Juniata Sentinel.

MIFFLINTOWN:
Wednesday Morning, November 23, 1870.

B. F. SCHWEIER,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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Acknowledgments.

Hon. John Scott has our acknowledgments for a volume containing, the President's message at the commencement of the third session of the Fortieth Congress, with the reports of the heads of departments, and other accompanying documents.

We have received from Hon. D. J. Morrell pamphlets the "Protective Question Abroad," and Commissioner Wells Reviewed," the latter being a report submitted to the House of Representatives by Mr. Morrell of Cambria county, Pa, from the committee on manufactures, on the 19th day of July, 1870; also a pamphlet copy of the speech delivered by himself in the House of Representatives, July 13th, 1870, on the report of the committee of conference on the bill to Reduce Internal Taxes and for other purposes.

More Trouble in Europe.

The attention of the world has been drawn from the maneuvering of the opposing armies on French soil to the attitude that Russia has assumed toward the Paris treaty of March, 1856. The war that preceded, and from which the treaty sprung, is yet fresh in the minds of the reading public. We all remember how stubbornly Sevastopol fought the allied forces, and how, after months of siege, this great fortress on the coast of the Black Sea yielded, and how, soon, after its destruction, the Paris treaty of March, 1856, followed. The contracting powers in the treaty were Great Britian, Austria, Prussia, France, Sardinia, Russia and Turkey. All the governments just named signed the treaty with the firm belief that a blow had been delivered against Russia that would, for many years to come, dispose of her ambitious designs to help herself to a piece of Turkey. The Black Sea washes a strip of the southern border of the Russian Empire in Europe. Asiatic and European Turkey also border on this sea. The treaty of 1856 stipulates that vessels of war, whether belonging to nations having territory bordering on the Black Sea or not, shall not enter its waters. Thus by treaty provisions, to use a European word, the sea was "neutralized." The treaty further stipulated that neither Russia or Turkey should construct or maintain any naval or military arsenals upon its coast.

Within the past ten days the Czar of Russia has, through his prime minister Gortschakoff, announced to the European governments that Russia will no longer respect the provisions of the treaty; that the treaty has been violated by the other powers; that Turkey has been allowed to keep up "unlimited naval forces in the Archipelago and Straits,' and that France and England preserved the power to concentrate their squadrons in the Mediteranean, and that they could, in consequence of this nearness, in the event of a war, pounce upon Russia's defenceless coast. The Prince further says that upon several occasions the Straits were opened to foreign ships of war, and that on the Black Sea whole squadrons have been allowed to sail, without any protest being made. It is charged that parties to the treaty have been guilty, of these breaches. It is charged, though not in the Prince's circular, that England, France, Austria and Turkey, all have violated the treaty stipulations by entering the Sea with vessels of war.—No more opportune time could have arisen for the Czar to break the treaty shackles than the present time, when two of the parties, Russia and France, are warring against each other. It remains unknown whether England, Austria, Italy and Turkey, will attempt to compel Russia to stand to the provisions of the treaty. If they so attempt, the whole of Europe and part of Asia will soon be engaged in bloody war.

LAST week one day, a messenger of the Peoples' Bank of New York. When on the street to attend to some business for the bank, suddenly found himself in quite a crowd, he was shoved about a good deal, after the crowed had passed he discovered that his pocket had been picked of $4,954,51 of gold certificates, and $8,390 of promissary notes, the property of the bank.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—On the morning of the 15th inst., C. W. Starbuck, of Cincinnati, and chief proprietor of the Cincinnati *Daily Times*, died suddenly of heart disease.

SENATOR WATT of Philadelphia died on the 18th inst. The death of Mr. Watt makes the State Senate a tie until the matter is decided by special election.

COLORADO wants to be admitted this winter.

Dedication of the Soldiers' Monument.

On the 17th day of this month the Monument erected to the memory of the citizen soldiers of Juniata county who fell in the late rebellion, was dedicated with appropriated services. The day was fine. It was all that could be asked at this season of the year. The preparations were ample. The attendance was large. Between three and four thousand persons were present. People were here from adjoining counties. The "Logan Guards," of Lewistown, one of the first Companies that hastened to the defence of the nation in 1861, was here, under Col Selheimer. Gen. T. F. McCoy was in line with this Company. The Company was in citizens' dress. The "Huntingdon Guards," commanded by Capt. Wm. Burchner, and other citizens of Huntingdon county were here and participated in the ceremonies of the day. The Company was in military dress, and its appearance was the subject of many favorable remarks. The outpouring of the people clearly tells that the memory of the citizen soldiers who gave up their lives that freedom may not be lost to the world, is enshrined in the innermost recesses of their hearts. The honors paid to our heroic dead on last Thursday tells forcibly that patriotism is a live virtue among us. The procession was formed by Chief Marshal Capt. Cornelius McClellan, in the following order:

First Division.

