

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!

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1866

H. H. WILSON, Editor and Publisher
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.

Maj. Gen. John W. Geary—the next Governor of Pennsylvania.

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

As the friends of many gentlemen in different parts of the State are sounding public feeling for the purpose of eliciting an expression as to who shall be the next Republican candidate for Governor, the old friends and admirers of Maj. Gen. John W. Geary deem it only necessary to bring forward his name, with such an expression as the records of the country afford, to show that he is to-day the strongest man for a gubernatorial candidate in the Commonwealth. He is the hero of three wars. In Mexico he distinguished himself for gallantry and enterprise as a soldier. No man who left Pennsylvania to follow our flag on the soil of Mexico, performed nobler service than John W. Geary. After the war with Mexico, Gen. Geary was allowed only a short time for rest. He was selected by the then National Administration for Governor of Kansas and when he assumed authority in that Territory, by his active and unwavering adherence to freedom, he struck in theory the first stunning blow which the upholders of slavery ever received. The war of the slaveholders' rebellion was inaugurated in Kansas, and John W. Geary was the first Northern man who stood out boldly to meet and arrest the conflict. Since then, in Freedom's services, he has never repined, never grown weary, but ever proved himself a statesman in its application and a soldier in its defense.

When the great rebellion of the slaveholders was precipitated, John W. Geary was among the very first experienced soldiers in the State of Pennsylvania to offer his services to the Governor. Starting with the command of a regiment in the "three months' service," he steadily rose in the confidence of the Government and the admiration of the people, until he reached the highest grade in the line of promotion in the army. It is, of course, not our purpose to follow Gen. Geary through all the brilliant service he rendered in the late war. Constantly in the field, he could not escape without receiving more or less bodily injury. Invested with some of the most important commands, he has never failed to win the applause of his superiors, and elicit the acknowledgments of the Government. Of Gen. Geary it was said by the Secretary of War, that "he disbursed more money for the Government than any man of his rank in the army, WHILE HIS ACCOUNTS WITH THE WAR DEPARTMENT ARE THE MOST SATISFACTORY ON ITS FILES."

During Gen. Sherman's wonderful march from Atlanta to the sea coast, Gen. Geary was invariably selected for the discharge of those executive duties in the performance of which so few soldiers know how to acquit themselves with credit. Cities that were conquered by Sherman were placed in Geary's charge while they were occupied by the National forces, and there it was that the soldier exhibited those rare qualities of the statesman, which can bring order from chaos and rule with stern behest without seeming to exercise the power of a despot. Out of the war for the Union Gen. Geary has come with a noble reputation. He did his duty cheerfully and gallantly. He fought for his country because he believed in its future, adored its traditions, and is devoted to its perpetuity. Such men should never be overlooked when authority to govern is bestowed by the people.

Without disparagement to any of the other soldiers or civilians who have been brought before the people in connection

with the candidacy for Governor, I believe that General John W. Geary is to-day the gubernatorial nominee, and that any action to make this nomination by a convention, if Geary is that nominee, will merely be a ratification of the people's preference. Gen. Geary has not sought this honor. It is of the people's bestowal, and therefore it will be for the people's highest good.

A Salutary Preventive for Treason and a Partial Check to the Spread of Modern Democracy.

The ignorance of the Southern masses was the main-spring of Southern treason. In no one of the Slave States, was there ever established a system by which education was made free. Intelligence and the institution of slavery, cannot progress and develop in the same locality. In order to make slavery strong, those who are bound as well as those who are free and dependent on their labor for support, must be kept in ignorance, debarred from education, and forever prevented from that mental culture which creates true feelings of manhood and aspirations to be free. Hence it was, that the slave-masters, while they made the act of imparting education to their slaves a crime, they also placed every impediment in the way of the improvement of the "poor white trash." By thus encouraging ignorance, it was not hard, when the proper time arrived, to engender treason. The ignorance of the Southern masses made them the ready tools for those who plotted the rebellion. It is proposed now, by the introduction of free schools in all the slave States, to put a perpetual guard over treason in that locality. The education of the masses, their enlightenment as to the blessings of a free government, will certainly render them loyal to its authorities. Nay, it will do more—it will utterly destroy the influence of modern Democracy. Intelligence, properly inculcated, is no more antagonistic to slavery than it is to modern Democracy, so that it only needs the introduction of the common school system in the Southern States to Republicanize them thoroughly. —Harrisburg Telegraph.

