

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.  
Per annum in advance \$2.00  
Six months 1.00  
Three months .50  
...  
S. T. 1860-X.  
...  
F. H. DRAKE & CO.  
...  
Dema Barnes & Co., Wholesale Agents, N. Y.  
...  
NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY RECEIVED  
...  
WILLOW AND CEDAR WARE  
...  
ENVELOPES

# The Globe

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.  
-PERSEVERE-  
TERMS, \$2.00 a year in advance.

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1866. NO. 9.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.  
...  
HAND BILLS, CIRCULARS, BALL TICKETS, LABELS, &c., &c.  
...  
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

**AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.**  
This delicate perfume is superior to any other...  
...  
S. T. 1860-X.  
...  
F. H. DRAKE & CO.  
...  
Dema Barnes & Co., Wholesale Agents, N. Y.  
...  
NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY RECEIVED  
...  
WILLOW AND CEDAR WARE  
...  
ENVELOPES

**The Globe.**  
HUNTINGDON, PA.  
W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.  
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.  
What the 99th Congress Did?  
Congress met when the policy of President Lincoln was being successfully carried out by President Johnson, and the people of the South were becoming reconciled to their condition, and were accepting of everything that was fair and just.

Mr. President, which we are to place in your hands, you will find that the convention performed the grateful duty imposed upon them by their knowledge of your "devotion to the Constitution and laws and interests of your country," as illustrated by your entire Presidential career, of declaring that in you they recognized a chief Magistrate worthy of the nation and loyal to the great crisis which your lot is cast, and in this declaration it gives us marked pleasure to add, we are confident that the convention has but spoken the intelligent and patriotic sentiment of the country. Ever accessible to the low influences which often control the mere partisan, and governing alone by an honest opinion of constitutional obligations and rights, and of the duty of looking solely to the true interests, safety and honor of the nation, such a class is incapable of resorting to any bait for popularity at the expense of the public good.

When the despatch informed me that, in that vast body of men, distinguished for intellect and wisdom, every eye was suffused with tears on beholding the scene, I could not finish reading the despatch to one associated with me in the office, for my own feelings overcame me. (Applause.) I think we may justly conclude that we are moving under a proper inspiration, and that we need not be mistaken that the finger of an overruling and unerring Providence is in this matter. The nation is in peril. We have just passed through a mighty, a bloody, a momentous ordeal, and do not yet find ourselves free from the difficulties and dangers that at first surrounded us. While our brave men have performed their duties—both officers and men, (turning to General Grant, who stood at his right)—while they have won laurels imperishable there are still greater and more important duties to perform; and while we have had their co-operation in the field, we now need their support in our efforts to perpetuate the Union. (Applause.) So far as the Executive Department of the Government is concerned, the effort has been made to restore the Union, to heal the breach, to pour oil into the wounds which were consequent upon the struggle, and to speak in common language, to prepare, as the learned and wise physician would, a plaster healing in character and coextensive with the wound. (Applause.) We thought, and yet think, that we had partially succeeded. But as the work progressed, as reconciliation seemed to be taking place, and the country becoming united, we found a disturbing and marvellous element opposing us.

Mr. President, which we are to place in your hands, you will find that the convention performed the grateful duty imposed upon them by their knowledge of your "devotion to the Constitution and laws and interests of your country," as illustrated by your entire Presidential career, of declaring that in you they recognized a chief Magistrate worthy of the nation and loyal to the great crisis which your lot is cast, and in this declaration it gives us marked pleasure to add, we are confident that the convention has but spoken the intelligent and patriotic sentiment of the country. Ever accessible to the low influences which often control the mere partisan, and governing alone by an honest opinion of constitutional obligations and rights, and of the duty of looking solely to the true interests, safety and honor of the nation, such a class is incapable of resorting to any bait for popularity at the expense of the public good.

