

Juniata Sentinel.



A union of lakes, and a union of lands,
A union no power shall sever;
A union of hearts, and a union of hands,
And the American Union forever!

MIFFLINTOWN.
Wednesday Morning, January 24, 1866

H. H. WILSON, Editor and Publisher

SUP 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.

CALL OF THE UNION COUNTY COMMITTEE

The members of the Union County Committee are requested to meet at the Public House of R. M. Thompson, in the borough of Mifflintown, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, 1866.
At 1 o'clock P.M. A full attendance is requested as important business may come before the committee.

The following persons compose the

Standing County Committee:

Mifflintown, J. J. Patterson, A. H. Martin, Fernanagh, Elihu Horning, R. C. Gallaher, Fayette, Michael Hoffman, Capt. L. Degen, Monroe, A. G. Schellenberger, S. Strousier, Susquehanna, Levi Light, Sol. Updegrate, Greenwood, S. Schellenberger, H. H. Minium, Delaware, J. P. Thompson, Eliza Bonner, Walker, J. A. Gallaher, John Motter, Patterson, Lt. S. H. Brown, Geo. Goshen, Mifflord, Col. J. K. Robison, Sol. Kaufman, Turbett, Stewart Turbett, Isaac Kaufman, Perryville, Lt. Sam'l Laird, F. S. Liggett, Spence Hill, Wm. J. Evans, Theo. Paton, Beale, Dr. J. P. Sterrett, R. Doyle, Tuckers, James Irwin, Geo. M. Smoker, Lack, Mathias Stump, John Leonard, Black Log, Robt. McIntrye, Saul Shearer, JNO. J. PATTERSON, Chairman.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

A State Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday the Seventh day of March, A.D. 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defence of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government, and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union, in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Committee.

JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

Attest:
Geo. W. HAMERSLEY, } Sect'y.
A. W. BENEDICT,

Meeting of the Union State Central Committee.

The members of the Union State Central Committee assembled in the city of Harrisburg, on the 20th inst.

Hon. John Cessna, Chairman, called the Committee to order, and on the reading of the roll by A. W. Benedict, Secretary, a large number of gentlemen appeared as substitutes for the regular members of the Committee, which substitutes were unanimously accepted.

On motion of the Hon. L. W. Hall, of Blair county, it was

Resolved, That the time for holding the Union State Convention be fixed for the 7th day of March, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, in the city of Harrisburg.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A series of resolutions were then introduced proposing to change the ratio of representation in Union State Conventions.

Hon. George McConnel opposed these resolutions, on the ground that the State apportionment entirely controlled such representation; when

On motion of John A. Hiestand, of Lancaster city, the resolutions were laid on the table.

On motion the Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Loyalty at the South.

The "Nashville Press and Times" has a number of very interesting items from Alabama and Georgia, going to show the animosity of the people of those States, loyalty and good feeling towards the Government and the people of the North. Here, for instance, is one of them;

"On the subject of repudiating the United States war debt, the politicians and the people are nearly unanimous. They all say that either the confederate war debt must be paid, or both debts must be repudiated. One candidate said in a crowd on the streets, that he had killed more d—d Yankees than all his opponents put together. Not a solitary Union man was elected to any office, high or low, at the recent elections. They would vote for no man who was not a thorough rebel."

And this short paragraph shows the feeling which animates the great mass of the people, not only of Georgia and Alabama, but of nearly the entire South. The evidence of this fact is overwhelming and of a character which admits of not a particle of doubt. Every newspaper received from the South is filled with it, and every traveler which returns from there, and every correspondent for Northern papers, whether Democratic or Republican bears testimony to the same fact. The mass of the people to day, including nearly the whole of the leaders, are as disloyal to the Government, and hate the Union and the loyal people of the North as much as at any time during the four years of civil war! There can be no doubt of this. It is plain to be seen and read of all men, who will open their eyes and understand.

What folly then, and worse even than folly, to talk of restoring such people as these at once and unconditionally to a share in the Government of the country! It would be doing a great wrong, both to the policy and promptness of Republican financial officers and legislators.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Republican Measure of Relief for the People.

