



H. H. WILSON,

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

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Job Work.—The price of JOB WORK, for thirty 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.

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.

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.

VENUE 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 Fernsborough township. Orders may also be left at Mr. Wills Hotel. Jan. 25, 1867.

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. [Feb 1

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
2nd50c
3rd50c
Cases Gold Bar.....1.50
Orange.....1.30
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 20th, A. T. BARNES.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.—The undersigned finding it impossible with one Market Car, to supply their customers, have purchased another, and are now prepared to furnish market goods regularly twice a week after the 1st of August. One Car will arrive in Paterson every Wednesday evening, the other will arrive every Friday evening. We wish to distinctly understand we will do nothing but a strictly cash business in future. Persons ordering goods regularly every week are expected to pay promptly each trip—the car will leave Paterson for Philadelphia every Monday morning, the other will leave every Wednesday morning.
July 25-26, HOLLOBAUGH & ROWE.

DENTAL CARD.
R. M. KEEVER, DENTAL SURGEON.

THE undersigned method of informing his friends in Juniata county, that owing to the reasonable 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 McAlisterville. The first Monday of each month Mr. Kever may be found at the Juniata Hotel, Mifflin, to remain two weeks. The third Monday, at McAlisterville, 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. Terms reasonable.
January 24, 1867-18.

JOSEPH S. BELL,
CLOTHIER,
NO. 4-NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADA.

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. Sawyer.
[Nov. 7-1y.]
ESTABLISHED 5 YEARS.
SKREEL HORSE HOTEL
No. 288 NORTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
A. DETWILER,
Feb. 21, 1867-1y.]

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.

AVAILABLE 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 inward grief, it gives immediate ease.

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 unrivalled 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 a pastime and Monday a festival. Sold every where. Try it. nov 14, 1865-ly.

ATTENTION CITIZENS.—NEWS DEPOSIT and Stationary Store, in Perryville, Juniata county, Pa. (Past Office Building.)

The undersigned asks leave to inform the good people of this and neighboring counties that he has opened a fine stock of Stationary Books, etc., and having bought them at a very low wholesale price in Philadelphia, by adding a small per centage, is certain he can sell cheaper than any other establishment in the county. The following is a list of Magazines and Periodicals, kept, with prices attached, any of which will be sent by mail free of postage to any place upon receipt of the annexed price, viz:

- Atlantic Monthly.....45c
- Harpers Magazine.....45c
- Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashions.....45c
- Godeys Magazine.....40c
- Ladies Friend.....35c
- Ballou's Magazine.....25c
- Waverly Magazine (weekly).....15c
- Harpers Pictorial (weekly).....15c
- Frank Leslie's Pictorial, Illustrated.....15c
- Chimney Corner.....15c
- Albion.....15c
- New York Ledger.....10c
- National Police Gazette.....10c
- New York Clipper.....10c
- Saturday Night.....10c
- Glensons Literary Companion.....10c
- Breadless Monroes's Novels, (each).....10c
- Boadle's Songster.....10c
- Martin's Sensible Letter Writer.....10c
- Fortune Tellers and Dream Books of different kinds, (each).....40c
- Also all kinds of 25c, Novels

N. B.—Any of the Daily, Philadelphia papers furnished at 75c, per month, or tri-weekly at 50c, per month, semi-weekly 35c or weekly 20c, per month, also Music, Magazines and other bindings attended to.

P. S.—Back numbers of all Magazines and Papers furnished at short notice. I am determined to supply a great want in this county by furnishing the people with reading matter at a reasonable price.

I respectfully solicit your patronage.

JOHN M. THOMPSON,
Perryville, Aug. 1, '66.

S. B. LOUDON.....W. J. JACKMAN

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, GENTS.
- VESTS, MEN'S.
- COLLARS, DRAWERS.
- NECKERS, SUNDRIES.
- HATBOXES, HATS, &c.

BOOTS & 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, 1866-1y] **LOUDON & JACKMAN.**

PURE GENUINE WHITE LEAD

The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by
ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers
No. 137 North THIRD ST., PHILADA.
Jan. 24, 66-1y.]

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF
GOV. J. W. GEARY,
DELIVERED JANUARY 15th, 1867.

The great length of the Inaugural compelled us to use our scissors before sending it to the compositor, consequently we publish the portions that most interest the public. It is an interesting and business-like document. Opening with a review of the struggles in which the State, with others of the Union, was involved during the Revolution and concluding with a patriotic review of the situation of the Nation, and the changes which have resulted from the interferences of the Executive with the Congressional franchise of re-election, and the day which devolves upon the representatives of the people to make the world complete.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Honored by the selection of the sovereign people of my native State as their choice for Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it is with mingled feelings of humility and gratitude that I have appeared in the presence of my fellow countrymen, and before the Searchers of all Hearts, to take the solemn obligation prescribed as a qualification for that exalted station, "to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and to perform my official duties with fidelity."

