

Juniata Sentinel.



A union of lakes, and a union of lands,
A union no power shall sever;
A union of hearts, and a union of hands,
And the American Union forever!

MIFFLINTOWN,
Wednesday Morning, June 26, 1867.

H. H. WILSON, Editor and Publisher

OUR RUSSIAN ACQUISITION.

The Russian American purchase is complete, and Mr. Seward may at once despatch a national vessel to Sitka, to receive possession and hoist the American flag formerly over the new domain. We believe that the Northern bounds of the territory are undefined, and may stretch away to the North Pole. The newspapers generally have considered this acquisition as a topic of amusement, and more wit has been expended upon it than upon any other subject of national interest that has lately arisen. The day for these jests has now passed. Russian America is ours, and we will have to get the funds ready to pay for it. Seven millions two hundred thousand dollars in gold is the price, and we ought to pay it as soon as we can. Meanwhile, let us resolve to make the most of this acquisition. It is open for American enterprise, and the hardy pioneers of the Pacific will, no doubt, prepare to prospect the country, and attempt to discover those stores of mineral wealth which, it is said, lie ready to yield up their treasures to enterprise. Obviously, the acquisition will be valuable. Industry cannot fail to richly repay itself in the most unfavorable region, and to the sons of toil no country could be more inviting than that which is, comparatively speaking, a virgin soil, waiting to be wooed by these bold hearts which dare to aspire to the favors of nature, and are resolved to win them.

PENNSYLVANIA, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—the States which form the great Radical belt of our country—have all emerged from the crisis of war with diminished debts. The majority of the States have increased their liabilities from thousands to millions since 1860. It is well for voters to remember this fact during the campaign. We decreased our debt and taxes amid the flame and fury of war. Why? Because the reins of the Government were in the hands of the friends of the country—men who were known to be devotedly and enthusiastically loyal, with whom our honor and credit were safe. Where there is a Radical Administration, no one fears that default word—reputation. That is the secret of it all. We are pledged to the full payment, to the last cent and dollar, of all our war debt. The people know it. Our party is the endorser of the national debt before the people. The Democratic party has never been able to convince the country that it was honest on this point. They are suspected of repudiation, and that suspicion is death. The Democracy have repudiated our country, its traditions its history, its principles, its flag and fields of honor and glory—why should they not repudiate its debt?

CONGRESS, when it again assembles, will, we hope, come to a full understanding as to its duty in reference to the President. The Constitution does not contain anything on the subject of Congress continuing in session to watch the President, however much all good men admit that Johnson needs watching. What Congress now has to do is a plain duty. A law, clear and emphatic in its terms, devolving certain well defined duties on military officers placed in charge of districts whose inhabitants are hostile to the Government, has been interfered with by the President, deliberately to save traitors from punishment. This is the overt act of the President, and when Congress meets, instead of passing supplemental bills to explain the military reconstruction law, let the President be impeached! The Constitution devolves this duty on that body.—Let it not shrink from its faithful discharge.

A DEMOCRATIC journal in Indiana, the Evansville Daily Sentinel on the Border, advocates the nomination of Robert E. Lee as the Democratic candidate for President in 1868. The editor contends that "Lee is the first choice of a grand army of Democrats in the North, who are not afraid to urge his claim before the country for that position for which God especially endowed him. The timid men of the party may tremble when his name is spoken, but the brave applaud."

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

When the Military Government Bill was passed by Congress, says the *Pittsburg Gazette*, the President embodied his objections to it in a veto message. In that document, he construed the powers given to the District Commanders in the sense intended by the two Houses, and in the ordinary acceptance of the language employed. All that could be urged against the bill on account of alleged severities, or of departures from the principles and methods of the civil law, he presented, and with the utmost perspicuity and force. His objections were overruled by Congress, and the bill was passed into a law.

