2/0/20 (and)

NO. 41.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding six lines, 56 00 Administrators and Executors Notices, \$5 00 Administrators and Executors Notices, \$2 50 Auditors Notices, \$2 50 Estray, or other short Notices. \$2 50 Estray, \$

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. W. Mattern and Wm. A. Sipe have associated themselves in the practice of the law, under the name of MATTERN & SIPE.
All business outrusted to their care =:"
ittention. **Special care will be given to the collection of Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay and all Claims against State or United States. nited States.

Office nearly opposite the Court House, Hill street, Hungdon, Pa.

J. W. MATTERN,

feb21-ly WM. A. SIPE.

ACENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims a-gainst the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Fensions, can have their claims promptly collected by ap-plying either in person or by letter to W. H. WOODS, Attorney at Law, Huntingdon, Pa

August 12, 1863.

The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN. to SCOTT, BROWN, to

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA. PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly presecuted. May 17, 1865-tf.

A. W. BENEDICT, J. SEWELL STEWART. P. M. LYTLE THE firm of Benedict & Stewart has BENEDICT, STEWART & LYTLE, under which name they will bereafter practice as ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA They will also give careful attention to the collection of military and other Claims against the State or Gov ernment.

Office formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

fcb6,1866

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

***G. Prompt and careful attention will be given to the collection of all claims against the Government for Back Pay, Bounty, Peusions, &c. OFFICE—In the brick row, nearly opposite the Court

Exchange Hote HUNTINGDON, PA. WM. C. McNULTY, PROPRIETOR,

Formerly of the Franklin Hotel, Chambersburg. TERMS LIBERAL.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY. E. O. & G. W. COLDER.

HAYING entered into co-partnership in the dexandria Brewery, the public are informed hat they will be prepared at all times to fill refers on the shortest notice. Alexandria, Jun. 13. 1865-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House April 13, 1859. T E. GREENE,

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Mill street, Huntingdon, Pa. April 13, 1864. R. D. P. MILLER,
Office opposite Jackson House,
to citizens of Hantingdon and vicinity. ise, offers his service ity. nol-Gms

R. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdor and vicinity. Office on Hill-street, one door cast of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55. DR. E. C. PRUYN, Medical Electri-

W. LONG, Dealer in Candies, CUNNINGHAM & CARMON,
Merchants, Huntingdon, Pa.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE, Whole sale and retail dealers in foreign and domestic are, Cutlery, &c., Railroad street, Huntingdon. CHAS. H. ANDERSON, Dealer in all kinds of Lumber, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,

Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps,

P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Graceries, Hardware, Queens
ware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c. E. HENRY & CO., Wholesale and Queensware, and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon. HENRY STROUSE & CO., Markles burg, Pa., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.

W. M. AFRICA, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa. EOPOLD BLOOM, Huntingdon, Pa, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c. JOHN H. WESTBROOK, Dealer in Boots, Shocs, Hosiery, Confectionery, Huntingdon.

YENTER, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon, Pa. SIMON COHN, Coffee Run, Dealer in Dress Goods, Groceries, Wood and Will ow Was:

B. SHONTZ & BRO., Marklesburg. Dealers in Ready Made Clothing, Jewelry, &c. SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO., Dealers in Books and Stationery, Huntingdon, Pa.

DONNELL & KLINE, THOMAS G. STRICKLER & SON

M. GREENE & F. O. BEAVER
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturers.

M · GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready • made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa. M. GREENE, Dealer in Music, mu-SHOEMAKER, Agent for the Ma

A P BRUMBAUGH, Agent for the Victor Cane Mill, &c., James Creek, Hunt. co., P.

WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufactures

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instru Huntingdon, Pa.

DILL POSTER.

The undersigned offers his services to business men and others desiring circulars distributed or handbills posted. He can be seen at the Gross office.

Huntingdon, Aug. 10, 1865.

JOHN KOPLIN.

ARCHMENT DEED PAPER--ruled, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE

vention of the Brahmins. But to return to the Mala. Hindoo Breeding cages for canary birds just acceived and for sale at Lewis's.

