

The Globe

HUNTINGDON, PA. Wednesday morning, Dec. 11, 1867

M. M. LEWIS, Editor. HUGH LINDSAY, Editor.

Mr. Novell, Representative in Congress from this District, did not vote against the impeachment of the President. Perhaps he was on both sides of the question.

As a gathering of leading Democrats in Washington lately, General Hancock was the favorite for the Presidency. He is the strongest man the country has yet named.

It is a question in relation to the impeachment will follow. Journal of the American people.

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This important State paper has been published by a man of high character and high ability.

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The Southern States.

The following article which we copy from the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph of Saturday, a prominent Republican paper, will give the reader a pretty correct idea of the character of man now controlling the reconstruction of the Southern States. It will not do for the Telegraph to say that it was by the mere accident that such men obtained the ear of the Southern people—the blacks of course, for no other people in the South would be influenced by such crazy fanatics. The kind of man the Telegraph complains of were encouraged by the northern radical party and Congress, and helped to position by the free use of money appropriated by the party. But now that their works are likely to damage the Republican party and reconstruction, those who were foremost in giving aid and anxious to speak out and throw the blame upon "most accident." It won't do, gentlemen—the white radicals of the South are powerless without the aid of the Republican party in the North, and whatever evils are brought upon the country by the radicals of the South, the radicals of the North will be responsible for. Had the Reconstruction been ordered that votes could be made for party purposes, but we predict that if the present plan is persisted in by Congress and the Republican party, reconstruction will fail and the party advocating it will be defeated at the next Presidential election.

Here is the article from the Telegraph:

THE SOUTHERN LAWMARKER.—If anything is calculated to shake our faith in the doctrine that the world not only moves backward, but does not so much as pause in its onward career, it is the Southern States. It is less than thirty years, it is reasonable to suppose that he has had time to become sufficiently identified with Southern interests to desire to promote them in every possible way. But we regret that Mr. Bingham, and the members of a Committee was appointed to raise funds, and that employees about the capitol, and elsewhere in the pay of Congress, are doing so.

The President Not Impeached.

The impeachment question was before the House for two or three days, and speeches were made for and against by the most prominent members. Mr. Boutwell made the principal speech in support of the majority report. On Saturday the vote was taken on impeachment, and it was defeated by the decisive vote of 103 yeas to 57 yeas. We never believed the President would be impeached, but we were not prepared for such a general back down of his bitter enemies. The vote is an impeachment of the impeachers, and we shall have no more threats from venomous party men to impeach President Johnson.

The President Not Impeached.

The result of the impeachment question has made some of the radicals feel very bad, and they talk cross. Hear the Philadelphia Morning Post: "To-day we find the Republican party at the feet of its enemy, for we need not repeat that in Congress alone the leadership of the Republicans is found. Let towards say what they will, the impeachment of Andrew Johnson was a measure to which the Republican party was pledged. Andrew Johnson is the hero of the day."

Now that impeachment is disposed of, it is to be hoped that Congress will take up the case of Louisiana and the above resolution. Delays are dangerous.

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Items of General Interest.

In the last ten days, says the Philadelphia Times, our city has suffered from a number of failures. Failures also occurred in New York and Boston, and over the whole country. So far, the spots of these misfortunes has been, happily, limited to a small circle. But the danger is not over. Prices are steadily falling, and we are aware of nothing that is likely to check them. Many of the great stocks, when they cost dearly, have them on hand, and they have declined in value. The people do not buy, hoping for a further decline, and eventually, the goods must be thrown on the market, by the holders or by the Sheriff, at such prices as they will bring, in order to meet obligations. These facts are quite as plain to the purchasers as to the sellers, and the effect is to cause a stagnation of business, such as would beget failures even in ordinary times.

The Springfield Republican says:

"One horror is laid at rest by the impeachment reports." The shocking charge that President Johnson murdered his predecessor is supported by no word of evidence, direct or indirect, and when Ashley was finally called before the committee on the subject, he was obliged to confess that he never had any authority for the statement beyond the word of that universal liar and perjurer, Conover. Butler's assassination committee will never report on the matter, and land has shocked the country with their monstrous accusations of the President will be glad to have their "offense forgotten as speedily as possible."

A Cabot of Republican Congress.

It is the report of the Executive Committee on the present condition of the Southern campaign. Gen. Schenck made a report showing that \$10,073.50 had been spent, and \$39,100.23 had been collected. He also reported on the removal of his best officers, so that the Republican party might get full control of the Southern States. Several members of the committee, and a Committee was appointed to raise funds, and that employees about the capitol, and elsewhere in the pay of Congress, are doing so.

The Harrisburg Daily State Guard says:

"The system of packing conventions to secure the objects of 'things' in nominating self men for office, is being condemned with great unanimity by the Republican press of the State. The West Branch Bulletin, one of the most influential papers in the State, earnestly advocates the Crawford system. There is no longer any doubt about the wisdom as well as the expediency of the Crawford system. It is condemned on all sides by the people who have so often been cheated in this manner."

