



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, Nov. 22, 1865. H. H. WILSON, Editor and Publisher.

THE JUNATA 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.

INTERNAL REVENUE ASSESSOR.

We are pleased to notice the appointment of Capt. Amos H. Martin as Internal Revenue Assessor for the east end of the county, vice W. W. Davis, removed. Captain Martin is a gentleman well and favorably known to the citizens of Junata county. He was twice elected Prothonotary, and by the faithful discharge of his public duties, won hosts of friends in all parties. Mr. Kendig could not have made a better selection, or one that would have given more general satisfaction. We congratulate the public on this appointment, especially as we have long entertained the opinion that looting around bar-rooms, drinking whisky and playing cards, are not the essential qualifications for the proper discharge of high and responsible public duties.

In another column we publish an extract from a private letter, to which we call the attention of the public. President Johnson is daily in receipt of petitions and applications from the aiders and abettors of treason, for the pardon and release of Jeff. Davis. We do not think that the loyal people of the country will acquiesce in these petitions. Let us then counteract their bad influence by petitioning the President to give the arch-traitor an early trial, and if guilty, let him receive the just punishment of his crimes. Who will get up the petition?

The New Orleans Times, Nov. 5, says, in relation to the rumors of naval and military preparations, and the stoppage of the sales of Government stores: "We have information that we are not at full liberty to disclose, which gives positive corroboration to these rumors. Under the circumstances we hesitate not to predict that unless the French troops are removed from Mexico before Christmas there will be active intervention on behalf of the Liberals of that country, and the traditional policy of the United States will be vindicated."

TENNESSEE IN FAVOR OF DEATH TO TRAITORS.—Mr. Trimble, in the Tennessee Senate, on the 13th inst., offered a series of resolutions against the Confederate leaders, closing with these words: "That for their bad eminence and great crimes against their fellow men and the United States, Jefferson Davis and his accomplices have justly forfeited their lives, and deserve, and ought to suffer, the extreme penalty of the law."

Never Forget

There is a class of men who would have us forgive and forget the enormities of the late rebellion. They would have us take Lee, and Davis, and Turner, and all the others whose cruelties made humanity shudder, to our hearts and our confidence and bury the past in oblivion. Forget the past, while the graves of thirteen thousand starved and murdered men at Andersonville are a perpetual protest against the enormous crimes of the rebellion! Forget the past, while thousands of women and children are among us who have been widowed and orphaned by treason! Forget the past, with a depot of three millions of dollars daily reminding us of the cost of preserving the Union against the foulest conspiracy ever hatched by men! No! the past must not be forgotten. While Liberty lives, the great rebellion must daily be made more odious, and the instruments of it, who murdered our friends and relatives must be consigned to a memory of undying infamy.—Such crimes must not be glossed over, to break out again at the first opportunity; but let them be buried under such a load of reprobation that they shall know no resurrection.

JOHNSON AND THE LOYAL PEOPLE

Johnson's plan of "reconstruction," as it becomes better understood by the public, recommends itself more favorably to the country. It is evident that the expectations of the Democracy are not to be fulfilled. President Johnson is not going to throw open wide the government doors, and invite the men from whose hands the blood of our brethren has scarcely been washed, to enter in and occupy the places of power and dictate the policy of the nation. Johnson is not a man learned in the classics—he is not a Talleyrand in diplomacy; but, better than all these for these times, he is a man of strong common sense; and common sense revolts at the idea of bringing in men whose rebellious brains and hearts are not yet cool from the passions that fired them, to shape the legislation of the country. Come what may, the men who strove to destroy our government, must not be entrusted with its administration. This is the first and greatest consideration. Rather than run such a frightful risk—a risk that would be almost certain national ruin—let us have the seceding States kept out for years. Our perils may take any shape but that, and the patriotism and energy of the loyal American people might overcome or turn them aside; but with the Cobbs, the Breckenridges, the Wigfalls, and the Toombs in power, and the Seymours, Vallandighams, Reeds, and Blacks, to inflame their bad convictions, we might well give up all as lost.

The one great, overshadowing danger the country has now to guard against, is just this thing of Southern traitors and Northern sympathizers getting into power. Let any loyal man stop for a moment, and reflect over the fulfillment of such a calamity. Yet it is a danger that is so eminent, as to acquire our most earnest attention and effort to avert it. The South re-admitted, would, we fear, come into Congress with a delegation almost unanimous for those measures which are felt by loyal men to be destructive to our government; and they would have the co-operation of every modern Democrat that they could meet from the North in our halls of national legislation.

