

President Johnson and Treason.

We publish this week the entire speech of President Johnson in Washington city on the 22d. In it he seeks to maintain the position declared in his veto message, and reiterates sentiments long ago expressed by him. One of those is that treason is a crime and must be punished. The leading, conscious traitor, he says, must be punished, and we believe him honest when he makes such a declaration; and we may conjecture, as the reason for the delay in the trial of the leaders, that some of the members of Congress allude that the rebellion is not yet over, nor will it be ended until the proclamation of the President of the United States is promulgated to that effect; and until that proclamation is issued, in the opinion of Attorney General Speed, the trial of Jeff. Davis or any other rebel leader for treason cannot be legally held. If it does depend on this, although we cannot see much difference, we would rejoice again when the proclamation went forth at this late day that the rebellion was over.

It is upon the supposition that President Johnson is willing to take the leading rebels to his counsel that some journals are opposed to him. We believe that the President stands in the same attitude to the rebels to-day as he did when he was elected, and we believe that the opinions he then expressed were his honest convictions. We cannot think that because he is willing to show the mass of the rebels leniency and encouragement that his heart is in sympathy with leading traitors; nor can we, like some, call him traitor because he desires to see "unmistakably and unquestionably loyal men" allowed seats in the National halls. He must be guilty of worse crimes than voting an unjust and unconstitutional Freedmen's Bureau bill, or being in favor of allowing loyal men to represent the South, before we can raise our voice in the hue and cry of "rebel," "traitor," "betrayed," or other opprobrious titles.

One reason that we have maintained President Johnson is that he possesses that sternness which did not form a part of the nature of Mr. Lincoln, and "transition period," as it is called, to reconstruction. Pardon to those who plunged us into such an ocean of difficulty and bloodshed would be unjust; and as President Johnson declared in the beginning of his administration to temper mercy with justice we expect to see him do it, when the opportunity permits, by showing mercy to the masses and justice to the leaders, lately in rebellion. The President has declared his intention to do so, and we have a firm reliance in his intentions, notwithstanding the loud clamorings of some as to his sympathy with the traitors.

Our columns are again taken up with articles in reference to the important topics of the hour. We publish the entire speech of President Johnson and also extracts from speeches and journals sustaining the President in the views he has taken, and which he says he will adhere to. Surely, no topic is of greater importance than that of the preservation of our common country, and we should sink every minor interest—both of a partisan or individual nature—and support the Administration, as much now as during the rebellion. And so long as the President stands by the Constitution, which he has sworn to defend and preserve—so long as he seeks the peace and happiness of the whole Union—so long as he endeavors to maintain the grand principle of preservation of the Government, for which the war was prosecuted and in which we finally triumphed, so long should we support him by our undivided counsel and unwavering allegiance.

Congress.

The following resolution, as it previously passed the House, passed the Senate on Friday last, by a vote of 20 to 13:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That in order to close agitation upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the people of the eleven States which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the said States until Congress shall have decided such State entitled to representation.

We have seen no paper opposed to the President because he vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, give him credit for refusing to exercise the power of a foreign despot. Let Johnson be as ambitious as he may, he was not so ambitious as to make our government a monarchical or despotic one. This was an act that but a few, we fear, out of the many, would have neglected grasping after.

The Union State Convention meets at Harrisburg to-day.

Jeff Davis—Will Congress Act.

Why don't the President make "treason odious" by hanging Jeff. Davis? Something like this is the question probably more frequently put by all sorts of people, than any other. While it clearly enough reflects the general desire, it does not convey the correct view of the case. The Washington Republican explains wherein as follows:

"As long ago as October last the President made efforts to commence the work of the trial of traitors, and desiring to test the question whether treason was a crime, and believing, with the law officers of the Government, that such trial should be made at the right place before the highest tribunal in the land, addressed a letter to Chief Justice Chase on the subject. The latter's response subsequently became public property and has been read from one end of the land to the other. It was not intended to try the case in his circuit, in the city of Richmond, because the Government of the United States chose to keep its military there, or words to that effect. The President, under legal advice, did not deem it prudent to order a jury trial anywhere else. Secretary Chase appealed to Congress for its action. The President stated the case to Congress in December last in his message. Subsequently, by request, he communicated the letter of the Chief Justice to that body. Congress, therefore, has had the whole subject before it for many weeks and has taken no definite action thereon.

