Administrators' and Executors' Notices,... ily calculate a square in manuscript. Advertisements not marked with the number of insecons desired, will be continued till forbid and charged ac

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

rding to these terms. Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbille, of a also increased.

toilet delight. Superior to any cologne, used the face and person, to render the skin soft at to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, felse, &c. Itis manufactured from the rich souther colis, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecede It is a favorite with actresses and opera sluggers. My sil dealors, at \$1,00 in large bottles, and by D Garnes & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents. Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

S. T.--1860--X.

Persons of aedestary habits troubled with weaknet tassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, dittress after eatings, topid divers, constitution, &c., deer to suffer it they will not try the occlubrated Lt MY ATIO BUTTERS, which are now recommended by the apply to the property of the proper

Ires aftis' ealing, torpid fever, constipation. &c., deserve to suffer it they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical subtorities, and are warranted to produce an immediab beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersed all other tonics where a leatility, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidot to change of water and diet. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent minamide and intermittent fowers. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache. They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croiz rum. For particulars, ase circulars and testimostals around each bottle.

Boware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated ever the cork with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. 29. See that our bottle is not refilled with sparious and deleterious stuff. &S-Any person initiating this bottle,

has our partial that are the second our second of the plantation scene, and our second our bottle is not considered and the second out of the second out of

P. H. DRAKE & CO. Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Have you a hurt child or a lame heree? Use the Mer For cuts, aprains, burns, swellings and caked breasts the Mexican Hustang Liniment is a certain cure.

Mustang Liniment, I have soid him for \$100. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."

All geneine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, sign add. G. W. Westlprook, Chemiat, and stee has the private U.S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., over the 10p. Look cloudy, and be not decircle by counterfeits. Sold by all Druggists at 25, 50 cts, and \$1,00.

t, or a family that does not use it.

R. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their boanty? What gives that marble purity and distingue appearance we observe upen the stage and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hegan's hisgonic Baim. Its continued use removes tan, freekles pimples, and roughness, from the face and hands, an elevate the complexion smooth, trunsparent, blooming and

Demas Barnes & Co., Wholesale Agents, N. Y

Rematroet's inimitable Heir Coloring is not a dye. A! thetantation distintation that coloring is not adject that the tantation of the coloring terms of the coloring terms or composed of funar causic, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair finis is the original flair Celoring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to froriginal color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in the coloring of the coloring ats and \$1-by all dealers.
C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Lion's Extract of Pube Jamaica Ginger—for Indiges floo, Nausca, Heartburn, Sick Headrche, Cholera Morbus, Fatulency, &c., where awarping stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cleap and reliable article for entirety purity ones. Sold everywhere, at 50 cents per bottle. Ask for "Lion's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists. All the above articles for sale by S. S. SMITH, Huntingdon, Penna.

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TO THE NEWLY MARRIED AND ALL IN WANT OF

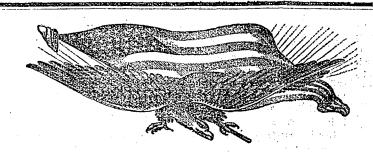
## Furniture, &c.

THE undersigned would respectfully amounce that he manufactures and keeps constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of DINING AND BREAKPAST TABLES, BUILAUS, BEDSTEADS, WASH AND CANDLE STANDS.

Windsor and cane see the standard of th

WASH AND CANDLE BTANDS, Windsor and cane seat chairs, emploards, gift and rose wood moulding for inirror and picture frames, and a vact sty of articles not mentioned, at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory.

He is also agent for the well known Bailey & Decampatent suring Bed Bottom. atent spring Bed Bottom.
The public are invited to call and examine his stock fore purchasing elsewhere.
Work and sales room on: Hill street, near Smith, one or west of Yester's store. JAMES HIGGINS. Huntingdon, Aug. 1, 1865



WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

-PERSEVERE.-

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

VOL. XXII.

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1866.

NO. 13.