President Johnson and the people of the North should see to it that this calamity does not come upon us. From the South, we should have the conqueror's unquestioned right—security for the future; and from the North, we should have no more cringing, Copperhead doughfaces, going to Congress to dishonor our section and endanger the best interests of the country. This duty of the people should be kept before them, so that by next fall, when they choose their national representatives, they shall choose men whose devotion to the true interests of the Union is unquestioned.

The Post Office Department.

No Department in the Government is more immediately connected with the prosperity of the country, than that which is engaged in the mail service. A prosperous country exhibits itself in the operations of the Post-office Department as fully and as completely as the management of those operations establish the ability of the Postmaster General. Referring to this subject, the Washington Chronicle says that on the summing up the accounts of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, the excess of receipts over expenditures is found to be more than \$850,000. This is the first time in the history of that Department that so favorable a financial exhibit has been made, and though a portion of this retrenchment is due to the increased number of letters written and sent to and from the armies in the field, a considerable share of the credit is due to the economical and business-like manner in which the affairs of the Post Office Department have lately been conducted, and to the efficiency of the officers who have been engaged in the mail service. There is good reason to believe that after civil government is fully established in the Southern States, and that country is occupied by enterprising men from the North, the mail service of the whole country will be made self-sustaining. Under the system inaugurated by the present Postmaster General such a result is almost certain.

Postmaster General Denison has given to his Department his entire and immediate supervision. To this fact—to the economy which he has instituted in the bureau of his Department, as well as to the devolving prosperity of the country, may we fairly attribute the unparalleled result of a surplus in the receipts over the expenditures of the Post Office Department.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—The official returns of the vote of the soldiers of the State are as follows: Cox.....2428 Morgan.....687 Union majority.....1741

OUR NAVAL LOSSES.

It may be considered a curious fact, very surprising indeed, that the whole amount of losses in the United States Navy during the Rebellion do not sum up more than the record of mortality in one of the many skirmishes which took place between the outer lines of our armies during the war. It is stated that the casualties in the Navy for four years amount to but 1406 men killed, 1638 wounded. The prisoners were very few in number. We lost some in the operations against Charleston, in the attempt to take Sumter by assault, and a few in some cases where ships were blown up by torpedoes, but usually the enemy made little by captures of Federal prisoners upon Naval account. There were 78,000 men in the Navy, sailors and marines, and yet they went through the war, it might almost be said, with impunity.—When we remember the fierce actions in which those ships appeared, the terrible cannonades of New Orleans, Mobile, Fort Fisher and Charleston, the long and tedious operations at Vicksburg, "Island No. 10," and at various ports, forts, and batteries upon the Mississippi and its affluents, upon the Atlantic coast and in the bays and streams emptying into it, we may well be surprised at the actual return of the harm that was done, and be thankful that our brave sailors were preserved from many miseries which were the portion of the combatants on land. For this result the Navy was partially indebted to the efficiency of iron-clad ships, which, while possessing the qualities of coats of mail to preserve the lives of the defenders, were the better fitted for audacious and bold operations against the enemy. But it must not be forgotten that a valuable portion of the Navy, and the largest in number, was composed of wooden vessels, and that those frail ships, under the command of such officers as FARRAGUT, DUPONT, DAHLGREN, FOOTE, DAVIS and PORTER, were manoeuvred with bravery and skill, which seemed to be most successful where it was the most defiant of imminent danger. Wooden ships like those that were taken into action at Forts St. Philip and Jackson, and upon the Mississippi from the forts up to New Orleans, had never before been subjected to a furious fire equal to that which the Union fleet then encountered. Wooden ships never before ran such risks as were dared in Mobile bay when the whole fleet steamed in, defying the cross-fires of Forts Morgan, Gaines, and Powell. In our record of naval affairs we have much cause to be thankful for the goodness of that Great Being who preserved and protested us, and gave us the victory.

Letter from General Sherman.

At a Union meeting in New Jersey, during the late campaign, Gen. Kilpatrick read the following characteristic letter from Gen. Sherman. As quite a number of Copperheads in this locality have been harping about Gen. Sherman going to be their next candidate for President, we publish it for their especial benefit.—It will be seen that he has no animity with the Democracy:

GEN. JUDSON KILPATRICK.—Dear Sir:—I have observed with interest your political conflict in New Jersey. It is really provoking, hardly worthy of a serious thought, but rather of satire and ridicule, the squirming of the politicians called Copperheads, who opposed the war from every conceivable motive. Some from sheer cowardice; others to oppose a political party. Some because they thought we could not whip the South, and now that is reduced to a demonstration, have hard work to explain their conduct, even to themselves. I have no patience with that class of men, and believe the people of the South have more respect for us who labored them soundly, than the Copperheads, who, nominally their friends, led them deeper and deeper into trouble. W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.

