

Juniata



Sentinel.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

WHOLE NUMBER 1005.

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

MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENN'A. AUGUST 22, 1866.

VOLUME XX, NO. 20.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.
The JUNIATA SENTINEL is published every Wednesday morning, on Main street, by H. H. WILSON.

The SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the paper will be TWO DOLLARS per year in advance, and \$2.50 if not paid within the first three months.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—The rates of ADVERTISING are for one square, of eight lines or less, one insertion, 75 cents three, \$1.50; and 50 cts or each subsequent insertion. Administrators, Executors and Auditors' Notices, \$1.00. Professional and Business Cards, not exceeding 25 lines, and including copy of paper, \$3.00 per year. Merchants' advertising (changeable quarterly) \$1.50 per year, including paper at their stores. Notices in reading columns, ten cents per line.

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

Business Cards.

D. P. C. REYNOLDS, D. C.
The undersigned has removed to the house on Bridge Street opposite Todd & Jordan's Store. April 11.

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

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

R. 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 Bell's Store, (opposite.)

B. F. FRIEN,
Attorney-at-Law and Conveyancer.
Mifflintown, Pa. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care—Office rooms adjoining the Internal Revenue Office, on Main street, opposite the Court House.

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 Old 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 at his home in Fernside, for further particulars. Orders may also be sent to W. H. GIBBS.
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 Auctioneering, he feels confident that he can give general satisfaction. He can at all times be consulted at his residence in Mifflintown, Pa. Aug. 10, 1866.

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. RUNDHO, M. D.,
Paterson, Pa.
Dec. 9, 1865.

MEDICAL CARE.
DR. S. O. KEMPFER (late army surgeon) having located in Paterson tends to 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 "Saxton's Office," or at his residence in the borough of Paterson, at all hours, except when professionally engaged.
July 22, 1865.

A LARGE stock of Groceries, Cellarware such as Tubs, Butter Bowls, Buckets, Curves, Baskets, Horse Buckets, &c., at **STROUFF, FLOW & PARKER'S.**

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—ON AND after Sunday, May 20, 1866, Passenger Trains will leave Millin Station as follows:
EASTWARD.
Local Accommodation..... 6:50 P. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 12:44 P. M.
Fast Line..... 6:41 A. M.
Cincinnati Express..... 6:48 P. M.
Day Express..... 11:51 A. M.
Way Passenger..... 10:07 A. M.
WESTWARD.
New York Express..... 5:54 A. M.
Day Express..... 3:38 P. M.
Baltimore Express..... 5:50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 5:09 A. M.
Fast Line..... 5:59 P. M.
Mail Train..... 4:50 P. M.
Emigrant Train..... 9:47 A. M.
Chicannati Express, leaves Eastward, (daily) at 6:48 P. M.
JAMES NORTH, Agt.

NEW STAGE LINE
MIFFLIN, PERRYVILLE AND CONCORD.
Leaves Perryville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 o'clock, a. m., and arrives at ConCORD at 10 o'clock, a. m.
Leaves Concord Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 o'clock, a. m., and arrives at Perryville at 6 o'clock, p. m.—in time for the trains going East and West.
Stages will leave Millin Station as follows. Leaves Millin Station on Saturday, at 9 a. m. and returns on Monday; leaves Tuesday at 9 a. m. and returns on Wednesday; leaves Thursday at 9 a. m.
Stages will leave Millin Station for Academics, daily in the evening, and return in the morning in time for the East and West trains.
Baggage and packages of all kinds are taken in charge and promptly delivered at moderate charges. The stages on the above routes are in GOOD ORDER and under the charge of competent and experienced drivers. The proprietors hope, by strict and personal attention to business to merit a fair share of public patronage.
LEWEL R. BRADY, Prop.
Jan. 13, 66-67.

