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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.

VENDUE AUCTIONEER. The undersigned offers his services to the public as Vendue Cryer and Auctioneer.

ALEX. SPEDDY, AUCTIONEER. RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the public of Juniata county.

MILITARY CLAIMS. THE undersigned will promptly attend to the collection of claims against either the State or National Government.

Pensions! Pensions! ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN DISABLED DURING THE PRESENT WAR ARE ENTITLED TO A PENSION.

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

LARGE stock of Queensware, Cedarware such as Tubs, Butter Bowls, Buckets, Churns, Baskets, Horse Buckets, &c.

Select Poetry.

THE BLUE BIRD.

Bonny blue bird, sing your sweetest, For my heart is filled with grief, Sing to soothe my weary sorrow, Sing that I may find relief.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress.

AN ACT to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians, not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens, of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right, in every State and Territory in the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

of the rights secured to them by the first section of this act; and if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State court against any such person, for any cause whatsoever, or against any officer, civil or military, or other person, for any arrest or imprisonment, trespasses, or wrongs done or committed by virtue or under color of authority derived from this act or the act establishing a Bureau for the relief of Freedmen and Refugees, and all acts amendatory thereof, or refusing to do any act upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper district or circuit court in the manner prescribed by the Act relating to habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty three, and all acts amendatory thereof. The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters heretofore conferred on the district and circuit courts of the United States shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offences against law, the common law, as modified and changed by the constitution and statutes of the State wherein the court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended to and govern said courts in the trial and disposition of such cause, and, if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or bathing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby, specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or territorial court as by this act has cognizance of the offence.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the district courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act, and also, concurrently with the circuit courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are denied or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State or locality where they may be any

appoint, in writing, under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; and the persons so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or posse comitatus of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty to which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution which prohibits slavery, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are issued.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the district attorneys, the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the same district and territorial courts shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination. The persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them, such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioners, and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises; such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States on the certificate of the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offences have been or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the judge, marshal, and district attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district, and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and

it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives. LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, President of the Senate, pro tempore. In the Senate of the United States, April 6, 1866.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States having returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication," with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

J. W. FORNEY, Secretary of the Senate. In the House of Representatives U. S. April 9, 1866.

The House of Representatives having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication," returned to the Senate by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the Senate to the House of Representatives, with the message of the President returning the bill: Resolved, That the bill do pass, two thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

GENERAL GEARY IN CALIFORNIA. No portion of the career of General Geary is more characteristic of the native ability of the man than the few years he spent in California, and lest the uninformed should commit the error of supposing that his military record is his sole recommendation as a candidate, we ask attention to the facts of his life in the El Dorado State. It was upon his return from Mexico, and as a reward for his brilliant services during the war, that he was appointed by President Polk to the office of Postmaster of San Francisco, in the year 1849, when the rush of gold hunters had made that city a wonderful emporium.

It was on the 23d of January, 1849, that he was appointed to this office, and so influential did he at once become in California, that when in the ensuing August, the municipal election in San Francisco took place, he was elected without opposition First Aldede, the chief of the city, notwithstanding that there was an animated contest, and ten different tickets for the office.

It is difficult at this day to appreciate the formidable task thus assigned to Gen. Geary. Few can now be made to understand the condition of a city whose only system of law was Spanish and colonial, and whose population, gathered as by a whirlwind from all the ends of the earth, comprised so much of the very dregs of society. But General Geary, with his accustomed energy, attempted this undertaking boldly. He raised a police force, infused American principles into the municipal system, introduced the common law, and, as a judge, tried over twenty-five

hundred civil and criminal cases, and from his decisions not more than a dozen appeals were ever made, not one of which were successful. His office made him Mayor, Sheriff, Recorder, Register, Notary Public, Coroner, Marshal and Judge, and he held a police court, an alcade's court for minor cases, a court of first instance, and a court of admiralty. Indeed, this office gave him so much power that municipal organization was entirely made by his exertions. At the expiration of his first term he was re-elected with little opposition, and his second term was signalized by an act that deserves special commemoration.

This was a refusal to grant away city lots at the old Mexican price of twelve dollars for fifty vara lots, as provided for by the Mexican laws. Geary maintained that this rate, fixed for a period anterior to gold discoveries, was an outrage on the public interests at a time when the rush of gold seekers had made every foot of ground in the city so valuable. The cupidity of the politicians led them to try to force a continuance of this, but Geary urged that the whole of the public lands of the city at this rate would bring only \$35,000, whereas they should be worth an immensely greater sum. To settle the matter, a small portion of the lands were put up at auction and sold for half a million of dollars, at which rate the whole would be worth several millions. By this means the attempt to swindle the city out of its lands was ended.

On May 1st, 1850, the city adopted its new charter, and under it Geary was elected Mayor, which office he filled to the end of his term with eminent ability, as is shown by his messages and other public papers. He was also President of the Board of Commissioners of the funded debt of San Francisco, and President of the Board of Health, in both of which positions he rendered very valuable services; so that he was thoroughly identified with the organization of the city under the American system. He took a very active part in securing California as a free State from the pernicious influences of slavery, at the time when the formation of a State Constitution was on foot, his Pennsylvania instincts being as strong there as subsequently were those of Reeder in Kansas.

As Gen Geary left San Francisco in February, 1852, and returned to his farm in Westmoreland county, Pa., his public career lasted about three years. Yet in that brief space was compressed so much activity and usefulness as to prove a man of first-rate capacity for any public business. The exact habits of thought consequent upon his life as a civil engineer, the promptitude in action inculcated by a responsible command as a soldier in a successful foreign war, made him just the man for the needs of a turbulent and lawless community like San Francisco in the days of the gold excitement. Gen. Geary had ever a shrewd knowledge of what to do and when to do it, so that he has never yet made a mistake in his calculations. We have shown this by his early life, and we now point to his California record as furnishing the most triumphant proof of his ability, and of that peculiar kind, too, that is needed for the executive duties of the gubernatorial office in Pennsylvania. His career as a soldier was in keeping with his public record in civil life, and both alike in the highest degree honorable to him and to his native State.

A FACT WORTH PRINTING. At a second-class hotel in Frankfort, Ky., a few days since, a little girl entered the bar-room, and in pitiful tones, told the bar-keeper that her mother had sent her there to get eight cents.

"Eight cents?" said the bar-keeper. "Yes, sir." "What does your mother want of eight cents? I don't owe her anything." "Well," said the child, "father spends all his money here for rum, and we have nothing to eat to-day. Mother wants to buy a loaf of bread."

A loafer suggested to the bar-keeper to kick the brat out. "No," said the bar-keeper, "I'll give her mother the money; and if her father comes back again, I'll kick him out." Such a circumstance never happened before, and may never happen again. Humanity owes that bar-keeper a vote of thanks.