

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, November 25, 1857.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—We desire to direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Orange Judd, of New York, for his "American Agriculturist," found in another part of this paper.

A Hundred Dollar Bill.

The Valley Spirit states that a merchant in a small town in Virginia went to Petersburg lately, taking with him a Bank Note of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars, to pay a debt of that amount due by him.

This incident will serve to teach us what good we may all do by circulating our money, if we have any. That Hundred Dollar Bill was a relief to at least ten persons.

Now, what was done with this Hundred Dollar Bill may also be done, but in different degree by a note or coin of smaller denomination—by a five dollar bill or a quarter eagle.

THE FORTHCOMING MESSAGE.—The special Washington correspondent of The Press says it is rumored that Mr. Buchanan, in his first annual message to Congress, will take bold ground on the currency question; that he will re-affirm the principles laid down so clearly in his celebrated speech on the Independent Treasury Bill.

The issue will be made in the next Congress, whether State banks have the constitutional power to issue circulating "promises to pay." There will be a large party to take the negative of the argument, who will not, it is said, yield until a decision has been given on the question by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Five Points.

The following paragraph, from the New York Express, gives an idea of the fearful accretion of vice and squalor in the field of labor occupied by the Five Points' Mission: "In attending to his duties recently, Mr. Pease found a dying woman in a foul apartment in Cow Bay, occupied also by eight other women and one man, all drunken and debased and infamous in the last extreme."

Here, it would seem, is a field large enough for the exercise of sham or real philanthropy, without going to the cotton fields or rice plantations of the South for subjects to shed crocodile tears over.

Origin of Thanksgiving Day.

The New York Times, and some of the Philadelphia papers have expressed their disapprobation of the appointment of a Thanksgiving day. They think a day of fasting and prayer would be more appropriate, as though in the present distress we had nothing to be thankful for.

When New England was first planted, the settlers met with many difficulties and hardships, as is necessarily the case when a civilized people attempt to establish themselves in a wilderness country.

At length, when it was proposed in the assembly to proclaim another fast, a farmer of plain sense, arose and remarked that the inconvenience they suffered, and concerning which they had wearied Heaven with their complaints, were not so great as might have been expected, and were diminishing every day as the colony strengthened.

A Deplorable Picture.

The following is an extract from a letter of a highly respectable and intelligent citizen of Baltimore to a friend in Washington City.—It gives a deplorable picture of Baltimore. But, deplorable as it is, the picture is not a new one to our readers:

"A word now with regard to the election. In this city I had hoped, from the promises of Mayor Swann to the Governor and citizens, that the democrats would have been protected in the attempt to exercise the proud privilege of an American citizen—viz: the elective franchise; but how villainously have we been deceived!

In one instance, in a family of my acquaintance, where three sons of a lawful age, and a father, who had lived here for ten or twelve years, they were all compelled to flee from the polls without voting, rather than be beaten from them.

The torch of the incendiary lighted up the dwellings of the Democratic voters ere the close of the day's brutality on the part of the ruffians. The papers do not contain one sixteenth part of the doings of yesterday, simply because the reporters were deterred by fears of being assaulted hereafter.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—The editor of the New York Independent, in the leading article of that paper of last week, says:

A friend of ours was called upon the other day for assistance by the wife of a mechanic, a saddler, who had always had work enough at this season of the year, with ample wages, but who was now entirely out of employment. The gentleman offered to give the husband work, for a day at least, in his own cellar, splitting wood, piling coal, &c.

It is said that the seat of Mr. Rutherford, of the Dauphin district, in the State Senate, will be contested by Mr. Haldeman, on the ground of fraudulent voting on the part of the Black Republicans.

From the Huron (Ohio) Reflector.

Immigration on the Plains.—The Morning Hand Carters. Mr. Henry Buckingham, of Norwalk, Huron county, who went to Oregon seven years ago, has returned by the overland route making the journey by way of California, in a little over one hundred days.

