The Globe.

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

VOL. XXIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1868. NO. 47.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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One square, (10 lines,)or less	$ 75	$1 25	$1 50
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Professional and Business Cards not exceeding six lines, On year.....$5 00
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☞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. Luden on Hill street. apr10,1866

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 21, 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. aug2,1866

AGEENCY 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*, aug12,1863 HUNTINGDON, PA.

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 17, 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 LAND 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. apr'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.* apr17'68

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 & Watt*son'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" 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.

GEO. A. STEEL. MILTON S. LYTLE. SAMUEL A. STEEL. THE FIRM OF STEEL, LYTLE & STEEL having located on their tract of land within *two miles of the borough of Huntingdon*, a STEAM SAW MILL, are prepared to manufacture all kinds of OAK AND PINE LUMBER. The mill will be run to its utmost capacity and will be in operation during the entire summer and part of the autumn months. They will be enabled to furnish Lumber in large quantities, and of all dimensions, at the lowest cash prices. Orders respectfully solicited. Lumber delivered at the Penna. Railroad, or canal. Huntingdon, April 22, 1868-tf

Huntingdon Business Directory.

[The following Cards are published gratuitously. Merchants and business men generally who advertise liberally in the columns of THE GLOBE *for six months or longer, will have their Cards inserted here during the continuance of their advertisement. Otherwise, special Business Cards inserted at the usual rates.]*

B. M. GREENE, Dealer in Music, musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, in Leister's new building, (second floor.)

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, corner of the Diamond.

W. B. ZEIGLER, Dealer in Ladies and Children's Furnishing Goods, opposite the First National Bank.

O. E. M'NEIL, Dealer in Ladies and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, opposite Leister's new building

GEO. F. MARSH, Merchant Tailor, opposite, Lewis' Book Store.

H. GREENBERG, Merchant Tailor, in the Diamond.

M'CAHAN & SON, proprietors of Juniata Steam Pearl Mill, West Huntingdon.

J. M. GREENE & F. O. BEAVER, Marble Manufacturers, Mifflin street, near the Lutheran church.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

JAMES HIGGENS, Manufacturer of Furniture and Cabinet Ware, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. WISE, Manufacturer of Furniture, &c., Huntingdon. Undertaking attended to

WHARTON & MAGUIRE, Wholesale and retail dealers in foreign and domestic Hardware, Cutlery, &c., Railroad street, Huntingdon.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

C. H. MILLER & SON, Dealers in all kinds of Fine Leather, Findings, &c., &c., near the Presbyterian church.

WM. AFRICA, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Confectionery, Huntingdon.

GEO. SHAEFFER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., Huntingdon.

JOHNSTON & WATTSON, Merchants, Main st., east of Washington Hotel, Huntingdon

GLAZIER & BRO., Retail Merchants, Washington st., near the jail, Huntingdon

ZYENTER, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. MARCH & BRO. Dealers in Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, &c.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON, Merchants, Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps,

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c. Huntingdon

S. E. HENRY & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon.

NEW LEATHER STORE. THE undersigned would respectfully announce that, in connection with their TANNERY, they have just opened a splendid assortment of FINE LEATHER, Consisting in part of FRENCH CALF SKIN, KIP, MOROCCO, LININGS, BINDINGS, SOLE, UPPER, HARNESS, SKIRTING, &C., Together with a general assortment of FINDINGS. The trade is invited to call and examine our stock. Store on HILL street, two doors west of the Presbyterian church. The highest price paid for HIDES and BARK. C. H. MILLER & SON. Huntingdon, may 1, 1867

1868. 1868. CLOTHING. H. ROMAN. NEW CLOTHING FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, JUST RECEIVED AT H. ROMAN'S *CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.* *For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material*, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

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, Soaps, 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 Colder, at Alexandria, and Mauck & 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, ague in the face and breast, cracked hands, bites, corns on the feet, and occasional sores of most kinds to which the human family is subject. ☞For sale at Lewis' Family Grocery.

A LARGE VARIETY of articles too numerous to mention, for sale at LEWIS family Grocery. Call and see.

