



H. J. M. Alister

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENNA., OCTOBER 21, 1866.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The *Juniata Sentinel* is published every 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 arrears are paid—except at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISING.—The rates of ADVERTISING are for one square, of eight lines or less, one insertion, 75 cents; three, \$1.50; and for each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. For a full column, 10 cents per line. For a full page, 25 cents per line. For a full page, 25 cents per line. For a full page, 25 cents per line.

JOHN WILSON.—The prices of JOB WORK, for cutting bills, one-eighth 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 patients that he has removed to the house on Bridge Street opposite Told & Jordan's Store. April 17.

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 Bedford's Store, (opposite.)

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 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 Fernmanagh township. Orders may also be left at Mr. Wirt'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 Cryer, 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. [1864]

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, 1864.

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

He will be found at the brick building opposite the "SANTIST" Office, or at his residence in the borough of Patterson, at all hours, except when professionally engaged. July 22, 1865.—41.

F. D. MILLER
WITH
LEWIS BREMER & SONS,
TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,
NO. 322 NORTH THIRD ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Sept. 12, 1864-15.

A LARGE stock of Queensware, Cellarware such as Tubs, Butter Bowls, Buckets, Curns, Baskets, Horse Buckets, &c., at
SUTHER, FROW & PARKER'S.

PAID BY THE RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—ON AND after Sunday, May 20, 1866, Passenger Trains will leave Mifflin Station as follows:

EASTWARD.

Local Accommodation..... 6.53 P. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 12.44 P. M.
Fast Line..... 6.41 A. M.
Cincinnati Express..... 6.48 P. M.
Day Express..... 11.31 A. M.
Way Passenger..... 10.07 A. M.

WESTWARD.

New York Express..... 5.54 A. M.
Day Express..... 3.38 P. M.
Baltimore Express..... 3.59 A. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 5.50 P. M.
Fast Line..... 5.50 P. M.
Mail Train..... 4.30 P. M.
Emigrant Train..... 9.47 A. M.
Cincinnati Express, leaves Eastward, (daily) at 6.48 P. M.

JAMES NORTH, Ag't.

NEW STAGE LINE

MIFFLIN, PERRYVILLE AND CONCORD.

Leaves Perryville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 o'clock, a. m., and arrives at Concord at 4 o'clock, p. m.

Leaves Concord Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 o'clock, a. m., and arrives at Perryville at 4 o'clock, p. m.—in time for the trains going East and West.

Stages will leave Mifflin Station as follows: Leaves Mifflin Station on Saturday, at 6 a. m., and returns on Monday; leaves Tuesday at 6 a. m., and returns on Wednesday; leaves Thursday at 6 a. m.

Stages will leave Mifflin Station for Acadamia, 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 proprietor hopes, by strict and personal attention to business, to merit a fair share of public patronage.

LEMOUEL R. BEALE, Prop.
Jan. 10, 66.—41.

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.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT HARRISBURG.

LEAVE EASTWARD.

Erie Mail Train..... 2.30 A. M.
Erie Express Train..... 4.00 A. M.
Harrisburg Express Train..... 1.12 P. M.

LEAVE WESTWARD.

Erie Mail Train..... 8.00 A. M.
Erie Express Train..... 4.00 P. M.
Harrisburg Express Train..... 7.00 P. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9.00 A. M., arrive at Erie at 2.30 P. M.

Leave Erie at 4.45 P. M., arrive at New York at 9.00 P. M.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN ERIE & NEW YORK.

Elegant sleeping cars on all night trains.

For information respecting passenger business apply at the corner of 39th 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. R., Baltimore.

B. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

H. W. GWINNER,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

A. L. TYLER,
General Superintendent, Williamsport.

Feb. 14, '65-41.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
June 11th, 1866.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Potomac, Annapolis, Lehigh, Allentown, Easton, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3.00, 8.10 and 9.55 A. M., and 2.10 and 9.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 3.40 and 10.00 A. M., and 3.40 and 10.35 P. M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad; Sleeping Cars accompanying the 3.00 and 9.55 P. M. trains without charge.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Potomac, Annapolis, Allentown, Easton, &c., as follows: At 3.00, 8.10 and 9.55 A. M., and 2.10 and 9.15 P. M., stopping at Lehigh and all Way Stations; the 4.10 P. M. Train making no close connections for Potomac and Annapolis via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad; leaving Harrisburg at 3.20 P. M.

