

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.
Wednesday morning, Nov. 18, 1867.

WM. LEWIS,
JUGLI LINDSAY, } Editors.

A Sensitive paper says that "Gen. Grant is like the dutchman's hog, on both sides at the same time."

Thaddeus Stevens has written a long letter in which he denounces the National Banking System and favors the paying of the National debt with greenbacks.

The Supreme Court has decided that Railroad Companies can run their cars on Sunday. The street cars run on last Sunday in Philadelphia the same as any other day.

Is impartial suffrage right, or is it wrong? We will be satisfied with one reason at a time. We will not pretend to take a position till we hear what you have to say. —Journal & American.

Wrong—because a negro is not a white man.

The President has pardoned W. Johnston of Hollidaysburg, some time since convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for dealing in and passing counterfeit; the petition for pardon was signed by many prominent Pennsylvanians and citizens of Blair county without distinction of party.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. purchased the Pan Handle railroad, on Wednesday last, for one million, nine hundred and sixty thousand dollars. This route was formerly known as the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad and is a branch of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

The negroes of the Southern States vote with the Radicals because they believe the Republican party in the North is in favor of raising them to a political equality with the whites. If the Republican party North should throw the negro suffrage plank overboard, would the negroes South still continue to support the party?

Forney's Press of Thursday last came out in favor of Grant for President. Some days ago Forney said the Republican party would take no step backward, but would continue to advocate and support men sound on the negro suffrage question. Forney's support of Grant has already alarmed the Conservative Republicans.

A cable despatch says the Papal Revolution in Italy is ended. This has been a short struggle between the notorious Garibaldi and the papal forces. Garibaldi's troops met with repeated successes until they reached within five miles of Rome, at a place called Monte Rotondo. There a battle ensued on the 3d of November, in which Garibaldi was captured, and his forces completely routed.

MAKING AND UNMAKING.—Previous to the October elections, the Republicans everywhere used Stanton and Sheridan, outspoken Radicals, to advance their cause. Then these distinguished gentlemen were spoken of as on the high road to the Presidency, but now where are they? They have been thrown aside by their radical admirers and availability urged as a substitute. Such is politics.

GEN. GRANT AND THE REPUBLICANS.—There is danger of a split in the Republican party. The Grant and anti-Grant Republicans are getting warm—fierce. The Journal & American, the Republican organ of this county, having raised the name of Grant as its choice for President, cannot be expected to give its readers more than one side of the question—we propose to give the other, that Republicans generally may know what is going on in their party. Grant is still on the fence, with the honest Radicals of the Republican party opposed to him. The office-seeking Republicans are generally for him, in hopes that should he be their candidate they would stand a chance of riding into office on the strength of his military popularity. The Radicals will stand out against Grant until he comes down from his neutral position, and should he declare in favor of Radicalism, then the Conservative Republicans would drop him—and defeat him if nominated.

There was a great meeting of the "strong minded Republicans" at West Chester on Wednesday evening last at which Wendell Phillips made a speech on the "Political Situation." On the Presidential question he said:

"I believe General Grant is acceptable to the conservative element of the Republican party; it aches for him. It is possible; if we do our duty, either a better man shall be at the head of the Government, or that this puppet (as he will be in statesmanship) shall be so bound down by pledges and so committed to radicalism that he shall go in merely as a servant of the radical element of the Republican party."

The following resolution was adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That we do not believe in Radicalism that is dumb; and, therefore, we war the Republican party against the fatuity of nominating General Grant for the Presidency, in the hope of saving the party's life by the sacrifice of its principles.

The Radicals will not favor Grant's nomination or election unless they have him pledged to their Radicalism, publicly or privately.

The November Election.

More Anti-Radical Victories!

