

Juniata



Sentinel.

H. H. WILSON,

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The JUNIATA SENTINEL is published every Wednesday morning, on Main street, by

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Advertising.—The rates of ADVERTISING are for one square, of eight lines or less, one insertion, 75 cents; three, \$1.50; and for six or each subsequent insertion, \$2.00. For one square, of eight lines or less, one insertion, 75 cents; three, \$1.50; and for six or each subsequent insertion, \$2.00. For one square, of eight lines or less, one insertion, 75 cents; three, \$1.50; and for six or each subsequent insertion, \$2.00.

Job Work.—The prices of JOB WORK, for thirty lines, one eighth sheet, \$1.25; one fourth, \$1.50; one half, \$2.00; and additional numbers, half price—and for blanks, \$2.00 per quire.

Business Cards.

JEREMIAH LYONS,

Attorney-at-Law,

MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA COUNTY, PA., Office on Main street South of Bridge str. et.

WILLIAM M. ALLISON,

Attorney at Law,

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, (upstairs.)

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. 24, 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 Farmington township. Orders may also be left at Mr. Will's Hotel.

Jan. 25, 1864.

WILLIAM GIVEN.

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. [661]

NEW TOBACCO STORE.—Just received at Barnes' Cigar and Tobacco Store, a fresh supply of pure Yara Cigars and Tobaccos.

Best Navy \$1.00 per lb.

2nd90 "

Cases Gold Bar 1.40 "

Oranoke 1.10 "

The best brands Fine Cut loose and in foil, and all kinds of Bright Tobacco at reduced prices. The lovers of good chewing and smoking tobacco are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock.

June 20-41.

A. T. BARNES.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. S. O. KEMPER, (late army surgeon) having located in Patterson

tenders 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 in the borough of Patterson, at all hours, except when professionally engaged.

July 22, 1865.—41.

DENTAL CARD.—

R. M. KEEVER, DENTAL SURGEON

TAKES this method of informing his friends in Juniata county, that owing to the

unusually good success he has met with, during the few months he has been practicing his profession in said county, he feels warranted in making stated visits to Mifflintown and McAllisterville. The first Monday of each month Mr. Keever may be found at the Juniata Hotel, Millin, to remain two weeks. The third Monday, at McAllisterville, to remain during the week. Teeth inserted on VULCANITE, GOLD & SILVER. TEETH FILLED and extracted in the most approved manner, and with the least possible pain.

Strict attention given to diseased gums, &c. All work warranted. P.S. Terms reasonable.

January 24, 1866-41.

JOSEPH S. DELL,

CLOTHIER,

NO. 43 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA

Clothing superior to any other establishment in the City and at lower prices. Merchants will find it to their advantage to call. All goods warranted. Presented by J. K. Swager.

[Nov. 7-ly]

DR. LEON'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS

THE PERFECTION OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Dr. Leon's Electric Hair Renewer.

It is a positive cure for baldness. It restores grey hair to its original color.

It is a Tonic, not a Dye, and acts upon the secretions.

It immediately arrests falling out of the hair. It alleviates neuralgia and headache.

It radically cures dandruff and humors. It keeps the scalp healthy, clean and cool.

It is an elegant and exquisitely fragrant hair dressing.

It restores, cultivates and beautifies the hair. It makes harsh hair flexible and lustrous.

Dr. Leon's Electric Hair Renewer has enjoyed a high local reputation for many years. Its wonderful restorative and invigorating properties are well known to the medical faculty of Philadelphia.

Being fully satisfied of the merits of Leon's Electric Hair Renewer we have procured exclusive ownership and are determined that every household in our land shall have opportunity to reap its benefit.

DR. LEON'S INFANT REMEDY.

A most delightful and efficacious cure for the various ills to which infants and young children are subject.

INVALUABLE FOR TEETHING CHILDREN.

It softens the gums, abates inflammation, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and is a sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains.