LEWIS' BOOK STORE

Merchants, like some men of their calling in other countries, generally maning in other countries, generally maning to make religion "pay." A few my arrival. Two or three settlements | Lewis's | Leed not say to you or to any town Telegraph.







WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

-PERSEVERE.-

TERMS, \$2,00 a year in advance.

PEACE.

Important Proclamation from Presi-

dent Johnson, President of the

United States.

and the Supremacy of the National

Government Fully Established.

A PROCLAMATION.

of the Alleghany Mountains, and such

other parts of that State and the other

existing in the States aforesaid, with

the exception of certain specified coun

Whereas, By another proclamation

made on the second day of April, 1863, in pursuance of the act of Congress of

uly 13th, 1861, the exceptions named

in the proclamation of August 16, 1861.

of the Constitution, and to preserve the

paired, and that as soon as these ob-

ects are accomplished the war ought

Resolved, That the present deplora

Southern States now in revolt against

national emergency Congress, banish-

to the whole country, that this war is

tions of those States; but to defend

and maintain the supremacy of the

Constitution and laws made in pursu-

ance thereof, and to preserve the Union

with all the dignity, equality and

rights of the several States unimpaired. As soon as these objects are ac-

complished the war ought to ceass.

Whereas, These resolutions, though

Whereas, By my proclamation of the 13th day of June last, the insurrec-

tion in the State of Tennessee was de-

authority of the United States therein

to be undisputed, and such United

ercise of their official functions; and

Whereas, There now exists no or-ganized armed resistance of misguided

citizens or others to the authority of

civil authority, State or Federal, and shoulders to the wheel,

to cease; and

wit:

ties in the State of Virginia; and

America ?

Washington, April 2, 1866.

VOL. XXI.

For the Globe.

The Globe

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Letter from India.

BY J. D. BROWN.

Since the date of my last letter

have been what we call itinerating, i. e., traveling with my tent and preach-ing among the towns and villages.—

and to bathe in the sacred pool, which is surrounded by temples filled with

idols. Missionaries frequently attend

home-so I sent my tent out the day

the morning, take a cup of tea, and

attend to our out door work before breakfast, which meal generally comes on the table between 9 and 10 o'clock.

Then we have dinner between 4 and 5

o'clock in the evening, after which we

can go out and preach again, or attend to any out door work which may be

The next day the people came crow-

ding in from all sides, preceded, as is their custom, by bands of men and wo

men, singing and playing on very pri-mitive and, to my ear, unmusical in-

struments. The principal points which

Brahmins sitting on the steps of one, playing cards, which, by the way, is a

very common amusement among all

classes of natives in India; and, like

their dishonest paternity in more enlightened countries, they gamble for money or almost anything else. These Brahmins are the pest and curse of In-

One of them, a man of considerable

coarse muslin dyed yellow; string a great lot of sacred beads around their

they wander here and there and every

Stopping a few days in one village and

ignorant villagers think them very holy, and feed them wherever they go.

mendicants in their villages that they do not recognize any of them. So one

"Faqir," for that is what they are call-

years ago last March. He had prom

sed to pay and here the sum will be

large or small according to the ability

true, for Ram Deen is my name and my father Buldar did die just where

and when this good man says." Of course he asks the Faquir how he came

pitied your father came and told me

number that of the various "castes'

According to Mann, the Brahmins,

where through the whole country .-

on our bands.

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1866.

cast of us are German, one west is well-informed man that the masses of Welsh, and further west, German and that powerful party which supported days previous to a Mala they gather in from all quarters and are ready to sup-

muslin over a couple of bamboos— "opens out"—and balf an hour after his arrival on the ground, is doing a brisk business. Here he remains durally from five to ten days,—finds time some morning to bathe in the sacred some morning to bathe in the sacred \$18 per one thousand feet; shingles, and at the close of the perform-from \$8 to \$10 per thousand. Prices some malignants who hated the Union ance returns to his town or village, correspond nearly with those of home. and tried to destroy it before the war On one of these tours I attended what is called "The Neemkar Mala." At Neemkar there is a celebrated Hindoo bis journey, for he has not only washhis journey, for he has not only washed away his sins (so he thinks) but shrine or place of pilgrimage. Hindos come by the thousand, even from very great distances, to make offerings It would be impossible to describe the scene I witnessed on Sabbath mor-

