The Globe.

WM. LEWIS, HUGH LINDSAY, Publishers. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1868. NO. 42.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
Three months.....50

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
One square, (10 lines,) or less	$ 75	$1 25	$1 50
Two squares,	1 50	2 00	3 00
Three squares,	2 25	3 00	4 50

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
One square, or less,	$4 00	$6 00	$10 00
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Three squares,	8 00	12 00	20 00
Four squares,	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half a column,	15 00	20 00	30 00
One column,	20 00	35 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding six lines, One year,.....$5 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices,.....$2 50
Auditors' Notices,.....2 00
Estray, or other short Notices.....1 50

☞Ten lines of nonpareil make a *square*. About eight words constitute a line, so that any person can easily calculate a square in manuscript.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc. are reasonably low.

Professional & Business Cards.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH,
Having permanently located at Huntingdon, offers his professional services to the community.
Office, the same as that lately occupied by Dr. Ludon on Hill street. ap10,1866

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '65.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 15, 1859.

E. J. GREENE,
DENTIST.
Office removed to Leister's New Building, Hill street, Huntingdon. July 31, 1867.

J. A. POLLOCK,
SURVEYOR & REAL ESTATE AGENT,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Will attend to Surveying in all its branches, and will buy and sell Real Estate in any part of the United States. Send for circular. dec29-tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon county and the traveling public generally that he has leased the Washington House on the corner of Hill and Charles street, in the borough of Huntingdon, and he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. Will be pleased to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
AUGUSTUS LETTERMAN.
July 31, '67-tf.

R. McMURTRIE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on Hill street. HUNTINGDON, PA.
Prompt attention will be given to the prosecution of the claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs, against the Government. au22,1866

AGENCY FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS' CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.
All who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to
W. H. WOODS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Huntingdon, Pa.
aug12,1863

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
OF
K. ALLEN LOVELL,
District Attorney of Huntingdon County,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
OFFICE—In the Brick Row, opposite the Court House. Jan.1,1867

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. BAILEY
The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,
under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.
PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted.
May 31, 1865-tf.

MILTON S. LYTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Will attend promptly to all kinds of legal business entrusted to his care.
COLLECTIONS made with the least possible delay.
Special attention given to CONVEYANCING in all its branches, such as the preparation of Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Bonds, Articles of Agreement, &c.
All questions relating to
LAY TITLES IN PENNSYLVANIA
carefully considered.
He will also ascertain for land owners whether their lands are patented and obtain
PATENTS
for those who may desire them. apl'68

A. C. CLARKE, AGENT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
SEGARS & TOBACCO,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Opposite the Franklin House, in the Diamond.
Country trade supplied. apl7'68

LEWIS RICHTER,
Boot and Shoe Maker.
I guarantee entire satisfaction in Fit, Style, Material and Workmanship, and a saving of 25 per cent. on prevailing prices. Shop one door east of Johnston & Watson's store, Huntingdon, Pa. mh11-6m

JUNIATA
STEAM PEARL MILL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
THIS MILL is a complete success in the manufacture of FLOUR, &c. It has lately been thoroughly repaired and is now in good running order and in full operation.
The burrs and choppers are new and of superior quality—cannot be excelled. And we are gratified to know that our work has given entire satisfaction to our customers, to whom we tender our thanks.
We have in our employ one of the best millers in the county, and a faithful and capable engineer. Thus equipped and encouraged, we are determined to persevere in our efforts to accommodate and please the public, hoping thereby to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage to sustain us in our enterprise for the public interest.
Market price paid for the different kinds of grain on delivery.
Flour and Chop, on hand, for sale.
JOHN K. McCAHAN & SON.
Huntingdon, Nov. 20, 1867

