but death threatening every moment, and no friendly hand to succor, it was enough to make the stoutest quail. The passengers gathered around the captain and other officers, beseeching aid in their helplessness; but they were, as themselves, unable to give assistance or even hope. The gale continued, and with the loss of the engines by the putting out of the fires, the vessel could not get steering way, and fell off into the trough of the sea, each succeeding wave making a clean breach of her, and sweeping the decks.

In this extremity, Captain Williams ordered the boats to be lowered which were immediately swamped, with the exception of one detached from her fastenings to the ship, and containing four of the crew previously ordered into her. To the ladies and other passengers life-preservers were furnished, and instructions for their use; but not much time for preparation was now permitted, for the ship, breaking fore and aft, separated in three pieces, precipitating all on board within the angry waters, where they were tossed to and fro for a short time, but few succeeding in getting hold of a piece of wreck on which to cling. I, with a few others, was fortunate in getting on a piece of the deck and smoking room, about thirty feet long, but the waves washed some off, five alone maintaining their hold.

Thus we continued throughout Sunday, Sunday night and Monday, until Tuesday morning, with the water dashing repeatedly over us, our hands and lower limbs being much swollen and stiffened by exposure and want, having neither food nor water during our continuance on the

wreck. Tuesday, however, we were gladdened by the sight of a sail, and the hope that our signal of distress had been discovered, as the vessel seemed to bear down upon us, and soon thereafter we had the happiness of being rescued from what appeared certain destruction, by a boat sent us, and her crew on board a bark, which proved to be the *Wm. E. Anderson*, Capt. Pierce, bound from Mobile and New York, and to whose kind and increasing attentions, we, with the other survivors, attribute our restoration to health.

FATAL AFFRAY.—On Monday afternoon a dispute arose between James Crawford, clerk in the furnace store, Hollidaysburg, and Nicholas Riley, founder of the furnace, in reference to an item in the account of the latter; Riley alleging that a piece of meat charged against him had not been got. High words ensued, and Riley caught hold of Crawford, a tussle followed and before Riley could be taken off he struck Crawford two or three times in the pit of the stomach, killing him almost instantly.—Riley was a large, strong man, while Crawford was a lad, not over seventeen, and of slight build. James Crawford, the deceased, was a son of Col. Jesse R. Crawford, of Gaysport. He was a very promising youth, of fine abilities, and enjoyed the esteem and respect of all who knew him. His death is a terrible blow to his family. Riley has the reputation of being generally a quiet and inoffensive man. He regrets his conduct bitterly.

Democratic support of Andrew Johnson, since the election, is not as warm or as decided as it was before the polls opened. Are we to accept present residence as the evidence of past hypocrisy? Jerry Black declared at Williamsport, that Andrew Johnson sympathized with the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and if they succeeded, he (the President) would acknowledge the Democratic party as his only and true support. But as the people have rejected that party, and as Andrew Johnson, in speeches lately made, has repudiated the very essence of what is known as democratic doctrines, on whom will and can he henceforth lean for support? Perhaps Mr. Black can answer.

Vallandigham, according to the Ohio papers, has a peculiar influence with the people of that State. In every county in which that prince of copperheads spoke, the Republican candidates gained largely. What is true of Vallandigham, is also a fact of an ex-Congressman in this region. In every township in which ex-Congressman Miller spoke in this county, during the late political contest, the Union candidates gained votes. The fact is becoming clearer at every election, that the falsehoods and nonsense of copperhead orators have a powerful influence in inducing Democrats to vote for Republican candidates.

Assembly.

The following is the official home vote for Assembly in this District:

	Baker.	Porter.	Esler.	Brown.
Huntington.	158	1633	2529	2525
Juniata.	1099	1483	1225	1233
Mifflin.	1195	1519	1554	1083
Total.	2892	4635	5306	5841

Baker over Banks 715, over Porter 628.
Brown over Banks 648, over Porter 715.

GOSHEK, Lancaster county, Oct. 21.

Day Wood, member elect from this county to the Legislature, died at his residence near this place, last evening, of typhoid fever. He was about fifty-three years of age, and was also a member of the last Legislature.

Notice to Delinquents.

The Books containing the arrearages due me for subscription, job work and advertising will be in the hands of A. H. Weidman after Friday the 27th. Persons desiring to see me personally will find me at his store up to that time and also on Friday evening and Saturday, November, 3rd and 4th. I earnestly hope that all those indebted to me will pay up by that time and not put us both to additional trouble and expense. I must collect these now—all the earnings of three and one fourth years are on the books and I must have this money.
A. L. GUSS.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be perceived that Messrs. Tom Frow and Tom Parker, have connected themselves with Mr. Sulouff, and are now doing business in the Crystal Palace. The "Toms" are clever fellows as well as the gentleman with whom they are associated, and we ask for them a liberal share of the public patronage. Call and see them, for they are all "hunkedory."

All those indebted to James B. Marley, for a book called the Nurse and Spy, will please call the money at the Store of Miss Dewees, in Patterson on or before the 1st of November, as he needs the money.

BEAR CHASE.—Preparations have been made for a grand bear chase in this place on Thursday, the 26th inst.—As Messrs. Tyson and Snyder have six of the "warrents" on hand, we have no doubt there will be a big chase, for a bare!