A most excellent preparation for children of a restless and fretful habit and in all cases of Looseness, Griping, Vomiting or other intestinal grief, it gives immediate relief.

Used for more than half a century in the private practice of one of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia.

In now placing this article within the reach of all our countrymen, we would remark that we know it to be a remedy of unrivaled excellence and that it has proved in thousands of cases, as we are resolved it shall in millions, a priceless boon.

For sale by Druggists everywhere. Address all orders to

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

137 North Third St., Philadelphia.

SILVER'S WASH POWDER.

Saves time, labor, money. Makes washing pastime and Monday a festival. Sold every where. Try it.

nov 14, 1866-ly.

NEW CLOTHING EMPORIUM

IN

MIFFLINTOWN,

In Wilson's Brick Store Room, on the North-west Corner of Bridge and Water Streets.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they have opened in the above well known stand a very fine and select assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING,

consisting in part of

COATS, VESTS,

VEGET, SHIRTS,

COLLARS, DRAWERS,

JEANS, SWEATERS,

INFANTS' CLOTHING, &c. &c.

ROOTS & SHOES for men, women & children. HATS & CAPS for men and boys, &c. &c.

Our stock is composed of ENTIRELY NEW GOODS, and all who desire any article in our line would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Doing nothing but a Strictly Cash Business, we are enabled to sell goods at a very low figure.

Close cash buyers would do well to examine our stock. We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage

nov 7, 1866-41

LOUBON & JACKMAN.

MIFFLINTOWN TIN SHOP.

HAVING purchased the Tin and Sheet Iron Store, located on Bridge Street, Mifflintown, I would respectfully inform the public that I intend to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

COOK & PARLOR STOVES,

Tin and Japan ware, the largest and best in the country, and as to quality and workmanship cannot be surpassed.

SPOUTING, ROOFING,

Job and Sheet work, will be promptly attended to either in town or country. Brass Copper and Enamelled French Preserving Kettles, Dippers, Brass, Copper, French Tinware, Enamelled Hollow Ware, Waffle Irons, Coal Shovels, Fruit Cans, both common and Patent, and of various measures, always on hand and for sale.

Persons in want of anything in the above line are requested to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I feel confident that I can suit them either as regards the article or the price.

Old copper, Brass and Pewter bought and the highest price paid in cash or goods

June 27, '66.

N. E. LITTLEFIELD

J. FRANK. B. S. COOK. D. BOUGHMAN.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED.

And that can be done to perfection by buying your goods of the new firm in Patterson.

Their stock consists in part of Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, a large and superior stock of Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Salt, Fish, Cheese, &c. Dried and Canned Fruits in great variety, Hardware, Queensware, Woodenware. Our stock was purchased in eastern cities at reduced prices, and we are confident we can make it to the interest of our customers and the good-buying public to give us the first call before making their purchases.

N. B.—We have the largest stock, greatest variety and best styles in the county.

Highest market price paid for country produce.

FRANK, COOK & CO.

Patterson, July 4, 1866-41.

F. D. MILLER

WITH

LEWIS BREMER & SONS,

TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

NO. 322 NORTH THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Sept. 12, 1865-ly.

Select Poetry.

DESPAIR.

Ah! what is life when love hath fled,
And what is love when hope is dead,
And what is joy, when grief hath fled
Its blight upon the blossom fair!
When sorrow casts her darkest wing,
When clouds of doubt are hovering,
When from the fount of Hope no spring
Is left to quench Despair.

It is to drag a weary chain.
To count its links with anxious pain,
And ever to return again,
To count them o'er and o'er;
Like paternosters that are said,
Like Ave's hymned above the dead,
Like funeral dirges sung and read,
For ever, evermore.

Miscellaneous Reading.