Newport Band,

Col. John K. Robison, Marshal, Committee of Arrangements, Speakers of the day, Huntingdon Guards, Soldiers Orphan School Boys of McAlisterville.

Second Division.

Perrysville Band,

E. W. H. Kreider, Marshal, Mifflintown Lodge, No. 131, I. O. O. F., McCoysville Lodge, No. 674, I. O. O. F., McAlisterville Lodge, No. 716, I. O. O. F., Patterson Council, No. 200, O. U. A. M., Junior Mechanics of Mifflin and Perrysville.

Third Division.

McAlisterville Band,

P. L. Greenleaf, Marshal, Wagon containing representatives of the States, [we give the names of those who represented the different States, as follows: Goddess of Liberty, Dollie Books; Alabama, Jennie Howe; Arkansas, Maggie Elder; California, Alice Vanormer; Connecticut, Dollie Ellis; Delaware, Annie Hittle; Florida, Kate Albright; Georgia, Sallie Christy; Illinois, Clara Dolen; Indiana, Lizzie Doughman; Iowa, Eva McClellan; Kansas, Ellie Goshen; Kentucky, Lollie Dietrick; Louisiana, Mary Basom; Maine, Lizzie Coffman; Maryland, Emma Todd; Massachusetts, Annie Coffman; Michigan, Alberta Kepner; Minnesota, Ellie Haller; Mississippi, Jennie Horning; Missouri, Eddie Showers; Nebraska, Juniata Pannebaker; Nevada, Jane Loudon; New Hampshire, Eliza Laird; New Jersey, Caroline Derr; New York, Cora Conner; North Carolina, Lizzie Coleman; Ohio, Annie Groninger; Oregon, Ida Londenslager; Pennsylvania; Elsie McKnight; Rhode Island, Annie Messmer; South Carolina, Kate Rickenbach; Tennessee, Ida Tilten; Texas, Laura Wagner; Vermont, M. C. Kreider; Virginia, Orleans DeHuff; W. Virginia, Lida Trimble; Wisconsin, Ursula Watts;] Sincerity Lodge, No. 357 I. O. O. F., Perrysville Lodge, No. 556, I. O. O. F., McWilliams Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Fourth Division.

Lewistown Band,

H. A. Stambaugh, Marshal, Logan Guards of Lewistown, Soldiers and men who served in the late rebellion, Soldiers' Orphan School Girls of McAlisterville in a wagon.

Procession moved at 2 o'clock P. M., over the following route: Counter march on Third street to Cherry; out Cherry to East Point; down Washington to Third; up Third to Orange; down Orange to Front; down front to Bridge; cross to Main street, Patterson; up Main to Mowry; up Mowry to Road; up Road to Franklin; down Franklin to Mowry; down Mowry to Main; down Main to Railroad Avenue; down Avenue to Path; down Path to Juniata; up Juniata to Main; cross back to Mifflin; up Bridge to Court House Square.

The procession was the largest and most imposing one ever formed here, and consumed an hour in marching over the prescribed rout and reaching the Court House Yard, where the monument is located. Here, in front of the Court House, around a stand erected for the occasion, the procession broke and mingled with the other citizens to listen to the orator of the day, General McCandless, of Philadelphia.

This was not an assembly of men alone—it was an assembly of the fathers, the mothers, the brothers, the sisters, the sons and daughters, and the friends of the dead heroes. This generation will never witness another such an assembly.

On behalf of the Committee on Organization Lieutenant W. W. Davis called the assembly to order. The following named persons were nominated officers of the meeting:

President—Gen. William Bell

Vice Presidents—Fermanagh, Joseph Rothrock, Wm. Banks; Fayette, G W McAlister, Lewis Degan; Monroe, G S Metterling, B. Ritz; Susquehanna, S G Dressler, Jonathan Weiser; Greenwood, G W McElwee, Henry S Dimm; Delaware, D B Eimm, S O Evans; Thompsonton, Geo Mills, Dr J Grubb; Walker, John N Moore, Jerome Hetrick; Mifflintown, Geo Reynolds, B F Walters; Patterson, S H Brown, Jacob Frank; Milford, John Cunningham, G W Burchfield; Beale, Joseph Pomeroy, J P McWilliams; Tuscarora, Dr S B Crawford, Thos Morrow; Lack, Mathias Stump, Joseph Gray; Spruce Hill, J L Barton, A J Howell; Turbett, D A Robison, James McLaughlin; Perrysville, James Wharton, Henry Brennisholtz.