ning, that, as it happened, being the these malas in order to preach to the crowds who are always to be found there on such occasions. Neemkar is there on such occasions. Neemkar is about 25 miles from Sectapore—my living in this way. I left my tent early in the morning and made my way through the dense crowd to the home—so I sent my tent out the day before, and on Friday afternoon I mounted my horse and rode out and found my tent up and my dinner—or as you would say, supper—ready. In India we do not have dinner in the middle of the day. During much of the year the heat is so great that it would be very uncomfortable work their parents, and decrepid old men and women held up by their relatives, were plunging into the water, dipping their morning and made my way through the dense crowd to the poor devotees were bathing. Such a sight! Little children supported by their parents, and decrepid old men and women held up by their relatives, were plunging into the water, dipping their morning and made my way through the dense crowd to the their way through the crowds to the groves, where they had left a few dry clothes in the care of some neighbor. The air was quite cold and I saw old

sembled in the vicinity of the tank.—
Of the idols and the offerings made to
them I may write in another letter. seemed to be aimed at were noise and discord. Taking a stroll among the temples I noticed a lot of lazy well fed After spending several days preaching and selling and distributing religious books, I returned to a place called Miscome out in a "doby," a kind of palan-quin carried on the shoulders of four men. Having our tent put up there dia. They extort money from the people by all manner of deception.

The Government has established a shoulder, and one of the very crooked-est bamboos they can find for a cane, dren will do the same; so where is the dren will do the same; so where is the use in their learning to read?" I examined the classes in Urdoo and Hindee, and gave each boy a book. Havthen going on to another. The poor ing work demanding my presence in

my station we returned home. Will not the readers of the Globe great deal about the past and present lighten these poor ignorant and busistory of the families in the villages lighted people? And especially would they visit. Now let us see to what I urge the children of Huntingdon co., good advantage they turn the knowl, many of whom I have addressed in edge thus secured. After a long tour of their Sanday Schools, to pray for the of this kind they come back to their salvation of the poor boys and girls of uomes at some one of the shrines of a certain deity. By and bye, many of these same villagers will come to a Mala at the shrine where the mendiscant lives. There have here so cos-reading their daily lesson in the Testament! I am sure they would be pleased and would be happy to know ed, goes up to a villager and says:—
"Your name is Ram Deen. Your fain their Sunday Schools, now snends ther Buldar of Ruttunpore died five many hours in teaching these poor heathen boys the word of God.

Now, I have written a long letter. but it is seldom I find time to devote of the villager) ten rupees at this shrine an hour to what is to me a pleasant but he died without doing so and is task; and as it costs very considerable an hour to what is to me a pleasant kept standing at the door of heaven to send a letter from this far country, and cannot get in until the money is I hope you will not think my present paid. Now, surely, you are not going letter too long to be interesting.

SEETAPORE, OUDI,

year after year when you can gain admittance for him by paying so small a sum." The poor villager is thunder-struck, and says to himself "it would be struck, and says to himself "it would be struck too long to be interested too long to be interested to long to be interested to long to Letter from the West:

WESTFORD, Wis., March 27, 1866. Messes. Editors:-In my last I gave you a brief description of our to know all this, but he is ready with town; allow me to say in addition the following reply: "An angel who | there is more business done here in one week than in Huntingdon in two .n order that I might inform you."- These little western towns all assume Ram Deen pays over the ten rupees a business like appearance; at least, all and goes on his way rejoicing to know I have seen. People all appear to be that he has been able to secure'so hap employed, each man driving ahead his py a lot for his father. Faquir pockets own affairs. You don't see loafing the money and congratulates himself around the corners and blackguards that he has enough to keep him com-fortably a month. strolling the streets at night. All is right, everything is safe. The mer-It may be asked why the Brahmins | chant closes his establishment for the possess so much influence over the day, leaving the windows exposed to people in India. My readers must re | burglars, and seeks rest perfectly easy. Such crimes as blackguarding, burglaamong the Hindoos the Brahmins ry, petty thieving, etcetera, appear to stand highest. All the minor divisions be unknown. The people delight in of caste proceed from main branches. their exhibition of wit and sharp dealing. Allow me to say the generality Kshatniyas, Varsyas, and Sudras, sprang respectively from the mouth, the arm, the thigh and the foot of Brahma. Hence the Brahmi claim to be superior to all others. They say old friend Dr. Mc—of Spruce Creek, the Sudras was consted circular to the superior to all others. the Sudras were created simply to remarked to me a few days before I serve the Brahmius, &c. It is easy to left Huntingdon that I would be tired see that the whole system is the inlong; that nobody lived in Columbia

brisk business. Here he remains dure timbered as many presume. Timber tion pledged you both to restore the ing the continuance of the Mala, usu, is scarce. Wood sells readily at \$4,50 paramount authority of the Constituand \$5,00 per cord; boards, common, Wheat, \$1,10; flour, \$7; oats, 20; corn, \$40; butter, 25; beans, \$1 per bushel; dressed hogs, \$10 per cwt; eggs, 16; apples, \$2; and potatoes, 25 cents. A prime mileh cow will readily bring \$40, while a good horse—well, nothing to boast of—will sell for \$250. The other day I saw a span of males corn. one thing I acknowledge is not very palatable, and that is bread. The western ladies can not compete with which the flour is made; it being prin

cipally spring wheat.

During the last week I traversed over the prairie both east and west, whole of his administration. Down to the prairie both east and west, tottered along in their wet clothes.—
The tank is not over one hundred feet less than five thousand persons dipped themselves in its flithy waters during that Sabbath morning!

Several times during the day I tried to preach to hundreds who were as sembled in the vicinity of the tank.—
Welsh settlement of 2000 or 3000 in babitants and a great business place.

Whole of his administration. Down to a loyal adhesion to the Union and the day of his death I was in the most confidential and intimate relations with him. I knew him as well as one man can be known to another. I had dispersion of insurgents, were declared on this very subject of reconstruction.

I was made entirely certain by his dispersion of insurgents, were declared on this very subject of reconstruction.

I was made entirely certain by his down repeated declarations to me that he would exert all his authority, pow-of the first day of July, 1862, issued in er, and influence to bring about an habitants and a great business place. habitants and a great business place. You may judge when I inform you there are sixteen or eighteen stores in it. Cambria is five miles west of this place books, I returned to a place called Mis-rik, which is also visited by the pil-grims who go to Neemkar. Here I yards. Great attention is paid to the found my wife and children who had more perhaps in the western part than here. For ten dollars you can get sufficient roots, or, rather, cuttings of we preached to the multitudes two or roots, to set out one acro. These roots three days. In Misrik I found a great are placed about 8 feet apart each way. pile of broken images, which the peo-ple said had been lying there ever ount to anything, a crop of corn is intelligence, who has just joined our church on probation, told me the following trick by which they collect untelligence by which they collect untelligence who has just joined our since the days of Alimgir, a Moham-raised between the hills, allowing the medan king who had caused all images to be destroyed throughout this told sums of money from their super-part of India, with the hope that the straw, or a substitute, to shelter from this country way. There religious would give up idelatery but frost. The second years a pole is placed medan king who had caused all images to be destroyed throughout this
part of India, with the hope that the
Hindoos would give up idelatry, but
frost. The second year a pole is placed
they have gotten up the pieces of their
to run on the ground. Before
any corroboration of this statement is
needed, it may be found in the fact
that the ultra abolitionists had actual
ly begun the outery against him before
they have gotten up the pieces of their
to cach hill allowing four or five vines
his death, and the medanta recovery often, if
norty-eight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and the ports
of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal and Beaufort, in South Carolina,
ly begun the outery against him before
they have gotten up the pieces of their
to cach hill allowing four or five vines
his death, and the medanta recovery often, if
norty-eight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and the ports
of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal and Beaufort, in South Carolina,
ly begun the outery against him before
they have gotten up the pieces of their mendicants daub their faces with ash-cs—put on a peculiar style of clothing, consisting chiefly of a long strip of are covered up with dirt and prepared for future planting. When Fall apgreat lot of sacred beads around their necks, and with a large dried gourd suspended like a shot pouch from the suspended like a shot pouch from the say, "We get our living from the pils of placed on each side. One box holds seven bushels. One person attends to gathering in the vines and keeping a upply on the table for the pickers, who consist of males and females. The wages last fall was 45 cents for seven bushels, or one box. Two boxes is Of course in this way they find out a give freely of their money to help on half. From the boxes they are taken to the kiln for drying. The kiln consists of two stories, two rooms above and two below; rooms common sized. The first room below contains two large stoves and stove pipe in quantity to encircle the room; above this, or rather the floor of the room above, consists of slats covered with heavy canvass. Upon this the green hops are placed. Tightness of canvass is re quired to save all the finer portion of hops. After becoming dry, from this room they are shoveled to the adjoining room—floored in the same manner for cooling, which requires from four days to a week. From this room they are shoveled into a hopper and conveyed into a box, in room No 4, for pressing, on the bottom of which is placed a piece of sacking. The press is put on, which packs about one hundred and fifty lbs. in a bulk. Then the press is removed, the box taken apart, sacking sewed up and the hops are ready for market. Many hop raisers, last fall, realized \$1000 per ton, clearing \$500 per acre. One ton to