The President, soon after, signified his intention to carry out the law, as the Chief Executive officer of the nation, and in the spirit in which it was actually conceived and expressed. In this he only expressed his readiness to perform his undeniable duty. The point had passed in which he was entitled to propound his opinion as to the propriety of the law. Being on the statute books, in a constitutional manner, he was made under obligation to execute it as promptly and efficiently as though he approved of it most heartily.

In selecting the officers to carry the law into effect, however, he hesitated.—He was clearly disposed to give the preference to those who would be likely to lean towards his general policy, rather than towards the Congressional plan. He assigned to this duty such officers as he saw fit. It so happens that with one consent these commanders have construed the law as was intended by Congress; as the President construed it in his veto message; as the nature of the circumstances which the law was designed to meet, actually required. In some particulars, indeed, the commanders have solicited instructions, but not so much because they were in doubt as to what ought to be done, or as to their right under the law to do it; but from a desire to arrive at essential unity of action in the various districts, and to prevent appeals to the President, which would tend to unsettle affairs and so hinder the progress of Reconstruction. The action of the commanders has been so wise and efficient as to give universal satisfaction to the loyal people of the nation; to hush the spirit of insubordination at the South; and to hasten the period when the revolted might be safely readmitted to their old position in the Union.

The President has been uneasy. The Congressional plan was operating so well as to draw commendation from many of the eminent rebel Generals, and in eight or nine months the process of restoration under that plan would be complete. In consequence, he and his advisers have been meditating a scheme to emasculate the Military Government Act by interpretation. Several weeks have been devoted to incubating this scheme, and at last Mr. Stanton, the Attorney General, has developed it in the form of an elaborate opinion upon the details of the law. The opinion shows considerable ability and adroitness; but it is simply a lawyer's plea to defeat the will of the nation. All men of sense understand that a skillful lawyer is ready to make an argument on either side of a question; and it not unfrequently happens that a lawyer, on one day, before the same Court, makes a plea in one case, taking one view of the law, and another plea, in another case, taking exactly the opposite view; and each, considered separately and apart, ingenious and calculated to mislead persons not disciplined in exact discriminations.

The Attorney General decides that about all the District commanders have done—at least all that true men have applauded them for doing—has been done wrongfully, and consequently must be undone. At the same time he admits they have acted honestly, and with a view to obtaining the best results. These Generals whom he censures are known to the people as thoroughly loyal, as truly national, as anxious for speedy reconstruction, as intelligent to an unusual degree, and as abounding both in discretion and decision of character. They have not acted without what seemed to them to be manifest cause; and they will be sustained by the people, no matter what the President may propose.

But the real issue is not between the President and the Generals, but between the President and Congress. He clearly seeks to frustrate the intention of Congress; to give the opinions of his Veto message, which Congress in turn vetoed, the effect of law. In this, he is treading upon ground dangerous to himself. Congress is not in a humor to be baffled, or to be trifled with; and he may find himself impeached and deposed.

The Republicans of Illinois are triumphant in the recent Judicial election in that State. The Democracy is beaten out of sight. The same disastrous result awaits that party in Pennsylvania at the approaching election for Judge of the Supreme Court.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

That the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention, which was held at Harrisburg on Tuesday last, accurately reflect the principles and sentiments of the voters therein represented, will be freely admitted by all who have read them and have a just comprehension of what the Democratic party has been for some years past, and still is. So far the resolutions are deserving of commendation, which we bestow. The deficiencies of the resolutions are those of the party. In them there is no appreciation of the national situation as it really exists, no generous show at the extension of liberty, but much grumbling thereat; no broad statement of genuine Democratic doctrine, but much pandering to ignorant passions and prejudices, that are rooted in caste and presumption; no exultation that the rebellion was abashed and defeated, but disreputable cavils at the means by which the end was accomplished; and no enthusiasm over that fresh career of enlarged freedom and prosperity upon which the nation has entered; but a dismal looking back to the old times when Slavery reared its proud front, dominated in the national councils, and was worshipped by a recreant Democracy is the sublimation of all political good. Let us specify.