In a long and scathing review in the New York Tribune of J. Buchanan's book, we find the following:—

The last five years must have been full of bitter days to James Buchanan. To live in silence, and retirement, and obloquy—his name the most detested, with the exception of Jefferson Davis, of any name in America—to sit in his home, with the years rapidly bending him into the grave, and feel that, after so much power and honor, and, above all, so many opportunities, he was the most unpopular of Americans—to feel this and yet, to know that he was partly the victim of fate, that after all, he had been merely a whirling mariner in a hurricane—the weakest, most muddled, most distracted seaman, it is true, that ever went out upon the salt seas, and that for the life of him he could not tell whether the ship was on her keel or beam-end that his statesmanship was scribbling and praying, and that he meant to do what was best, ever while doing the worst—to sit and hear nothing but imprecations from a people he had served for 50 years, to be cursed by mothers who had lost their children, to have no friends even among the people of the South, for whom he sacrificed all—this is a retribution more terrible than that of Belshazzar wandering in poverty and blindness, or the disowned Lear, on the storm-beaten moor, wielding his scepter of straw.

Repeal of the Income Tax.

It can be stated that a respectable minority, if not majority, of the members of the Finance and Ways and Means Committees are strongly in favor of the repeal of the income section of the Revenue Law, and will advocate in lieu thereof the imposition of a tax on sales, which at one per cent. will produce a revenue of one hundred and twenty millions per annum, out of receipts for rents, dividends upon stocks and other justly taxable emoluments, a similar rate of one per cent with the specific taxes upon spirituous, malt and vinous liquors, and upon tobacco, in its various forms, a further additional sum may be realized equal to the highest figures at which our present complex unequal and vexatious system of taxation, is put by its advocates. It can also be stated that the Secretary of the Treasury, and at least one of the Revenue Commissioners favor the adoption of this system.

Gen. Grant Bound for Texas.

It is reported that Gen. Grant is going to Texas soon. A flag ship has been placed at his disposal. We hope the General will fix up matters along the Mexican border. They appear to be sadly out of joint.

The Poorhouse.

The Legislature of 1865, passed an act as follows:—
"To provide for the erection of a Poorhouse, in the townships of Milford, Turbett, Spruce Hill, Tuscarora, Lack and Geale, and the boroughs of Perryville and Patterson, in the county of Juniata."

This act was not made known in the newspapers of the County, previous to the October Election, in a manner to bring it directly to the notice of the people. On Election day, very many for the first time found that such a law had passed. Very few in any of the townships voted on the subject, thus showing that the public were ignorant that so important a question was being passed upon. Some districts, one or two, are made to accept the provision of the bill, from the fact that less than a dozen of votes were cast in favor of the Bill. No public notice of the Election was given by the Sheriff or by the Commissioners in the act. No one appeared to know, but those in the secret. Its friends may claim that the opportunity to vote was afforded and if the people failed to vote on it, generally, they are bound by the verdict of the few who did vote.—This is law, we admit, but to make it justice, it required public notice to the people that such a question will be submitted for their approval or rejection. But the act has been accepted in form, at least the Commissioners are carrying out the law. Now the object of a Poorhouse, is the comfort and support of the poor in a way the most economical to the tax-payers.—All understand the old system. If the overseers did their duty, the poor were made comfortable and at a reasonable expense. The poor tax is light, in every township, except two or three, and in no one more than 1 per cent.

Let us examine the new system and see if it will not largely increase our taxes, with no reward to tax-payers, but the glory of having a Poorhouse, which I fear will prove to be like the kink in a pig's tail, neither ornamental or useful.

