

Junata 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, July 10, 1867.

H. H. WILSON, Editor and Publisher
REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATION.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

According to previous notice, given through the columns of two of the Democratic papers published in this place, the Democratic County Convention assembled in the Court House on Monday the 1st instant. The delegates made their appearance very early, and were ready to be button-holed by the candidates and their friends. After a great deal of caucusing they repaired to the Court House and commenced business. Brigadier General E. D. Parker and Dr. Fisher were placed in nomination for State Senator, when the former received 27 and the latter 7 votes. At this stage of the proceedings a fine looking young man with red hair and good teeth, who had been flitting about for some time, jumped up and drawing forth a white handkerchief brushed the ooze from his noble brow, and nominated First Lieutenant Robert P. McWilliams, commanding company F, 126th regiment P. V., camp in the field, U. S. A., for Assembly. There being no opposition Bob went through with a rush. Deitrick, Cox and Barner were trotted out for Sheriff, when John Deitrick received the nomination. The name of Mr. Kenawell was brought before the Convention, when that gentleman, looking as pleasant as a meat-axe, said, "I decline," and his name was placed high on the shelf. For Register and Recorder Joshua Beale received 24 and James Dean 10 votes, and James was also placed on the shelf.

Next came Christy and Frow for County Treasurer. Thomas, being a very modest young man, had his name withdrawn, and the Old Hunker was all "hunky."—This same old fellow served the people of this borough as Post-master, and they soon enough of his "sweet disposition" to make them vote against putting him again in office. He made the most disabliging post-master the borough ever had. David Sulouff, David Partner and Jas. Kirk were nominated for Commissioner. On the first ballot Sulouff received 15, Partner 15 and Kirk 3 votes. On the second ballot Sulouff had 18 and Partner 16 votes. There is no doubt that when the delegates came to town Mr. Partner had a majority, but after examining the slate, he was ordered to be slaughtered, and Mr. Sulouff, an old and incompetent person, nominated. Of the two Mr. Partner was by far the most competent for the position. Daniel Conn received the nomination for Auditor.

A committee of five were appointed to fix up resolutions, and after retiring for a short time they returned with a bundle of sweet-scented stuff. Only eighteen delegates remained to hear the resolutions read. While they were being read, as usual, the word "negro" was frequently mentioned, at which Tommy McCammon, Squire Wyke, or some other old saint would shout, "D—n the nager!" On motion of one of the delegates from Milford township it was ordered that the proceedings be published in the county papers, but as far as we are concerned we respectfully decline complying with their modest request.

A DESPATCH from Virginia City, Montana, brings intelligence of the death of General Thomas F. Meagher, Governor of that Territory. The General was a native of Ireland, and participated in the revolutionary movement of 1848, for which he was transported, but escaping, he came to the United States. At the commencement of the rebellion he raised the Irish Brigade, and fought gallantly for the Union cause. Resigning his command, he was subsequently appointed Governor of Montana Territory, where his career was cut short by death. He had nearly completed his forty-eighth year.

THE prompt re-assembling of Congress so as to correct the President's attempt to nullify the recent legislation of Congress, is very galling to the Rebels, and their Democratic allies. Gentlemen, keep cool; the Rebellion wasn't triumphant, and must not be.

OUR CANDIDATE.

We are indebted to the Harrisburg Telegraph for the following brief biographical sketch of Judge Williams, the Union nominee:

Judge Williams is a native of Connecticut, and within a few months of forty-six years of age. He graduated at Yale College, from which institution he subsequently won the honorary degree of "Doctor of law." Having removed to Pittsburg immediately after graduating, he became a student in the office of the late Chief Justice Lowry. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, entering at once on an extensive practice as the law partner of his legal tutor. In 1851 Mr. Williams was elected Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county, and in 1861, re-elected without any organized opposition. While Judge Williams was a practicing attorney, he was regarded as one of the safest counsellors at the bar. As a lawyer he is methodical and accurate; as a judge, fearless and upright, possessing the happy faculty of discerning at once the justice of a cause, notwithstanding the difficulties and quibbles by which it may be obscured. He is still in the prime of life, is blessed with good health, and is capable of sustaining the severest mental labors for many years to come.

