TERMS OF THE GLOBE. TERNS OF ADVERSIBING.

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1 squares, (19 lipps), 97 less, 75 ... 13 25...

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2 cquares, ... 2 25 ... 3 00...

3 months 6 months 12 m Four squares, 00 00, 15 00 25 00
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Professional and Business Cards not exceeding six lines,
Qa year, Administrators' and Executors' Notices, \$5 00
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croting to these terms.
Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc.
are reasonably low. Don't Think the Enemy is not Working

Professional & Business Cards. R. A. B: BRUMBAUGH,
Having permanently located at Huntingdon, offers
his profusional services to the community.
Office, the same as that lately occupied by Dr. Luden
an Hill street.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his And vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store.

Aug. 28, '55. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST, Ans removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House April 13, 1859. E. J. GREENE,

Office removed to Loister's New Building, Bill street, Huntingdon, July 31, 1867. 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 limitingdon county and the traveling public generally lint he has teased the Washington House on the conter of Hill and Charles street, in the borough of Huningdon, and he is prepared to accommodate all whe may favor bim with a call. Will be pleased to receive a liberal share of public naturals patronage.
AUGUSTUS LETTERMAN. July 31, '67-tf.

McMURTRIE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA. Office on Hill street.

A GEENCY FOR COLLECTING
SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND
Ann Eliza Long
Joseph Thorauco All who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions and house the first for the control of th for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims prometly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

K. ALLEN LOVELL,

District Attorney of Huntingdon County, HUNTINGDON, PA. OFFICE—In the most lately accupied by R. M. Speer, Jan. 1.1867 SAMUEL T. BROWN,

The name of this firm has been chang-THAT & MWORR TH nuder which name they will bereafter conduct the ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' hei grainst the Government, will be promptly prosecuted. May 17, 1865-16.

MILTON S. LYTLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA. Will attend promptly to all kinds of logal business en-trusted 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

LAN TITLES IN PENNSYLVANIA carefully considered.

Ito will also ascertain for land owners whether the fands are patented and obtain FATENTS for those who may desire them.

C. CLARKE, AGENT, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of SEGARS & TOBAGEO.

HUNTINGDON, PA. Opposite the Franklin House, in the Diamond. Country trade supplied. ap17'68

T EWIS RICHTER, Boot and Shoe Maker.

I guarantee entire satisfaction in Fit, Style, Material and Workmanship, and a saving of 25 per cent. of pre-ading prices. Shop one door east of Johnston & Watton's store, Huntingdon, Pa.

West Huntingdon Foundry. JAMES SIMPSON

don county and will be presented for "approval by the court" on Wednesday the 11th of NOVEMBER, (1888,): Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of George Shank, late of Wart lossmark twp, deceased, as taken by his widow Nancy Shank. Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels of D. T. Cough, late of Barree township, deceased, taken by his widow Cauche. Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Lewis Keith, late of Lincoln township, deceased, taken by his widow Mary P. Keith. Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Adam Keith, late of Franklin township, deceased, taken by his widow Mary P. Keith. Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of E. O. Coller, late of Porter township, deceased, taken by his widow Reberto J. Colder. Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of E. O. Coller, late of Porter township, deceased, taken by his widow Reberto J. Colder. Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of George W. Porter, late of Jackson township, deceased, taken by his widow Sarah Porter.

J. E. SMUCKER, Clerk Orphans' Court. Huntingdon, Out. 11 1868. PLOWS, THRESHING MACHINES, FARM BELLS, SLED AND SLEIGH SOLES. WAGON BOXES, IRON KETTLES, Castings

For Furnaces, Forges, Grist and Saw Mills, Tanneries and Brickyards, and job work in general. ARCHITECTURAL & OUNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

ARCHITECTURAL & OUNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Iron Porticos and Verandalis,
Balconies, Columns and Drop Ornament for wooden
porticos and verandalis,
Window Lintels and Sijls,
Cest Gruannoitis (it/wooden lintels,
Celjar Window Glards all sizes,
Celimney Tops and Flues,
Celimney Tops and Flues,
Sash Weights, Carpet Strips,
Registers, Heaters, Coal Grates,
Vault Castings for coal and wood collers,
Arbors, Tree-boxes, Lamp-posts, Hitching-posts,
Arbors, Tree-boxes, Lamp-posts, Hitching-posts,
from Italing for porticos, verandalis, balconies, flowerposts.