Profoundly sensible of everything that is implied by this manifestation of the people's confidence, and more deeply impressed with the vast importance and responsibilities of the office, than elevated by its attendant honors, let it be our first grateful duty to render fervent thanksgivings to Almighty God for his constant providence and unnumbered blessings to us as a people, and especially mine to explore His aid and counsel in the discharge of civil trusts, who has by my shield and buckler amidst scenes of peril and death.

In addressing you on this occasion, in accordance with a custom originating with the Republican fathers, I propose briefly to express my opinions on such questions as concern our common constituency, and relate to our common responsibilities.

Like countries of the Old World, our Nation has had its internal convulsions.—From the last of these we have scarcely yet emerged, and during which "war's desolation" passed over our land, leaving its blighting influences principally upon those unfortunate States whose people rebelled against the government, and notwithstanding the agonizing sacrifices of a great civil war, the States that maintained the government and determined that the Union should be preserved, have constantly advanced in honor, wealth, population and general prosperity.

This is the first time that a change has occurred in the Executive Department of this State since the commencement of the war of the rebellion; a brief reference, therefore, to that conflict, and to its results, may not be inappropriate.

We have the consolation of knowing that the contest between the North and the South was, not, on our part, one for ambition, for military renown, for territorial acquisition, nor was it for a violation of any of the rights of the South, but it was for the preservation of our own rights and privileges as men, and for the maintenance of justice, liberty and the Union. The object of the South was avowedly the dissolution of the Union and the establishment of a confederacy based upon "the corner stone of human slavery." To have submitted to this on our part, and to have shrunk from a manly resistance under such circumstances, would have been deeply and lastingly degrading, and would have destroyed the value of the priceless legacy bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which we are obliged to transmit unimpaired to future generations. The patriotic and Union-loving people felt that the alternative was that of life or death to the Union; and under the auspicious guidance of Abraham Lincoln, that virtuous and patriotic Chief Magistrate, with the blessing of Him who directs the destinies of nations, after open action and arbitrary violence on the part of the South, the appeal to arms was made. We had a just cause, and our citizens approving it with a degree of unanimity heretofore unknown, in this or any other country, left their various employments, their homes and all that was dear to them, and hastened with enthusiasm to the scenes where duty and danger called, and as the surest pledge of their unswerving love and fidelity to the Union they unhesitatingly offered their lives for its preservation. Nor was any other tribute withheld in providing the means necessary for the support of our fleets and armies. Nearly two millions of soldiers entered the field from time to time on different terms of enlistment. The citizens generally exhibited the highest degree of patriotism in the prompt payment of taxes, in their liberal contributions in the shape of loans to the government; and the world was astonished by the amount expended in their benevolent care for the sick and wounded, through the agencies of the Sanitary and Christian

Commissions and other charitable associations. More than six hundred sanguinary battles and skirmishes were fought in which nearly three hundred thousand of our heroic defenders laid down their lives in their devotion to the nation—"for God and Liberty."

In every phase of this terrible conflict, Pennsylvania bore an honorable and conspicuous part. She contributed three hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-six volunteer soldiers to the rescue of the nation; and nearly every battle-field has been moistened with the blood, and whitened with the bones of her heroes. To them we owe our victories, unsurpassed in brilliancy and in the importance of their consequences.—To the dead—the three honored dead—we are deeply indebted, for without their services it is possible our cause might not have been successful.

It is natural and eminently proper that we, as a people, should feel a deep and lasting interest in the present and future welfare of the soldiers who have borne so distinguished a part in the great contest which has resulted in the maintenance of the life, honor and prosperity of the nation. The high claims of the private soldiers upon the country are universally acknowledged, and the generous sentiment prevails that the simplest care should be taken by the government to compensate them, equitably and generously, with benefits and pensions, for their services and sacrifices.

I desire that it may be distinctly understood that I do not speak of myself, in connection with this subject; but I am happy to avail myself of this opportunity to speak kind words of Pennsylvania's private soldiers, and the noble officers who commanded them.

The generosity of the people of Pennsylvania to the Union soldiers has been manifested, but not equally, by other States. There is something peculiar in the loyalty of Pennsylvania. She seemed to feel, from the first, as if upon her devolved the setting of a superior example. The fact that she carried upon her standard the brightest jewel of the Republic, that in her bosom was conceived and from her commercial capital was issued the Declaration of Independence, gave to her contributions, in men and money, and her unparalleled charitable organizations, all the dignity and force of a model for others to copy.

