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Job Work.—The prices of JOB WORK, for thirty lines, one sheet, \$1.25; one-fourth, \$2.00; one-half, \$3.00; and additional numbers, half price—and for blanks, \$2.00 per quire.

Business Cards.

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 1st.

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

WILLIAM M. ALLISON,
Attorney at Law,
and
Notary Public.
Will attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Main Street, Mifflintown, Pa.

E. C. STEWART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Mifflintown, Juniata Co., Pa.,
Offers his professional services to the public. Collections and all other business will receive prompt attention. Office first door North of Belord's Store, (opposite.)

B. F. FRIES,
Attorney-at-Law and Conveyancer,
Mifflintown, will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care—Office adjoining the Internal Revenue Office, on Main street, opposite the Court House, June 15, 1866-67.

JOHN T. L. SAHM,
Attorney-at-Law,
MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA COUNTY, PA.
OFFERS his professional services to the public. Prompt attention given to the prosecution of claims against the Government, collections and all other business entrusted to his care. Office in the Odd Fellows Hall, Bridge Street, Sept. 20, 1865.

VENDUE AUCTIONEER
The undersigned offers his services to the public as Vendue Officer 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. 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 and Auction, 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, 1865.

MEDICAL CARD.
DR. S. O. KEMPTER, (late army surgeon) having located in Patterson, Pa., offers 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 "Sentinel Office," or at his residence on the Borough of Patterson, at all hours, except when professionally engaged.
July 22, 1865-66.

A LARGE stock of Queensware, Colicware such as Teas, Butter Bowls, Buckets, Churns, Buckets, House Buckets, &c., at
SUBSIDIARY FROW & TARKENB.

Miscellaneous Reading.

McALISTERVILLE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOL.

MR. EDITOR:—Be kind enough to lend us the use of your columns to give to the public some account of a visit to the Orphan School, at McAlisterville, and of the ceremonies attendant upon laying the corner stone of a new building which it has been found necessary to erect for the better accommodation of the school.

Our visit to the school was unexpected and consequently those having charge of the Institution had no time to "prepare for an inspection," as they are charged with sometimes doing. We candidly confess that from reports we had heard, we visited the school with no very favorable impressions with regard to its management. We had been informed that the children were harshly treated—were overtasked—ill fed and poorly clad, and their moral and intellectual culture neglected—in short, that the school was a "speculation," gotten up for the benefit of a political favorite. But after examining the school, its rules and regulations—conversing with the children—listening to their recitations—and witnessing the conduct of the Institution, we were convinced of the absolute falsity of the defamatory reports which had reached us. We found much to admire and nothing to censure.

On visiting the school, a stranger is forcibly impressed with the unaffected cheerfulness which prevails among the children. We have visited charitable institutions for children before, and in almost all of them, observed that the children had, more or less, a sad, depressed expression, as if the idea of being dependent upon public charity had obtruded itself even upon their young minds. But not so here. The children seemed universally cheerful, reminding one of a happy contented family circle. Another thing must attract the attention of every one—the real, genuine, unrestrained affection which these children entertain towards their preceptors. In this there is no deception. Whenever the teachers appeared, they were instantly surrounded by a bevy of smiling children, while the beaming countenance and the affectionate kiss, proclaimed the genuineness of the attachment which existed between instructor and pupil. This affectionate familiarity, however, does not exist to the exclusion of a wholesome discipline. The wishes of the instructors were instantly obeyed with an alacrity which showed that affection is blended with a proper respect for their guardians. As regards clothing, all the children were plainly, but comfortably, clad. They have their suit for every day, and neat and genteel clothing for the Sabbath. Their food is not, perhaps as varied as what we might expect at a first class hotel; is wholesome, well prepared and liberally provided. The statements with regard to the children being overtasked is about as true as the other defamatory reports. The aim of the Principal is to unite physical with mental culture. To secure this end, and to promote the health of the pupils, the children are required to spend two hours each day in labor of some kind. The boys assist in cultivating the ground attached to the Institution, taking care of the stock, etc., while the girls are encouraged to engage in those domestic avocations which will fit them for usefulness hereafter. But while thus attentive to physical well-being of the children, their intellectual and moral training is not neglected. Competent teachers have been provided to instruct them in the various branches of education. The best text books are used and no efforts spared to encourage the children to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded them.