The revival of the trade in wheat with Great Britain is causing some feeling in the grain markets in the West.

"For several years we have had no grain to send to Europe, nor could we compete with the grain growers of the old world. But lately the demand for wheat has given rise to the hope that the United States will soon do an extensive business in that line with Europe."

An argument in favor of the repeal of the cotton tax, is stated to be the total value of the cotton now in the South—estimating the quantity at two and a half millions of bales, and the selling price at only ten cents per pound—is one hundred millions of dollars.

The quiet remark of General Grant to the Congressional Smelling Committee during his examination and cross-examination, was rather good—"I am not a politician," said he, "when I am being tried, or who is being tried." And that is exactly the matter that exercised a great many people in the same situation. But Grant enjoys the reputation of always biting right on the "Smellers."

GEN. GRANT is determined to rid the army of its useless material, and has ordered that, on the first of January, a large number of Assistant Adjutant Generals, Quartermasters, Colonels, Majors, Captains and Lieutenants be mustered out of service. All this is in accordance with the country's ideas of economy.

The House of Representatives on Wednesday last by a vote of 145 to 20, repealed the law on cotton, after the year 1867, a substitute to exempt the present year's crop from tax was lost by a large majority.

GENERAL POOR telegraphed General Swayne December 2d, asking if the Alabama convention cannot be induced to adjourn without further legislation, and says the Convention is doing in calculating injury to reconstruction.

The Virginia Reconstruction Convention met on the 3d instant, and a temporary organization was had by electing a white man Chairman, a colored man Secretary, and a white man Assistant Secretary.

HON. GAZETTE has announced in his Tribune that he will not accept the mission to Austria. He prefers to remain at home to watch the ups and downs of political movements.

The Democratic majority for Mayor in New York city, on Thursday last, was 18,469 to 15,469, Democratic, 85,783.

Although but little more than half a year has elapsed since the steamship line between San Francisco and China and Japan began for monetary injury to the other States, it is already a complete financial success.

The President's Message.

[CONTINUED FROM FOURTH PAGE.] besides asking no appropriations for the abatement of the tariff on the Secretary of the Navy, on the 20th of September last, in accordance with the act of May 1, 1859, reported by the Secretary of the Treasury to carry to the surplus fund the sum of sixty-five millions of dollars, being the amount received from the sales of vessels and other property, and the remains of former appropriations.

Postal Affairs.

The report of the Postmaster General shows the condition of the postal service in a very favorable light, and the attention of Congress is called to its practical reorganization. The receipts of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1867, including special appropriations for sea and land service and for free mail matter, were \$10,978,005. The expenditures for the same period were \$10,235,485, leaving an unexpended balance in favor of the Department of \$742,520. The expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1867, were \$860,048. The increase of postal revenue, independent of special appropriations for the year 1867, was \$1,742,520. The increase of revenue from the sale of stamps and stamp envelopes was \$785,494. The increase of expenditures for 1867 is reported by the previous year being chiefly to the extension of the land and ocean mail service. During the last year the mail service has been reorganized and exchanged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, Switzerland, Prussia, Denmark, North German Union, Italy, and the Cuban Government at Hong Kong, reducing the number of routes to 100, and the number of agents to 400, and within these countries.

Agriculture.

The report of the Acting Commissioner of Agriculture, concisely presenting the condition, progress and prospects of the industry, and progress of an interest in the welfare of the fostering care of Congress, and the nation, is a large measure of useful results achieved during the year. It refers to the re-establishment of peace at home and abroad, and the reorganization of the commerce abroad, have served to increase the number and variety of questions in the domain of agriculture. The report contains many questions, however, have seriously disturbed our relations with other States.

Foreign Relations.

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Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, December 7, 1867. The movement to impeach Andrew Johnson, as President of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors, which was inaugurated in the House of Representatives on July 7th, 1867, ended to-day in a rejection of the articles of impeachment by a majority of fifty-one yeas.

The question, should the resolution of impeachment pass, was taken by yeas and nays. The call of the roll proceeded with, and at 10 o'clock, became evident that the impeachers were unnumbered weaker than was supposed.

The first three names called were Mr. Johnson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Johnson, and then a long list of nays. A few attempts were made to explain before voting. Mr. Myers, of Philadelphia, rose to say he voted "yea," because he could have an opportunity to offer a resolution of censure.

The roll had been called and the House was waiting patiently for the announcement of the result, when the silence was broken by a cough that sounded like an echo from the other world, and then Stevens was seen tottering into the hall by a side door.

He attempted to walk to his seat, supported by a friend on each side, but was unable to proceed further than the first row of desks, when he sat down, and being recognized by the Speaker, reported his vote in the affirmative, making the fifty-seventh call, "yea." The result was then announced: Yeas 57; Nays 108.

A number of members left the hall immediately, among them Mr. Ashley who was so much disgusted, with the fate of his scheme, that he asked what he thought of it, he replied in the exclamation attributed by Hugo's Les Misérables to Camille de Morlevue, "d'abord, d'abord, d'abord."

