

Juniata Sentinel.

MIFFLINTOWN,
Wednesday Morning, December 11, 1867

H. H. WILSON, Editor and Publisher

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN'L ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GOVERNOR JOHN W. GEARY,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

GENERAL GRANT'S REPORT.

The good sense that has characterized all the actions of General Grant since he entered upon his public career is displayed in his annual report as General-in-Chief and Secretary of War. We have heretofore advertised to the economical policy he has pursued since he took charge of the War Department, and in this report he gives us some details of his retrenchment.

He tells us that the army is mostly officered by men whose army experience does not date back of 1860, and that they have continued in time of peace the expensive arrangements to which they were accustomed in war. To this he has put a stop.

He has also abolished some five different bureaus created during the war, but more deemed unnecessary, and which were mere suggestions for official drones, such as the Bureau of Rebel Archives and the Bureau of Military Justice. In the Quartermaster's Department he has made even a greater change, by ordering the sale of the greater portion of the vast accumulation of stores of all sorts, which far exceeded the wants of our present military establishment for many years to come.— Being of a perishable nature, and borne in the return of officers accountable for them, they had to be stored and guarded, although the cost yearly might be greater than their value. By ordering the sale, Grant has saved the expense of rent of many storerooms, as well as the pay of a large number of civil employes.

In the Freedman's Bureau he has made a useful change by closing the hospitals at the south and substituting dispensaries, as a more economical mode of relief to the sick. There is always to be found in hospitals a class of idlers who seek that shelter because of the good living to be had there for nothing. Grant saw enough of this in the army during the war, and soon detected this feature of the Bureau as being one of the leading causes of expense. The dispensaries will furnish relief to those who are really sick, but no maintenance. Grant has also made a change in the distribution of rations to the needy. In August last he discontinued it entirely, reserving the funds and supplies on hand for those who may require help during the winter. It appears that the whole expense of this relief for the year has been \$145,993.36, for 233,372 persons, the average number being 58,900. Finally, the General proposes to reduce the army very considerably, which is the most important feature of all in his retrenchment policy.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Few of our readers know anything about a fellow in Fayette township, this county, by the name of J. W. Mutersbaugh, neither would we annoy them with reading this notice were it not for the fact that he persists in meddling with our business. A few weeks since he called at our office and ordered us to discontinue a paper we had been sending to a neighbor of his. This he done without any authority from the gentleman who had been receiving the paper, as he has since informed us, and ordered us to continue it. From certain circumstances we have reason to believe that he has taken the authority to collect money for us, and order papers discontinued because, as he says, the persons getting them are "too poor to pay for them." We would just inform Mr. J. W. Mutersbaugh that this is our loss, and that if he continues to interfere with our business he will receive a notice from us that will not be free of charge.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The public debt statement for November was issued today. It shows that Secretary McCulloch did not withdraw four millions from circulation last month, and further contraction for the present has been abandoned.

The bill from the Committee of Ways and Means, to repeal the act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to retire \$1,000,000 of the greenbacks monthly, was taken up in the House after the impeachment matter was disposed of, and adopted by 128 yeas to 32 nays.

In Pike county the Copperheads were mean enough to elect both Jury Commissioners. The Republicans could have done the same thing in Bradford, Tioga, &c., but they did not do it.

THE COTTON TAX.

A bill to repeal the cotton tax has been promptly reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, and as promptly passed by the House of Representatives. As this was asked by all the manufacturers' meetings that have been held in the northern and western cities to devise means of relieving their present disastrous condition, this response of Congress reflects credit on that body, and will be hailed with pleasure by business men generally. Our own impression had favored the gradual reduction of the tax, but we cheerfully indorse the action of the House, as the cotton manufacture in the United States has become a great interest, and deserves encouragement in its struggle with the powerful British interest that is ever seeking to monopolize our markets.