They are carefully instructed in the great truths of christianity, taught to reverence their Creator in the days of their youth, to seek His blessing on all their undertakings, to avoid everything low or degrading, to be obedient to their teachers, and kind and considerate towards each other. And the effect of this training is apparent in the polite, orderly conduct of these children, and in the absence of that rude, boisterous manner so characteristic of the children of our day.

When we consider the many difficulties which have been encountered by the

Principal, in organizing and conducting this school, so far from feeling any disposition to censure and find fault, every candid mind must admit that his efforts, in connection with those of his able corps of assistants, have been attended with a degree of success which reflects credit upon them. Col. McFarland was among the first to agitate the project of establishing schools for Soldier's Orphans, and to him belongs a goodly share of the credit of establishing and maturing the Pennsylvania system of Orphan Schools. In this praiseworthy undertaking, however, he has been confronted by difficulties which would have discouraged a man of less energy and perseverance. It is the fate of those occupying public positions to encounter opposition, and Col. McFarland has not proved an exception to the rule. His character has been traduced, his motives impugned, his wishes thwarted; but though assailed by treacherous friends and skulking enemies, his course, like that of the bird of Jove, has ever been, "upward and onward and true to the line." Called to take charge of the McAlisterville school when in its infancy—the system hardly matured—the buildings unsuited to the purpose, and the very idea to a great extent unpopular, by talents and executive abilities, by the strict attention he has ever paid to the best interests of those committed to his charge, he has brought light out of darkness, order out of confusion, and rendered the institution a blessing to the bereaved ones for whom it was intended, and a credit to the State in which it is located.

Finding the new buildings now occupied by the school inadequate to the proper accommodation of the pupils, Col. McFarland determined to erect a new building. With the promptness and energy characteristic of the man, he at once had the plans prepared and commenced operations. Impressed with the importance of the undertaking, and desirous that all should participate in the pleasure which he felt in thus having it in his power to enlarge the usefulness of the school, he resolved to make the occasion of the laying the corner stone an event long to be remembered. Gov. Curtin and other distinguished gentlemen were requested to give dignity to the occasion by their presence. A cordial invitation was extended to the citizens of the surrounding country to attend, and every effort made to interest those who might attend. The weather proved favorable, and early in the day the town was filled with such a concourse as plainly indicated the interest felt in the success of the school, and of the ability with which the Principal had combatted the unfavorable impressions which had prevailed at the inception of the enterprise.

The exercises commenced at half past two, the children singing a piece entitled "The Orphan's Prayer." This song, touching and plaintive in its character, was rendered with an effect which brought tears to the eyes of many "all untried to the melting mood." Col. McFarland then favored the audience with some remarks explanatory of the objects and intentions of the school—the propriety and justice of the act of the Legislature in establishing such institutions—the efforts of Gov. Curtin in perfecting the system, and of the interest he took in its success. He spoke of the change which had taken place in the character of the school since the war—of the fact that many of his former pupils had gone forth with him to fight their country's battles, and to sacrifice their lives, if need be, a willing offering at the altar of Liberty. Then, pointing to the Orphan band before him, made a noble appeal in their behalf, reminding his hearers that each child represented a dead father—a father that had lost his life, that they might enjoy the blessings of constitutional freedom.