When the despatch informed me that, in that vast body of men, distinguished for intellect and wisdom, every eye was suffused with tears on beholding the scene, I could not finish reading the despatch to one associated with me in the office, for my own feelings overcame me. (Applause.) I think we may justly conclude that we are moving under a proper inspiration, and that we need not be mistaken that the finger of an overruling and unerring Providence is in this matter. The nation is in peril. We have just passed through a mighty, a bloody, a momentous ordeal, and do not yet find ourselves free from the difficulties and dangers that at first surrounded us. While our brave men have performed their duties—both officers and men, (turning to General Grant, who stood at his right)—while they have won laurels imperishable there are still greater and more important duties to perform; and while we have had their co-operation in the field, we now need their support in our efforts to perpetuate the Union. (Applause.) So far as the Executive Department of the Government is concerned, the effort has been made to restore the Union, to heal the breach, to pour oil into the wounds which were consequent upon the struggle, and to speak in common language, to prepare, as the learned and wise physician would, a plaster healing in character and coextensive with the wound. (Applause.) We thought, and yet think, that we had partially succeeded. But as the work progressed, as reconciliation seemed to be taking place, and the country becoming united, we found a disturbing and marvellous element opposing us.

**AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.**  
This delicate perfume is superior to any other...  
...  
S. T. 1860-X.  
...  
F. H. DRAKE & CO.  
...  
Dema Barnes & Co., Wholesale Agents, N. Y.  
...  
NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY RECEIVED  
...  
WILLOW AND CEDAR WARE  
...  
ENVELOPES

What the 99th Congress Did?  
Congress met when the policy of President Lincoln was being successfully carried out by President Johnson, and the people of the South were becoming reconciled to their condition, and were accepting of everything that was fair and just.

Mr. President, which we are to place in your hands, you will find that the convention performed the grateful duty imposed upon them by their knowledge of your "devotion to the Constitution and laws and interests of your country," as illustrated by your entire Presidential career, of declaring that in you they recognized a chief Magistrate worthy of the nation and loyal to the great crisis which your lot is cast, and in this declaration it gives us marked pleasure to add, we are confident that the convention has but spoken the intelligent and patriotic sentiment of the country. Ever accessible to the low influences which often control the mere partisan, and governing alone by an honest opinion of constitutional obligations and rights, and of the duty of looking solely to the true interests, safety and honor of the nation, such a class is incapable of resorting to any bait for popularity at the expense of the public good.

When the despatch informed me that, in that vast body of men, distinguished for intellect and wisdom, every eye was suffused with tears on beholding the scene, I could not finish reading the despatch to one associated with me in the office, for my own feelings overcame me. (Applause.) I think we may justly conclude that we are moving under a proper inspiration, and that we need not be mistaken that the finger of an overruling and unerring Providence is in this matter. The nation is in peril. We have just passed through a mighty, a bloody, a momentous ordeal, and do not yet find ourselves free from the difficulties and dangers that at first surrounded us. While our brave men have performed their duties—both officers and men, (turning to General Grant, who stood at his right)—while they have won laurels imperishable there are still greater and more important duties to perform; and while we have had their co-operation in the field, we now need their support in our efforts to perpetuate the Union. (Applause.) So far as the Executive Department of the Government is concerned, the effort has been made to restore the Union, to heal the breach, to pour oil into the wounds which were consequent upon the struggle, and to speak in common language, to prepare, as the learned and wise physician would, a plaster healing in character and coextensive with the wound. (Applause.) We thought, and yet think, that we had partially succeeded. But as the work progressed, as reconciliation seemed to be taking place, and the country becoming united, we found a disturbing and marvellous element opposing us.

