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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS,

PERSEVERE.

Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XII.

HUNTINGDON, PA., OCTOBER 1, 1856.

NO. 15.

Political.

Quite a Mistake.

A short time since the Huntingdon American published what purported to be a letter from "ROBERT RAY, Senr., blacksmith," defining his position on the Presidential question.

A Negro Orator for Fremont!

A Black Republican meeting was held at Byberry, near Philadelphia, a few days ago, which was addressed by two white men, a subject of Queen Victoria, and a negro!

"What are we doing? WE ARE A NATION OF ROBBERS, OF LIARS, OF HYPOCRITES; we are a nation of slaveholders. We batten and fatten and run riot in the bones and blood of our fellow-men."

I am, of course, as you know, politically disfranchised; but still in sentiment, in feeling, in conviction, I am a DISUNION-ABOLITIONIST, AND I REPUDIATE THE CONSTITUTION OF THIS COUNTRY.

I know that some of our friends—Republicans, they call themselves—exclaim, "Don't for the world, connect Fremont or our Club with this Abolition movement—you will hurt our cause."

"Some of my friends have intimated that when I have referred to the slave system, my expressions have been stronger than my calmer judgment would warrant. They are mistaken; my feelings on that subject are the result of deliberate conviction. I hold that until a right estimate is made of slaveholders and slaveholding, you need never attempt to bring this Union to a recognition of this class who are the victims of oppression."

Citizens of Pennsylvania. Men who love the Union! Such is the language of a man who wants to see JOHN CHARLES FREMONT elected President of the United States!

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE! That a bill passed the Senate, in Washington, declaring void the obnoxious laws of the Kansas Legislature, and giving peace to that distracted Territory; and that the Black Republicans in the House refused to vote for it!

Fremont's Two Faces.

The distinguished mule candidate for the Presidency appears, from good testimony, to be very easy in his religious opinions, and not at all scrupulous about turning them to his political advantage. If he were not a candidate for the Presidency and a "fighting man," we should pronounce him a dishonest scoundrel better deserving of a good cowhiding than the Presidential office.

Mr. B. F. Cook, a respectable and well known merchant of New York, called on FREMONT to ascertain from himself something reliable in regard to his religion. What took place between them Mr. Cook relates as follows:

Some friends having desired to enlist the speaker (Mr. Cook) in the cause of so-called Republicanism, he expressed a desire to have all doubts removed on this mooted question; (Col. Fremont's alleged catholicism;) but said that nothing short of an assurance from Col. Fremont's own lips would satisfy him.

The fundamental issue between democracy and republicanism is a contest between truth and falsehood. Republicanism was the offspring of a falsehood, and its whole power consists in the success with which in the vigor of its youth and early manhood it maintained the combat with truth.

Republicanism owes its origin and its strength to the assumption that the repeal of the Missouri restriction by the passage of the Kansas bill was a measure for the extension of slavery. This assumption was false in its original inception, has been false every time it has been repeated, and is as false now as it ever was.

In the present great conflict between truth and falsehood, the success of the democracy, depends upon the establishment in the northern mind of a single proposition—and that is, that the friends of the Kansas bill did not pass it and do not advocate it as a measure for the extension of slavery, but as a measure to enable the people of Kansas to decide for themselves whether it should be free or slave territory.

There are, comparatively, few at this day who dispute the abstract principle that the people of every political community ought to exercise the privilege of determining the character of their own local institutions.

govern themselves. The advocates of "the divine right of kings" resorted to every shift, whether by argument or force, to crush out the idea of popular self-government—just as the republicans are now laboring to defeat the application of the same idea in Kansas.

What we have said indicates distinctly the paramount duty of every democrat in the pending issue—that duty is to undeceive the northern mind in regard to the true character and object of the Kansas law. It is not true that the extension of slavery was the intent of the bill, but it is true that it was intended to promote the perfect equality of the States by securing to the citizens of each and all the rights of citizenry in the Territory, and when thus settled, to determine for themselves whether slavery should or should not exist.

Such was the position of America in the winter of 1832-3, when a Jackson with the sword in his right hand and the olive branch in his left, spoke in a voice of thunder to the troubled sea, and commanded it to be still.

How will it be with us in 1857, should we have a President sectional in his feelings, representing and pledged to carry out a principle against the expressed will of a large majority of the citizens of the United States, voted for by a majority in the sixteen States, and in direct opposition to the unanimous wish of the other fifteen States?

There were far more anti-slavery men than pro-slavery men, and far more of the former than of the latter, likely, under the operation of the natural law of emigration, to settle in Kansas. It is absurd, therefore, to assume that the Kansas law, which does no more than carry out this proposition, was a pro-slavery measure.

Practical Illustration of their Sentiments.

A few days since, at a political meeting in Brookville, Jefferson county, there was given a practical illustration of the prevailing sentiment of the "Remonters," which is bluntly stated in the words "Down with the foreigner, and up with the nigger."

The Rev. Mr. Nute of Lawrence, Kansas, says in a letter to the Springfield Republican, dated Aug. 22:— "We are now having war in earnest—four fights within the last five days, in all of which the free state men were the assailants, and the victors."

Mark this admission—in all these fights, the free state men were the assailants, says this Rev. warhawk and abettor of treason and bloodshed.

Gen. Jackson and Col. Fremont.

From the N. Y. Daily News.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO AND EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN.

The great contest between the North and South, growing out of free trade on the one hand, and a protective tariff on the other, which threatened for a time the destruction of the Confederacy, is subject fresh in the minds of very many of our citizens, and reminds the wisdom and patriotism of the best men in the nation to preserve the Union unharmed.

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From the Pittsburg Union.

