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JOB WORK.—The prices of JOB WORK, for three Bills, one eight sheet, \$1.25; one-fourth, \$2.00; one-half, \$3.00; and additional numbers, half price. And for Blanks, \$2.00 per quire.

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Mifflintown, Juniata County, Pa. Office on Main street South of Bridge street.
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Office—Main Street, in the room formerly occupied by Wm. M. Allison, Esq.
COLLECTIONS, AND ALL OTHER BUSINESS connected with the profession promptly attended to. Oct. 18, '65.
DR. F. C. RUNDIO, of Patterson,
Pa., wishes to inform his friends and patients that he has removed to the house on Bridge Street opposite Todd & Jordan's Store. April 6—1f
VENDUE AUCTIONEER CRIER
The undersigned offers his services to the public as Vendue Crier and Auctioneer. He has had a very large experience, and feels confident that he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him. He may be addressed at Mifflintown, or found at his home in Fernmanagh township. Orders may also be left at Mr. Will's Hotel.
Jan. 25, 1864. **WILLIAM GIVEN.**

ALEX. SPEDDY,
AUCTIONEER.
RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the public of Juniata county. Having had a large experience in the business of Vendue Crying, he feels confident that he can render general satisfaction. He can at all times be consulted at his residence in Mifflintown, Pa. Aug. 16, 1865.
MILITARY CLAIMS.
THE undersigned will promptly attend to the collection of claims against either the State or National Government, Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Extra Pay, and all other claims arising out of the present or any other war, collected.
JEREMIAH LYONS,
Attorney-at-Law,
Mifflintown, Juniata Co., Pa. [Feb.]
Pensions! Pensions!
ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN DISABLED DURING THE PRESENT WAR ARE ENTITLED TO A PENSION. All persons who intend applying for a Pension must call on the Examining Surgeon to know whether their Disability is sufficient to entitle them to a Pension. All disabled Soldiers will call on the undersigned who has been appointed Pension Examining Surgeon for Juniata and adjoining Counties.
F. C. RUNDIO, M. D.,
Patterson, Pa.
Dec. 9, 12—1f.
Deafness, Blindness and Catarrh.
TREATED with the utmost success, by Dr. J. ISAACS, Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 519 PINE Street Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Country can be seen at his Office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES, inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. Feb. 15, '65—1y
SELLING OFF AT COST—
As the room now occupied by me as a Clothing Store, will be occupied for other purposes in the Spring, I now offer my entire stock of CLOTHING at cost prices, for OVERCOATS, DRESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS, UNDER CLOTHING, &c. Give me a call.
J. M. HESTER.

THE ENGLISH RAILROAD RAID.
Some years ago a party of English capitalists commenced the extension of the six feet gauge railroads from New York westward, by the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. They aimed at a continuous six feet gauge from New York to St. Louis, and that has been accomplished or soon will be. The first grand movement of the English operators being about completed, Sir Morton Peto the great Railroad King of Europe, with a party of capitalists, visited this country, and personally inspected all the important railroad lines in the Northern States.— They were received with the utmost hospitality, and had every opportunity to estimate correctly the resources of the country. While here they conceived or matured the grand idea of constructing a continuous line through Pennsylvania, professedly for the purpose of developing certain portions of the State not favored with railroads; and instead of proposing their scheme to the legislative power of the State, they have attempted to secure the necessary franchise for a through route by leasing the Catawissa and purchasing several charters held by speculators. They have secured possession of the Morris and Essex road of New Jersey, which with the Lehigh Valley, Quakake and Catawissa gives them a through line from New York to Milton. They have also purchased the Centre and Spruce Creek and the Western Central charters by which they hope to reach Franklin, and also to intersect their own road below Greenville, in Mercer county. Thus do a party of English capitalists, an organization foreign and untriedly to all our interests, attempt to acquire possession of a through route in our State that would paralyze both Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and use our territory merely to sweep our own wealth and that of the West, to foreign markets.— Such an enterprise might receive the sanction of a Pennsylvania legislature, but it would be under restrictions and conditions which were not deemed important in granting local charters such as the Catawissa and Centre and Spruce Creek roads.
At first blush most men are prepared to welcome capital from any part of the world to construct railroads in Pennsylvania; but when the aim and well matured purpose of this enterprise are considered, it would be a suicidal act to allow the proposed route to be constructed without a revision of its franchise by the proper legislative power. To understand the character of this enterprise, and its fatal consequences upon our industry and commerce, we must look to the settled policy of English capitalists as acted upon with fatal consistency since they have commenced the gigantic work of controlling the trade of the North and West. England has been ready for years to make almost any sacrifice to control our trade. Its first aim was to cripple our industry and paralyze our commerce and improvements, and its secondary aim was to possess the trade which should enrich our own commercial emporiums. Acting upon this policy the English government authorized the construction of the Great Trunk line in Canada, some years ago; and to enable it to compete successfully with all the great lines in the United States, its bonds, stock, real estate, rolling stock and all its property, were exempted from taxation.— Thus were millions of dollars made from the oppressive taxes of the English government solely for the purpose of striking a fatal blow at the commerce, the industry and transporting lines of this country. By this enterprise the English carrier now gives a bill of lading in Detroit or Chicago through to Liverpool, and a few years ago the English line could carry a barrel of flour through Canada to Portland and from thence to New York or Philadelphia at a less cost or certainly not a greater cost, than it could be transported over the direct lines through the States. This enterprise necessitated New York and Pennsylvania to remove their taxes on tonnage, or surrender the whole teeming wealth of the west to the grasp of England.
The proposition to secure franchise by stealth through Pennsylvania, and construct a thorough line from the West to New York, is but a part of the grand scheme that originated the Great Trunk and would be the consummation of the same. It would benefit a few localities, because it would hasten their development, but their local interests would warrent