THE BEST QUALITY OF FRESH MACKEREL at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

KICK HIM DOWN.

If, in the treacherous paths of life,
Thy brother's foot should slip,
And words of folly, hate or strife,
Fall from his thoughtless lip;
Or if *perchance, as many say,*
Dame Fortune she should frown
And blight his prospects, fair as day,
The cry is—Kick him down!

Whate'er his state in life has been—
If *honest, worthy, wise;*
Or, if the wealthy day hath seen,
Of course you'll shut your eyes.
If poverty, with brazen chain,
Should bring him to the ground,
He, struggling, tempts to rise again,
The cry is—Kick him down!

If solitude and penitence,
For errors be his lot,
And conscience brings remembrances
Of *follies* once forgot;
If hope, again, with buoyant wing,
Flings joy and peace around,
A thousand accusations bring,
And try to—Kick him down!

If on well-meant efforts rest
The helpless child of life,
And near his doubting, beating breast
There hangs an anxious wife;
If on the altar of his care
Their *hopes* and joys are bound,
What retribution waits you share,
Why aid to—Kick him down!

If good intent the man should guide,
Though failing in a part,
Discourage not—the world is wide—
There's good in every heart,
Let sympathy the soul inspire,
Where'er misfortune's found,
And man, still struggling, to admire,
And never—Kick him down!

Views of Chief Justice Chase.

The Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald* of this morning contains the following, which can be accepted for what it is worth:—

The opinions and political status of no public man in the country are of such importance at this time as are those of the Chief Justice, both on account of his high character and position and in view of the Presidential campaign and its complications, and the very possible event of his close connection therewith. Mr. Chase comments freely on men and measures, so freely in fact that no less a personage than the General of our Armies as late as Saturday sharply criticised the remarks that the Chief Justice thought fit to make on the course of the Republican party and in regard to the nominee for the Presidency. Through a friend who enjoys intimate relations with Mr. Chase I am enabled to present through the *Herald* some of his views, which, it will be observed, are of striking originality and of extraordinary importance.

The Chief Justice declares that he is not a candidate for the Presidential nomination; he does not seek it and does not want it. He is grateful to his friends and the people for their recent manifestations of respect and confidence in the use of his name for that high office, but his position and inclinations would not admit of his accepting it excepting the nation was in the utmost peril. And under no circumstances would he assume such a responsibility at the sacrifice of his honest convictions.

The Chief Justice frankly admits the radical party and himself differ widely in their views; and as parties are now organized he is for the Democratic party. He differs from them upon only one point—that of universal manhood suffrage. He is agreed with them on all other of the great issues. Incidentally he remarked, if he were elected by that party to the Presidency, while he would certainly carry out their policy faithfully, he would labor to make the party one of permanent usefulness, upon the broad ground of nationality and material progress.

In the opinion of the Chief Justice the deplorable condition of the Southern States demands not only the proper consideration of Congress, but also material aid from the general Government. The war has been ended for three years, and those States should be in practical relations with the Government. There is no constitutional authority to hold them in subjugation, and if there were it would be alike unwise and unjust. He favored the enfranchisement of every white man in the South, and removing the disabilities of every man in the nation He thinks freedom and manhood suffrage should be an unquestionable right, but he controverts the idea that any other power than that of the States themselves can confer it. He holds that the general Government has no control over the question, and that the power rests in the States, where alone it should reside.

The Chief Justice would remove the political disabilities imposed on the people of the South by the fourteenth amendment. But as those States as now organized will undoubtedly ratify it, he proposes a general amnesty as a mode of relief and also as an act which would tend towards the reconciliation of the two sections. Furthermore, he regards this as absolutely necessary as the provisions of that amendment exclude thousands from office, both under the Government and the States, and this will lead to complications which should be avoided.

Mr. Chase urges that the most liberal aid should be extended to the South in improving their railroad system and also their navigable rivers. He thinks aid should be given to repair the levees on the Mississippi, build new ones wherever they are required, even from Cairo to the Gulf. That the millions of acres of land which would be reclaimed in the valley of the Mississippi by a judicious levee system would quadruple the producing powers of that section and add correspondingly to the wealth and prosperity of the country.

