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The Globe

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

—PERSEVERE—

TERMS, \$2.00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1866. NO. 11.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style every variety of Job Printing, such as:

HAND BILLS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, BILL HEADS, CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BLANKS, BALL TICKETS, LABELS, &c., &c.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK.

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

The Globe.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

AQUA DE MAGNOLIA.
A toilet delicacy. Superior to any cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and free from itching, to perfume the hair, to perfume the hands, &c. It is manufactured from the rich southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at \$1.00 in large bottles, and by Dr. J. C. Nease, No. 209 Drug Store Agents.

S. T.—1860—X.
Persons of debilitated habits, troubled with weakness, lameness, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid bowels, constipation, &c. desire to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and free from any deleterious or poisonous ingredients. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change, and will cure the most obstinate cases of indigestion and all the ailments of the stomach. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache. They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and the exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Colosseum Barks, wintergreen, saffron, roots and herbs, all prepared in perfectly pure Elixirs. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.
For cuts, sprains, burns, swellings and caked breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is the best remedy. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all the ailments of the horse, and is sold by all dealers. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all the ailments of the horse, and is sold by all dealers.

It is the most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff. It keeps the hair cool and glossy. It makes the hair curl and fall off. It restores the hair to its natural color. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all the ailments of the hair, and is sold by all dealers.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and the divine appearance we observe upon the stage and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. It is the original Hair Coloring, and has been found to have a more lasting effect than any other hair coloring. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all the ailments of the hair, and is sold by all dealers.

Who represents the Radical party? Thad. Stevens of Pennsylvania, a man who says that negroes are the equals of foreigners, and is in favor of the blacks enjoying all political rights equal with the white man.

Who represents the National Union party? President Andrew Johnson, a man who has always opposed the foes of the Constitution and the foes of his country and who looks to the interests of the people.

"Congress."
Congress is the legislative branch of the Federal government, created by the Constitution, and it has not a particle of legal power but what is given to it by the Constitution. Its composition is plainly defined by the Constitution. Its composition is plainly defined by the Constitution. Its composition is plainly defined by the Constitution.

Our Country and not Party.
The issue in the present political contest should not be forgotten. It is not one of a partisan nature. But it is the same now as it was in 1861. Then such notable Union men as Stephen A. Douglas, a member of the Democratic party, openly declared that there could be but two sides—one for the country, the other against it. His words of wisdom had the desired effect of breaking up the parties then in vogue and forming a Union Party, which carried the nation successfully through. He was a Democrat, and was willing to forget and bury his party inclinations in order to save the country; and if he was living to day, the same sentiment would be reiterated by him. Democrats followed his lead, and joined with the Republican party then dominant, and thus the Union—not the Union Republican—organization was formed. Now the war being ended, Republicans claim it was they who saved the Union, and it is for their party they now are fighting. They have not the good of the country at heart but it is that they may rule through their party. We allege that it is for our common country and not for party that we now should fight. Now, the change is as great as it was in the beginning of the rebellion. Union Republicans are uniting with the Democratic party, under the name of the National Union Party, to save the country from being disunited.

Radicals, under the name of the Republican party, seek to keep the South out of the Union, and we stand ready to oppose them. For our own part we can say that we care not what we are called, whether traitor or copperhead, we rejoice in the fact that we stand with the hosts of our countrymen in maintaining the Union of our fathers. At the beginning of the rebellion we, like the immortal Douglas, forsook the Democratic organization, because the country was in danger from the rebels, and we were called a "nigger lover;" now we stand just where we always stood, and the Democrats, seeing the danger our country is in from the Radicals are coming to the President's rescue like good and true men, and we are called a Copperhead. We can submit to any epithets, (for we are used to them,) but so long as our country is in danger we will know no party but the people, and we claim to belong to no party but that party which is in favor of the Union. The National Union Party is now our party and none other.