Secretaries—David Wilson, Wm J Jackman, J W Speddy, B F Schweier.

On the completion of the organization Rev Mr. Allison, of the Presbyterian church, opened the exercises with prayer, after which the President, General Bell, introduced General McCandless, who delivered the following

ADDRESS:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: When Solon, the great Athenian law-giver, was entertained at the court of the Lydian monarch, then the mightiest and wealthiest of potentates, rejoicing in the fullness of his glory and the extent of his realms, he was asked by the vain monarch, who expected and desired a reply flattering to himself, this question: "Who, Oh! Solon, was the most happy man you have ever known?" The king was amazed and startled at the answer. "Tellus, an Athenian mechanic," replied Solon, "was the most happy of men whom I have ever known. He, after a life spent in doing good to his fellow citizens, having had a family of stalwart sons born unto him, died gloriously fighting in his country's service at the close of a victorious battle wherein her rights had been asserted and her freedom assured, to which result he had greatly contributed by his personal valor." Well might Cœsus be astonished at this reply of the man whose laws have made his name immortal, for in it was contained the germ of the principle that makes small states great and republics powerful. This was a recognition that the feeling of patriotism elevates and dignifies the poorest citizen of a state, ennobles him beyond the height of kings, and sublimes even ordinary virtues when displayed in the service of one's country into greatness before which the power of monarchs and the grandeur of courts sink into insignificance. It is a beautiful expression of that noble sentiment that "it is a sweet and becoming thing to die for one's country." It was this willing tribute to the memory of her sons who died in battle that made Greece in her day as a republic the mistress of the world in arms and the great master of science and of art; which constitutes her the beacon-light to which all succeeding ages have turned their eyes to guide their course, and which has exalted her into a model to which all who aspire to do a gallant deed, perform a generous action, or think a noble thought forever look for inspiration. Under such teachings the heart of the citizen expanded with the glory of his country; its honor and greatness were paramount to all other considerations and as constant in his mind as is the northern star in the firmament. "History, which is philosophy teaching by example," proves that this *amor patrus* in its purity is peculiar to free governments. It is eminently their characteristic. Among them it reflects its greatest effulgence. And why should it not be so? for there alone the individual feels his manhood acknowledged, and his acts appreciated; there alone the individual is lifted out of the condition of cypher and becomes a part, an essential and important part, of the body politic. The greatness of his country does not represent the aggrandizement of a despot or the enriching of a class, but it represents happiness to him and an increase of liberty to his posterity. Sometimes for the perpetuation of a dynasty, sometimes for the gratification of the ambition of a monarch, and sometimes to please the whim or caprice of a Madam De Pompadour armies may and have occasionally achieved victories, but such success, as it does not elevate the citizen nor tend to the general good, will prove only ephemeral. It has been the result of spasmodic effort and not the legitimate product of genuine virtue; it proceeds from temporary energy or perhaps the ability of a ruler, and when these cease to exist, the soul of a nation being dead, internal corruption and external disaster destroy and overturn the splendid but baseless superstructure. The courage of such a people lacks the real animating influence, which is a love of country. This alone can give a nation that pride of mind drawing its inspiration from freedom which fills the heart with a courage undaunted by disaster and unsubdued by defeat, and which, ever like Antæus touching his mother earth, springs elastic with new vigor. The individual sovereignty which a citizen of a republic enjoys, stimulates him either on the weary march or amid the carnage of battle—he is willing to die for the liberty he loves. From this pure spirit of patriotism free governments spring, without which they will be as evanescent as the mist upon your mountain sides. This love of country, my friends, is a prolific theme; it inspires the mind; it quickens the pulsation of the blood; it nerves the weak and presses onward the strong; it makes the soldier valiant and the orator's delivery grand; it is as old as time, and in a republic as certain as eternity; it comes with breath and departs only with life; it will assert itself in the traitor's heart, like Banquo's ghost, it will not doom but ever chide him in his thoughtful moments. No nation can be truly great without it. Poetry draws from it its inspiration; society its charms; the arts and sciences their impulse, and language its eloquence. Well might the great Waverly romancer inquire,

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land."

Yes, dead must be the soul that does not swell with emotion at the thought that this is his own land, and dead soon would be that land whose children did not glow with pride at the mention of her name.

This love of country then being the greenest laurel that bedecks the brow of liberty, how will we entwine its tendrils around the hearts of coming generations in order that time may increase its growth? My countrymen, this is a problem that every nation on the surface of the earth has at some time or other in its history attempted to solve. The most effective method ever discovered to keep alive this essential feeling of patriotism you are practising to-day. You have erected and are dedicating to all future times a monument commemorative of the services rendered to the state by your own patriotic sons. A monument which to all the future will recall the memory of great deeds, of earnest patriotism, and of unhesitating devotion to a worthy cause.