The result of the battle of Gettysburg broke the power of the rebellion, and although the final issue was delayed, it was inevitable from the date of that great event. The battle rescued all the other free States; and when the arch of victory was completed by Sherman's successful advance from the sea, so that the two conquerors could shake hands over the two fields that closed the war, the soldiers of Pennsylvania were equal sharers in the glorious consummation.

No people in the world's history have ever been saved from so incalculable a calamity, and no people have ever had such cause for gratitude towards their defenders.

And here I cannot refrain from an expression of regret that the General Government has not taken any steps to inflict the proper penalties of the Constitution and laws upon the leaders of those who rudely and ferociously invaded the ever sacred soil of our State. It is certainly a morbid clemency, and a censurable forbearance, which fail to punish the greatest crimes—"known to the laws of civilized nations;" and may not the hope be reasonably indulged, that the Federal authorities will cease to extend unmerited mercy to those who inaugurated the rebellion and controlled the movements of its armies? If this be done treason will be rendered odious, and it will be distinctly proclaimed, on the pages of our future history, that no attempt can be made with impunity to destroy our Republican form of government.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.
And while we would remember "the soldier who has borne the battle," we must not forget "his widow and his orphan children." Among our most solemn obligations is the maintenance of the indigent widows, and the support and education of the orphan children, of those noble men who fell in defense of the Union. To affirm that we owe a debt of gratitude to those who have been rendered homeless and fatherless, by their parents' patriotic devotion to the country, is a truth to which all mankind will yield a ready assent; and though we cannot call the dead to life, it is a privilege, as well as duty, to take the orphan by the hand, and to be him a protector and a father.

Commission and other charitable associations. More than six hundred sanguinary battles and skirmishes were fought in which nearly three hundred thousand of our heroic defenders laid down their lives in their devotion to the nation—"for God and Liberty."

FREEDOM AND SLAVERY.

The infatuation of treason, the downfall of slavery, the vindication of freedom and the complete triumph of the government of the people, are all so many proofs of the "Divinity that has shaped our ends," and so many promises of a future crowned with success if we are true to our mission. Six years ago the spectacle of four millions of slaves, increasing steadily both their own numbers and the pride and the material and political power of their masters, presented a problem so appalling, the statesman contemplated it with indignant alarm, and the moralist with shame. To-day these four millions, no longer slaves, but freemen, having intermediately proved their humanity towards their oppressors, their fidelity to society, and their loyalty to the government, are peacefully incorporated into the body police, and are rapidly preparing to assume their rights as citizens of the United States. Notwithstanding this unparalleled change was only effected after an awful expenditure of blood and treasure, its consummation may well be cited as the sublimest proof of the fitness of the American people to administer the government according to the pledges of the Declaration of Independence.

We have but to estimate where human slavery would have carried our country, in the course of another generation, to realize the force of this commanding truth. And as we dwell upon the dangers we have escaped, we may the better understand what Jefferson meant when, in the comparative infancy of human slavery, he exclaimed, "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just!"

A simple glance at what must have been our fate had slavery been permitted to increase will be sufficient. In 1860 the slave population amounted, in exact numbers, to three millions nine hundred and fifty-three thousand seven hundred and sixty. Taking the increase, 23.33 per cent, from 1850 to 1860, as the basis of calculation for every ten years, in 1870, they would have numbered at least upwards of nine millions. What Christian statesman, as he thanks God for the triumph of the Union arms, does not shudder at the terrible prospect presented by these startling figures?

But while there is cause for constant solicitude in natural irritations produced by such conflict, he is but a gloomy prophet who does not anticipate that the agencies which accomplished these tremendous results, will successfully cope with and put down all who attempt to govern the nation in the interests of defeated ambition and vanquished treason.

The people of the conquering North and West have comparatively little to do but to complete the good work. They command the position. The courage of the soldier and the sagacity of the statesman, working harmoniously, have now sealed and confirmed the victory, and nothing more is required but a faithful adherence to the doctrines which have achieved such marvelous results.

THE NATIONAL SITUATION.
We are confessedly in a transition state. It is marvelous how prejudice has perished in the furnace of war, and how, from the very ashes of old hatreds and old enmities, the truth rises purified and triumphant. The contest between the Executive and a Congress twice elected by substantially the same suffrages, a contest so anomalous in our experience as not to have been anticipated by the framers of the National Constitution, has only served to develop the remarkable energies of our people, and to strengthen them for future conflicts. That contest is virtually decided.