Mr. President, which we are to place in your hands, you will find that the convention performed the grateful duty imposed upon them by their knowledge of your "devotion to the Constitution and laws and interests of your country," as illustrated by your entire Presidential career, of declaring that in you they recognized a chief Magistrate worthy of the nation and loyal to the great crisis which your lot is cast, and in this declaration it gives us marked pleasure to add, we are confident that the convention has but spoken the intelligent and patriotic sentiment of the country. Ever accessible to the low influences which often control the mere partisan, and governing alone by an honest opinion of constitutional obligations and rights, and of the duty of looking solely to the true interests, safety and honor of the nation, such a class is incapable of resorting to any bait for popularity at the expense of the public good.

When the despatch informed me that, in that vast body of men, distinguished for intellect and wisdom, every eye was suffused with tears on beholding the scene, I could not finish reading the despatch to one associated with me in the office, for my own feelings overcame me. (Applause.) I think we may justly conclude that we are moving under a proper inspiration, and that we need not be mistaken that the finger of an overruling and unerring Providence is in this matter. The nation is in peril. We have just passed through a mighty, a bloody, a momentous ordeal, and do not yet find ourselves free from the difficulties and dangers that at first surrounded us. While our brave men have performed their duties—both officers and men, (turning to General Grant, who stood at his right)—while they have won laurels imperishable there are still greater and more important duties to perform; and while we have had their co-operation in the field, we now need their support in our efforts to perpetuate the Union. (Applause.) So far as the Executive Department of the Government is concerned, the effort has been made to restore the Union, to heal the breach, to pour oil into the wounds which were consequent upon the struggle, and to speak in common language, to prepare, as the learned and wise physician would, a plaster healing in character and coextensive with the wound. (Applause.) We thought, and yet think, that we had partially succeeded. But as the work progressed, as reconciliation seemed to be taking place, and the country becoming united, we found a disturbing and marvellous element opposing us.

**AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.**  
This delicate perfume is superior to any other...  
...  
S. T. 1860-X.  
...  
F. H. DRAKE & CO.  
...  
Dema Barnes & Co., Wholesale Agents, N. Y.  
...  
NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY RECEIVED  
...  
WILLOW AND CEDAR WARE  
...  
ENVELOPES

What the 99th Congress Did?  
Congress met when the policy of President Lincoln was being successfully carried out by President Johnson, and the people of the South were becoming reconciled to their condition, and were accepting of everything that was fair and just.

Mr. President, which we are to place in your hands, you will find that the convention performed the grateful duty imposed upon them by their knowledge of your "devotion to the Constitution and laws and interests of your country," as illustrated by your entire Presidential career, of declaring that in you they recognized a chief Magistrate worthy of the nation and loyal to the great crisis which your lot is cast, and in this declaration it gives us marked pleasure to add, we are confident that the convention has but spoken the intelligent and patriotic sentiment of the country. Ever accessible to the low influences which often control the mere partisan, and governing alone by an honest opinion of constitutional obligations and rights, and of the duty of looking solely to the true interests, safety and honor of the nation, such a class is incapable of resorting to any bait for popularity at the expense of the public good.

When the despatch informed me that, in that vast body of men, distinguished for intellect and wisdom, every eye was suffused with tears on beholding the scene, I could not finish reading the despatch to one associated with me in the office, for my own feelings overcame me. (Applause.) I think we may justly conclude that we are moving under a proper inspiration, and that we need not be mistaken that the finger of an overruling and unerring Providence is in this matter. The nation is in peril. We have just passed through a mighty, a bloody, a momentous ordeal, and do not yet find ourselves free from the difficulties and dangers that at first surrounded us. While our brave men have performed their duties—both officers and men, (turning to General Grant, who stood at his right)—while they have won laurels imperishable there are still greater and more important duties to perform; and while we have had their co-operation in the field, we now need their support in our efforts to perpetuate the Union. (Applause.) So far as the Executive Department of the Government is concerned, the effort has been made to restore the Union, to heal the breach, to pour oil into the wounds which were consequent upon the struggle, and to speak in common language, to prepare, as the learned and wise physician would, a plaster healing in character and coextensive with the wound. (Applause.) We thought, and yet think, that we had partially succeeded. But as the work progressed, as reconciliation seemed to be taking place, and the country becoming united, we found a disturbing and marvellous element opposing us.

