The Globe.

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

VOL. XXVI. HUNTINGDON, PA., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1870. NO. 10.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

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

	1 time.	2 do	3 do	1 month
One inch, or less.....	$ 75.....	$1 25.....	$1 50.....	$1 75
Two inches,.....	1 50.....	2 25.....	2 75.....	3 25
Three inches,.....	2 25.....	3 25.....	4 00.....	4 75

	3 months.	6 months.	1 Year
One inch, or less.....	$4 00.....	$6 00.....	$10 00
Two inches,.....	6 25.....	9 00.....	15 00
Three inches,.....	8 50.....	12 00.....	20 00
Four inches,.....	10 75.....	18 00.....	25 00
Quarter column,.....	18 00.....	18 00.....	30 00
Half column,.....	30 00.....	30 00.....	45 00
One column,.....	30 00.....	45 00.....	80 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding six lines, One year,.....$5 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices, 6 times, $2 50
Auditors' Notices, 4 times..... 2 00
Estray, or other short Notices..... 1 50
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Local or Special Notices, 10 cents a line for single insertion. By the year at a reduced rate.

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. Linden on Hill street. apl0,1866

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, '55.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

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

MORRISON HOUSE, HUNTINGDON, PE N'A. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. April 6, 1870.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, SURVEYOR & INSURANCE AGENT, HUNTINGDON, PA. Office on Smith street. my12'69

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

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA, Office on Hill street, three doors west of Smith. y5'69

S. HALL MUSSER. S. S. FLEMING. MUSSER & FLEMING, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA. Office second door of Leister's building, on Hill street. Pensions and other claims promptly collected. ap26 69

AGEENCY FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS' CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS. All who may have any claims against the Government of Bounty, Back Pay and Pension, can have the claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to W. H. WOODS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Aug12,1868 HUNTINGDON, PA.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA. Special attention given to Collections of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c., and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. 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.

P. M. Lytle & Milton S. Lytle, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA., Have formed a partnership under the name and firm of P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, And have removed to the office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. They will attend promptly to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. ap7-tf.

JOSEPH ABT, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN WILLOW AND SLEIGH BASKETS, Of all sizes and descriptions, ALEXANDRIA, HUNTINGDON CO., PA. June 9, 1869-tf

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTION
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS.
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly at short notice, and on good Paper.

W. H. WOODS, W. B. LEAS, JAMES NORTH
J. MILTON SPEER, DAVID DARRICH

The Union Bank of Huntingdon (Late John Bare & Co.,) HUNTINGDON, PA.

CAPITAL, paid up, $50,000

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers and others. Liberal Interest allowed on time Deposits. All kinds of Securities, bought and sold for the usual commission.—Collections made on all points. Drafts on all parts of Europe supplied at the capital rates.

Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same return with interest. The partners are individually liable to the extent of their whole property for all Deposits.

The unfinished business of the late firm of John Bare & Co. will be completed by The Union Bank of Huntingdon 22,1866-tf C. C. NORTH, Cashier.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!

Facing Paper, Impression Paper, Drawing Paper, Dead Paper, Tissue Paper, Silk Paper for Flowers, Perforated Paper, Pasteboard, Flat Cap Paper, Foolscap Paper, Letter Paper, Commercial Note Paper, Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper, Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper, White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets, for sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS A LARGE STOCK AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Window Curtain Papers, JUST RECEIVED AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

LIME. From the kiln of Geo. Taylor, Macklesburg, provided by chemical analysis to be of the best quality, constantly kept and for sale in any quantity, at the depot on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad. Apply to Henry Leister, Proprietor of the "Broad Top House." unc-05tf

HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily disease the entire system? The plainest principles of common sense teach this and yet there are hundreds who ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which almost inevitably brings them prematurely to the grave. Living as the majority of the people do, at complete variance with the laws of nature, it must be apparent to all that, sooner or later, nature will revenge herself. Hence we find that persons who indulge to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disordered and refuses to act: the liver fails to perform its functions, dyspepsia and its attendant evils follow, and still the suffering individuals persist in clinging to the thoroughly exploded idea of the past. Dr. SCHENK'S *medicines are recommended to all such. They bring sure* and certain relief wherever they are used as directed, and all that is necessary to establish their reputation with every ailing man or woman in the lands is a fair and impartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and who have permitted interested persons to prejudice them against these now celebrated remedies for consumption, discard their prejudices, and be governed by the principles of reason and common sense. If the system is disordered depend upon it, in nine cases out of ten the seat of the disorder will be found in the stomach and liver. To cleanse and invigorate the stomach and to stimulate the liver to healthy action, use

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for these pills in the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold daily. Why? Simply because they act promptly and efficiently. Invalids who may not find it convenient to call on Dr. SCHENCK in person are informed that full and complete directions for use accompany each package of the

MANDRAKE PILLS, PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC.—These medicines will cure consumption unless the lungs are so far gone that the patient is entirely beyond the reach of medical relief.

It may be asked by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. Schenck's medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach, liver and bowels *into an active healthy condition. It is* for that *cures* this formidable disease. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting healthy secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of those organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named prevent the proper digestion of food, and as a natural consequence creates disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, and the digestive organs, make good and rich blood, and as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are today alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

One of the first steps the physician should take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that astringent and cicatrize—medicines that impair instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs Doctor SCHENCK'S medicines cleanse the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They create an appetite—promote healthful digestion—make good blood, and, as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system and more especially those parts which are diseased. If this cannot be done, then the case must be regarded as a hopeless one.

If the physician finds it impossible to make a patient feel hungry, if the deceased person cannot partake of good *nourishing food and properly digest it, it is impossible* that he can gain in flesh and strength; and it is equally impossible to bring a patient to this condition so long as the liver is burdened with diseased bile, and the stomach laden with unhealthy slime.

Almost the first request made to the physician by a consumptive patient is that he will prescribe medicines that will allay the cough, night sweats and chills, which are the sure attendants on consumption. But this should not be done, as the cough is only an effort of nature to relieve itself, and the night sweats and chills are caused by the diseased lungs. The remedies ordinarily prescribed do more harm than good. They impair the functions of the stomach, impede healthy digestion, and aggravate rather than cure the disease.

There is, after all, nothing like facts which to substantiate a position, and it is upon facts that Dr. Schenck's relies. Nearly all who have taken his medicines in accordance with his directions have not only been cured of consumption, but, from the fact that these medicines act with wonderful power upon the digestive organs, patients thus cured speedily gain flesh. Cleansing the system of all impurities, they lay the foundation for a solid, substantial structure. Restoring these organs to health, they create an appetite. The food is properly assimilated, the quantity of blood is not only increased, but is made rich and strong and in the cure of such a condition of the system all disease must be banished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see Dr. SCHENCK personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose he is at his office, No 15 North Sixth St., corner of Commerce, Phila., every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $5.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each, $1.50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. Ap.12.1y.

"GOOD BOOKS FOR ALL."

"BOOKS WHICH ARE BOOKS."

Here is a list of such Works as should be found in every Library—within the reach of every reader—Works to entertain, instruct and improve the mind. Copies will be sent by return post, on receipt of price,

New Physiognomy; or, Signs of Character, as manifested through Temperament and External Forms, and especially in the "Human Face Divine."—With more than One Thousand Illustrations. By S. R. Wells. Price in one 12mo volume, 768 pages, handsomely bound, $5

Man, in Genesis and in Geology; or, the Biblical account of Man's Creation, tested by Scientific Theories of his Origin and antiquity. By Joseph P. Thompson, DD, LL.D. One vol., 12mo. $1

Wedlock; or, the Right Relations of the Sexes. Disclosing the Laws of Conjugal selection, and showing who may and who may not Marry. For both sexes. By S R Wells. $1 50

How to Read Character. A new Illustrated Handbook of Phrenology and Physiognomy, for students and examiners, with a Chart for marking the sizes of the different organs of the brain, in the delineation of Character, with upwards of 170 engravings.—Muslin, $1 25

