Auditors' Notices. 105 Estray, or other short Notices. 150 23-Ten lines of nonpareil make a square. About alt words constitute a line, so that any person can ea-ly calculate a square in manuscript. Alvertisements not marked with the number of insor-nga desired, will be continued till forbid and charged acording to these terms.

Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Haudbills, etc.

The Cabinet on the Situation. Speeches of Secretaries McCulloch,

Stanton and Dennison. The following are the addresses of different members of the President's

Cabinet, in response to a serenade in front of their residences in Washington on the night of the 25th of May. SPEECH OF SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

Fellow citizens: You are aware I am not in the habit of making speeches; and I take it for granted, therefore, that, in making the call upon me, you intend only to pay me a passing compliment, and not to elicit from me any extended remarks. I shall not disap point you. I shall not be so ungrate ful for your kindness as to inflict upon you a speech. My position, gentlemen, in reference to the issues which are now engaging the public attention are not, I apprehend, misunderstood by you. [Cheers.] I took occasion, last fall, among my old friends in Indiana, to define my position; and since that time I have seen no occasion to change, much less to abandon it. I will say, therefore, as I suppose I must say something on this occasion, that the general policy of the President in reference to the southern States, and the people recently in arms against the Federal government, has commended itself to my deliberate judgment. And although it has been violently and in some instances vindictively assailed, I have an abiding conviction that it will be approved by the people when they shall be allowed to pass judgment upon it at the ballot box. [Loud cheers.] This plan is fairly stated in the platform of the club which many of you represent. I need not say, therefore, in regard to that platform, any more than that I subscribe to all its doctrines fully and without reserve. [Cheers.] I suppose, gentlemen, that none of us expected that, at the close of this great war, in which much bad blood had been excited, and more good blood had been shed, we should have bright skies and calm seas. I take it for granted that most of us expected that at the close of this war there would be passion and pique, and perhaps violence, which it would take time to bring into proper subjugation. But, although we anticipated this, we knew that the people of the United States would be prepared for whatever might come up. We an on at my residence. Immediately on the United States would be prepared on at my residence. Immediately on ticipated that, at the close of the war, the receipt of this note reply was sent to residence on the war, the receipt of this note reply was sent to residence on the war, the receipt of this note reply was sent to receipt of the bill, and regard-dent's conviction that to receipt of the bill, and regard-dent's conviction that to receipt of the bill, and regard-dent's conviction that the power as the property and the object of the bill, and regard-dent's conviction that the power as the object of the bill, and regard-dent's conviction that the power as the object of the bill, and regard-dent's conviction that the power as the object of the bill, and regard-dent's conviction that the object of the bill, and regard-dent's conviction that the object of the bill, and regard-dent's conviction that the object of the bill, and regard-dent's conviction that the object of the bill, and regard-dent's conviction that the object of the bill, and regard-dent's conviction that the object of the bill, and replaced the power as the conviction that the object of the bill, and replaced the power as the conviction that the object of the bill, and replaced the power as the conviction that the object of the bill, and replaced the power as the conviction that the object of the bill, and replaced the power as the conviction that the object of the bill, a great questions would come up for set-tlement, the discussion of which would be likely to agitate this country, to shake it, perhaps, from centre to cirpliment by the patriotic association of cumference. But we knew also that the people had not been wanting in any previously been declined.