It will be remembered that William H. Kemble, State Treasurer, in his last annual report, recommended to the Legislature the repeal of the tax on real estate as a measure of relief to the people. In order to preserve political history we desire here to record the fact that Mr. Kemble is a Republican, believing strictly in Republican policy for the government of the States and the Union, and that he made the suggestion to repeal the tax on real estate in the spirit of a Republican striving for the attainment of the largest benefits to the people. Yesterday, in the Senate, Hon. George Cornell, one of the ablest and most influential Senators on the Republican side, offered a resolution contemplating this result—while in the House, Mann, of Potter, also an able Republican, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill providing for the repeal of the tax on real estate.

It will be seen from the above facts, that the policy of the Republican party, at present and for the future, is to relieve the people of all taxation that has the emanicipation of any slave or slaves in the United States, and no appropriation of money shall ever be made by law of Congress for that purpose."

The second by Mr. Williams, of Oregon

Amendments to the Constitution.

In the Senate, two important Constitutional Amendments were introduced.—The first by Senator Sumner, provides as follows:

"Sec. 1. That the national debt is hereby declared to be of paramount obligation, to which the faith of the nation is pledged and Congress shall not at any time do anything directly or indirectly to impair this obligation in any part, and shall in all ways maintain it in full force and virtue.

"Sec. 2. Debts and liabilities in aid of the rebellion are without any just consideration and void, and no tax, duty or impost shall be laid, nor shall any appropriation be made by the United States, or by any one of the States, or by any country, town or corporation therein, for the payment of any such debt or liability, or any part thereof."

The second by Mr. Williams, of Oregon

"ARTICLE.—No power shall exist in Congress to provide for the payment to any person or persons for or on account of the emancipation of any slave or slaves belonging to the United States, and no appropriation of money shall ever be made by law of Congress for that purpose."

These amendments will no doubt be acted upon at once, and before the South is allowed representation.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Detailed accounts of the capture of Bagdad have been received from Brownsburg; but they need further confirmation before they can be fully credited. They assert that the party capturing the town consisted of 123, mostly colored soldiers, belonging to the 118th U. S. Colored Infantry. The report that a detachment of United States troops was sent over to protect the American citizens is confirmed. New difficulties have arisen between Gen. Weitzel and Gen. Meoja.

The latest accounts from the City of Mexico, though coming from Imperialist sources, are unfavorable to the cause of the Empire. The Imperial garrison in Acapulco are starving. The native population have all abandoned the city, after destroying or mutilizing the wells. Alvarez is indefatigable in harrassing the French, and the rocky ground allows him to inflict large damages without receiving any. It is admitted that he has induced a considerable number of Imperialists to desert. 300 men have been sent to a French man-of-war to Bagdad, and it was supposed that the Imperialists would soon re-occupy the place.

The Captain-General of Cuba has fitted up his country seat for Mr. Seward's use, who was expected to arrive at Havana shortly.

Modest—Very!

In the H. R. at Washington, one day last week, the following is reported among the proceedings:

Mr. Johnson (Pa.) offered a resolution that the Committee on Appropriations be instructed to bring in a bill increasing the compensation of members of Congress and Government employees in this city in proportion to the increased cost of living in this city beyond what it was at the time the same was fixed, as also the increased cost of living in other cities of the Union. He demanded the previous question, but

On motion of Mr. Washburne, (Ill.) the resolution was laid on the table—

Yards 160; nays, 5, namely, Messrs. Johnson, Jones, LeBlond, Nicholson, Randall, (Pa.)—all five nays are Copperheads.

Congressmen already receive \$3,000 a year, mileage, stationery, franking privilege, &c., and Clerks in the Government service receive twice as much as would support them decently in the country.—

If they submit to Washington extortions, now, the extortions would increase their rates just as fast as Congress would raise their wages. The best way is for all concerned to come back as far as possible to good old rates, and not increase the evil by yielding to the tricks of the greedy cormorants.

LANCASTER, Jan. 22.

John H. Shirk, of East Earl township, has been nominated for Assembly, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Day Wood.

Official intelligence from the city of Chihuahua to the 8th ultimo has been received.