Education; Its elementary Principles founded on the nature of man. By J G Spurzheim, M D. With an Appendix, containing the Temperaments and a brief analysis of the Faculties. Illustrated. $1 50

Family Physician. A ready Prescriber and Hygienic Adviser. With reference to the Nature, Causes, Prevention, and Treatment of Diseases, Accidents, and casualties of every kind. With a Glossary and copious Index. By Joel Shew, M.D. Muslin, $4

Food and Diet. With Observations on the Dietical regimen, suited for disordered states of the digestive organs, and an account of the Dietaries of some of the principal Metropolitan and other establishments for paupers, lunatics, criminals, children, the sick, &c. By Jonathan Pereira, M D., F R S., and L S. Edited by Charles A Lee, M D. $1 75

Hand-Book for Home Improvement; comprising, "How to Write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," and "How to Do Business," in one vol. $2 25

Constitution of Man. Considered in relation to external objects. By George Combe. The only authorized American edition. With twenty engravings and a portrait of the author. Muslin, $1 75

Moral Philosophy. By George Combe. Or the duties of man considered in his Individual, Domestic and Social capacities. Reprinted from the Edinburgh ed., with the author's latest corrections. $1 75

Mental Science. Lectures on, according to the Philosophy of Phrenology. Delivered before the Anthropological Society. By Rev. G S Weaver. $1 50

Management of Infancy. Physiological and Moral Treatment. By Andrew Combe, M D. A Book for Mothers. Muslin, $1 50

Benny. An Illustrated Poem. By Annie Chambers Ketchum. Published in the elegant style of Enoch Arden. A beautiful present. $1 50

Æsop's Fables. The People's Pictorial Edition. Beautifully illustrated with nearly sixty engravings. Cloth, gilt, beveled boards. Only $1

Pope's Essay on Man. With Notes. Beautifully Illustrated. Cloth, gilt, beveled boards, $1

Natural Laws of Man. A Philosophical Catechism. By J G Spurzheim, M D. Muslin, 75 cts.

Fruit Culture for the Million. A Hand-book. Being a Guide to the cultivation and management of Fruit trees. Descriptions of the best varieties. $1

Inclose the amount in a registered letter, or in a P. O. Order, for one or for all the above, and address S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York. Agents Wanted. May5,70

Latest Arrival of Gent's Goods. H. ROBLEY MERCHANT TAILOR, Has removed to the room over John Bare & Co's Bank, (Old Broad Top Corner,) where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business. He has just received a full line of CLOTHS, VESTINGS, CASSIMERS, CORDUROYS, &c.

Thankful for past patronage he solicits a continuance of the same. The attention of the public is called to his stock of cloths, &c., which he is prepared to make up to order in a fashionable, durable and workmanlike manner. Please give me a call.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor.

Huntingdon, Pa., April 7th, 1869.

THE PASSING CLOUD.

BY REQUEST.

O cloud, so beautiful and fleet,
Passing where fierce suns burn and beat,
O'er heights untrod by human feet!

Chameleon cloud, of its hue,
As changeful as a drop of dew,
How many shapes in moments few.

A car, a globe, a golden gloom,
How many forms thou dost assume?
A mountain, pyramid, or tomb.

So many shapes beneath the sun,
So many dies that fusing run,
And beauty still in every one.

Tinged with the hue the rainbows cast
On snow-peaks, where their image fast
Fades down before the scowling blast.

Such golden light the young moon threw
Upon the still drops of the dew,
What time the night-wind fresher blew.

Such lustre water-lillies throw
Upon the brook that lies below,
Lipping their blossoms with its flow.

'Twould make a brain-sick painter pine
To win a hue to match with thine,
To make his memory's mantle shine.

In such a cloud the angels seek
The hermit on the granite peak,
So pale, so humble, and so meek.

Such cloud when Jesus, long ere day,
Had sought the mountain top to pray,
A halo round him seemed to play.

Address of the Republican Congressional Committee.

