

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, April 8, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Hon. W. F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, of Philadelphia.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is invited to the new advertisements in to-day's paper.—To School Directors of Huntingdon County, by Albert Owen.—Notice to Teachers, by M. C. Campbell.—Huntingdon Gas Company, by Corporators.—Estate of Geo. Meredith, by John McCahan.—Fruit Trees, by Taylor & Cramer.—Shireley Female Seminary, by J. B. Küder.—Ready-Made Clothing, by H. Roman.—Franklin House, by J. Miller.—Store advertisements, by D. P. Gwin, Benjamin Jacobs, Wm. J. Geissinger.—Miscellaneous items, by Jas. A. Brown & Co.—List of Letters, by Wm. Lewis, and Drugs, Paints, &c., by French, Richards & Co., Philadelphia.

COURT WEEK.—Next Monday the April term of our Quarter Sessions commences, which will call to town many of those who are indebted to us for subscription, job work, and advertising, to whom we say again, it would be exceedingly gratifying to us were they to call in and square their accounts.—We want all the old accounts upon our books settled without further delay.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION AND EXHIBITION.—The public schools of this borough closed on Tuesday of last week. Miss C. T. BENEDICT, teacher of the first Female school, held an examination at the close of the session, and a goodly number of ladies and gentlemen were in attendance. In the evening an Exhibition, by the same school, was held in the Court house before a crowded assembly, including a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The exercises were creditable—they were chaste and simple in design—agreeable in execution, and beautiful in result.

The singing of the young ladies, and the music of the Excelsior Brass Band that enlivened the occasion was an entertainment itself.

BOROUGH ELECTION.—At the borough election on Monday, the following persons were elected. No party nominations were made:

Burgesses—James Gwin, Thomas Fisher and John Simpson.

Town Council—A. W. Benedict, Esq., Alex. Port, Esq., P. C. Swoope, John O. Murray, D. Snare, Esq., Wm. Africa and Lewis Bergans.

Supervisors—J. Murray Simpson and Jno. Africa.

High Constable—Michael Decker.

Asst. Assessor—Nicholas C. Decker.

DEATH OF CHARLES B. PENNOSE.—Charles B. Penrose, Senator from Philadelphia, died in Harrisburg on Monday, from an attack of pleurisy. The announcement of his death was made in both houses in the afternoon, when they immediately adjourned.

The Fusion Repudiated.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Americans, was held at the Sons of America Hall, corner of Seventh and Sansom streets, Philadelphia, on the 27th ult., in which strong resolutions were passed denouncing the proceedings of the Black Republican State Convention. The President of the meeting was authorized to appoint a committee of twenty-four, with the view of re-organizing for the State campaign. The idea is to call a State Convention to nominate a full straight out American ticket, in opposition to Black Republicanism in particular, and all other sectionalisms in general. During the speeches made it was asserted that at least 65,000 votes in the State of Pennsylvania could be depended on in the next fall campaign for the straight out American ticket.

Gen. Wm. F. Packer.

The greatest degree of satisfaction is expressed by the united press of the State with the nominations for State officers. Even our opponents have been obliged to "cave in," with such a leader as Hon. WILLIAM F. PACKER, the Democracy have nothing to fear. It only remains for the party to unite and the prospect of a glorious triumph in October is bright and cheering. The following notice of Gen. Packer, is from the Western (Beaver) star:

"General Packer is a self-made man. From a 'printer's devil' he has worked his way up to the high position he now occupies. Real worth has given him the position he has occupied. He is an honest, upright man, one whom the people can trust. He has had ample opportunities of becoming intimately acquainted with the affairs of the State, as he has had the training that will fit him for doing what he knows the good of the people requires. He was one of the most efficient members that was in the Canal Board, and certainly no man ever performed the duties of Auditor General more efficiently than Mr. Packer. His Legislative career, both in the House and the Senate was brilliant and reflected the highest honors upon him. He is remembered as one of the most prompt and judicious Speakers that ever presided over the deliberations of the House of Representatives. He has a moral character and a political record above reproach. He will visit this county, during the campaign, and, we are sure, will show by his public speech, that he is qualified for the position of Governor of this great Commonwealth."

It is said that a small piece of resin, dipped in the water which is placed in a vessel on the stove, will add a peculiar property to the atmosphere of the room, which will give great relief to persons troubled with cough. The heat of the water is sufficient to throw off the aroma of the resin."

David Wilmot.

WHAT WAS THOUGHT OF HIM IN 1846.—That our readers may know the political position of David Wilmot in 1846, and what was thought of him then by those who have now nominated him as their candidate for governor, we republish the following extracts from the Harrisburg Telegraph, then edited by Theo. Fenn, Esq.:
From the Harrisburg Telegraph, July 15, 1846.