The Commissioners have already purchased a farm at cost of \$13,000.00. Say cost of farm..... \$13,000.00
Erection of Poorhouse..... 20,000.00
Erection of Barn..... 4,000.00
Necessary outbuildings..... 1,500.00
Furniture for Poorhouse..... 5,000.00
Stocking farm, horses, cattle &c 2,500.00
Fencing the farm..... 1,500.00

These figures may appear large but experience teaches that any public improvement costs double it would in private hands, yet we will predict that it will cost over \$50,000.00 to buy the farm and make necessary improvements. You ask what for, I answer to keep and lodge, comfortably, from 60 to 100 poor, beside the keepers and their families. It will be a large family and will require extensive accommodations. Building material and mechanical labor are double now to what they were three years ago. The act authorizes a Board of Directors, who get a salary of..... \$150.00
They appoint a steward at a salary of at least \$500.00. No competent man will even serve for that..... 500.00
Support of his family, say..... 500.00
The Board also appoint an assistant, or as many as they need, say one..... 400.00
His boarding..... 150.00
Physician to Poorhouse, salary..... 500.00

Here is the lowest possible annual estimate. All these officers are necessary and no competent man will serve for a less salary. Will any good physician attend from 60 to 100 people at a distance of six miles, at a contract price, for less than \$500.00. They may promise their services, now, for less, but the future will record heavier bills than we name. Now it is seen it will cost us \$50,000.00 to get started and this will impose a heavy tax for some years. Besides it will cost us over \$2,000 a year to pay the officers of the Poorhouse. If the farm now purchased is well farmed, will it yield enough means to pay the officers of the Poorhouse. We think not, and it is doubtful if it would pay the half of that amount. Now how are the paupers to be maintained. To erect the Poorhouse and get started, will require a tax on the adjoining townships, of nearly 1 per cent. for several years. The income of the farm will be consumed by the officers of the Poorhouse, and in order to feed and clothe the poor, a tax must be laid every year, greater than the present poor tax, we say greater, because it will require more where there are so many together and because the existence of a Poorhouse always increases the number of paupers.—We submit this view of the subject to the people, believing it requires their serious attention. Too much indifference has already been shown by the people, but simply because they did not know that the

project was to be voted upon, and because the workings of the system was unknown to them. We have no hesitation in saying we believe it will double our poor tax for several years and never will reduce it below its present rate. In many counties where the Poorhouse system has been established, for years they have annually to draw upon the County funds for the support of the Poorhouse. Better keep the paupers under the old system than to pay \$50,000 for erecting a Poorhouse, which will cost more to keep it up than it does cost us now to keep the poor under the old system. MILFORD.

IN MEMORY OF THE FALLEN SCHOOL TEACHERS.—At the last meeting of the State Teachers' Association, it was unanimously resolved that there be a monument erected, at the expense of the teachers of the State, in honor of and as a tribute of respect to their brothers, who, in the war of rebellion, gave up life that freest institutions might live.

As it is necessary to have an accurate list of all who have thus died, the Association requested the School Department to collect, through the district officers, this desired information. The directors are therefore respectfully and most earnestly solicited to forward to the Department, as early as possible, the full names of all, in their respective districts, that were actual teachers, who died in consequence of wounds received, or diseases contracted in the army or navy of the United States. By actual teachers is meant those who taught by the year, or term, in any of the schools or literary institutions of the State.

It is a work of charity, we know, but its object is to commemorate the noble deeds of brave men.

Please to make out the list in the following order, giving the township or district, the county, and the signatures of the President and Secretary of the board:

Name.	Company.	Regiment.	Rank.
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Papers throughout the State are requested to call the attention of their committees to this subject, in order that directors may collect the facts with as little trouble and delay as possible.

CHAS. R. COBURN,
Supt. Com. Schools,
Mexico.