Mr. B. gives the following memorandum of the number of emigrants, cattle, horses, sheep and wagons that had passed the Devil's Gate this season, as kept at the Mormon mail station:

There were several large droves of cattle taken on speculation, but as a general thing the emigrants took only what they thought they would need on the plains, and for a good start when they got there. I noticed a few fine blooded cattle.

About fifty wagons would have gone the Oregon route, but were afraid of the Indians. Nearly all the emigrants went by Soda Springs to avoid Mormonism. There did not seem to be much love between the Mormons and Missourians.

The Mormon emigration is not included in the above list, which Mr. B. thinks did not exceed 1000. He thus discloses the new propelling power which "the Lord revealed" unto the Latter Day Saints by the Prophet Brigham "last year, whereby a Saint cap became a "perfect loss" on the plains—a hand-cart train!

The road was lined for a mile or two behind the trains, with the lame, halt, sick and needy. Many were quite aged and would be going slowly along supported by a son or daughter; some were on crutches; now and then a mother with a child in her arms and two or three hanging hold of her, with a forlorn appearance would pass slowly along; others whose condition entitled them to a first-class seat in a carriage, were wending their way through the sand.

Hard to Explain.

Our Republican friends, when reference is made in their presence, to the numerous victories recently won by the Democracy, find it rather difficult to answer them satisfactorily. If we ask them how it came that Gen. Paeker was so triumphantly elected, they will answer:

- 'Oh, the Quakers did not vote.'
'But we have carried New Jersey, Quakers and all?'
'Oh, that is owing to the railroad.'
'But look at New York?'
'Oh, that is owing to the canal.'
'But we have carried Illinois?'
'Oh, that is owing to the Germans.'
'But we have carried Indiana?'
'Oh, that is owing to the Methodists.'
'But Louisiana is also with us?'
'Oh, that is owing to the Catholics.'
'New York city is overwhelmingly with us?'
'Oh, that is owing to the Irish.'
'But Minnesota, where there are few Irish, Germans, Catholics, no canals and few railroads. How does it become Democratic?'
'Oh, that is owing to the Federal Government.'
'And Connecticut?'
'Oh, that is owing to the Yankees.'
'And California?'
'Oh, that is a new State.'
'And Virginia?'
'Oh, that is an old State.'
'Look at the South, which is composed of an Anglo-Saxon population—a race unmixed, and where internal improvements and external salvation do not enter into politics?'
'Oh, that is owing to slavery.'
'But the north is organizing equally with the South, in support of Mr. Buchanan?'
'Oh, that is owing to emigration.'
'But New Mexico is Democratic, where the people came over shortly after Columbus; and which was settled before Cape Cod?'
'Oh, that is owing to—Heaven knows what.'

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—The increase of crime in our midst is truly alarming, and enough to make the stoutest heart quail. Within the past three days we have been called upon to chronicle the murder of no less than three persons, and the mortal wound of four others. Where the carnival of blood is going to end we know not. Citizens can no longer resort to the public highways after nightfall, without the fear of sudden death beneath the bravo's steel.

1—Henry F. Hamilton, murdered on Canal street.
2—Francis Vincent, murdered in North William street.
3—M. Manus, murdered in Water street.
4—William Marshall, (colored,) mortally wounded, corner of West Broadway and Canal streets.
5—Jno. Fraser, mortally wounded in West Seventeenth street.
6—Richard Barrett, mortally wounded in Water street.
7—Susan Dempsey, mortally wounded in Water street.—N. Y. Herald, Nov. 21.

Posting the Books.—The Next House of Representatives.

Elections for members of the House of Representatives of the next Congress have now been held in all the States of the Union, with the following result:

Table with columns: Dem., Blk Rep., K. N. Lists states and their respective representatives.

The House of Representatives consists of 234 members—118 members constituting a majority. It will be seen from the above table that the Democrats have a clear majority of twenty-two over the combined vote of the Black Republicans and Know Nothings.

The Political representation in the U. S. Senate is as follows:

Table with columns: Dem., Opp. Lists states and their respective senators.

THE MORMON REBELLION.