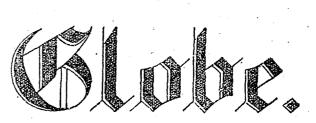
Two reasons induced my action. previous emergency, and we had confidence that they to cope with, and settle satisfactorily, any questions that might be presented in the future. That faith is with us 14th day of April, 1865. At that monow. It is strong with us to night.—
We have faith in the people, and we downfall of the rebellion, one of its inhave faith in that good Providence struments was murdering Mr. Lincoln. which, having led this nation through You will not think it strange that a ganizing power is specifically and about the country (the Southern States) is the red sea of battle, is not likely to complimentary occasion fraught with desert it now that the dreadful passage such associations should not be coveted. has been accomplished. The President | Besides, as the head of a department, of the United States, gentlemen, stands | my public duties have been simply exbefore the country in no doubtful atti- ecutive; and it has always been my aim tude. His voice gave utterance to no uncertain language when it denounced ed upon others, and to avoid mischief sive circumstances. treason, at the outbreak of the rebel- by premature discussion of matters enlion, in the Senate of the United States. [Cheers.] He showed no faltering fidelity when, counting everything else as of no value, as mere dust in the balance, in comparison with the Union truding my opinions upon you. I ation of the rebel debt. A sound real solution, he went back to shall therefore declare them briefly son for such guaranties in respect to Tennessee to fight treason and seces and plainly, and to the end that they sion in their stronghold, and peril his may be neither accidentally misunderlife and the lives of his family. (Cheers His policy is straightforward, intelligible, and practical. If a better policy can be presented, one more in conso nance with the principles of the government, better calculated to preserve the supremacy of Federal authority, while it trenches not on the reserved and legitimate rights of the States- of loyal soldiers and a cost of more more just, more humane, better fitted to bind the people of this great coun- | Nearly every household in eighteen try in a common brotherhood, at the loyal States is mourning its loved ones same time that it places just condem-slain by the rebels; a tax which may nation on treason and vindicates the last for generations is laid upon the majesty of the law-if such a policy food and raiment and necessities of the authority and duty of doing it becan be presented there is no man in the every family, and in the price of their embrace it than Andrew Johnson.—
[Hearty cheers.] But until that beta long continue to feel, what it cost to States whose powers have been so long false to himself, false to his record, and bellion. must, in fact, cease to be Andrew Johnson, if he does not adhere to his policy, on Mr. Johnson at the death of Mr and sink or swim with it. [Cheers.] It is pretty good evidence, after all, Thirteen days before that time, Richgentlemen, of the correctness of his | mond, the seat of the rebel governpolicy, that Congress, after having been in session nearly six long, weary months, has been unable to present E. Lee, routed and vanquished, surone which they can agree upon as a rendered his army as prisoners of war and duty of judging for itself the elec-

deprecated. (Cheers.) If the old man oxhausted, and in every State its arm declares in the fifth section of the first just provision. But I am unable so to while the congressional programme, as could rise from the grave, what would ed forces and official authorities gave article that "each house shall be the regard it because for four years it far as it has been developed, looks to he say to the present Congress, in themselves up as prisoners of war .-Constitution tinker? [Langhter and present Congress thus clearly states thus distinctly recognizing the constitution tinker? cheers.] But they are not wise enough the condition of the country and the tutional right of each house of Congress hered to the late insurrection, giving to amend that grand old instrument, question thereby imposed upon him. the work of our patriot fathers, of the founders of the republic, the glory of the effects of a civil war. Resistance President has conformed to the plain the United States, and the admiration to the general government appeared to letter of the Constitution. It being of the world. [Cheers.]

proposition that has been presented their forts and arsenals, and their ar of its own members, the obligation is that stands even the ghost of a chance miss were in the occupation of every implied of taking testimony, weighing of acceptance by the people of the State which had attempted to secode, evidence, and deciding the question of North; and that is the proposition basing representation on voters. And its of these States should be held as whose fault is it that it at is not a part conquered territory, under military of the Constitution to day? Why was authority emanating from the President of Congress, or what judgment lating on one side to loyalty, and on it not submitted with the amendment dent as the head of the army, was the will be given, is not known to me, nor the other tending to continued hostile in the field and at the ballot box, that abolishing slavery? Whose fault was first question that presented itself for have I the right of inquiring, for neiththat? [Voices-The copperheads' .- | decision." Other voices-Thad Stovens'.]







WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

-PERSEVERE.-

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

VOL. XXI.

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1866.

NO. 49.

If the course which the President was pursuing was obnoxious to the charges

say: I have desired and hoped for the business." continuation of the great Union party, with which I have been ever identified. But if its leaders can present nothing the national executive to maintain the or had but the second best chance of better than the programme of the com-

It days will be numbered.

I trust, fellow citizens, that this will not be the case; that it will discard its hostility and its attempt to continue In many speeches to delegations from In many speeches to reverse the civilized world to assist in developing various and immeasurable fealienation between the two sections of the country, and that it will embrace ional governors acting under his au sources which have hitherto lain dorthose principles which look to harmony thority, and in declarations made to mant. The eight or nine States nearto restoration, and to peace. If it the public for their information, there est the Gulf of Mexico have a soil of should do this, it will continue to be was no disguise of his purpose to set the Gulf of Mexico have a soil of exuberant fertility, a climate friendly the great and controlling party of the cure the peace and tranquility of the to long life, and can sustain a denser country, and cover itself with imper- country on just and sure foundations. ishable glory. If it does not its days These measures received the cordial part of our country. And the future are numbered, and the epitaph that support of every member of the Cab influx of population to them will be will be written on it will be, "It knew inct, and were approved by the senti-how to prosecute the war with vigor, ments declared by conventions in nearbut it lacked the wisdom to avail it | ly all of the States. One point of difself of the benefits of victory." (Applause, and three cheers for Secretary basis of representation. By some it time to receive, my hearty concur-

McCulloch.)
The Secretary of the War was next called upon—the band playing "Rally round the flag," "When Johnny comes marching home," and other airs.

