TERMS OF THE GLOBE. Per anuum in advance TERMS OF ADVERTISING square. (10 lines.)or less.\$ 75 .*10 00 ...15 00 One year,..... Administrators' and Executors' Notices,. Auditors' Notices...... WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. sily calculate a square in manuscript, Advertisements not marked with the number of inser-tions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged ac tions desired, will be continued till forbid and churged ac cording to these terms. Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc. are also increased. VOL XXI. The Washington Meeting, in Sup-PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS port of President Johnson. AW PARTNERSHIP. J. W. Mattern and Wm. A. Sipe have associated themselves in the practice of the law, under the name of MATTERN & SIPE. All Unsinces entructed Speech of William F. Johnston, EX GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA. Attention. Special care will be given to the collection of Pon-sions, Bounty, Back Pay and all Claims against State or slows, Bounty, Back Pay and Bit Conness United States, Office nearly opposite the Court House, Hill street, Hun-Construction, Pa. Singdon, Pa. Feb2l-1y WM. A. SIPE. FELLOW-CITIZENS :- I have not the vanity to believe that I can say any-thing within your hearing to night that

exercise of the powers that they may

possess to preserve that liberty intact

Fellow citizens, we are now, I may

say, approaching another of those cri

ses that sometimes occur in the affairs of our country. I have passed unfor-

tunately through several of them myself. I have very frequently heard it proclaimed that we were just on the

verge of destruction and death, and

et I believe I stand before you to

ight a pretty fair piece of evidence

that I am a live man at all events .--

Cries of "Yes, that's so," and laugh-

ter.] But that we do occasionally approach a crisis in our political affairs

there can be no doubt. When our Government was in its childhood, a

crisis, if I may be allowed the term, fell upon it and the people. They were told what? Why by those who held high positions of trust—among them members of your Congress—that

there was a government established by your consent which held powers

that were beyond your control; that

there was a government formed by intelligent men that the same body of citizens could scarcely alter, or if they did, it must be through certain instru-

mentalities. That party determined

to build up a national government, as

they called it-a power and force that

would reach to the utmost extremities of your territory, and control and sub vert. if necessary, all powers lodged in

your local legislation, and in your lo-cal governments. It was called the

power to murder itself.

o ever wave in triumph there.

and secure forever.

ACENCY, FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS

purposes, clevate your judgment, it's your purposes, clevate your patriotism, or make you better eitizens of the Repub-lic than you are at present. I take it for granted I am here to night to address a body of enlightened men who wish to hear from those that do CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS. A LL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by ap-plying either in person or by letter to presume to address them, plain statements of facts, with plain arguments

to support the positions they may as-sume, and to appeal to those within W. H. WOODS, Attorney at Law, whose bosoms are deeply implanted the love of constitutional liberty, the Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

JOUN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. GROWN, JOHN M. BAIL The name of this firm has been chang-ed from SCOTT & BROWN, to SCOTT, BROWN & BALLEY,

under which name they will hereafter conduct the practice as ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA. PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs aginast the Government, will be promptly prosecuted. May 17, 1865-tf.

A. W. LENEDICT. J. SEWELL STEWART. P. M. LTTLE.

THE firm of Benedict & Stewart has BENEDICT, STEWART & LYTLE, under which name they will hereafter practice as ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGE ..., 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. adjoin ing the Court House. febfi,1866 K. A. LOVELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA. T.D. Prompt and careful attention will be given to the collection of all claims against the Government for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

OFFICE-In the brick row, nearly opposite the Court no8-6m* **ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.**

E. O. & G. W. COLDER.

HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice. Alexandria, Jan. 13. 1865-1f.

ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1959.

Federal party; and I will say here of that defunct party—defunct in name— that it was highly respectable in the character of the men who composed it, T. E. GREENE, DENTIST. Office removed to opposite the Franklin Hon-ein the old bank building, Mill street, Huntingdon. April 10, 1866.

R. A. B: BRUMBAUGH, HAVING PERMEAU DALLA UGH, Having permanently located at Hinatingdon, offers prof.+ional services to the community. Defie, the same as that lately occupied by Dr. Luden, Hill screet. Allo,1566



-PERSEVERE.-

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1866.