The Rev. M. L. Shindel was then called upon for some remarks appropriate to the immediate act of laying the corner stone. The Rev. gentleman began by alluding to the antiquity of the custom of laying the corner stone on the erection of public buildings with religious ceremonies—the allusions to it in the Scriptures, and the ideas connected with the event. He stated that "one corner stone was laid on one another, and that the same was done at each of the four corners of the building. The corner stones were therefore many; but all of them taken collectively were spoken of as one. A single stone, larger, stronger and more beautiful than the others, was laid in one of the corners, as the representative of all the rest, and of the whole foundation, and was emphatically termed the corner stone, the chief corner stone, the head of the corner. By laying a corner stone, the person or persons perform a decisive act; they publicly announce that a commencement is made to build the house, and that it is their intention to com-

plete it. This decisive act, so full of promise and evoking emotions and prospects so pleasing and gratifying is to-day justly made a prominent one, and accompanied by solemnities suited to the occasion, and should inspire us with an abiding sense of God's goodness and mercy, and of our insufficiency without Him. This was the sentiment of Solomon, the wisest of the Kings of Israel. Let us, then, in deep humility, present ourselves before the Lord, confess His name, and seek His blessing in fervent prayer. The venerable Mr. Allison then offered up a fervent prayer for the success of the undertaking, invoked the blessing of God upon the officers of the Institution and the little ones under their care. The stone was then placed in its proper position, and the Rev. Mr. Shindel resumed his remarks: "Thus we have laid the corner stone of this Orphan's Home and Institution; and as the documents enclosed testify that war has swept over a large portion of our land, a war for the life of this great Republic, leaving in its bloody track, widowhood and orphanage, it also testifies that, in the goodness of God, the noble Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, through her Chief Magistrate, Legislature and honored citizens have gathered up the children of our fallen heroes and in the place of their fathers, have provided for them a home. When time shall have laid waste the contemplated work of our hands, and posterity shall open the stones may the same spirit of patriotism fire their hearts. May they be led to emulate the example of the many heroic men in their love and devotion to country, and learn as the good and true men of to-day to care for the orphan, and in the spirit of the Great Master, to supply their wants and alleviate their sufferings. May the God of all grace bless, and cause to be completed this philanthropic, this patriotic and Christian effort! And when in the providence of God a house shall stand here, may it not only stand as a monument of the energy, enterprise and liberality of him who contemplates its erection, but also a monument to the glory of God, and the exertions made within its walls result in the good of His Kingdom and the promotion of His honor."

Prof. Samuel P. Bates, LL. D., was now introduced to the audience, and read the following letter from his Excellency, Gov. Curtin, in which the Governor expressed his regret at not being able to be present as was expected, and paid a deserved tribute to the fidelity with which the faculty of the school had executed the trust committed to them. The Governor enclosed a "certificate of a fifty dollar life scholarship" in Bryant and Stratton's Business College at Harrisburg; the scholarship to be awarded to the student making the greatest advancement in a given time.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, July 19, 1866.
COLONEL: I sincerely regret that my engagements are such as to compel me to forego the pleasure of being with you on the 23d inst.

The school for Soldiers' orphans under your charge has been so well conducted, and you have given it so much of your heart and head, that I wished to make my acknowledgments in person to you and the instructors, and also to the orphans under your care.

Having made an engagement to visit the school in the autumn in company with the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly entertained the pupils when in Philadelphia on the 4th of July, I am to some extent compensated for my disappointment in not being able to attend at the ceremonies proposed for next week.

I enclose a certificate of scholarship in the Business College at Harrisburg, generously given me for the McAlisterville School, which you will please dispose of as indicated in the correspondence accompanying it.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obedt. Servant,
A. G. CURTIN.

This document was accompanied by a letter full of feeling and patriotism, written by Mr. M. Francisco, Superintendent of the Business College, in which that gentleman thus refers to Gov. Curtin's efforts in behalf of Orphan Schools: "Believing that it is to your generous and untiring efforts that these schools owe their existence, and that any testimonial will appeal with greater force to the Soldiers' Orphans when presented by the Soldiers' Friend, the enclosed is placed in your charge, to be transferred to the school during the exercises of the 23d of July, 1866."

The reading of the Governor's letter was followed by music by the Orphans—the well-known and much admired American.

Dr. Bates, in response to a call, again appeared, and entertained the audience with an address, and as it is full of interest and instruction it is presented to your readers in full.

FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS:
In response to several invitations on for

mer occasions to visit McAlisterville I have been obliged, much against my will, to give a negative reply. It gives me pleasure finally to be in your midst, to stand beneath the shadow of these grand old mountains, to look upon these broad rich acres of well cultivated land, and to behold this goodly heritage which you here enjoy.

But this seat of learning gives evidence that you have not devoted your energies exclusively to the development of their physical resources, to the art of husbandry; or exclusively to the accumulation of wealth. For many years this seat of learning has borne an enviable reputation, when the arts and sciences have been cultivated by your children. This institution could not have been founded and supported, had it not been in the midst of a people who valued intellectual culture, and who have manifested a constant and fostering care in its growth and prosperity.

It is now devoted to the education of Soldiers' Orphans, and we have assembled exclusively to the development of their physical resources, to the art of husbandry; or exclusively to the accumulation of wealth. For many years this seat of learning has borne an enviable reputation, when the arts and sciences have been cultivated by your children. This institution could not have been founded and supported, had it not been in the midst of a people who valued intellectual culture, and who have manifested a constant and fostering care in its growth and prosperity.

In the first place it indicates that there is some one, who possesses energy and enterprise and perseverance and an eye to business, who is moving in this matter. Magic sometimes accounts for appearances, but magic does not lay the deep foundations, and rear the lofty superstructure. And when we look about us for the man who has conceived and planned, and God willing, will execute it, we find that it is one who in the dark days of the rebellion went with a cheerful heart into the service of his country, willing to hazard limb and life if need be, and who in that bloody day in the battle of Gettysburg, stood at his post and by his men till he was cut down by the enemies bullets, and who for these three long years has suffered from his wounds what none of us who are sound of limb can tell; whom we should judge to be doing well if he were able to nurse his wounds and keep himself comfortable; but who, notwithstanding his maimed condition and his sufferings has during the past two years actually been engaged in more business than almost any half dozen men you meet. He it is who plans and executes all this work.

But there is a deeper significance to which these preparations point. This extension is really a monument to the intelligence and public spirit of the people in this beautiful valley, and of the neighborhood of counties which this school will in future time represent. Would this vast expense be incurred if it was not believed that the people here so value a high grade of intellectual culture that they will in coming years liberally support this seat of learning? For this enlargement is made for something beyond the education of Soldiers' Orphans which must in a few years cease. It is erected for a more enduring purpose. It is not expected that these substantial walls will crumble into dust at the end of the few years for which these orphan schools will be needed. It is therefore in a deeper and a broader sense a noble monument to the intelligence and love of learning of the people who are here represented.

It is sometimes argued that it is a needless expenditure of money to support institutions for imparting liberal learning, that knowledge barely sufficient to transcend the ordinary business of life, and to supply the ordinary wants of the body is enough. But what is it that gives dignity and power, and influence to a people? It is the liberal diffusion of intelligence. Indeed we may look at this matter in its lowest form, even in a pecuniary point of view, and intelligence is a good investment. What is it that gives value to my friend's beautiful farm yonder across the way? It is that it is located in a civilized country and in the midst of an intelligent people. Take up this same farm today, if such a thing were possible, and set it down amid the wigwags of the Choctaw Indians, and what would it be worth? Not worth the having. For a little worthless paint, a few party colored beads, and a bottle of whisky it could be bought every day in the week. It might produce equally well then, the climate might be even more salubrious than here. But it is intelligence that gives value to that farm. It is indeed the man of intelligence that commands the highest wages in every employment. Go into the machine shops scattered along our great line of railway and ask who it is that commands the highest wages, and you will be told that it is the man of intelligence. Enter any one of the many manufacturing establishments scattered over the whole State and ask who it is that is considered worthy to be at the head of them and who it is that for his services receives the highest salary and you will be told that it is the man who possesses the greatest intelligence.