To the Republicans of the United States:

The Executive and Legislative Departments of the National Government, and two-thirds of the State Governments, have been committed to your keeping. Such power carries with it grave responsibilities. The people, as is their right, will hold you to a strict accountability for the exercise of this great trust. Elections are soon to be held for the National House of Representatives. These elections will determine the political complexion of the popular branch of Congress. They will, too, determine the political character of several State Governments. And these results will be accepted as the verdict of the people upon the ideas, principles and politics of the Republican party, and upon the measures and character of the National Administration. To these responsibilities, and to the gravity of these issues, your thoughtful consideration is invoked. In the present juncture it behooves the Republican party not to forget its origin, nor its history.—Amid the difficulties that beset it, and the responsibilities and labors, which the needs of the country in the new and untried condition of affairs imposes, it should remember that it was born of the nation's necessities, and thus far it has grandly met the exigencies for which it was formed.—Having passed triumphantly through three great eras of history, it is now summoned to enter upon its fourth. Gathering, therefore, inspiration from past success, it should grapple hopefully and with unshrinking confidence with the duties of the present and near future.

ORIGIN OF THE PARTY.

Recurring to their origin, Republicans will remember, when the land was the theatre of a stern and irrepressible conflict between the demons of slavery and estate and the spirit of liberty and equality, when the slave party held great insecrets and powerful organizations in its grasp, and ruled the nation with imperial sway, that the founders of the party instructed by passing events, with convictions deepened and zeal quickened by the teachings of history and holy writ, and inspired by the deathless words of the patriots, statesmen and heroes of our earlier time, rose to the exigencies of the hour, opposed the haughty ambitions, the maddening passions, the cruel prejudices and the disorganizing theories of the dominating majority, and, although long overborne by numbers, still struggled on, amid jeers, insults, mobs, blows and assassinations, till under the lead of Abraham Lincoln, they achieved success and grasped the sceptre of political power.

ITS SECOND ERA.

Entering upon its second era, appalling responsibilities at once arose. The slave masters, in the pride and arrogance of power, instantly plunged the nation into the fire and blood of civil war. But the Republican party rose with the crisis. It raised money in unstinted measure, organized vast armies, created powerful navies, fought bloody battles, crushed the most gigantic rebellion of all recorded history and saved the nation's life. It was then, amid the clash of arms, that the Republican party saw that slavery was the relentless and unappeasable foe of the country, was the inspiration, the heart and soul of that civil war, and that its death would be the annihilation of the rebellion, the unity of the Republic and the development of free institutions. Against cowardly fears, selfish instincts, and unreasoning passions and prejudices it pronounced the doom of that hideous and horrid system of human bondage, tho' it was upheld by the aggregated interests of three thousand millions of dollars, hedged about by the accumulated passions and prejudices, prides and ambitions of seven generations, and entrenched within the social, political and ecclesiastical organizations and affiliations of life. By a series of executive and legislative acts it broke the chains and lifted from the depths of childhood, up to the summits of manhood four and a half millions of hapless bondsmen, and stood before the nation with their riven fetters in one hand and their title deeds to freedom in the other.

THE THIRD ERA.

The war ended, the rebellion subdued, the bondmen emancipated, the Republican party entered upon the era of its eventful history. Though conquered by arms, the rebels did not accept the just, human, and generous ideas of the victors, nor did they return to their proper allegiance and loyality to the government, but still bemoaning the "lost cause" they remained *unsubdued in will and unrepentant in* spirit and purpose. Though made free, the bondmen were homeless, without property, without employment, subject to the cruel laws against free people of color, which had always disgraced Southern legislation, and in the midst of a people exasperated by defeat and maddened by their loss of power still longer to hold and oppress. Property was swept away, industry disorganized, society disintegrated and States were without lawful government.

