

Junata 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 17, 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.

Hon. George F. Miller will please accept our thanks for a copy of the Report of the Secretary of the Navy and other Public Documents.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Our thanks are tendered to Hon. O. Stewart of the California Legislature, for copies of the Governor's Message and report of the Secretary of the Treasurer of California, also, to Messrs Baker and Brown, of the Pennsylvania Legislature, for valuable Public Documents.

Justice to the Defenders of the Government and Preservers of the Union.

Hon. M. S. Quay, of Beaver county, has introduced a bill in the House, which provides for an act of justice to the defenders of the Government that cannot fail to command the support of every just man in the Commonwealth. In plain terms, it provides for exempting every officer and private honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, since September 1st, 1861, from payment of taxes levied to liquidate debts incurred by the payment of military bounties. The money borrowed to pay bounties, was disbursed to save entire communities from the draft. Those who were exempt from service in the army by filling up the quotas of entire districts by the payment of bounties, are the parties responsible for the debt thus incurred. These parties have reaped the benefit of the bounty system. They were enabled to remain at home, safely in the pursuit of their business. It would be doing violence to equity to ask the soldiers who received these rewards, to pay any portion of the taxes to meet the debts incurred by the payment of these bounties. That taxation can only justly be paid by those for whose benefit bounties were offered to volunteers. Hence, we repeat the hope that Mr. Quay's bill may speedily become a law. Its provisions are strictly just and honorable; and while the bill seeks to do an equitable act for the soldiers, we may also claim that it proposes to save the people of the Commonwealth from disgrace.

Protection to American Mechanics.

There has always been a wide difference of opinion as to the extent of protection necessary to enable the mechanics of America to compete with the pauper labor of Europe; and this difference, like many other adverse sentiments in relation to the true policy of the Government, had its most persistent promoters in the South, where free trade was essential to the stability of slave labor. Southern politicians more or less influenced their partisan friends all over the country.—Among the Agriculturists of the West, it was for a long time mistakenly believed that whatever benefitted the planters of the South must also be beneficial to the farmers of the West. But this delusion is fast being dispelled. Practical men in the West begin to see that protection to American mechanics is in reality the shortest and the surest path by which to promote the interest of the Agriculturists.—Many of the most influential newspapers of the West are unreserved in acknowledging and urging the necessity of immediate protection. They feel that to this policy Government must look for the realization of its largest revenues, and that the enterprise of the country can also depend on a judiciously established tariff for protection against pauper competition from abroad.

The rewards for the arrest of the assassins of Mr. Lincoln are to be distributed this week.

The appropriation bills will be reported to Congress this week.

REBEL IMPUDENCE.

[The following is a cool piece of Rebel impudence. Of course the re-constructed Rebels should at once be re-admitted, and damages paid them for injuries done by the Union armies during the war, on the principle that treason is no crime.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In the fall of 1861, while Gen. Sickles was in command down in Maryland, near Leonardtown, he found that disloyal people in Maryland kept up a regular army in Virginia; that all his movements were spied out, and valuable stores were smuggled across the Potomac. Determined to break it up he arrested a number of farmers who were suspected of disloyal practices, and those who would not take the oath were sent to Washington and confined in the Old Capitol.

Among them was Joseph H. Maddox, who at length agreed to take the oath, and was released. He soon disappeared, and was next found coming through the Rebel lines, and being arrested by one of Gen. Baker's detectives, he was found to have just returned from a smuggling expedition to Richmond, and had upon him a regularly executed contract with the Rebel Navy Department for supplying a large amount of stores that were scarce and valuable. He was again brought to his former quarters in the Old Capitol.

After confinement of some months, he again took the oath and was again released, disappearing from the annals of the army police for about a year.

He was next caught by one of Baker's steaming patrols taking a small schooner load of goods across the Potomac. The principal portion of the cargo was twelve barrels of whiskey.

Grant was then in front of Richmond and Petersburg, and the Rebel army was in great need of medicine and stimulents as well as provision. He was brought to Washington and again consigned to his old quarters in the Old Capitol.