Accounts from Mexico show that extreme measures are being used towards the people. Maximilian at first tried mild measures, but finding they did not succeed, French officers were instructed to use the utmost severity. A gentleman who has traveled from Mexico to Vera Cruz states that the road is lined on each side with blackened corpses of guerrillas. There are no trials or courts martial. If a man is caught robbing, or even looks suspicious, he is promptly strung up by the roadside. Four Lieutenants are at once judge, jury and executioners. As a consequence a reign of terror prevails all over Mexico except along the Rio Grande.

The Case of Jefferson Davis.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says that "the President is preparing, or has prepared, a reply to the resolution of Congress, asking for information why Jefferson Davis has not been brought to trial. The ground taken will be found to embrace the legal difficulties heretofore announced as in the way of a civil trial, and the probabilities are that Congress will pass a law under this and all similar emergencies. Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of New York, for one will strongly advocate such a measure."

NEWS ITEMS.

The new five-cent fractional currency will be issued next week.
Dr. Blackburn, of the yellow fever plagues, is now writing a series of medical articles for the Toronto (C. W.) Leader.
It is estimated that during the last two months at least fifty thousand emigrants have found homes in Missouri.
The records of the Treasury Department show that during the last two years the Government has realized from the sales of confiscated and abandoned cotton, sugar, &c., in the State of Mississippi, over six millions of dollars.
The President has nominated the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, as Minister to Mexico, in place of General Logan, who resigned.
The whole number of National Banks now chartered is 1623, with a total circulation of \$230,000,000—aggregate authorized capital, \$400,000,000.
If the amendment to the Constitution, allowing the number of voters, instead of the population, the basis of representation, is carried, the Southern States will lose about twenty Congressmen.
The yearly income of Girard College is about \$200,000, and there are now in the institution five hundred and sixty-three orphan boys, with thirty-seven vacancies. Philadelphia has the preference to have her orphans admitted, after which applicants will be admitted from any portion of the State.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

EAST WATERFORD, Jan. 1, 1866.
CAPT. H. H. WILSON, Dear Sir, As the first act of the New Year, I desire to make public acknowledgement, through your columns, of a valuable present, consisting of five volumes of "Scott's Theological works," by the Milford Stage, a few days ago received. The donor of this handsome gift has seen fit to withhold his name, and perhaps the gratification of my curiosity to know it, would only mar the delicacy and gratefulness of the donation.

I accept, with gratitude and deep sensibility, his touching kindness—one of the most touching and pleasant of all the incidents in the year that is past. Hoping that this acknowledgement may reach the eye of the kind donor, and assuring him that such testimonials animate the heart with zeal in the "labor of love," I subscribe myself his and your in the best of bonds.
D. P. BEALE.

New Advertisements.

STATE CAPITOL HOTEL, near the Capitol Buildings,
HARRISBURG, PA.
Terms as moderate as any Hotel in the City.
WM. G. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

A. J. MOSER, WALL DRILLERS,
preparing to sink WELLS, either by digging, or drilling, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Call on or address JACOB MOSER, Millintown, or AMOS MOSER, Mexico, Pa.
Jan. 10-5t.

CAUTION.—Notice is hereby given to all persons that I have this day made bona fide purchase of Lucetta Dressler and Isaac Dressler, of Greenwood township, the following personal property, and that I leave it in their possession during pleasure, 2 Bedsteads and Bedding, 2 Tables, 1 Cooking Stove, 1 Parlor Stove, 1 Bureau, 1 Trunk, 1 Chest, 2 Looking Glasses, 1 Mantel Clock, 1 Sink, 1 Stove, 3 Boxes, 3 Barrels, 7 Chairs. All persons are cautioned not to meddle with the same.
S. G. DRESSLER,
Susquehanna twp., Jan. 6, 1865-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of J. E. Kewitiner, late of Walker township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned residing in the same township. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims will please present them duly authenticated for settlement.
SAMUEL LEONARD, Adm'r.
Jan. 10, 66-5w.