"Although there have been many complaints about the exercise of the pardoning power by the President, it is true, as we have before stated in detail, that he has reserved from among those who have, of their own accord or through their friend, asked for pardon, over five hundred leading traitors, beginning with the arch-traitor Davis.

"Should the President take any step towards trying Davis while the subject is before Congress, and without its action, it might be deemed assumption, or, at least, disrespectful. Therefore the matter rests. Congress has taken no action. The President's hands are tied."

If this is the correct view of the case, then the people should ply Congress with their petitions and demands. It has had for some time a bill before it to facilitate the trial and punishment of Davis. If it will effect the object, the bill cannot be too soon acted on. At any rate Congress having taken hold of the business, it cannot do better than to finish it up.

A Case in Point.

There are few men in this country, to-day, who do not respect the wisdom and admire the integrity which characterized the career of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States. Yet, while he lived, Mr. Lincoln was often assailed by the men who profess to be his admirers, and who were allowed to live the reproaches heaped upon him, and before he was finally assassinated he had the satisfaction of beholding not only his policy vindicated, but his very predictions verified. When President Lincoln suspended the writ of habeas corpus, and the Democrats were wondrously elated. But Mr. Lincoln did not go over to the Democracy, nor did his party cease to act with him. In due time, the wisdom of Presidential moderation was vindicated in results—the grand object aimed at in the proclamation was secured—and the Administration enjoyed the united support of the Republican party, and the divided abuse of the Democracy. This compromise may serve to console those melancholy spirits who are now prophesying that party break-up and anarchy are inevitable.

So far as we are individually concerned, we are willing to trust to President Johnson. We have no more respect for the spirit which assails the Tennesseean than we had for the malevolence and hate which sought the aspersions of the Illinoisian. We cannot consider how seldom a candid statesman, as President Johnson, desires to improve the condition of the country; and frankly relying on the patriotism of his intentions, we have faith that, as in the case of Mr. Lincoln's revocation of Fremont's proclamation, Andrew Johnson's course will yet command the united support of the party which sustained him against the traitors in the South, which defended him against the malignity of the Democracy in the North, and which elevated him to the second highest office in the gift of the nation.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

What is the Difference?

Mr. Dixon, Union Member of Congress from Connecticut, made a speech in the House in defence of the President's policy, on Tuesday last, from which we clip the following:

What is the difference of opinion existing between the President of the United States and those who are opposed to his reconstruction policy in the two Houses of Congress? I certainly disclaim, of course, any right to state what are his opinions, except as they are given to us in authentic public documents. From these alone I obtain his views. That these are misrepresented, intentionally or otherwise, should not perhaps surprise those who consider how seldom a candid statesman, as President Johnson, desires to improve the condition of the country; and frankly relying on the patriotism of his intentions, we have faith that, as in the case of Mr. Lincoln's revocation of Fremont's proclamation, Andrew Johnson's course will yet command the united support of the party which sustained him against the traitors in the South, which defended him against the malignity of the Democracy in the North, and which elevated him to the second highest office in the gift of the nation.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

The President and Gov. Cox.

The Governor Addresses his Constituents.

WASHINGTON, February 26th.—The following important letter was read to-night by Governor Cox, of Ohio, to the Representatives in Congress from that State:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 26, 1866. Gen. Geo. W. Wright, Chairman of the Union State Central Committee, Columbus, Ohio.