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,
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS,
BALL TICKETS,
CARDS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C
CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS.
Mothers, are you oppressed with anxiety for your little ones? Are your slumbers and hearts broken by their cries? Do you awake in the morning unrefreshed and apprehensive? If so, procure at once a bottle of Dr. Leon's Infant Remedy and you will have no more weary hours of watching and anxiety.
DR. LEON'S INFANT REMEDY,
Has stood the test of years. Thousands of nurses and mothers bear witness that it never fails to give relief if used in season. It is a mild, yet sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains, and is invaluable for all complaints incident to Teething.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to
ZIEGLER & SMITH,
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
No. 197 Nth. Third Street, Philad'a.
no27 1y

FASHIONABLE GOODS
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.
GEO. F. MARSH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
Have removed to the store room on the corner of the Diamond, opposite Lewis' Book Store, where he intends to keep constantly on hand the latest styles of Ready made Clothing and piece goods, comprising
AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH

CLOTHS,	CASSIMERES,	AND	VESTINGS.
CLOTHS,	CASSIMERES,	AND	VESTINGS.
CLOTHS,	CASSIMERES,	AND	VESTINGS.

Being a practical workman of many years experience he is prepared to make to order Clothing for men and boys, and guarantee neat, durable and fashionable workmanship. He is determined to please every body.
☞All are invited to call and examine my new stock of beautiful patterns before purchasing elsewhere
mch25 GEO. F MARSH.

FIXED FACTS INDELIBLY IMPRESSED will always triumph over simple assertions.
Thus it is that this community gives testimony in favor of the well known establishment of
H. GREENBERG,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON.
Whilst it is not his purpose to deceive the public by clamoring "low prices and better goods" than other dealers, he simply invites all who wish to purchase in his line of business to call and satisfy themselves that with him a patron once gained is never lost, that is, "the proof of the pudding is in the tasting of it."
He has just received his winter supply of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
He has also a large assortment of the most substantial and fashionable
Hats, Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods,
of every description, and made up from the best materials.
Always on hand the finest quality of American, English and French CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which are made up to order by good, experienced workmen, in a manner the most fashionable and endurable.
No eastern city can afford a better or more varied style of goods than can be found in my selection.
H. GREENBERG,
Huntingdon, Nov. 13, 1867. Merchant Tailor.

DR. W. H. WITMOR
Has been in successful practice for a number of years, with the experience of the different Hospitals in Europe and America. Army and Hospital Surgeon during late American War, continues to attend to all professional cases at his office,
No. 928 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.
No Patent Medicines are used or recommended; the remedies administered are those which will not break down the constitution, but renovate the system from all injuries it has sustained from mineral medicines, and leave the system in a healthy and perfectly cured condition.
DYSPEPSIA,
that distressing disease and fell destroyer of health and happiness, undermining the constitution and yearly carrying thousands to untimely graves, can most emphatically be cured.
MELANCHOLY ABERRATION,
that state of alienation and weakness of the mind which renders one unfavorable of enjoying the pleasures or performing the duties of life.
RHEUMATISM,
in any form or condition, chronic or acute, warranted curable.
EPILEPSY,
or falling sickness, all chronic or stubborn cases of
FEMALE DISEASES
radically removed; Salt Rheum and every description of ulcerations; Piles and Scrofulous Diseases which have baffled all previous medical skill, can be cured by my treatment; and I do say all diseases [yea Consumption] can be cured by wearing my Medicated Jacket, which is a protection to the lungs against all changes of weather *in all climates. Having investigated for 3 years the cause and character of intermittents [fever and ague]* in all parts of the United States, will cure permanently all chronic or acute cases of ague and nervous diseases in a few days.
Cancer Cured without the use of Knife, or Drawing Blood.
Tape Worm, that dread to the human family for years, can be removed with two or three doses of my newly discovered remedy, warranted in all cases. Consultation in the English and German languages. Will make visits any distance desired. May be addressed by letter [confidentially] and medicine sent with proper directions to any part of the country.
☞Office, No. 928 Filbert st., Philadelphia. [apl-1y

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON
HAVE
CARPETINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
For Sale at Wholesale Prices,
SUCH AS, ALL WOOL
INGRAIN,
VENITIAN,
COTTAGE,
STAIR,
HEMP,
RAG, &c.
Huntingdon, April 15, 1868.