the acre is the general produce, so I am informed. 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 o 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.
Thine truly. WM. H. FLENNER. The Views of Mr. Lincoln on the

Scheme of the Disunionists. The following important letter on the views of Mr. Lincoln on the Radi

cals, and the question of restoration, has been addressed to President John-son by ex-United States Marshal Lamon, Mr. Lincoln's intimate friend and former law partner :—
Mr. President :—Among the numer-

ous allogations made against you by the ultra abolitionists, I hear none reneated so often as this that you have deserted the principles upon which you were elected, and turned aside from the path in which your lamented predecessor would have walked if he had lived. It seems to be believed by some that Mr. Lincoln could have been used by the radicals for all their pur-poses, including the destruction of the Government, the overthrow of the

from all quarters and are ready to supply the crowds with almost anything they would be likely to demand. A piece of ground is set apart for their special accommodation, and each transpecial accommodation accommodation accommodation accommodation and each transpectation accommodation accom The country is beautiful; very level; not rough and rugged as many would readily imagine; not hilly and well resolutions of the Baltimore Convention in all the States.

> other day I saw a span of mules, con and impudent enough to avow his hos structed in the States of South Carolitility to the Union. He was not the sidered medium size in Pennsylvania, tility to the Union. He was not the na, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Missis-and very poor at that, bring the nice exponent of our views, and he repre-little sum of \$600. Money is plenty sented not even a fractional part of nations too powerful to be suppressed here; all that is necessary is some place the honest millions who east their by the ordinary course of judicial processing in the honest millions who east their by the ordinary course of judicial processing and of very good quality. Talk about their hlood to bring back the Government of their fathers. All this you made on 16th day of August, in the know. I write now to tell you what I know. I write now to tell you what I know concerning the personal sentiboarding in Huntingdon and the Wis-consinites will laugh at you. There is know concerning the personal senti-one thing I acknowledge is not very ments of Mr. Lincoln himself, and I the inhabitants of the States of Georclaim now to be the same kind of a gia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Republican that I was when I voted Carolina, Tonnessee, Alabama, Louiscastern ladios in baking; yet the fault for him at his first and second election. Idana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and is not the ladies, 'tis the wheat of I was his partner in the practice of Florida, except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west law for a number of years. I came here with him as his special friend, and was Marshal of this district during the whole of his administration. Down to States before named as might maintain the day of his death I was in the most a loyal adhesion to the Union and the er, and influence to bring about an immediate reconciliation between the pursuance of an act of Congress ap-proved June 7th, in the same year, the insurrection was declared to be still two sections of the country. As far as depended upon him, he would have had the Southern States represented in both Houses of Congress within the shortest possible time. All the ener-gies of his nature were given to a vigorous prosecution of the war while the Rebellion lasted, but he was equally determined upon a vigorous prosecu-tion of peace, as soon as armed hostilidetermined upon a vigorous prosecution of peace, as soon as armed hostility should be ended. He knew the base designs of the radicals to keep up the strife for their own advantage, and ho was determined to thwart them.
>
> As he himselfield me very often if torty eight counties of Virginia design. As he himself told me very often, if forty-eight counties of Virginia desighis death, and the moderate men insurrection against the United States; every where, North and South, sinceroly mourned his fall as a calamity which deprived them of their best friend. If tives, on the 22d day of July. 1861, that inscrutable Providence, whose adopted a resolution in the words folways are past finding out, had per lowing, namely:
> mitted his life to continue until this time, there can be no doubt that the Northern disunionists would now be That the present deplorable civil war as loud in their denunciation of his has been forced upon the country by policy as they are of yours. Mr. Stevens' demand for the head of "that now in revolt against the constitutionman at the other end of the avenue" al government and in arms around the considered a good day's work, but would have not been one whit less capital, that in this national emergen-some females pick two boxes and a fercocious. Of course he could not and cy Congress, banishing all feelings of fereocious. Of course he could not and did not anticipate the precise shape of mere passion or resentment, will recolthe measures which the radicals might lect only its duty to the whole counadopt to prevent reconstruction. The try, that this war is not waged on our Freedmen's Bureau bill, which recent cently met its death at your hands, for any purpose of conquest or subjustices and Suffrage amendment of the cently met its death at your hands, for any purpose of conquest or subjustices and Suffrage amendment of the cently met its death at your hands, for any purpose of conquest or subjustices and Suffrage amendment of the cently met its death at your hands, for any purpose of conquest or subjustices and subjustices are considered in the cently met its death at your hands, for any purpose of conquest or subjustices and subjustices are considered in the cently met its death at your hands, for any purpose of conquest or subjustices are considered in the cently met its death at your hands, for any purpose of conquest or subjustices are considered in the cently met its death at your hands, for any purpose of conquest or subjustices are considered in the cently met its death at your hands, for any purpose of conquest or subjustices are considered in the cently met its death at your hands, for any purpose of conquest or subjustices are considered in the cently met its death at your hands, for any purpose of conquest or subjustices are considered in the cently met its death at your hands. was not born in his lifetime; but I gation, no purpose of overthrowing or pronounce it a foul slander upon his interfering with the rights or estab-memory to assert that he would have lished institutions of these States, but

> > with the Constitution and so plainly intended to promote the one bad pur pose of perpetual disunion.
> >
> > I did love Mr. Lincoln with a sincere and faithful affection, and my reverence for his memory is intensified by the horritle circumstances under which his high career was closed. Now that death has disarmed him of the power to defend himself, his true friends should stand forth to vindicate his good name. If there be any insult upon his reputation which they should resent more indignantly than another. it is the assertion that he would have been the tool and instrument in the hands of such men as those who now lead the heartless and unprincipled contest against you.

signed a bill so palpably in conflict

I have the honor to be your obedi ent servant, WARD H. LAMON

GRAFTING.

Fvery farmer should learn to do his own grafting. It is a very easy opcration when once undestood. A sharp penknife and a good fine saw are indispensable. Splitting the stock so that the bark shall not be bruised—and shaping the scion wedge fashion both ways, preserving also the uninjured—and placing the rim of the wood of both stock and scion exactly together, so that the sap can intermingle—there is langer of failure, if properly wax.

We make a shoulder to the graft substantially identical, and as such no danger of failure, if properly waxand think it adds to the certainty of may be regarded as having expressed success, though probably weankens it. the sense of Congress upon the subject We prefer also two eyes or buds to a to which they relate; and graft, and would rather have only one than more than two. One year's wood should always be used when it can be obtained, as it is more certain to take | clared to have been suppressed, the and grown more vigorously.