Mr. President, which we are to place in your hands, you will find that the convention performed the grateful duty imposed upon them by their knowledge of your "devotion to the Constitution and laws and interests of your country," as illustrated by your entire Presidential career, of declaring that in you they recognized a chief Magistrate worthy of the nation and loyal to the great crisis which your lot is cast, and in this declaration it gives us marked pleasure to add, we are confident that the convention has but spoken the intelligent and patriotic sentiment of the country. Ever accessible to the low influences which often control the mere partisan, and governing alone by an honest opinion of constitutional obligations and rights, and of the duty of looking solely to the true interests, safety and honor of the nation, such a class is incapable of resorting to any bait for popularity at the expense of the public good.

When the despatch informed me that, in that vast body of men, distinguished for intellect and wisdom, every eye was suffused with tears on beholding the scene, I could not finish reading the despatch to one associated with me in the office, for my own feelings overcame me. (Applause.) I think we may justly conclude that we are moving under a proper inspiration, and that we need not be mistaken that the finger of an overruling and unerring Providence is in this matter. The nation is in peril. We have just passed through a mighty, a bloody, a momentous ordeal, and do not yet find ourselves free from the difficulties and dangers that at first surrounded us. While our brave men have performed their duties—both officers and men, (turning to General Grant, who stood at his right)—while they have won laurels imperishable there are still greater and more important duties to perform; and while we have had their co-operation in the field, we now need their support in our efforts to perpetuate the Union. (Applause.) So far as the Executive Department of the Government is concerned, the effort has been made to restore the Union, to heal the breach, to pour oil into the wounds which were consequent upon the struggle, and to speak in common language, to prepare, as the learned and wise physician would, a plaster healing in character and coextensive with the wound. (Applause.) We thought, and yet think, that we had partially succeeded. But as the work progressed, as reconciliation seemed to be taking place, and the country becoming united, we found a disturbing and marvellous element opposing us.

**AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.**  
This delicate perfume is superior to any other...  
...  
S. T. 1860-X.  
...  
F. H. DRAKE & CO.  
...  
Dema Barnes & Co., Wholesale Agents, N. Y.  
...  
NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY RECEIVED  
...  
WILLOW AND CEDAR WARE  
...  
ENVELOPES

What the 99th Congress Did?  
Congress met when the policy of President Lincoln was being successfully carried out by President Johnson, and the people of the South were becoming reconciled to their condition, and were accepting of everything that was fair and just.

Mr. President, which we are to place in your hands, you will find that the convention performed the grateful duty imposed upon them by their knowledge of your "devotion to the Constitution and laws and interests of your country," as illustrated by your entire Presidential career, of declaring that in you they recognized a chief Magistrate worthy of the nation and loyal to the great crisis which your lot is cast, and in this declaration it gives us marked pleasure to add, we are confident that the convention has but spoken the intelligent and patriotic sentiment of the country. Ever accessible to the low influences which often control the mere partisan, and governing alone by an honest opinion of constitutional obligations and rights, and of the duty of looking solely to the true interests, safety and honor of the nation, such a class is incapable of resorting to any bait for popularity at the expense of the public good.