SECRETARY STANTON'S SPEECH. Gentlemen: On the afternoon of ing me it was the design of the associa

made from this spot in answer to a setion. But the call of this evening relieves me from any imputation of instood nor wilfully misrepresented, What it is my purpose to say on this

occasion has been written. After four years of war the authority of the Federal government was established throughout the whole terri tory of the United States, at a sacrifice of over three hundred thousand lives than three thousand millions of dollars, United States who will more willingly daily bread the twenty million inhabiter policy be presented, he must be uphold their government against re- in abeyance to resume their places in

The office of President devolved up-Lincoln, on the 15th day of April, '65. ment, had been captured, and six days later the rebel commander in chief, R. substitute. [Cheers and hughter.] to General Grant and the forces under tions, returns, and qualifications of its tion is the vital one, without which It was once said, I think by John his command. By these rapidly suc members belong to each house of the others are of novalue. Its excluto General Grant and the forces under tions, returns, and qualifications of its tion is the vital one, without which Randolph, that of all tinkers the Con | ceeding events the rebel government | Congress may have his doubt removed | sive action will no doubt commend it stitution tinkers were the most to be was overthrown, its strength and hope by the Federal Constitution, which to the feelings of many as a wise and which every third man at least, is a The President's annual message to the

"I found the States suffering from

"Provisional governors have been cordial support."

appointed for the States, conventions tion was then heard. We did hear a is thereby enabled to communicate The press was silent, if not approving.
Fellow citizens, I did not intend speaking so much. I have only this to

adverse arguments resting upon the practical difficulties to be encountered

State, exhibit the system and princis ion. made from this spot in answer to a sethe place of universal military rule in
law, has for its object the security of
renade was the night of Friday, the
law things presented by the proclaw, has for its object the security of
renade was the night of Friday, the
law two things presented by the proclaw things presented by the presented by th lamation and the President's instruc-

tions are worthy of special notice: are loyal to the United States, and no thought of for the restoration of harothers." This is in accordance with mony." Its possible interference with son from the commencement of the objections to military rule; and by

government and under its considera- and no others, but constitutional guaranties were required in respect to the emancipation of slaves and the repudi-ation of the rebel debt. -A sound rea. North from that soil of exuberant ferslavery is stated by the President in maintenance of the Union."

These views, expressed by the Prescontinue to receive, my cordial acquiescence and support. Who are loyal difficult to decide.

After full explanation of the steps taken by him to restore the constitutional relations of the States, the President, in his annual message, proceeds to state, with equal distinctness, what remains to be done, and to whom longs, in the following words:

"The amendment to the Constitution being adopted, it would remain for the the two branches of the national legislature, and thereby complete the "Section 3. Until the 4th of July work of restoration. Here it is for 1870, all persons who voluntarily ad-

qualifications of its own members, the have exhausted itself. The United the function of each house to judge of er the right nor the duty of deciding is

of Congress? How happened it that At the same time, the courts of the to the necessity of insuring the securi- place nor voice in the body before these Jupiter Tonans of Congress were United States, as far as could be done, ty of the freedmen; reminding Con- which the measure is pending, I disdumb? Those men, whose duty it was to stand on the ramparts of the United States may be enforced the general government could extend the expression of my own opinion. The blockade through their agency. The blockade the elective franchise, "it is equally stitution, and alarm the people of apthas been removed and the custom clear that good faith requires, the sethey have heretofore been declared proaching danger—why did they not houses re-established in ports of entry, curity of the freedmen in their liberty | those who had a right to know them, laber and the freedmen are in need of their expression may have any benefivoice from Pennsylvania, I believe, promptly with its officers and agents. and perhaps a response from Massachu- The courts bring security to persons In connection with this subject the President further remarks:

"Slavery was essentially a monopoly commerce; the post office renews the of labor, and as such, locked the States where it prevailed against the incomusiness."