Mr. Chase strenuously urges the early return to specie payments. He believes it could be done without damage to any interests, and in a comparatively short period of time it would not matter whether bonds were paid in greenbacks or gold, as the public credit would be re-established and greenbacks be worth par value.

Mr. Chase condemned in strong terms the trial of citizens by military commissions in time of peace. He regards it as an arrogant assumption of power most dangerous to the country, and thinks it should not be tolerated. The Chief Justice made no reference whatever to the McArdle case, but his opinions, as recorded in the celebrated Milligan case, admits of no doubts as to what they are.

Mr. Chase expressed the hope that if Mr. Johnson should reorganize his Cabinet, he would appoint a proper proportion of its members from the Southern States.

In the course of his conversation he deprecated the course of Congress, especially of the House of Representatives. He considers their assaults on the judiciary and other legislative acts unwise, and calculated to arouse the distrust, and embitter the animosities between the different sections.

In reply to a question Mr. Chase said the pardoning power was certainly a constitutional prerogative of the President, and Congress had no power to abridge it.

Death of Ex-President Buchanan.

Hon. James Buchanan, the 15th President of the United States, and one of the distinguished statesman of a past age, died at his residence at Wheatland, near this city, at about half past eight o'clock on Monday morning the 1st inst. The immediate cause of his death was dropsy of the chest. About a fortnight ago, he had been very ill, but in a conversation with his brother, Rev. Edw. Y. Buchanan, we understood that he had so much improved as to be considered out of danger; and indeed, such an announcement had been publicly made by friends who had visited him, and we had not heard of any unfavorable change until the announcement of his death.

Mr. Buchannan was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the 22d of April, 1791, and had therefore, entered upon the 78th year of his age.—His father had emigrated from Ireland, but his mother was the daughter of a Pennsylvania farmer. The father, by untiring industry, was enabled to give his son a good classical education, and he graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, in 1809, with the highest honors of his class. In the same year he commenced the study of law with James Hopkins, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1812, having then barely attained his majority. His success as a lawyer was such, that at the age of 40 he was enabled to retire from practice; and it is stated that only on one occasion could he subsequently be induced to appear at the bar, and that was to defend the rights of a poor widow whose little property was threatened with an action of ejectment.

Mr. Buchanan was a member of the State Legislature, at the age of twenty three, and elected to Congress in the year 1820. In 1825 he was one of the Managers chosen to prosecute in the celebrated Peck impeachment case.—At the close of his fifth term, in 1831, Mr. Buchanan withdrew from Congress, but was soon after chosen, by President Jackson, as Minister to Russia. On his return from Russia, in 1833, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he remained until appointed Secretary of State by President Polk. At the close of Mr. Polk's administration, Mr. Buchanan retired to private life, where he remained until appointed by President Pierce, as Minister to England. He returned to the United States in April, '56. Most of our readers will recollect the enthusiastic reception given him by our citizens, at the locomotive works, where he debarked from the train. In June following he was unanimously nominated at Cincinnati, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and was elected, receiving 174 electoral votes from 19 States.

The political events which followed are still in the minds of the people, and some of the bearings of political questions arising under his administration being still unsettled, the time has not yet come for an impartial judgment of his motives and conduct as a public man. We commit those to the pen of impartial history.—*Lancaster Express.*

AFFECTION.—To fondle and love seem to be necessities of our nature. Human loneliness is abnormal, and society cannot exist without a measure of friendly relations. The greatest tyrant has had his favorites. The prisoner, the misanthrope, the outcast, attaches himself, if not to a man, yet to some animal that affords companionship. Even a plant may, as Saintine has shown in his beautiful story of Picciola, become personified, and the breath of human affection be mingled with its perfume. Yet, since the indulgence of personal satisfaction, in its way selfish, prompts to the kind treatment of dumb animals and dependent creatures, the mere fostering of such is not a reliable index to the possession of a truly tender and loving nature. The most cruel men have been known to take the greatest pleasure in the rearing of some pet. Obedience to the common instincts of humanity cannot be reckoned as a proof of the working of a higher moral nature.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