NEW STAGE LINE

MIFFLIN, PERRYVILLE AND CONCORD.
Leaves Perryville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 o'clock, a. m., and arrives at Concord at 4 o'clock, p. m.
Leaves Concord Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 o'clock, a. m., and arrives at Perryville at 3 o'clock, p. m.—in time for the trains going East and West.
Stages will leave Mifflin Station as follows: Leaves Mifflin Station on Saturday, at 6 a. m. and returns on Monday; leaves Tuesday at 6 a. m. and returns on Wednesday; leaves Thursday at 6 a. m.
Stages will leave Mifflin Station for Academia, daily in the evening, and return in the morning in time for the East and West trains. Baggage and packages of all kinds are taken in charge and promptly delivered at moderate charges. The stages on the above routes are in GOOD ORDER and under the charge of competent and experienced drivers. The proprietor hopes, by strict and personal attention to business, to merit a fair share of public patronage.
LEWEL R. BEALE, Prop.
Jan. 10, '66-4f.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office, at Thompsontown, unclaimed for.

- Anderson Wm
- Allen J
- Baker Mrs Rebecca
- Brown Mr P
- Brubaker Jacob
- Conrad Mrs Rachael
- Castler Messrs J J & W
- Castler Wm
- Coats Samuel
- Deitrich J F
- David M
- Dickel Joseph
- Gover Miss Emeline
- Gingrey Miss Minerva
- Hertler Mrs Mary C
- Heiser Tobias
- Haus Samuel
- Hoops Jacob
- Heintzman Feidel
- Harris Miss Eliza
- Hunting Thomas
- Jones John
- Kinder Miss Maggie
- Keely A
- Leister Mrs Catharine
- Lauver Michael
- Leister Mrs M 2
- Leister L
- Lauver Henry
- Landis J F
- Long P
- Landis L
- McBride James
- McAlister Samuel 2
- McIntyre Abram
- McNaught Samuel
- Martin George
- McAlister J B
- McMeen & Caveny
- Neuse Mrs Ellen C
- Nicholas Joseph
- Ogler D W
- Presset Miss Emma
- Stroup Samuel
- Shaeffer Jacob
- Shirk Mrs Lydia
- Siders Miss Sallie C
- Stull Mrs Beckie
- Shumer J
- Siders H
- Trego Mrs Mary J
- Tired Miss Mary
- Tibbons Miss Mattie
- Terrer Jacob
- Thomas J
- Wetzler Daniel
- Webster Zachariah
- Warner Miss Annie B
- West Mrs
- Weidmoyer Samuel
- Young Miss Lizzie

NOTICE OF ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Managers and Officers of the Juniata County Agricultural Society for the ensuing year, will be held in the borough of Perryville, on Friday, January 12th, 1866, at the old Drug Store of G. W. Jacobs, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M.
G. M. GRAHAM, Secy.
January 3, 1866-2t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of SAMUEL ALEXANDER, late of Milford township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned, residing as aforesaid. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will please present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JANE H. ALEXANDER,
Administratrix of Samuel Alexander, dec'd.
Jan. 29, '66-5w.

LARGE stock of Queensware, Cedarware such as Tubs, Butter Bowls, Buckets, Churns, Baskets, Horse Buckets, &c., at
ST. CUFF, FROW & PARKER'S

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. MARY THOMPSON, late of Delaware township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Thompsontown, Juniata county. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
LOUISA THOMPSON,
Jan. 3, 1866-6t. Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE

The undersigned will expose at public sale, at the late residence of Samuel Alexander, dec'd., in Milford township, Juniata county, Pa., on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1866.
The following goods and personal property, to wit:—3 head of horses, cows, hogs, 13 head of sheep, 1 four-horse wagon, spring wagon, sleigh, 1 good sled, plows, harrows, horse gears, harness, 1 combined MOWER & REAPER, fodder cutter, lay fork and rope, corn in the ear, clover seed, potatoes, household and kitchen furniture, with numerous other articles such as usually pertain to the farm and barn.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
JANE H. ALEXANDER,
Administratrix of Samuel Alexander, dec'd.