THE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

With the opening of the session of Congress we have the usual flood of public documents from the President, Treasury, Army, Navy, Postal, Interior, Patent, Land, Pension, Indian, Agricultural and other departments, so voluminous as to be absolutely beyond the power of any newspaper to print, or of any business man to read. It is the ancient custom of our national government to be thus diffuse in its State papers, but one that surely cannot last in its present shape, as the people have long since discovered that very much that appears in these papers is mere repetition. Take the Interior Department report, for instance, and you find that it is a mere synopsis of the reports of the Land, Patent, Indian, Public Buildings, and some other Bureau reports. Yet the newspapers often attempt the foolish feat of printing both. Then the President's message is a synopsis of all the departmental reports, with a brief review of our foreign relations and some political arguments for home consumption.

At present we shall consider these documents together, as forming parts of the one general presentation of the state of affairs and of the views and policy of the government. The first thing that occurs to the reader of these documents is that their whole tone, especially that of the President's message, is very decidedly moderated from the high and insolent bearing which so incensed both Congress and the nation. There is really nothing to complain of in the language or temper of any of these documents. It is apparent even to the most superficial observer that they are all extremely guarded, and that an effort has been made to assume an air of courtesy and deference to the people's representatives, for which the elections have probably afforded the hint.

We may differ from the sentiments advanced, but no one can deny that the opinions held by the writers of the documents are stated in very moderate terms. Looking at the sentiments themselves, we find them to be identical with those advanced in the documents of last year, and the policy advocated by the President does not differ a hair's breadth from that he has rendered so offensive; so that all the professions in favor of impartial suffrage must have been intended to deceive those who undertook to deal with him. Not a step is taken in the direction of any conciliation with Congress, nor is any plan of agreement even hinted at. Just as the plan of admitting the rebel States unconditionally was admitted last year, it is repeated in the present message.

The statement made by this document is so smooth, plausible and insinuating, that many persons will probably overlook the misrepresentations it contains. The President, for example, says that the enforcement of the laws is no longer obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, which certainly is not the fact. All over the south bands of regulators oppress the Union men and the freedmen, burn their houses, flog and even kill them, and no judicial proceedings can reach the outlaws. No attempt has been made to enforce the Civil Rights act, and the combinations at the south have rendered it a dead letter. It is curious that the President wholly ignores that statute in his message. The Freedmen's Bureau receives the cold shoulder in about the same style. The message says that "the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influences of our free institutions, and to the kindly effects of un-

restricted social and commercial intercourse. We wish it were so, but it is not. The frightful outrages that darkened the early history of Kansas have been transcended in magnitude and iniquity all over the south. The reign of terror is everywhere south fully established, and there is really no protection there for northern men or loyalists or freedmen.

The President rehearses his reconstruction efforts, for the purpose of again meddling with a matter of which Congress alone has constitutional jurisdiction—the admission of members from the rebel States. The triumphant manner in which the people have sustained Congress is coolly disregarded by his message. It is not necessary to traverse this portion of the document, and we notice it now only to call attention to the fact that all the attempts at a new basis of arrangement have failed, and that the President yields nothing whatever to public opinion as declared in the elections. The President does not even attempt to present a reasonable excuse for interfering with the rolls of members of Congress, and it is not likely that either House will pay any attention to what he says on the subject.

It is plain that it was written for the public and not for Congress, and hence the moderate language used. The Secretary of the Treasury goes out of his way in his report to meddle with the same matter, and to give it as one of the measures indispensable to the proper regulations of our finances. He makes the attempt to induce people to believe that the policy of Congress on reconstruction impairs the value of our public securities. Of course this argument is intended only to create opinion among the people hostile to Congress.