The Iron Olad Oath

OBITUARY. THOMAS WILSON was born June 1782,

and died August 1866, aged 84 years

[For the Globe.]

deepened, so that his religious life was a beautiful illustration of the declara-tion of inspiration, "The path of the just is as the shining light which shi

wenned from the objects of earth, and were "set upon things above." The Bible was his book. He read others, but this be loved best and read most; and his extensive and accurate knowledge of divine truth, showed with how much care and attention he studied its sacred pages. His familiarity with and much carnest and faithful prayer for light. And when at last he was unable to read, "grace was poured into his lips," as he gave utterance to the "exceeding great and precious promi-

he recognized the grace of God, and been declared throughout the Union: the image of Jesus wherever he beheld

He was a man of prayer. Much of self, and his exalted piety. Like the Psalmist, "morning, noon and night" he prayed; but not satisfied with this, he retired frequently at other times than these stated periods, to talk with Jesus and commune with God; and against them. They say they would when, from such interviews, he returned, to converse with his family and riends, from the secenity and splendor which appeared in his countenance, they could easily see that he had been the Mount of Communion, and had descended, like Moses, with the divine glory on his brow.

"At length the time came when Israel must die." A leng life of beautit complete—a death of triumph, and this God did not deny his servant.-Several months were spent in his room and a few weeks entirely in his bed, during which time, "though the outward man was perishing, yet the in-ward man was renewed day by day." the last conflict. For a long time he had been expecting the call of his Maser, and was resigned and waiting, but he now became anxious to cross over and enter in to rest. "Jesus" and "gloy" were momentarily on his tongue. As he neared the river, the fog which overhangs Jordan lifted and dispersed and the passing forms of those who walk in white" were almost visible before he left the body, and he realized himself just "on the borders of the pro-mised land." He took an affectionate leave of all present, dropping a word of council for each, and then calmly and hopefully awaited the dismissal of his spirit. Thus set the sun of this hoy man's life, throwing its last beams back upon a life of faith, obedience and

cross our pathway here, die and dis- son are now with the President to reappear? The answer is found in the fact, that we are born for a higher and nobler destiny than earth. There is land where all is fadeless as the undying spirit. Our buried ones are not lost, only gone before. Friendships formed on earth are perpetuated in heaven. The great doctrine of the Bible is, the good shall meet again.

Masseysburg, Hunt. co., Sept. 4.

No true patriot should be unde sided in this crisis. If you would have the Union restored and working harmoniously vote to admit the loval Southern Representatives,

We hold that whoever, presenting years it was quick in its perceptions cations of its own members:"

taught at home the need of pardon and I have been a citizen thereof; that I fuel at hand with which the fires of ow of doubt that it would be settled taught at home the need of pardon and regeneration, and accordingly when he reached manbood, he sought and found the "pearl of great price," at a camp meeting near Carlisle. His eminent piety is an excellent comment on the promise that a "child trained in the principles of the nation, and accordingly when have voluntarily given no aid, counted they have set about establishing a party whose basis is fixed, not in the real they have set about establishing a party whose basis is fixed, not in the real they have set about establishing a party whose basis is fixed, not in the real two whose b he is old, depart from it." From the day of his conversion, his christian character steadily strengthened and developed, until, at the time of his symmetry, and a degree of sublimity rarely witnessed. The "fruits of the Spirit" sprung up, grew and matured in his heart. Like Enoch, "he walked with God." In him "patience had her perfect work." The trials which meet a good man at every turn of life, and so often overcome him, were, by him, ago do not not obligation feelv. without any obligation freelv. without any object to any pretended government, support sectionalism. Ever that I have not yielded a voluntary sectionalism. Ever that I have not yielded a voluntary sectionalism. Ever the Constitution and there restablished the Lincoln plat. The cline the constitution of the States for hard powers of a century ago. But the equations of a century ago. But there-quarters of a century ago. But there-quarters of a century ago. But the equations of a century ago. But the equation and there are localities in the distance that any object to so ther states to complet the constitution and there are localities. It is addent any or object to set forth any definite or comprehence in the agitant and or object to so that I want to so diter so often overcome him, were, by him, this obligation freely, without any conquered and surmounted, by the grace of patience; no provocation was sion, and that I will well and faithfully able to throw him off his guard. As discharge the duties of the office on he advanced in years his picty became which I am about to enter, so help me habitual, and his religious convictions God."