We present below the letters of acceptance addressed by General Grant and Schuyler Colfax to General Hawley, President of the National Union Republican Convention, which at Chicago, nominated them respectively as candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

General Grant's Letter of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1868.—To General Joseph R. Hawley, President of the National Union Republican Convention:—Informally accepting the nomination of the National Union Republican Convention of the 21st of May, inst., it seems proper that some statement of views beyond the mere acceptance of the nomination, should be expressed. The proceeding of Convention were marked with wisdom, moderation, and patriotism, and, I believe, express the feelings of the great mass of those who sustained the country through its recent trials.

I indorse their resolutions, and, if elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with the view of giving peace, quiet, and protection everywhere. In times like the present it is impossible, or at least eminently improper to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years.

New political issues not foreseen are constantly arising, the views of the public in old ones are constantly changing, and a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I always have respected that will, and always shall. Peace, and universal prosperity its sequence, with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation while it constantly reduces the national credit. Let us have peace. With great respect, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax's Letter of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1868.—Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, President of the National Union Republican Convention.—Dear Sir:—The platform adopted by the patriotic Convention over which you presided, and the resolutions which so happily supplement it, so entirely agree with my views to a just national policy, that my thanks are due to the delegates as much for this clear and auspicious declaration of principles as for the nomination with which I have been honored, and which I gratefully accept.

When a great rebellion which imperilled the national existence was at last overthrown, the duty of all others devolved on those entrusted with the responsibilities of legislation, evidently was, to require that the revolted States should be admitted to participation in the Government against which they had warred, only on such a basis as to increase and to fortify, not to weaken or endanger the strength and power of the nation.

Certainly no one ought to have claimed that they should be readmitted under such rule; that their organization as States could ever again be used, as at the opening of the war, to defy the national authority or to destroy the national unity. This principle has been the polar star of those who have inflexibly insisted on the Congressional policy your Convention so cordially endorsed. Baffled by Executive opposition and persistent refusals to accept any plan of reconstruction proffered by Congress, justice and public safety at last combined to teach us that only by an enlargement of suffrage in those States could the desired end be attained, and that it was even more safe to give the ballot to those who loved the Union than to those who had sought ineffectually to destroy it. The assured success of this legislation is being written in the adamant of history, and will be our triumphant vindication.

More clearly, too, than ever before, does the nation recognize that the greatest glory of a republic is, that it throws the shield of its protection over the humblest and weakest of its people, and vindicates the rights of the poor and the powerless as faithfully as those of the rich and the powerful. I rejoice, too, in this connection, to find in your platform the frank and fearless avowal that naturalized citizens must be protected abroad at every hazard, as though they were native born.

Our whole people are foreigners, or descendants of foreigners. Our fathers established by arms their right to be called a nation. It remains for us to establish the right to welcome to our shores all who are willing, by oaths of allegiance, to become American citizens. Perpetual allegiance, as claimed abroad, is only another name for perpetual bondage, and would make all slaves to the soil where first they saw the light.

Our national cemeteries prove how faithfully these oaths of fidelity to the adopted land, have been sealed in the life-blood of thousands upon thousands. Should we not then be faithless to the dead if we did not protect their living brethren in the full enjoyment of that nationality for which, side by side with the native born, our soldiers of foreign birth laid down their lives?

It was fitting, too, that the representatives of a party which had proved, so true to national duty in time of war should speak so clearly in time of peace for the maintenance, untarnished of the national honor, national credit, and good faith as regards its debt—the cost of our national existence. I do not need to extend this reply by further comment on a platform which has elicited such hearty approval throughout the land. The debt of gratitude it acknowledges to the brave men who saved the Union from destruction; the frank approval of amnesty based on repentance and loyalty.

The demand for the most thorough economy and honesty in the Government, the sympathy of the party of liberty with all throughout the world who long for the liberty we here enjoy, and the recognition of the sublimest principles of the Declaration of Independence, are worthy of the organization on whose banners they are to be written in the coming contest.—Its past record cannot be blotted out or forgotten. If there had been no Republican party, slavery would to-day cast its baleful shadow over the republic.