Cotton has so long been one of the chief staple products of our country, that our commerce, our industry, our finances, have all, in a large measure, been built up on it. Anterior to the civil war we were the chief producers of cotton, and the vast importance of this staple was one of the main arguments of the defenders of slavery and of southern domination. It was said that emancipation would ruin the cotton culture in the southern States. It has not done so, although the cotton crop is not what it once was. War, with all its desolation, has done more to depress the cotton culture than emancipation.

Still it behoves Congress to be wary how it obstructs the recuperation of the cotton interest by oppressive taxation. It is the sentiment not less than the interest of the people of the north that the cotton culture should be fostered. It has been of incalculable benefit to us in years gone by, and it does not speak well of our sagacity that so many of the southern planters now find it more profitable to cultivate wheat than cotton. The opposition to the bill for the repeal of the cotton tax that was made in the House must not be charged to northern sectional bitterness. One reason for this opposition was that the wool interest wished the same policy practised toward wool. Another was that cotton speculators desired a modification of the bill to suit their own purposes.

From the promptitude with which this bill was reported and passed, we argue favorably for the other measures sought by the friends of home industry. The passage of this cotton bill by both houses of Congress will remove from the public arena one of the most fruitful sources of agitation and discontent. We are satisfied, also, that it will exercise a highly beneficial effect both upon southern agriculture and northern industry. There ought, as a consequence, to be a much larger breadth of country devoted to cotton raising next year, and a great effort to rebuild the former prosperity of the cotton business in the south. The reconstruction question will be settled at the present session of Congress, and planters and negroes alike will be interested in the production of a good crop.

COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Republican County Committee met in the SENTINEL office on Tuesday the 3rd inst. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That in accordance with the direction of the County Convention the members of the Republican party in the county are invited to meet at the usual places of election on the Second Tuesday (10th) in March next, and vote upon the question of the adoption of the Crawford County System.

Resolved, That the elections for the Townships of Millin, Patterson, Perryville and Fernanagh townships shall open at 4 P. M. and close at 7 P. M., and for all the other townships the election shall open at 4 P. M. and close at 6 P. M.

Resolved, That the members of the County Committee in each District shall hold the election, or appoint some other person to do it, shall permit no one to vote but those who support the regular nominees of the party, shall appoint clerks if necessary, shall keep a correct list of the voters, shall count the vote in each District at the close of the election, announce the result, shall seal up the tally list, with the ballot and the result, and shall bring the tally list with the ballots and the result to a meeting of the County Committee to be held at the Court House on the First Friday (13th March) after said election, when the returns are all to be opened and the vote counted off, and the result announced.

Resolved, That the Chairman be directed to have tickets printed and distributed throughout the county headed "For the Crawford County System," and "Against the Crawford County System."

On motion, Senatorial and Representative Delegates were appointed to elect Delegates to the State Convention, with instructions to support the nomination of Gen. U. S. Grant for President, and Gov. J. W. Geary for Vice President.

On motion, Committee adjourned to meet on the 13th of March at the Court House.

J. J. PATTERSON, Chairman.
R. DOYLE, Sec'y.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The message is too long for our columns. It is similar to all the other papers of the same character that have come from Andrew Johnson. His discussion of the Reconstruction question is simply a resume of the arguments of his various veto messages—nothing new. He regards the Congressional plan of Reconstruction a failure—indeed, an impediment in the work of restoring the States to their normal condition. In the face of the evidence of Military Commanders in the South who have been compelled to decapitate lawless Rebel officials, in all directions, and the bare, unrelenting persecuting even to death of loyal Unionists, white and black, the President insists that:

"The execution of the laws is not now obstructed or opposed by physical force; there is no military or other necessity, real or pretended, which can prevent obedience to the Constitution, either North or South. All the rights and all the obligations of States and individuals can be protected and enforced by means perfectly consistent with the fundamental law. The courts may be everywhere open, and, if open, their process would be unimpeded. Crimes against the United States can be prevented or punished by the proper judicial authorities in a manner entirely practicable and legal."