The British Free Trade Bill.

It must be gratifying to every friend of his country, and particularly to every Whig, to know that of the 114 votes which were given in the House, for the Administration or British Free Trade Bill, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN were Loco Focos, and but ONE Whig—and he from the Loco Foco State of Alabama.

OF NINETY-FIVE who nobly stood up for the Tariff against the Free Trade Policy SEVENTY ONE WERE WHIGS, SIX NATIVE AMERICANS and but EIGHTEEN LOCO FOCOS, eleven of whom were from Pennsylvania, four from New York, two from New Jersey, and one from Maryland. But ONE BRITISH FREE TRADE TORY WAS FOUND IN ALL PENNSYLVANIA! and that was WILMOT of Bradford. The execrations of every friend of Pennsylvania will fall upon and follow him until he reaches that place "where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched." From the Harrisburg Telegraph, July 8, 1846.

Will the People of Pennsylvania say to this outrage upon her faith, her interests and her honor? Will she turn and lick the hand that dealt the blow or will she spurn the treachery, and say, henceforth, let there be but one party in this State and that devoted solely to the interests, the prosperity and the welfare of our citizens? Will she not say, henceforth, Southern Free Trade shall be made to feel our weight, united and standing shoulder to shoulder in our own cause, and in that of our country! Hereafter let there be one party in the Keystone; one strong, united, indivisible party, with the determination to ask nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong.

We rejoice in being able to record the votes of all the Loco Foco members in Congress, from all the State EXCEPTING WILMOT, of Bradford, county, against the repeal of the Tariff of 1842. This recreant son who basely betrayed her interests and voted with the Free Traders, should be banished from her territory. His infamous treachery should be revenged by disowning and turning him upon the South for support. His name as his DEED WILL STINK IN THE NOSTRILS OF EVERY TRUE HEARTED PENNSYLVANIAN FOREVER—whilst those of Brodhead, Thompson, Foster, and all the other Loco Focos, and the Whigs, who honestly and faithfully did their duty to Pennsylvania will be held in grateful remembrance; and the more so from the fact that Ritchie of the Union, Secretary Walker, and the President's private Secretary were in the House using all their influence against them.

Mark, reader, this same David Wilmot who but ten years ago, while a representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, stood up *soltarily and alone* in the Pennsylvania Delegation, as the betrayer of the industrial interests of the State, is now nominated for Governor, and you, who are in favor of the Protection of Home Labor, are asked to vote for him. This same man, who then sacrificed your interests and those of the State, and was denounced for it as recreant and faithless, whose "treachery should be revenged by disowning and turning him upon the South for support," is now, as if to mock the cause of Free Labor, nominated as the special champion of Freedom! He whose name, as his deed, it was prophesied would "stink in the nostrils of every true hearted Pennsylvanian forever," has washed himself of all his political sins and atoned for his treachery by becoming an Abolition Agitator, and is now considered a fit man for Governor.

Times change, and so do men, but principles are eternal; and so long as the people of Pennsylvania are true to the principles and policy they have ever cherished as essential to the prosperity of the State, so long will they repudiate with scorn the nomination of Wilmot, the betrayer of the cherished policy of the State whose very name, it may in truth be said, "will stink in the nostrils of every true-hearted Pennsylvanian forever."

Look at Home!

One of the objections made to the decision of the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, is that it declares negroes not to be citizens. The Patriot and Union contends there is nothing either novel or monstrous in this. Our own State Constitution, under which our own Black Republicans "live and breathe and have their being," virtually declares the same doctrine. Negroes are not citizens in the State of Pennsylvania—none but *free white men* are; and yet our virtuous Republicans pass over this fact, and indignantly assail Judge TANEY, a man whose character stands above reproach, and whose ermine has never been soiled by a single corrupt act, for expressing an opinion in 1857, which the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania declared as early as 1838. Ye generation of vipers! look at home. "Pluck the beam from your own eyes," before you put on spectacles to discover "the mote in others," and they hurl their thunder bolts against the Court for pronouncing the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional, when their old Federal fathers opposed its enactment on the same ground in 1820, and burnt in effigy DAVID FULLERTON and others who helped to pass it. To what monstrous wrongs and gross absurdities will not blind fanaticism lead?

"THAT LAST TOOCH."—Our pectoral friend is going to court for a character, after having spread himself at discretion in the spirited columns of his talented journal—pouring out the lowest slang of abuse against himself, and a gentleman who has treated him with the profoundest of silent contempt. But it seems some accidental phrase has fallen like a thunderbolt upon his guilty conscience, and "to the wicked fletch when no man pursueth."

Chief Justice Taney.