Plain Questions and Answers.
Why do the Radicals want to keep the Southern States unrepresented? Because by so doing they hope to secure the election of a Radical President, Stevens, Sumner, Greeley or any other man as Radical as they.

What is the policy of the Radicals? To let all the traitors go unpunished if the Southern States will give the negro the right to vote and hold office. Radicals Greeley, Forney & Co., advocate the doctrine of "Universal amnesty for Universal suffrage."

How long do the Radicals want to keep the Southern States out of the Union? Until they have secured the election of another radical Congress and a President.

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"Treason is a Crime, &c."
The leaders of the Radical faction and their journals think they are doing something very smart by constantly parading this saying of President Johnson, and intimating that he does not now desire to make treason odious. "Begging the question" is one of the tricks of disputants in which the sophistical advocates of negro equality are well versed. The art consists in assuming that certain facts are conceded which they know they cannot prove and consequently do not attempt to prove them, but speak of them as if they were not disputed.

The Action of the Philadelphia Convention as Viewed at the South—Affairs in Georgia.
SAVANNAH, Aug. 20, 1866.—I have just finished the perusal of the able address and declaration of principles put forth by the Philadelphia Convention. Our expectations are more than fulfilled; and now that the gauge has been distinctly thrown down to the Radicals, we shall be interested "lookers-on here at Vienna," until the issue joined between the Unionists and Disunionists shall be determined. We have done all in our power to satisfy the country that we have accepted the result of the war in good faith, and we now rely upon the verdict of the great masses of the North for a recognition of the honesty of our action and intentions. What must have been the scene in the Convention during the reading of the address, when at this distance of place and time it stirs the heart, and brings glowing tears to the eyes of the reader! Mr. Raymond has interwoven his name and political course in these questions of the day indissolubly with the history of the United States, and whatever may be the result, whether the unity of the American Republic shall be again restored, or anarchy destroy the beautiful fabric of the Constitution, the address of the Philadelphia Convention will always be held as the embodiment of patriotic desire and effort, and Mr. Raymond may, with the satisfaction of Horace, but with far nobler purpose, exclaim likewise, "Except monumentum perennius erit." Yes! brass may be destroyed; but only the annihilation of letters and literature can bury the address and the name of its author in the dust of oblivion.

Abuse of the President.
At a Radical meeting held at the Cooper Institute, New York, on Wednesday evening, August 15th, and at which Horace Greeley presided, a negro preacher, Rev. H. Garret, in commenting upon the telegraphic correspondence between President Johnson and Gen. Baird previous to the New Orleans riot, said: "One end of that telegraph line was in New Orleans; the other, at which Johnson worked, was in hell!"

Death to Them.
It is the opinion of the New York Tribune that the adoption of the doctrine of Negro Suffrage will kill the Republican party. But it is better to accept it, better to die than live, says the editor, in view of the chance of a "glorious resurrection." Here is its position three months ago: "Our platform of reconstruction is known to be—universal amnesty, impartial suffrage. If the two Houses better carry out their diabolical schemes against the Union. Honest men have seen their object and have left their company. But they have many yet who cling to their party, just for its name, never dreaming of the depths into which they are being led. Many are actuated by prejudice to cling to the Union party, which was formed for the North alone, and in order to preserve the objects of their Radical leaders to keep the Union divided by depriving the Southern States of their representation, and still cleave to their party. The National Union party has been organized to keep the whole Union together, and the radicals are opposing it."

Who are disunionists now? Those who oppose the Union of the States and their right to representation.

Who are the Union men? Those who wish to see the Union united, and every State represented in Congress as required by the Constitution.

The New Orleans Riots—The Official Record.
The publication of the official correspondence, complete, enables us to retrace the causes and characteristics of the New Orleans riots, and to estimate the accuracy of allegations of which they have been the pretext. To complete the case, it is necessary to keep in remembrance the report of the Grand Jury, published some days since, and the sworn testimony upon which its recital of circumstances is founded.