The information of illicit traffic then in progress via the Rappahannock and Fredericksburg, led to the sudden descent of cavalry and gun-boats upon the Rebels who were running large amounts of tobacco North in exchange for bacon and medicines; and the destruction of one vessel going up the Rappahannock River loaded with stores and of large amounts of tobacco in Fredericksburg, and stored at a point south of there, and also of two railroad trains caught in the act of smuggling more Northward. While this was going on Maddox was in prison, and on his subsequently again taking the oath he was released, but before he was out twenty-four hours he violated that oath, but was not again arrested.

He now appears in New York, asking damages of Secretary Stanton for his prospective amount of profits upon his contraband trade broken up by the army, and asks to be paid for his imprisonment.

It is said he bases his hopes on the plea that treason is not a crime. He is a brother of the rebel Dr. Maddox, who assassinated Paymaster Dixon, United States Army, a few weeks since, in Alexandria, and whom a reconstructed Judge released.

Unless Congress passes a law of indemnity, every man who has been in the Union service, from the Secretary of War down, is liable to arrest and punishment from late Rebels, traitors and thieves, who have been baffled in their designs upon the life and purse of the nation.

THE SUSQUEHANNA FISHERIES.

Gen. Cameron, President of the Fish Convention, has appointed the following committee, to take charge of and perfect the bill to be presented to the Legislature for its adoption, and which provides for the removal of all obstructions to the passage of fish along the Susquehanna river and its tributaries:

- JAMES WORRALL, Chairman, Dauphin county.
- C. M. BROCKWAY, Columbia county.
- JOHN K. CLEMENT, Northumberland.
- HENRY THOMAS, Dauphin.
- JAMES FREELAND, Dauphin.
- WM. H. KEPNER, Dauphin.
- S. W. MIFFLIN, Lancaster.
- HARRY HAKES, Luzerne.
- WM. H. PATTERSON, Juniata.
- DR. SAMUEL BELFORD, Mifflin.
- A. C. SIMPSON, Snyder county.
- WM. LEWIS, Huntingdon.
- ISAAC FRAZIER, Eter's P. O., York.
- GEORGE H. MORGAN, Secretary.

Col. James Worrall, Chairman of the above committee, requests us to call a meeting thereof for Monday, January 22, 1866. The committee will assemble in the law library room in the capitol, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, and a full attendance is essentially necessary to the success of the business in hand. Our contemporaries are requested to refer to this meeting, and assist in urging forward its great object.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

An editorial convention will convene at Erie on the 19th inst.

National Power.

One of the most interesting comparative tables of our national growth and military power is afforded by the statement recently furnished to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of War, in compliance with a request for the numbers called out by the President in the aggregate, and the numbers to be credited to the several States therefor since the aggregate has been reduced to a three years standard. The information was not asked for without reason, but to enable the Special Committee on the War Debt of the loyal States, to whom the matter had been referred, to dispose of that subject with the fullest lights procurable.

The first call of the government was for 75,000 men; the second, July, 1864, for 500,000, and the third, in December, for 200,000, making 775,000. The aggregate contribution was 2,658,062 men; reduced to the three years standard, it was 2,129,041. This was apportioned as follows:

States	Aggregate	Aggt. reduced to 3 years standard.
Maine	71,745	66,565
New Hampshire	34,085	30,827
Vermont	35,259	29,062
Massachusetts	151,785	123,844
Rhode Island	23,711	17,878
Connecticut	57,270	50,514
New York	455,563	380,480
New Jersey	79,511	57,785
Pennsylvania	868,329	265,568
Delaware	18,951	16,303
Maryland	49,739	40,692
West Virginia	30,063	27,653
District of Columbia	16,472	11,696
Ohio	317,133	229,976
Indiana	195,143	152,284
Illinois	298,219	212,894
Michigan	90,119	80,856
Wisconsin	66,118	78,985
Minnesota	25,084	19,675
Iowa	75,867	68,182
Missouri	109,773	86,192
Kentucky	75,540	76,348
Kansas	20,097	18,954
Total	2,658,062	2,129,041

Of this grand aggregate—which says nothing of the armies of the rebel States—there were about 1,000,000 soldiers reported for duty at one and the same time, and 600,000 or more fit for duty.—If the rebels had 500,000 men, which estimate will do as well as any in the absence of precise knowledge and is about an average of the several estimates made, the total amounts to 3,153,062 men, or in round numbers, three and one quarter millions.