Personally, Judge Williams, while of a modest and retiring disposition, is one of the most popular men known to the masses of the western part of the State.—He takes a lively interest in every project calculated to improve and advance the growth and prosperity of the State, and during the fearful struggle for the national life and honor, no man occupying a judicial position did more than he to serve the cause of justice and freedom. He never for a moment forgot that his country has a right to his first and undivided efforts in its behalf in the hour of its peril, nor did he grudge those who periled their lives in its defense the pecuniary remunerations and the personal honors to which their valor entitled them.

A comparison of our candidate for Supreme Judge with that of the opposition establishes the following facts: Judge Williams is in all respect the equal of Judge Sharswood as a jurist, while the former has the advantage of a hale and vigorous manhood to overbalance in force and energy the weakness and physical debility of the latter, which totally nullify Judge Sharswood for a seat on the Supreme Bench. In addition to these facts, during all the dark hours of the conflict with traitors, when families in the loyal States were given to contribute supporters to the Union—when wives gave up their husbands, and mothers sent their sons to battle in defense of the Government—when rivers of blood were poured out to quench the flame of rebellion, George W. Sharswood had nothing but dogmas concerning State rights and the justice of secession to offer his bleeding country, insulting its defenders by characterizing them as invaders, denying their bravery by denouncing them as butchers, and subjecting them to contumely by declaring them engaged in an unholy war! To this record of the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge, we offer, as a comparison, that of the Republican candidate for the same position. Henry W. Williams never forgot his country in the hour of its danger! He was its friend in opposition to all enemies. He believed and so acted, that the Constitution denied the right of secession. He treated secession as a crime. He supported the loyal cause against all odds. He never doubted the justice of wielding military force to coerce a seceding State. He never refused encouragement to the soldiers. He supported the constitutionality of the law extending the privilege of the elective franchise to men while absent from the State fighting the battles of the nation. Surely all these advantages in favor of the Republican over the Copperhead candidate for Supreme Judge will result in the almost unanimous election of Henry W. Williams, of Allegheny county.

SOME of the Democratic papers are trying to hold the Republican party responsible for the failure to try Jefferson Davis. The Republicans of Pennsylvania, have declared themselves on that subject. But it is worthy of note that the Democratic State Convention, recently in session, *wholly dodged that question.* As on the Free Railroad Law, it has no opinions on the arch-traitor's release; or if it has any, it is afraid to express them.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Special dispatches this morning contain news of General Custer's command to the 6th inst. They were then in Colorado, forty miles west of Fort Sedgwick, and had had several lively engagements with the enemy, in which they were uniformly victorious. The previous reports of the death of Custer, and of a defeat having been sustained by his command, are therefore untrue.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

WILLIAMSPORT, June 26.—The Republican State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, assembled this morning in the Court House, and at ten o'clock was called to order by Hon. Frank Jordan, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, in a few appropriate remarks.

On his motion, General James L. Selfridge, of Northampton, was elected temporary President, and Messrs. Hitchcock, of Luzerne, Newlin, of Philadelphia, and McPherson, of Adams, Secretaries. The Chairman expressed his appreciation of the compliment which, in his selection, had been paid the soldiers. He referred to the importance of the action of the Convention, and hoped that in devotion to duty they would intimate the example of Phil. Sheridan.

A Committee of Organization was appointed, with John H. Walker, of Erie, Chairman, which subsequently appointed a list of officers, headed by John Scott, of Huntington, as Chairman. The report was adopted, and Mr. Scott addressed the Convention eloquently upon the duties of the hour and the course necessary to be pursued.