1. All those principles are reiterated for which the rebel leaders contended before they fairly struck out into open revolt. The Democratic party, by many years of the most industrious propagandism became so fully imbued with those ideas as to suppose they were not only inherent in the Constitution, but absolutely indispensable to the existence of a government duly acknowledging and maintaining the rights of the people.

2. All those principles which would completely deliver the rebel States and their inhabitants from punishments or disabilities incurred by criminal participation in the gigantic assault upon the life of a nation. It is one thing to inculcate magnanimity towards a prostrate foe. It is quite another to insist that public enemies, no matter how great their offenses, have done nothing to diminish their rights, or to justify the adoption of precautionary measures against a repetition of their proceedings. This eagerness, by means of special pleadings and legal technicalities, to hurry the insurrectionary commonwealths back to their primitive rank and power in the Union, and with none of their mischievous dogmas disavowed, affords perfect demonstration, if no other existed, of the ultimate and censurable relationship subsisting between the northern Democrats and southern rebels. As the Democrats originally encouraged their southern partisans to go into secession, promising them not only moral support but physical help, so now they appear at the bar of public opinion proclaiming that the conspirators have done nothing which renders them amenable to discipline, but stand with all their rights unimpaired, and justly challenging a recognition of them.

We look forward confidently for the Republican Convention, soon to assemble at Williamsport, to present a better model—one which, sound on all the national topics, shall meet the home questions in a proper way, and compel the Democrats to throw off the mask they now wear, and avow on what principles they would administer the affairs of Pennsylvania if the people should again unwisely restore them to confidence and authority.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

TEXAS.—Already we have echoes of the President's interference with reconstruction, in reports that judges in Texas have refused to receive the testimony of negroes, and declare the law unconstitutional, and refuse to recognize any authority except that of the State of Texas.—General Sheridan has reported the condition of things in that State to General Grant, and has stated that he regards it as necessary to remove Governor Throckmorton and other officials, but Gen. Grant replied that the President and Cabinet were discussing the question of his power to remove civil officers, and that he had better wait for their decision. The decision has been rendered. According to the Attorney General, the Cabinet and the President, these judges who refuse to recognize any authority except that of the State of Texas cannot be removed by anybody. We shall see whether Congress will permit its legislation to be repealed in this fashion.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Post writing from New York, says that the cholera has really made its appearance in that city, although the physicians and Board of Health have combined to disguise the fact. He moreover asserts that the ship from Liverpool which last week reported thirty-four deaths on the way over, brought the cholera with it, and from that disease the passengers died.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

JUNCTION CITY, KAN., June 19.—A letter dated Fort Wallace, June 12th, reports a number of Indian outrages in that vicinity. On the 3d, two men of Pond Creek were killed and scalped between Pond and Goose Creeks. On the 6th two men from the mines, names unknown, were killed within half a mile of the same place.

On the 11th, the coach from the West, having on board Lieutenant Bell, three soldiers, a lady passenger, a driver and a guard, were attacked by twenty-five or thirty Indians, twenty-five miles from Fort Wallace. One soldier was killed.—The others dismounted and fought the Indians for four miles, and finally repulsed them, killing two.

It is reported that on the 17th, a Government train was attacked eighteen miles west of Fort Harker, one man killed and his body horribly mutilated. The Indians are so troublesome that the stage drivers refuse to go out. Eight of them have deserted their coaches.

It was rumored at Pond Creek that Gen. Custar had been repulsed by the Indians, who came down in force from the Platte Valley.

