



H. H. WILSON,

[THE CONSTITUTION—THE UNION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.]

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Business Cards.

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Attorney-at-Law,
Mifflintown, Juniata County, Pa., Office on Main street South of Bridge str. et.

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MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA CO., PA.
(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. 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 9-11

VENDUE AUCTIONEER
The undersigned offers his services to the public as Vendue Cryer 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 Fernmeath 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.
P. C. RUNDIO, M. D.,
Patterson, Pa.
Dec. 9, 18--11.

MEDICAL CARD.
DR. S. O. KEMPER, (late army surgeon) having located in Patterson tenders his professional services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country.
Dr. K. 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 "Saxtiler Office," or at his residence in the borough of Patterson, at all hours, except when professionally engaged.
July 22, 1865.-11.

Select Poetry.

A RESPONSE TO THE "BLUE JUNIATA."

Written in the summer of 1865, while traveling along that "peerless little river."

The Indian girl has ceased to rove
Along the winding river;
The warrior Brave that won her love,
Is gone with bow and quiver.

The valley rears another race,
Where flows the Juniata;
There maidens rove, with paler face
Than that of Alfarata

Where pine trees moan her requiem wail,
And blue waves too are kneeling,
Through mountain gorge and fertile vale,
A louder note is swelling.

A hundred years have rolled around,
The Red man has departed,
The hills give back a wilder sound
Than warrior's whoop are started.

With piercing neigh, the iron steed
Now sweeps along the waters, [speed,
And bears, with more than wild deer
The white man's sons and daughters.

The products, too of every clime
Are borne along the river,
Where roved the Brave, in olden time,
With naught but bow and quiver.

And swifter than the arrow's flight,
From trusty bow and quiver,
The messages of love and light
Now speed along the river.

The engine and the telegraph
Have wrought some wondrous changes,
Since rang the Indian maiden's laugh
Among the mountain ranges.

'Tis grand to see what art hath done,
The world is surely wiser; [worn
What triumphs white man's skill hath
With steam, the civilization.

But still, methinks, I'd rather hear
The song of Alfarata—
Had rather chase the fallow deer
Along the Juniata

For fondly now my heart esteems
This Indian song and story
Yes, grander far old nature seems,
Than art in all its glory.

Roll on, thou classic Keystone Stream,
Thou peerless little river,
Fulfill the poet's brightest dream,
And be a joy forever.

As generations come and go,
Each one their part repeating,
Thy waters keep their constant flow,
Still down to ocean fretting.

And while thy blue waves seek the sea,
Thou lovely Juniata,
Surpassing sweet thy name shall be,
For sake of Alfarata.

PROCLAMATION OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1866.
By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS, By proclamations of the 15th and 19th of April, 1861, the President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution and the laws, declared that the laws of the United States were opposed and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; and

WHEREAS, By another proclamation made on the 16th day of August, in the same year, in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved July 13th, the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, except the inhabitants of the part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Allegheny Mountains, and such other parts of that State and the other States before named as might maintain a loyal adherence to the Union and the Constitution, or might be from time to time occupied and controlled by forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of insurgents, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and

WHEREAS, By another proclamation of the first day of July, 1862, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress approved June 7th, in the same year, the insurrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in the State of Virginia; and

WHEREAS, The act of Congress of July 13th, 1861, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August 16th, 1861, were revoked, and the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal and Beaufort, in South Carolina, were declared to be still in a state of insurrection against the United States; and

WHEREAS, The House of Representatives, on the 22d day of July, 1864, adopted a resolution in the words following, to wit:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the constitutional government and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country, that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all its dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease; and

WHEREAS, The Senate of the United States, on the 25th day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, to wit:

Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the constitutional Government and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country, that this war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof and to preserve the Union with all its dignity and equality and rights of the several States unimpaired. As soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

WHEREAS, These resolutions, though not joint or concurrent in form, are substantially identical, and as such may be regarded as having expressed the sense of Congress upon the subject to which they relate; and

WHEREAS, By my proclamation of the 13th day of June last, the insurrection in the State of Tennessee was declared to have been suppressed, the authority of the United States therein to be undisputed, and such United States officers as had been duly commissioned to be in the undisputed exercise of their official functions; and

WHEREAS, There now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of the said States are well and loyally disposed and have conformed, or will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and