This is the oath by which such men other leading rebels who are known noth more and more unto the perfect to our Government, would be exclu-His "conversation was in Headed, it elected. It was on account of day." His "conversation was in Headed, it elected. It was on account of status. Immediately beside it, or close ven." His "affections were gradually this oath that Semmes could not act behind it, we saw other and still other as Mayor of a Georgia city. Now, why does Congress impose the condition of negro suffrage upon those people before they can take their place in men who can't take that oath should existing. the Scriptures was such as can only be | be excluded? Let candid, thoughtful acquired by years of careful reading men answer at the ballot-box that loyal men shall go to Congress from the South, and thus restore the Union in

orthodox and spiritual christians and communication from a Union soldior, He was a Methodist, who voted with the Union party durand with the enlightened liberality of ing the war, and is with the National the whites of the South; some, like faithful to his own convictions and Union party of to-day, when the rebels Thad. Stevens, (who has again been views of christian doctrine and duty, have been subdued, and peace has heard upon the subject,) would enforce

I enlisted to save the Union and the them. He always "endeavored to preserve the spirit of unity in the bond of peace," remembering that "the whole family in earth and heaven" are called wanted the Union restored, and I wanted the Union restored, and I after the same Lord "who gave him-joined the Union party. But all this self a ransom for all." was for nothing. The war still kept on—we lost a half million of men—we his latter life was spent upon his knees ruined the South, so it is worth nothand this accounts for his triumph over ling almost—they submitted—we disbanded our armies, the South laid down her arms and has gone to work, and now these Radicals say the South is out of the Union, and they are going against them. They say they would rather see a negro vote than a rebel. but I say if a negro has the right to vote he has also a right to hold some of their offices.

I can't see what we gained by war. When we entered into the army we took an oath that we would defend the Government of all enemies which soover may oppose. What greater enemies has the Government than those ful piety needed but one thing to make infernal Radicals? They are the biggest enemies the U.S. Government ever had. They are right in our midst, and soldiers, let us beware of

these scoundrels! I find out the "good old times" were the best for the people. And the tax-es! Why I am taxed, and taxed again! He was now being fully equipped for I am taxed to help support free no groes who once worked to support themselves—and, worse than all, I am taxed to pay interest money to rich bond-holders, who live in case, whose hands are soft, who pay no taxes, yet live on what all of us poor people carn. Now what chance would a poor man have under a Radical Government?chance to work hard and die poor. Therefore every soldier, and every good citizen of the United States

polls, not to be governed by a Radical Congress.

A Soldier. GEN. GRANT'S FATHER .- The follow. ing pleasing episodo in the tour of President Johnson, which occurred on a vessel near Cincinnati, will have a Why is it that the loved ones who good effect, as it shows that father and

store the Union: "Col. Grant, the father of Gen. U. S. Grant, was on board, and was warmly received by the President. The Col. informed the President that he supported his policy, when the President said he was glad to see him and such solid men standing by the Constitution and Union in this hour of peril. The President said he wanted nothing but the Living of the wanted nothing but the Living of the wanted nothing but the Living of the wanted nothing but the Union of the entire States, when Col. Grant remarked: "I am warmly with you in the ef-

The issue is Union or no Union. Freemen, vote for the Union.

What Would the Agitators Have?

Why should the country be kept in proper credentials, can take the fellowing oath, which a law-of Congress reand 2 months.

Possessed naturally of a vigorous constitution, and exempt from early excesses of every kind, he enjoyed as a consequence a healthful and serence old age. Up to a few months previous to his death, he was able to go about the house, and his movements were unusually active for one of his years.