Yard and Cometery Fences, etc

JAMES SIMPSON, Huntingdon, Pa

JUNIATA STEAM PEARL MILL,

HUNTINGDON, PA. MILL is a complete success in

the manufacture of FLOUR, ic. It has lately been thoroughly repaired and is now in good running order and in full operation.

The burns and choppers are new and of superior quality—cannot be excelled. And we are gratified to know the control of t that our work has given entire satisfaction to our custo

that our work has given entire satisfaction to our custo-mers, to whom we tender our thanks.

We have in our employ one of the best millers in the county, and a faithful and capable ongineer. Thus equip 'ped and encouraged, we are determined to persevere in 'our efforts to accommodate and please the public, hoping thereby to merit and releive a liberal share of patronage to austain us in our enterpoise for the public hearts. to sustain us in our enterprise for the public interest.

Market price paid for the different kinds of grain o

Flour and Chop, on hand, for sale. JOHN K. McCAHAN & SON.

Huntingdon, Nov. 20, 1867 3d of November | sale at Lewis' Book Store.



WM. LEWIS, HUGH LINDSAY, Publishers.

-PERSEVERE,-

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

VOL. XXIV.

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1868.

Your Country.

DROCLAMATION .-- WHEREAS, by PROCLAMATION. --- WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 29th of August, A. D. 1858, under the hands and seal of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleus, Oyer and Terminer, and general fail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pannsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Bials and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Anthony J. Beaver and David Clarkson, hisassociates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felon-less of each, and other offuncas, armine and nistemennors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated. For crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole baillywick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleus and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 9th day) of November, 1893, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and romombrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertant.

ppertann. nited at Huntingdon, the 14thday October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-sight, and the 93d year of American Independence, JAS. F. BATHURST. Sherif. DROCLAMATION .- WHEREAS, by PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precent to me directed by the Judges of the Comnon Piens of the county of Huntingdon. bearing test the 25th of April, A. D. 1868, I am commanded to make public Proclamation throughout my whole balliwick, that a Court of Common Piens will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 16th day) of November, 1868, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required. Dated at Huntingdon, the 14th October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-sight, and the 93d year of American Independence.

JAS, K. BATHURET, Steriff.

TRIAL LIST. FIRST WEEK. ys William G. Zollinger.
vs Martin Orlady.
vs William March et al.
vs A. P., Wilson.
vs John B. Weaver.
vs A. P. Wilson.
vs The School District of Car

vs William Schollenberger. vs Ephraim Kyler et al. vs The School District of Car-

John B-II et al
C. W. Bemenderfer
Martin Gates' admr.
John B. Shenefelt
John McComb, trustee,
Lucal, forgrapolism

vs A. S. Harrison.
vs Catherine Fallz et al.
vs William Owens and wife.
vs Thomas Turley and wife.
vs McGrall & Piper.
vs Simon Cohn et al.
vs John W. Mattern,
vs James Entrekin et al.
vs The boro. of Huntingdon
vs James Morrow.
vs William Wilson,
vs A III Bauman. Themas Turley and wife Wilson & Petriken William M. Weighley Jacob Dorman

va William Cisney.

J. R. SIMPSON, Protho Prothonotary a Office, Oct. 14, 1868.

DEGISTER'S NOTICE.-Notice is

BEGISTER'S NOTICES.—Notice is bereby given, to all persons interested, that the fol-lowing named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdom, and that the said accounts will be presented for contribution and allowance at an of the presented for contribution and allowance at an order of Huntingdom, on Monday, the '8th day of

Orphians' Court, to be field at infiningioun, in and for the county of Huntingslon, on Monday, the 2th day of NOYEMBER next, (1668), to wit:

1. Administration account of Jeromiah Eyer and Gide, on Grazier, administrators of Peter Grazier, late of Warriersmark township, Huntinglon county, decoased.

2. Administration account of Abraham Weight and Wm. il. Wallace, alministrators of the estate of Samuel P. Wallace, Late of Morris township, deceased.