WHEREAS, In view of the before recited premises, it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State, of its own will, has the right or the power to go out of or separate itself from, or be separated from the American Union, and that, therefore, each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The people of the several before mentioned States have, in the manner aforesaid, given satisfactory evidence that they acquiesced in this sovereign and

important revolution of national unity; and

WHEREAS, It is believed to be a fundamental principle of government that the people who have revolted, and who have been overcome and subdued, must either be dealt with so as to induce them voluntarily to become friends, or else they must be held by absolute military power, or devastated so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies, which last-named policy is abhorrent to humanity and freedom; and

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States provides for constitutional communities only as States and not as territories, dependencies, provinces or protectorates; and

WHEREAS, Such constituent States must necessarily be, and by the Constitution and laws of the United States, are made equals and placed upon a like footing as to political rights, immunities, dignity and power with which they are united; and

WHEREAS, The observed political equality as a principle of right and justice is well calculated to encourage the people of the aforesaid States to be and become more and more constant and persevering in their renewed allegiance; and

WHEREAS, Standing armies, military occupation, military law, military tribunals and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* are, in time of peace, dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the natural resources, and ought not therefore to be sanctioned or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity, for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and

WHEREAS, The policy of the Government of the United States from the beginning of the insurrection has been in conformity with the principles herein set forth and enunciated;

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, is at an end, and is henceforth to be so regarded. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

A GOOD SUBSTITUTE FOR PAINT.

For the benefit of our readers, both in town and country, we publish the following recipe for making a wash for buildings, which is said to look almost as well as paint. We quote from the *Chemical Gazette*:

"Take a clear water-barrel, or other suitable cask, and put into it a half bushel of lime. Slack it by pouring water over it, boiling hot, and in sufficient quantity to cover it five inches deep and stir it briskly till thoroughly slacked. When slacking has been effected, dissolve in water and add two pounds of sulphate of zinc and one of common salt. These will cause the wash to harden, and prevent its cracking, which gives an unseemingly appearance to the work. If desirable, a beautiful cream color may be communicated to the above wash, by adding three pounds of yellow ochre, or a good pearl or lead color by the addition of lamp, vine or ivory black. For fawn color, add four pounds of umber—Turkish or American—the latter is the cheaper. One pound of Indian red and one pound common lampblack. For common stone color, add four pounds of raw umber and two pounds lampblack. This wash may be applied with a common whitewash brush, and will be found much superior, both in appearance and durability, to common whitewash."

BURNS.—By laying a piece of charcoal upon a burn the pain subsides immediately. By leaving the charcoal on one hour, the wound is healed, as has been demonstrated on several occasions. The remedy is cheap and simple, and certainly deserves a trial.

A TENNESSEE CONGRESSMAN ON RECONSTRUCTION.

Colonel Stokes, a loyal Tennessean, who raised and commanded a regiment which did good service in the Union army, and who is one of the members of Congress elected by his State, has recently been earnestly advocating the election of General Hawley, the Union Governor elected in Connecticut. In a speech delivered at Fairhaven, during the late campaign, he ably defended the action of Congress on reconstruction, as will be seen by the following extract:

"But it is said a radical Congress will not admit Union men of the South. I am one of those men, and an applicant for a seat in Congress. I believe when the proper time comes Congress will do its duty in regard to Tennessee and any other State that takes the same position—Why is it not done now? We have had a war for four or five years. You cannot expect Congress to heal all these differences in a few days. It was their duty to examine the condition of the government of those States, to examine their constitutions and laws, and when their loyal government is properly established to recognize it, and then one point is settled. After that comes the question as to the qualification of members. Congress had a right to prescribe a test oath, and I say here that I would sit in my seat until I froze to death before I would ever vote to repeal that oath until the Southern people and their papers show a different tone towards the Union men of the South. Now the President has said himself that Congress must declare the State government properly established before it can become valid. Why then, are these States not admitted? Because they have not complied with the President's own requirements. But Tennessee has; why is she not admitted? I will tell you. Congress asked for evidence as to these States. It asked for the proclamations, constitutions, documents, laws. The President never sent them to Congress until March. But meanwhile it had been gathering proof from other quarters, and at length it was just ready to admit Tennessee.—Then one branch of the Legislature was disorganized, and the rebel element, not being willing to submit to the rule of the majority, sought to break up and destroy the government. They left the House without a quorum, and it is still without a quorum. And I say while the government was in that condition, there is not a man of you who would think that State should be recognized. We therefore do not complain of the delay.—We know that admission now would destroy the Union element of those States. Congress is doing right in holding them back. When the rebel armies first surrendered, there was everywhere a disposition toward loyalty, but I stand here tonight to say that there is now a feeling as deep and bitter toward the Union men of the South, as there ever was in 1860 or 1861. And the facts have proved that Congress, in its cool and deliberate treatment of the matter, deserves the thanks of all Union men in giving opportunity for these rebels to show their hands.—Time will show that Congress was right. But all these things will be settled wisely and safely, and when loyal men get control of these governments, there will then be no difficulty, and all these questions will be satisfactorily settled. In Tennessee we shall elect new members to make a quorum, on Saturday next, then the franchise bill, securing control to loyal men, will pass, and then I have no doubt that Congress will act promptly and rightly."