His mind, too, was vigorous, and was line out the house shall be a serence of the months.

The agitaters who have been at stake, and divert attention from so long engaged in exciting the popular passions have brought before us no definite end which they propose to effect by the course they are pursuing, and have set for themselves no limits, after reaching which they will permit the institutions of the United stake, and divert attention from so long engaged in exciting the popular passions have brought before us no definite end which they propose to effect by the course they are pursuing, and have set for themselves no limits, after reaching which they will permit the institutions of the Constitution of the United states, and divert attention from so long engaged in exciting the popular passions have brought before us no definite end which they propose to effect by the course they are pursuing, and have set for themselves no limits, after reaching which they will permit the institutions of the country to resume their proper working, and the electors in each States shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." and to secure a renewed lease of polit-

nothing whatever was established, and everything was left in precisely such a questions of local administration in the condition as to invite the turmoil which south, about the political and social returns to your for that right cannot s now operating so adversely to the national welfare. A Constitutional Amendment was finally put before the States for ratification, but the leading agitators gave us distinctly to under-stand that that would settle nothing as Dick Taylor, Alex. Stephens, and but itself-that its confirmation would not secure the reconstruction of the Union, or the admission of the Suothern States to their legitimate political conditions waiting their turn to be brought to the foreground; we saw measures that would necessarily perpetuate dissension, continue sectional division, and add intensity to the wild the Union? Is it not enough that the and dangerous political turmoil already Leading agitators and opponents of

the Administration stood ready with numberless schemes, each of them the hatching egg of other schemes, but all tact. Vote for Robt. L. Johnston, the form, having the same tendency and a Union candidate, and it will be done. similar design. There are still as unessential thing; others, like the New Orleans Conventionists, beside enfranchising the blacks, would disfranchise a severe and extensive system of confiscation; others, in addition to confiscating the property of the whites, would donate the lands of the South freely to the blacks; some insist on the hanging of Jeff. Davis the great object to be attained; others, like Butler, in addition to hanging Davis, would hang almost everybody else; some would establish military rule over the Southern States; others would reduce them to the condition of Territories; some would keep these States out of the Union until they do "justice" to the negro by law, and others would keep thom out until that justice has become a realized, practical and universal fact; some would punish the Southern people until they love the Northerners; others would continue to punish them until they can prove their love, and still others would persecute them until they can demonstrate that their love will be perpetual. It all these points could be wrought out into a platform, it would, perhaps, suit the agitators until some new planks could be brought forward, and some wilder ideas find expression. But thus far we can find them fixing upon nothing as their definite object, and in exploring in all directions for their end, we can discover nothing anywhere but chaos.-New York Times.

Parson Brownlow Speaks.

This man who proposes to be a clorgyman in the service of Christ, is one of an "electioneering expedition," as he says, which is following in the wake of the President "to try and wipe out the moccasin tracks of Andy Johnson and Wm. H. Seward." Here are his loyal, Christian sentiments, as he expressed them in Now York. Wo adshould strive, and do his duty at the vise our readers to ponder them, as he is a good sample of the men who insult our President. Parson knows what ho is after when he says sell the Southern lands to men who respect the old

"Now if by their wickedness the Robels force another war upon the country, which I think they and are determined to do, and you. the loyal North, send down another army to invade our country and suppress the Rebellion, I ask, as I remark. ed last night in Trenton, that you come n three grand divisions, the first armed with heavy artillery and small arms prayer. (Laughter.) Let the second grand division come equipped with torches and turpening to do the burning; and the third with surveyors' compases and chains to lay out the lands into small parcels, and sell it to defray who respect the old flag." (Applause.) tions.

The Question at Issue.

The Radical agitators try to distract South, about the political and social relations of the negroes, about Executive be denied to a "citizen." It is now proposed to so after the Federal Conusurpations, about party supremacy, and so forth. They misrepresent and falsify the purposes of the Constitutional Unionists by saying that we would give "rebels" the power to rule the country; that we would permit the blacks to be trampled upon or re-enslaved by the rebels, and that we would barter away the glorious results acquired by Northern arms in the war.