Here will be found exemplars worthy of imitation. This inarticulate marble will teach enduring lessons. The widow of the departed hero will repair to this spot with her son; point out to him his father's Mausoleum; explain to him how he volunteered and gallantly defended the flag of his country; how he fought and how he fell. The maiden whose lover has fallen in this bloody strife will also come here, her hopes blighted and her heart broken, and on this, to her, a hallowed spot, she will drop a tear to the memory of him she adores. Here will come the aged crippled veteran with his grand-son by his side and standing before this monument all his youth will revive; the old days will pass before him anew; the old feelings will again inflame his breast,—the great cause—the earnest love of liberty—the ardent love of country—the, the weary march—the dreary bivouac—the desperate battle—the temporary defeat and the final victory; all! all! these will pass in review before his mind; his ancient ardor will revive and he will recount in stirring speech and martial phrase the glories of his youth. Into the greedy ear of the listening lad the old man will pour the story of the battles, sieges, fortunes through which he has passed, and fired by recollections of these scenes he will "shoulder his crutch and show how fields were won;" point to this column emblazoned with the deeds of the glorious dead and exclaim with proud emphasis, "I was one of those!" And as the old man talks, see how the eye of the youth kindles; how his cheeks glow;—how every fibre of his body is nerved. The lesson has entered his soul. He, too, aspires to be one of those, and when the day of trial comes, if come it should, he is mentally resolved to emulate the deeds of his grandsire and his comrades. With every noble sentiment of his soul aroused he departs with regret from this altar of devotion erected to the fallen heroes of his country. Yes, this monument will become a shrine. Fathers, Mothers, Sisters, Brothers will all come here. It will be an hallowed spot. The spirit of these martyrs will forever linger around it beckoning to coming generations.

My friends, you are to-day perpetuating in this marble the memory of the men who died that you might live and enjoy liberty.—It is fit that such men should be honored.—In honoring them we not only pay a deserved debt of gratitude but are ennobled ourselves. All peoples have in this manner testified their appreciation of their heroes. In the remotest times testimonials like these have been revised to commemorate the deeds of those who died for their country. The antiquity of the custom is only equalled by the grandeur of the heroism it preserves. Especially is this the case where free institutions have prevailed, and man was recognized, not as the serf or pariah of the State, but as the very foundation of its strength and greatness. All the Republics of ancient Greece thus paid their tribute of gratitude to the patriotism of their sons. On the field of Marathon where the Athenians encountered the hordes of Persia, threatening to submerge Europe in one general deluge of universal despotism, and victoriously stemed that fearful tide of subjugation, their admiring fellow citizens built a mound inscribed with the names of the fallen,—a mound which still stands to remind the scholar and the western lover of liberty of the gallant men who fought upon that day. There each succeeding year, so long as Greece maintained her freedom, a panegyrical funeral oration was delivered and thus the fires of patriotism were kept burning bright, by recounting the incidents of that wonderful fight. Through every epoch of Grecian history, up to the very pinnacle of her greatness, and down through the long olympiads of her decline and fall the youth of Greece repaired to Marathon to renew their patriotism as the Moslem in long succeeding ages made their pilgrimages to Mecca to invigorate their faith.

"Go stranger and to listening Spartans tell,
That here obedient to her laws we fell,"

is the modest, yet suggestive inscription on the column erected at the pass of Thermopylae consecrated to the memory of that glorious band of three hundred, who, animated solely by a sense of duty and adoration of freedom resisted to the death the myriad of the Persian invader. What Greek could ever pass that sacred spot, and read that simple record without feeling his blood tingle through his veins, without a thrill of exultation that here the sword of Hellas had carved its way through eastern barbarism and preserved a civilization? what Greek could go thence without an honest pride of the place and the occasion, elevating him almost to the height of the heroic souls who there gave up their lives. In ancient Rome the instinct of nationality inspired their Bards, who in verse recounted the heroism of an Horatius, Cocles, the sacrificing patriotism of a Mutius Scavola, the self devotion an immolation of a Quintius Curtius, and the unselfish martyrdom of a Decius. These songs, recalling the greatness of their ancestors, animated the hearts of the Roman citizens to increase the greatness of Rome and extend her dominions throughout the entire civilized world.—France has not been ungrateful to her deserving children; those who have devoted life or limb to the glory of the "tri color." Visit her queen city now beleagured as it is, and you will find the debris of the veterans of the first Napoleon, now almost centenarians, mounting guard over the ashes of their military idol in the Hotel Des Invalides, where in comfortable quarters, with a commissary well supplied by their grateful country they recount the glories of "the little Corporal" and pray for the presence of his genius in this the hour of their military disgrace.