MY DEAR SIR: On Saturday last I had an interview with the President, which I regarded as of sufficient importance to warrant me in writing you this morning to make known what I had done, ask his verification of the truth of my report, and his consent to make the same known to the country. He frankly gave his consent, and assented to the accuracy of my report. The President said that he was not willing to avow that his policy had simply aimed at the earliest possible restoration of peace on a basis of loyalty. No Congressional policy had ever been adopted, as if the duties of his office, he was obliged to adopt one of his own. He had in some sense inherited that of Mr. Lincoln, with which he thought he agreed, and that was substantially the one which he had carried out. Congress had no just ground of complaint that he had done so, for they had not seen fit to declare their views or adopt any measures embodying what could be called a policy of restoration. He was satisfied no long continuance of military government would be tolerated; that the whole country would properly demand the restoration of a truly civil government, and not to give it to the lately rebellious States, would be an admission of the failure of the administration and of the party which carried through the war, to prove themselves equal to the emergency. Now, the work of destruction was over and rebuilding had begun, a military government alone would not specify the South. At the end of a long period of such government, we would be no nearer, and would have the same work to do. Hence, there is a real necessity of adopting a policy which should restore civil government just as soon as the rebellion should be thoroughly ended, and those conditions accepted by the South which are to be regarded as absolutely necessary to the peace of the country. The proper system of pacification should be one which tended every where to stimulate the loyalty of the South, rather than to impose upon them laws and conditions by external force.

This was the case of the Freedmen's Bureau. He was not against the idea of the Bureau, for he had used it and was still using it. It might continue for a period of more than a year yet. He had contemplated that either by a proclamation of his own, or by some act of Congress, a condition of peace, the technical end of the rebellion, period not very remote, would be understood by the present law, the Bureau might continue for a year, but the objects he had in view, he would not apply in full force to it, and instead of encouraging the South to loyalty, it would tend to make the hatred of the Government inveterate. The same principle of stimulating loyalty was shown in the manner he had held martial law over them. "Whenever they should show that martial law was not needed, it should be removed. Their own conduct would thus determine the matter, and the desire and interest they can have in increasing it to obey the laws, because by so doing they would hasten the withdrawal of the interference of the military arm in their affairs. In precisely the same way he had acted in regard to civil affairs generally in that section, regarding it as necessary to impose conditions upon the rebellious States which would promote the safety of the country; and regarding the existing affairs of local governments as having disqualified themselves by their treason for continuance in power, he dissolved and established provisional governments. Then he asked himself what conditions ought to be demanded of them, and how their disposition to accept them in good faith might be stimulated. The conditions were the amendment of the State Constitutions excluding slavery, the acceptance of some amendment of the Constitution of the United States, the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the admission of the freed men to various rights, etc., to stimulate to accept these conditions, and such as, in his best judgment, in the absence of any Congressional plan, he thought nearest right of any he could frame, he engaged that by their acceptance, with evidence of good faith, he would permit them to reorganize their State, elect legislators, etc., and so far as executive acts could do, would restore them to their position in the Union of the States. They had so far accepted his conditions, that he regarded the experiment as a success. He had accordingly reorganized the post office department among them, had reopened trade, and removed restrictions thereon through the Treasury department, and in like manner in all Executive Departments recognized them as States in the Union, only keeping enough military hold to protect the freed men, and to induce them to do something more thorough in that direction.

Now but one thing remained in which these States did not exercise the full rights of States, and that was representation to Congress. In this he had advised that some principle of stimulating loyalty be applied, as in the other respects named. He would admit only such representatives as are in fact loyal men, giving satisfactory evidence of this. Whenever a State or district sent a loyal man, properly

appointed and qualified, he would think it right to admit him the same as if from any other State, and he would admit none but such loyal men, so that other States or districts might be thus induced to elect and send similar men. When they had all done this, their restoration would be full, and the work would be done. Such was his plan.—He did not ask to judge of the elections and qualifications of members of Congress, or of their loyalty. Congress was its own judge, and he had no dream of interfering with its constitutional rights. But he felt like urging upon them and upon the country, that this mode of finishing work so nearly completed in other respects was the only feasible one which had been presented; and that it was impossible to ignore the fact that the States were exercising their rights and enjoying their privileges within the Union—were, in short, restored in all other respects, and that it is too late to question the fundamental right of representation.