DISCOURAGED.—The New York *Herald*, a Democratic paper, is saddened and disheartened with the result of the New Hampshire election. It is satisfied now that the Democratic party can never again be successful—that is effectively "done for," and that the sooner it disbands and gets up another organization the better. "In fact," says the *Herald*, "from its obnoxious peace affiliations and peace movements during the war, the Democratic party has lost the confidence of the people who carried through the war. The party must take a new shape and a new name before it can expect to accomplish any important revolution. The party record of the war has killed it as dead as the Bourbons."

Thackeray tells of an Irish woman begging alms of him, who, when she saw him put his hand in his pocket, cried out, "May the blessings of God follow you all your life!"—but when he only pulled out his snuff-box, immediately added—"and never overtake ye."

"What are you about with my microscope, George?" "I've been shaving and I want to see if there are any hairs in the lather as yet."

A school-boy having good-naturedly assisted another in a difficult ciphering lesson, was angrily questioned by the dominie, "Why did you work his lesson?" "To lesson his work," replied the urchin.

A STRANGE SPECIMEN OF HUMANITY.

Twelve years ago, a family, named Sawyer, living in the town of Westbrook, were surprised to find that a very superior new milk cow, carefully kept in their stable, was "drying up." This continued until some time after, Mrs. Sawyer discovered the prints of human fingers in the soap-grease barrel in the stable. Communicating this discovery to her husband, he procured help from one of the neighbors, and a thorough search of the stable followed. An examination of the hay-mow disclosed a small hole, which, being followed up by pitching away the hay, led to a sort of a den-like place in the interior of the mow. Here was found a strange being—a man apparently about twenty-four years old, half clothed in rags, shockingly filthy, and having no feet—One foot was missing just above the ankle; the other was gone a little higher up, the stump terminating in an oblong way, and in a manner showing that it was not the work of a surgeon, nor had it received the attention of a surgeon when lost.—His face and head were of average intelligence, but not a word could be got from him. He lived there a number of weeks, subsisting on the milk of the cow and the grease. He was turned over to the town authorities and placed in the Poor House, where he now is and has been for the past twelve years.

All attempts to solve the mystery concerning this strange being have proved futile. No one has been found yet who ever saw or heard of him, and during the whole twelve years he has never uttered a word. Various expedients have been tried to loose his tongue. On one occasion he was given a bottle containing a pint of whisky. He seemed to understand exactly what it was, for he placed it to his lips and drank the whole at a draught, but it had no perceptible effect upon him. In manner, habits, &c., he is like a wild beast. In the summer he is kept in a sort of a wooden cage-like structure in the yard. He is very shy of strangers, and will hide his head in his blankets when they approach. His quarters are comfortable, and it is impossible to give him better for sanitary reasons.

Where the creature came from is certainly a mysterious matter. He could not have walked from a distance, as he crawls upon his knees very slowly. The only theory attempted is this: A few weeks before the man was discovered the steamer Sarah Sands arrived at this port from Liverpool, with a large number of immigrants. It is conjectured that this being might have been a burden to some one over the waters. Mr. Sawyer (since deceased) hauled a load home from the steamer's wharf at that time, and it is reasoned that the man might have been clandestinely added to his load, and from thence have crept into his stable.—*Portland (Me.) Argus.*

THE ELDERA (IOWA) LEDGER gives an account of a powerful man living in Hardin county, who, though unknown to fame, possesses far more strength than the celebrated Dr. Windship. His name is Walter Hadlock, and he resides at Hardin city. He was a member of company C of the Sixth Iowa infantry. In the march of Sherman's army to the sea, Mr. Hadlock lost his right arm, in a skirmish near Macon, Ga. It was amputated near the shoulder. He seems to suffer but little inconvenience from the loss, and chops wood with his single left arm as well as many having both these members. It costs no unusual effort for him to cut and cord two and a half cords per day, and he will wager fifty dollars that he can, with his remaining left arm, split one hundred and fifty rails per day.