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, July 25th, 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.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR,

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,

JOHN J. PATTERSON, of Juniata Co.
(Subject to the District Conference.)

FOR ASSEMBLY,

HENRY H. WILSON, of Juniata Co.
(Subject to the District Conference.)

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES,

JOSEPH POMEROY, of Beale twp.
LUCIAN WILSON, of Fayette twp.

PROTHONOTARY,

JOHN M. THOMPSON, of Perrysville.

COMMISSIONER,

JACOB WEISER, of Susquehanna twp.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

JEREMIAH LYONS, of Mifflintown.

AUDITOR,

THOMAS MORROW, of Tuscarora twp.

☞ Soldiers of Pennsylvania remember that Heister Clymer voted against a joint resolution of our Legislature, asking Congress to increase the pay of the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the army. (See page 295 Legislative Record session 1864.) While you were battling for the Union he was exhausting his ingenuity in devising means to counteract the succes of your arms.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE

The following is the Union Republican County Committee appointed for the ensuing year:

Mifflintown—A. H. Martin, C. McClellan.
Patterson—B. S. Cooke, H. M. Groninger.
Fermanagh—C. B. Horning, John Stoner.
Walker—J. N. Moore, Kurtz Kauffman.
Delaware—C. S. Shelly, Levi Myers.
Fayette—Sam'l. Leonard, R. Caveny.
Monroe—A. H. Landis, Tobias Beaom.
Susquehannah—E Long, Sol. Updegrove.
Greenwood—T. Rumberger, B. F. Zeiders.
Milford—Jacob Groninger, J. S. Robison.
Turbett—L. E. Mathers, Noah Hertzler.
Perrysville—Thom. Wagenseller, S. Buck.
Beale—Hon. John Beale, J. P. Doyle.
Spruce Hill—A. J. Patterson, Sham Yoder.
Tuscarora—Thomas Morrow, Wm. Hart.
Lack—J. T. Dennis, B. Walls.
Black Leg—R. McIntyre, Sam'l. Shearer.

RATIFIED.

The following laconic dispatch from Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee, to the Hon. J. W. Forney, Secretary of the United States Senate, announces the endorsement of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, by the Legislature of that State in the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

NASHVILLE, July 19.—To Hon. J. W. Forney, Secretary United States Senate, Washington:—We have fought the battle and won it. We have ratified the Constitutional Amendment in the House; 43 votes for it, 11 against it; two of Andrew Johnson's tools not voting. Give my respects to the dead dog of the White House. W. G. BROWNLOW.

No sooner was the telegram made known to the House than Mr. Bingham offered a joint resolution to admit the State of Tennessee to representation in Congress. After considerable debate the resolution was passed by a vote of 125 yeas to 12 nays.

Thus while every day brings new proof that the policy of the President leads to nothing but confusion and trouble. We see in the peaceful admission of Tennessee the natural results of the principles which Congress would enforce.

LATE intelligence from Europe inform us that the war is still raging between Italy and Prussia on the one side, and Austria on the other. Some heavy fighting had been done, without definite results. It looks as though Austria was likely to be worsted in the end should the contest continue.

THE LAST INIQUITY.

An eminent lawyer once remarked that nothing was easier than to make a plausible argument in favor or against any proposition. Sophistry, is indeed, a potent weapon. Not unfrequently is it so tempered as "to make the worse appear the better reason."