The victorious forces, physical and moral, of patriotic millions, are slowly pausing before they perform the work of reconstruction. Twenty-six States have not only been saved from the conflagration of war, but have been crystallized in the spring. The unwarsted ten, still disaffected and defiant, seem to be providentially delaying their return to the Union, so that when they re-enter upon its obligations and its blessings they will be the better able to fulfil the one and enjoy the other. Their condition is a fearful warning to men and nations, and especially to ourselves.

Until slavery fell we did not fully understand the value of Republican institutions. Accustomed to tolerate, and in many cases to defend slavery, we did not feel that its close proximity, so far from assisting, was gradually destroying our liberties; and it was only when rebellion tore away the mask, that we saw the hideous monster that was eating out the vitals of the Republic.

If we are now astonished and shocked at the exhibition of cruelty and ingratitude among those who, having inaugurated and prosecuted a causeless war against a

generous government, and having been permitted to escape the punishment they deserve, are once more arrogantly clamoring to assume control of the destinies of this great nation, how much greater cause would we have for surprise had slavery been permitted to increase and multiply?

Boast as we may of our material and our moral victories, yet it is not true that there is no such thing as a Republican government in the ten States that began and carried on the war? There is not, to-day, a despotic State in Europe where the rights of the individual man are so defiantly trampled under foot, as in the sections which were supposed to have been brought into full submission to the Government of the United States. But the disease has suggested its Providential cure.

The abhorrent doctrine, that deflated treason shall not only be magnanimously pardoned, but introduced to yet stronger privileges, because of its guilty failure, seems to have been insisted upon, as if to strengthen the better and the contrasting doctrine, that a nation, having conquered its freedom, is its best guardian, and all those who were defeated in honorable battle should be constrained to submit to all the terms of the conqueror.

The violators of the most solemn obligations, the perpetrators of the most atrocious crimes in the annals of time, the murderers of our heroic soldiers on fields of battle, and in lathouse dungeons and barbarous prisons, they must not, shall not, re-appear in the council chambers of the nation, to aid in its legislation, or control its destinies, unless it shall be on conditions which will preserve our institutions from their baleful purposes and influence, and secure Republican forms of government, in their purity and vigor, in every section of the country.

That they are indisposed to accept such conditions, is manifest from their recent and even arrogant rejection of the proposed amendments of the national Constitution—amendments which are believed, by many true and patriotic citizens and statesmen, to be too mild and generous.

They have, however, been fully considered by the people during the late elections, and approved by majorities so large as to give them a sanction which it would be improper to either overlook or disregard. And certainly in view of this fact, none of the late rebel States should be admitted to their former practical relations to the General Government, while they continue to oppose these amendments.

To the Congress of the United States the heartfelt sympathies and overwhelming suffrages of the people have been generously given. They have fearlessly proclaimed their unequivocal verdict—"Will done good and faithful servants."

Upon the deliberations and actions of Congress our present interests and future welfare all depend. In its firmness and courage the whole experiment of genuine republicanism is indissolubly involved.—Tint this firmness and courage will be fully exhibited by its controlling majorities, in the origination and adoption of measures of wisdom and discretion, even more radical and decisive, if necessary, than those of the past, I entertain no doubt. Such measures will meet with my cordial approval. And I may well add, that while Pennsylvania will confide in a loyal Congress, she will not hesitate to sustain it with her entire influence and power.

That in the administration of the government I may err, is only what should be expected from the infirmities of the human mind; but as I enter upon the discharge of my responsible duties with a firm resolution to act with honesty and impartiality, I trust my errors will be regarded with charity and treated with the gentleness of magnanimous forgiveness.

And I earnestly hope that my intercourse with my fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives will be so frank and cordial that our duties to a common constituency will be pleasantly and faithfully discharged. Different branches of the Government as we are, with distinctive duties, we are nevertheless parts of one organized and well regulated system, and as we co-operate or disagree, the interests of the State will probably be promoted or retarded. Elected by the people, desirous to promote the welfare of every citizen, mere party differences should not be allowed to interfere with the maintenance of a generous, a true and comprehensive public policy.

It was the illustrious Washington, equally distinguished as a warrior and a statesman, who gave utterance to the declaration, "that the propitious smiles of Heaven cannot be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right;" and Jefferson who asserted that "whatever is morally wrong cannot be politically right." These utterances express my deepest convictions of the rules and principles which should regulate and control all governments. Let us, fellow-citizens, adhere to them, be governed by them, and our efforts will be happily united in surrounding the institutions of our State, as well as those of our nation, with a rampart of truth that will repel the madness of ambition, the schemes of usurpation, and successfully resist the changes and agitations of all coming time.