Ing of free industry. Where labor was
No one better than Mr. Johnson un

the property of the capitalist the white derstood the solemn duty imposed upon | man was excluded from employment, national authority, vindicated at so finding it, and the foreign emigrant mittee, I am greatly apprehousive that great a sacrifice, and the obligation turned away from the region where not to suffer the just fruits of so fierce his condition would be so precarious. not to suffer the just fruits of so fierce his condition would be so precarious. a straggle, and of so many battles and With the destruction of the monopoly, loyal States, in despatches to provis- oping various and immeasurable repopulation than is found as yet in any mainly from the North, or from the

most cultivated nations in Europe."
Thèse views of the President in relabasis of representation. By some it tinue to receive, my hearty concurvas thought just and expedient that the right of suffrage in the robel States of the War Department, and were subshould be secured in some form to the stantially advocated in its annual recolored inhabitants of those States, port. In what I believed an honest either as a universal rule or to those desire to conform to them, a bill was qualified by education or actual service passed by Congress regulating the as soldiers who ventured life for their Freedmen's Burean; but the provisions Thursday, the 17th of this month, I government. My own mind inclined of the bill did not meet the President's received a note from the secretary of to this view, but after calm and full approval, because he believed the powtho National Union Johnson Club, tell-discussion my judgment vielded to the ers conferred upon him and appropriate discussion my judgment yielded to the ers conferred upon him and upon the agents to be appointed by him to be unwise and unconstitutional. Concurgitimate scope of his power.

But having been returned to Congress
The plan of organization embodied with the President's objections, and in the proclamation to the people of having failed the needful support, it is formed. [Applause.] I cannot now

State, exhibit the system and principles prescribed by the President for the substitution of civil authority in ed the civil rights bill, has been the subject of conflict. That bill, now a subject of conflict. That bill, now a law has five its element of the necessity of re-establishing the It was well observed by the President, in his annual message, that "peaceful emigration to and from that portion solutely restricted to the people "who one of the best means that can be President and the Cabinet was early the views often declared by Mr. John, such emigration was one of the chief some it is thought that the influence of | The Federal authority has been estabclass legislation in favor of the slave by premature discussion of matters en Secondly. The choice of delegates holding monopoly heretofore existing trusted to the legislative branch of the was not only limited to loyal people in the Southern States would still be strongly exerted to prevent peaceful emigration into those States, and would tive region embracing the eight or nine his message—namely, the necessity of States nearest the Gulf of Mexico, and "the evidence of sincerity in the future that hence civil rights in those States should be vigilantly protected by Federal laws and Federal tribunals. dent in his message, received, and Although the measures enacted by Congress for this purpose failed to receive the executive sanction, yet, have people is a question that ought not to ing been adhered to by a two-thirds vote in each house, they have now. passed to the statute book and ceased to be the subject of debate.

Another measure or series of measure before Congress, merits a brief remark, viz: The plan of restoration or reconstruction, as it is sometimes called. To the plan reported by the joint committee I have not been able to give ment to the Federal Constitution, the third section of the proposed article being in these terms:

"Section 3. Until the 4th of July you, fellow citizens of the Senate, and hered to the late insurrection, giving for you fellow citizens of the House of it aid and comfort, shall be excluded Representatives, to judge, each of you from the right to vote for representafor yourselves, of the elections, returns, tives in Congress, and for electors for on doubt that the authority United States." It is urged by the advocates of indoing for itself the elecjudge of the elections, returns, and binds Congress to exclude from voting delay, conditioned on the adoption of qualifications of its own members." In | for representatives for presidential elecmay be the condition of the country, nor what proofs of present and future loyalty may be given, an alsolute confeelings. In my judgment every prop-er incitement to Union should be fos-

Andrew Johnson? (Shouts of "The alternative course closed by his fault of Congress," "Thad Stevens," and supported by his Cabinet is thus judgment of each house of Congress years, might be deplorable in its result. To those who differ I accord the same clearly set forth:

To those who differ I accord the same the rights of all the States of our combinesty, and perhaps greater wisdom mon country. Let me refer one mo-Besides the steps taken by the exc. honesty, and perhaps greater wisdom mon country. Let me refer one mo-than I can claim for myself. As the ment to the difference between the made against it on the recess of Concalled, governors elected, legislatures gress, how happened it that there was no denunciation of it until the meeting to the Congress of the United States. as silent as though they had been have been reopened, so that the laws gress that while he had no doubt that claim any purpose to interfere beyond President and the majority in Con-