Colonel Alexander, commander of the vanguard of the Utah expedition, was within thirty miles of Fort Bridger, which place is occupied by Mormon troops, when he received the following letter from Brigham Young, through the commander of the "Nauvoo Legion":

Governor's Office, Utah Territory, }
Great Salt Lake City, Sept. 29, 1857. }
To the Officers Commanding the Forces now Invasing Utah Territory:
Sir—By reference to the act of Congress passed Sept. 9, 1850, organizing the Territory of Utah, you will find the following:

Sec. 2.—And be it further enacted, that the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Utah shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States.

I am still the Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory, no successor having been appointed and qualified, as provided by law, nor have I been removed by the President of the United States.

The following is the proclamation referred to by Brigham Young:—

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.
Citizens of Utah:—We are invaded by a hostile force, who are evidently assailing us to accomplish our overthrow and destruction.

plundered and betrayed. Our houses have been plundered and then burned, our fields laid waste, our principal men butchered while under the pledged faith of the government for their safety, and our families driven from their homes to find that shelter in the barren wilderness and that protection among hostile savages which were denied them in the boasted abodes of Christianity and civilization.

The constitution of our common country guarantees unto us all that we do now or have ever claimed. If the constitutional rights which pertain unto us as American citizens were extended to Utah according to the spirit and meaning thereof, and fairly and impartially administered, it is all that we could ask—all that we have ever asked.

Our opponents have availed themselves of prejudice existing against us, because of our religious faith, to send out a formidable host to accomplish our destruction.

The issue which has thus been forced upon us compels us to resort to the great first law of self-preservation, and stand in our own defence—a right guaranteed unto us by the genius of the institutions of our country, and upon which the Government is based.

Therefore I, Brigham Young, Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah, in the name of the people of the United States, in the Territory of Utah, forbid:

First—All armed forces of every description coming into this Territory, under any pretence whatever.

Second—That all the forces in said Territory hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to repel any and all such invasion.

Third—Martial law is hereby declared to exist in this Territory from and after the publication of this proclamation, and no person shall be allowed to pass or re-pass into or through or from this Territory without a permit from the proper officer.

Given under my hand and seal, at Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, this fifteenth day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-second.

The following is Col. Alexander's reply to Brigham Young:

Headquarters Tenth Regiment Infantry, }
Camp Winfield, on Ham's Fork, }
October 2, 1857. }
Brigham Young, Esq., Governor of Utah Territory:
Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of September 29, 1857, with two copies of a proclamation and one of the laws of Utah, and have given it an attentive consideration.

We learn by the arrival of the Salt Lake mail that the advance party of some thirty or more United States troops sent out during the summer, have been driven out from Salt Lake City.

We have late intelligence by express sent to Messrs. Russell and Waddell, says that Leavenworth (Kansas) Times, that three of their trains, consisting of seventy-five wagons, in charge of Dawson, Simpson, and Barrett, containing government stores for the army en route for Salt Lake City, were captured and burned by the Mormons at Hand's forks of Green River, on the 10th of Oct. Five wagons, and sufficient rations to reach Fort Laramie, were allowed the drivers and those connected with the trains, and ten minutes given them to leave.

They have burnt all the government stores, but did not offer to hurt any of those connected with the trains, saying that they did not wish to spill blood, unless one of the saints should be killed, and then they would annihilate the whole United States army.

They have burnt off all the grass for a distance of two hundred miles around Salt Lake City, for the purpose of starving the stock with the Government trains.

Jesse Jones, one of Russell & Waddell's agents, had gone to Fort Bridger for supplies. He was detained there as a prisoner, and is supposed to have been killed, as it is known that he is well acquainted with all the roads and mountain passes leading into the city.

Had the troops of Fort Leavenworth, under Gen. Harney, been pushed on early in the spring, Utah might have been awed into submission without the sacrifice of life or property. Now we may look for both, and a long and bloody fight besides.

P. S.—We have unofficial intelligence that the advanced trains, consisting of three hundred and fifty wagons, are with the troops, and are safe.

From Washington.

Special Correspondence of the Daily Pennsylvania. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1857.