it; but it would be the work of death to Pennsylvania commerce, and would in time be fearfully destructive to the great industrial interests of the North. Philadelphia and Pittsburg are the great Manufacturing centres of this country, and this enterprise would strike at the vitals of both. It would not only isolate them but it must cripple them far beyond any present calculation. Philadelphia has invested some fourteen millions of dollars in the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and Erie Railroads. These investments were made not with the view of direct profits on the stock, but mainly for the purpose of bringing to our great commercial and manufacturing centres a fair share of the wealth of the West. Pittsburg as a great manufacturing city, gathers wealth from East and West, and after compensating her vast industry and capital, diffuses it again to home markets on every hand; but here comes the giant foe of both our commercial and industrial prosperity and proposes to sweep the wealth of both and take it, without tribute or any compensation, to foreign markets, thus using our own domain to compass our destruction.
But there is another and a graver objection to this enterprise that has not as yet entered into the discussion on the subject so far as we have observed it. It is of course carefully concealed by the friends of the measure, and perhaps many of its opponents with most neutrals do not at all appreciate the magnitude of the peril this movement will eventually inaugurate to our industry. While commerce and local development appear on the surface to be the great aim of the English movement through the heart of the North, it is evident, upon a careful examination of the enterprise from its inception until now, that its chief aim, in English estimation, is to create a power in our own midst that can be made almost totally destructive of our industry in any depression of our industrial pursuits. Let it not be forgotten that from the day the great Trunk line was originated until the completion of the Atlantic and Great Western, the English investments in Railroads have not been made to pay dividends on stock. They have been made by the English capitalists, who are the English manufacturers, for the purpose of controlling ultimately the industry of both England and our continent; and they need but the completion of the through route in Pennsylvania to place the manufacturing interests of our State and of the North almost entirely at their mercy.— Just now this danger is not apparent.— Our industry is prosperous and well required; but the time will come, in the mutations of trade, when English coal will blacken our wharfs as of old, and English fabrics and manufactured articles of all kinds will be able to compete successfully with our own. Then would the death blow be struck by this gigantic English artery of trade. Then would the fabrics of the English looms and the handiwork of the English manufacturers crowd our stores, and they could be scattered through the very heart of our own enterprise, at nominal cost of transportation, and thus would the English cheap labor bring its work in competition with us at our very doors from the Sea-board to the Mississippi. In such a contest, we would have no remedy to rescue us from the remorseless grasp of English enterprise without; degrading our labor to the English standard. It would be the greater artery of death, and we cannot but regard its success as the crushing blow to be felt in but a few years, to all our present high hopes of industrial progress. Let us be wise in time. If it is the interest of England to develop our own State, it is ten fold more our own interest to do it; and the fact that the Atlantic and Great Western proposes to develop where the people themselves do not pretend to say that capital can be compensated in doing so is the very best evidence that the enterprise must have ulterior purposes and interests which cannot be in harmony with our own prosperity. We ask the calm, honest, earnest attention of the legislature to this question, and entreat for it an intelligent judgment that will not lose sight of the thousand sinews of industry on which our greatness and wealth depend. Let it not be jeopardized, and above all let it not be placed at the mercy of English capital, whose only hope of success is in our own destruction.—Franklin Repository.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.
The regular annual Teacher's Association of this county, convened at Thompsonstown, on the 28th of December, 1865 and continued three days. The teachers present effected a temporary organization by electing A. Baum President, T. Rumbaugh Vice President, and W. Smith Secretary. Subsequently, this organization was made permanent and completed by electing Miss Lizzie Seiber Corresponding Secretary, and reelecting J. R. Wirt Treasurer.
The teachers attending, though in the minority, were, nevertheless, stimulated by encouragement received from aid, lent by "friends of the cause" and deep interest evinced on the part of the spectators.
An epitome of the most important part of the proceedings embraces 1st School room and educational discussions.
I. A discussion opened by Mr. Zimmerman, followed by Messrs G. W. Lloyd, T. Rumbaugh, W. Smith and others on Educational events and best mode of conducting Schools.
2. A discussion on the propriety of the "Introduction of Higher Branches in Common Schools" by B. Neilds, Wm. Seiber, H. B. Zimmerman, A. H. Weidman, R. Lauver, W. Smith, G. W. Lloyd and O. B. Super.
3. A discussion on the resolution, Resolved, That the teacher, who fails to attend educational meetings when within his time and reach, has not the cause of education at heart, by Messrs. Smith, Garman, Lauver, Rumbaugh and others.
4. Should teachers be responsible for the conduct of pupils outside of school hours, discussed by Messrs. Smith, Beidler, Lukens, Wright, Wirt and Zimmerman.
5. Theory and Practice of Teaching was discussed at length by the teachers generally.
6. Lectures by H. B. Zimmerman, County Superintendent on Logical, Analysis and H. M. Crider on Penmanship.
7. Essays by W. Smith, H. M. Crider and Misses S. E. Beaty, T. Kaufman, Lizzie Seiber, Fanny Greenleaf and Kate Kaufman, all on important subjects.
8. Select Reading by A. P. Flint and J. R. Wirt.
An important item of the proceedings, was the adoption of the report of the committee on an Appeal to the Clergymen and Directors of the County, in reference to the education of the rising generation.— Three hundred copies were ordered to be printed and distributed by Messrs. G. W. Lloyd, J. R. Wirt, H. B. Zimmerman, W. Smith and Miss Lizzie Seiber, Executive Committee for the ensuing year.
The County Editors publishing gratuitously for the Association last year were tendered a vote of thanks for thus liberally leading to the cause of education.
On motion the next County Institute be held at McAlisterville.
In the presence of a large concourse of people on Thursday evening Professional Certificates were granted to Mr. Levi Bossier and Misses Lizzie Seiber and Kate Kaufman.
The following resolutions were offered and adopted:
Resolved.—That Clark's Grammar is the best system of English Grammar with which we are acquainted, and we recommend it to the Directors for adoption throughout the county.
Resolved.—That we believe a greater effort on the part of Teachers and friends of education is necessary to secure proper progress in the cause of education; and to this end, we respectfully urge all teachers to double their diligence in the good cause, knowing that they who share in the labor, shall share in the reward.
Resolved.—That any teacher, manifesting no interest in educational meetings, not attending them when convenient, but sitting in his school room while they are in progress, has not the spirit of a teacher and is not teaching for the good of the pupils, but for filthy lucre's sake.
Resolved.—That the thanks of this Association are due and are hereby tendered to the citizens of Thompsonstown and vicinity, who manifested so much interest in the cause of education by attending the Association and keeping the teachers free of expense.
A. BAUM, Pres.
WELLINGTON SMITH, Sec'y.