State elections took place on the 5th inst. in New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Illinois, Nevada, Missouri, New Jersey, Kansas, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The results are about the same as they were in the October elections. Nearly all Radical gains. Last year the Anti-Radical majority in New York by 12,789 majority. This year the Anti-Radical majority will exceed 40,000. The city of New York gave 61,000 majority against the Radicals. Massachusetts has gone Republican by about 20,000—a loss since last year of 40,000. Maryland gives in the neighborhood of 40,000 against the Radicals. New Jersey gives two or three thousand Anti-Radical majority—last year it gave 1500 Republican majority. Illinois, Michigan, Nevada, Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin and Minnesota, have gone Republican by greatly reduced majorities. In Kansas two amendments to the Constitution were voted upon. One to give negroes the right to vote, and the other to give women the right to vote. Both were defeated by large majorities.

Will Congressmen open their ears and listen to the voice of the people?

The New York World, Democratic organ, speaking of the anti-radical vote in that State, says:

"It will not do to assume that we have won by a simple exercise of our own party strength. The fact is true, which we recognize it or not, that we are indebted for this magnificent and manifold triumph to citizens who have not, for the last few years, acted with the Democratic party. In this city and in the neighboring towns of New Jersey, to our knowledge, Republicans have voted the Democratic tickets; and we suppose we must have had more or less assistance of this kind in all parts of the country."

But a larger proportion of Republicans have stood away from the polls and lent us indirect aid almost as valuable. Our success in the future will depend upon the continuance of this co-operation."

What the World says of the anti-Radical Republicans and Conservatives may be said of the same class of voters in every State in the Union. They voted straight Democratic tickets as a choice of evils. But where the same vote will be counted next year is another question. The Union Republicans and Union Democrats may have a Presidential candidate of their own. They may also have Congressional and Legislative candidates, and they may also be strong enough in many counties to put candidates in the field for county offices. The anti-Radical vote, outside of the Democratic organization, is strong in every State—but there must be organization to succeed with Union anti-radical candidates. The increased vote for the "Democratic party" this fall is not a permanent strength—it was a help for a special purpose only—to check radicalism.

"Our neighbors of the Globe seem to be anxious to have our position defined in regard to universal suffrage. We can only say that if they wish to question us we will put our record where they will find us." —Journal & American.

We quote from the record of our neighbors of the Journal & American:

"The great Republican organization, based and built as it is, on the eternal principles of justice and equal political right to all men, without regard to race or color, has moved steadily forward."

No one will dispute the fact that the Journal & American works faithfully with the Republican organization, and in doing so it advocates "equal political right to all men, without regard to race or color." Your readers, neighbors, are satisfactory—a little more so than any answers you might now feel disposed to give after hearing the news from New York, Massachusetts and other States in which elections were held last week. The heavy Republican losses in all the States are crushing arguments against negro political equality, and perhaps they may convince you that your organization made a great mistake in attempting to force the negro race up to an equality with the white Republicans.

FIFTY THOUSAND EMIGRANTS COMING.—Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office, is in receipt of a letter from A. W. Atwood, Esq., of London, England, making inquiry relative to obtaining a quantity of land for the settlement of 50,000 emigrants, which it is contemplated sending to the United States. The commissioner has replied, referring to the great body of unemployed land West of the Mississippi, and the facility for obtaining it to the same, under the provisions of the pre-emption and homestead laws.

Two men recently died suddenly at a Canadian tavern after drinking a cup of coffee. The landlady called the police, who suspected her of poisoning the men. She protested she had not, and to prove the harmlessness of the coffee, she drank herself, when she also fell down dead. An examination of the coffee-pot showed that a bunch of matches had been boiling with the coffee.

President Johnson is to be serenaded at the White House to-night, by the Democrats and Conservatives. It is expected that he will reply at length. We will give his speech in our next.

Registration in South Carolina amounts as follows: whites 45,741; negroes 70,585; black majority, 23,844. So much more for negro supremacy.