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The notorious "Ned Buntline" has been making Fremont speeches at Williamsport and Jersey shore. All that class of desperate adventurers have left the sinking ship of Know Nothingism and taken to the trade in negro sentimentalism.

Kansas Affairs.

Inaugural Address

JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Kansas Territory.

DELIVERED AT LEICOMPTON, SEPTEMBER 11, 1856.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I appear among you a stranger to most of you, and for the first time have the honor to address you as Governor of the Territory of Kansas.

With a full knowledge of all the circumstances surrounding the executive office, I have deliberately accepted it, and as God may give me strength and ability, I will endeavor faithfully to discharge its varied requirements.

The Constitution of the United States and the Organic Law of this Territory will be the lights by which I will be guided in my executive career.

Various measures, each in the opinion of its respective advocates, suggestive of peace to Kansas, have been formally proposed, and rejected. Men outside of the Territory, in various sections of the Union, influenced by reasons best known by themselves, have endeavored to stir up internal strife, and to array brother against brother.

Let us banish all outside influences from our deliberations, and assemble around our council board with the Constitution of our country and the Organic Law of this Territory as the great charters for our guidance and direction.

On this point let there be a perfect unity of sentiment. It is the first great step towards the attainment of peace. It will inspire confidence amongst ourselves, and insure the respect of the whole country. Let us show ourselves worthy and capable of self-government.

Do not the inhabitants of this territory better understand what domestic institutions are suited to their condition—what laws will be most conducive to their prosperity and happiness—than the citizens of distant, or even neighboring States? This great right of regulating our own affairs and attending to our own business, without any interference from others, has been guaranteed to us by the law which Congress has made for the organization of this territory. This right of self-gov-

ernment—this privilege guaranteed to us by the organic law of our territory, I will uphold with all my might, and with the entire power committed to me.

In relation to any changes of the laws of the territory which I may deem desirable, I have no occasion now to speak; but these are subjects to which I shall direct public attention at the proper time.

The territory of the United States is the common property of the several states, or of the people thereof. This being so, no obstacle should be interposed to the free settlement of this common property while in a territorial condition.

I cheerfully admit that the people of this territory, under the Organic Act, have the absolute right of making their municipal laws, and from citizens who deem themselves aggrieved by recent legislation, I would invoke the utmost forbearance, and point out to them a sure and peaceable remedy. You have the right to ask the next legislature to revise any duty at laws, and in the meantime, as you value the peace of the territory and the maintenance of future laws, I would earnestly ask you to refrain from all violations of the present statutes.

I am sure that there is patriotism sufficient in the people of Kansas to lend a willing obedience to law. All the provisions of the Constitution of the United States must be sacredly observed—all the acts of Congress having reference to this territory, must be unhesitatingly obeyed, and the decisions of our courts respected. It will be my imperative duty to see that these suggestions are carried into effect. In my official action here, I will do justice at all hazards. Influenced by no other considerations than the welfare of the whole people of this territory, I desire to know no party, no section, no North, no South, no East, no West; nothing but Kansas and my country.

Fully conscious of my great responsibilities in the present condition of things in Kansas, I must invoke your aid, and solicit your generous forbearance. Your executive officer can do little without the aid of the people.—With a firm reliance upon Divine Providence to the best of my ability, I shall promote the interests of the citizens of the territory, not merely collectively, but individually; and I shall expect from them in return that cordial aid and support without which the government of no state or territory can be administered with beneficial effect.

Let us all begin anew. Let the past be buried in oblivion. Let all strife and bitterness cease. Let us all honestly devote ourselves to the true interests of Kansas—develop her rich agricultural and mineral resources—build up manufacturing enterprises—make public roads and highways—prepare amply for the education of our children—devote ourselves to all the arts of peace—and make our territory the sanctuary of those cherished principles which protect the inalienable rights of the individual, and elevate states in their sovereign capacities.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS: A large number of volunteer militia have been called into the service of the territory of Kansas, by authority of the late acting Governor, for the maintenance of order, many of whom have been taken from their occupations or business, and deprived of their ordinary means of support and of their domestic attachments, and have not authorized by any law of the United States, General Government, except upon requisition of the commander of the military department in which Kansas is embraced;

WHEREAS: An authorized regular force has been placed at my disposal sufficient to insure the execution of the laws that may be obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; and

WHEREAS: I, JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, do issue this my proclamation, declaring that the services of such volunteer militia are no longer required; and hereby order that they be immediately discharged. The Secretary and the Adjutant General of the Territory will muster out of service each command at its place of rendezvous.

By the Governor: Governor of Kansas, DANIEL WOODSON, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS: It is the true policy of every State or Territory, to be prepared for any emergency that may arise from internal dissension or foreign invasion;

Therefore, I, John W. Geary, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, do issue this my Proclamation, ordering all free male citizens, qualified to bear arms, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to enroll themselves, in accordance with the act to organize militia of the Territory, and they may be completely organized by companies, battalions, brigades or divisions, and hold themselves in readiness, to be mustered, by my order, into the service of the United States, upon requisition of the commander of the military department in which Kansas is embraced, for the suppression of all combinations to resist the laws, and for the maintenance of public order and civil government.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Territory of Kansas, Done at Leocompton, this eleventh day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

JOHN W. GEARY, Governor.

By the Governor: DANIEL WOODSON, Secretary.

In accordance with the foregoing Proclamation, the commanding officers will take notice, and in compliance therewith report their enrollments and organization to me at my office at Leocompton, on or before the first day of October next.

By order of the Governor: H. J. STRICKLER, Adjutant General.

Leocompton, Sept. 11, 1856.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.—This eminent statesman is reported to have uttered the following words, a short time previous to his death: "To break this Union would break my heart." Let us pause and ponder upon these remarkable words, and determine that the Union shall be preserved until time shall be no more.