The President in his message to Congress conveying his objections to the new Freedman's Bureau Bill, raises no point that was not presented in the former vetoes of kindred enactments. Nor are the old points argued with any greater cogency of reason or freshness of illustration. All these vetoes grow necessarily out of the President's change of base. He is no longer the man he was during the rebellion. There he was actuated by one set of motives, and his sympathies ran strongly in favor of loyalty. He had no patience or pity for the men who plotted the destruction of the Government, and, with fratricidal hands, labored for its destruction. For loyalists of whatever color, and in whatever section living, he had a cordial respect Now, all this is changed. His sympathies and affiliations are no longer on the loyal side. With the collapse of the Confederacy caused revulsions in his feelings. He said that the preservation of the Union, for which he had toiled and endured, was accomplished. The leaders of the rebellion were at his feet, supplicants for the clemency of the Government, of which he had the dispensation. They were mostly old political and personal friends. Preceding the war, all his political life had been spent in their companionship. His heart warmed again towards them. Desiring to receive back, from his hands, the rights and immunities they had forfeited, they distilled adulation into his ears. His ambition became fired for a re-election, and on a basis which should magnify him as the Restorer. The principles he adopted, congenial to rebels, brought him in conflict with the men with whom he had temporarily acted during the war. Impatient of restraint—intolerant of difference—swollen by unexpected and accidental elevation to power—he speedily came to regard the men who had saved the Union as its bitterest enemies, and men who had sought its life as its best friends. The methorphosis was complete.

What was denounced as uncharitableness three months ago is now so clear as to be no longer debatable—the President has gone back to whence he came—to the party in which the rebellion originated. He is no longer in sympathy with loyal men. His efforts are directed, not to make loyalty honored, but to spare treason the disgrace it ought to entail on those guilty of it. To do this he means, so far as in him lies, to restore the rebels to power; to give over into their possession the Government they sought to destroy; to ensure to the vanquished all the substantial results of victory. So long as his actions all tend in this direction, the smooth words he may choose to use, count for nothing.

GEN. GRANT ON THE SITUATION.

As our Copperhead cotemporaries have been quoting Gen. Grant's report for some time as an evidence of the fitness of the rebel States for restoration without further guarantees, we would call their attention to the latest order of Gen. Grant in another column. Whatever may have been his opinion, as gathered from the observations made on a flying trip, in which his coming was known and the people on their good behavior for the moment, this order, in effect a re-establishment of martial law, constrained by the necessities of the occasion, is the most unmistakable evidence of the neglect or refusal of the Southern States, either to enact and enforce laws of their own or obey the laws of Congress, providing for the security of loyal men whether white or black, unless obliged to do so by the presence of military force. It is a declaration by the Commander-in-Chief of our armies that the active interference of the military authorities is required for securing the peace of the country and the safety and personal liberty of the people. No one will, for a moment, doubt the prudence of Gen. Grant, or that anything but the sternest necessity could induce him to order the re-establishment of martial law, where it had once been removed. The secret of this disagreeable necessity is found in the fact that the rebels, encouraged by the favor of the President, have laid aside the gloss of humility and submission which they assumed on the collapse of the rebellion, and have been for some months bitterly and persistently persecuting loyal men, both white and black. It is thus the perfidy of the President entails upon the nation the necesity for an indefinite continuation of military law in the lately rebellious States. Had he encouraged loyalty, instead of fostering the spirit of rebellion, we might be curtailing instead of extending the military authority. Until loyal men are safe in person and property, without the presence and interference of military force, no State is or can be fit for restoration to its former status in the Union. This much wished-for consummation seems likely to be indefinitely postponed—the result of Executive perfidy.

Shall the Rebel States be Admitted with or without Conditions?

This is the plain unvarnished issue now before the people; an issue so simple that the wayfaring man, if not a fool, cannot err therein.

Shall the representatives of the Rebel States be admitted into Congress without conditions? is the vital question which presents itself in the selection of the next Congress. The position of the great Republican Party on this question, it is hardly necessary to state. From Maine to California, the course of the majority of Congress has been earnestly and enthusiastically endorsed. Every election that has taken place, has been a direct issue between the President and Congress, and the people have unswervingly stood by the latter, and that, too, while the Congressional plan of Reconstruction, was in its incipiency. Now that the plan is so simple, and easily understood, we are led to believe that the people will ratify it everywhere with an overwhelming vote. And why should they not?