SUPERSTITION IN INDIANA.—One is loth to believe that superstition has so firm a hold upon intelligent people as the following circumstance exhibits. The *Knox (Ind.) Ledger* chronicles the death by drowning of a Mr. Zerbe, who lost his own life in attempts to save that of a Miss Gould who had fallen from a foot-bridge into the stream. That paper says: "While in search of the body of Mr. Zerbe, it was suggested by some one present that if one of his shirts were thrown into the stream above the place of drowning, and allowed to float down unobscured over the place where he last went down, it would sink at the place where he was then lying. As an experiment this was immediately tried, and the shirt was watched with much curiosity and deep intensity by all on the bank of the river, and carefully followed by young Swartzell in a small boat when after floating some six or eight rods, it suddenly disappeared entirely out of sight. The grappling hooks were immediately used, and the body drawn up precisely at the place where the shirt disappeared."

LIEUT. GEN. LONGSTREET, a distinguished officer of the late Confederate army, has repeated his famous Chickamauga charge. This time he bears down on the unhappy Democratic party, asserting in words that hurtle like bullets, that the false Democracy have now no principle, "save those issues that were staked on the war, and lost." The ringing sentence from a Southern leader will effectively demolish any platform, no matter how skillfully devised, that the Convention which assembled at Harrisburg can construct. If the Democracy cannot deceive the South, how do they expect to impose on the North. It is not creditable for Pennsylvanians to support a party that even the rebels repudiate as traitorous and inimical to the true interests of the whole country?

DIXIE.—Telegrams state that all the elements of the South that are accepting the Congressional reconstruction measures, are organizing on a Radical Union platform, and in opposition to the half-concealed and half-disclosed pro-slavery doctrines of the Conservative Democratic party, North and South. What is amusing in the Southern campaign is the fact that Democrats are vying with Republicans in their most strenuous efforts to obtain and command the colored votes.

GENERAL LONGSTREET publishes a letter in a New Orleans paper recommending compliance with the military reconstruction bill, which, he says, "is a peace offering."

The Reading *Gazette*, the organ of Mr. Clymer, late Democratic candidate for Governor, copies the above extract, and adds the following comment: "A deed of a peace offering, to be sure. The General is getting demented!"

Such is the comment of this "Democratic" journal. It is short and significant; but it emphatically conveys a clear meaning of Democratic principle.

THE question of free railroad was sneakingly dodged by the Copperheads who nominated Sharswood for Supreme Judge. For the last two years, the leaders of that faction have been charging that they only are in favor of a free railroad law; but they prove their hypocrisy by dodging the question at the first opportunity.

THE Soldiers of Pennsylvania will of course not forget that a resolution complimenting General Sheridan, offered in the Sharswood State Convention, was declared out of order. When was, or when will be, a resolution complimentary of a Union soldier, in order in a Copperhead Convention?

J. B. WIELSTLING of Harrisburg, has been appointed Register under the new Bankrupt law, for this Congressional District.

THE GERMANS of Texas are the especial objects of the hatred and persecution of whipped rebels. Most of these people live in isolated localities, on farms, where they are quietly engaged in toilsome agricultural labors, and where they are "hunted" and murdered by marauding bushwhackers.

SIGNIFICANT.—The Copperhead convention at Harrisburg dodged the Free Railroad question.—*Republican Ec.*

Not as "significant" as it is consistent. The Copperheads are in the habit of dodging all questions but that of treason, which they steadily support.

It is now definitely arranged that the forthcoming Pennsylvania Agricultural Society Fair will be held in Pittsburg.—The community at large are indebted to the exertions of a few energetic business men for the award in favor of this locality.

THE small-pox prevails to an alarming extent in some parts of Chicago, and the disease is on the increase.