Now, the largest army ever assembled at any one time during the Revolution was that commanded by General Putnam, on Long Island. That numbered 17,000 men of all arms. The next largest was that with which Washington captured Cornwallis at Yorktown, when he had 16,000. Our largest army assembled in 1812 was commanded by Jackson, at New Orleans, and counted but 6,000. Coming down to the Mexican war, Taylor won his victories with a force never exceeding 5,000, and Scott's largest force was not beyond 8,500. The largest army prior to the rebellion was therefore that of Putnam, at Long Island—17,000 men; and that was 151,000 less than the splendid force with which McClellan achieved nothing, perhaps 200,000 less than that with which Grant achieved victory and peace.

The increased military power of the country is partially shown in these facts, though, to render the comparison full, the greater proportional growth of the navy, and of transportation, food and manufactures, should be counted in. And to enlarge this gratifying knowledge of swelling resources it must be remembered that in the Revolution manufacturers had no power, commerce was unknown, railways and mining were unknown, while all these and hundreds or thousands of other important interests were not only kept up to their maximum, but even enlarged during the late war. Are not these the surest and best proofs possible of that growth of which we boast, and of that power on which we rely, as well as of the vitality upon which we depend to make the future as strong and as brilliant as can be desired? It seems to us an affirmation not only of our military strength but of our resources, in reliance upon which we can proceed to build and adorn without fear of further domestic discontent or any foreign foe, and with a certainty that every new year's added wealth is guarded by more than equivalent defence. At such a ratio the Union of 1900 will be riveted through and through, bolted and mailed so compactly that all which has been ventured within its limits, of whatever sort, will be more and more sure of complete protection—consequently of undisturbed growth. This consideration will at least be important abroad, and encourage the immigration temporarily stopped by war.—North American.

The Atlantic and Great Western railroad company are receiving two locomotives per month for use on their road.

A new daily paper is to be started in Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA FINANCES.

State Treasurer Kemble, in his annual report to the Legislature, gives a very satisfactory account of the finances of the Commonwealth, and one which must afford especial gratification to the public at a time when the finances of the city and of the nation are so much embarrassed by the loads of debt consequent upon the war. Notwithstanding that the extraordinary expenses of the war were more than five millions of dollars, the financial condition of the State is two millions of dollars better than it was last year.

This has been achieved by prudent management of our regular expenditures, as well as by the raising of additional revenues, so that the income now greatly exceeds the expenses. Mr. Kemble therefore recommends three measures of large interest. First, he proposes to relieve the owners of real estate of the present State tax thereon; second, he urges a better law for collecting the tonnage taxes; as under the present arrangement not one quarter per cent. is obtained from them, whereas one per cent. would yield two and a half millions per annum; third, he recommends the taxation of the national banks in this Commonwealth, which are at present exempt from State tax.

These propositions are of so much importance as to demand very serious consideration by the Legislature. It would, in the present condition of public affairs, be a great relief to real estate owners in this Commonwealth to be informed that the State will no longer tax them. The local demands upon real estate are everywhere necessarily heavy. Local government is supported and local improvements made almost exclusively by means of taxes upon real estate, which during the war have been greatly swollen in the rural districts, as well as in the cities and towns, by the outlay for bounties to volunteers, and for the relief of the families of soldiers. If, by receiving money from other sources, the State can remit its own real estate tax, it would be a real boon to the whole community, since all share alike ultimately in the payment of these imposts.

The suggestions of the State Treasurer as to raising additional revenue from corporations are eminently proper, and should be adopted. All of these corporations are or should be well able to pay such taxes. The objection urged to the proposition when the present act was under consideration in the Legislature, was that some weak and struggling companies could not sustain the burden, but the real reason for opposition was that it would take large sums of money from some powerful corporations, and this will no doubt be seen when Mr. Kemble's recommendation comes up at the present session.