THE WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Upon the Republican party developed the task of reconstruction. To its intrinsic difficulties were added the intense hostility of the rebels, the lingering prejudices long engendered by the slave system, the timid counsels of conversatism and the apostacy of the Executive. Great interests and powerful combinations sought to so reconstruct the South as to place the power in the hands of the late slave holding class, and leave the helpless freedmen in the abject condition of practical serfdom. Seldom in history has there been imposed upon any body of men a work of greater magnitude or difficulty. The Republicans might have shrunk from and avoided it. They were sorely tempted to do so. But they resisted the temptation of official power and patronage, and threats of Executive dictation and all other adverse influences, and with sublime fidelity and courage addressed themselves to the herculean task. To aid in recognizing disordered industries, caring for, protecting and instructing the emancipated bondmen in the new duties of their changed condition, the Republicans established the Freedmen's Bureau, which, by the wise expenditure of a few millions of dollars, did an incalculable work for order, peace and the rehabilitation of Southern society. To reconstruct rebellious States on the solid basis of equal rights, they gave suffrage to the freedmen in the reconstruction measures. To secure citizenship and civil rights to a wronged and hated race, they proposed and adopted the Fourteenth Amendment, and enacted a bill of Civil Rights. To establish by irrepressible guaranties equal political rights and privileges, *they adopted the Fifteenth Amendment*, and as a crowning act of freedom they provided by law for the enforcement of those amendments thus newly enshrined within the Constitution. Thus the Republicans, against the sternest opposition, against misrepresentation, against appalling obstacles, have struggled on until the rebel States, reconstructed on the basis of impartial liberty, have been restored, and the sublime doctrines of the Declaration of Independence made assured and practical realities. In the progress of the ages it has been given to few, in any form or by any mode, to achieve a work so vast, so grand, so beneficent, so sure to be recorded by history, and applauded and remembered by coming generations.

ITS FOURTH ERA.

Having achieved this grand work, having passed through these three eras of its history, the Republican party, entering on its fourth era, was summoned to deal with questions relating to the national debt, the currency finances and taxation, to reforms in the military, naval and Indian service, and whatever remaining burdens and legacies were left by the war. Concerning these questions there are apparent diversities of interests and real differences of opinion. The solutions of some of them are embarrassed by grave difficulties. They require time as well as financial skill and practical statesmanship for their adjustment.—Differences of opinions on matters so recondite and complex, in an organization embracing so many men of large *intelligence, trained to habits of inde*pendent thought, expression and modest conviction, are inevitable. They are indeed to be expected and desired, for from such freedom of discussion truth is elicited and proper modes of action are deduced. The men, therefore, who stood so firmly while in a minority, amid the denunciation, arrogance and scorn of power; the men who met the stern exigencies of civil war with such heroic courage, who assailed the slave power and extirpated the slave system; the men who grappled so successfully with the perplexing and pregnant issues of reconstruction, lifted helpless freedmen up to citizenship, exalted them to the heights of civil and political rights and privileges, and made the nation free in fact as well as in name, should not shrink from the less momentous and less embarrassing question now before them.

WORK TO BE ACCOMPLISHED.

Patriotism, principle, the continued existence, reputation and renown of the Republican party, and due sense of self respect and pride of character demand that Republicans now, as in the past, should have faith in this capacity to carry forward to completion reforms so auspiciously begun. It came into being as an organization of reform and should ever be ready to accept the living issues of the hour and march abreast with the spirit of the age. Unaided it has fought the battles of reform with constancy and courage. Nor in the work still before it can hope for aid from those who still cling to the traditions of the past, pride themselves on their conservatism, and who, during the conflicts of the past twenty years, have resisted all reform, and mourned over every effete and hateful abuse as it fell. If there are Republicans who are weary of the ascendency of a party which *has achieved such crowning victories*, who are tired of the responsibilities of power and would relinquish it to other hands, they should remember that there are none worthy to accept it.—For surely they cannot fail to see that the Democratic party, by its policy during the closing years of its power, and by its blind and unrelenting opposition to reformatory measures while out of power, even now, as if smitten by judicial blindness, refusing to accept the Constitutional Amendments as fixed and final, has demonstrated its utter incapacity for such a trust.

President Grant's Administration.