A contemporary, in noticing the venerable Chief Justice, says: It is an interesting coincidence that the ablest speech in Congress, and the most unanswerable judicial decision ever rendered against the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise, were delivered by Maryland lawyers—William Pinckney, in his speech in the Senate, in 1822, in reply to Rufus King, of New York, and Chief Justice Taney, in the opinion in the case of Dred Scott, in 1857.

And a correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, in defending Judge Taney from Black Republican abuse, gives the readers of that journal the following:

"Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress SOVEREIGN POWER over the Territories of the United States for their government."

"Resolved, * * * That we DENY THE AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS * * * to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the Constitution shall be maintained."

First, they concede the SOVEREIGN POWER of CONGRESS to govern the Territories, and then DENY one of the very attributes of that sovereignty. This shows the strait to which the Black Republican disunionists are reduced to maintain their house, and is enough to drive from their ranks every honest, sensible man who aims only at the good government, peace and prosperity of the country.

A Novel License Law.

Mr. Hanford's bill to License the drinkers of intoxicating liquors, introduced to the Assembly of New York, provides that no person shall drink strong liquors without first obtaining a license, which may be granted by any Justice of the Peace, on the following terms:

For a license to drink lager beer, currant or any domestic wines, 50 cents.

For strong beer, 75 cents.

For whiskey, and home made liquors, \$1. For French or any imported brandy, \$1.50. For Champagne, Burgundy, or any foreign wine, \$5.

No married woman is to obtain a license without the written consent of her husband, and no minor, without a written consent from his or her guardian.

The license can be revoked in case of gross intoxication; but this section is not to apply to a licensed clergyman or member of the Press. No dealer is to serve liquor to a person without the production of the license, and then only such liquor as is named therein.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A Bitter Pill.

The Lewistown Aurora, an American Journal, whose editor favored the Union movement, does not relish the manner in which the whole affair was turned into Black Republicanism. It says:

"In another column of to-day's paper will be found the proceedings of the Convention which assembled in Harrisburg on Wednesday last, to nominate State officers, in opposition to the Locofoco party. This body has not acted as we hoped it would have done. Its nominees, especially that for Governor, will, in all probability, receive a determined opposition from the straight-out Americans, who, in reality, hold the balance of power between the Democrats and Republicans.—We shall, for the present, keep out of the contest, hoping that something may yet be done to bring all the elements of the opposition in this State together.

The nomination of Wilmot for Governor, we consider decidedly a bad one for the contamination of our most cherished hopes.—Last fall we were heartily sick of triangle fights, and yet we have a fair prospect of having the same thing re-enacted at the coming election, the result of which it is an easy matter to foretell.

Are Negroes Citizens?

We cut the following from the Albany Argus:

WILLIAM WIRT'S OPINION.—When and by whom was the doctrine that colored men are not citizens first officially decided? Not during the present month by the Supreme Court in Dred Scott's case. Not in 1838 by the Supreme Court of Tennessee in the case of The State vs. Lovelace. Not indeed in 1834 by Chief Justice Daggett in Prudence Crandall's case. It had an earlier origin. It was first officially announced by William Wirt in 1821, when Attorney General of the United States; and last the (Albany Evening) Journal's recollection should be at fault in relation to that learned and distinguished jurist and Christian gentleman, we add he is the same William Wirt whom the Evening Journal afterwards in 1832, supported as the anti-slavery candidate for the Presidency! We proceed to state the views which Mr. Wirt put forth on this subject.

The navigation laws of the United States required that masters of vessels should be citizens. Under this statute a question arose in the Treasury Department whether a free negro of Virginia was a citizen of the United States, and therefore entitled to be placed in command of a vessel. The point was referred by the then Secretary of the Treasury to the Attorney General of the United States in the following form: "Whether free persons of color are in Virginia citizens of the United States, within the intent and meaning of the acts regulating foreign and coasting trade, so as to be qualified to command vessels?"

To this query Mr. Wirt gave an official reply in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated November 7, 1821, from which we make the following extracts:

"Looking to the constitution as the standard of meaning, it seems very manifest that no person is included in the description of citizen of the United States who has not the full rights of a citizen in the State of his residence. Among other proofs of this, it will be sufficient to advert to the constitutional provision that 'the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.' Now, if a person born and residing in Virginia, but possessing none of the high characteristic provisions of a citizen of the State, is nevertheless a citizen of Virginia, in the sense of the constitution, then, on his removal to another State, he acquires all the immunities and privileges of a citizen of that State, although he possessed none of them in the State of his nativity; a consequence which certainly could not have been in the contemplation of the convention. Again: the only qualification required by the constitution to render a person eligible as President, senator, or representative of the United States, is that he shall be a 'citizen of the United States, of a given age and residence. Free negroes and mulattoes can satisfy the requirements of age and residence as well as the white man; and if nativity, residence, and allegiance combined, (without the rights and privileges of a white man,) are sufficient to make him a 'citizen of the United States' in the sense of the constitution, then free ne-

Black Republican Platform.