The President argues at length the unconstitutionality of the Military Government in the South, and urges the repeal of the laws authorizing them. He says: "It is manifestly and avowedly the object of these laws to confer upon negroes the privilege of voting, and to disfranchise such a number of white citizens as will give the former a clear majority at all elections in Southern States."

He then enlarges upon the dangers of committing the ballot to the negro—in his opinion, that ours is "a white man's government,"—that the negro is an inferior race, and ought not to be permitted to participate in governmental affairs, until properly trained. The cost of Military Reconstruction is also objected to, and the whole system regarded as intended to secure the ultimate establishment of negro supremacy.

The Message frankly admits that: "Enormous frauds have been perpetrated on the Treasury, and that colossal fortunes have been made at the public expense; this species of corruption has increased, is increasing, and if not diminished, will soon bring us into total ruin and disgrace. The public creditors and the tax-payers are alike interested in an honest administration of the finances, and neither classes will endure the high-handed robbery that has recently occurred. For this irreparable state of things there are several causes. Some of the taxes are so laid as to present an irresistible temptation to evade payment. The great sums which officers may win by connivance at fraud, create a pressure which is more than the virtue of money can withstand, and there can be no doubt that the open disregard of constitutional obligations avowed by some of the highest and most influential men in the country, has weakened the moral sense of those who serve in subordinate places."

But these frauds are mainly attributed to the operations of the Civil Office Texture Bill, which is assailed as tying the hands of the President in the removal and selection of public officers. [Unfortunately for the President's argument on this point, Commissioner Rollins—the head of the Internal Revenue Department—in his testimony before the Congressional Retrenchment Committee, testifies that the public service has suffered much by the removals made by the President, and the appointment of incompetent and corrupt successors. It was to stop this that the Civil Office Texture Bill was passed.]

The Wilmington Commercial gives an account of the last semi-annual whipping at that democratic city. Four negroes, one mulatto, two American white men, one Irishman, and one German, were successively brought out of jail, stripped to the waist, their arms and feet pinioned to a whipping post, and then whipped by the Sheriff with a cat-o-nine—an instrument which gives nine blows at every stroke. The editor says of the German: "He seemed more humiliated than any of the others, and, as soon as taken to the post, hung down his head, and commenced weeping bitterly. He made no outcry, but showed by his facial contortions and the shrinking of his body the physical pain he suffered. He received twenty lashes, which showed very plainly on the clear white skin." Delaware, which maintains this barbarous system, is one of our democratic States, and when we admit her representatives to Congress we need have no more fear of contamination from members representing a constituency of any color.

THE Detroit Union was started as the organ of the Workmen of this city.— It has thrown off the mask and hoisted the democratic flag, offering in excuse the assertion that the workmen have lost interest in their own cause. May this be taken as a specimen of more to follow?

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The history of the Methodist Episcopal Church during the one hundred years of its existence in the United States furnishes a study well worthy the attention of thoughtful men everywhere. The modesty of its beginnings furnish an amazing contrast to its present colossal power. The good which it has accomplished would seem to be merely the index to the vast ability for its work now, after a century of sturdy growth has placed it foremost among the evangelical churches. Not only does it rank first in numbers, industry and zeal, but it has just displayed a power and wealth which is astounding.

The number of Conferences in the United States is sixty-six, we believe, and the returns of the Centenary collections from two-thirds of these show the aggregate for the year of nearly seven millions of dollars. It is altogether probable that this immense sum will be increased by returns from the remaining Conferences to nine millions, or even more. This liberality is unequalled. The Wesleyan Methodists—the most numerous branch of the Church in England—have heretofore given not only the largest sums yearly to Church purposes, but they have given the greatest amount per capita of any religious body in the world. They must now yield this distinguished honor to their brethren of America.

Wonderful as this collection of the Methodist Church is in itself, it becomes more so when we reflect upon the fact, proudly admitted by that organization, that the great mass of its membership are called the poor of the land. The truth of this statement is not affected by the fact, that in the great cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg particularly, and in the other large cities they number many members of great wealth. The "rank and file" of the Church are the industrious poor of the country. Thousands of these owe their present ability to give, as shown in the magnificent contributions of the year, to the vitality of the Church which has reclaimed them from penury, degradation and want. They have been saved from earthly destruction by her teachings, and they are now but giving back a tithe of what they owe to their beloved Church; and we may measure the benefits they have received in some sort, by those they are now enabled to pour out upon the cause of religion in this and in other lands.