The condensation of the departmental reports contained in the message is quite interesting to those who have not time to peruse the full reports. They show a very prosperous state of affairs in most of the Departments. The Treasury figures have already been published so generally as to be quite familiar. They exhibit a miscalculation last year on the part of the Treasury Department which is little short of marvellous. The Secretary's estimates footed up an increase of \$112,191,947 of the national debt for the fiscal year, instead of which there was a surplus revenue of \$37,281,689, and the debt was reduced \$31,196,387. The miscalculation was so extraordinary that we are tempted to call attention to its details. Mr. McCulloch's estimates entirely omitted the receipts from direct tax, and this produced \$1,943,643. He set down the receipts from customs at \$100,000,000, and they were \$32,637,068 beyond that sum. He underrated the internal revenue in like manner \$37,607,927, and the miscellaneous revenue \$18,285,125. It may be urged that his idea in this was to restrain Congress from making large appropriations, but, if so, he has now destroyed his reputation with Congress, and his estimates will no longer be depended upon. The reduction of \$206,379,565 of the national debt in fourteen months is undoubtedly greatly to his credit as a prudent manager, and as he estimates a surplus of \$158,633,398 for the year ending June 30, 1867, we may look for the continuation of the same policy. The President and Secretary recommend a gradual reduction of the taxes as the country advances in wealth and population.

The report of the Treasury Department goes at great length into the question of contraction of the currency, specie basis and the tariff, and on these heads the President and not repeated his views, or indorsed them further than to commend them to the careful consideration of Congress. The Secretary wants to have authority to cancel six millions of greenbacks a month during the present fiscal year, ten millions a month thereafter, and to continue this until the whole volume of government currency is extinguished. He admits the saving of interest to the government by the use of this currency, and also the favor in which it is held by the people; but he opposes it altogether, and urges that the circulation be abandoned wholly to the banks, whereby we should have no government currency at all. We need not reiterate our opposition to this.

In regard to the national banks, though the Secretary considers them an immense improvement upon all previous systems of banking, he indicates hostility to any enlargements of the capital or currency,

and plainly believes that Congress should materially restrict the privileges of the banks. He wants all the banks compelled to keep their notes at par in New York, and the South allowed its full share of national banking capital and circulation, to be deducted from the privileges already granted to the north. He regards the resumption of specie payment as impracticable at present, or for some time to come, in which he is right, of course. He urges the strange theory that the duties on foreign imports should be equalized with the internal taxes, that is, that the tariff should be reduced, because the excise taxes have been. The Secretary argues this at length, but we think he wastes time in doing so.

We have not space to refer to the President's condensations of the other reports, but would merely observe that they are all gratifying exhibits of the prosperous condition of affairs. The President emphatically urges upon the Senate to pass the bill from the House to accept League Island for an iron-clad naval depot. There is but little of interest in the reference to the France-Mexican trouble, the Fenians and the British spoliations. But an important recommendation is made that Congress pass an act for a joint convention with France as to claims for spoliations occurring during the Mexican intervention.—North American.

A CURIOUS CASE—A PAUPER SUDDENLY ENRICHED.

Several years since a man named Freeman Waterhouse lived in Poland, Maine. He had a reputation of meanness second to that of no person in his neighborhood. He had a wife and three children. He quarreled with his wife and sued for a divorce, which he was unable to obtain. The wife also failed in a similar attempt. Waterhouse then deserted his wife, who, subsequently became a pauper in the town of Brunswick. Her three children were placed under the care of persons in Poland, and have there grown up. Years passed without news of the scandalous husband.

Something more than a year ago Judge Luce, of Auburn, received information of the death of Freeman Waterhouse in Idaho Territory, whither, it seems, he skedaddled after deserting his wife. He died after amassing a fortune of from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars in gold, leaving, apparently, no heirs behind him. The Judge of Probate in Idaho wrote to Maine for information. Judge Luce at once looked up the facts, and reported them, and was retained by the miser's wife, a pauper in Brunswick, to recover the property. The case has been pending in Idaho the past year, and has resulted in a verdict which will give the entire property to the rightful heirs.

Mrs. Waterhouse will probably receive \$5,000 in gold and her three children the remainder of the property—enough to set them up in the world, somewhat. Judge Luce has already received from Idaho, for the widow, a bag of gold dust worth about \$3,260 in coin, and the remainder will be forthcoming.

The result shows that Mrs. Waterhouse was very fortunate in not securing a divorce from the scape-goat, her husband. Crippled and unfortunate as her middle age has been, Providence has sent her some sunshine and some gold shine on her declining years.—Leicester (Me.) Journal.