They appeal to the sectional prejudices They appeal to the sectional prejudices which still unfortunately exist; they are warlike passions which have Radical amendment to the Constitustir up warlike passions which have not yet had time to die away entirely, and they play upon all those unreasoning feeling of human nature which, of all things human, can be most easily touched and most deeply affected. By means such as these, vigorously and constantly applied, the agitators have managed to delude large numbers of thoughtless people as to the real question at issue, and to confuse and excite

ate its value. Why should the Union not be restored in all its integrity and glory? Why should the States that have complied with the terms of the Constitution not be admitted to its privileges? Why should the people of the South, who have given in their allegiance as citizens, not be permitted to participate in the rights of citizens? hese are the points, or rather this is the point; for, in fact, all the questions We hope this vital issue will be kept

exclusively in view. It was the only question considered or acted upon by relevant as for applying itself carnestly to that which is fundamental. By and by the adoption of a similar course not take a long time so to impress the ferred, yet so dear to all our hearts our glorious Union. For this it is for New York Times.

hate the Southern people—not on ac loges and immunities" these malicious demagogues short of extermination. They do not know the ism enough to prevent such a catas trophe by electing to Congress a differthe expenses of the war—sell it to men ent class of men at the common elector press these bleaching shores shall you vote to make negroes eligible to

The Radical Amendment and Negro Suffrage.

The Constitution of the United

His mind, too, was vigorous, and was will stored with general and religious information; even in his advanced information; even in his advanced information in the judge of the elections and qualification.

In other words, whatever qualification plete order the system of Government in the judge of the elections and qualification in the judge of the elections are recessary to the existence of stitution in the judge of the elections and qualification in the judge of the elections are recessary to the existence of stitution in the judge of the elections are recessary to the existence of the elections are recessary to the existence of the elections are recessary to the existence of the elections are recessary to the elections are rece bequeathed to us by its founders; and ite to entitle a man to vote for a memyears it was quick in its perceptions and remarkably clear.

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) and to secure a renewed lease of political power. Knowing the ease with that I have never voluntarily borne acter was clearly marked. He was arms against the United States since taught at home the need of pardon and I have been a citizen thereof; that I ing the qualifications of all votors en-

stitution as to declare all negroes citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside," and to compol the States, respectively, to recognize them as such citizens, thus uttorly depriving the States of the right to prescribe even the "qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislation, the States will not have the privilege of prescribing the qualifications of electors for any State, county, or municipal officers. Read the first section of this proposed amendment:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the Hnited States, and of the State wherein the State shall make or join with conscience and kindness in enforce any law which shall abridge the form, having the same tendency and a similar design. There are still as unfixed as ever, as to the conditions of fixed as ever, as to the conditions of Rate School and the tenms of the public mind so as to make an intelligent and worthy judgment the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State Rate School and the terms of the conditions of Rate School and the terms of the conditions of Rate School and the terms of the conditions of Rate School and the terms of the conditions of the conditions of the public mind so as to make an interpretation of the public mind so as to make an Hear a Union Soldier Speak.

The speak of the following with a power which belongs to few the speak of the following put negros suffrage in the front as the sum of the put negros in the front as the put negros suffrage in the front as the put negros in the front as the put negros in the fine sum of the property without due process of law, nor deny to any person of life, liberty, or for nearly three years to come, clothed at issue is unsettled, the people must be constantly brought back to it by those who comprehend it and appropriately the property without due process of law, nor deny to any person of life, liberty, or for nearly three years to come, clothed at issue is unsettled, the people must be constantly brought back to it by those who comprehend it and appropriately as the fundamental point at issue is unsettled, the people must be constantly brought back to it by those who comprehend it and appropriately as the fundamental point at issue is unsettled, the people must be constantly brought back to it by those who comprehend it and appropriate the first and the process of law, at its constantly brought back to it by those who comprehend it and appropriate the first and the process of law, at its constantly brought back to it by those who comprehend it and appropriate the first and the process of law, at its constantly brought back to it by those who comprehend it and appropriate the first and the process of law, at its constant and the process of law, at its constant as a constant and the process of law, at its constant and the proces