1866. 1866.
Philadelphia and Erie Rail Road.
THIS Great Line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.
It has been leased and is operated by the PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD COMPANY.
LINE OF PASSENGER TRAINS TO HARRISBURG.
LEAVE EASTWARD.
Erie Mail Train 6:30 A. M.
Erie Express Train 8:30 A. M.
Erie Express Train 12:30 P. M.
LEAVE WESTWARD.
Erie Mail Train 6:30 A. M.
Erie Express Train 8:30 P. M.
Erie Express Train 12:30 P. M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 7:30 A. M. arrive at Erie at 11 A. M.
Leave Erie at 2:45 P. M., arrive at New York at 4 P. M.
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN ERIE & NEW YORK.
Regent sleeping cars on all night trains.
For information respecting passenger business apply at the corner of 6th and Market streets, Philadelphia.
And for freight business of the Company's agents:
S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner of 12th and Market streets, Philadelphia.
J. W. Reynolds, Erie.
Wm. Brown, Agent, N. C. & R., Baltimore.
H. B. BOLSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
R. W. GRAYNER,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
A. L. TYLER,
General Superintendent, Williamsport.
Feb. 14, '66-67.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
June 1th, 1866.
GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Gettysburg, Tanawaga, Ashland, Lebanon, Altoona, Easton, &c., &c. Trains leave Reading for New York, as follows: At 8:30, 8:10 and 9:35 a. m., and 2:10 and 3:15 P. M., arriving at New York at 5:40 and 10:40 A. M., and 5:40 and 10:35 P. M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad; Sleeping Cars accompanying the 8:00 and 9:20 P. M. trains without charge.
Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tanawaga, Minersville, Ashland, Fox Grove, Altoona and Philadelphia, at 8:10 A. M. and 2:10 and 3:15 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and all Way Stations; the 4:30 P. M. Train making no close connections for Pottsville nor Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Harrows and Ashland via Schuylkill and Schuylkill Harrows leave Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M.
Returning: Leave New York at 7:00 A. M., 12:00 Noon and 8:00 P. M., Philadelphia at 8:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., Pottsville at 8:30 A. M. & 2:45 P. M., Ashland 6:00 and 11:15 A. M., and 1:00 P. M.; Tanawaga at 9:45 A. M. and 1:00 and 8:55 P. M.
Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Schuylkill Harrows at 7:00 A. M.
Reading Accommodation Train Leaves Reading at 6:00 A. M., returning from Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6:45 A. M. and 6:15 P. M. for Ephrata, Litz Lancaster, Columbia, &c.
On Sundays: Leave New-York at 8:00 P. M., Philadelphia 8 a.m. 8:15 P. M., Pottsville 8:00 A. M., Tanawaga 7:30 A. M., Harrisburg 9:05 A. M., and Reading at 1:30 A. M., for Harrisburg, and 10:52 A. M., for New-York, and 4:25 p. m. for Philadelphia.
Communication, Altoona, Schuylkill, School and Tanawaga Trains to and from all points, at reduced Rates.
Baggage checked through: 80 pounds allowed each Passenger.
G. A. NICOLL'S,
General Superintendent.
Reading, Pa. Nov 27, '65-67.

Select Poetry.

TO HON. THADDEUS STEVENS.
The following lines of sympathy and trust were addressed to the veteran legislator by the talented colored lecturer, Mrs. Frances E. W. Harper, on reading his plaintive speech in the House before the passage of the Constitutional Amendment.
Have the bright and glowing visions
Faded from thy longing sight,
Like the gorgeous tints of even
Mingling with the shades of night?
Didst thou hope to see thy country,
Wearing Justice as a crown,
Standing foremost 'mid the nations,
Worthy of the world's renown?
Didst thou think the grand fruition
Reached the fulness of its time,
When the crater of God's judgment
Overdrew the nation's crime?
That thy people purged by fire,
Would have trod another path,
Careful lest their feet should stumble
On the clinkers of God's wrath?
And again the injured negro
Griev'd the dreadful mills of fate,
Pressing out the fearful vintage
Of the nation's scorn and hate?
Sadler than the crimson shadows
Hung for years around our sides
Are the hopes so fondly cherished,
Fading now before thine eyes?
Not in vain has been thy hoping,
Though thy fair ideals fade,
If like one of God's tall oaks
Thou art ripening in the shade.
There is light beyond the darkness,
Joy beyond the present pain;
There is hope in God's great justice
And the negro's rising brain.