President Juarez, instead of being at San Antonio, in Texas, as has been reported, was resting quietly at Chihuahua. He writes to a friend as follows: "The commanding officers of his State, the frontier States, and political leaders, have all expressed their approval of the extinction of my term, and I have to believe that the same will happen in the other States of the republic." The French, it seems, had sent another expedition to Chihuahua, and should they be in great force, the Mexican Government will again abandon that city, and go to some other convenient part of the republic.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.—Our Young Folks for February is on our table, laden as usual, with choice literature.—

Among the leading articles are "The Four Seasons." The purpose of "The Four Seasons" is to present the general outlines of Botany, which it does in a clear and interesting manner. Published by Ticknor and Fields, 124 Tremont Street, Boston.

Read the new advertisements.

NEWS ITEMS.

Apples are selling in New York at a reduction of sixty per cent. from the prices of the 1st of November.

Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia, is living in New York, where a distinguished Union man has loaned him money enough to pay his expenses for six months, on condition that he shall stick to business and let politics alone.

Ackford Call and ex-Provisional Governor Marvin have been elected United States Senators from Florida, over two rebel generals, and had arrived at Savannah on the 6th instant, en route to Washington.

It is reported that Gen. Grant denies any intention to say in his report of Southern affairs, that the lately rebellious States should be at once restored to all rights without condition, as has been asserted.

The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press indulges in the following remark: "The importation of mules and asses from Canada being now permitted, and the reward on his head having been long since withdrawn, we do not see why Mr. George N. Sanders cannot come across the line when he pleases."

A Washington dispatch to the Boston Journal says: "A private letter from an attorney in Kentucky announces that the Legislature of that State will, within three days, elect John C. Breckinridge to the United States Senate, in place of Garrett Davis, whose term is about to expire."

Both Hurd, of the Brownsville Clipper, says that a few surviving heirs of the old democratic party, have recently applied for a pension, on account of the death of the party by reason of the late rebellion. The case has been suspended for proof of general good character and loyalty.

A petition to Congress, now being circulated for signatures, commences as follows:

"The undersigned, women of the United States, respectfully ask an amendment to the Constitution that shall prohibit the several States from *disfranchising* any of their citizens on account of their race."

On Wednesday the President sent a message to the Senate, containing some interesting information in regard to the probable fate of Jefferson Davis. He is still held as a prisoner of war, subject to indictments for treason, for complicity in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and for barbarous treatment of Union prisoners. But a deposition is manifested to have him tried for treason before a civil tribunal, in the district where his offence was committed, as soon as peace is entirely restored, and the jurisdiction of the circuit courts is completely re-established.

In the Recorder's Court, at Chicago, a queer case is being tried, and an old fashioned black mud log has been developed. The fascinating wife of a tradesman invited a master-of-fact merchant to visit her. While conversing her husband rushed in with a revolver, struck a tragic attitude, and demanded \$500 with which to cure his wounded honor. Of course, the merchant couldn't see it. Tragedy then presented a promissory note for that amount, already drawn up in due form and stamped, and upon the merchant's refusal to sign it, kicked him into the street. Somehow a gold-headed cane belonging to the merchant got into Tragedy's possession, who was arrested and is now being tried for larceny.

On Wednesday the President sent a message to the Senate, containing some interesting information in regard to the probable fate of Jefferson Davis. He is still held as a prisoner of war, subject to indictments for treason,

before a civil tribunal, in the district where his offence was committed, as soon as peace is entirely restored, and the jurisdiction of the circuit courts is completely re-established.

In the Recorder's Court, at Chicago, a queer case is being tried, and an old fashioned black mud log has been developed. The fascinating wife of a tradesman invited a master-of-fact merchant to visit her. While conversing her husband rushed in with a revolver, struck a tragic attitude, and demanded \$500 with which to cure his wounded honor. Of course, the merchant couldn't see it. Tragedy then presented a promissory note for that amount, already drawn up in due form and stamped, and upon the merchant's refusal to sign it, kicked him into the street. Somehow a gold-headed cane belonging to the merchant got into Tragedy's possession, who was arrested and is now being tried for larceny.

On Wednesday the President sent a message to the Senate, containing some interesting information in regard to the probable fate of Jefferson Davis. He is still held as a prisoner of war, subject to indictments for treason,

before a civil tribunal, in the district where his offence was committed, as soon as peace is entirely restored, and the jurisdiction of the circuit courts is completely re-established.