NO MORE PARDONS FOR LEADING TRAITORS.—It is a fact that the great majority of those pardoned by the President are a class who, while they were identified with the movements against the Government, were not leading traitors—were not in a position to control the tendencies of treason. The President has now declined to pardon any more military or civil leaders of treason. This is an important fact. The spirit which first prompted the pardon of some of the leading men in the South, was alike patriotic and generously manly; but the spirit in which Executive clemency has been appreciated by many of those who were the first to enjoy its advantages, has doubtless induced the President to prove to this class that he is not unconscious of their low ingratitude.

The official aggregate vote for Auditor General, including the army vote, is as follows: Hartranft, Union.....237,816 Davis, Dem.....215,292 Hartranft's majority.....22,524

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

Mr. Editor, Dear Sir:—Your correspondent has anxiously looked for some popular response, from the loyal States, to the memorials and petitions for the release or pardon of Jefferson Davis, presented to and pressed upon the attention of our President, by those who wear his (Davis) associates and abettors in rebellion, against the best and most magnanimous governments. It is surprising that no counteraction has been taken by the loyal women and men of the country, that no petitions for bringing that man to trial, and condemnation, if guilty, have rolled up from the people, giving expression to their feelings and sentiments. Unless these applications, emanating from the South are considered an insult, only fit to be met by silent contempt. Would it not, however, Mr. Editor, be proper to call the attention of the community to this matter, lest our silence be construed into acquiescence, with the purport and spirit of those pleas for mercy from those whose hands are still red with the best blood of the nation they sought to destroy. M.

The Result of the Recent Elections.

Rauch, of the Reading Daily Record, might facetiously sum up the result of the late elections. As a record it is well worthy of being preserved for future reference:

Table with 2 columns: Republican States and Democratic States. Lists various states and counties such as Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nevada, Kansas, California, West Virginia, Missouri, Oregon.

LOSS OF APPETITE IN SWINE.

It is not unfrequently that swine suddenly sicken and refuse to eat. This may result from a variety of causes.—Sows, after littering, are frequently averse to all kinds of food, exhibit symptoms of great debility, and unless speedily relieved of the malady will die. We have known many valuable animals lost in this way, when a very slight knowledge on the part of the owners would have enabled them to obviate all unpleasant results.—When an animal refuses to eat, becomes indolent and emaciated, and manifests the usual symptoms of disease peculiar to the swinish herd, bleed the animal freely, by drawing a sharp knife across two or three of the bars in the roof of the mouth.—Should recovery not immediately succeed the operation, let it be repeated. Should the effusion of blood be thought too copious, rye meal, or soot from the stove funnel, or back of the chimney, may be put into the mouth. These substances, when moistened by the blood and saliva, form a sort of viscid and tenacious paste, which gathers naturally over the lips of the wound, and consequently prevents all further efflux of blood.

Echo on the Rebellion.

By what argument could the war have been prevented by Buchanan? Cannon. What was the result when the South ceased to reason? Treason. For what kind of a ruler were the aristocracy aching? A king. What power assisted in making us again feel peace? Field-piece. What must a reb do before a Yankee musket? Must git. What of the gentleman who raised the biggest war whoops? Wore hoops. Is Jeff. Davis more than an ordinary man? Nary man. What rebel is judged most leniently by the people generally? General Lee. Where is the intervention plan Napoleon laid out? Played out. Shall we in the future have a rebellion ever? Never.

CARLISLE, Pa., Nov. 16.—The Cumberland county Almshouse, situated two miles east of this town, was burned this morning. The furniture was mostly saved, and the inmates all escaped. The fire is supposed to have originated from the heaters. The loss is partially covered by insurance in the Franklin Insurance Company of Philadelphia. The fire companies from Carlisle did efficient service in preserving the out-buildings of the institution.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Republican majority in New York State is estimated at 27,090. It is stated that the Fenian bonds are selling in Montreal and Quebec. General John A. Morgan has been appointed Minister, and Wm. Browning Secretary of Legation to the Republic of Mexico. There are additional rumors of a Presidential proclamation declaring peace, and the restoration of the Southern States to the Union. Gov. Curtin who has been lying in New York seriously ill, is convalescent, and will undoubtedly soon be able to attend to his gubernatorial duties again. The Montgomery (Alabama) Ledger says that when the Democrats get into power, the South will be paid for the slaves that have been made free. Very likely. The Mifflinburg Telegraph says, Mr. Jacob H. Swartzlander, of Limestone, Union county, has an ear of corn which has one thousand and eighty grains. Who can beat that?

