

2101 Broadway St.
July 11, 1866

TERMS OF THE GLOBE. Per annum in advance \$2.00. Six months 1.00. Three months .50. Single copy 10 cents.

The Globe. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1866. VOL. XXI. NO. 41.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS. LAW PARTNERSHIP. J. W. MATTERN and Wm. A. Sipe have associated themselves in the practice of the law...

AGENCY, FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS' CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS. W. H. WOODS, Attorney at Law, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, to SCOTT, BROWN & LYTTLE.

K. A. LOVELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Exchange Hotel, HUNTINGDON, PA. Wm. C. McNULTY, Proprietor.

ALEXANDER'S BREWERY. E. O. & G. W. COLDER.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

D. R. D. P. MILLER, DENTIST.

D. R. JOHN McCULLOCH, OFFERER.

D. R. E. C. PRUYN, Medical Electrician.

W. M. LONG, Dealer in Candles.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON, Merchants.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE, Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

CHAS. H. ANDERSON, Dealer in Lumber.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready-Made Clothing.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods.

S. E. HENRY & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

HENRY STROUSE & CO., Marketers.

W. M. AFRICA, Dealer in Boots and Shoes.

LEOPOLD BLOOM, Huntingdon, Pa.

The Globe. HUNTINGDON, PA.

Letter from India. BY J. D. BROWN.

Since the date of my last letter I have been what you call itinerating, i. e., traveling with my tent and preaching among the towns and villages.

The next day the people came crowding in from all sides, preceded, as is their custom, by bands of men and women, singing and playing on very primitive and, to my ear, unmusical instruments.

One of them, a man of considerable intelligence, who has just joined our church on probation, told me the following trick by which they collect untold sums of money from their superstitious countrymen.

Now, I have written a long letter, but it is seldom I find time to devote an hour to what is to me a pleasant task; and as it costs very considerable to send a letter from this country, I hope you will not think my present letter too long to be interesting.

Letter from the West. WESTFORD, Wis., March 27, 1866. MESSRS. EDITORS:—In my last I gave you a brief description of our town; allow me to say in addition there is more business done here in one week than in Huntingdon in two.

days previous to a Mala they gather in from all quarters and are ready to supply the crowds with almost anything they would be likely to demand.

It would be impossible to describe the scene I witnessed on Sabbath morning, that, as it happened, being the day specially set apart for bathing and presenting offerings to the idols, on some morning to bathe in the sacred water, and at the close of the performance returns to his town or village, quite well satisfied with the result of his journey, for he has not only washed away his sins (so he thinks) but has made a handsome profit on his goods.

Several times during the day I tried to preach to hundreds who were assembled in the vicinity of the tank. Of the idols and the offerings made to them I may write in another letter.

Will not the readers of the Globe give freely of their money to help lighten these poor ignorant and deluded people? And especially would I urge the children of Huntingdon, many of whom I have addressed in their Sunday Schools, to pray for the salvation of the poor boys and girls of India.

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well-informed man that the masses of that powerful party which supported Mr. Lincoln and you in the canvass of 1864 were sincerely attached to the Union and devoted believers in the Constitution.

During the last week I traversed over the prairie both east and west, enjoying the scenery of the country and sport of a buggy ride.

For ten dollars you can get such a lot of roots, or rather cuttings of roots, to set out one acre. These roots are placed about 5 feet apart each way.

One more idea and I am done.—Would it not be advisable for the farmers on the poor ridges surrounding Huntingdon, to turn their attention to hop raising, instead of grain? Lick Ridgers, try the experiment, and if it don't pay I will agree to say nothing more on the subject.

The Views of Mr. Lincoln on the Scheme of the Disunionists. The following important letter on the views of Mr. Lincoln on the Radicals, and the question of restoration, has been addressed to President Johnson by ex-United States Marshal Lamson, Mr. Lincoln's intimate friend and former law partner.

GRAFTING. Every farmer should learn to do his own grafting. It is a very easy operation when once understood.

PEACE. Important Proclamation from President Johnson, President of the United States. Insurrection Declared to be at an End, and the Supremacy of the National Government Fully Established.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1866. By the President of the United States of America: A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By proclamation of the 15th and 19th of April, 1861, the President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution and the laws, declared that the laws of the United States were opposed and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; and

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the constitutional government and in arms around the capital, that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; and

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the people of the said States are well and loyally disposed and have conformed, or will conform in their legislation, to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

WHEREAS, In view of the before recited promises, it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State, of its own will, has the right or the power to go out of or separate itself from, or be separated from the American Union, and that, therefore, each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The people of the several before mentioned States have, in the manner aforesaid, given satisfactory evidence that they acquiesce in this sovereign and important revolution of national unity; and

WHEREAS, It is believed to be a fundamental principle of government that people who have revolted, and who have been overcome and subdued, must either be dealt with so as to induce them voluntarily to become friends, or else they must be held by absolute military power, or devastated so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies, which last named policy is abhorrent to humanity and freedom; and

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States provides for constitutional communities only as States and not as territories, dependencies, provinces or protectorates; and

WHEREAS, Such constitutional States must necessarily be, and by the Constitution and laws of the United States, made equal and placed upon a like footing as to political rights, immunities, dignity and power with which they are united; and

WHEREAS, The observance of political equality as a principle of right and justice is well calculated to encourage the people of the aforesaid States to be and become more and more constant and persevering in their renewed allegiance; and

WHEREAS, Standing armies, military occupation, military law, military tribunals and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, in time of peace, dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and ought not therefore to be sanctioned or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity, for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and

WHEREAS, The policy of the Government of the United States from the beginning of the insurrection has been in conformity with the principles herein set forth and announced; and

Now, therefore, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, is at an end, and is henceforth to be so regarded.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, the second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

By the President, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. Party Faulty. It is among the reports from Washington that Senator Sumner is preparing to arraign the President for his veto, on the ground of faithlessness to the principles of the Republican party.