When the despatch informed me that, in that vast body of men, distinguished for intellect and wisdom, every eye was suffused with tears on beholding the scene, I could not finish reading the despatch to one associated with me in the office, for my own feelings overcame me. (Applause.) I think we may justly conclude that we are moving under a proper inspiration, and that we need not be mistaken that the finger of an overruling and unerring Providence is in this matter. The nation is in peril. We have just passed through a mighty, a bloody, a momentous ordeal, and do not yet find ourselves free from the difficulties and dangers that at first surrounded us. While our brave men have performed their duties—both officers and men, (turning to General Grant, who stood at his right)—while they have won laurels imperishable there are still greater and more important duties to perform; and while we have had their co-operation in the field, we now need their support in our efforts to perpetuate the Union. (Applause.) So far as the Executive Department of the Government is concerned, the effort has been made to restore the Union, to heal the breach, to pour oil into the wounds which were consequent upon the struggle, and to speak in common language, to prepare, as the learned and wise physician would, a plaster healing in character and coextensive with the wound. (Applause.) We thought, and yet think, that we had partially succeeded. But as the work progressed, as reconciliation seemed to be taking place, and the country becoming united, we found a disturbing and marvellous element opposing us.

Mr. President, which we are to place in your hands, you will find that the convention performed the grateful duty imposed upon them by their knowledge of your "devotion to the Constitution and laws and interests of your country," as illustrated by your entire Presidential career, of declaring that in you they recognized a chief Magistrate worthy of the nation and loyal to the great crisis which your lot is cast, and in this declaration it gives us marked pleasure to add, we are confident that the convention has but spoken the intelligent and patriotic sentiment of the country. Ever accessible to the low influences which often control the mere partisan, and governing alone by an honest opinion of constitutional obligations and rights, and of the duty of looking solely to the true interests, safety and honor of the nation, such a class is incapable of resorting to any bait for popularity at the expense of the public good.

When the despatch informed me that, in that vast body of men, distinguished for intellect and wisdom, every eye was suffused with tears on beholding the scene, I could not finish reading the despatch to one associated with me in the office, for my own feelings overcame me. (Applause.) I think we may justly conclude that we are moving under a proper inspiration, and that we need not be mistaken that the finger of an overruling and unerring Providence is in this matter. The nation is in peril. We have just passed through a mighty, a bloody, a momentous ordeal, and do not yet find ourselves free from the difficulties and dangers that at first surrounded us. While our brave men have performed their duties—both officers and men, (turning to General Grant, who stood at his right)—while they have won laurels imperishable there are still greater and more important duties to perform; and while we have had their co-operation in the field, we now need their support in our efforts to perpetuate the Union. (Applause.) So far as the Executive Department of the Government is concerned, the effort has been made to restore the Union, to heal the breach, to pour oil into the wounds which were consequent upon the struggle, and to speak in common language, to prepare, as the learned and wise physician would, a plaster healing in character and coextensive with the wound. (Applause.) We thought, and yet think, that we had partially succeeded. But as the work progressed, as reconciliation seemed to be taking place, and the country becoming united, we found a disturbing and marvellous element opposing us.

the other, in a political and representative sense, the high behests of the people have always been respected and obeyed by me. [Applause.]  
Mr. Chairman, I have said more than I had intended to say. For the kind allusions to myself contained in your address, and in the resolutions adopted by the convention, let me remark that in this crisis, and at this period of my public life, I hold above all price, and shall ever recur, with feelings of profound gratification, to the last resolution, containing the endorsement of a convention emanating spontaneously from the great mass of the people. I trust and hope that my future action may be such that you and the convention you represent may not regret the assurance of confidence you have expressed: ["We are sure of it."]  
Before separating, my friends, one and all, committee and strangers, please accept my sincere thanks for the kind manifestations of regard and respect you have exhibited on this occasion. I repeat that I shall always continue to be guided by a conscientious conviction of duty, and that always gives me courage, under the Constitution, which I have made my guide.  
At the conclusion of the President's remarks, three enthusiastic cheers were given for Andrew Johnson and three more for General Grant. The President and General Grant then retired arm in arm, and were immediately followed by the committee and audience.