Cross the channel and there we find that England who has owed so much to the patriotism of her sons, is not unmindful of the respect due to the dead whose valor has triumphantly borne the fiery cross of Saint George to the most remote regions; nor of the duties she owes to the survivors of the many sanguinary fields on which, at the close of a day, when the sun went down, that same fiery cross imperialy blazed, radiant with victory. The land is studded over with monuments which gratitude has raised to the memory of her land and naval heroes. Woolwich is a noble sister of the Hotel Des Invalides. There the worn out veteran, with all his wants anticipated and supplied, beguiles the day with stories of the Iron Duke, or tells how he and his comrades in the far-off realms of the once imperial Aurungzebe met and overcame the desperate valor of the fierce and hitherto unconquered Sikhs. In Greenwich the shattered hulks of England's naval heroes are moored safely in harbor for life. Here Jack spins his yarns of storm and calm, and the many wonders of the deep: again he engages broadside to broadside at Aboukir or Trafalgar; recounts the glories of Nelson and of Collingwood, and chants with unabated ferver and undoubting mind "Britania Rules the Wave." I am reminded, whilst we dedicate this shrine to the memory of those who laid their lives upon their country's altar, that some of their surviving crippled comrades are now begging their bread through the country, the life and unity of which their valor has preserved. There is a tongue, my friend, in every gaping scar of these wounded, maimed men, living monuments as they are, crying aloud to you of the ingratitude of the nation in not procuring homes where these wrecks of war could end their days in peace, content and plenty, like the remnants of the defendens of the monarchies of which I have spoken. Are Republics always to be ungrateful? I hope not in this instance. It is true, however, that our great Commonwealth has made an advance in the right direction by its munificent endowment of the schools for the maintainance and education of the orphans of those who fell in our great civil strife. The evidence of this great charity is before us today, and seen in the neatly clothed, bright eyed children, the death of whose fathers upon the battle field has bequeathed to them an heritage of honor. Being helpless in their childhood, the State says—I will adopt you as my wards; I will nurture and educate you; I will instil into your mind the great principle, the defence of which made you fatherless, and when you arrive at manhood you will be ready and willing to defend the soil of your State and the honor of the flag of your country; and should the occasion require, which God forbid, follow the lead and emulate the example of your patriotic sires. In the old world, monarchies have erected monuments, not to the rank and file, not to the soldier whose valor and privations won victory, but to the privileged few, whom the accident of birth had invested with authority. You my friends, erect this monument upon no such principle, you do not design to perpetuate the memory of the privileged few, but you recognize the merits of the citizen soldier. And never in the world's history did citizen soldiery deserve better of a country. Cast your eyes backwards for a few years and take a retrospect of our struggle for national existence; consider the immensity of the danger to which the nation was exposed; consider the magnitude of the interests at stake, and conceive the awful consequences if the nation had proved untrue to itself. Upon the determination of the issue depended not only the integrity of our territory, the union of the States and their consequent greatness, the liberties of ourselves and all who should come after us, but also the welfare of the millions of the old world who look to the United States as their future homes, where they, too, could enjoy the liberty they so much admire and covet. Free government itself was upon trial. Free government, which, like another Noah's ark was sailing over the waters of time, freighted with the hopes of mankind, and carrying in her bosom those vital principles of freedom which are eventually to give life to the world. Truly then this was a struggle for national existence—a struggle forced upon us by a portion of our fellow citizens, who held firmly in their hands and under their control two of the three branches of government; the national legislature, through the senate, and a majority of the supreme bench, to protect them judicially in the exercise of their constitutional rights. War was their ultimatum, and the result has shown that it was as bloody as it was causeless, and compelled the destruction of the very system it was inaugurated to perpetuate. "He who would rend the oak dreamed not of the rebound."