On motion, balloting was had for Judge, and on the ninth ballot Henry W. Williams, of Allegheny, received 65 votes, M. Russel Thayer, of Philadelphia, 40, and Samuel Lyon, of Centre, 23. Mr. Williams was declared nominated. Adjourned until 5 P. M.

The Convention re-assembled at 5 P. M., and the Hon. Edward McPherson, Chairman, made the following report:

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, appealing again to the people, take pleasure in recalling the repeated occasions for which the votes of the commonwealth have sustained and ratified their candidates and principles, and strongly impressed with the importance of the issues involved in the ensuing election, make this declaration of their opinions and principles.

First. That, in the name of the nation, saved from treason, we demand security against its repetition, by exacting from the vanquished such guarantees as will make treason so odious as to be forever impossible.

Second. That, as in the past we cordially justified the administration of Abraham Lincoln in all necessary acts for the suppression of rebellion, we record it as our judgment that the administration of Andrew Johnson has been chiefly faithful. Because it has failed to try to gather up and fix in the organic statute law the great principles which the war has settled, and without whose adoption, as the will of action, peace is but a delusion and a snare.

Third. That in the completion of the task of reconstruction so firmly as to be perpetual, it is indispensable that traitors beaten in the field shall not find a sanctuary in the courts, that the laws shall not be tortured to justify or palliate the crimes of which the country's enemies have been guilty, and that the law of war shall be so distinctly declared by the courts that no disturbing and paralyzing doubts may ever be raised, as in 1861, respecting the essential rights of the government or personal duties of citizens.

Fourth. That this Convention, speaking for the Republicans of Pennsylvania, unreservedly indorse the reconstruction measures of the thirty-ninth and fortieth Congress as a basis upon sound principles, essentially just and wise, and promising an early, loyal and permanent restoration of the rebel States to their share in the government of the Union. That we denounce and condemn the offers of President Johnson, through his pliant Attorney General and a majority of his Cabinet, to evade these laws, by interfering to distract and prevent their enforcement in the spirit in which they were enacted, and that we call upon Congress, soon to meet, promptly and decisively to dispose of this new nullification.

Fifth. That the thanks of the loyal men of this commonwealth are hereby tendered to Major General Sheridan and Major General Sickles for their publicly declared unwillingness to be made instrumental, in the startling and truthful words of the former, "in opening, under the Presidential declaration, a broad, macadamized way for perjury and fraud to travel on," in pursuit of the coveted re-possession of political power in the rebel States, and that this Convention confidently expect that General Grant will vindicate his past record by cordially sustaining them in their patriotic efforts to execute the law.

Sixth. That President Johnson further merits our condemnation for his reckless pardon and attempted restoration to political rights of many of the chief conspirators against the Union, and that especially his persistent efforts to compel the release of Jefferson Davis, without question for his crimes, were a reproach to the administration of justice and an insult to the whole loyal people of the nation.

Seventh. That, warned by past misfortunes, we ask that the Supreme Court of the State be placed in harmony with the political opinions of the majority of the people, to the end that the Court may never again by unjust decisions seek to set aside laws vital to the nation, nor imperil the safety of the public securities, nor impair the operation of the bounty, pension and tax laws which were required for the public defense, nor in any way thwart measures which were essential to the public protection, but that, on the

other hand, it may become and remain a fit and faithful interpreter of the liberal spirit of the age, a bulwark of public faith, and an impartial and fearless exponent of the equal rights of man.

Eighth. That, protection being a cardinal feature of the Republican creed, we trust that such legislation will be secured at the earliest period as will afford adequate protection to American industry.

Ninth. That, in conformity with the pledges given last fall by both candidates for Governor, we now demand the enactment of a free railroad law, by which the enterprise of our people may be stimulated, and the resources of the commonwealth developed.

Tenth. That in Governor John W. Geary we recognize an honest and courageous public servant, who in the chair of State is adding freshness to the laurels gallantly won in war.