WHY THE DEMOCRATS SUSTAIN PRESIDENT JOHNSON.
Reading the caption of this article, one might be led to ask: Do the Democrats sustain the Administration of Andrew Johnson? We will now briefly consider whether in fact they do sustain him, or whether they are merely trying to blindfold the people in order to attain power.
The record of the Democratic Party, during the four years of war and bloodshed, is known to every one. They vilified the administration of Abraham Lincoln, in almost every word they spoke, in regard to our national troubles. They opposed the raising of armies, if not directly then indirectly, at every opportunity. When the President called for volunteers they wanted a draft, when he ordered a draft, then it was "tyrannical" measure known only to "despots." Every measure that was adopted to suppress the rebellion, was, by them derided and denounced as "violation of the Constitution," "usurpation of power," and known tyrants only. In fact they could see no point in the Constitution that lodged any power in the President to suppress a rebellion. They advocate the rights of States to secede. Their High Priest, Vallandigham even had the audacity to propose, in Congress, a dissolution of the Union, but amicably, of course, he thought the interest of the different sections demanded a dissolution. They sent their men to Canada, and threatened, and in some instances even committed violence on enrolling officers and resisted the draft. They declared that they had no quarrel with the south, and therefore had no occasion to fight. When the last Rebel fortifications were already tottering under the roar of Federal cannon, they yet declared that Jeff. Davis and General Lee were "too cunning for Lincoln and his hirelings," that the independence of the South would yet have to be recognized. Such was the course they pursued, such their principles and party creed.
Where was Andrew Johnson during all this bloody struggle? Did he, although a Southern man, act with that party? He did not. God bless our noble Chieftain. In his native State, surrounded on every side by just such men as we have, only a little more courages, he was sacrificing wealth and honor for the maintenance of the Union, and the administration of Abraham Lincoln. He stood as a giant rock, as an immovable pillar, in the cause of his country. But he was not always in Tennessee. He was also in the State of Pennsylvania at one time. He visited our State Capitol to speak a word of encouragement to the loyal people of our Commonwealth. How was he received? With a warm heart of sympathy by the union men, but was refused the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives, by Democratic Legislators.
Did Andrew Johnson ever counsel resistance to the draft, or violence to enrolling officers? Did he ever try to send men to Canada to avoid the draft, or did he ever declare drafting as an unconstitutional and tyrannical measure? We call upon any Democrat to point out Mr. Johnson's public record, or any act of the kind, if they will do so, we will cheerfully send him over to that party, as that is the place where he would, in that case properly belong. Or is the past public record of Mr. Johnson, (including the four years of war,) and the record of the Democratic party, in consonance with each other? Is the condition of reconstruction, forever prohibiting slavery, which the President so emphatically demands of the seceded States, in consonance with the pro-slavery principles, so loudly proclaimed by the Democratic Press throughout the whole country?
The difference is too obvious, and the record too plain as to admit of any questions.
But now they come out and claim to sustain him as a Democrat! Is their sustaining him honestly meant, or is it a mere bait to bring him back into their ranks, in order to build up their corrupt party? The latter, we presume is the case. It is not possible that so great a party would, as a body, change principles so sudden. They have merely changed their base, still keeping the same ends in view—getting into power.
Their endeavors to coax the President back into their party will prove about as