The first clause makes a citizen of twenty one years of age, born in the privileges pertaining to such citizen, ship. All existing State laws that do are the same in essence and in the end. not accord to the negro the full rightof citizenship, with the right to votes etc., will, of course, be repealed or invalidated by this amondment, if it be duestion considered or acced upon by ratified, and whether a State pass any eminent body deserves as much credit law giving the negro a right to vote for ignoring those things which are ir or not, Congress can, in pursuance of this amendment, enact laws fully enfranchising him and compelling the our following its lead in this respect, people of any and all the States to permit him to vote; for remember, after on the part of the Constitutional Un- the ratification of this amendment, it ionists thorughout the country, it will become a part of the "supreme not take a long time so to impress the law of the land." The Constitution, Northern people that they will bring and the cry of unconstitutionality their whole power to bear for the acagainst a law of Congress made in complishment of an object so long de- pursuance of it, cannot be raised, nor can the courts pronounce such a law and hopes—the perfect restoration of unconstitutional. The ratification of this amendment fastens negro suffrage which we struggle, and this is the triumph which we must soon achieve.—
New York Times.

Which we struggle, and this is the triumph which we must soon achieve.—
New York Times.

United States, no matter what the people or Legislature of either may think, say, or do, to the contrary! This is no

SOUTHERN EXTERMINATION .- Parson | idle statement, no mere electioneering Brownlow, of Tennessee, and Ben. But- talk, but a simple and undeniable fact. ler, of Massachusetts, one the representative radical of the South and the other the representative radical of the investment of the section we have quoted from the proposed Radic-North, boldly domand the extermina- al amendment. What in human lantion of the mass of the southerners. guage could be plainer? "All persons, born or naturalized in the United We mention these men particularly, States are citizens of the United because they are outspoken and do not States," and not only such, but "citidisguise their animosity and purpose; zens of the States wherein they rebut the other radical leaders, as Wade, Stevens, Wilson, Banks, Chadler, Sum-nor Colfax, and others, are conally as nor, Colfax, and others, are equally as supreme law of the land," will make malignant and destructive. It is only "citizens" of the negroes? And if it necessary to read the speeches of any will make them citizens, will any one thirty years of public life, in favor of these vindictive Jacobing to learn the speeches of any one thirty years of public life, in favor of these vindictive Jacobing to learn the say that of these vindictive Jacobins to learn presume to say that, under a republiof these vindictive Jacobins to learn the purpose of the radical party. They hate the Southern people—not on achain the Southern people and the Southe count of the war, for they always did among which, unquestionably, are the hate them-and nothing will satisfy "privileges" of voting, sitting on juries, holding office, and enjoying all the rights ever hitherte enjoyed by any white man in the United States? The meaning of the words magnanimity or Radicals may endeavor to evade the reconciliation. They have no more question, or avoid the real issue, with Christian spirit than the vandals of a all their ingenuity, but they can't get barbarous age or the bloody Jacobins rid of the very plain fact that their proposed amendment will, if ratified, lishman, Scotchman, of the French Revolution. Woe be to make a legal votor of every adult male of the French Revolution. We be to make a legal votor of every adult male other foreigner, can be made Prest-the South and the whole country if these negro in the United States, saving dent. The rump amendment to the men are permitted to rule. We should only the few among us of foreign birth, Constitution, which is an issue at the have a reign of terror, civil war, and and even these may become naturalized "citizens;" for this amendment prouniversal ruin. The only hope we have poses an utter alteration of the negro born negroes citizens, and consequently that the people of the North, and particularly the great central States, a white man of every negrof within the are thus preferred to and placed above a white man of every negrof within the are thus preferred to and placed above. will have common sense and patriot. territory and jurisdiction of the United all intelligent foreigners, notwithstan States, and holds out the certain ding many of the latter have resided promise to Africa that any and all of in the country for fitty or sixty years. her sable sons whose feet may hereaf- Germans, Irishmen, Welshmen, will

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 prompily executing in the best exples overy variety of Job Printing, such TAND BILLS,

> CIRCULARS. BILL HEADS, . . .