But it is said it is not quite time for that as yet. Now, we used to bave in the West, when I was a younger man by a great deal than I am now, a vory efficient mode of settling these matters When two men disputed they general-by pulled off their coats and went of blows. and when oue of them hallooed "enough," why everybody in the as we inevitably must be, a great and crowd said: "Oh, now, there's enough; powerful nation. (Loud applause.) thing within your hearing to night that will enlighten your judgment, fire your purposes, elevate your patriotism, or lie t's drop this thing at once." (Laugh-ter.) But if the man persisted in striking his combatant after he had it for granted I am here to night to and said, "No; let's have fair play; address a body of enlightened men and said, "No; let's have fair play; none of this." [Laughter and applause.] Now, our brethren down south have the animal and applause.] I am asked as a party man to and applause.] The speaker, after thanking the au-am called upon to vote in favor of all dience for their patient attention, re-

been mistaken; and they have been whipped, well whipped, in my judg-ment, and have cried "enough." Is it manly to go further and say, "Sir, let's whip them over again, and strike them now that they are down, and trample them in the dast ?" Well, now let's of Pennsylvania of all authority over pass on. The President is not ignore her judicial, over her oxecutive, and ant of the various matters passing all other officers, and which gave to a

interest of the second your National Congress. I do not know your President more than I have been introduced to him on one or two of habcas corpus for the purpose of ta-hard ance with your request, I proceed Mr. Burr--We have come, Mr. Presoccasions, and never spoke twenty king him out, for the sole purpess of to answer it with as little delay as pos-words to him in my life. I know mainquiring whether he was a slave or ny of your members of Congress, and not. Against that iniquitous law I You propound to me three questions, I know many of them to be highly es-timable gentlemen. They were sent to this Congress to perform a particuraised my voice as I now raise my voice, if I understand it, against the Civil Rights bill, which is now being lar duty; and I trust they are performing that duty as they understand it.— And while there in the performance of And while there in the performance of that duty, I am willing to sustain them as a branch of the Government; independent will ever cast a vote. I have no doubt that this same power or would drive your Prosident away; independent will ever cast a vote. I have no doubt that this same power or would drive your Prosident away; is the whenever they step beyond the or would drive your Prosident away; is the whenever they step beyond the or would drive your Prosident away; is the whenever they step beyond the or would drive your Prosident away; is the whenever they step beyond the or would drive your Prosident away; is the whenever they step beyond the or would drive your Prosident away; is the whenever they step beyond the or would drive your Prosident away; is the whenever they step beyond the or would they drive him? Made by legislation, or otherwise, for the monopoly and control by any one corporation of the railroad policy of the state?" Will you oppose and withhold your sanction from any legislatio content to be support of any measure, because they cannot agree among them att, and the President of the United into the support of any measure, because they cannot agree among them selves on any one subject; [Laughter.] I voted for Andrew Johnson. I voted for him on the platform that was made sitions to amend your organic law— I voted for Andrew Johnson. I voted for him on the platform that was made at Chicago; because I thought it was a very good platform; and I voted for Baltmore for the same reason. We Baltmore for the same reason re thought we were not bad off for plat-forms; there was enough in them any. that they have lost their integrity to a

whose fidelity to your Union has stood

man who has never faltered in the per-formance of any duty whatever, and

who is to day a better advocate of the

the past four months appears to have

you to night. During the coming can-

policy of that stern patriot at the other

end of the Avenue, and if he only ad-

If I am again to put on my political harness, which I supposed I had taken

ure to maintain the true principles of

this Government, to secure the rights

which may justly belong to all the

forgotten.

been called upon to perform, I shall the President, have made speeches incassed as a namper, and classed in a samper, and

The Railroad Question.

NEW CUMBERLAND, PA.,

"Times" of Saturday, which we can- friends.

not help but believe is correct, in as not help but believe is correct, in as go. much as the "Times" is the particular The President—Hold on, gentles friend of the President. The "Times" says:

NO. 42.