Returning: Leave New York at 7.00 A. M., 12.05 P. M. and 3.00 P. M.; Philadelphia at 8.15 A. M. and 3.40 P. M.; Potomac at 8.45 A. M. and 3.45 P. M.; Allentown at 9.00 and 4.15 A. M., and 1.05 P. M.; Reading at 9.45 A. M., and 1.00 and 8.55 P. M.

Leave Potomac for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, at 6.00 A. M., returning from Philadelphia at 6.00 P. M.

Reading Accommodation Trains: Leave Reading at 6.00 A. M., returning from Philadelphia at 6.00 P. M.

Commuter Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6.45 A. M. and 6.15 P. M. for Ephrata, Little Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays: Leave New-York at 8.00 P. M., Philadelphia at 8.15 P. M., Potomac at 8.00 A. M., Reading at 7.30 A. M., Harrisburg at 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.

Commuter, Milroy, Seaton, School and Breckenridge Trains to and from all points, at reduced Rates.

Baggage checked through: 50 pounds allowed each Passenger.

A. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.
Reading, Pa. Nov 27, '65-41.

Select Poetry.

WHY DON'T HE COME?

Why don't he come? he promised me
He surely would be here,
And Pa and Ma are at tea—
For once the coast is clear.

I wonder what he wants to say?
When last he left he took
He asked me twice at home to stay—
I wonder how I look!

Oh, why! I'm almost out of breath!
Suppose he asks? what then?
I'll certainly be scared to death,
I'm so afraid of men!

I think I'll have him though, at last—
But first I'll answer no—
For many a girl by hurrying fast,
Outstrips her tardy beau.

Oh, here he comes—his step I hear,
And now he'll soon begin!
I would not for the world appear
In haste to let him in!

Miscellaneous Reading.

BOUNTY PAYMENTS—CIRCULAR.

WAR DEPT., ADJ'T GEN'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES, UNDER THE ACT TO EQUALIZE BOUNTIES, APPROVED JULY 28, 1866.

1. All applications shall be filed within the period of six months from the 1st day of October, 1866, and before any payments are made shall be classified by regiments, battalions, or other separate organization, and no application filed after that period shall be settled until the former shall have been paid.

2. No application shall be entertained unless accompanied by the original discharge of the soldier, and the affidavit required by the 14th section of the act, nor is he entitled to receive from the United States, under any laws or regulations prior to the act of July 28th, 1866, more than \$100 bounty for any and all military service rendered by him during the late rebellion, over and above the amount there in claimed.

3. All applications for the additional bounty, authorized by this act, from surviving soldiers, shall be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and the evidence of identity shall be the same as is now required, and applications from the heirs of deceased soldiers shall be in the form now required by the Treasury Department.

4. As soon as the examination of the claims of any regiment or other independent organization shall have been properly noted upon, the Paymaster General shall take the necessary steps for their prompt payment.

5. A register shall be kept in the Paymaster General's office, and also in the office of the Second Auditor, of all claims presented under the law, in which the claimants will be classified by regiments, etc. If the claims be allowed, the amount of bounty paid to each will be noted, and if rejected, the cause of rejection will be distinctly stated.

6. In the applications for bounty as required by the 3d of these rules the affidavit shall state each and every period of service rendered by the claimant, and also that he never served otherwise than as therein stated.

7. Organizations irregularly in the service of the United States, or called out for special purposes, as State Militia, Home Guards, &c., and not included in the general bounty laws, are not included within the meaning of the act.

8. Soldiers enlisted for "three years or during the war," who were discharged by reason of the termination of the war, shall be considered as having served out the period of their enlistment, and are entitled to bounty under this act.

9. The minority of heirs, claimants for bounty under this act, must be proven to have existed at the date of its passage.

Parents shall receive jointly the bounty to which they may be entitled as heirs, unless the father has abandoned the support of his family, in which case it shall be paid to the mother. Non-residence in the United States shall not be a bar to the claims of heirs, who would otherwise legally inherit.

The provisions of the Act exclude from its benefits the following classes:

1. Those who after serving the full period of their enlistment were honorably discharged at its expiration.

2. Those discharged during enlistment by way of favor or punishment.

3. Those discharged on account of disability contracted in the service, but not occasioned by wounds received "in the line of duty," who shall not have previously served two or three years respectively at the time of discharge.