If there had been no Republican party, a free press and free speech would be as unknown from the Potomac to the Rio Grande as 10 years ago. If the Republican party could have been stricken from existence when the banner of rebellion was unfurled, and when the response of no coercion was heard at the North, we would have had no nation to-day.—But for the Republican party daring to risk the odium of tax and draft laws, our flag could not have been kept flying in the field till the long hoped for victory came.

Without a Republican party the Civil Rights bill, the guarantee of equality under the law to the humble and the defenseless as well as to the strong, would not be to-day upon our national statute book. With inspirations from the past, and following the example of the founders of the Republic, who called the victorious General of the Revolution to preside over the land his triumphs had saved from its enemies, I cannot doubt that our labors will be crowned with success, and it will be a success that will bring restored hope, confidence, prosperity, and progress, South as well as North, West as well as East, and above all, the blessings, under Providence, of national concord and peace.

Very truly, yours, (Signed,) SCHUYLER COLFAX.

It is Very Easy to be Decent.

[The following article which we clip from the editorial columns of the Harrisburg *State Guard*, meets our idea of conducting the campaign, and we hope our friends will read it carefully and practice its teachings:]

"It is time the politics of the country, the manner of conducting political contests, is reformed. The people want rest, and from no source can they secure it more substantially than from a more dignified, generous, liberal manner of conducting our political contests. The idea of arraying neighbors in bitter hostility merely because they happen to differ in politics, is inhuman, rash, disgraceful and suicidal. Only selfish office hunters are anxious to create such a state of public feeling. Among men who contest politics for the *principle* and not the plunder therein, such rivalries, bitter, personal abuse, reckless aspersion of character are never allowed to occur. To be a proper politician a man should be a *gentleman, a scholar*, thoroughly acquainted with the resources and the wants of his country, an economist, who is able to devise means to benefit the masses, a statesman, with a liberal mind ready to act at all times for the benefit of all the people. The country must, as soon as possible, return to the rule of such politicians, or it will be arested in its career and consigned to destruction. We must have more genuine good will among the American people, in order that they may find time to rest from the turmoil of politics and labor for the good of the nation—for the improvement of their personal welfare in this as well as in the life to come. As a specimen of genuine good will, we clip the following from the New York *Citizen*—a Democratic organ of marked ability, and can only hope that the conviction expressed in these lines will ripen into a full advocacy of the ticket, or at least a vote next November on the right side:

"The *nomination of Schuyler Colfax* for Vice President by the Radicals is a splendid personal triumph, and nothing else. He is one of the most popular men in the country with all parties; and scarcely a Democrat lives who either could say, or would wish to say, one unkind word of the Radical nominee for Vice President. Colfax is never great, never striking, never shining, never startling; but he has always been sound and moderate, in a certain pleasant way that delighted one party, while never giving any offence to the other. It is the old, old story. Nothing is more fatal to personal success, than for any man to be confessedly brilliant—to be by general acclaim, the intellectual leader of his party. Neither Chase nor Greeley, Fessenden nor Phillips, were ever so much as mentioned in the Chicago Convention; the nominations are given to Grant, a non-political soldier, and to Colfax, a non-belligerent politician. So far as they are personally concerned, we congratulate both gentlemen on the result; for if any Radicals have to win, they will be the least obnoxious that could be named."

—We thank the *Citizen* for its candor. We profess to emulate its decency, and we trust that the day is at hand when men of all parties will discard with becoming contempt the ribaldry and foulness which have so long disgraced the partizan contests of the people of the United States."

☞Weak and sickly children are especially benefitted by exposure to the sun's light, and mothers would do well to reverse their usual order to the nurse: "Keep in the shade." We say, and we have science and experience on our side: "Keep in the sun."

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Those subscribing for three, six or twelve months with the understanding that the paper be discontinued unless subscription is renewed, receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf

☞All kinds of plain, fancy and ornamental Job Printing neatly and expeditiously executed at the "GLOBE" office. Terms moderate.