3. Alministration account of Issae Twylor, Executor of the last will not testament of Elizabeth Unrigan, late of Cass township, deceased.

Acministration account of David Charkson, executor he last will and teatrment of Jacob Estep, late of on township, deceased.

Union township, deceased.

5. Administration account of Thompson Martin and James Martin executors of the last will and testament of Isaac Martin, deceased.

6. Finul secount of Isaac N. Sheets and Thomas Cook, administrators of Jesse Cook, late of Carbon township, deceased.

eceased. 7. Final administration account of Mrs. June Keith, 4. Ministratrix of Adam Keith, late of Franklin township,

administratrix of Adam Keith, late of Franklin township, deceased.

8. Guardianship account of George Jackson, guardian of Beils and Joseph Habangh, minor children of John Habangh, late of Jackson township, deceased.

9. Administration account of K. Allon Lovell, administration of count of K. Allon Lovell, administration account of K. Allon Lovell, administration for the estate of David McCabo, late of the birough of Huntingdon, deceased.

10. Guardianship account of Frederick Harmony, squadian of Garojine B. Withington, one of the phildren and heits of John Hoover, late of Ehitley forwhelip, dec'd.

11. Administration account of David Rinier, administrator of Jaups Baker, late of Cromwell twp., dec'd.

12. Final Cuardianship account of George Eby, guardian of Miles M. Hump.on, one of the heirs and children of Janes Humpson, late of Brady township, deceased, who has now arrived at his nujoility.

Register's Office, 1

Hunt., Oct. 14, '68.)

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and Chattels set to widows, under the provisions of the act of 14th of April, 1851, have been filled in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Iluntings on county and will be presented for "approval by the Court" on Wednesday the 11th of NOVEMBER, (1868). Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels

JF GRIEF, AGE OR SICKNESS,

Blanched Your Locks,

bald; if troubled with dandruff or any humors up-

the scalp; if your hair falls out, or if it is dry, wiry, or intractable, buy one bottle of

DR. LEON'S

ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER

FIND IT

PRECISELY SUITED

TO YOUR CASE.

Sold by all Druggists throughout the

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

Dry-Goods, Groceries, Queensware,

Boots and Shoes.

Now goods constantly arriving and being sold cheap is any in Huntingdon. Que them a cell before purchas-ng elsewhere. September 9,3 m.*

United States.

Register's Office, } Bunt., Oct. 14, '68.

DEBILITY.

Resulting from any Cause whatever; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, induced by Severe Lubor; Hardshops, Exposure, Fevers, de.

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, lood is enjoyed, the stomach diseast promptly, the blood is purified, becomplesson, becomes sound and leadthy, the yellow tinge is candicated from the eyes, abloom is given to the cheeke, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and

PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE, And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attentiant tile, will had in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elight that will instil use lite into their veins, testore in a measure the energy and are of more pountful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

MOTICE. It is a well established fact that fully one half of the emale portion of our population are seldom in the or, to use their own existon, more feel well. I they are languid, devoid all energy, extremel, are rous, and have no appearance of the control of the cont

Are made strong by the µso of either of these remedies. They will cause every case of MARASMUS, without rail. Thousands of certificates have accumputated in the hand of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be obsert yed, are most 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.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, April 28, 1869.

FROM REV. E. D. FENDALL.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL. CAUTION.

Charles M. Eyans, Proprietor,

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Tonic. The Great Remedies for all Diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

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 remedien year officed to the subtraction.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. Those who have no objection to the combination of bitters, as stated, will use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

They are both equally good, and contain the same medicular virtues, the choice between the two being a mere matter of twice, the Tonic being the most pelatable.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigastion, Dyspeptia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions department of the liver, sympathizing as closely as in the stomach, the becomes affected, the result of which is that the

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Ful-ness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausca, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sink-ing or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Sufficating Sensations

Sufficating Sensations
when in a lying posture,
Dinness of Vision, Duts
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

Prepared by Da. C. M. JACKSON.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, especially recommended. WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN.

"I find 'Hoofund's Gur onic, useful in distasses and of great benefit in want of pervous action Yours, truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

Financiping, April 29, 1892.