Reply of Gen. Geary to the Business Men of Pittsburgh.—He is Opposed to Monopoly and in Favor of a General Railroad Law. The interview with the President. The interview with the President, as reported by Messrs. Ingersoll and Burr, may be of interest to those who prefer to believe the insinuations of such men as Clevoland rather than be opposed and denounced me during the April 4th, 1866. GENTLEMEN :- Your communication, guided by the beacon light record of the President himself. Here we have his own ideas and preferences in his

> Connecticut to have a talk with you concerning the pending election in our

State. The President-That is a matter, gentlemen, which I do not propose to interfere with. Your local politics should be decided among yourselves. Mr. Burr-But we sustain your restoration policy, your veto message,&c., and our candidate, Mr. English, indorses your position unequivocally, while General Hawley and those who support him are opposed to your poli-

The President-Opinions of candilates will make little difference. The platform of both parties express clearly political positions, and I understand that my political friends—those who sustain my policy—in the Union par, ty, are satisfied with their party plat-fice of a indee would be a sinecure. form. Indeed I believe the resolutions for the Union Convention were report Judge Anderson. of the Union Convention were reported by a personal friend of mine-Mr. Babcock. But as I have said to you, My views and opinions upon these t is a local election, and I do not desire

measures I am free to give you, and quite willing to indicate what my official action would be, so far as it is all policy and its opponents. Party lines

proper to do so. Pennsylvania possesses immenso that defunct party: and i win say nere of the defunct in name— that defunct party: defunct in name— that it was higbly respectable in the platform that was made by the character of the men who composed it, from the fact that they were bold in avowing the opinions which they did entertain. The people, my fellow citizens, un-their resolution, that this war, as they intertained for you and mo by their resolution, that this war, as they eatlift. They said, and they main.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

101 Sedance

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, an sesses the most ample facilities for promptly execut the best style, every variety of Job Frinting, such HAND BILLS. PROGRAMMES.

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T LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE

and spirit of the President on the oc-to me that such a party could become casion. In regard to this interview, converted so suddenly into lovers of we find a report in the New York the Union, professing to be its best

Mr. Ingersoll-It is about time to

men; don't be in a hurry. I wish to have you understand this matter. I was speaking about the sudden convertry—the party which sustained the war, and crushed out the rebellion, in ident, as loyal citizens of the State of spite of the opposition of Northern coperheads !

THE ENGLISH JUDGES ON STRONG DRINK AND CRIME. - There is scarcely crime comes before me that is not directly or indirectly caused by strong drink.—Judge Coleridge. If it were not for this drinking, you

(the jury) and I would have nothing to do.—Judge Patterson.

Experience has proved that almost all crime into which juries have had to inquire may be traced in one way or another to drunkenness.- Williams. I find in every calendar that comes

before me, one unfailing source, directly, or indirectly, of most of the If all men could be dissauded from

PERMANENCE OF MATTER. --- What

can surpass in grandeur those bold yet simple inductions of the invariable to interfere one way or another. Mr. Ingorsoll—But the issue in the No natural agency, no created being State is between the friends of your can alter the amount of matter in the universe to the extent of an atom, or The President—I den't so under-stand it. But if it were true, that would not affect my conduct. I can't contained at its formation, is in it now, and will so continue to the end of time with all its properties precisely as they were at the beginning. It may have been breathed in air, and drunk in water, and eaten in food, it may have waved in the forest and roamed in the animal, it may have been hewn out in the rock and smelted in the ore --- it. may have entered successively into thousands upon thousands of combinations .--- and yet through all these shifting forms, and after all these various uses, it remains unwasted, undimin-ished, and unaltered, without the slightest modification in any of its properties,-the same unvarying atom, changeless in the midst of limitless, incessant change. LAUGHING.-How amusing to listen to the countless varieties in vogue.-No two persons laugh alike. Every person has one of his own. Laughing is not a science. You can no more teach a loud coarse laugh to become a clear, sweet one, than you can change a tough beefsteak to a luxuriant oya-ter flitter. Laughing is a plessing. It approve of his political action in up holding my measures and policy, as I is the sweet oil that smoothes the countenance. We like a clear, ringing, jolly, whole soul laugh. Some people are always laughing; the furrows of care don't disfigure them. Others indulge in it so little, that they become old before their time. You cant laugh according to rule. The peculiar laugh somothing very amusing compelled everybody, as the saying runs, to "burst right out." You have noticed the lean, fat, soreeching and roaring laugh, the still, small, silvery, upside down laugh; the gruff bise, the clear soprano, and the high tenor laugh; the up-and down the whole scale laugh; the terrible laugh; the half famished bull dog laugh; the short, snapping, cracked laugh; the fiendish, blood curs dling laugh; the straight up and down laugh; the funny, cheery and free and easy laugh; the quick and be done with it laugh; the wholesome, earnest laugh; the careless laugh and the laugh of care; the rectangular, triangular octagonal and double action laugh the laugh in your sleeve, and the laugh IT is stated as a reason why Texas s loft out in the cold in the President's lato Peace Proclamation, was on the strength of Gen. Sheridan's utterance that if he owned h-l and Texas, he seem to forget that your restoration would rent Texas and live in the former place.