Any attempt to forecast the future of this Church is vain. Its growth has, so far, been a wonder and an astonishment. It possesses the most consummate organization in existence among ecclesiastical bodies, if we except the Roman Catholic denomination, and through its admirable government it is able to consolidate and maintain its increasing power as it is gained, receiving strength in every fibre as it grows. While the liberty accorded to its laity is great and increasing, it receives its momentum from the hands of its ministry; and these again are under the absolute control of the Bishops, few in number but eminent for industry, purity, and business ability and fact.

It is sufficient to bear witness now to the untiring industry of this Church; the amazing benefits which it is scattering over our land; its instinctive love of liberty; its manly enunciation of the views of its people on questions of morality as they arise; its willingness to suffer in the cause of truth; its enormous wealth; and its willingness to give of its substance in furtherance of the cause of its Master. It is impossible to withhold our admiration for such a body, and we join in the universal hope that it may go on increasing in its strength and usefulness for all time to come.—Har. Telegraph.

Impeachment Defeated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The impeachment resolution was defeated this afternoon—yeas 57, nays 197.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The Tribune expresses itself satisfied with the result of the vote on impeachment, and says "the question has been put to rest." Let us now proceed to the question of retrenchment, financial reforms, and the final reconstruction of the States.

Congress has at last decided the impeachment question, by laying the report from the Judiciary Committee on the table. This secures to Mr. Johnson the pleasure of filling the Presidential office for some fifteen months longer. As this question is finally settled, we hope that Congress will be equal active to dispose of other important measures now before that body.

FROM General Grant's report we learn that there are 308 cemeteries for the interment of Union Soldiers, of which 81 are known as National Cemeteries. About 250,000 persons are buried in them. The total cost of the cemeteries, when completed, will be about three and a half millions of dollars.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of the State Guard, a new Daily and Weekly, started at the Capitol. It bears evidence of great ability, is thoroughly Republican in its politics, and we have no doubt will wield an influence that will be felt throughout the State.— Terms of Daily one year, \$6.00, Weekly one year, \$1.50, in clubs, to same Post Office, \$1.25.

THE so-called democratic journals are cultivating the art of sneering, in the most aristocratic manner, at poor people who have not enjoyed the advantages of refinement and culture. The aptness with which they ply this vocation shows that if the habit has only lately been openly indulged, the motive to it has been long cherished.

GEN. HANCOCK'S order re-instating prominent rebels in New Orleans, is exciting much comment. The rebels of that city are rejoicing. Congress may be compelled to interfere.

Congress will undoubtedly reduce the regular army, and thus save a large amount of money. The army is fully one-half larger than is necessary.

New Advertisements.

The Last **W**inning Success.
Mrs. A. ALLEN'S
IMPROVED
HAIR RESTORER
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HAIR DRESSING
New Style in one Bottle
will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.
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December 11, 1867-y.

1868
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A Handsome Bound Volume, containing 150 Mechanical Engravings, and the United States Census by Counties, with Hints and Receipts for Mechanics, mailed on receipt of 25 Cents. Dec 11, 1867-2t.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
AT PRIVATE SALE.
The undersigned offers at private sale, his farm, situated in Millard township, Juniata county, five miles west of Millin, containing 160 acres more or less, about 100 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a good Frame House, Log Barn and all other necessary out buildings, with Stone Spring House, good Spring of limestone water convenient to house, with good Apple Orchard and other kinds of fruit.
Call on the undersigned residing on the premises.
ALEXANDER McCABAN,
Nov. 5, 1867-2m.

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POMEROY, PATTERSON, JACOBS & CO.
Millintown, Juniata County, Penn'a.
CAPITAL.....\$50,000.