Eleventh. That the gratitude of the people to the soldiers whose bravery met and overthrew the slaveholders' rebellion should have repeated and emphatic expression, and that we heartily disapprove of and condemn the course of the Secretary of the Treasury in postponing and ignoring the just claims of our brave defenders upon the bounty of the government awarded to them by the national Congress.

Twelfth. That in the Hon. Henry W. Williams, of Allegheny county, we present to the people of Pennsylvania an eminent jurist—one in every way well qualified for the responsible duties of the office of Judge of the Supreme Court; able as a lawyer; impartial, prompt and thorough as a judge; honest, upright, without suspicion as a man, and loyal and unwavering in his devotion to the cause of his country.

A vote of thanks was given to the Hon. Frank Jordan for his valuable services as Chairman of the State Central Committee.

A resolution was unanimously adopted continuing his in his position. Adjourned.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

Congress met on the 3rd inst., at precisely 12 o'clock. There was more than a quorum present in each house.

The Philadelphia Inquirer in speaking of the course of the adjourned session says:

Judging from the temper of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, and from the discussion in the Senate between Messrs. Sumner and Fessenden, the intention of Congress is to confine itself rigidly to the single topic of reconstruction. The House passed a resolution that a bill to perfect the Reconstruction act ought to be reported as soon as possible, and acted upon, and that no proposition of general legislation should be entertained during the adjournment session, but that all such propositions should be laid on the table. The passage of this resolution shows that the members desire to work only upon one subject, and even should the Senate decree otherwise, the proposition would be resisted.

There have been several bills presented in Senate and House intended to effect the object proposed, which agree in the main idea, but differ as to the details and management of the subject. Mr. Wilson's bill proposes to extinguish the rights of all persons holding office in the lately rebel States in those offices. At the expiration of thirty days after the passage of the law, he proposes that all those offices shall be vacated. The commanding generals at that time may fill them with new men, or re-appoint such of the present incumbent as they may choose. The second section of the bill proposes to give to the Boards of Registration all the authority which was meant to be conferred upon them by the original law, and to examine into the qualifications of the persons who seek registry, and to erase the names of such as have been wrongfully and fraudulently admitted to the lists.—This is intended to do away with the idea of Mr. Staubery that perjury can give to any one a right which in truth he could not possess.

Mr. Drake's bill proposes an enactment that all offices in the unreconstructed States, except those for counties, townships, cities, &c., were in May last vacant and that the right of all officers therein, except as aforesaid, ceased. In regard to county and municipal officers whose positions were not to be considered vacated in May, he proposes to give to the commanding generals a right to remove them in their discretion, giving to them also power to fill the offices which have been declared to have been vacant in May.—He also proposes an additional declaration as to the guarantees to be given by the States which seek reconstruction, in favor of the Union, and of allegiance to the United States.

The appointment of a Committee on Reconstruction by the House is a prompt action in favor of the speedy consideration of the proper measures, and whatever the final conclusion may be, it is likely that no time will be lost in endeavoring to arrive at proper measures to remove the obstructions to the fulfillment of the law which have been placed in the way by the President and his cunning man of the law.

It is a curious fact that both candidates for Supreme Judge are Elders in the Presbyterian Church—Judge Sharswood in the Old School Branch, Judge Williams in the New.

THE conviction of Surratt may be looked for with certainty, as the evidence against him has been of a very positive character.

THE PLAINS.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—An Omaha despatch says that a private letter from Fort Yankton states that the settlers between that fort and Randall are in great alarm; that over two hundred Indians were coming down the Missouri river, bent on mischief and murder. Letters from the Indian agents declare that they are greatly alarmed, and will probably leave the country, and that the Indians threaten indiscriminate attack on all settlements above Yankton. Some of the Indian stock-stealers have been captured at the Ponca agency, but the commanding officer at Fort Randall feared to go and take them, lest the Indians should attack the fort during his absence.

General Sherman leaves to day for Fort Harker, where he expects to meet General Hancock on Saturday.

The steamer Johnson arrived at St. Joseph yesterday, from Montana, with \$300,000 worth of gold dust in the hands of passengers.