SILVER WARE
AND
GOLD
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
FANCY GOODS,
PHOTOGRAPHS, &c.
95
64
17
Spring and Winter Arrangement—
62 102 37
REMOVED TO
16 John St.

Having supplied ourselves with a new and superior lot of Goods, of the latest styles and patterns, and having secured from the importers many articles of great beauty and value, we are now prepared to make for the Spring and Winter better arrangements, and present greater inducements to purchasers, than we have ever before offered. We have 50,000 valuable and beautiful articles of Goods, comprising Pianos, Watches, Diamonds, plain and ornamental Jewelry, and Fancy Goods of every description, that we will sell at \$2 each, regardless of value or cost.

HOW WE DISPOSE OF OUR GOODS.

We have 50,000 OIL COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS, comprising every subject—Religious, Sentimental, Comic and Fancy—that we will sell at Thirty cents each, or four for One Dollar; and with each Photograph we give two numbered notices. The notices are numbered from 1 to 50,000 and put into envelopes, sealed up, and thoroughly mixed, and when Photographs are purchased, two for each Photograph are taken out and sent with it. The articles of Goods are numbered from 1 to 50,000, and any article, no matter what value may be, corresponding with the number on the notice, will be sent to the purchaser, free of cost, except when sent by express, then at the expense of the receiver.

LIST OF GOODS AT \$2.00 EACH.

- Seven Octave Pianos,
- Rosewood Melodions,
- Gold Hunting Case Lever Watches,
- Silver Watches,
- Diamond Sets,
- Silver Tea Sets,
- Silver Chasing Dishes,
- Six Silver Teaspoons,
- 20,000 Coral, Opal & Emerald Brooches,
- Mosaic, Jet, Lava and Florentine Sets,
- Gold Rings,
- Gold Pencils,
- Toothpicks, &c.

Comprising a list of endless variety and the choicest quality of Goods. We warrant our Goods superior to any establishment in the country, and hope you will give us one trial at least, and if the article is not as represented, and does not give satisfaction, return it, and we will send your money back.

HOW TO ORDER GOODS.

Send us Thirty Cents for one Photograph, or One Dollar for five—the extra one and two extra notices to the agent. When an Agent has sent us \$10.00 for Goods and Photographs, we will give one notice and the article it calls for free of charge; for \$2.50 three notices free; for \$20.00 four notices free; for \$30.00 a splendid Photographic Album, or six free notices; or for \$50.00 a good Silver Watch, warranted a good time-keeper.

We keep an account of all money sent, and an Agent can order his commission at any time. Be particular and write your address full and plain, and we sometimes have orders in our office for months that we cannot answer for the want of proper directions.

ADDRESS—BARTHEW & CO.,
Box 6246 New York.
Jan. 8, '66-3m

R. R. CORSON

(Late Major in Quarter Master Department.)
Real Estate Broker & Conveyancer
Farms in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia.—Have Agents in all of the above States.
Catalogues now ready for distribution by sending a stamp. Buy Officers and Soldier's claims adjusted. Collections made in all States.
R. R. CORSON,
112 South 4th Street, Philadelphia,
Box 518, Philadelphia P. O. Pa.
Dec. 6, '65-5m.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—ON AND

after Monday, Nov. 20th 1865, Passenger Trains will leave Mifflin Station as follows: EASTWARD.
Philadelphia Express... 12.37, P. M.
Fast Line..... 6.31, A. M.
Day Express..... 11.18, A. M.
Cincinnati Express..... 4.31, P. M.
Mail Train..... 10.20 P. M.
WESTWARD.
Pittsburg & Erie Mail... 2.50, A. M.
Baltimore Express..... 4.59, A. M.
Philadelphia Express... 5.30, A. M.
Fast Line..... 6.21, P. M.
Mail Train..... 8.53, P. M.
Emigrant Train..... 10.07, A. M.
JAMES NORTH, Agt.