A number of gentlemen called on the President this evening, and warmly congratulated him on today's result on impeachment.

There was a large Grand meeting held in New York on the night of the 4th inst. The call for the meeting was signed by a large number of the most substantial and influential citizens of that city, of both political parties. Judge Hiltop offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the American people have been true to the instincts of patriotism in maintaining the right and honor of the nation, and that the acknowledgment of distinguished services in the national cause cannot fail to be regarded as a grateful duty by a free and intelligent people.

Purchase of Alaska.

A not entirely dissimilar naval war vessel itself during the same period on the Pacific coast, and the required foothold there was fortunately secured by our late treaty with the Emperor of Russia, and it now seems imperative that the obvious necessities of the Atlantic coast should not be less carefully provided for, for a good and convenient port and harbor capable of easy defense will supply that want with the possession of such a station by the United States.

Neither we nor any other American nation need longer apprehend injury or offense from any trans-Alaskan enemy? I agree with our early statesmen, that the West Indies naturally gravitate to, and may be expected ultimately to be absorbed by, the continental States, including our own. I agree with them also that it is wise to leave the question of such absorption to the process of natural political gravitation. The islands of St. Thomas and St. John, which constitute a portion of the group called Virgin Islands, seem to offer us advantages immediately desirable, while their acquisition could be secured in harmony with the principles of justice and equity. A treaty has been concluded with the King of Denmark for the cession of these islands, and will be submitted to the Senate for consideration.

It will hardly be necessary to call the attention of Congress to the subject of providing for the payment to Russia the sum stipulated in the treaty for the cession of Alaska possessions, it having been generally delivered to our Commissioner. The territory remains for the present in charge of a military force, awaiting such final disposition as shall be directed by Congress.

The Naturalization Question.

The annexation of many small German States to Prussia, and the reorganization of that country under a new Liberal Constitution, have induced me to renew the effort to obtain a just and prompt settlement of a long vexed question concerning the claims of foreign States for military service rendered during the war of 1861-62. In connection with this subject the attention of Congress is respectfully called to the fact that the Executive Department of the United States has hitherto uniformly held, as its own policy, that naturalization is a privilege which the Constitution and laws of the United States reserves to the citizen of the United States, and is not to be conferred by our laws of naturalization, and British judges' orders, and law authorities of the United States in support of that theory against the position of the Executive authority of the United States. This conflict perplexes the public mind concerning rights of naturalized citizens, and impairs national authority abroad. I called attention to this subject in my last annual message, and now again respectfully appeal to Congress to declare the maximum will unimpaired upon this important question.

The African Slave Trade.

Abolition of laws by slaveholding possession of the African slave trade from American ports, or by American citizens, has always been a subject of deep interest to the American people, and the recent instances of apprehension of its renewal in this part of the world are entertained. Under the circumstances, it becomes a question whether we shall not propose to Mr. Ashley a Government suspension or discontinuance of stipulations for maintaining our force for the suppression of that trade.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

FOR SALE. A handsome and convenient residence in a desirable location, with a large garden, and a beautiful view. Price \$10,000. Apply to M. L. WALKER, 117 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia.

WANTED.

A small dwelling house in the city of Huntingdon, with sufficient room to rent a shop in front or rear of it. Apply to M. L. WALKER, 117 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. NOVEMBER 25, 1867.

GRAND TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, Alexandria, Annapolis, Eastern, Richmond, Lynchburg, Petersburg, Norfolk, Virginia, and other points. For full particulars, apply to the General Agent, M. L. WALKER, 117 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia.

The Last Success.

HAIR RESTORER. A new and improved hair dressing, which will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color, and beauty. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to retain it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

SALES.

MORRISON'S COVE FARM FOR SALE.

This Farm is situated on Ferry Creek about four miles from Huntingdon, and is a very desirable property. It contains about 100 acres of land, with a good house, and other buildings. It is well watered, and is a very fertile soil. It is a very desirable property, and is a very good investment. For full particulars, apply to M. L. WALKER, 117 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County, I will expose to public sale, on Monday, the 18th of December, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, to-wit: A certain tract of land, situated in the Township of Huntingdon, and containing about 100 acres of land, with a good house, and other buildings. It is well watered, and is a very fertile soil. It is a very desirable property, and is a very good investment. For full particulars, apply to M. L. WALKER, 117 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County, I will expose to public sale, on Monday, the 18th of December, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, to-wit: A certain tract of land, situated in the Township of Huntingdon, and containing about 100 acres of land, with a good house, and other buildings. It is well watered, and is a very fertile soil. It is a very desirable property, and is a very good investment. For full particulars, apply to M. L. WALKER, 117 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia.

THREE TRACTS OF LAND.

Situated in FRANKLIN and MORRIS townships, Huntingdon County, and containing about 100 acres of land, with a good house, and other buildings. It is well watered, and is a very fertile soil. It is a very desirable property, and is a very good investment. For full particulars, apply to M. L. WALKER, 117 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS.

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