NOTICE TO ALL.
HILL STREET MARKET,
OPPOSITE THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
R. G. MORRISON respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he continues the meat market business in all its various branches, and will keep constantly on hand
Fresh Beef, Pork, Pudding and Sausage, salt Beef and Pork, Canned Fruit and Vegetables, Spices of all kinds, Catsups and Sauces, Teas, Sugar, Cheese, Salt Lard, &c., &c.,
All of which he will continue to sell at reasonable prices.
The highest prices paid for hides and tallow. Thomas Calder, at Alexandria, and March & Bro., at Coffee Run, are my agents to purchase at their places.
Thankful for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same. R. G. MORRISON.
Huntingdon, Oct. 30, 1867.

FULLAWAY'S ALL-HEALING and STRENGTHENING SALVE.
J. FULLAWAY will introduce, at his own expense, his All-Healing and Strengthening Salve, a sovereign remedy for lame back, local rheumatism, pain in the side and breast, fresh wounds, bruises, sprains, weakness in the joints, crick in the back, old sores, frosted feet, swellings, numbness, agne in the face and breast, cracked hands, ulcers, corns on the feet, and occasional cases of most kinds to which the human family is subject.
☞For sale at Lewis' Family Grocery.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
AND
Hoofland's German Tonic.
The Great Remedies for all Diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS.
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts,) of Roots, Herbs, and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely *free from alcoholic admixture of any kind.*
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,
Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable cordials ever offered to the public.
Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
Those who have no objection to the combination of the bitters, as stated, will use
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.
They are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues, the choice between the two being a mere matter of taste, the Tonic being the most palatable.
The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very seldom free its functions deranged. The Liver, sympathizing so closely as it does with the stomach, then becomes affected, the result of which is that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:
Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.
The sufferer from these diseases should exercise the greatest caution in the selection of a remedy for his case, purchasing only that which he is assured from his investigations and inquiries possesses true merit, is skillfully compounded, is free from injurious ingredients, and has established for itself a reputation for the cure of these diseases. In this connection we would submit these well known remedies—
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,
Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Twenty-two years since they were first introduced into this county from Germany, during which time they have undoubtedly performed more cures, and benefited suffering humanity to a greater extent, than any other remedies known to the public.
These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.
DEBILITY,
Resulting from any Cause whatever; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Excess, etc.
There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system, the appetite is strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.
PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE,
And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instil new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.
NOTICE.
It is a well established fact that fully one half of the female population of our country are suffering in consequence of some uterine disease, which, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.
To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.
WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,
Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.
Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. These, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.
TESTIMONIALS.
HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes:
Philadelphia, March 18, 1767.
"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.
Yours, truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."
HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.
"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON."
FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.
Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates St.
FROM REV. E. D. FENDALL.
Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.
I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours truly,
E. D. FENDALL.
CAUTION.
Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.
Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Charles M. Evans, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.
PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle,	$1 00
half dozen,	5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles	$1 50
per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.	

☞Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.
For sale by all Dealers in Medicine.
April 22, 05-1y Agents.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

SHOPPING.

She stood beside the counter—
The day I'll ne'er forget,
She thought the muslin dearer
Than any she'd seen yet;
I watched her playful fingers
The silk and satin toss;
The clerk looked quite uneasy,
And nodded at the boss;
"Show me some velvet ribbon,
Barege and satin turk,"
She said, "I want to purchase!"
Then give the goods a jerk.
The clerk was all obedience,
He traveled "on his shape;"
At length, with hesitation,
She bought a stick of tape.

(Washington Correspondence of the Presbyterian.)

Sober Thoughts for the Country.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Public excitement with regard to the one question of the day—that of impeachment—seems to be at a standstill in the capital, except in the immediate vicinity of the capitol, when the Senate is in judicial session. The country, as well as the city, is heartily tired of it. But its mark is heavily felt in business circles, and it only sleeps that it may awake as the *finale* approaches.