**How our Government Obtained Rebel Information.**  
The country will remember that during the last winter the rebellion, our Government obtained, through the hopelessness of the Confederate cause by coming into possession of General Lee's testimony before a committee of the rebel Congress, whose sessions were strictly private, and whose report was made in secrecy to the Congress during an executive session. How the evidence fell into Mr. Lincoln's hands is told by a correspondent of the New York Times. He says:  
"In the room where the committee met was a closet, and from that closet, immediately after their adjournment, came the priceless information. Outside the house it at once changed hands, and a second party walked leisurely through the streets of Richmond with it, until upon the environs he encountered one of the common country carts of this section proceeding toward the rebel lines in General Butler's front. No communication that the most lynx-eyed could perceive passed between the man and the cart, but the former gradually changed his direction and was slowly walking back in the direction whence he had come. The cart went on, reached and passed through the rebel camps without molestation, and reached the pickets, where it halted as a matter of course. The beef was destined for the house of a planter just beyond the rebel lines, and in plain sight of the pickets, and about equidistant between them and our own outposts. These explanations made a careless search of the cart made by the rebel sentry, that is a look into it, the cart proceeded on its way. Just as it neared the house a small party of our cavalry made a dash at it, and to the utter surprise of the rebel pickets, they saw the cart stop, and their men only covered a moment around the cart, then galloped back with one man more than they came with, leaving cart and beef, and driver and mule behind them. They did not know it then, but under the beef was a man, and the man had a package, and the package contained the statements of General Lee before the committee of Congress a few hours before."  
In outline, this was how the thing was done. It may seem strange, but Lincoln and Grant knew long before many of the highest officials of the insurgent Government the sworn statement of their commander as to the hopelessness of further resistance. Knowing that the Government and Grant had this information, and that many things in connection with the arrival within our lines of Hunter, Stephens and Campbell, at the time of the Hampton Roads conference, which at the time were inexplicable. The feat of obtaining this information is unrivaled in the annals of war, and generally, as the fact comes to light, it will be found that Grant had every day such particular information from the rebel capital that he knew what Jeff. Davis was talking about each day in the most private of his conversations with his Cabinet and members of his Congress."

**A Just Criticism.—The New York Journal of Commerce speaks as follows of the close of Congress:**  
"It found the country torn and wasted by a long civil war, the finances disordered, the currency depreciated, and the burden of taxation oppressive. Never had a body of men a nobler opportunity to signalize their supreme devotion to the peace, union and prosperity of the land to whose service they had been called. There is hardly to be found in the annals of any nation a more ignoble failure. They have contributed nothing to the public need; as far as their action is concerned—peace, union and prosperity are as remote as ever. Never was so large a majority of any representative body so remarkable for its personal selfishness and parian ambition. The session has been closed, and not one great measure worthy of the Congress in such a crisis is found to grace its record. To retain political power, to circumvent the President, to keep up the organization of the party, to provide jobs for servile adherents, and to give a few scraps of ad hoc sectional agitators—these for the most part, make up the pages of its history. A great opportunity has been wasted—but so little was hoped for of late from it, that the country will be thankful for the final adjournment."

the other, in a political and representative sense, the high behests of the people have always been respected and obeyed by me. [Applause.]  
Mr. Chairman, I have said more than I had intended to say. For the kind allusions to myself contained in your address, and in the resolutions adopted by the convention, let me remark that in this crisis, and at this period of my public life, I hold above all price, and shall ever recur, with feelings of profound gratification, to the last resolution, containing the endorsement of a convention emanating spontaneously from the great mass of the people. I trust and hope that my future action may be such that you and the convention you represent may not regret the assurance of confidence you have expressed: ["We are sure of it."]  
Before separating, my friends, one and all, committee and strangers, please accept my sincere thanks for the kind manifestations of regard and respect you have exhibited on this occasion. I repeat that I shall always continue to be guided by a conscientious conviction of duty, and that always gives me courage, under the Constitution, which I have made my guide.  
At the conclusion of the President's remarks, three enthusiastic cheers were given for Andrew Johnson and three more for General Grant. The President and General Grant then retired arm in arm, and were immediately followed by the committee and audience.