We wish to remind those about preparing grafting wax, that we have States officers as had been duly comfound five parts of rosin, one part of missioned to be in the undisputed exbeeswax, and one part of tallow, to be the best proportions. Melt them in a skillet, (which is the best,) or a tincup, and mix well. It should remain in the vessel and used as needed. Twenthe United States in the States of ty or thirty scions can be waxed with Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, one heating up. When much grafting North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, long; that nobody lived in Columbia Government, the overthrow of the country but Irishmen. In reply I can country but Irishmen. In reply I can constitution, and the indefinite postist is just the contrary. I have ponement of Union and harmony wax should be made on the spot, be- Florida, and the laws can be sustained tween two bricks or stornes. - German and enforced therein by the proper

the people of the said States are well and loyally disposed and have confor-med, or will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out 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; and 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

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 con-stitute 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 Insurrection Declared to be at an End, have been avercome and subdued, must either be dealt with so as com-duce 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 deing harm as enemies, which last named policy is abhorrent to bumanity and freedom; and Whereas, The Constitution of the By the President of the United States of

United States provides for constitu-tional communities only as States and not as territories, dependencies, prov-

inces or protectorates; and,
Whereas, Such constituent States
must necessarily be, and by the Constitution and laws of the United States, are made equals and placed upon a like footing as to political rights, im-munities, 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 renew-

et and and persevering in their renowed allegiance; and

Whereas, Standing armies, military occupation, military law, military tribunals and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus are, 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 exhaustive of the pate. stitutions, and exhaustive of the natural resources, 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 princi-ples herein set forth and enunciated; 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 Missis-sippi 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

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

Party Fealty.

It is among the reports from Wash. ngton that Senator Sumner is preparng to arraign the President for his veto, on the ground of faithlessness to the principles of the Republican party. Considering how recently Mr. Sumner, in the Senate, separated himself from his friends on a measure to which the Republican party was quite as dis-tinctly committed as it was to the Civil Rights Bill, such a proceeding to say the least, would be not a little auresentation and Suffrage amendment would have passed but for Mr. Sumner's opposition. The violent and sweeping character of that opposition is without a parallel. No one questions to maintain and defend the supremacy his right to separate himself from his political friends; all will concede that Union with all its dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimif he really felt the measure was an unwise or dangerous one it was his duty to oppose it. But he should be willing to concede the same right to the President in regard to another Whereas, the Senate of the United States, on the 25th day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words, to measure. He may criticise and con-demn the grounds of the veto, but he cannot with consistency assail the President for separating himself from ble civil war has been forced upon the his political friends, for the President country by the disunionists of the has done no more than the Senator him. selfdid on a no less important measure. the constitutional Government and in And in regard to the Civil Rights Bill, we find Mr. Bingham, one of the most arms around the Capitol; that in this astute Republican members of the ing all feelings of mere passion or re-sentment, will recollect only its duty House, opposing it as unconstitutional, unwise and dangerous. We believe no one has assailed him for apostacy, not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose That he was not successful in his opposition does not alter his position-ho of conquest or subjugation, nor pur-pose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established instituwould have defeated the bill if he could.

As bearing on the question of party fealty, we may instance the course of Senator Trumbull, on the resolution to unseat Senator Stockton. Although it had been agreed upon, and was as much a party measure as anything could be, and although it was backed by peculiar reasons, and if carried would tend to secure the Civil Rights Bill (of which he was the author) in spite of the veto, Senator Trumbuli steadily refused to go with his political triends, and by such refusal, on the first trial defeated the resolution.

No one that we have heard of has de nounced him, or proposed to class him with the Copperheads, for no one sup-poses he is less a Republican now than he was before he separated himself from his political friends on this measure,-and the same may be said of Sen Sumner. What they might become, into what attitude they might be driven, should the "dogs of war" be let loose upon them, no one can be certain We make reference to these cases for the instruction they afford and as

a part of the current history of the day, Pittsburgh Commercial. no Do not live in hope with your arms folded. Fortune smiles on those who roll up their sleeves and put their