4. Those discharged on account of disability existing at the time of their enlistment.

5. Heirs of those who have died since their discharge, of wounds or disease not contracted in the service, and in the line of duty.

6. The surviving soldiers and heirs of deceased soldiers who, under previous laws, have received or are entitled to receive a bounty of more than \$100 from the United States.

7. The surviving soldiers, as well as the heirs of deceased soldiers, when such soldiers have been bartered, sold, assigned, loaned, transferred, exchanged or given away their final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress.

8. The act of the 28th of July, 1866, creates no right of inheritance beyond those vested by the law under which these heirs received, were entitled to receive the original bounty, and declares certain classes, brothers and sisters of heirs that were entitled to receive, the original bounty from any claim for the additional bounty provided by this act.

Respectfully referred to the Attorney General, for his opinion on the point whether the rules and regulations as within amended are in conformity with law.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

September 14, 1866.

I have examined these amended regulations, and am of opinion that they are in conformity with law.

HENRY STANBURY,
Attorney General.

The foregoing rules and regulations are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

CHOLERA.

Heretofore in its visitations upon the people of the United States, the cholera has raged the worst during the hottest weather, and disappeared as the season advanced; and the opinion has become general that with the coming of the autumn winds all danger from the disease is removed. It is therefore a matter of wonder that the disease has been increasing in violence since the first of October in a number of places in which it had raged during the dog-days, and then almost disappeared. Its increase in Chicago has been frightful, while in Cincinnati it has also increased from three or four deaths to as high as twenty-four day before yesterday. At the same time it has appeared in various places, particularly in New England, since the cool weather set in, where it has not been during the summer. These facts should not be without their influence, and no pains should be spared to ward off the fell destroyer by proper sanitary measures.

Too much reliance must not be placed upon the frosts of winter, but all possible diligence should be used in keeping the city clean. It is well known that the worst seasons of cholera in Russia have been in the dead of winter, and it is not incredible that the immunity we have hitherto enjoyed from it in winter is due to other causes than the cold. At any rate it is the part of wisdom to use all practicable sanitary precautions against it.

A PHENOMENON IN VERMONT.—E. B. Osgood, Esq., our City Auditor, a few days since returned from Brandon, Vermont, where he examined the famous ice well, so called, about which there has been so much discussion among the savans.

The well is of the ordinary size, and forty-four feet in depth. At the depth of thirty-nine feet ice is formed on the sides of the well, and from that down. The water is of the usual temperature of ice water, and no matter how the thermometer stands on the surface of the earth, even if it indicates one hundred in the shade, this never varies, and the ice is always there. In the winter the coating is thicker. No other well in the vicinity has this feature, and the cause is not easily explained.

LAURENCE AMERICAN.

SONG OF THE DECANTER.

There was an old decanter,
and its mouth was
gaping wide; the
rosy wine had
ebbed away
and left
its crystal
side;
and the wind
went humming,
humming,
up and
down the
wind it blew
and through the
red like
hollow neck
the wildest notes it
blew. I placed it in the
window, where the blast was
blowing free, and fancied that its
pale mouth sang the queerest strains
to me. "They tell me—punch conquer-
ors! the Plagues has slain his two, and War
his hundred thousand of the very best
of men; but I"—twas thus the bottle
spoke—"but I have conquered more
than all your famous conquerors, so
fearful and famed of yore. Then
come, ye youths and maidens all,
come drink from out my cup,
the beverage that dulls the
brain, and burns the spirits
up; that puts to shame our
conquerors, that slay their
scores below; for this has
deleged millions with the
lava tide of woe. Tho'
in the path of battle,
darkest streams of
blood may roll; yet
while I killed the
body, I have damnd
the very soul. The
cholera, the plague,
such ruin never
wrought as I, in
mirth or malice, on
the innocent have bro't
And still I breathe upon
them, and they shrink before
my breath and year by year my thou-
sands tread the dusty way of death."

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Day of Thanksgiving appointed.

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, has been pleased to vouchsafe to us, as a people, another year of that national life which is an indispensable condition of peace, security and progress. That year has, moreover, been crowned with many peculiar blessings. The civil war that so recently closed among us has not been anywhere reopened. Foreign intervention has ceased to excite alarm or apprehension. Intrusive pestilence has been benignly mitigated. Domestic tranquility has largely prevailed, and the affections of loyalty and patriotism have been widely re-awakened. Our fields have yielded quite abundantly. Our mining industry has been richly rewarded, and we have been allowed to extend our national system far into the interior recesses of the country; while our commerce has resumed its customary activity in foreign seas.