There are some thoughts relating to it, and illustrated by it, however, which very much need to be said—to be said now, and to be said by our religious press. They are thoughts which are applicable to men of both parties; and in the expression, they are here without partisanship. In ordinary times, and much more in periods of high excitement, we are too apt to regard all the national issues which arise, in the blaze of passion and party prejudice, rather than in the clear steady light of reflection and candid judgment. As in the selection of candidates for office, as a rule, *availability* rather than moral and political *capability* is considered, so in the decision of our political issues party necessity, or expediency, rather than abstract moral right, is too often made to decide the question in our minds, and consequently in our votes. Little room is left, in the operation of party machinery, for the independent exercise of our moral sense. We must vote as party goes, else we are denounced as untrue and weak-kneed, and not trustworthy. Failure to approve and endorse every party movement which expediency may demand, is met with reproach, and too often with personal abuse. This is so called party discipline—and it is strict, to the vergo of tyranny. As a people, we are in admirable training. Our leaders have little else to do than pull the reins to the right or left, while the press lashes the refractory with delightsome zest; and fierce party men run beside the balky with clubs and stones, till the party car gets clean through the mud or over the stones. And not unfrequently religious men are so carried away with party zeal, that it is as much as one's good fame is worth among his party friends to dare to hold and express an independent view that his party leaders have not mapped out for his guidance. To be *"shaky,"* is to be unsound and unreliable. It won't do for the party leaders to allow any body to be shaky. Every body must stand up to the rack; and more especially if that body, who ever he may be, should chance to be a man in political life, holding office or aspiring there.

The illustration of this in the present state of affairs is striking in the extreme. Take facts as they are admitted by all. The present crisis in our national life is most serious. We are moving on experimental ground hitherto untrodden. The President is on trial for his political life. The Senate, with the Chief Justice presiding, are trying him. An eminent English statesman is reported as having said that, under different governments from ours, such a state of affairs usually ends in revolution. The President may prove to be a Cromwell or a Charles. He may overthrow or be overthrown. Upon the decision of the Senate depends the issue. On that issue the national peace, perhaps its existence, trembles. How shall the question be decided? Shall it be upon the ground of party ascendency, or of abstract legal justice?

Suppose now that any one of the Senators belonging to the opposition should feel it to be his duty, under his oath as a judge in this case, to vote for conviction, how would that vote be regarded by his party? This is a question which doubtless every such member is forced to consider. Would it be tolerated by the party powers? Would any have the moral courage to face the personal issue relating to himself, which such a course would raise. We would fain hope that every Senator would be just enough to decide the question on the abstract justice or injustice of the case, aside from the pressure of party necessity. Is this too much to hope in the present condition of party conflict?

On the other hand, suppose any Senator of the party in power should feel it to be his duty to vote against conviction, how would his case stand before the eyes of his party? We have indications of the nature of such decision already presented to us. In the case of the Chief Justice, sitting on the very throne of judicial power, by reason of several acts, he has already been denounced as prejudiced—as being influenced by personal considerations; and scheming for political preference has been widely attributed to him by certain portions of the press. The party screw is thus being applied even to him, indirectly at least. What if any of the Republican Senators should falter? Will the country sustain them, or in hesitating, will they not pronounce their own political doom? If the President should be convicted and removed, the undivided power of the government would fall into the hands of the party convicting him during the course of the coming political campaign. In view of the unreconstructed position of the Southern States, many party men boldly declare such a course to be an absolute necessity for the safety of the country. And they regard what they are pleased to suppose the ultimate safety of the nation to require, as rising in its demands above any strict operation of judicial logic. To fail to convict the "illustrious respondent," they argue, would insure the downfall of the party, and that would insure the downfall of the principles of liberty in the land.