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Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, delivered a speech in the City Hall, Milwaukee, on the evening of the 28th ult. The following is a report of his remarks:—

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens:—

For some months past I have been about four or five hundred miles removed from the exciting scenes of political strife. I have hardly read the political newspapers of my own country, but during these months I have had leisure to reflect much upon the situation of our beloved country. From all the reflection and thought which I could bring to bear upon it, I have been confirmed in the belief, which was formed upon me more than two years ago, namely, that the policy which was then proposed by Mr. Lincoln, and which I have since recognized as the only policy for the South, to have them restored to all their constitutional rights, and to their representation in the Union, was the only just, the only wise, the only constitutional policy (Applause). From that time forward I have struggled to carry that policy into effect. I believed then, and I am now more than ever firm in the opinion; that if two years ago, immediately upon the surrender of the South had been accepted of their constitutional rights, and admitted to their representation in the Union, under the policy of Mr. Lincoln, all the difficulties which now surround the South, both financial and political, would have been solved. (Applause.) I believe that if, two years ago, that policy had been fairly adopted, the bonds of the Government of the United States this day, at six per cent, would command a premium in gold in every market of the world. (Applause.) I will state this fact, which I hope no one present will forget—I have not an intelligent man in Europe who has not expressed the same opinion, that if our States of the South had been admitted to their representation in the Union, that the whole world could see that we were one people, one nation, with all the States represented and taking part in our legislation, our six per cent. bonds would not only be at par, but would command a premium in gold.

Why, I should not wonder if American securities at six per cent. command a high premium in gold, when the English three per cent. command ninety-three per cent. in gold? No earthly reason can be given, except that the States of the South have not been admitted to their representation in the Union, and that the South are kept out of the Union by this radical policy. I charge this home to the leaders of that policy. The whole responsibility rests upon them. (Applause.)

Further reflection may lead us to the conclusion that the South, in their plighted faith and the policy of Mr. Lincoln, the often avowed policy which elected him, refused to allow to the States of the Union all right to representation. (Applause.) Fellow citizens, it is not my purpose to detain you for any length of time. I only wish to express in a few sentences two or three thoughts. The great, all-absorbing idea, which underlies radicalism, is the supremacy of the Union. What is that idea? Let us not deceive ourselves. Ideas rule the world. What was the idea which led the South into Rebellion? It was this. The Constitution has no authority over the Southern States against the will of the States. The right to withdraw from the authority of the Constitution at pleasure, and therefore, after the passage of their ordinances of secession, the Constitution was practically dead in the States of the South. The people of the South went to war to enforce that idea. What did we do? We maintained precisely the opposite idea, to wit:—That the Constitution has supreme authority over the States of the South as well as the North, and that the States of the South should be made to acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution. To maintain that idea we called two millions of men to the field. We poured out our treasure and our blood like water. To maintain that idea we defeated a host of three thousand millions of dollars. To maintain that idea we fought a long and terrible war of four years, compelled the South to surrender to that idea; when we compelled the people of those States who made their appeal to the God of battles to decide the question between us, to surrender the controversy; when the South yielded and acknowledged the Constitution to be supreme, and that the flag of the United States was the flag to which they owed allegiance; then up rises Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner, Benjamin Wade, and other radicals of the North, to proclaim anew, the idea of the secessionists, viz., the Constitution is no longer the supreme law of the land in the States of the South; that we do not hold the States of the South by constitutional authority; that we hold them by the sword and the sword alone; not under the Constitution, but outside the Constitution, by a power which is above the Constitution. That is the idea of radicalism. It is not only akin to, but it is identical with the idea of secession. It is the essence of rebellion against the Constitution of the United States. Whether it is asserted by Jefferson Davis at the South or by Thaddeus Stevens at the North, it is a new rebellion against the Government of the United States. (Applause.) We have by force of arms put down the Rebellion of the Secessionists at the South. We do not expect to be compelled to put down this new rebellion at the North by force of arms. (Applause.) We expect to put it down by moral power, by argument, by reason, by persuasion, as we have done in Connecticut, in California, in Pennsylvania, and Ohio, by the power of the ballot-box. (Great applause.) Mr. President, I will not detain you any longer. I trust the Americans will rise to the majesty of their strength, and by their moral power, by calm reason, by earnest and truthful argument, and by their votes proclaim again the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States in the States of the South, not only in spite of the secessionists in the South, but in spite of the radical anarchists and revolutionists in the North. (Great applause.)