But this is indeed the lowest view that we can take of the case. We are created for something higher than to accumulate what will perish with the using, and will minister simply to our animal necessities; something nobler than to be poking about all our days with a muck rake that we may lay up a little filthy lucre, that some prodigal heir may laugh at and riotously spend. We are created with faculties that ally us to the Creator himself, in his image, in form and bearing erect, with our faces towards heaven. "What a piece of work is man! how noble in reason! how infinite in faculties! in form and moving how express and admirable! in action how like an angel, in apprehension how like a God!"

By the excuse of these faculties we are enabled to interpret the laws of nature, we can comprehend the relations of form and member, of time and space, of cause and effect, of the operations of our own minds to appreciate and enjoy beauty in art and nature, and to entertain immortal hopes. The highest national enjoyments of life spring from the cultivation of these exalted faculties, these faculties which a wise and good God has created for our guidance and our highest facility. Let the miser hoard his gold and store away his musty greenbacks, but as for me let my lot be cast among a people who know the value of intelligence and culture, and who have a pride in building up institutions of learning like this.

But there is still other and special significance which the enlargement of this institution at this time possesses. This is now a school for the education of Orphans of the Soldiers and Sailors of Pennsylvania who fell in the late war. When in the days of imminent peril to the country, a call was made for men to stand by the flag, the true-hearted and the brave, from the mountain and the river, from the lakes to the sea came flocking to the standard to fight the battles of the Republic. Amid the vicissitudes of the camp, and the march, and the carnage of the battle field, many of them fell never more to return to their homes, to their friends, and to their once happy families. The children of many of these fallen patriots were left without either father or mother, and in many cases with no one to care for or protect them. Ignorant of a mother's love and robbed of a father's tender care, the cry of the orphan appealed for pity; and, thanks to a kind Providence, the ear of one man in Pennsylvania was not heavy. That man was Gov. Curtin! His whose sympathies were the first to be touched, and whose generous nature first responded to the cry, was our honored Chief Magistrate. He first conceived the idea of making the Orphans of the Soldiers the Children of the State! And through evil report and through good report, he has clung to that idea with a lion-hearted resolution, until he has seen his plan successfully consummated. And you, my young friends who are protected and provided for, and taught, and trained, and loved by these teachers, all these privileges and this happiness, you owe to his Excellency. For his arduous and patriotic labors during the past six years, and for his many services to the State, the name of Andrew G. Curtin will be illustrious in its annals. But when in the fullness of his years he shall be laid in an honored grave, no prouder line will be found inscribed upon his tomb stone than this: "HE MADE THE ORPHANS OF THE SOLDIERS THE CHILDREN OF THE STATE."

When I say this I do not desire to detract in any manner from the credit which is justly due to my venerable friend who is the Superintendent of these schools. To his organizing mind belongs the honor of having digested the system and of having set it in successful operation. His services in behalf of popular education in the State are duly appreciated. But the zeal and energy displayed in organizing this system of Orphan Schools, which is purely a Pennsylvania system, entitle him to the special honors of the Commonwealth.

It will not be expected on an occasion like this that I shall make any extended remarks to the pupils of the school. But I cannot find it in my heart to turn away without speaking some words of counsel, or at least expressing my heart-felt sympathy. When the Hungarian patriot, Kosuth, came an exile among us, Mr. Webster said at his reception, "It is not much that we can do for your countrymen, but we can at least give them a cheer."

No one possessing the sympathies of our nature can behold unmoved the orphan child of one who fell fighting the battles of his country, and whose body now lies mouldering on some far off battle field. As we follow the sharply contended line we may tread carelessly over the bones of the dead soldier. But that soldier fell to preserve all that we hold most dear on earth. "Dixie et decorum pro patria mori." It is the sentiment of inspiration, that greater love hath no man than that he is willing to lay down his life for his friend. They were indeed our friends for they laid down their lives for us. Can any one then fail to regard tenderly the orphan children of such?

PUPILS OF THE McALISTERVILLE SCHOOL. The State has wisely, and but justly, made provision for your education. But it does not always depend so much upon how much is done for a child as upon how much the child is willing to do for himself. It is what is in a child and can be rightly directed and developed, rather than what can be put into him, that constitutes the true function of edu-