Great preparations are being made for the gay season, notwithstanding the financial revulsion. Parlors are being newly filled up; milliners and mantua-makers are busy doing their parts; tailors are making men by the score; confectioners are increasing their supplies; theatre is being fitted up, several largely attended concerts have been given, and in short the indications are that we will have a fashionable season.

The heads of the different departments are busy making up their annual reports. This is a measure occupies the greater portion of their time, for it is well known that no little research is required in making them. The report of the Postmaster General will be unusually interesting. The expenditure of that department for the closing fiscal year exceeded the receipts to the amount of upwards of four millions of dollars! This is a very large deficiency—much greater than that of the previous year.

The propriety of making the Colorado River of the West the base of our operations against the Mormons, is urged upon the Administration with great force, since it is generally believed that these rebels must sometime next Spring leave Utah for Mexico. I can, however, hardly credit the fact that they will attempt to escape to the South. Should they determine upon such a course, the chances are that they would be intercepted long before they could reach their destination. The position of our troops, if nothing else, will be sufficient to keep them in check.

The Mormons can fight best in their own strongholds, and it is quite certain now that they will be able to keep our troops at bay, until spring, but after that they will be forced to change their tactics—to fight on the defensive instead of the offensive, and when that takes place, they will be forced to beat a retreat, and the safest retreat to which they can go is the Russian possessions.

It is generally understood that bills will be introduced into Congress, at an early day, for the organization of two new territories—Arizona and Sierra Madra.

Mormon and Indian Alliance.

Twenty Thousand Indians Ready to Take the Field Against the United States Troops—Women to be butchered.

Yesterday we had an interview with a gentleman from Carson Valley, who, from intimacy with Mormon families, has some knowledge of their future designs and plans of operation. If his conclusions be correct, not only the settlers east of the mountains, but even the people of this State, will have reason to deprecate the exasperation of those American Bedouins.

They are generally understood that bills will be introduced into Congress, at an early day, for the organization of two new territories—Arizona and Sierra Madra.

Of their ability to execute this threat we have but little doubt. At the order of their leader and prophet, they can muster 15,000 men, armed with the most effective instruments of destruction. They have many thousands of the finest horses, trained to camp service; they have a foundry, where cannon and shells are cast; a powder mill and a factory, where revolving rifles and pistols are manufactured, equal to those made at Hartford. They have every munition of war, and necessary provision and means of transportation, within themselves, and even the women and children are instructed in the use of arms.

They have, it is said, 20,000 Indian allies, whom they are ready to furnish with arms and horses on an emergency. These Indians are partially instructed in the Mormon religion—enough to make them superstitious in regard to the God of a superior race, yet modifying none of their ferocity. With allies like these and fighting for their homes, and according to the belief of the ignorant, under the direct supervision of the God of Battles, and from the ramparts with which nature has surrounded them, it is easy to conceive what would be the fate of a few thousand troops, who traveled a thousand miles to fight their own countrymen, brave as themselves, as well armed, better used to field life, and stimulated by their love of home and family, and assured of victory by the revelations of their prophets.

A CANADIAN VERDICT.—SPECIAL PROVISION FOR A FAMILY.—We find in the Toronto Globe and the Montreal Transcript some interesting details of another action against the Great Western Railroad Company, to recover damages for the death of Mr. Alexander Grant, caused by the terrible accident at the Desjardins bridge. The action was brought by Mrs. Elizabeth Grant, the widow of the deceased. It appeared in evidence that Mr. Grant was a man of great industry, ability and foresight. He had commenced business as a gardener, penniless, seventeen years ago, but he realized sufficiently to commence a curiosity store on Goat Island, at the Niagara Falls. In it he acquired a considerable amount of property, and at the time of his death was making \$3000 or \$4000 per annum, in the regular course of his business. He left behind property worth about \$33,000 and debts to the amount of \$13,000. But he was not alive to meet the latter, and certain mortgages being due, his property had to be sold, leaving his wife and children—of whom four were girls under 16 years of age—almost destitute. The jury, after half an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages as follows:

Table with columns: For the widow, 1st child, 2d do, 3d do, 4th do, 5th do. Lists amounts for each category.