"I consider 'Hoofand's German Bitters' a caluable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspeysia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with Indigestion of the Cours, with JAMES THOMPSON." FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,

FIGUREY, JOSEPH II. RENNAID, D. D.,

Puttor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been thequently requested to connect my pape 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 usefulness of Dr. Hoo. The land's German Bitters, depart for once from my usual courses, to express my full conviction that, for general debitity of the system specially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and eclashic preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually i doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer them the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth, below Coates St. Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia. Assistant Entiry Carrettan Caronica, I measured.

I have derived decided bounds from the use of Hoof land's German Ditters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable topic, to all who are suffering-from general debility of from diseases arising from derangement of the fiver.

Yours truly,

Hoofland's German Romedies are counterfeited. Sea at the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the rapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit. Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 831 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

loofland's German Bitters, per bottle, sady in Runningson. Give using a control purchase on geisewhere.

September 9,3 m.*

Sept

Give One More Day to HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS One More Grand Rally Make Old "Huntingdon" Will you Let the South for the good Old Union.

> TO FATHER ABRAHAM. We are coming, Father Abraham, About two million more, Right forward on the good old path You led us in before; The same old fire in every heart,
> The same old fire in every heart,
> The same old flag above,
> And the lender that you gave us
> We follow still in love.

CHORUS. We are coming, we are coming,
Just as we came before,
In the day when first you called us,

About two million more. We gave our blood, and so did you, In those dark days gone by, Nor will we be to-day less true Than those who went to die. With you they in the cold grave sleep, With you they in the cold giard along,
They hear no trump or drum,
Nor will we o'er their glory weep,
But still, like them, we come.
We are coming, &c.

If you could but be with us now !— But oh, our eyes are wet To think that we shall bear no more The voice that calls us yet. We think we know what you wouldsay If you could call us still we follow Grant to day,

And vote for him we will.

We are coming, &c.

GENERAL GRANT. Reminiscences and Opinions of the General, by a Graduate of West Point, late a Major General United States Volunteers, and now a Colonel and Brevet Major General in the Regular

I never shall forget one night that I spent with Gen. Grant. It was in the midst of the war, the battle of Chatta-

early part of the evening the General HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS some correspondence with his different field commanders. Grant wrote or dictated the more important letters, some of which were read in my hear HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC, ing, and I was struck by the ease, conciseness, and clearness of his composition. Every sentence was simple and pithy; there was little repetition, Twenty-two years since they were first introduced into | no indecision, nothing to correct. Fow this country from Gormany, during which time they have undoubtedly performed more cures, and beneficed suffering humanity to a greater extent, thap any other rome or remorts concerning complicated movements into intelligible English. Business over, the weary A. A. G. retired to bed, but Grant showed no signs of fatigue, and sat up with me long after the witching hour, smoking and talking over old times, and discussing the progress of the war, the characters of men, and, to a certain extent, the future movements of the several armies. I had known him casually for nany years, but never till now had I enjoyed so good an opportunity to judge of his intellectual calibre. His conversation flowed on placidly, a broad, strong, full stream, from topic to topic, evincing such a keen but comprehensive judgment of men and meas ures, generals and generalship, states-men and statesmanship, as few would give him credit for at 'that day. perception of character, as tested in some cases of my own familiar acquaintance, was wonderful. He appeared to read men like an open book (at a glance), or by some one action, or

some slight manifestation beyond the ordinary ken. Hence his "lucky hoice of generals. The next thing that impressed me, and that which is least known of him. was the peculiar quality of his mental operations in complicated affairs, viz power to generalize and to select and tasten his mind upon the prominent points, to the exclusion of enveloping letails. His mind having once seized the right thread of any tissue of facts, be held to it with an inflexible grasp that was not to be shaken off by any power under the sun; there that fact stood, as plain to him as a mountain peak, lifting its head above the whole range; it was as simple to him, and in the course of his conversation it seem ed almost as simple to you, as the al-phabet—so simple, indeed, that you were not half inclined to give the man

credit for his sagacity. Most men would have strained themsolves in the process of arriving at the culminating points of their reasoning; whereas, to Grant's mind, the culminations themselves were so apparent that there was no labor. These mighty plans that he talks over in such a plain, unassuming, unconscious way, seem like the most ordinary combinations of an ordinary mind. You do not realize their greatness until afterward, and then you begin to do justice to the man that does himself so little justice in his manner of speech. His thoughts are not the least clogged with the process itself through which a problem is solved. His insight cuts like a sword through each gordian knot, and there lies the result, divested of all mystery the very pith and marrow of the matter in hand.