Were we basely to permit our country to be dismembered without an effort? No, my friends! We had better be where the extinguished Spartan still is, free in his proud channel of Thermopylæ than have submitted to this. I beg that no one will consider this spoken in any spirit of partizanship, for when our flag was fired upon at Fort Sumpter all political differences ceased to exist. And, fellow countrymen, when the hour of trouble came, when this awful peril impended over the future of the nation, and the cry went out, "The country is in danger!" what a noble, what a wonderful, what a tremendous response the citizens of the nation gave. How they gathered together from every hamlet in the wide extended land, and poured in over-swelling streams to the rescue of the country, the liberty of which they so much loved. Nor was Pennsylvania second in devotion to the great cause, to any of her sister States. Her sons, few of whom had ever seen the camp fires, animated solely by love of country, unhesitatingly devoted themselves to endure all the dangers and privations of war. What she suffered cannot be better exemplified than by the large number whose memories you are to-day perpetuating, who fell as citizen soldiers from your patriotic county. But why discriminate, when all behaved so gallantly. From every county came the detail, embracing the skilled artisan and the sturdy farmer, whilst from the mountains and forests of our great Commonwealth came the hardy backwoodsman, with his bucktail in his felt hat—all volunteering to do battle for the maintenance of these States under the Constitution framed by our revolutionary ancestors. The student of history reads and the orator grows eloquent over the great battles of Alexander, Hannibal, of Cæsar and of Napoleon; but these all will "pale their ineffectual fires" before the true history of our great rebellion, when it shall have been written. Accompany our two hundred thousand sons of Pennsylvania in your mind's eye through four years of bloody strife, commencing with the seven historic days before Richmond in 1862. Their bones are bleaching in the swamps of the Chickahominy, on the plains of Manasses, amid the rugged gorges of South Mountain, by Antietam's stream, and on the steep heights of Fredericksburg; the winds that whistle through the pines of the wilderness sound their requiem there. I might march on through this sea of blood across the continent, down into the wilds of Texas, and everywhere, on every battle-field dotting over that space, Pennsylvania's sons will be found foremost in the ranks, upholding the honors of their State. When the tide of invasion entered our own State and the Northermost wave of rebellion had rolled its bloody crest upon the slope of the Round Top at Gettysburg, it encountered your military rock, which was never shaken, the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, which dashed it back in shattered spray, never to be united or advanced again. On the natal day of your Independence 1863, on this sanguinary field was fired the national salute that made this Union permanent, and tolled the death-knell of the Confederacy. Who can describe the terrific grandure of this battle and do justice to the subject? No one! Yet how vivid is the recollection of the "zip" of the minnie and the whistle of the shell, the yell of a stubborn gallant foe and the sturdy hearty cheer in reply, the elbow touch of comrades as they pressed boldly forward in the headlong deadly charge. All! all is over, and many a noble man there fought his last fight and won his last battle. When the reveille shall sound on resurrection morn, these persons will rise from their hallowed graves, and as they advance to the eternal throne the tears of pity of the recording angel will fall on and blot out the records of their human frailties and fit them to receive the crown of everlasting glory. But now that the doors of the temple of Janus are closed in our beloved country I hope forever; now that the passions are lulled and reason has again returned her sway, let magnanimity, the twin sister of courage, be uppermost in our hearts, reminding us that forgiveness to the fallen does belong. Then will the charity that dictated the erection of this mounment be doubly blessed. "No pent up Utica" shall restrict our affections, or confine our hearts, but the whole boundless continent shall be ours. Love of country will again animate every breast, and will extend its beneficent influences farther than ever before—as deep rooted in the hearts of every American citizen as are our Alleghanies in the soil of Pennsylvania. Let the dead past bury its dead; let the charity that remembers the worthy dead throw its concealing mantle over the faults of erring brethren. In this spirit let us travel on that level of time to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns, and with patriotic pride and grateful piety let us gather around the monument dedicated this day to our fallen brothers and teach our sons and daughters ever to remember

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blessed!
When spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mould;
She there shall find a sweeter sod
Than fancy's feet have ever trod;
By fairy hands their knell is rung:
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There honor comes, a pilgrim grey,
To deck the turf that wraps their clay;
And freedom shall awhile repair
To dwell a weeping hermit there."

The General was followed by Colonel McFarland, State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, in a brief address, as follows:

CITIZENS OF JUNIATA COUNTY:—Your Chairman erred when he said I had consented to make a short address. To do so at this late hour, and after the able and eloquent oration of General McCandless, would be unnecessary and imprudent. Even if time permitted, it would be unwise to mar the effect which that address must have made upon your minds. I shall therefore detain you only to give expression to a few congratulations.

Most sincerely do I congratulate you, my friends, upon the success of the interesting ceremonies of to day. The weather has been favorable, the attendance the largest ever witnessed in the county, and the procession imposing, enthusiastic, and free from accident or want of harmony. The monument has received the commendations of all. Above all has the oration been a success. The great truths so ably presented in it are worthy of your most serious consideration. Let me urge you to ponder them well, to reflect, every time you pass this monument, upon the character of true patriotism, the duties it imposes upon you, and the blessings it secures, as taught in this oration, and by this monument erected to the memory of your gallant fellow citizens.

And let me urge these dear children that are participating in these ceremonies, to study well and remember the lesson taught to-day. *Duty to country well performed, even to the sacrifice of life*, is that lesson.