In the Recorder's Court, at Chicago, a queer case is being tried, and an old fashioned black mud log has been developed. The fascinating wife of a tradesman invited a master-of-fact merchant to visit her. While conversing her husband rushed in with a revolver, struck a tragic attitude, and demanded \$500 with which to cure his wounded honor. Of course, the merchant couldn't see it. Tragedy then presented a promissory note for that amount, already drawn up in due form and stamped, and upon the merchant's refusal to sign it, kicked him into the street. Somehow a gold-headed cane belonging to the merchant got into Tragedy's possession, who was arrested and is now being tried for larceny.

On Wednesday the President sent a message to the Senate, containing some interesting information in regard to the probable fate of Jefferson Davis. He is still held as a prisoner of war, subject to indictments for treason,

before a civil tribunal, in the district where his offence was committed, as soon as peace is entirely restored, and the jurisdiction of the circuit courts is completely re-established.

In the Recorder's Court, at Chicago, a queer case is being tried, and an old fashioned black mud log has been developed. The fascinating wife of a tradesman invited a master-of-fact merchant to visit her. While conversing her husband rushed in with a revolver, struck a tragic attitude, and demanded \$500 with which to cure his wounded honor. Of course, the merchant couldn't see it. Tragedy then presented a promissory note for that amount, already drawn up in due form and stamped, and upon the merchant's refusal to sign it, kicked him into the street. Somehow a gold-headed cane belonging to the merchant got into Tragedy's possession, who was arrested and is now being tried for larceny.

On Wednesday the President sent a message to the Senate, containing some interesting information in regard to the probable fate of Jefferson Davis. He is still held as a prisoner of war, subject to indictments for treason,

before a civil tribunal, in the district where his offence was committed, as soon as peace is entirely restored, and the jurisdiction of the circuit courts is completely re-established.

In the Recorder's Court, at Chicago, a queer case is being tried, and an old fashioned black mud log has been developed. The fascinating wife of a tradesman invited a master-of-fact merchant to visit her. While conversing her husband rushed in with a revolver, struck a tragic attitude, and demanded \$500 with which to cure his wounded honor. Of course, the merchant couldn't see it. Tragedy then presented a promissory note for that amount, already drawn up in due form and stamped, and upon the merchant's refusal to sign it, kicked him into the street. Somehow a gold-headed cane belonging to the merchant got into Tragedy's possession, who was arrested and is now being tried for larceny.

On Wednesday the President sent a message to the Senate, containing some interesting information in regard to the probable fate of Jefferson Davis. He is still held as a prisoner of war, subject to indictments for treason,

before a civil tribunal, in the district where his offence was committed, as soon as peace is entirely restored, and the jurisdiction of the circuit courts is completely re-established.

In the Recorder's Court, at Chicago, a queer case is being tried, and an old fashioned black mud log has been developed. The fascinating wife of a tradesman invited a master-of-fact merchant to visit her. While conversing her husband rushed in with a revolver, struck a tragic attitude, and demanded \$500 with which to cure his wounded honor. Of course, the merchant couldn't see it. Tragedy then presented a promissory note for that amount, already drawn up in due form and stamped, and upon the merchant's refusal to sign it, kicked him into the street. Somehow a gold-headed cane belonging to the merchant got into Tragedy's possession, who was arrested and is now being tried for larceny.

On Wednesday the President sent a message to the Senate, containing some interesting information in regard to the probable fate of Jefferson Davis. He is still held as a prisoner of war, subject to indictments for treason,

before a civil tribunal, in the district where his offence was committed, as soon as peace is entirely restored, and the jurisdiction of the circuit courts is completely re-established.

In the Recorder's Court, at Chicago, a queer case is being tried, and an old fashioned black mud log has been developed. The fascinating wife of a tradesman invited a master-of-fact merchant to visit her. While conversing her husband rushed in with a revolver, struck a tragic attitude, and demanded \$500 with which to cure his wounded honor. Of course, the merchant couldn't see it. Tragedy then presented a promissory note for that amount, already drawn up in due form and stamped, and upon the merchant's refusal to sign it, kicked him into the street. Somehow a gold-headed cane belonging to the merchant got into Tragedy's possession, who was arrested and is now being tried for larceny.

On Wednesday the President sent a message to the Senate, containing some interesting information in regard to the probable fate of Jefferson Davis. He