This power of dealing only with the proponderating facts, and of losing sight of all the cumbersome array which commonly weighs down weaker souls, is the law of Grant's mind. Call it abstraction, generalization, con centration, or what you will, it is the highest law of intellect, such as Cosar and Napoleon displayed in govern ment, Newton and Laplace in science and Goethe in art. Great truths are always clear to great minds. But

good for 1200.

field to the right conclusion as to the work to be done. He scarcely seems to know whether he has violated principles laid down in the books, but un-

strong leader as he knit together the links which throttlad the rebellion. Always intent on the essential objects, which he had for the most part long held in viow, and which the public ittle links which the discorp never ambed in viow, and which the public ittle long height to discorp never ambed in viow, and which the public ittle long height to discorp never ambed in viow, and which the public ittle political re-establishment of the long height to discorp never ambed in viow, and which the public ittle political re-establishment of the long height to discorp never ambed in viow, and which the public ittle political re-establishment of the long height to discorp never ambed to the long to discorp never ambed to the long to the self now begin to discorn, never em-genius of revolt, and the elevation been removed from more than ten barrassed by troublesome details, he to power of the Southern leaders in thousand distinct articles. On no one crushed the Confederacy by taxing the war. the supreme resources of the country, and directing the blows of his generals, stroke after stroke, to the two or cd in their canvass, it is because the three main on which issues, success depende tear its success would jeopardpended. The rebellion collapsed so | ize the substantial results of the war. suddenly that the world was astonish.

ed. The idea of "luck" was dispelled, and people began to estimate the greatness of the central figure which now loomed up above the heads of all our

chieftains.

It is because few persons have opportunities to see Grant in his element, at work, overmastering events, and because he makes such a common place show in his ordinary intercouse with people, that the elementary strength of his character is not visible to the world. Especially is he defined to the character is not visible to the world. Especially is he defined to the character is not visible to the world. Especially is he defined to the character is not visible to the world. Especially is he defined to the character is not visible to the world. Especially is he defined to the character is not visible to the world. Especially is he defined to the character is not visible to the world. Especially is he defined to the character is not visible to the world. Especially is he defined to the character is not visible to the character is not visible to the world. Especially is he defined to the character is not visible to the world. Especially is he defined to the character is not visible to the world. The supporters of the Union dread the election of Saymour in the case they are irrevocationally in the case the article world do well to read the article world or with care now, and act up to its teachings:

THE DUTY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN A CERTAIN EVENT.

"Suppose that "* * General Grant should be nominated for the character is not visible to the world. Especially is he defined to the election of Saymour intervocation of Sa midst of the war, the battle of Chattanooga had been fought, the siege of Knoxvills had been raised, and Grant was passing on horseback through Tennessee by way of Cumberland Gap, over steep and icy roads, in mid-winter—the winter of 1863—4—to look after affairs in the East.

My quarters were scanty, and we occupied a room together. During the early part of the evening the General Grant in Conversation with strangers of the Domo that the leaders of the Domo the leaders of the Domo that the leaders of the Southern Rebellion have become the leaders of the Domo that the leaders of the Southern Rebellion have become the leaders of the Domo that the leaders of the Domo the leaders of the Southern Rebellion have become the leaders of the Domo the leaders of the Southern Rebellion leaders of the Southern Rebellion leaders of the Southern Rebellion leaders of the Southern leaders of the Domo the leaders of the Southern Rebellion lea own art is no art—it is all common conclusions. The whole tone, temper, sense; and such is his dislike of every and conduct of these party leaders

talker in America. Human greatness can best be meased that combination of mind and South to inform the unrepentant rebels heart which was absolutely necessary that the ends for which they fought I doubt whether there can be found frankly admit that, in some particular quality, Grant excelled him, and such a quality was essential to success.