There is nothing in Gen. Sheridan's dispatches which is calculated to relieve the promoters of the Convention from the responsibility which the popular judgment has affixed to them. The military testimony shows beyond dispute that the plan for reassembling the delegates, with the avowed purpose of reconstructing the Constitutional machinery of the State, was the primary cause of the excitement which culminated in riot. Gen. Sheridan regarded the scheme as pregnant with danger to the public peace, and he more than once expressed his condemnation of the aims and political character of its authors. They were in his opinion revolutionists, whose movements needed continual watching, and upon whose arrest he had resolved, should any overt act justify his interference. We have then, a trustworthy point to start from. The conventionists were dangerous agitators, and in their assemblage, with certain understood objects in view, we see the real origin of the calamities that followed. Whether the results were foreseen by the conventionists or not, is a question which does not affect the nature of the charging cause. What they proposed, what they threatened, and what they did, produced the riots. And, in assigning the degrees of responsibility, they must bear their full share.

The wisdom of the course proposed by the local civil authorities is not so apparent; although in balancing the evidence upon this point, we are required to consider the peculiar circumstances arising out of the conflict of local officials, and the culpably vacillating conduct of Gov. Wells. Both Sheridan and Baird held what we of the North are apt to consider the common sense opinion upon the question of interference. They evidently thought that some overt act should be waited for before proceeding against the conventionists. In New York the meeting of a score of Wendell Phillipses would be deemed a harmless affair, and answer must be sought in the amount that exists between the circumstances of the two cities. That which might be attempted with impunity in New York, might be pregnant with mischief in New Orleans. Of this the local officials were the proper judges. They saw an attempt to bring together those whom Sheridan represented as "political agitators and revolutionary men," to do what the same distinguished soldier asserts was liable to produce breaches of the public peace.

They considered the assemblage illegally convened for an unlawful and a revolutionary purpose. They knew moreover, that the Convention was made an occasion for addressing inflammatory harangues to negro crowds, for advising the negroes to arm themselves, and for fomenting ill feeling between different classes of the community. Hence a determination was arrived at to remove the causes of danger by arresting the delegates in due legal form, after the act of reassembling should have been consummated. Up to this stage there was neither violence nor precipitancy on the part of the civil authorities. So much, at least, is admitted by Gen. Baird, who, in a dispatch written after the occurrence of the riot, says: "The Lieutenant-Governor and Mayor had freely consulted with me, and I was so fully convinced that it was so strongly the intent of the city authorities to preserve the peace, in order to prevent military interference, that I did not regard an outbreak as a thing to be apprehended." Gen. Sheridan does not so fully acquit the authorities of blame in regard to this aspect of the affair. It must be remembered, however, that he was absent from the city at the time, while Gen. Baird was in frequent communication with the authorities, almost to the moment of the disturbance. Baird's language acquiesces the authorities of premeditated wrong; and this, we think, should be accepted as conclusive.

How the riot actually began is not a point so easily ascertained, nor is it one of much importance compared with the general question of responsibility, which we consider already settled. With armed and excited and angry men, black and white, on all sides, it is not difficult to understand how a trifling incident led to strife and bloodshed. For that a portion of the military clubs must be present, as reported by Sheridan as well as by the witnesses examined before the Grand Jury.—The latter charge upon negroes the first blow, as well in conflict with a private citizen as in resisting the authority of the police. Sheridan speaks more dubiously. Thus, touching the procession: "A shot was fired, by whom I am not able to state, but believe it to have been by a policeman or some colored man in the procession; this led to other shots and a rush after the procession." Again, at the Mechanics' Institute: "A row occurred between a policeman and one of the colored men, and a shot was again fired by one of the parties." By whom matters here, seeing that according to Sheridan both sides had now become so excited that their relative violence could not be readily distinguished.