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Further reflection may lead us to the conclusion that the South, in their plighted faith and the policy of Mr. Lincoln, the often avowed policy which elected him, refused to allow to the States of the Union all right to representation. (Applause.) Fellow citizens, it is not my purpose to detain you for any length of time. I only wish to express in a few sentences two or three thoughts. The great, all-absorbing idea, which underlies radicalism, is the supremacy of the Union. What is that idea? Let us not deceive ourselves. Ideas rule the world. What was the idea which led the South into Rebellion? It was this. The Constitution has no authority over the Southern States against the will of the States. The right to withdraw from the authority of the Constitution at pleasure, and therefore, after the passage of their ordinances of secession, the Constitution was practically dead in the States of the South. The people of the South went to war to enforce that idea. What did we do? We maintained precisely the opposite idea, to wit:—That the Constitution has supreme authority over the States of the South as well as the North, and that the States of the South should be made to acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution. To maintain that idea we called two millions of men to the field. We poured out our treasure and our blood like water. To maintain that idea we defeated a host of three thousand millions of dollars. To maintain that idea we fought a long and terrible war of four years, compelled the South to surrender to that idea; when we compelled the people of those States who made their appeal to the God of battles to decide the question between us, to surrender the controversy; when the South yielded and acknowledged the Constitution to be supreme, and that the flag of the United States was the flag to which they owed allegiance; then up rises Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner, Benjamin Wade, and other radicals of the North, to proclaim anew, the idea of the secessionists, viz., the Constitution is no longer the supreme law of the land in the States of the South; that we do not hold the States of the South by constitutional authority; that we hold them by the sword and the sword alone; not under the Constitution, but outside the Constitution, by a power which is above the Constitution. That is the idea of radicalism. It is not only akin to, but it is identical with the idea of secession. It is the essence of rebellion against the Constitution of the United States. Whether it is asserted by Jefferson Davis at the South or by Thaddeus Stevens at the North, it is a new rebellion against the Government of the United States. (Applause.) We have by force of arms put down the Rebellion of the Secessionists at the South. We do not expect to be compelled to put down this new rebellion at the North by force of arms. (Applause.) We expect to put it down by moral power, by argument, by reason, by persuasion, as we have done in Connecticut, in California, in Pennsylvania, and Ohio, by the power of the ballot-box. (Great applause.) Mr. President, I will not detain you any longer. I trust the Americans will rise to the majesty of their strength, and by their moral power, by calm reason, by earnest and truthful argument, and by their votes proclaim again the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States in the States of the South, not only in spite of the secessionists in the South, but in spite of the radical anarchists and revolutionists in the North. (Great applause.)

Speech of Senator Doolittle.

Senator Doolittle on the Political Crisis.

Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, delivered a speech in the City Hall, Milwaukee, on the evening of the 28th ult. The following is a report of his remarks:—

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens:—

For some months past I have been about four or five hundred miles removed from the exciting scenes of political strife. I have hardly read the political newspapers of my own country, but during these months I have had leisure to reflect much upon the situation of our beloved country. From all the reflection and thought which I could bring to bear upon it, I have been confirmed in the belief, which was formed upon me more than two years ago, namely, that the policy which was then proposed by Mr. Lincoln, and which I have since recognized as the only policy for the South, to have them restored to all their constitutional rights, and to their representation in the Union, was the only just, the only wise, the only constitutional policy (Applause). From that time forward I have struggled to carry that policy into effect. I believed then, and I am now more than ever firm in the opinion; that if two years ago, immediately upon the surrender of the South had been accepted of their constitutional rights, and admitted to their representation in the Union, under the policy of Mr. Lincoln, all the difficulties which now surround the South, both financial and political, would have been solved. (Applause.) I believe that if, two years ago, that policy had been fairly adopted, the bonds of the Government of the United States this day, at six per cent, would command a premium in gold in every market of the world. (Applause.) I will state this fact, which I hope no one present will forget—I have not an intelligent man in Europe who has not expressed the same opinion, that if our States of the South had been admitted to their representation in the Union, that the whole world could see that we were one people, one nation, with all the States represented and taking part in our legislation, our six per cent. bonds would not only be at par, but would command a premium in gold.

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