THERE are one hundred and three millions of dollars in gold in the National Treasury.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Legislature
One year ago the Republicans of our county placed before the people for Legislative honors Capt. H. H. Wilson, and by declaring for him without a dissenting vote his friends hoped to secure to him the district nomination. With the prestige which only unanimity and enthusiasm among friends can give, he was presented to the district conference but to the chagrin of his friends he was rejected by a process of which it is not our business to speak. Again, all those of his former friends who have spoken to the writer relative to candidates for the lower House of Legislature, have spoken favorably of this gallant soldier who has ever since he attained his majority been faithful to his early political convictions, and when rebellion reared its dreadful, bloody form and when rebel friends croaked and declared that the end of this Government had come, he stood not upon the weak and appalled. But it is not our purpose to write an eulogistic of Captain Wilson's ability, faithfulness and bravery—such an article we believe would be exceedingly unpleasant to him. We then simply suggest him as a suitable man upon whom the convention soon to assemble may without detriment to itself or the party which it represents confer the honor of a nomination for Legislature.

Our Next Senators.

The importance of securing good and able men as candidates for this responsible office can hardly be over-estimated. Our district is, confessedly, a very close one. We cannot recall the anxiety which we felt for the result at the last election. Nor can we shut our eyes now to the fact, that if we wish to elect our men, we must nominate the strongest and most available man that can be found in the district. In large intercourse with the people of this and other counties composing this Senatorial District, we have frequently heard the name of DAVID WILSON mentioned as a gentleman eminently qualified for this responsible post. Mr. Wilson, by virtue of his business habits, talents and education, would make an able Representative; and having resided for a considerable time in the counties that compose the District, and being very generally and favorably known throughout all this portion of the State, we think he is the man to be offered by our County as one of the candidates; and for this purpose he will be sustained by

SENATORIAL.

CAPT. H. H. WILSON.—*Dear Sir:*—As the time is fast approaching for nominating suitable persons for the various offices to be voted for this fall, I would, through your columns, respectfully suggest to the consideration of the Nominating Convention Dr. J. P. STERRETT as a person eminently qualified for the position of State Senator. The Doctor is well-known throughout the District, and it is unnecessary to say anything at length in regard to his views on the great and leading questions which are agitating our country. He has always been a true Republican, and firm in advocating such measures as promote the interests and tend to the perpetuity of this great Republic. LACK.

Sheriff.

CAPT. H. H. WILSON.—*Dear Sir:*—As the time is fast approaching when nominations are to be made for the various offices to be filled at the next general election, and it behooves us to present the best men if we will expect to succeed at the polls, allow us, therefore, to bring before the public the name of SOLOMON URBANOVE, of Susquehanna township, as a suitable candidate for Sheriff—subject to the decision of the nominating convention. Mr. Urdanove is, and always has been, a staunch Republican, and possesses all the necessary qualifications for said office, and if nominated will, no doubt, add considerably to the strength of the ticket in the east end of the county. SUSQUEHANNA.

Assembly.

We desire to offer to the people of Juniata county the name of JOHN PATTERSON, of Penn Mills, Lack township, as a suitable person to receive the nomination for the office of Assembly. Mr. Patterson possesses rare qualifications for this position, has been a life-long and consistent supporter of the party, has never asked for an office from the people, and among the masses there are few men that have more friends. We believe that his nomination at this time would add considerable strength to the ticket, and be very acceptable to a large portion of the

Senator
CAPT. H. H. WILSON.—As the time is fast approaching for the selection of suitable persons for the various offices to be filled this fall, allow me to suggest the name of Colonel J. K. ROBINSON as a person fully qualified for the position of State Senator, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention. The Colonel's views are well known in regard to the momentous issues now agitating the nation, with reference to a practical solution of our national difficulties. Colonel Robinson served with distinction throughout the entire war and was a gallant and fearless soldier. MIDDLE DIVISION.

Legislator
CAPT. H. H. WILSON.—As the time has already arrived for the announcement of the different offices at the coming election, permit us to suggest to the consideration of the Republican nominating convention the name of JOSEPH L. STEWART, of Perryville, as a suitable person to represent the interests of Juniata county in the Legislature. TUSCARORA TOWNSHIP.