You propound to me three questions, to which you request an answer, viz: "1. Will you, if elected chief magistrate of Pennsylvania, faithfully exert debated in the Senate of the United the power of your administration, so States to day, and for which no man who feels that his State ought to be made by legislation, or otherwise, for

how. [Laughter.] Now, my fellow citizens, I say here to night, fearlessly, that Andrew John-son, your President, stands precisely on Son, your President, stands precisely on

tired amid great applause.

DR. D. P. MILLER, Office opposite Jackson House, to citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. se, offers his service ity. no1-6ms

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his nd vicinity. Office on Hill street, one loor cast of Reed Drug Store. Aug. 23, '55.

DR. E. C. PRUYN, Medical Electri-

WM. LONG, Dealer in Candies, Nuts, Family Groceries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

UNNINGHAM & CARMON,

HARTON & MAGUIRE, Whole-sale and retail dealers in foreign and domestic lardware, Cutlery, &c., Bailroad street, Huntingdon.

CHAS. H. ANDERSON, Dealer in Call kinds of Lumber, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Bardware, Cutlery, Paluts, Olis, &c., Hunt ingdon, Pa.

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P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Grocerics, Hardware, Queen ware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

S. E. HENRY & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods. Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon.

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JOHN H. WESTBROOK, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hosiéry, Confectionery, Huntingdon.

Z. YENTER, Dealer in Grocerics and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon, Pa.

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M. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instru-ments, Huntingdon, Pa.

BILL POSTER. B The undersigned offers his services to business men and others desiring circulars distributed or handbills posted. He can be seen at the GLORE office. Huntingdon, Aug. 16, 1865. JOHN KOPLIN.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER ruled, for salo at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

COUNTRY DEALERS can UUUUNIILI IIIIII of toim ma in Hundingdon at buy CLOTHING from ma in Hundingdon at WHOLEEALE as chonp as they can in the itics, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphi 4 II. ROMAN.

SEGARS.—Best quality of Segars mb7 at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S. **P**at **R E S P I C E S C UNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.** LADIES' COATS and CIRCULARS Shawls, Cloth Basques, &c. &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO.

establish. They said, and they main-Let those Congressmen, many of whom of the Constitution expounded to their tained before their fellow men, that they had founded a national Government of limited, ascertained, written are cither by their actions to day lying down and well defined powers; and that all powers that were not so expressly set down in the Constitution were reserved to the States, belonged to the people themselves. A majority of the American people, thank God, met that crisis, and met it in the spirit put down the rebellion, to restore the man, whose patriotism is undoubted, of freemen, overturning the wretched supremacy of the laws, and to mainand miserable dogma that was thus tain inviolate this Union and to preattempted to be set up to control the serve the nationality of this people.-

destinics of this country. There is their resolution. You can read it for yourselves. Now, then, fellow citizens, you find these resolu-Without detaining you with an exa-mination of the entire history of our native land, suffice it to say that by that victory it was declared that there tions and you find this platform .---Where has your President departed from either? He has not done so in were certain rights that belonged to the States and which the States had any particular?