Accustomed to success even against fearful odds, and underrating, perhaps, the intrinsic difficulties of the pending issues, many Republicans looked to Gen. Grant's administration with high raised expectations. Of course they have been impatient and not always satisfied with results. But while these expectations have not been fully realized in the action of either the President or of Congress, much has been achieved, enough, at any rate, to satisfy them that the difficult problems will be wrought out and the hoped for results accomplished. Gen. Grant came into office pledged to maintain inviolate the public faith, reduce the public debt, diminish taxation, appreciate the currency, reform abuses in the civil and military service, and maintain order in the State lately in rebellion. By the combined action of the President, the heads of Departments, Congress, and the General of the Army, many abuses have been corrected any many reforms inaugurated. Gen. Grant's Indian policy is bringing forth evidences of its justice, its humanity, and its wisdom. The firm, just and generous policy of the Administration toward the States lately in rebellion has brought much of order and security, and crimes have largely diminished. In the interests of economy, the services of thousands of employees, both civil and military, have been dispensed with. The currency has been appreciated in value by tens and scores of millions of dollars, and the national credit has been largely strengthened.

The Revenues.

Without any increase in the articles subject to taxation or in the rate of taxation, revenues of the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1870, were nearly $400,000,000 against less than $371,000,000 for the year ending 30th of June, 1869, showing a gain of nearly $38,000,000. On the other hand, the expenses of the fiscal year, 1870 were less, than those of 1869 by more than $29,000,000, thus showing an increased revenue and saving in expenditures of more than $67,000,000 in the first fiscal year of Gen. Grant's administration. In the last sixteen months of Mr. Johnson's administration the receipts from customs and internal revenue were less than $372,000,000. During the first sixteen months of General Grant's administration they were more than $469,000,000, showing an increase of nearly $97,000,000. Republicans will remember that during the last two years of Mr. Johnson's administration he removed Republicans appointed by Mr. Lincoln and others who adhered to the principles of the Republican party, and appointed Democrats where he could do so.—The character of the appointments, and the demoralizing influence which his opinions and conduct had upon them, were seen in the loss of scores of millions of dollars of revenue in those years. The large gain in the collection is mainly due to the determined and avowed purpose of General Grant to secure an honest administration of the revenue laws, and the appointment of Republicans to office earnestly devoted to his economical policy.

Reduction of Taxation.

During the recent session of Congress taxes have been reduced more than $75,000,000. The taxes have been removed from transportation by canals and railroads, from sales by dealers and manufacturers. The income tax has been reduced to two and a half per cent. on all incomes above $2,000, and it is to expire at the end of two years. The tax on tea has been reduced from twenty-five to fifteen cents per pound; on coffee from five to three cents, and the tax on sugar and molasses has been reduced in the aggregate twelve millions of dollars per annum. By this reduction of taxation, the industries of the people and the necessaries of life have been relieved of burdens amounting to millions. The Funding bill is an important financial measure, which contemplates the saving of interest upon the public debt by the exchange of outstanding six per cent bonds for those of a lower rate of interest, to the amount of $26,500,000 a year. While a reduction in taxes transfers the burden of the debt from one year to another, a reduction in the rate of interest is an actual saving to the country, not only for the present generation, but for all time.—And yet these important and beneficial financial measures, intended to ease the public burdens, received little countenance and support from the Democratic party, whose responsibilities for the war, its losses, its expenditures, its debts, and its taxation, are so fearfully large.

The Glorious Record of the Party.

Not faultless, but high, noble, and glorious is the record of the Republican party. History will note it, and the world will gratefully remember it. In the light of this brief review of its achievements, for patriotism, liberty, justice, and humanity, should not Republicans, one all, cling to their grand organization, rectify its mistakes, correct its errors, and keep it true to its past traditions and in harmony with the enlightened and progressive spirit of the age? So doing, may they not perpetuate their power until beneficent principles shall become the accepted policy of the nation?

HENRY WILSON,
Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee.

SOUND ON THE GOOSE.—A pious old negro woman was once caught by her master stealing a goose; and the next Sunday she partook of the communion, after which her master accosted her as follows:

"Why, Hannah, I saw you to-day at the communion table!"

"Yes, tank de Lord, massa, I was allowed to be dere wid de rest ob His family."

"But, Hannah, I was surprised to see you there!" he said. "How is it about the goose?"