The taxation of banks was one of the chief sources of revenue on which the State used to rely, and so long as the banking system was under the control of the State government the taxes were assessed as a matter of course. But under the national system it had been presumed that the banks could not be taxed by the State. Some recent judicial decisions of high authority show that this ground is untenable. Indeed we do not see the justice of exempting this corporate capital from State taxation while all other corporate capital pays heavy taxes. We presume that the present Legislature will adopt the suggestion, and levy a tax on all the national banks in the Commonwealth.

These are times when the public interests demand that there shall be no favoritism in the levying of taxes. It is oppressive to the masses of the people to relieve these great corporations of their due share of the public burdens, while every person in the community is taxed so heavily as an inevitable result of the war. Mr. Kemble's financial scheme is in our opinion a very able one, and should meet with the support of the Legislature, as we sincerely trust it may.—N. American.

The Return of Gov. Curtin.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 15, 1866. Letters received in this city from Governor Curtin, dated Havana, January 5, state his intention of departing from Cuba on the 15th inst., from which we infer that he will reach New York by the 18th, and thus enabled him to be in Harrisburg by the 19th or 20th. The great expense of living in Cuba, and the desire of the Governor no longer to delay the action of the Legislature, induces him thus early to leave Cuba, notwithstanding a longer stay would be highly beneficial to his health. The following letter from Surgeon General Phillips will be interesting in this connection.

HAVANA, Jan. 2, 1866. HON. ELI SLIFER, Secretary Commonwealth of Penna. DEAR SIR—It affords me great pleasure to inform you that the health of Governor Curtin has steadily improved since his arrival in Cuba. The alarming symptoms, from which he has suffered for so

long a period, have nearly disappeared under influence of a mild climate. I am convinced that a prolonged stay in this latitude would result in his cure and permanent recovery. Though not in a condition to withstand the rigors of a Northern winter, the Governor was very anxious to return to Pennsylvania on the 1st inst., to resume his official duties. He has, however, at my earnest solicitation, concluded to remain in Havana until the 15th of this month.

We will embark at that time for New York, on the steamer Eagle.

With the hope of seeing you an early day, I am, sir, very truly yours, JOSEPH A. PHILLIPS.

ASTOUNDING ROBBERY.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN FROM ADAMS EXPRESS.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 7. To the Associated Press: The safes of Adams Express Company en route from New York to Boston, on Saturday night, January 6th, were rifled of all their contents, with the exception of two parcels, which the thieves in their haste overlooked. The extent of the loss is not yet ascertained, but it is supposed to be not less than five hundred thousand dollars in money and bonds.

H. SANFORD, Superintendent Adams Express.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 7. The amount stolen from the iron box of Adams Express Company, on the Boston mail train, on Saturday night, as near as can be ascertained at present, is \$500,000. The car was probably entered while at the depot in New York. The thieves pried off the lock on one door of the car and also the locks to two of Adams & Co's safes. They left \$80,000 in greenbacks and \$60,000 in Government notes on the floor of the car. They got out with their plunder at Crosscut bridge. The officials of the company are investigating the matter. The robbery was not discovered till the train arrived in this city.

New Advertisements.

LAST NOTICE.—There are yet a great number of unpaid subscriptions due me. I need the money very much and am desirous to collect it. I do not wish to sue if it can be avoided. I will therefore be at Thompsonstown, Jan. 22, (Shermer's Hotel) McAlisterville " 23, (Margate Hotel) Milltown " 24, (Weidman's Store) Perryville " 25, (Wagoner's Hotel) Mifflintown " 26, (Laird's Store) Persons owing me are requested to call and settle, and not blame me if costs are put on their accounts after that date. Respectfully submitted, A. L. GUSS, Formerly Publisher of Sentinel.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned has received from the Register of Juniata County, letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of ROBERT THOMPSON, late of Thompsonstown, Jan. 22, (Shermer's Hotel) McAlisterville " 23, (Margate Hotel) Milltown " 24, (Weidman's Store) Perryville " 25, (Wagoner's Hotel) Mifflintown " 26, (Laird's Store) Persons owing me are requested to call and settle, and not blame me if costs are put on their accounts after that date. Respectfully submitted, J. E. THOMPSON, W. S. THOMPSON, T. S. THOMPSON, Executors. Thompsonstown, Jan. 10, 1866. [Jan 17-8c.]