I then remarked to him that I suggested that legislation could properly be made by Congress purely civil in its character, providing for the protection by the United States Courts of inferior jurisdiction, in all cases where the States did not do so.

He replied that such an idea would be exactly parallel to his plan, but he had not thought it yet time to give his own ideas of the precise mode of accomplishing this, and because we had a margin of time lasting till after the next session of Congress, during which the present Freedmen's Bureau would continue in operation, and if before that time the Southern States should recognize the necessity of passing proper laws themselves, and providing a proper system of protection for the freed men, nothing further on our part would be necessary. If they did not do what they ought, there would then be time enough to elaborate the plan.

He then referred briefly to the fact that disloyal men have been rejoicing over his veto message, saying that if these men in good faith adopted the views of his policy he had himself held and acted upon, and which he had so fully elaborated in his annual message, and explained to me, the country surely could have no cause for sorrow in that. If disloyal men and rebels everywhere, North and South, should cordially give their adherence to the conditions of restoration he had informally insisted upon, he thought that was precisely the kind of pacification loyal men everywhere would rejoice in. The more they were committed to such a course, the better he would like it; for if they were not sincere, they would at least diminish their power of dangerous opposition in future. His whole heart was with the body of true men who had carried the country through the war, and he earnestly sought to maintain an equal and perfect understanding with them. This sentiment and purpose he regarded as entirely consistent with the determined opposition to the obstruction policy of these extremists, who, as he believed, would keep the country in chaos till absolute ruin might come upon us.

Very truly yours, J. D. Cox

Duty to the President.

Mr. Sherman, in the United States Senate, made the following excellent remarks in relation to the duties owed by that body to the President:

"We must maintain him, support him, aid him. Even when I disagree with him, I will not arraign him before the people of the country, and thus discredit and dishonor him. Rather, if he is weak we ought to uphold him the more; if he is feeble, we ought to strengthen him by our resolution; if he lacks any of the elements necessary to constitute him a good man, we ought to supply them by our courage and ability. We do no good to our country, no good to our country, by a constant arraigning of the President, by arraigning him here, as I have heard him arraigned, as a tyrant and infidel. Sir, he is the instrument in the hands of Almighty God, holding the executive power of this government for four years. If he is a weak man, we must support him; if we allow his authority to be subverted and overruled, we destroy the authority of the government of the United States. Every person even moderately endowed with the sentiments of honor and patriotism, will readily acquiesce in the noble spirit of these sentences. They stand in brilliant contrast to the outbursts of partisan abuse to which the Senator alludes. There is an intrinsic excellence in the Senator's sentiments, that makes them independent of the conditions of time, place and individual. As above written they were three years ago spoken of our lamented Abraham Lincoln, then President of the United States. But they offer reasonable suggestions to every honest and patriotic mind now. They are in a high tone of a patriotism that soars sublimely above the atmosphere of mere personal or party considerations. In fact, they are in excellent harmony with the utterances of the same high-minded Senator on a very recent occasion, in application to President Johnson.

The duties to the office to-day are not dissimilar to those of the days referred to, nor has comprehensive speech been more freely indulged now than then. But as the issue of compliance with the high moral sentiments and suggestions of Mr. Sherman was found to be most happy on the country, and the faith reposed in Mr. Lincoln was justified by the results, so may we now be served to the performance of duty to the high office and to him who occupies it, by the hope that similar results will ensue and the republic will receive no detriment.—Pittsburg Commercial.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VENDOR BILLS

Printed, on the most reasonable terms, AT THE "GLOBE" OFFICE, ANY DAY IN THE WEEK, ON SHORT NOTICE.