And you who are the orphans of the men to whom this and similar monuments are being dedicated, are particularly interested. Improve your time and opportunities. Prepare for the duties of life so that if years hence your services are required by your country, you may prove yourselves worthy of your patriotic fathers.

With renewed congratulations he closed.

The addresses were listened to with marked attention. At the close of Col McFarland's address the long metre doxology—"Praise God from whom all blessings flow," was sung, and the benediction pronounced by Rev. Mr. Blackwelder, of the Lutheran church, and the exercises closed.

THE second son of Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, has been elected king by the Spanish Cortes, on a vote of 191 against 120. His most common titles are Prince Amadeo, Duke of Aosta. He has other titles, and just what one he will rule under is not known.

THE Woman Suffrage Association of Ohio held a State Convention at Columbus last week and elected officers for the ensuing year. The attendance was small. Only 24 delegates were present.

ON the night of the 15th inst., some one attempted to assassinate Mrs. G. N. Parker, of Chicago, by shooting her through the window of her house. The lady was severely wounded.

Hon. Joseph Casey, a number of years President Judge of the Court of Claims at Washington having resigned his position, will soon resume the practice of law in Harrisburg.

John W. Forney is an aspirant for a Cabinet position.

President Grant is at work at his annual message.

Election Returns.

The election returns are not yet full. The Bedford *Inquirer* thinks the following statements are nearly correct:

ALABAMA

gives a Democratic majority of about 500 for Lindsay for Governor, and divide the Congressional delegation evenly, giving three Democrats and three Republicans, a Democratic gain of one member of Congress, and a gain on the State vote of 8000 or 9000. The Democrats elect 60 or 65 of the 100 members of the Legislature. Later news give the Republicans a majority of six on joint ballot in the Legislature and report the State as still doubtful.

ARKANSAS

gives two Republican and one Democratic member of Congress. There was no State ticket to be elected and dissension in the Republican ranks prevented a fair showing, of the true Republican strength. There is still a possibility that the official vote may show a full Republican Congressional delegation.

DELAWARE

has gone Democratic with her one Congressman as usual, but by greatly reduced majority. She also elects her Governor and Legislature, but the majority is only about 500. Two years ago she gave a Democratic majority of 3325 for Governor. We gain about 2800 but ought to have carried the State.

FLORIDA

elects a Democratic or Conservative Lieut. Governor, Congressman and Legislature by a small majority. This is a Democratic gain of one Congressman.

ILLINOIS

gives about 40 000 Republican majority on the State ticket, elects 6 Republicans and five Democrats, with two districts in doubt. The Democrats probably gain one member of Congress. In the first District Farwell protectionist Republican is elected over Wentworth a free trade Republican.

KANSAS

rolls up 18 000 Republican majority on the State ticket, elects a Republican member of Congress and a Legislature four fifth Republicans. There will be but one Democrat in the Senate and but two counties in the State have gone Democratic.

KENTUCKY

gives a Democratic majorty of 30,000 for Governor, a Republican gain of over 46,000 since 1868 when she gave a Democratic majority of 76,323. The Democrats elect eight of the nine Congressman making a Republican gain of one, with a possibility that the 9th District may yet elect Thomas over Rice in which case the Republicans will have a gain of two members. The Republicans claim a gain of 15,000 over the election in August last. The Kentucky Republicans made a glorious fight and deserve great credit for their pluck. In

LOUISIANA

Republicans elect the entire Congressional delegation and two thirds of the Legislature and carry the State by 30,000 majority. This is a gain of two Republican members.

MARYLAND

elects a full Democratic Congressional delegation by 18,000 majority. A Republican gain of about 13 000 since 1868.

MASSACHUSETTS

has re-elected the whole delegation of Republican Congressman and also re elected Claflin Governor by 40,000 majority. Wendel Phillips the temperance candidate received about 20,000 votes, mostly Republicans, for Governor. The Old Bay State is always true. In

MICHIGAN

the Democrats gain a member of Congress in the Sixth District. The Republicans carry both houses of the Legislature by handsome majorities.

MISSOURI

The latest reports indicate the election of five Republicans, two of them bolters, and four Democrats. This would be a Democratic gain of two members. It is impossible to say what position the bolters will occupy in Congress. In

MINNESOTA

the Republicans carry both members of Congress a gain of one.

NEVADA

is carried by the Democrats by about 200 majority. This giver them a gain of one Congressman. In

NEW JERSEY

we gain one Congressman making the delegation three Republicans and two Democrats. We also have three majority in the Senate and eight in the House insuring us a United States Senator, to succeed Cattell next year. In

NEW YORK

we have been divided and the dissensions in Republican ranks lost us the State, which we ought to have carried, and also lost us three Republican Congressmen.—The Legislature is very close and the latest news gives 65 Rupublicans and 62 Democrats.