Boxes, Barrels, Bales, Bundles and every conceivable article that would contain goods, has just been received at Harley's Clothing Store, on Bridge Street.

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. D. D. Clarke, at the residence of the Bride's Father, near McVeytown, Mr. JAMES M. DONNELLY, to Miss HANNAH M. BRATTON, both of Concord, Pa.

On the 5th inst., by Rev. Joseph R. King, at the residence of the Bride's Father, Mr. STEWART BRACKBILL, of Perryville, Juniata county, Pa., to Miss JENNIE Z. HOCKENBERRY, of Concord, Franklin county, Pa.

On the 24th inst., by Rev. E. W. Kirby, Mr. HENRY W. KNISELY, of Walker township, to Miss MOLLIE E. HAWK, of Mifflintown.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. M. L. Shindler, Mr. JOHN H. CASNER, of Perryville, to Miss SUE E. BEIDLER, of Walker township.

MIFFLINTOWN AND PATTERSON MARKETS.

FLOUR.		MARKETS.	
Super, 4 bbl.	\$7 50	Butter, prime	1 00
Extra, 4 bbl.	7 75	Butter, 2d rate	85
Fancy, 4 bbl.	9 00	Lard,	12
Eye, 4 bbl.	8 00	Tallow,	10
Blackhead,	4 00	Eggs, per doz.	20
Corn Meal,	1 75	Ham, per lb.	12
GRAIN.		Sides & Shoulders	14
White wheat,	2 25	BEER,	
Red Wheat,	2 10	Fore qr., per cwt.	10 00
Rye,	90	Hind qr.,	10 00
Barley,	1 00	POULTRY,	
Corn,	70	Chickens, per pair	80
Buckwheat,	1 00	Ducks,	60
Oats,	40	Geese,	1 00
SHEDS,		Turkeys,	2 00
Clover, per bus.	7 25	COAL,	
Timothy,	8 00	Prevention store	2 00
Flax,	2 25	do Egg	2 00
Hungarian,	2 80	Sunbury store	2 00
DRIED FRUIT,		do Egg	2 00
Apples, per bu.	2 50	Chestnut,	8 00
Peaches, " "	5 50	Peas,	5 00
Cherries,	12	Mixed,	8 00
Currents,	10	WOOD,	
Blackberries,	8	On,	4 00
Raspberries,	6	Hickory,	4 00
POTATOES,		HAY,	
New Irish, per bu.	75	Timothy,	10 00
Sweet,	3 00	Clover,	8 00
VARIETIES,		Retailed Articles.	
Apples, per bu.	1 00	White Beans,	2 50
Onions,	1 00	Salt, per sack	8 00
White Beans,	2 50	Soap, dry	19
Beeswax, per lb.	45	Flaster, per ton	10 00
Candles, dry	18	Nails,	10 00
Wool, washed	60	JUNIATA SENTINEL	
Rags,	5	In advance	2 00

Corrected weekly. Sulouff, Frow & Parker.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Holders of FLOUR are more anxious to sell, and the market generally is dull and drooping. The only transactions we hear of are some 700 bbls northwest extra family, mostly taken at \$10, and about 1500 bbls higher grade western and Pennsylvania do, part at \$11.62 1/2 and part private, including 200 bbls fancy at \$12 50 per bbl. There is little or no export demand, and the trade are buying in a small way at \$8 25 @ 8 75 for superfine; \$9 @ 9 75 for extras; \$10 @ 12 for extra family, and \$12 50 @ 13 per bbl for fancy do, as in quality, with light receipts and stocks to operate in. RYE FLOUR and CORN MEAL are quiet, and the former scarce and wanted at \$7 50 @ 7 75 per bbl.

There is not much Wheat offering, but the market is almost at a stand still owing to the indifference in the views of buyers and sellers. The large millers are not operating, and only some 3000 bushels new and old reds have been disposed of in lots, at \$2 20 @ 2 40 for fair to prime Pa and Delaware, including 1000 thousand bushels amber, part old, at \$2 80. White is scarce and nominally held at \$2 70 @ 3, as in quality. Rye is selling moderately at \$1 09 @ 1 10. Corn is lower and very dull, with sales of 5000 bush, yellow to note, at \$5 @ 5 75 and in the cars, mostly at the lowest figure for good Southern do. Oats are less active and sales of 3000 bush, are reported at 50 @ 52c in the cars and afloat, mostly at 51c for Delaware in the cars. Of Barley, 6000 bush, are reported, at \$1 25.

New Advertisements.

VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE!

WILL be sold at public sale, on the premises, in the borough of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28th, 1865,

that well known Hotel property,

THE CITY HOTEL,

at present in the occupancy of S. M. Aults, together with all the outbuildings and appurtenances thereto belonging. The location is one of the best in the State, and the house is so well known as to render description unnecessary. To any person wishing to purchase a desirable Hotel property, the opportunity is a rare one.

Terms made known on day of sale, oct. 25-26. T. J. MOORE,

WANTED!

100 BUSHELS OF CHESTNUTS, FOR which \$4.00 per bushel, CASH, will be paid upon delivery at my saloon, under Thompson's Hotel, Mifflintown, Pa. oct. 12-5c. H. COLE.