Can we ever be self-possessed enough to remember that the only security of any nation lies in doing justly before God? Is the moral sense of the nation so dead, or so befogged by the mists of party excitement, or so fettered by the chains of party discipline, that the Christian people in the land will fail to sustain in their esteem and confidence those who dare to do what seems right and just to them, even though it may seem to bear unfavorably for the time upon great interests immediately at stake. The future is long, and what course may best insure justice, and truth, and security to the nation, is known only to God. Our duty is simply to be faithful to right and truth, and to abide the result. The end does not sanctify the means.

Under the present pressure of affairs, in the midst of what is always an exciting and trying season, that of the Presidential campaign, no nobler sight could be afforded, nor one more brilliantly illustrating the intrinsic rectitude and stability of our national institutions, than the acquittal of the President, if the evidence and argument thereon should fail of rendering his conviction a clear duty to the nation. It would display the majesty of justice, and the independence of our free institutions in such a light before the eyes of the world that none could either fail to admire our present, or cease to repose confidence in our future. And we have assurance enough of the power of the moral sense existing in the midst of our people to insure the sustaining of such a course, on the part of those who dared to do right, notwithstanding the political clamor of those whose intolerance would transform our liberty into tyranny, could they but rule. For there is no tyranny more galling and more intolerant than that of party spirit seeking its own ends. Its iron rod is that of selfish ambition, that is alike insatiable and fanatical. It is insatiable because it never ceases to cry "Give, give;" it is fanatical, because it runs its own ambition under the guise of a conscientious principle, or the demands of abstract human rights; shouting for the people, but driving for self. But, on the other hand, if the President be clearly found guilty of wilful infraction of the laws of the land, and of malfeasance in his high office, then his conviction by his judges will be sustained as just and right by those who can so far divest themselves of partizanship as to look upon the truth that ever lies between extremes, no matter to which party they may belong.

The question at issue in the trial at hand, is not whether the President has forsaken the party that elected him, clogged the wheels of its legislation, and thrown himself in the path of its progress and its prosperity; nor, indeed, is it the more serious question as to whether he is responsible for the delay of the healing of our national wound until it has become a chronic ulcer; nor is he upon these grounds to be convicted in this trial. Neither, on the other hand, is the question, as others may view it, whether he has opposed oppressive enactments and stood up for the rights of the downfallen, and saved the Executive Department of the government from absorption by the Legislature; nor is he on this ground to be acquitted in this trial. Yet these are the political aspects in which he is regarded by those of opposing parties. To decide in this case, as governed simply by these views, would be to decide in a spirit of partizanship.

The question in which he is being tried, however, is simply one of law. Has the President broken the law, and in so doing, defied it, and drawn his own sword against justice as enacted in the codes? It involves the legal question as to the dividing line between the authority of the Executive and Legislative department of the government. It is the interpretation of the Constitution which is in legal dispute, as well as the intention of the President, in pursuing a course which seems to be in conflict with legislative enactment. This is the abstract question. Of course, its political relations are most important. But it should confessedly be decided not by political preference, but by constitutional justice. And we should all bear this in mind, in regarding the question at issue, and in preparing ourselves for the decision, and the issues to grow out of it. When this matter is thus in course of solemn judicial decision, it will not be very modest in any of us to be too dogmatical in our decision of the question beforehand, nor will it be right to regard the decision simply in the light of partisans, rather than as those who love and respect the law, and adhere to justice as just for all times. For mere partisan decisions are liable to be turned against those who have rendered them. Nothing is more frequent than for such instruments to be the guillotines of their builders.

Now, in writing down these suggestions, we have endeavored to divest ourselves, for the time, of party feeling, seeking to look at the subject calmly and soberly, as every Christian man should, without expressing party preference. We doubt very much, nor do we care, whether all that has been said shall commend itself to partisans on either side of the question. Men have not much tolerance for any one who does not take their side on all points, and run the sword in up to the hilt. But in in view of events which impend, and which may or may not occur, the sober judgment of good men must see that the present is no time to be acting rashly, or to permit enthusiasm or partisanship to outstrip reason and right on either party side. We now need cool heads and steady hands. Above all, we need the Divine presence and direction, not only in our own hearts, but in the national councils, and with all who hold power in high places. We are safe, as a people, only when living near to God. We should not be slow to lay hold, by earnest, constant prayer, upon the arm of God; for whatever may come, our destinies are in his hand, and not in those of our leaders. And we may well be grateful for that. HAWKEYE.