Though before the timid counsels
Treach and blight may seem to fall,
God hath bathed his sword in judgment,
And his arm shall yet prevail.

Miscellaneous Reading.

WHO DID IT?

The Philadelphia North American puts the following questions to the Democratic organs of this country, and requests that they furnish replies. While such replies are being sophistically prepared, we have thrown together what we deem a very fair answer to each interrogatory:
The Republicans in Congress labored through the whole of the late session to provide protection for the freedmen in their newly acquired rights. How much did the Democrats in Congress do toward that object?
Answer—They openly advocated the maltreating of the blacks, and did all they could by word and deed to stimulate a war of races in the South.
The Republicans in Congress sought earnestly and persistently to provide means of securing the personal safety and the rights of the persecuted Union men of the South against the vengeance of the defeated rebels. How much did the Democrats in Congress do toward that object?
Answer—Let New Orleans speak. In all parts of the South within the reach of Democratic influence, the object of the leaders of that party in Congress has been to impress whipped rebels that the result of the war is in their favor, and that they are entitled at once to rule the country.
The Republican Congress endeavored to give the regularity of a statute enactment to the reconstruction plan of President Johnson, and to place upon our records the terms of re-admission as a future security for both South and North. How much did the Democrats in Congress do toward that object?
Answer—They made a league with Andy Johnson to force traitors into Congress while their swords were dripping with the blood of loyal men, and asserted that those who had once renounced the Government were the equal in its administration of those who had perilled their lives in its defense.
The Republicans in Congress sought by legislation and constitutional amendment to guarantee to every citizen of the republic equality of civil rights before the law. How much did the Democrats do toward that object?
Answer—They struggled to revive the black code where it had been abolished, and to place in precedence of loyal men those who had battled to establish an aristocracy of class in the land—thus giving the lie to the name of Democracy which they boast, and proving themselves what they have been charged as being, enemies of man.
The Republicans in Congress sought to break up the foundations of secession and

rebellion by making citizenship national and not sectional. How much did the Democrats do toward that object?
Answer—They insisted on those State rights which ignore nationality, teach secession and justify nullification. In this position, the Democracy of Congress are sustained by Hiestor Clymer, who asserts himself in favor of all these State Rights.
The Republicans in Congress tried to the extent of their powers to abolish throughout the bonds of the republic the evils of caste, as second only to those of slavery. How much did the Democrats do toward that object?
Answer—They proclaimed the superiority of the South over the North, and insisted that there is a class of men in the country born to rule it—that this class comprises the Democratic leaders, and that the men of the South can only thus lead.
The Republicans in Congress provided, in the Freedmen's Bureau, a means of defending the rights of the emancipated slaves against the oppressions of their late masters, by civil agents and tribunals. How much did the Democrats do toward that object?
Answer—They voted to place the rights of the freedmen in the keeping of the men who once claimed the right to sell the wives and children of black men as their property, and who believe that slavery was illegally abolished. They taught the hope of a revival of the institution of slavery.
The Republicans in Congress endeavored by prudent and thoughtful legislation to remedy the anarchical condition of things at the South necessarily following upon the abolition of slavery. How much did the Democrats do toward that object?
Answer—They sowed the seeds of dissatisfaction and resentment in all parts of the South, encouraged the ejection of Northern men from property legally acquired, and did all in their power to prevent the transportation of machinery and the emigration of labor to that region.
The Republicans in Congress strove to guard against all future chances of rebel attempts to repudiate the national war debt by amending the Constitution so as to make the debt inviolate. How much did the Democrats do toward that object?
Answer—They insisted that the rebel war debt was legally as much a lien on the property of the people as was the debt of the Federal Government, and that if the former was not provided for by Congress, the latter would be repudiated the year the Democracy gained a full control of national affairs.
The Republicans in Congress tried to guard the treasury and the taxpayers against being saddled with the payment of compensation to slave owners for emancipated slaves. How much did the Democrats do toward that object?
Answer—They maintained that a slave was property of the nature of a horse, a hog and a cow, to take which without payment was to commit theft, and if the Government did not reimburse all slave owners for slaves emancipated, it stood in the light of a highway robber. The Democracy is pledged to saddle the people with the cost of every slave set free.
The Republicans in Congress endeavored to guard against oligarchy by providing for impartial representation through a constitutional amendment, whereby the representation of a State would be apportioned to its voters. How much did the Democrats do toward that object?
Answer—They labored to render three Southern as potential in the ballot box as five Northern votes, thus to retain for the South the political prestige while they lost the labor fruits of the slave.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