Having thus declared my views, as they have heretofore been declared to employment, culture, and protection." cial influence on questions the right in connection with this subject the disposition whereof is a matter of solicitude to every patriotic man, and is important to the peace and tranquili-ty of the Union. Recognizing the constitutional power of all the co-ordinate branches of the government, legislative, judicial, and executive—and entertain. ing for each the respect which is due from every loyal citizen, they are entiunheld and sanctified by divine favor,

lood and treasure. calls, appeared, and spoke as follows: SPEECH OF POSTMASTER GENERAL DEN-

Fellow citizens: I am not the less rateful to you for this call because of its being made on me in my official ca-pacity and as a member of the Cabinet; and yet I am admonished by this fact, as well as by the lateness of the hour, not to discuss many topics of public interest upon which, under other circumstances, I might be glad to express my views. I may say, however, that we have much reason to felicitate ourselves on the general condition of the country, in view of the perils through which we have so recently passed, and to congratulate ourselves upon the promising future that awaits

It is true that the restoration of the tional relations to the general government is not yet accomplished. So far as that duty or that consummation has devolved on the executive branch of the government it has been fully perthe government it has been fully perrecall any failure in this regard. With all these things you are familiar, and

the reorganization of local governments directed-with what success I need ture not too far in saying that history furnishes no parallel to such success. lished, recognized, and obeyed in every [Applause.] The local governments in se States have been reformed substantially to meet their changed conslavery, and are now being peaceably citizens of the nation; but we cannot al government and their own material necessities. But one thing remains, my fellow-citizens, to complete the work of restoration, and to clothe the ures of prime importance, now pending southern States with all their constitutional privileges, and that is their representation in Congress. [Applause.] Upon this, with the loyal millions of the country, I regret, deeply regret, that there is any difference between my assent. It contemplates an amend- the President and our friends in Congress. But you will observe that this difference is not as to who shall represent the southern States. Their loyal-ty is to be tested by the taking of oaths prescribed by the Constitution and the laws-required alike by the President and Congress, and for every senator and representative from every State, North and South. The difference, then, is not as to who, but as to when, these States shall be represented. The whole theory of the executive programme for the restoration of the southern States looks to the early admission of loyal senators and representatives from those States [applause], while the congressional programme, as

certain amendments to the Constitution. Now, my friends, we must not overlook the fact that if this difference be not adjusted, it may lead-and it will lead, in all probability-to unfortunate results, not only to the southern states stitutional bar is to be erected for four but to all the country-and may I not My fellow citizens, there is but one States had recovered possession of the elections, returns, and qualifications years against a large class of persons. add, to the Union party, in whose in ty five were in the Union army, and Change of circumstances and conditorests I learn your association has but one in the robel army. The latter tion often work rapid change in party been organized. I need not tell you, was appointed to a place by Mr. Linor political sentiment, and nowhere or those who intimately know me, that coln because he was a deserter, and with more marked results than in the if is in the continued ascendancy of was obliged to have some occupation South. It is believed that elements of the Union party that I rely for the that would not subject him to recapsaved the nation from the assaults of armed rebellion. I will only add, it is drink dirty water, we should have a ther voices—Thad Stovens.]

After stating the objections to the devolved upon me. But the course tered and chorished, and for Congress to that party, founded on the principal different race of beings, physically, of the President in thus referring the to limit its own power, by constitution—ples of the Baltimore platform, I look from what we now have.