North as well as South, have boldly Many of his characteristics are well known, but they can be best grouped torical likeness, namely, Wellington. the quintessence of common sense. He was cold, and inspired no enthusiasm with Seymour and Blair as President tation, but with such perfect sincerity of character as forbade display or eground otism; cool, cautious, daring, and indefatigable; of a mind so equally balanced that prosperity could not elate of what would follow the property depress him; underzeled to the late of what would follow the property depress him; underzeled nor adversity depress him; undazzled by victory, undismayed by defeat, rug-god in honesty, stanneh in patriotism. rallying with such unanimity and deconcise in utterance, he was as intenso-

and was a Tory, while Grant worships his country and believes in the common right of man. He could, like

No one but Wellington has been ness, and massiveness of character; vanity, passion, meanness, and irresolution. Nothing ever distorted the vision of either man; neither possessed the imaginative faculty; both were generous, but Grant is magnanimous, while neither Wellington nor Grant has been so much indebted to fortupe as to the practical force of his awn in-In civil affairs it was to the wisdom, moderation, and patriotism of Wellington that England looked to saye her

from revolution, as America now looks to Grant for a similar salvation. "The statesman, warrior-moderate, reso-ly hole in himself, a common good, "[lute, The man of largest influence, Yet freest from ambition's crime: Our greatest, yet with least pretence Great in council and great in war, Foremust captain of his time; Rich in saving common sense, And, as the greatest only are, In his simplicity sublime!"

have all it Fought for?

What the North Dreads.

em the New York Commercial Advectiser. In his letter to Wade Hampton and

"If the Democratic party is defeat-

"These fears mingle largely in the canvass, and will exert a strong influ-ence in the result."

Mr. Adams here hits the nail on the

kind of display that he would sooner pass, with the Welsh philosopher, for an idiot, in a crowd, than for the best the more cautious and far speing endeavored to run the party into a con-servative groove at the National Conaround him, but only in Grant appear- from the committee room, proceeded to success in the late colossal struggle. were to be secured. From that day to this the air has been filled with the one of his lientenants who will not mutterings of revolution. Taking their proclaimed that, in the event of success, they purposed to tear Congressby comparing him with his best his- lopal laws into shreds, and disperse Congress and the Congressional "usur-Wellington was not a genius, but pations" at the South with the bayonet. in his troops; without personal oston- and Vice President, another era of ansuccess of the Democratic party. And termination to the support of Grant, ly English as Grant is intensely Am-who declares "let us have peace." We erican; he was the rock against which bave in this dread an explanation of French enthusiasm dashed itself into the fact that General Dix and all othfroth, as Grant was the tower against er leading Democrats who did not which Southern chivalry tilted itself sympathize with the rebellion are de-Yet he was more a man of privilege than Grant. He worshipped his order

in shoals to the Republican party. Grant, endure everything, but could not, like Grant, dare everything. In this respect Wellington resembled Sherman; he feared no danger that he could see, while Grant fears no danger whether he can see it or not. Like Grant, the Iron Duka was strong in the could see, while Grant the could see, while Grant fears no danger whether he can see it or not. Like Grant, the Iron Duka was strong in the Debt will be Paid.—In most incalculable. We earnestly urge our Democratic foiends everywhere to consider this subject carefully."

The Party of Blunders, sus reports from 1790 prove that are his clear heart. He could grasp the regulation doubles every 20 years. It mis clear heart. He could grasp the greatest events; howbeit he remembered the smallest details, and thus embarrassed himself in cases where constructed by the past before. Hitherto immigrants came eight years, to say nothing of James only from Europe. But now they are neuring into the Pacific States from Grant would have been free. Grant Seiges the mightiest events, and leaves the details to men of detail, judging and knowing his man by an intuitive sagacity equalled only by Napolpon.

No one but Wellington has been been seiges the mightiest events, and leaves and knowing his man by an intuitive are employed in building the Pacific are employed in building the Pacific leaves and of the Union Railroad of which I have analyze and approximately the leaves and an arm of the leaves and have spoken, and every steamer that equal to Grant in simplicity, upright- arrives brings from 800 to 1000 of ness, and massiveness of character; these industrious people. But to re-or so froe from selfishness, jealousy, turn: our population doubles in twenty years, and if not another dollar of thousand millions of taxation and dobt be paid till then, the share of each American citizen in 1888 will be \$25, and his share of the interest involve a ing the war a failure when the Contax of a dollar and a half per year, or federacy was then but a shell.