BIOGRAPHY OF HIESTER CLYMER.
Hiestor Clymer was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1827, of respectable parentage. His grandfather, George Clymer, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He had the benefit of a liberal education, studied law, and was admitted to practice at the Reading bar.
Nothing was heard of him in public life until the year 1850, when he commenced his political career by running for the Legislature on the Whig ticket in Berks county. Of course he was not elected. He, however, ran behind Gen. Wm. H. Keim, the Whig candidate for Congress, 1859 votes.
He remained a Whig until 1856, when he joined the Democratic ranks.
In 1860 he ran for the State Senate, on the Democratic ticket, to fill a vacancy; and he has represented his county in that position for the last six years.

The Legislative Record, of this period, will be searched in vain for any evidence that Mr. Clymer was identified with any measures of great or public importance. It shows him only as taking part in ordinary or local legislation, except when it became necessary to speak or vote on the great questions involved in the maintenance of the national authority against the revolutionary attempts of the seceding States. On all such questions he was invariably in sympathy with the rebellion. But let the Record speak for him.
On the 12th day of April, 1861, the day of the rebel assault upon Fort Sumter he opposed and voted against the bill for arming the State.—*See Legislative Record for 1861, pages 843-5, &c.*
On the 15th of April, 1861, after the news of the fall of Sumter had been received, and the Northern heart had been fired by this insult to the national flag, Mr. Clymer, with his five disloyal colleagues, entered on the Journal of the Senate their solemn protest against the passage of the bill for arming the State.—*See Legislative Record for 1861, pages 902-3.*
In the session of 1862, during the dark days of the Republic, and when reverses had overtaken her armies, Mr. Clymer voted against sustaining them in the field, by voting against the joint resolutions of the Legislature to provide for the collection of the direct tax levied by the United States.—*See Legislative Record for 1862, pages 154-5.*
On the 9th and 10th of April, 1863, on the consideration and final passage of the bill to authorize those in the military and naval service of the United States to vote, he voted with his Democratic colleagues against every section.—*See page 808.*
In the session of 1864, on the 9th of March, upon the joint resolutions proposing an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the soldiers to vote, Mr. Clymer being present *dodged*; and in the afternoon of the same day, having asked leave to record his vote, the Senate refused.—*See Legislative Record, 1864, pages 531-1.*
And later in the session, when a bill was introduced to carry this amendment into effect, Mr. Clymer not only spoke against it, but with his twelve Democratic colleagues voted against it.—*See Legislative Record, 1864, page 509.*
During the session of 1863 Mr. Clymer voted against joint resolutions in favor of a law to define and punish treasonable offenses.—*Legislative Record 1863, page 294-8.*
During same session he voted against the bill to legalize the payment of bounties to volunteers. This was on the eve of the invasion of the State, and but three months before the battle of Gettysburg.—*Legislative Record for 1863, page 892-11.*
On the 6th of March, 1863, Mr. Clymer opposed giving Andrew Johnson, then Governor of Tennessee, the privilege of speaking at the Capitol of Pennsylvania on behalf of the loyal men of the South. He denounced him as a usurper, charged him with "usurping every principle on which this government is founded;" with having "sent the suppliant knee before the throne of power;" and that "for pelf or some other consideration," he had yielded to the measures of the government. He further spoke of him "as a mere hireling of Federal patronage and power."—*Legislative Record of 1863, pages 376-7.*
On the 21st of April, 1863, he ad-