Tavern License Petitions.

THE following named persons have filed their petitions in the Office of the Clerk of the Court of the Quarter Session of Juniata County and the same will be presented for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday the 7th day of February 1866: William Beegler, Walker township. Charles Sherman, Delaware township. Lewis Amy, Fayette township. Robert M. Thompson Mifflintown Borough. A. Snyder, " S. R. Notestine, " Thos. M. Wagoner, Perryville. Enoch Shellenberger, Susquehanna. G. W. JACOBS, Clerk. Clerk's Office, Jan. 15, '66-1c.

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

D'EPINEUIL & EVANS, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND PATENT SOLICITORS, No. 435 Walnut St., Philad'a.

Patents solicited.—Consultations on Engineering, Drafting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skillfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured. N. B.—Save yourselves useless trouble and traveling expenses, as there is no actual need of personal interview with us. All business with these Offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references. January 17, 1866-1y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned offers at private sale the following Real Estate, to wit:—A tract of land belonging to S. P. Blair, Esq., situated in Walker township, Juniata county, Pa., adjoining lands of Moses Kyle, John Wright, Joseph Tyson and others, containing SEVENTY ACRES, more or less, about 55 acres of which are cleared, in a good state of cultivation and under good fence.—The balance, about 15 acres, is well covered with the very choicest timber. The improvements are a good LOG DWELLING HOUSE, an excellent new BANK BARN, with all the necessary out-buildings, and an excellent Orchard of GRAFTED FRUIT. The above farm is beautifully located about half-way between Mifflintown and Mexico, (the Turn Pike leading from the above named places passes through it) and with a very little improvement can be made one of the pleasantest homes in the county. For particulars inquire of Joseph Tyson, Esq., or JEROME HETRICE, Jan 17, 1866-1y Mexico, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS are hereby notified that Letters Testamentary of the Estate of SAMUEL M. ADAMS, late of Walker township, Juniata county, dec'd., have been granted in due form of law by the Register of said county, to the undersigned residing in Walker township aforesaid, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and to whom all persons having claims against the said estate will please present them for settlement. Jan. 17, 66-6c. JACOB ADAMS, Ex'r.

STATE CAPITOL HOTEL, near the Capitol Building, HARRISBURG, PA.

Terms as moderate as any Hotel in the City. WM. G. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

A. & J. MOSER, WELL DRILLERS, Would inform the public that they are prepared 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. 10-5c.

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 Mantle Clock, 1 Sink, 1 Shout, 3 Boxes, 3 Barrels, 7 Chairs. All persons are cautioned not to meddle with the same. S. G. DRESSLER, Susquehanna twp., Jan. 6, 1866-3c.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of J. F. Kawtrider, 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, 66-5c.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of SAMUEL ALEXANDER, late of Millford 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, '66-5c.

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 Thompsonstown, 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, Administratrix. Jan. 3, 1866-6c-1y

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE.

The undersigned will expose at public sale, at the late residence of Samuel Alexander, dec'd., in Millford township, Juniata county, Pa., on THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1866. The following goods and personal property, to wit:—3 head of horses, cows, hogs, 12 head of sheep, 1 four-horse wagon, spring wagon, sleigh, 1 good sled, plows, harrows, horse gears, harness, 1 combined MOWER & REAPER, fodder cutter, hay 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.

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. Leaves Mifflin Station on Saturday at 5 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. LEMUEL R. BEALE, Prop. Jan. 10, '66-1c.

R. R. CORSON.

(Late Major in Quarter Master Department.) Real Estate Broker & Conveyancer

Resides in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia.—Has Agents in all of the above States. Catalogues now ready for distribution by sending a stamp. Officers and Soldier's claims adjusted. R. R. CORSON, 112 South, 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Box 518, Philadelphia P. O. Pa. Dec. 6, '65-3m.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 20th 1866, 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	5.31 A. M.
Fast Line	6.21 P. M.
Mail Train	3.53 P. M.
Emigrant Train	10.07 A. M.

JAMES NORTH, Ag't. Plain and Fancy Job Work, At this Office