JOSEPH POMEROY, President.
F. S. JACOBS, Cashier.

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Daniel Schaeffer, Samuel Strayer,
Abram Stauffer, John R. M. Todd,
Wm. Van Swearingen, Reuben Leonard,
United States Securities Bonds, etc., bought and sold.

Seven-Thirties exchanged for Five-Twenties at market rates.
U. S. Coupons paid.
Gold and Silver bought at highest rates.
Deposits received. Collections made. Drafts on the principal cities, and a general banking business transacted.
Union Pacific Railroad Bonds (the best in the market) for sale.
Bonds and other valuable papers received on special deposit.
July 27, 1867.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONDITION of the Bounty Funds of Delaware township, Juniata county, Pa.:
1st. February Quota, 22 recruits, \$200 each.....\$4400 00
Committee's Expenses..... 214 75
Total cost for first quota 22 recruits \$4613 75

2d. SEPTEMBER DRAFT.
Bounty for 21 recruits, Committee's expenses and brokerage.....\$915 45
Total amount of Bounty expenses.....\$1450 20
Paid by contributions..... 8679 50
Total amt't to be paid by taxation.....\$10859 70
T. W. LUKENS, Treas'r. DR.
To amt't of duplicate for 1864.....\$224 32
To amt't of duplicate for 1865..... 3788 36
Total amt't 1864 and 1865.....\$3012 68

By exonerations.....\$ 471 47
By Collector's percentage..... 142 33
By Treasurer's fee..... 55 59
By amt't to Collector's hands.....1228 29
By vouchers.....2069 16
By amt't bounty executed by receipts.....2274 82
\$9840 90
Balance unaccounted for.....\$2171 89
Statement of J. R. Vanormer, Treas'r for 1867.
DR.
To amt't rec'd from different Collec'ts \$4325 48
CR.
By amt't paid on notes, &c.....\$4325 48
Amount unpaid about \$26 00.
Amount of interest not accounted for.
W. A. TORNEY, Auditor.
J. W. KURTZ, Auditor.

The account of T. W. Lukens, Treasurer of School and Bounty Fund of Delaware township, was audited, and the following is a copy of the same. The account as stated above by the present Auditor, is incorrect, and will be tested in Court:
1865. DR.
June 1, By amt't paid out for School and Bounty purposes.....\$1942 90
By amt't of bill..... 5 67
By Percentage..... 152 01
\$1499 68
JOSEPH KURTZ, Sec'y.
EZRA McFELIN,
A. H. KURTZ,
Auditing Committee
Dec. 4, 1867-2t.

NEW GOODS at NEW PRICES

AT MRS. F. HANNEMAN'S
IX PATTERSON,
WHO has just returned from the City with a large assortment of
Millinery and Fancy Goods,
Consisting in part of Bonnets and Bonnet Sills, Flowers and Trimmings, Embroideries, Lace Goods, Handkerchiefs, Balmain skirts, Hoop Skirts, Gloves, Band Gimps and Ornaments, Notions and small wares, forming the best assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
in the County.
She solicits a call from the public, being confident that she can suit all.
Dec. 4, 1867-1m.

AGENTS WANTED, for two of the best selling subscription books ever published. One entitled "Myestes of the Neapolitan Convents," by an Ex-Benedictine Nun, a true account of the inner life of the convents—the most thrilling and interesting work before the public. The other entitled "The Cottage Cyclopaedia," a gem of intellectual wealth, and wanted in every family; complete in one large octavo volume of over 1000 pages, illustrated. Send for circulars of terms, which are very liberal. A. S. HALE,
Dec. 3, 1867-2t.] Hartford, Conn.

SELLERS & FOLWELL,

WHOLESALE
CONFECTIONERS
AND FRUITERS,
No. 161 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Dec. 4, 1867-4t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of Thomas Robinson, late of Turbett township, Juniata county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
W. M. ROBINSON, Ex'r.
D. E. ROBINSON, J.
Nov. 13, 1867-6t.