ORDERS BY MAIL, FOR BILLS, NOTES AND STAMPS, WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A Second hand set of Blacksmith tools. INQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE. mh7

PATENTS PROCURED FOR INVENTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

A personal interview with the inventor is desirable, though not necessary, as the business can be conducted by correspondence. Circulars of charges sent on application. E. W. BROWN, 211 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED to take orders for the best selling Book now published.

Thrilling Stories of the great rebellion. Complete historic adventures and battle scenes of soldiers, sailors, spies and refugees; during exploits of smugglers, guerrillas, desperadoes and others; tales of love and disloyal women; stories of the negro, etc., with incidents of fun and interest in camp and field.—By Lieutenant Colonel John M. Hill, of the United States Army. Handsomely illustrated with engraving on steel and in oil colors. Sent by circular and liberal terms offered. GILMAN, S. GIBBS & Co., Publishers, No. 100 North Second St., Philadelphia.

PERSONAL PROPERTY PUBLIC SALE. On Thursday, March 22, 1866.

Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the undersigned, on the "Cottage Farm," in West Huntingdon, on the above day, the following personal property, viz: a work house, 4 milk cows, 6 head of young cattle, 1 four horse wagon, 1 two horse wagon, horse gear, harness, window sashes, good cutting box, three good chickens and house power, plow, harrow, rakes, forks and a large quantity of household and farm furniture, etc. Terms of sale—Under \$25, cash; over \$25, nine months credit. Sale by commission of the undersigned, Daniel Goodman, on the above day, at 10 o'clock, A. M. DANIEL GOODMAN.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY, SS. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Elizabeth Edwards, late of Huntingdon Co., GREETING:

WHEREAS, JAMES EDWARDS died on the 20th of October, 1856, and his estate is now in the hands of the Court of Common Pleas of said County of Huntingdon, praying that for the cause therein set forth he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with the said Elizabeth Edwards.

We do therefore command you, the said ELIZABETH EDWARDS, as often before we commanded you, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatever, you do and appear in your proper person before the Judge of the County Court of Common Pleas of said County of Huntingdon, at the Court house in said County, on the 10th day of April next, to answer the petition on behalf of the said James Edwards, and to show cause, if any, why you should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with the said James Edwards, as aforesaid, and to be bound by the acts of the Court lawfully in this behalf done in such case made, to be observed and obeyed.

Witness the Honorable George Taylor, Esq., President of our said Court of Huntingdon, this 10th day of February, A. D. 1866. W. G. WAGSON, Clerk of said Court.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY STORE. W. LONG would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity to the fact that he has just opened a FAMILY GROCERY STORE, at the old stand of the late W. Long, where he will keep constantly on hand a full and well assorted stock of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES, such as Loving's Syrup, N. Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Spices, Salt, Ham, Sausages, Butter, Flour, Rice, Beans, Corn, Pickles, and Provisions of all kinds.

Also, a full assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hoop Skirts in this city; gotten up expressly to meet the wants of first class families; containing the most and most desirable styles and sizes of "Crown Top" Hoop Skirts, from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 yards in length, from \$2 to \$5; also, "Crown Top" Hoop Skirts, from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 yards in length, from \$2 to \$5; also, "Crown Top" Hoop Skirts, from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 yards in length, from \$2 to \$5; also, "Crown Top" Hoop Skirts, from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 yards in length, from \$2 to \$5.

Also, constantly on hand, good skirts, manufactured in New York and the western States, which sell well at very low prices. A lot of cheap skirts—12 springs, 45 cents; 20 springs, 75 cents; 30 springs, \$1.25; 40 springs, \$1.75; 50 springs, \$2.25. All skirts made to order and repaired.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628 HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE." MANUFACTURED AND SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 628 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA

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