



TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—The rates of ADVERTISING are for one square, of eight lines or less, no time, 75 cents; three, \$1.50; and so on, on each subsequent insertion. Administrators, Auctioneers and Auctioneers' Notices, \$2.00. Professional and Business Cards, not exceeding 25 lines, and including copy of paper, \$8.00 per year. Merchants advertising (changeable quarterly) \$15.00 per year, including paper at their stores. Notices in reading columns, ten cents per line.

Job Work.—The prices of JOB WORK, for thirty 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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Sept. 20, 1865.

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COLLECTIONS, AND ALL OTHER BUSINESS connected with the profession promptly attended to. Oct. 18, '65.

DR. P. C. RUNDIO, of Patterson,
Pa., wishes to inform his friends and patrons that he has removed to the house on Bridge Street opposite Todd & Jordan's Store. April 4.

VENDUE AUCTIONEER
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. Wick'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. 10, 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 what 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.
P. C. RUNDIO, M. D.,
Patterson, Pa.

Dec. 9, 1864.

MEDICAL CARD.
DR. S. O. RUMPFER, late army surgeon, having located in Patterson, tenders his professional services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country.

Dr. R. having had eight years' experience in hospital, general, and army practice, feels prepared to request a trial from those who may be so unfortunate as to need medical attendance.

He will be found at the brick building opposite the SENTINEL OFFICE, 4c at his residence in the borough of Patterson, at all hours, except when professionally engaged.
July 22, 1865—4c.

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

Select Poetry.

From the *Exeter Chronicle*.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Land of rocks and stalwart men—
Land where letters are unknown!
Welcome is thy voice again
In its loudest thunder-tone!

In the battle's stern array,
When the band of traitors stood,
Shouting foremost in the fray,
There thy children poured their blood.

Not in quest of wealth or power
Were thy noble heroes slain;
Freedom in her struggling hour,
Called them to the battle-plain!

Ye who wield the power of State—
Legislators of our land—
In this hour, so big with fate,
Hear New Hampshire's demand:

"Freedom for the trembling slaves—
Break the bondman's wretched thrall!
Where our starry banner waves,
Justice—equal rights to all!"

Spread the light of knowledge o'er
Every corner of our land!
Dwarf the human soul no more!
That's New Hampshire's just demand.

PENNSYLVANIA'S ADOPTED CHILDREN.

THEIR VISIT TO THE CAPITAL.

THE ORPHANS.

HARRISBURG, March 16.—Three hundred and twenty orphans of deceased Pennsylvania soldiers arrived here at noon today, from the schools at McAlisterville, Mount Joy and Paradise. The girls and boys were neatly and uniformly clothed, the former in brown hoods, black cloth cloaks and checked frocks, and the latter in dark blue gold-laced caps and light-blue roundabouts and pantaloons. Each party had its drum corps. They were loudly cheered on arriving at the Capital, where they were taken charge of by the citizens who entertained them.

THE VISIT TO THE LEGISLATURE.

At 4 o'clock P. M., they appeared before the members of both Houses of the Legislature. In the hall of the House, which was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, Governor Curtin and Speaker Fleming, of the Senate, occupied seats on either side of Speaker Kelly, of the House. Hon. Thomas H. Burrows, State Superintendent of Sailors' and Soldiers' Orphans, being introduced, spoke at length explaining the system of educating and maintaining the orphans. He said the children present only represented one third of the whole number now in charge in the State. He said it had been ascertained that these children had been starved, kept dirty, and without clothing, and he directed the attention of the people to the little folks present, and said:

If the report was true, not a sick boy was left behind; all were healthy. He then called on the children for songs, recitations, and other exercises. Colonel McFarland, teacher of the McAlisterville School, called on his pupils for "Rally Around the Flag Boys," which was sung with great credit, especially to the girls.

THE McALISTERVILLE SCHOOL.

In this school were sixty girls and one hundred and thirty boys. Master Henry Albert, of the McAlisterville School, made the opening speech, in which he, on the part of the orphans of Pennsylvania, thanked the Governor, the soldier's friend, and the Legislature for their liberality in providing homes for them. His delivery was fine, and his words were greeted with applause.

The girls from Mount Joy then sang the "Dear Old Flag."

Master David Leech, from Paradise, delivered an original address, which he spoke with real eloquence. He thanked the citizens of Harrisburg for their kindly entertainment of his fellow orphans, which they could appreciate. The boys of Paradise sang "Uncle Sam is rich enough to send us all to school," to the great amusement of the audience.