A bill has been introduced into the Senate of Tennessee, authorizing the Governor to sell the hermitage, excepting two acres enclosing the grave of Andrew Jackson.

Gen. Sherman and Gen. Banks, a few months since, were claimed as Democrats.—Since the former's letter to Kilpatrick, and the latter's election to Congress, they are not so attractive as heretofore to the Democracy.

The Houston (Texas) Telegraph of the 10th inst., learns that orders have been received in the State from Washington not to muster out of the service any more troops, nor to sell any more Government property until further orders.

In revising the Senate and House, for the coming session, no extra desks have been added, and no arrangements made for the returning Rebels, who are desirous of making Washington their base of operations for this winter.

The Secretary of the Navy continues to reduce the naval forces of the United States.—Beside the discharge of a large number of acting ensigns and gunners, 43 Acting-Assistant Engineers were honorably mustered out of the service during the month of October.

The Louisville Journal says that "the Hon. John Bell of Tennessee, is about to write a letter to the President of the United States, which will doubtless attract much attention. Mr. Bell's position and motives have been misunderstood, and consequently misrepresented."

The Richmond Enquirer says the result of the late elections in Northern States greatly depresses the people of the South. We have no doubt it does depress that portion of the late secessionists who were expecting to be restored to power in a short time through the success of the Democratic party.

Particulars of the death of W. P. Johnson, brother of the President, of which brief mention has already been made by telegraph, show that he died at Columbia, on the Brazos River, Oct. 24, from the effects of a gunshot wound, received accidentally, while taking a gun off a small boat in which the party crossed the river. The ball entered the hand and came out at the elbow, shattering the bone.—Amputation was delayed until too late, and he suffered between 3 and 4 weeks before death relieved him. He leaves a widow and three children in Texas. His two oldest sons are in Nashville, Tennessee.

New Advertisements.

For Sale. A HORSE AND MARE, near Centre School House, Spruce Hill township, Junata county. J. F. G. LONG. Nov. 22, '65-4t.

TO TEACHERS. ELLSWORTH'S Copy Books can be had at Weidman's Book Store, for \$1.90 per dozen or 17 cents each. Any teacher using over Five Dozen Copy Books in his School, previous to April 1865, will receive a prize from H. M. CAISSON, teacher of the system. Nov. 22, '65-4t.

OIL NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the stock holders of the "Junata Independent Oil Company," held at the Well near Mc Coy'sville, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25th, '65, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The broken sugar has been removed and the well is in working order. By order of the President. D PORTER BEALE, Sec'y. Perryville, Nov. 22, '65-1t.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. S. O. KEMPPER, (late army surgeon) having located in Patterson 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 the brick building opposite the "SENTINEL OFFICE," or at his residence in the borough of Patterson, at all hours, except when professionally engaged. July 22, 1865.—tf.

GOLD PAYING STOCK.

THE MOUNT VESTER GOLD AND SILVER Mining Company, pays dividends in Gold on its Capital Stock. A dividend was paid in Gold on the 2nd of October last, and a second dividend will be paid in Gold in January next. The location of this Company is one of the best on the Pacific Coast, and consists of 2600 feet on Detroit Ledge, Buena Vista, Mining district, Humboldt county, Nevada, and joins on the corporate line of the town of Imionville, county seat of Humboldt county and is close to the great Pacific Railroad. Work is being vigorously pushed forward, and when fully developed will pay in all probability two or three dollars per month on the share. Par Value \$10.00 per share. Capital \$500,000. Shares 50,000. Stock can be had at \$5.00 per share until further notice, on which there is a dividend in Gold now due. Office 23rd Nassau Street, New York City. Address, Mount Vester Gold and Silver Mining Company, Box 5365 New York. J. J. RINE, Agent, Coolamus, Junata county, Pa. Nov. 22, '65-1t.

VALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL ON the premises, in Spruce Hill township, Junata county, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, December 20, 1865,

THE FOLLOWING REAL ESTATE TO WIT: A Tract of Land situated in said township and county, adjoining lands of Thomas I. Milliken, Silas Smith, and others, containing

TWO HUNDRED ACRES, About 150 of which are cleared, in a good state of cultivation and under good fences, and the balance the best quality of timber land. The improvements are a

Good Dwelling House, GOOD BARN, and all the necessary out-buildings, an excellent ORCHARD of grafted fruit, a Spring of water with running pump, convenient to the door, and a stream of running water passing through the premises.

The above farm is one of the best in the county, convenient to schools, churches, mills and stores, and will be sold on reasonable terms. JOHN MCNEAL. Nov. 22, '65-1t.

Valuable Property at Public Sale!

THE undersigned, Administrators of the Estate of HENRY STINE, late of Farmington township, Junata county, Pa., dec'd., will offer at public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, DEC'R 1st, 1865.

The following Real and Personal Property to wit: A tract of land situated in the above named township, adjoining lands of Christian Seiber, Wm. Christy, and others, containing 78 ACRES More or less, in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a

LARGE LOG HOUSE, LOG BARN, and all other necessary out-buildings, with a pump of never failing water at the door.

ALSO—Two Horses, one Cow, three head of Sheep, one Large Farm Wagon, one Pair Hay Ladlers, one Straw Cutter, Plow, Harrow, Cultivator, one Rockaway, together with a large assortment of farming utensils too numerous to mention. Grain in the Ground, Corn by the Bushel.

ALSO—One Tea plate Stove, one Bureau, one Cupboard, Bedsteads, &c., together with a large lot of household and kitchen furniture. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by C. W. STINE, Adm'r. DAN L. STINE, Auctioneer. Wm. Given, Auctioneer.

GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH, A Family and an Agricultural Journal.

OF THE LARGEST AND HANDSOMEST DESCRIPTION. DEVOTED TO

CHOICE LITERATURE, including Poetry, Novels, Tales, and Moral and Entertaining Reading generally.—In the Literary Department we shall present the choicest varieties within the reach of our extended means. The Novels, Tales, Poetry, &c., shall be supplied from the best and highest sources, be equal to anything to be found in any journal or magazine.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE, embracing Farming, Gardening, Fruit-Raising, &c. Our labors in this department for over thirty years, have met the cordial approbation of the public. Our purpose has been to furnish useful and reliable information upon these very important branches of industry, and to protect them so far as within our power against the false doctrines and selfish purposes of the many empiric and sensation-adventurers by which the Farmer is incessantly assailed. This portion of the GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH is alone worth the whole price of subscription.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.—The same industry, care, and discrimination, in gathering and preparing the stirring Events of the Day, expressly for this paper, which hitherto has been one of its marked features and given so universal satisfaction, will be continued with redoubled efforts to meet the increasing demand of the public. Terms.—Two dollars and fifty cents per annum. No orders received without the cash, and all subscriptions stopped at the end of the time paid for. Address, PHILIP B. FREAS, Editor & Proprietor, Germantown, Phil'a. Pa.

A VALUABLE FARM At Private Sale!

THE undersigned offers his farm, at private sale, situated in Fayette township, Junata county, Pa., five miles from Mifflintown, two miles from McAlisterville, and four-fourths of a mile from Oakland Mills, adjoining lands of Adam Weidman, John Hoffman and others, containing

140 Acres, One hundred of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, being lately well tilled, the balance well set with heavy timber. The improvements are a

LARGE LOG HOUSE, Suitable for two families, a large Stone Bank Barn, Wagon House, Carriage House, Wash House, Stone Spring House and other out-buildings; two Apple Orchards—one young rehard in good bearing condition, with choice fruit; also, excellent water at the door, a splendid stream running close by the building, through the farm; there is a lime kiln on the farm and a quarry of choice lime and convenient to the farm. The property is convenient to churches, schools, stores, mills, and shops of all kinds. Persons desiring to view the property can do so by calling on the undersigned residing on the farm. For further particulars, address, S. H. KINZER, Oakland Mills, Junata County, Pa.

FLOUR & GRAIN.

FLOUR and Grain, of all kinds, purchased at Market rates, or received on storage and shipped at the usual freight rates. Having boats of our own, with careful captains and hands, we will ship freight of any kind to and from Philadelphia or any point along the canal. SULOUFF, FROW & PARKER. LUMBER! LUMBER!!

A full assortment, such as Boards, Pickets, Lath, Shingles, Doors and Sash, on hand and for sale by SULOUFF, FROW & PARKER.