Andrew Johnson? (Shouts of "The the alternative course chosen by him question of its own members to the al amendment, for the period of four to establish indestructibly, on the basis irreconcilable. I do not believe there is any cause of separation between the gress. Nay, if I am not greatly at fault, time and discussion are bringing the President and Congress rapidly together on the basis of a common platdenounce that policy and demand of the United States a convention of Congress? No such denounce of the United States may be collected. The Post mand was made. No such denounce activity, and the general government further that "the country is in need of the united States a convention of Congress? No such denounce activity, and the general government further that "the country is in need of the united states a convention of Congress." Then prominent Senators further that "the country is in need of the united states a convention of Congress. Then prominent Senators further that "the country is in need of the united states a convention of the united states and the revenue of the United and their property, their right to lamb on the material questions that have lately arisen, or are now pending, I lately arisen, or are now pending, I convention of their labor," and observing trust that your purpose on this occainsurgent States, by the act of rebellion had committed suicide, and should be treated as conquered provinces or territories; then it was argued by some distinguished Congressmen that the public safety imporatively demanded that this condition should be imposed upon them all. But these propositions are not now argued in Congress, and I do not think that in the future we shall hear them debated. I see in this tled to and shall receive, according to fact a steady and encouraging advance my best judgment, the support which towards practical adjustment, and may is required by that Constitution which, we not reasonably hope their concessafter an unexampled conflict, has been sions were made to the end of securing reconciliation, satisfactory and full, and through the sacrifice of so much that shall be alike consistent with the dignity and patriotism both of the Ex-The serenading party next proceeded to the residence of Postmaster General Dennison, who, after repeated vors such a result. The work of results and the series of the ser toration calls for every concession authorized by the Constitution. I will not doubt that this concession will be made, and the results of the war, by which the nation was preserved, will be secured and perpetuated on the ba-sis of peace and concord between the people of all the sections of the country. I have said much more than I expec-

> very good night. Pennsylvania U. S. Senator.

ted, and return my thanks again for the friendly call, and now bid you a

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Chambersburg Repository, in his last letter to that newspaper, says: The pending political contest will be inlivened and its interest be in-tensified by the struggle for United S.

sume the contest will in a little time assume the shape of Curtin against whatever his previous life, did not wear the field. He has taken no steps to an aspect of innocence. Age is not make himself a candidate, nor will he altogether unkind. While it withers the country knows what has been done do so, I learn. He has been tendered the beauty it also expunges the traces a first class mission by the President, of the evil passions. The film that vember last, before his departure for the glare of anger; the wrinkles that Cuba and before Washington political complications had commenced; but neeted with it the duty of encouraging I hazard little in saying that he will not leave his position until his time in each of these States. To this subject expires, and if so, he will find himself my fellow citizens, the attention of the in the Senatorial contest notes volens. From every part of the State the dosire is manifested to crown his brilnot point out to you. I think I ven | liant administrative career, in which none but himself has been his parallel. none but himself has been his parallel, one, a little, feeble, cheery, merry hear-by calling him to the highest legisla, ted old fellow, who had been a terrible tive tribunal of the Republic. Union men feel that the times demand State south of Mason and Dixon's line. men whose history is interwoven with the bright chaplets of our thrilling history—who cannot afford to be faith-less and blot the fame won by matchdition, resulting from the abolition of less fidelity and enlightened patriotism. They feel that the Keystone State administered. Doubtless there are promust cease to be the ill starred one of visions in the constitutions of some of the sisterhood, whose fame has been these States, as there are in the laws mocked and libeled by imbecility and cracted by some of their Legislatures, treachery. The State cannot add to that are not in consonance with the the honors won by Andrew G. Curtin. views of the moral and liberty loving He has been in the great trials of our liberties, and not less so the countless reasonably doubt that these will give duties demanded by the sad bereaveplace to better provisions and better ments of treason. Wherever there is laws, under the influence of the Federa soldier of the Republic there is in perpetual freshness, affection for his Executive, and wherever there has been mourning the offices of sympa thy have been fulfilled to the utter most. The shattered ranks of our he roic armies were filled by his tireless efforts, and they were nerved to confidence and valor by his inspiring presence in every camp. The sick were ministered to by his hourly care, the dead found sepulchre to sleep with their kindred, and the sorrowing were solaced by his tireless efforts for the living and the honor maintained for our martyred dead. The true men with their sacrifices still shadowing them, should point to him to redeem the record of our State in the Sonate, is but the natural dictate of mingled justice and affection, and his name will be pressed with a concentration of power and energy that cannot fail of success. What ever may be his own wishes or views on the subject, I am convinced that I am correctly fore shadowing the struggle. His friends will make no war upon any one of the many distinguished names mentioned in connection with the office to be filled, nor will they distract the Union ranks to subserve personal ends. They are for the Union organization and its candidates first of all, and regand effort for

> The War Department reports that of its employees six hundred and eighbut one in the rebel army. The latter coln because he was a deserter, and ture.

its success as the paramount duty of

every true patriot.