Seymour blundered in stepping up less than three cents a week. But what will the wealth of the country on the New York platform after his then be? If we may judge from its June speech, declaring that the debt progress since 1850, it will have attained the almost inconceivable sum of \$800,000,000,000. of \$800,000,000,000. It would therefore he unwise to tax the present genfore be unwise to tax the present gen-Blair blundered in his letter to eration to extinguish the debt. The Broadhead, declaring another revolu-Democrats have clamored for the payment of the debt by the generation that contracted it. Such was the the dered in making Villanding am; ory of Andrew Johnson and Secretary Hampton, Forrest, &c., the matter McCulloch. But the Republican party in Congress, beholding our marvellous progress in population and the paign. The doctrines of the campaigly increasing wealth of the countries of the countrie try, felt that the generation that had back inflation for the payment of the been harassed by the war should not debt and the robbery of the public Grant is a mister workman rather Rally, rally, rally be oppressed by the burden of extin-than a thinker. He disregards apthan a thinker. He disregards appropriate trules and formularies, and advances straight from a survey of the trules are s

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A Victory Now for Grant will give us Peace.

sought to so apportion the taxes as to merely provide each year for the our-rent expenses and the payment of the ciples laid down in the books, but unconsciously carries out new principles, and his deeds speak for him. In every emergency the question with Grant is, what is the best thing to be done? and that, with him, is the only thing; that he always seems to discover at the right time and in the right place. It is a gilt; not the gift of inspiration, but the intuition of prodigious common sense, genius bounded by utility.

I had good opportunities afterward, in the course of the war, to observe the strong leader as he knit together the to power of the Southern leaders in thousand distinct articles. On no one of the questions now at issue may the policies of the two parties he contrasted with greater advantage to the Republican party than upon this ques-tion of taxation."

The Duty of Demograts.

The Pittsburg Post, the organ of the Allegheny Democracy, in June last, spoke an follows of Gen. Grant. Dem-

"Suppose that "* * * General Grant should be nominated for the

upon any other individual in the United States. We believe him to be far superior to the majority of the far sighted politicians, who have been ruling the nation, without bringing peace or economy to our legislation. He is known to all the people as A STRAIGHT-FOR-WARD MAN, and so far as can be ured by the magnitude of the difficulties that are evercome. In this case, other great soldiers being the judges, the difficulties were so great that Grant slone, of all the chieftains in the field, was able to overcome them. There were men of talent and gonius around him, but only in Grant appearhope that his election would conduce to the public welfare. The question is, then, if he is nominated by the Republic lican party, whether we shall as a party

oppose his election? In the first place, if the people generally believe General Grant to be the man we think he is, no individual in the United States could command a corpo ral's guard against him-ONANY PLÉÀ WHATEVER. In the second place, it would be unjust and very injurious action for our Democratic leaders to attempt to place the Democratic party in a false position before the world, representing them as enemies of oppo

nents of General Grant: ** * *

**

What better thing can we do in case of. General Grant's nomination by the Republican party than to VOTE FOR HIM FOR THE PRESIDENCY? Our aim should be to strengthen his hands; to ronder him as much as possible indepen dent of party, and to ELECT HIM AS THE PRESIDENT OF THE PEO-

PLE. If unanimously, so much the better.
We solemnly believe that if the PEOPLE GENERALLY OF THE UNITED STATES CAN COME TOGETHER WITH BEAL UNANIMITY ON GENERAL GRANT, IN RE-GARD TO THE PRESIDENCY, IT WILL BE THE HAPPIEST THING FOR OUR COUNTRY THAT COULD POSSIBLY OCCUR. The fulture good effects of this course are al-

blundering as the Democratic party

ing war against the Government-a blunder that cost them two hundred thousand lives and ten 'thousand' millions of devastation and depression in

business. "It blundered in the North in sympathizing with the rebel section of the party-a blunder that cost the North three hundred thousand lives and four debt."

"It blundered at Chicago in declar-

tion and civil war.