SOMEWHAT EMBARRASSED.—A young lady stepped into one of the street cars the other day, and dropped her handkerchief upon a vacant seat, as much as to say "taken," while she advanced to the other end of the car to deposit her fare. Meantime a nicely dressed young man jumped in and sat down on the handkerchief without observing it. The young lady, after paying her fare, turned back, discovered to her chagrin her seat was occupied, and sat down opposite, ladies making room for her. But she did not desire to lose her handkerchief, so she looked intently toward the place where she had left it, hesitating whether to ask for it or not. Discovering the direction of her looks, all eyes on the opposite side of the car were soon bent on the young man. Finding himself the object of so much attention, he himself looked, and discovered to his horror something white on which he sat, the end peeping out. He mistook its character. To cover it with his hand, and to tuck it nicely away, was the work of a few moments. None in the car but the young lady knew that the "something white" was a handkerchief, and hesitating still more to ask him, she lost it.

☞The New York *Gazette* concludes a plea to "plump women" as follows: But whatever education our girls have, let us have less of it. American girls are notorious for their pallor and frailty, and tendency to wither and lose their charms at an early age. This country has no greater want at the present time than of plump girls and plump women. Let us have them plump and healthy, whether they know anything or not. We can teach their children what they don't know if necessary; by all means let us have rosy, blooming, solid women. The Pacific railroad is not half so important to the prosperity of this country as the aggregate avoirdupois of its women. The female sex of America ought to weigh at least half as much again as it does now.

☞The report of the "38th Annual Conference" of the Mormons says an effort is being made to bring over from Europe this season at least 5,000 adults. Elder Smith advised the abandonment of the use of "swine's meat," in which Brigham Young warmly seconded him. The increase of the culture of fish was urged, and the multiplication of chickens. On home manufactures the cultivation of silk was recommended, and so was the planting of mulberry trees. President Young wanted to see the ladies come to another conference with their straw hats and bonnets of their own manufacture.

☞Mr. Samuel Scott, formerly of Allegheny county, now of Tullahoma, Tennessee, sends the Pittsburgh *Gazette* the price of a year's subscription. This is the eighty-third year the *Gazette* has been taken in the family of which Mr. Scott is a member. His father was one of its original subscribers, and saw the first paper printed west of the Allegheny mountains. As he invariably paid for the pleasure of reading his news, not defrauding the printer as many do, the son, who follows his example, takes much pride in referring to his family record as newspaper supporters.

A SPY IN CAMP.—A case is noted in an exchange paper, of a lady agent going round selling ladies' "corsets," fitting them at remarkable low prices. The cheapness of the work in some cases, and the decided partiality shown some of the more beautiful, aroused suspicion, and on the lady's being arrested she was found to be a young man in disguise—fitting and selling just for the fun of the thing. He says he has passed through Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania, and fitted corsets to several thousand young ladies.

☞It is represented that Mr. Wade had talked with nobody upon cabinet making, and to those who speak to him of the result of the trial, he says that he won't count his chickens till they are hatched. It will be somewhat difficult to make a brilliant cabinet for a term which lasts only ten months. It is proposed by some that for the Treasury and State Departments men shall be selected who meet with the approval of Gen. Grant, so as to make sure of permanence.

☞A man who had married a Jewess shortly afterward joined the temperance society, and never dared to kiss his wife from that day, because he considered himself prohibited by the pledge, from meddling with *Jew-lips*.

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A French Romance.

One of these little romances of which the French are so fond, has lately taken place in Paris, and is thus described in a journal:—M. Robert, an immensely wealthy and highly accomplished elegant, well known not only for his valuable collections of paintings and mediæval relics, but for his rare skill as a designer and painter, hearing that one of his tenants, a Mr. B., whom he had never seen, kept one of the most extensive ateliers of fancy boxes and ornamental objects in France, called on him, with a view to make his acquaintance.