The Kansas State Record nominates General Howard for President, and Senator Pomeroy for Vice President.

A vigilance committee, three hundred strong, is said to have organized at Julesburg, Nebraska, to preserve the peace and preserve the lives and property of citizens.

AMERICA NO PLACE FOR FOOLS.—In a lecture lately delivered before the London Farmer's Club, Mr. James Howard, the well-known manufacturer of implements of Bedford, England made the following pointed remarks concerning his experiences in a recent visit to the United States: He said he had been profoundly impressed with the happiness, prosperity, energy, intelligence, and self-government of the American people.—He wondered that so many people are willing to remain in the Old World, without a chance to rise, with hardly a chance to exist. If the United States were crowded as England is, the population would be nearly a thousand millions. In reply, however, to the question whether he thought large and opulent English farmers would do well to send out their sons to America, he remarked that one of the first memoranda which he made in his diary, after seeing the United States, was, that it was no use to send a fool to America. Mr. Howard hit the nail on the head.

FROM MEXICO.

Official despatches have been received at Washington, by the Austrian Minister, announcing that Maximilian was executed by shooting, on the 19th of June, and that President Juarez refused to deliver his remains to his friends. A similar despatch was received by the Secretary of the Navy, from Commander Poe, of the U. S. Steamer Tacony, at Vera Cruz. The city of Mexico surrendered on the 20th to the Liberals. Vera Cruz holds out on account of the Foreign legion—Sanzana Anna had been captured by the Liberals, while endeavoring to land with a party hostile to Juarez.

LATER—Santa Anna was shot on the morning of June 25th, at Sisal.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Sheriff.
We are authorized to announce the name of William Given, Esq., of Fermanagh township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of Republican nominating Convention.

Register and Recorder.
ED. SENTINEL.—JOHN STONER of Fermanagh township is respectfully recommended as a candidate for Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. Mr. Stoner is a worthy man and would make an excellent officer.

Treasurer.
MR. EDITOR.—Permit us to recommend to the Republican party, JAMES PENNELL, of Patterson, for nomination for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating Convention.

County Treasurer.
MR. EDITOR.—As no person has yet been mentioned for the office of County Treasurer, allow me to bring before the people and the Convention the name of JOHN HOFFMAN, Esq., of Millintown. Mr. Hoffman is a man of long business experience, honest in all his dealings, and if nominated and elected, would make a trusty and obliging officer.

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 UPPENROVE, of Susquehanna township, as a suitable candidate for Sheriff—subject to the decision of the nominating convention. Mr. Uppenrove 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.

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 JEREMIAH L. STEWART, of Perryville, as a suitable person to represent the interests of Juniata county in the Legislature.

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 CARBETTER, of Monroes township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention. EAST END.

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. BENISON 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 Benison served with distinction throughout the entire war and was a gallant and fearless soldier. MINOR DIVISION.

Assembly.

We desire to offer to the people of Juniata county the name of JOHN PATTERSON, of Fern Hills, back 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 this nomination at this time would add considerably strength to the ticket, and be very acceptable to a large portion of the people. FERRIS.

SENATORIAL.

CAPT. H. H. WILSON.—Dear Sir:—As the time is 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. SEBASTIAN 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.

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 can 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 men that can be found in the district. In large intercourse with the people of this and other counties comprising 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 MAX.

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 by 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 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 among the weak and apical. But it is not our purpose to write an article 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. JUNIATA.

New Advertisements.

SELECT SCHOOL
AT
M'ALISTERVILLE.
MILL undersigned, with the aid of a competent assistant, will open a Select School at the above place on Monday, August 5th 1867, to continue one quarter of eleven weeks. All the different common school branches will be taught, and also the higher branches, such as Algebra, Rhetoric, Latin, &c. Special attention paid to persons wishing to prepare themselves for teaching. Terms low—payable one half in advance. Private boarding can be had at reasonable rates. S. M. SHIPLEY.
July 19, 1867.