RHODE ISLAND

elects two Republican members of Congress as usual. In

TENNESSEE

we elect two Congressman, Butler and Maynard, the other six being Democratic and gains. The Democrats elect the Governor also.

VIRGINIA

elects three Republican and Six Democratic Congressman, the same as last Congress.

WISCONSIN

we carry by about the usual majority of 8000 or 9000. The Democrats gain one member of Congress making the delegation two Democrats and four Republicans.

Just as we Found Them.

There are 180 varieties of pills for liver complaint.

A Girl seven years old has reached Detroit, having come all the way from Germany.

Canadian millers are importing wheat very extensively this season from Chicago and Milwaukee.

A negro female burglar has been captured in Columbus, Georgia. She was found stuck fast in a chimney.

The people of North Carolina complain that their penitentiary is too small to hold all the villians in that state.

A certain spectacle works in New Haven is the largest in the world, turning out 300 000 pairs per year.

The Christian ladies of Chicago have reformed and provided situations for 2350 abandoned females during the past year.

Squirrels are said to be swimming the Ohio river in droves, and are being killed in gardens and orchards near the water.

A doe, weighing eighty pounds dressed, was killed in Germantown, Illinois, on last Wednesday. A dog had run it in from the woods.

A Mercer county, Ky., farmer found a number of lice in the brain of a hog that died with every symptom of cholera.

The Boston Traveller thinks that the loss of a few grumblers will not be a permanent injury to the Republican party in Massachusetts.

A young lady in Wisconsin had her nose broken by a mallet in the hands of an adversary, whilst playing croquet recently.

A veteran shopkeeper says that although his clerks are very talkative during the day, they are always ready to shut up at night.

A farmer in Washington county has raised a pumpkin measuring six feet six inches in circumference, and weighing one hundred and four pounds.

In a police court, at Boston, a woman wearing $7,000 worth of jewelry and clothing, was arraigned for drunkenness, on Monday and fined.

The Cincinnati *Times* wants Congress to pass a national law to prevent the the extinction of deer, buffalo and other animals now wantonly slaughtered by "hunters."

The Marshall Saxe said that it required the weight of a man in lead to kill him in battle. Some statistics given in a French medical journal show this to be moderate.

The son of a farmer in Dutchess counts, N. Y., bid himself in his father's hay mow, to learn to smoke. As soon as the stones in the foundation cool off, the farmer will build a new barn.

A runaway lumber car on the Erie railroad, last week, made a hundred miles an hour, on a down grade, and was only checked by a rise and a switch, in time to save an express train.

The other day two young girls of Carlinville, Illinois, bound their drunken father hand and foot, and so kept him for two days. They finally released him on his promising to join the Sons of Temperance.

Johns Hopkins is the wealthiest Baltimorean. His estates, valued at $7,000,000 he intends to place at the disposal of trustees to found the "John Hopkins University of Baltimore." He is 75 years old and a bachelor, and earned all his fortune.

A Fond du Lac dry goods clerk who went out for a duck hunt on Lake Winnebago recently, put such a heavy charge in his gun that he was "kicked" out of his boat, while the offending fire-arm found its way to the bottom of the lake.

Mrs. B. F. Allen, writes to the Des Moines *Register* to say that she was elected President of the Polk county, Illinois, Woman Suffrage Association without her knowledge or consent, and that she cannot accept, as she is not in sympathy with the movement.

A herd of nine hundred Texas cattle, being pastured near Arlington, Illinois, broke loose the other day, and are now at large in Arlington and neighboring township, doing incalculable damage to crops, killing horses, &c. They are being shot wherever they are found.

Since the close of the war a remarkable increase is noticeable in the production of peanuts, and on many of smaller plantations in the Border States they have largely superceded tobacco. Virginia will send to market this year 400,000 bushels; Tennesse, 300,000; Georgia and the Carolinas, 150,000 to 200,000 bushels.

A wild white man, known only by the name of "Camanche Bill," and able to speak but very little English, recently presented himself to a Justice of the Peace in Leavenworth, in company with a white women, for the purpose of getting married. He said he had a large number of squaw wives, but he had concluded to be married in our style and go home to Pennsylvania (whence he was abducted forty years ago) in search of his friends.

The Boston papers tell of a conductor on the New York and Boston train who received from a passenger what he supposed to be a one hundred dollar bill, but which proved to be a treasury note for one thousand dollars. When he returned to tell the man he could not change his bill, he was unable to find him. Doubtless the man who gave it to him had stolen it, and became alarmed at the manner of the conductor.