Fellow citizens, permit me to say that I am here to night standing before country was growing great, was exan audience of strangers, and 1 hesi-

ending its boundaries, was extending tate not to say that no man ever adits influences, was giving tone and dressed you who was more conscienharacter to the instutions not only of tiously an opponent of slavery than the humble individual who addresses this but of other lands; until in an un. fortunate hour some men undertook to you. I stood in my State the oppopreach the doctrine that lying within nent of the institution of slavery when the limits of those State rights was a probably there were not twenty polipower which was capable of dissolving the Government itself, if those rights ticians in the State who stood alongside of me. What, then, did I stand the advocate of? That the State of were infringed upon. This was a most fatal mistake, and so the result of the recent rebellion has proved. It would have been strango, indeed, if those who framed this great Government Pennsylvania would interfere with the vass I purpose making speeches institution of slavery, as it existed in throughout my State in favor of the the State of Maryland or Virginia ?---No, fellow citizens, so help me God, I had placed within that Government never urged such a measure, because the seeds of its own destruction-the

I had taken an oath to support our Constitution. I stood there and said: As you conquered the original error that would place power in the General 'Let slavery go no further than it is. When your new territories are thrown Jovernment, over and above your into the market I want the lands to be State institutions, by reason, by argu-ment, by your continued political ac-tion, so when these failed to overcome cultivated by freemen. I want free nstitutions to overshadow your territories as they come into the Union, and not what I believe to be an instihe other heresy-that of secession, you conquered it by the power of the bayonet, and placed the glorious old tution that is calculated to retard the prosperity of the people-that of slavs ery." To that extent I went, and no anner of a united and universal land so high above the storms and waves of further. To that extent I am here to faction that we may well look for it

people of every race and color, and above all the constitutional right of the night to go, and no further. Executive of my common country. Now, follow citizens, one of the in-

Now, fellow citizens, we are told by the man who, above all others, ought [Loud applause.]" cidents and events of this war was ne-Let me say another word in conclucessarily the destruction of slavery .-o best know-the President of the It was the cause, the main and powersion. I heard a learned gentleman United States—that the war is at an It was the cause, the main and power-end. [Applause.] And let me ask ful motive that produced the war, and you, is it not so? Is there a single making a speech the other day, and among other things he said that there hostile gun pointed against the flag of our common country to day? Is there men will tell you that it was was nothing looked to centralization of power on the part of Congress, but there was an effort to establish a one there a single drum that beats to marabolitionism in the north. Abolitionshal any armed hosts? Is there any ism of what? Slavery. That produman power on the part of the Execu-tive. Well, all I have to say is, that the Executive takes a strange mode of and grants of power for that purpose resistance to the power of the National Government anywhere to night? Is north will tell you that it was the there a flag floating throughout this power of the slave institution. Let wide land anywhere that indicates wheever may be right in this matter doing it. I am not very shrowd, but if I were going to create a power with-in myself to control this Government, wealth; and entertaining these views, hostility against the glorious stars and -and, of course, I believe that those stripes, the emblem of our power and nationality? [Cries of "No," and ap-plauee.] You are right. Then why should not the President of the United I would never object to signing the the Freedman's Bureau bill, by which and constitutional power of the Execu-I would have had the appointment of some 500,000 agents to assist me in carrying out my views. Nor would I other matters, should be discouraged either have refused to sign the Civil in a Republican Government, and I Rights bill, as I would by that bill have have no sympathy with any policy failed, then slavery fell, and all within States, whose sworn duty it was to see he laws executed, and who to that the bounds of this greet Union became free, without regard to color or race. end sent armed forces to put down the rebellion, when that rebellion had been had the appointment of commissioners which may be designed for its encourt was a glorious consummation when the banner of freedom hung over this subdued, and armed resistance was no

more to be met with, issue his procla-mation and speak to the people God entire land, although it was the inci-No, fellow citizens, that is not the your obedient servant. dent of a war.

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE DOXES for wageness of all dises for sale at the farst first first for sale at the farst inght? (Enthusiastic applause.)

this end; and I am, therefore, in favor administration.