It is plain, however, that in the subsequent scenes the police were guilty of excesses that admit of no palliation. They shot down persons whom they might have quietly arrested, and they behaved very much as to prisoners when in their power. Sheridan's earlier dispatches, written immediately after his return from Texas, and without the advantage of actual knowledge, employ very strong words upon this point. "It was murder," he wrote on the first of August. "It was an absolute massacre by the police," he wrote on the second. But on the sixth when preparing a more circumstantial statement in reply to the President's inquiries, the General's judgment centres in the remark—"As to the merciless manner in which the Convention was broken up, I feel obliged to express strong repugnance." Indeed, the entire dispatch of the date last referred to does not differ in its essentials from the details received from other sources.

Mayor Monroe receives no favor at the hands of Sheridan, who imputes to him a large degree of blame for the deplorable occurrences. He employed "Thugs" as policemen, it is alleged, and is characterized as a "bad man," whose removal from office is desirable. Let us not forget, however, that Hahn and other leading men of the Convention are also set down by the General as "bad men," and that Gov. Wells is rebuked by him as "wallowing," as having "shown very little of the man," and so conducted himself throughout that if he "could be changed also it would not be amiss." Practically these sayings of the commanding officer amount to little. The power to change Mayor or Governor ceased when the absolute restoration of civil authority throughout the Union was proclaimed. The law and local opinion must now be left to do their work.

And how stands President Johnson in relation to the affair? He has been assailed as in fact a murderer, who conspired with Louisiana officials to crush and destroy loyal men. Does the evidence now in complete form before the public sustain or disprove the allegation? We are content to leave the answer to any candid reader of the published dispatches. From first to last the President took pains to uphold the law and preserve the peace. Before the riot he assured the civil authorities of the co-operation of the military in support of the law. After the riot he did all that was possible to strengthen the hands of Baird and Sheridan, approving of the declaration of martial law by the former, and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and safety. "What the President did was in the strict performance of duty; and if more was not done, it was because more was not needed to allay the local excitement and re-establish the ordinary authority known to the law."—N. Y. Times.

Negro Suffrage.
While Senator Doolittle was making a speech, at Buffalo, a few evenings ago, a radical exclaimed, "Why not let the negroes vote?"

And the reason why should not vote, I tell them, is simply this; in the Southern States there is a mass of colored population, among which nine-tenths of the men have no sense of family and family ties—(remondous applause)—and the women have no sense of virtue; and the man who would build the foundations of human society upon a population like that knows nothing of republican government." (Great applause.) I say that to base suffrage on the negro population of the South in their present condition would make a burlesque of republican institutions—(laughter and applause)—and we ourselves would be the laughing stock of the world. (Loud cheers.) I can understand how, in the Northern States, where there are a few colored men brought up as freedmen among freedmen, with the habits and thoughts of freedmen, with families like freedom—(I can understand how in some of the States such a population may be admitted to suffrage. But in the States of the South situated as they are now, with this population in its present condition, there is no man in his senses, in my judgment, who would get up to defend negro suffrage. There is still another and more potent reason than the one I have stated, I told the last night—(remondous applause)—that authorized me to state it—that the attempt to force negro suffrage upon those States now would inevitably lead to a war of races." ("That's so.")

A WORD TO REPUBLICANS.—The following conclusion of a letter from W. O. Stoddard, a Republican, who was one of President Lincoln's private secretaries, to all Republican, should cause a Republican to think whether they are going and who they are following:

And now what is to be done? On the one side, a large number of the men whom in time gone by we have delighted to honor—Seward, Raymond, Doolittle, Dixon, Dix, Randall, Stanton, Blair and a host of others—call to us, to "come and join them in the great work of pacification and restoration." Many of the heroes of the war are with them. On the other, our own side for so long a time, the trumpets give but an uncertain sound. It is full time that we know who are to lead us, and whether they are going. It may be well for the time to sink into minor questions—green pants aside, finance, lands and personal considerations—but what is to become of the great questions that affect the peace and life of the Republic?

Abuse or vituperation of our opponents will not answer us. We know them well—the men in blue, the men in gray, and the men who never dared to wear either.

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