Master Daniel Bass, of Bristol, Bucks county, son of a color-sergeant killed in the Pennsylvania Reserves, spoke pathetically of the fallen heroes, and the care their orphans were now receiving at the McAlisterville School, and sang the "Little Octoroon."

Master George Jacobs recited the "Orphan's Appeal," an original poem.

The Mount Joy girls then sang "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground."

Edward and Alice Drinkwater, of Paradise, spoke an amusing dialogue on "Life Insurance."

The McAlisterville Drum Corps then played "Yankee Doodle."

Master Severns, son of a dead Pennsylvania Reserve soldier, recited "Our Fathers," having reference to the father who fell in the present war. He said, if need be, in future when they should have reached the age of manhood, they would "rally around the flag" like their fathers.

The McAlisterville School sang "On! on! on!" a sequel of "Tramp! tramp! tramp!" This was greeted with great enthusiasm.

AN ORATION.

Maurice Fitzry, from Harrisburg, delivered an oration on "Our Heroes." His reference to Abraham Lincoln and universal emancipation were loudly cheered.

Paradise School sang "The Angel's Welcome."

Dual Ruder, of McAlisterville, delivered a poem.

The valedictory was delivered by Master William Horter, son of a former member of the Forty-ninth P. V. He promised the boys would improve, tendering thanks to Superintendent Burrows and the teachers.

Master Captain Fry, of McAlisterville spoke of the battles of the war. His reference to Governor Curtin was warmly received.

The exercises closed by singing "The Orphan's Prayer," which brought tears to many eyes unshed to weeping.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR CURTIN.

The Governor being called upon said: "I have been in the habit of addressing the Legislature for several years past, but only in obedience to the directions of the Constitution. I would add a word to what we have heard. I would say much if I thought it were necessary. But there is more in the mute eloquence and sad silence of these children: more than I can say. I pledged to the brave men who were encamped here and all over the Commonwealth, when they were about to go into the public service, that if they fell on the field of battle, we would take care of their orphan children. (Cheers.) A Voice—"We will."

My words were applauded. Orators and journalists pledged themselves to the work. Just before the battle I said it to thousands, and after the battle, when chaplain and priest and good men poured the words of comfort and spiritual consolation into the ears of the dying, I said, your children shall be protected. (Cheers.) It may be I do not desire war. I am opposed to war. I trust our country may never be called upon again to engage in war. We have shed blood enough; but if war ever should come again, here are the boys to fight our battles. They will say, "My father died for his country, the State pledged itself that his sons and daughters should be maintained at public expense, that pledge was redeemed; I would be an ingrate to my country and my State if I failed to offer my life in the same strife with my brave dead father." (Cheers.)

I know that a State so great, so noble, as old Pennsylvania would not turn these children out. I know that it will not turn them out now. (Voices—"Never, never.") It will not turn them out; the boys to crime and misery, the girls to woe—God forbid it should. One morning, when the people were gathered in their places of worship, in obedience to my call, to give thanks to Almighty God for the victories he had vouchsafed us, three little ragged children appealed to me for alms as I stepped from my doorway. I learned they were children of soldiers who had fallen in defense of the country. What was my train of thought then. I said to myself, is it possible that the people of Pennsylvania thanking God for victory can do so when the children of the brave men who brought us the fruits of hard fighting, and gained us our victories, are on the streets begging for bread. (Applause.)

This beneficence, gentlemen, is the result. Pennsylvania has something whereof to be proud; she has taken the lead in this matter. Other great States have followed her. Ohio has such a system—Connecticut is about inaugurating it. It was only to day we forwarded to her Governor, in obedience to her request, the plan embraced in our laws. Other States will soon follow our example. What a thing to be proud of. All over the Commonwealth, after a great war, the greatest world has ever seen, exhausting our energies and attacking and crippling our finances. I say we have been able

to pay our debts and at the same time to care of our soldiers' orphans. We boast of the liberality of our people, we boast of our extended charities. I know how beautiful they sound and how noble they really are, but no charity of the age and of the past can compare with this.— (Applause)

Were it not for these soldiers, my friends, this capital would be in ashes, the whole State would be sacked, burned and killed; death, and fire, and desolation would have passed over this good old State, and the fair land would have been smitten with it. I am not here to pursue you. Their children are not here to affect public opinion; they are here only that the people may see and judge for themselves. If you are satisfied; then I ask you to continue this beneficent plan. But if you are not satisfied, let these children go.

Voice—"Never, never, never."

I will not say more; yes, I may as well add something; you may as well know it now. If this Legislature adjourns without doing these little people justice; if it neglects its duties, let me say, gentlemen, I have the power to call you back. (Immense cheering.) Before I leave this, I pray God that the elective franchise may fall upon all; that all may determine to do justice to the poor orphan children, and that we may thus do ourselves and our great Commonwealth an honor. (Cheers)

LETTERS.