POSTERS, BALL TICKETS,

CARDS PROGRAMMES,

BLANKS... LABELS, &C., &C., &C. CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

litical purposes, as the fairest Caucasian on this continent! Such is the truth respecting the intent and meanof the amendment to the Federal Constitution, proposed by the Radicals as a sine qua non in the reconstruction or estoration of the Union.

The result of the contest between the Radicals and the Conservatives will determine the fate of this amendment. The success of the Radicals will, most probably, result in the engrafting of this principle of negro citizenship and negro suffrage upon the organic and supreme law of the United States, and will pave the way to universal negro equality. If this amendment shall become a part of our fundamental law, the time will not be long ere we shall see negroes in our legislative halls and in magisterial po-sitions. Under the operations of this proposed new feature in the Constitution, there are several congressional districts in the southern States in which the negroes are sufficiently numerous to elect men of their own race to represent them in Congress, to fill the office of judges, justices of the peace, members of the State Legisla-

ters the following sentiments: "It is not the North that chiefly needs the restoration of the Government to its normal sphere and regular action. Either the advantages of Union are fallacious, or the continuous exclusion of the South from it will breed disorder, make the future reunion more difficult, and especially subject the freedmen to the very worst conditions of society which can well exist. No army, no government, and no earthly power can compel the South to treat four million men justly, if the inhabitants [whother rightly or wrongly] regard those men as the cause, or even the occasion, of their unhappiness and disfranchisement. But no army, or government, or powor will be required when Southern society is restored, occupied, and pros-pering in the renewed Union. Then the negro will be felt to be necessary

from his fellow citizens.
"Mr. Johnson is to be our President trate, we must, as Christian citizens, credit him with his real excellenciesthe United States and of the State in his original horror of secession, his which he lives of every negro over bold resistance to treachery, his persistent and self-denying heroism in the United States, and of all other negroes long dark days of Tennessee. We who may become "naturalized," and must not forget that he has jealously the second forbids any State to make resisted a centralization of power in or enforce any law "abridging" the the Federal Government; that he has sought to dignity and secure a true State rights; and he has maintained a simplicity of manners and a true love of the common people.

"I foresaw that, in the probable condition of parties and the country, we could not carry suffrage for the freedmen by immediate political action Whon the ablest and most radical Congress of our history came together they refused to give suffrage to negrocs, even in the District of Columbia; and only in an indirect way-not as a political right, but as the hoped-for result of political selfishness—did they provide for it by an amendment to the Constitution.

"Deeming the speedy admission of the Southern States as necessary to their own health, as indirectly the best policy for the freedmen, as peculiarly needful to the safety of our government, which, for the sake of accomplishing a good end, incautious men are in danger of perverting, I favored and do still favor the election to Congress of Republicans who will seek the early admission of the recusant States. Having urged it for a year past, I was more than ready to urge it again upon the various conventions which preceded the nomination of Representatives to Congress this fall. In this spirit and for this end I drew up my . Cleveland letter. I deem its views sound; I am not sorry that I wrote it. I regret the misapprehension which it has caused, and yet more, any sorrow which it may have needlessly imposed upon dear friends. As I look back upon my course. I see no deviation the poor and ignorant."

Those Germans who are imbued with Red Republican notions of uni versal equality, and negro rights will do well read the following paragraph, which we cut from the Pittsburgh Ronublic :

No one but a native born citizen of the United States is eligible, by the Constitution, to the Presidency. naturalized Gorman, Irishman, Engcoming election, makes all the native born negroes citizens, and consequentinstantly become as white, for all polan office which is denied to you?