Entering the counting-room, he found a good-natured, eccentric gentleman of middle age, who greeted him, and exclaimed:

"I suppose that you have also seen my advertisement, and come to apply for that situation as designer?"

For a joke, Mr. Robert replied that he had. M. B. supplied him with paints and brushes, and requested him to produce a design for a casket. Mr. Robert soon found that what Mr. B. really wanted was an artist who would strictly carry out his own ideas, and that these were pure, and formed on an extensive knowledge of art. In a short time he produced a sketch, which suited the employer to a dot—*"a point."*

M. Robert very gravely engaged himself, exacting good wages, and insisted on having several new articles of furniture placed in the room which was assigned to him. But when he was introduced to the work rooms and found one hundred and fifty girls, many of them young and beautiful, busily employed, and was informed that he would be required to supply them with designs and show the young ladies how they were to be carried out, the young artist began to feel as if he should have to be carried out himself—being very susceptible.

"Working for a living," said he to himself, is not entirely devoid of attraction. Let us work."

M. Robert being an accomplished artist, delighted his employer, and he soon found a remarkable fascination in seeing his designs realized in steel, silver, enamel, or wood. He took a pleasure hitherto unknown in seeing his work in shop windows and finding them in the boudoirs of his friends.—The workshop life was of course carefully concealed from "society," nor did his employer suspect his artist was his landlord. But M. Robert soon found a more intense object of fascination in the daughter of M. B., a young lady who also took part in the duties of the atelier. This damsel was as remarkable for her accomplishments as for her extraordinary beauty, and M. Robert soon found that as regarded taste and culture in all matters which especially interested him he had never met with any one like her. Step by step, the pair fell in love, and little by little the artist so ingratiated himself with the father that the latter, after due deliberation, consented to their union.

Previous to the marriage the old gentleman one day spoke of a dowry. "I shall give Maria 50 thousand francs, said he, with a little air of boasting.—"Eh, *mon garcon?*"

"And I suppose," added Mr. Robert, gravely "that I, too, must settle something on my wife. Well—I will."

This caused a peal of laughter, which was redoubled when the artist added:

"And I will settle this piece of property, house and all, with the building adjoining, on her."

But what was their amazement when M. Robert drew forth the title deeds, and said:

"You seem to forget that I am your landlord? Isn't my name Robert?"

The young lady did not faint, but papa nearly died of astonishment and joy. There was a magnificent wedding, but the bridegroom has not given up business. He declares that there is as much amusement in being useful as in amusing one's self.

UNGRATEFUL CHILDREN.—An Eastern proverb which declares that there are no ungrateful children, is nearer the truth than it appears. It is but another version of the Biblical maxim: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will never depart from it." The parent who does really train up a child in the way he should go, is the parent who truly deserves the gratitude of his child, and he is the only parent who can hope to receive it in full measure. How many parents there are, who, after indulging their children's every desire, are sincerely astonished to find them making no return of love and gratitude. Gratitude! For what should they be grateful? For an impaired digestion? For a will uncurbed? For a mind empty? For hands unskilful? For a childhood wasted? For the chance of forming a noble character lost? Those are poor claims upon the gratitude of a child. Bring up your child so that, at mature age, he has a sound constitution, healthy desires and an honest heart, a well-formed mind, good manners, and a useful calling, and you may rely upon his making you such a rich return of grateful affection as shall a thousand times repay you for the toil and self-denial which such a training costs. No—there are no ungrateful children, when there is anything to be grateful for.

☞The Boston *Transcript* says that many of the most enterprising and successful merchants of that city are at their places of business an hour earlier than hundreds who are just aspiring to be their successors. So it is everywhere. Success can only be obtained by working for it, whether that success be desired in business or in any other pursuit.

☞A nail well drove will support a great weight.