voted for that resolution, go to their own satisfaction, if they make no more of the most complete and elaborate Mr. Burr-Mr. Cleveland, postmast-own records and they will find they progress than they have been making system of Internal Works, together er at Hartford, has openly avowed his in settling these questions for the last with a proper system of Protection to intention to support Mr. English. to their constituents or they were then. ("That's so," and applause.) So, fel. Is it fair, is it just; is it manly for ting our vast mineral resources, agri-The President-I know he has. Is it fair, is it just; is it manly for ting our vast mineral resources, agrihe does it on his own responsibility. I low citizens, I say they were stating these gentlemen to pour in their spee. cultural products and manufactured tell you it is not my purpose to interto the people what they wanted the ches, day after day, and hour after people then to believe. What was it? Why that this war was undertaken to enable our manufactures to send the York State last fall, and also with the proceeds of their industry to market, race New Hampshire election. I am and so place our State at the head of Pre .lentof the United states; whatever shocks that probably would shake off the manufacturing and producing policy I maintain is of anational char-many of them from the platform? A States of the Union, shall have my cor- acter, and it would poorly become me dialassistance and cheerful approbation. to take sides in the local elections of I regard our railroad system as the best mode of commercial and social in-understood. I stand here to defend the rights of all men, without regard to color, than those who are finding most fault with him. [Applause.] And yet in a net-work of minor railroads, which are under my control, require my fault with him. [Applause.] And yet in a not-work of minor railroads, which the great industrial institutions and pour an increasing stream of coal, iron, sanction or disapproval, it is my duty interests of the country are made to ore, lumber, live stock, agricultural and privilege to act; but to step down suffer; and your local legislation is all products, and the handiwork of skilled into the local contests of a state is no

labor, to the distributing points within, part of my business. The whole business of Congress for and beyond, our borders. he past four months appears to have While these corporations continue to

Mr. Burr-You have not accepted Mr. Cleveland's resignation. been to endeavor to construct out of a act their part as public sorvants, they The President-No, I have not. non-construction committee some kind should be carefully protected. They of a structure that would bedevil the President and the people. [Loud ap-plause and laughter.] I did not come to this city to day, fellow citizens, with be, in every respect, subservient to the any intention of making a speech to law. cause he supports one man for Gover-

nor, any more than I would remove I answer to the first interrogatory, that while I believe it to be improper ob ring the influence the of Executive ont cannidate. Let me make this Department to bear upon the Legisla plan. Taking the ground, first, that I ture, in anticipation of its action, exwill not meddle with local elections, I heres to the position he is now main-taining, I will guaranty that the peo-am heartily opposed to the creation of tests in the political conduct of any am heartily opposed to the creation of tests in the political conduct of any that is born in you must be the kind [Loud and prolonged applause.] We of the State, or giving any artificial from me. I prefer men, of course, to body created by the law, powers which sustain my policy; but if they do not to bard to learn to make a deception but by would place it above and beyond the sustain it I shall not ostracise them. You have seen a large assembly where reach of the Legislature. Mr. Burr-Gen. Hawley and the

off altogether, and again stump my native State, I will do it with pleas-would best comport with a sound with gentlemen who were here the other day report that you declared yourself would best comport with a sound pub lic policy, it must originate with the legislature, and until it shall be established in Hawley to succeed.

The President--I did toll them so, and I frankly stated that while I prelished by law, grants of power may be properly made to railroads to con-struct branches when they are desired ferred men to adopt my policy, there was no necessity of going outside of by the people who are immediately our party organization, in cases of dif-ference of opinions, to fight our battles. interested in the matter, and would promote the development of their prop-orty, and afford them avenues to mar-I told him that stood upon the platket. Such grants being so restricted as not to violate individual rights or form of principles adopted by the last Union National Convention. public interests.

Mr. Burr-(insinuatiogly.) Then you didn't mean the last Union Na-tional Convention, the Democratic In reply to your third question, which to my mind includes both the others, I Convention ?

The President-Hardly. If I remem ber correctly that Convention pronoun ced the war a failure, and cried for to be most consistent with public polipeace when armed treason stood defiint and sought the life of the nation. Mr. Burr-But, Mr. Presidert, you I would cortainly use the legitimate policy is the one great issue in our tive to secure so desirable a result, The spirit of monopoly in this and State.

individual opinions of men. Mr. Burr-We sustain your policy

to act as official agents to aid me in my agement. my designs. inequivocally. Mr. Ingersoll-Yes, that's the point.

Hon, Solomon Foote United States already told you my views on the sub-ject. I take party platforms, not the individual animation of Warmonk. He had served longer in the Senate than any other member. He was 64 years of age.

Two London tolegraphers claim to The President—Perhaps you do; but do you mean to tell me that this by which, with one wire, 300 words a