If we were always as particular not to breathe foul air as we are not to

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

the most complete of any in the country, and pos-sesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such HAND BILLS,

PROGRAMMES.

BLANKS. POSTERS.

BILL HEADS,

GARDS, CIRCULARS.

BALL TICKETS, LABELS, &C., &C., &C CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORK Dickens' Notion of Grandfathers.

I often wish that Shakspeare had not put that speech picture of life into the mouth of Jacques. Jacques has a melancholy view of things. If he had not been a misanthrope, a baby might have presented itself to his mind as chuckling and crowing in the nurse's arms, and not as muling and pulling. In like manner he mich them. puking. In like manner he might have drawn a pleasant picture of a green and happy old age, instead of insisting so much on leanness and slippers and shrunken shanks. The seven ages, as Jacques depicts them, may be in accordance with a certain rule of life; but, for my part, I have met with very many beautiful exceptions, and I love to dwell upon them. It has been my good fortune to know many old men, who, after the toil and strife of life, re-tained all the original innocence and simplicity of their earliest childhood. I have seen them—and can see them now, sitting in their easy chairs, their gums as innocent of teeth, and their heads as innocent of hair, as when they lay on their mother's laps—sitting there biding the Lord's good time pa-tiently and cheerfully, while sons and daughters and grandsons and granddaughters hovered about them, and patted them, and smoothed their pillows, and spoke to them in those sim, ple words which seem as well adapted to the old man as to the child. There is a purifying influence in old age which we all recognize. We may know that the old man has led a wicked life, but when old age comes upon him, wrinkwhen old age comes upon nin, wrink-ling his brow, blanching his hair, and bowing him to the earth, it seems as if he had been redeemed and purified by time. I can understand why the patriarchs prayed so frequently and so earnestly for length of days; prayed for life until the passions and the van-ities of human nature should have passed over like a cloud, leaving the heart to beat its last throb on the peaceful shore of eternity. It always seems to me that at fourscore a man is neither in this world nor in the next, but that he is in a position between the two, and can look calmly upon both.

I think it must be pleasant to sit upon the last shore thus and wait for the boat, not impatient for, neither dreading its coming, pleasant to hear, the plash of the oars and the distant never known an old grandfather, who comes over the eve is a weil to hid score the brow are strokes of time's pen designed to obliterate the frown and the scowl that passion has written there so boldly.

I can recall many grandfathers who were a practical testimony to the soundness of the theory which I have just broached with regard to the purifying influence of ago. I remember Turk in his young days. He had been passionate, imperious, violent, a constant source of trouble to his wife, and a terror to his children. When he became an old grandfather he was transformed into the most docile creature imaginable. His own little grandchildren could rule him and make him do just as they liked.

"Do you remember, grandfather," one of them would say, "when you used to give it to your boys all around with the horsewhip?"
"No, no, my dear," he would answer.

'I hope I never did that." "Oh, but you did, grandfather, and grandmother says you used to get drunk and break the chimney ornanents.'

"Oh, fie, fie, no, my dear," says the old man, "it couldn't have been me, it must have been somebody else," And granny strikes in and affirms that he lid the deed, completely smashing two china shepherdesses that had been in the family for a century. Which rela-tion sends the old man into a fit of laughter so hearty and good humored that you cannot conceive he could ever have been capable of the violent conduct imputed to him. I dare say he can scarcely believe it himself now, when age has cast the devil out of him.-All the Year Round.

REMEDY FOR SLEEPLESSNESS .-- How to sleep is to many persons a matter of great importance. Nervous persons, who are troubled with wakefalness and excitability, usually have a strong tendency to blood on the brain, with cold extremities. The pressure of blood on the brain keeps it in a stimulated of wakeful state, and the palpitations o the heart are often painful. Let such rise and chafe the body and extremities with a brush or towel, or rul smurtly with the hands, to promote circulation, and withdraw the excess ive amount of blood from the brain and they will fall asleep in a few moments. A cold bath, or a sponge bath and rubbing, or a good run, or a rapid walk in the open air, or going up and down stairs a few times just before retiring, will aid in promoting circulation and promoting sleep. These rules are simple, and easy of application in eastle or cabin, mansion or cottage, and may minister to the comfort of thousands, who would freely expend money for an anodyne to promote Naturo's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

"Pa, how long does the Congress set?" "Six or eight months, my son." "Why, what a set of geose they must be; our geese only set five weeks."