ressed a public meeting called under his auspices, and held at the Court House in Reading, Berks county. Among other violent and inflammatory language against the General Government, he advocated the resolutions that "resistance by force to an invasion of our personal freedom is a virtue," and that "we do not approve of this war as at present conducted. We NEVER DID APPROVE OF IT IN ITSELF."
On the 24th of August, 1863, in his Somerset speech, Mr. Clymer declared that if Woodard and Vallandigham were elected Governors of Pennsylvania and Ohio, they, with Seymour, of New York, and Parker, of New Jersey, would unite in recalling from the army the troops of their respective States, and thus compel the Administration to call a convention of States to make terms with traitors.
On the 2d, of February, 1864, when Mr. Clymer was charged with having uttered such a sentiment, he failed to justify himself, and went so far as to declare that the United States then "presented a mournful spectacle amongst the nations of the world!"
Mr. Clymer was afterward a supporter of the Chicago platform, which declared "that after four years of 'failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, immediate efforts should be made for the cessation of hostilities."
And his whole public career, and all his official acts and private declarations have uniformly been consistent with the above record. He might do to rule over South Carolina or Virginia, but never over the loyal men of Pennsylvania.

IS THE WORLD GROWING LARGER?

Is there any reason to think that this world is daily increasing in size? Is there not an action taking place on its surface analogous to that which occurs in a plastic cell when placed in circumstances favorable for its development? To illustrate this thought: We plant a little corn, weighing a few grains, in the ground. In the course of time it becomes the large oak, weighing thousands of pounds and spreading its branches far and wide in every direction. The oak gets its weight and bulk principally from the air we breathe, and remains upon the earth thousands of years, perhaps, and undergoes a great many changes before it is finally restored to the atmosphere, even if this event ever does take place. So animals derive their weight and bulk partly from the air they breathe into their lungs, and partly from the vegetable productions which they devour.
When animals die, their bodies, it is true, are partly decomposed into gas, and restored to the atmosphere, but they are principally seized upon and appropriated by growing vegetables, which in their turn are devoured by other animals. It thus seems that the corn, through the agency of its animal and vegetable productions, must be daily increasing in the expense of the atmosphere by which it is surrounded. In other words, the plants and animals of the earth are all the time appropriating to themselves the elements of the atmosphere, and forming out of them new compounds which remain upon the earth an almost indefinite length of time before they are decomposed and restored to the atmosphere. This idea is illustrated in our coal mines. All coal was originally wood, and, like all wood, was formed principally at the expense of the elements of the atmosphere.
This coal has remained upon the earth millions of years, perhaps, and now at length, men, urged on by their necessities, are digging it up, and, by burning it, restoring it in the shape of carbonic acid to the atmosphere, from which it originally came. No one, it seems to me, can doubt that the earth is larger now than it was when this coal existed in the form of wood. Although the world may be increasing now, it does not follow that it will continue to increase for all time; sooner or later an equilibrium will be established between the amounts of elementary principles which the earth takes from and restores to the atmosphere. But at present, in my opinion, it is like a growing animal; its absorption exceeds its waste. In a word, our planet is not a full grown earth, it is merely an earthling.—*Scientific American.*

Delicious Jams—Getting nearly squeezed to death in a crowd of pretty girls

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