successful as the little boy's attempt to attract the moon, who, having heard his father read about the Attraction of Gravitation, got it in his head to attract the Moon so as to make her tend nearer to the Earth, as he was desirous of getting a nearer view of that luminary, and so one evening while the moon was rising he was found by his father, holding up a hot buckwheat cake in the air, when his father inquired what he was doing, the boy replied with philosophical coolness, "I am trying, with this cake, to attract the Moon and I have pulled her out considerably from behind that mountain." His father laughed at him and told him that the Moon was yet all right, and in its natural course.
So with the Democratic Party and Andrew Johnson; they may boast that they have "pulled him out" already "considerably" from behind that Mountain—the Republican party—yet, when they come to examine closely, they will find their mistake.
An editor of a Democratic paper was overheard the other evening to say to a friend, "when I look over my files of the last four years, I am ashamed to say a word in vindication of Johnson's administration, and yet it is the only thing we can do to make us a name again." These are the reasons why they sustain him in outward appearances; it is not that the President is tending any nearer their views, or that they have changed their principles for the better.
EAST END.

A REMARKABLE CASE.
A Kalamazoo, Mich., correspondent of Detroit Advertiser, relates the following: "A Mrs. Howland, who has long been a resident of this county, and who has been hopelessly insane for nearly thirty years, was sent for by her husband in California. Accompanied by her daughter-in-law, they left here and proceeded on their journey by steamer. When out about four days from New York a most violent storm arose, which lasted three days, seriously threatening the destruction of the steamer and all on board.— When, however, the storm abated, what was the surprise and delight of the daughter to find that the old lady had suddenly recovered her mind and was perfectly sane, though she was at loss to know how she was in the place, and under the circumstances she found herself on awakening from such a long sleep of the intellect faculties. On arriving at San Francisco what was the astonishment of the husband to meet her whom he had not seen for nine years, and whom he deemed hopelessly a maniac, sound and well, joyfully recognizing him. This was a year ago.
Letters recently received by her friends here state that there has been no return of the disease whatever, and that she is well and entirely cured. Is there another such a case of cure on record?"

ABOUT SLEIGH RIDING AND WIDOWS.
—A friend of ours who has made sleigh riding the study of his life, assured us that widows (young of course,) were the best consolation in a sleigh ride. They are reputed dangerous, but the peril, perhaps, enhances the pleasure. If a widow is not attainable, the single blessed are eligible as substitutes. Very young ladies are not desirable; they are apt to get frightened if the horse should run away, and don't enjoy the "spills." It requires a good deal of dexterity to conduct the "spills" properly. Care should be taken in the selection of a spot where the snow is pretty deep. The lady should have time to compose herself gracefully for the plunge. The gentleman should throw a somersault over the lady, so as not to fall on her when she is shot out.— The lady should be pitched out gracefully at the side of the sleigh. In case she is buried deep in the snow bank, do not attempt to pull her out by her balmorals, or wait until she is thawed out. Drive to the nearest hotel, take a drink, borrow a shovel, and go back and dig her out like a man.
—A person speaking of an acquaintance, who though extremely avaricious, was always abusing the avarice of others, added,
"Is it not strange that this man will not take the beam out of his own eye before he attempts the mote in other people's?"
"Why, no, I dare say, he would, cried Sheridan, "if he was sure of selling the timber."