These great national blessings demand a national acknowledgment.

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend that Thursday, the 29th day of November next, be set apart and be observed everywhere in the several States and Territories of the United States, by the people thereof, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to almighty God, with due remembrance that "in His temple doth every man speak of His honor."

I recommend also, that on the same solemn occasion they do humbly and devoutly implore Him to grant to our national councils, and to our whole people, that Divine wisdom which alone can lead any nation into the ways of all good.

In offering these national thanksgivings, prayer and supplications, we have the Divine assurance that "the Lord remembereth a King forever; them that are weak shall be guided in judgment, and such as are gentle shall He learn His way. The Lord shall give to His people the blessing of peace."

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this, the 8th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

A Canadian paper makes the following appeal: "To those indebted to us we make our appeal for assistance. Job's turkey was a millionaire compared with our present depressed treasury. To-day, if the price of salt was two cents a barrel, we could not buy enough to pickle a jay-bird."

Nothing over can justify ingratitude.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The last statement of the public debt is probably the most gratifying of the time since the debt assumed its gigantic proportions. In the month of September, the net liquidation amounted to \$22,346,221, and since August 1st, 1865, the sum of \$183,916,334, being an average over thirteen millions per month since that date. The process of liquidation as thus exemplified is a steady and a sure thing, and bids fair under prudent management, to continue in that ratio until the entire burden of the national indebtedness is removed. A main feature of the last statement is the conversion of seven-tenths into five-twenty bonds, a fact which goes to show the determination of the Secretary of the Treasury to consolidate the debt as far as possible into a uniform shape, and rid the department of the apprehended embarrassment to meet the national creditors whose bonds fall due in a short time. More than eighty-six millions of the seven-thirty loan (originally \$839,000,000, now reduced to \$743,996,005) have thus been funded. The notes provided for were nearly all of the first series, maturing in August of the coming year. Hence, it seems that over a fourth of the notes of this series (originally amounting to \$306,000,000) have been prematurely funded, lessening, to this extent, the impending calls on the department for cash or bonds, according to the reversed rights of noteholders. The bulk of the series will doubtless be as satisfactorily arranged for, ahead of maturity. Half of the temporary loan has been cancelled during the month. It was as much as \$45,536,000 on the 1st ult., it is now down to \$22,300,000. These are important gains for the Treasury.

A FRIGHTFUL RIPE—A LOCOMOTIVE IN CHARGE OF A LUNATIC.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times relates the following incident, which occurred at Centralia, Illinois:

"At 4 o'clock this morning a yard master in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad at this place saw a man on an engine that had steam up standing on the track ready to go out. The yard master accosted him and told him to get off the engine. The man replied by knocking down the yard master, running the engine out on the main track and starting northward at a terrific rate of speed. A brakeman and fireman were lying asleep on the engine when it started. They awoke to find themselves flying away with all the speed of the wind, and a stranger at the engine.

"On examination they found him to be a drunken stone mason of this place named Fitzpatrick, who had been ravish with delirium tremens recently. The two men were at first appalled with terror. They appealed to the man to stop, but he heed them not, and drove the engine faster and faster. He sounded the whistle at Central City; the first station north, but did not for a moment decrease the frightful velocity of the engine. At the junction just above Central City the whistle shrieked again, and the engine sped like a cannon ball toward Sandoval. The situation was now becoming fearfully perilous, when the brakeman seized a piece of coal and hurled it at the desperate maniac. He then left the engine and turned upon the brakeman and fireman. One of them struck him with a sledge hammer, and after a struggle he was secured. The engine was speedily reversed and brought back to this city."

A HUNDRED BABIES IN A STABLE.—An English paper says: "An old stable with one hundred little babies nesting in the horse-troughs, is something of a novelty, but the spectacle is daily to be seen in the locality of Union street, Borough road, London. The work has been somewhat recently undertaken by the Rev. George Aldington, who, at his own expense, secured an old stable to form a nursery, and fitted it up for taking care of the babes of women obliged to go to church or work away from home. The hay crib remain, and serve as cradles."

A colored man has been jailed at Springfield for kidnapping his wife's child. She claimed it as the product of a previous alliance. The magistrate tho't the mother ought to know "what was which," and "which was what," and decided accordingly.