The following letters were then read:

LETTER FROM COLONEL BADEAU, HEAD QRS., ARMIES OF THE U. S., } WASHINGTON, March 15, 1866 }

Hon. James R. Kelley, Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.—Sir:—Lieutenant General Grant directs me to express his thanks for the honor done him by the invitation by resolution of House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, to be present at the meeting of the schools for the orphans of soldiers and sailors, in the hall of the House, at Harrisburg, on Friday, March 16th, and his sincere regret that the nature of his public duties is such that he cannot be present on that interesting occasion.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant. ADAM BADEAU.

Brevet Colonel and Military Sec'y.

LETTER FROM MAJOR GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY.

NEW CUMBERLAND, March 16, '66.

Hon. James R. Delley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg.—My Dear Sir—Your letter, inclosing the resolution of the House inviting me to be present at the gathering of the orphan children of the brave men who fell in the service of their country during the late war, has been received. An important engagement made before the receipt of your letter, and before I knew of the passage of the resolution, compels me to be absent from home to-day, and prevents my being with you, as I would desire, at a ceremony so honorable to the beneficence of our great Commonwealth, and so convincing of the gratitude she has for the memory of her brave defenders.

Regretting my compulsory absence, I am, very respectfully, &c.

JOHN W. GEARY.

Letters were also received from General Hancock, Hon. Heister Clymer, and others expressing their hearty approval of the cause, and regretting that they could not be present.

THE TWO CANDIDATES.

THE difference between the Republican and Democratic parties in Pennsylvania is nowhere better displayed than in the treatment accorded to the Soldier by the State Conventions of the two. The Republican Convention nominates a gallant soldier who served throughout the war; the Democratic Convention nominates a Copperhead; without alloy, who voted as a member of the State Senate against every measure intended to benefit the soldier. The Republican platform, too, demands an equalization of bounties, the meeting out of ample justice to the brave defenders of the nation, and a liberal provision for the education and comfort of the orphans of those who fell in defence of their country; while the Democratic platform indulges only in buncombe talk, carefully avoiding all mention of specific measures in behalf of our returned braves.

THE SOLDIERS ORPHANS VISIT TO HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, March 20, 1866.

The entire success attending the visit of the McAlisterville, Paradise and Mt. Joy Soldiers Orphans Schools to the State Capital on the 16th and 17th inst., and the great good I feel assured will result from it, renders it my pleasing duty to acknowledge my indebtedness to those through whose efforts this success, so far as the McAlisterville school is concerned, was achieved. Hence to

Rev. M. L. Shindel, Pastor and Sup't. Prof. W. E. Caveny, Acting Principal. J. H. Smith, Miss Mary E. Smith, } Assistants. C. S. Colby, }

Comprising the faculty, and to Mrs. Eliza McWilliams, Matron. M. E. Mackey, Sewing Sup't. A. E. Lipton, Seamstresses.

I take this method of tendering my sincere thanks and most grateful regards for their untiring exertions and praiseworthy zeal in preparing the interesting family of Orphans under their charge for their visit to Harrisburg, and for the remarkable devotion and christian fortitude displayed in the daily discharge of their onerous but important duties. May they ever remain faithful to the great cause in which they are engaged.

I am also under many obligations to Mr. Franklin Cassel, for assistance rendered and interest exhibited in the success of the school, all entirely gratuitous.

My special thanks are due, and are hereby tendered to the citizens of McAlisterville and vicinity for the "old time" liberality they displayed in cheerfully furnishing teams and hauling, free of charge, the whole school to and from the Railroad. These little orphans are becoming dear to the hardy yeomanry of Fayette township (as they will eventually to all our people) and are opening alike the hearts and heart-strings of all.

The Thompsonstown Bridge Company, (represented by Stewart Lukens, Esq., in this transaction,) are also entitled to my thanks for cheerfully passing the teams and persons transporting the children free over their Bridge.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have given another illustration of their proverbial liberality in this cause. When applied to for cars to transport the Orphans, Col. Thomas A. Scott, 1st Vice President of the Company, promptly telegraphed, "I have given orders to furnish transportation free of charge to and from Harrisburg to the Soldiers Orphans."—Certainly the thanks of all concerned are due to this generous and enterprising corporation.

The manner in which the citizens of Harrisburg exhibited their hospitality, opening both doors and hearts to the cavalcade of fatherless children and their teachers, will always entitle them to grateful remembrance.