She looked a little surprised, as if she didn't comprehend the cause of his wonder; but soon catching the meaning, exclaimed:

"Why, sar, do you tink I'se a goin' to let an old goose stand between me and my Maker?"

"I am going to preach the gospel," said Tommy.

"You will never know enough," said his brother.

"Then I will be good, and show them what God likes us to be," said Tommy, humbly.

Yes, indeed, we can all do that. It is the best preaching in the world.

No one except God cares for more than a small particle of the universe.

The best policy—Honesty.

Subscribe for THE GLOBE.

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.

Speak Kindly.

Much of the unhappiness of this world arises from giving utterance to hasty and unkind words. Many a sorrowful hour and sleepless night have been spent, brooding over some harsh or angry word, which has dropped from the lips in a moment of unguarded passion. How much pain we would save ourselves and others, if we would guard all our ways and actions. Kind words, spoken in the right time and place, do more to heal the wounded spirit than all the gold which this world can give. They cost nothing, while they enrich the heart, and scatter sunshine all around, winning many a true and faithful friend.

A little word in kindness spoken,
A smile, perhaps a tear,
"Has often healed a heart that's broken,
And made a friend sincere."

How indelibly does a little act of kindness, performed at the right moment, impress itself upon the mind.

Many years ago a little child stopped to admire the flowers in a beautiful garden. It was an orphan and already had felt the hard and bitter pangs of an orphan's lot. The owner of the garden noticed the child and spoke kindly to him.

"Do you love flowers?" said he.

"Oh, yes. We used to have beautiful flowers in our garden."

The man gathered some and handed them to the boy, saying as he did so, "here is a nice little bunch for you." The child took the flowers in a manner that plainly told his gratitude. It was an act of spontaneous kindness, and scarcely thought of again. Years went by, and through toil and poverty the child grew to manhood. It is said from ordeals like this sometimes come our best men. So it proved in the case of this orphan. We now find him respected and beloved by all that know him. Through all these years he has not forgotten the man who so long ago spoke the kind word. When he again met him, it was not in the beautiful garden, cultivating the fragrant flowers, but in the cold and dismal abode of poverty. Then his was the hand stretched forth to help the white haired old man in his hour of need. Thus the little act of kindness was doubly repaid, bringing to our minds the words of the beautiful hymn.

Printers and Paradoxes.

A printer is the most curious being living. He may have a bank, coins, and not be worth a cent; have small caps, and have neither wife nor children. Others may run fast, but he gets swifter by setting fast. He may be making impressions without offending, and be telling the truth; while others cannot stand while they set, he can set standing, and do both at the same time; have to use furniture, and yet have no dwelling; may make and put away pi, and never see a pie, much less eat it during his life; be a human being and a rat at the same time; may press a good deal and not ask a favor; may handle a shooting iron and know nothing about a cannon, gun or pistol; he may move the lever that moves the world, and be as far from moving the globe as a hog under a mole hill; spread sheets without being a housewife, he may lay his forms on a bed, and yet be obliged to sleep on the floor; he may use a dagger without shedding blood, and from the earth he may handle stars; he may be of a rolling disposition, and yet never desire to travel; he may have a sheep's foot, and not be deformed; never without a case, and yet know nothing of law or physic; be always correcting errors, and be growing worse every day; have embraces, without having the arms of a girl thrown around him; have his form locked up, and at the same time be free from jail, watch-house or other confinement; his office may have a hell in it, and not be a bad place after all; he might be plagued by the devil, and be a Christian of the best kind; and what is stranger still, be honest or dishonest, rich or poor, drunk or sober, industrious or lazy, he always stands up to his business.

Three things principally determine the quality of a man—the leading object which he proposed to himself in life, the manner in which he sets about accomplishing it, and the effect which success or failure has upon him.

The woman who undertook to scour the wood has abandoned the job, owing to the high price of soap. The last that was heard of her she was skimming the sea.

Boswell complained to Johnson that the noise of the company the day before made his head ache. "No, sir, it was not the noise that made your head ache; it was the sense we put in it.