The men who crushed the rebellion are not prepared to vote their opponents in arms, into the Halls of Congress, there to control, by the assistance of the Copperheads, the country which they endeavored to destroy. The former have no desire to see the rebel debt paid or the national debt repudiated, nor have they any desire to see rebel soldiers pensioned, or their own comrades, and the widows and orphans of their comrades, to go unpensioned. But this is not all. The Legislation that they would inaugurate would be in direct antagonism to every interest that assisted and countenanced the suppression of the rebellion. If even the tenor of their organs and the expressions of their representative men were less defiant and vindictive, it would be the grossest folly that ever stultified a nation to give those the control of the Government that had endeavored to destroy it.—It would be the first instance in the history of the world that a magnanimous conqueror, in the very magnanimity of his soul, would, with outstretched arms, welcome the conquered to participate in the councils of the nation in such a manner as to give him the entire control of all legislation growing out of his overthrow; now are the American people prepared to do this? THE REPUBLICAN PARTY SAYS EMPHATICALLY THEY SHALL NOT, THE PRESIDENT, THE COPPERHEADS AND THE REBELS THEMSELVES SAY THEY SHALL. Reader, do you feel magnanimous enough to leave your conquered enemies rule your household? If you do, vote for the Copperheads, if you do not, vote with the true friends of the country.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

Order of General Grant.

Lieut. Gen. Grant don't seem to appreciate the loyalty of the reconstructed brethren lately in rebellion. While Johnson, Seward, Cowan & Co., are daily announcing that the rebels are law abiding and loyal, Gen. Grant tells the whole story in the following brief but pointed order just issued, which virtually declares martial law in all the rebel States:

HD'QRS OF THE ARMY, ADJ'T. GEN'S. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1866.

GENERAL ORDER No. 44.—Department, District, and Post Commanders in States lately in rebellion, are hereby directed to arrest all persons who have been or may hereafter be charged with commission of crimes and offenses against officers, agents, citizens, and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, in cases where the civil authorities have failed, neglected, or are unable to arrest and bring such parties to trial, and to detain them in military confinement until such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them. A strict and prompt enforcement of this order is required.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

PASSAGE OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.—A. J. deliberately sent a veto of the second Freedmen's Bureau Bill to the National House of Representatives on the 16th inst., and that body immediately passed it over his head with a number of spare votes above the requisite two-thirds, and sent it to the Senate, which, without any hesitancy, did likewise. Thus, perhaps, for the first time in the history of the country, passing a bill over the President's veto through both Houses of Congress in the same afternoon. The Union men stand by their principles—the President by traitors.

ADVICES from Mexico furnish intelligence of continued success of the Liberals, the probabilities are that Maximillian will soon have to quit the country.

A TRUTH.—All disguise has at last been thrown off and the Johnson National Committee and the Copperhead National Committee of Washington have formally united their offices and organizations and will conduct the fall campaign under one general management. Yet Cowan now and then so far forgets the truth as to assume that he belongs to the Union party, and there are still some camp-followers who attempt to delude Union men by declaring that the Johnson power has not been transferred to the Democracy.—Johnson, Cowan and all their followers are for Clymer, against the amendments to the constitution, and in favor of admitting rebels to immediate representation and fellowship.

THE JOHNSON CONVENTION.—There is a great deal of trouble on hand for the managers of the Philadelphia Convention. George Francis Train says there shall be no Copperheads admitted, and the President is being appealed to in the strongest terms not to allow Democrats to take possession of the Convention.

Those claiming to be Union men say it will ruin him to have to carry the weight of Democrats North and ex Rebels South, while they are just as loud in their assertions that they are the only trustworthy friends he has, and if they are not recognized as his friends that he will have no party.

A STRONG REASON.—Five years ago a man in the Ohio State Prison succeeded in making his escape. A few days ago he returned and expressed a desire to serve out his term. The only explanation given is, that while out of prison he got married. It would be ungallant to say anything more.

CONGRESSIONAL.—J. B. Packer, Esq., has received the nomination for Congress by the Union Republican County Convention of Northumberland county, subject to the District Congressional Convention.

New Advertisements.