Sheriff.
CAPT. H. H. WILSON.—*Dear Sir:*—As the time is fast approaching when proper persons should be selected for the different offices to be filled this coming fall, allow me to name PETER CARSTENER, of Monroe township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention. EAST END.

New Advertisements.

BUILDERS and Contractors, take notice that there will be a letting of the contract to build a New School House in Millmoras District, Spruce Hill township, on the 15th of July, 1867, up to which time sealed proposals for the same will be received by the School Directors of said township. For plan and specification call on John Gilchrist or the undersigned. By order of the Board, J. K. PATTERSON, Sec'y.
June 26, 1867-41.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY
in Perryville.—The undersigned having located permanently in the Borough of Perryville, two doors above Buck's Store, takes this method of informing the public, that he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, &c. &c. on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Fancy Single and Double Harness, Whips, Fly-nets, and everything in his line of business, always on hand and for sale at lowest prices. Repairing neatly executed, and all Work warranted.
Having had several years experience in the business he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction. Call and examine for yourselves before going elsewhere.
June 26, '67-45. D. M. LERO.

Terrible Accident in Patterson,
TWO MEN INJURED.
HOLLOBAUGH & ROWE BUSTED UP!

The firm of Hollough & Rowe being dissolved, the subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he has purchased the long Market Car formerly owned by the firm, and will continue to run to Philadelphia, leaving Patterson every Tuesday morning, and returning from Philadelphia every Thursday, when the public can be supplied with all kinds of fresh marketing, Fish, &c. at lowest market rates. The same car will leave Patterson for Philadelphia every Thursday evening and return to Patterson every Saturday. Persons wishing to purchase or have purchased and delivered in Patterson at the lowest market rates. All kinds of merchandise carried for Merchants from Philadelphia and delivered free of drayage. J. A. ROWE.
June 19, 1867.

\$2000 BOUNTY WANTED.—\$1000 to introduce our New Patent Star Shuttle Sewing Machine. It is adapted for family use and Tailoring. It makes a stitch alike on both sides. Price only Twenty Dollars. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. For full particulars, address
J. M. GOINT & WILSON,
639 Arch Street, Phila., Pa.
June 19, 1867-40.

AUDITORS NOTICE.—The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Court to distribute the balance in the hands of Samuel Leonard, administrator of John F. Kaltrider, dec'd., to and among the widow and creditors of said decedent will meet all parties interested in said estate at his office in Millintown on Friday, the 29th day of July, 1867, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of settling the account when all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated or else be barred from any portion of said fund. JEREMIAH LYONS, Auditor.
June 19-41.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Hollough & Rowe in the marketing business is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. A. ROWE & WILSON.
June 12, '67-61. J. HOLLOBAUGH & ROWE.

TWO HUNTERS AND FISHERMEN.—Notice is hereby given that all persons found trespassing on our property hunting and fishing, will be dealt with according as the law directs. J. C. HERTZLER, STEPHEN RENNO, JOHN SWARTZELL.
June 5, 1867-41.

WANTED.—SUMAC.—The undersigned wishes to purchase pure Sumac in large or small quantities. Highest market prices paid on delivery at sumac mill, Mechanicsburg, Juniata county, Pa. N. HERTZLER, Port Royal, Juniata Co., Pa. August 15, 1866-6.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN PATTERSON.—Miss R. J. Bokrosch, has located permanently in Patterson, and is prepared to furnish BONNETS, HATS, and all kinds of Trimmings. Work done promptly and in the latest style. Perfect satisfaction given. Charges moderate. Call at her residence on Bridge street, one door east of Strayer's Store. apr. 24-60.

THE OLD STAND.—The undersigned takes this method of informing farmers and others in need of anything in his line that he still continues the Saddle and Harness Manufactory on Water street at the old stand formerly occupied by William Kenny. Everything sold at reduced prices. Repairing done to order. Carriage and buggy trimming neatly executed. JOHN REILLY.
May 29, 1867-41.