A CHRISTIAN DUTY.—On a dying bed how insignificant will appear many things about which we contend in bitterness and wrath! Life is too short, its inevitable sorrows so many, its responsibilities so vast and solemn, that there is, indeed, no time to spare in abusing and maligning one another. Let not the sun go down on your wrath. Never close your eyes to sleep with your heart angry towards your brother and fellow-sufferer. See him and be reconciled if you can. If you cannot see him, write to him. If he is a true man and a Christian, he will listen. If he is not, you will have done right, and your soul will be bright with the sunshine of Heaven.

A Western editor lately married one of his compositors, another compositor acted as bridesmaid, the official clergyman being a retired printer, and the local proprietor giving the bride away.

A pearl worth \$50 was lately found in a can of oysters in Michigan.

From Forney's Press.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3, '66.

The first day of the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress has just closed and all the indications are auspicious.—The President's Message has produced little more impression than a sleepy editorial in the National Intelligencer. It is the old story of trenchery disguised in some of Mr. Seward's faded rhetoric, and touched off with the cheap logic of an obsequious Attorney General. So far from an original idea, it is the dismal iteration of rejected heresies and threadbare falsehoods—so weary that it was listened to without an apparent emotion, and at the end, and before its reading was finished, the galleries were almost cleared. Even the adherents of the President, in every case his old opponents, held to him by the ties of office or the expectation of office, have no word to say in its vindication. The great majorities in Congress treated it with open contempt, and laughed at it as an argument a thousand times refuted, and as the last feeble enunciation of a recreant who although universally repudiated by his constituents, is still weak enough to adhere to his "policy," and vain enough to believe that any class of the people continue sincerely to favor it. The indifference with which the message was received, was not the least significant event of the day. The passage of the bill repealing that section of the act of Congress, July 17, 1862, authorizing the President to extend amnesty to the rebels, by an overwhelming vote in the House, is only the beginning of curative and retributive legislation. So too of Judge Kelley's proposition to disaminate and remodel the whole internal revenue system, which, on a suspension of the rules, was referred to the proper committee. This measure removes the whole patronage under that tremendous system from the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, and gives it to the Supreme Court of the United States. Another great remedy is the bill of Hon. Thomas Williams, of the Pittsburgh or Allegheny (Pa.) district, soon to be reported, substantially providing for the suspension of the functions of any officer while he is on trial for crimes and misdemeanors before the United States Senate. The passage of such a statute closes the legal gap in the impeachment argument and crystallizes the full power in Congress. The discussion of Andrew Johnson's outrages upon solemn law and executive honor has established the necessity of such legislation, and you may rest assured that neither his own intrigues nor the threats of his parasites, including the recent traitors, will deter Congress from discharging all their duties, even if among them is his own impeachment.

I have never seen our political friends so confident of the justice and the strength of their position. They return convinced that every step that is decided upon after full deliberation will be sustained by the people. The suggestive speech of Chief Justice Carter, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in welcome of Congress, just pronounced from the eastern portico of the Capitol, in the presence of the members of both bodies, and the bold and well considered reply of Speaker Colfax, will give you a better idea of the pervading spirit in the two Houses than anything I could write. Justice Carter speaks not alone for the loyal people of the District, but for the loyal millions outside; and Speaker Colfax undoubtedly truthfully foreshadowed the policy of Congress. That Congress is called upon to provide Republican governments for all the States of the Union; and now, that the recent rebels have again defied the laws of the land, and, in the name of an aristocracy worse than any on the face of the earth—an aristocracy that was supposed to have gone down in the field of battle—insist upon ruling a country they sought to ruin, there is but one course left to those in whose hands the public liberties have been placed by the people. That course was plainly indicated in the reply of Speaker Colfax; and he is an idiot, or worse, who supposes that there is any human power on this continent that will prevent the completion of the work it imposes upon the representatives of the people.

OCCASIONAL.