And finally, this visit of the inmates of three Soldiers Orphans Schools so happy in its inception, and so successful in its execution, will form a green spot along the pathway of life in the memory of every one participating in it, from our large hearted Executive, Governor Curtin, and our able and enthusiastic Superintendent, Hon. Thomas H. Burrows, to the least boy and girl belonging to the schools. May the good results arising from this visit bless many a heart and home.

G. F. MCFARLAND,

Prin. McAlisterville S. O. School.

A SLAVE WHIPPED TO DEATH IN KENTUCKY.

The *Chicago Tribune* gives the following sample of the spirit wherein the "restored" Rebels are now evincing their Unionism in loyal Kentucky:

"Reuben Harris was the slave of Isaac Rucker, who lived in Lyon county, between the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. About a year ago, Reuben deserted the Union armies to where two companies of the 25th Kentucky Rebel regiment were hid in the wilderness.—Two of the sons of Isaac Rucker were officers in Company E of said regiment. They were taken prisoners by our army. Isaac, through fear, fled. The slaves, by advice of our soldiers, still abode on the plantation and worked it. On the 17th day of January, Buckner and his two sons returned to the plantation. Upon inquiry around, they found that Reuben reported on them, by which means they were taken.

Isaac Rucker then took Reuben, his former slave, stripped him, and tied him up by his wrists to a post, between two trees just so that his toes could touch the ground. He then, with his own hands, whipped him, and continued to whip for hours, frequently saying that he would cut him in two.

"His wife and family were present, moaning in agony at the spectacle. The wretch turned and struck the wife ten blows, and told her to go off and mind her own business. One of the black man's sons he made bring him (the Rebel) whips several times while he was applying the cruel lash to his father. In vain did the poor sufferer cry for mercy. "Did you report on us?" was asked. "I never told you a lie, massa, and never will. I did report on you." "Well, I will whip you to death." And he did whip on till the whole body around was cut up most horribly. From 11 A. M., till sunset the martyrdom went off. This was Thursday night. The poor sufferer lingered in agony till Sunday morning, when death released him from earthly sorrows. I should add, several white men stood around, witnessing the flogging, and encouraged it on.

"This slaveholding brute threatened all the family with death. They fled to Paducah by night crossed the Ohio, took cars on the Illinois Central Railroad, and came on to Chicago—the widowed wife and four sons. The railroad conductor—to his honor be it said—showed them favor, carried them free, and, moved with pity, fed them and gave them some clothing."

OUR CANDIDATE AND PLATFORM.

The nomination of General Geary is received everywhere throughout the State with rare enthusiasm and cordiality. In all our experience of Pennsylvania politics we have never known a nomination that was hailed with such a general and genuine outburst of delight. In all quarters of the Commonwealth it is accepted as an assurance of success, says the *Pittsburg Gazette*, and the party is thus enabled to enter the canvass at an early day, well-organized, united and confident. Outside of the State the Republican papers seem as much gratified as our own people do, regarding the presentation of so strong a candidate as one of those happy political hits which parties make only when they have all their wits about them.

The platform, too, is approved and endorsed with the same ardor that greeted it when it was read in the Convention.—In former years Pennsylvania has been regarded as being rather behindhand in the matter of platforms, her politicians seeking rather to deal in glittering generalities than in specific commitments to a definite policy. If any State, therefore, could reasonably have been suspected of a leaning to "Conservatism," it was Pennsylvania. She has, however, spoken out plainly, definitely and decisively; and our friends in other States as well as in Congress, feel rejoiced to know that her voice is unmistakably for the right. There has been, consequently, a very general stiffening of backbones, and the Republicans of the country feel as men do who have had a heavy load removed from their shoulders.

General Geary thus enters upon his new campaign under the most encouraging auspices. The flag of the "White Star" Corps is unfurled; the ranks formed in compact array; and the inspiring bugle blast has sounded the call to move forward. Under his lead its march will be as irresistible as was the host that moved forward from Atlanta to the sea; and as that march ended in making him Governor of Savannah, this one will end in making him Governor of Pennsylvania.

BERKS COUNTY UNLUCKY.—The county of Berks has presented eight candidates, at different times, for Governor, only two of whom ever succeeded. The first Governor, Mifflin, was a native of Berks. John Spayd was presented by that county in 1808, and beaten. Joseph Heister, of the same county, ran in 1817 and was defeated, but was successful in 1820. Muhlenburg ran in 1825, and failed, and ran in 1844 again, but died before the election. In 1841 the whigs nominated John Banks, of Berks, and he too was beaten. Clymer makes the eighth and he likewise will fail.