The Republican State Convention, held in Harrisburg on the 25th, adopted a series of resolutions, from which we extract the following:

"Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress SOVEREIGN POWER over the Territories of the United States for their government."

"Resolved, * * * That we DENY THE AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS * * * to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the Constitution shall be maintained."

groes and mulattoes are eligible to those high offices, and may command the purse and sword of the nation."

Mr. Attorney General Wirt, after further discussing the subject, states his conclusion in the following words:

"Upon the whole, I am of the opinion that free persons of color in Virginia are not citizens of the United States, within the intent and meaning of the acts regulating foreign and coasting trade, so as to be qualified to command vessels."

The Eastern (Maine) Argus gives a later illustration of this opinion in the action of the free-State men who voted for the Topeka constitution:

"Moreover, the republicans themselves have very recently endorsed the same doctrine as applied in Kansas. The famous Topeka constitution, for refusing which, the democratic party in Congress came in for a large share of abuse, expressly confers the right of suffrage on every civilized male Indian who had adopted the habit of the white man, but refuses that right to negroes or mulattoes."

FROM UTAH.

Outrages of Brigham Young.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Herald, writing from Salt Lake City on the 7th of January, says:

"I have to chronicle one of the most daring and insulting national crimes ever committed in the United States, and that, too, under the direct care and control, and under the immediate order and direction of this man Young. Early in January, and just in advance of the meeting of the Supreme Court, a party of the Mormons in high standing in the Church, and under the advice of Brigham Young, repaired to the office of Hon. G. P. Stiles, one of the United States District Judges, the law office of T. S. Williams, Esq., and the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and took therefrom all the papers belonging to the Supreme Court, consisting of records, dockets, opinions filed away, together with nine hundred volumes of the laws, furnished by the Federal Government for the use of the Territory of Utah. The reason given for this treasonous act was that Congress would not admit them as a State, and that they would not allow the Federal officers to remain the Territory; and that what officers were now in the Territory must leave as soon as grass grows or he will send them to h— across lots. Now, sir, can you find a parallel to this act of treason since the organization of the American Colonies? if so, please note the time and place.

It seems to be a settled fact that the laws of Congress cannot be carried out or put in force in this Territory—the only law known or obeyed is the law of the Church, and that is the will of Brigham Young, who most clearly is the most brutal tyrant now on earth, and in point of treasonous designs, without an equal. Often have the Courts decided against the enactments of the Utah Statutes, but all in vain. The Mormons go on after their own order of doing business, wholly disregarding and setting at defiance the opinions and decisions of the Supreme Court of the Territory, and openly declare that they will not obey nor be governed by any one unless he is a Mormon, and that no one who thinks otherwise can lose his life by trying the experiment, which most emphatically will be the case unless a strong military aid is given by the United States Government. In vain may one try for justice where the mandate of one man is the supreme law of the land; when you have Mormon jurors, witnesses, officers, &c, all bound by a secret oath of hostility not only to all the laws of Congress, but toward all the officers of the United States Government, from President down to that of Marshal of the Territory of Utah.

At this time, Sir, there are five young men lingering out a weary life of misery and wretchedness, groaning beneath heavy loads of iron, in the damp and dismal cells of the Utah Penitentiary, for no crime known to the laws, other than expressing opinions of disapprobation of the doctrines of Mormonism, which here is the blackest crime a man can commit. It is worthy of remark that those young men are not Mormons, but were passing, on their way to California, from Missouri. Poor fellows! they are doomed to a sickly and torturing death, and that soon, for it is not possible to survive such brutal treatment very long. Quite recently a young man by the name of Lewis, was convicted of assault and battery, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary; and while on their way to the prison, a band of ruffians took him away from the officer and deprived him of his arms, and then put him into the prison to die.

These things are too common to be endured much longer; and unless the Federal Government speedily lends aid unto their officers now in the Territory, the miserable ends of both Mormons and officers of the Government, can be better anticipated than told.

Minnesota.

The progress of this territory has been most remarkable. The population is said to be one hundred and eighty thousand. According to the Chicago Tribune, the boundaries of the new State will be as follows:

"Beginning at the northwest of Iowa, thence up the channel of the Big Sioux to the head waters; thence North to the head waters of the Red River of the North, and thence following the main channel of that stream to the boundary of the British possessions at latitude 49°; thence east along said boundary to Lake Superior; thence south along the west boundary of Wisconsin to Iowa, and thence west along