

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, December 30, 1857.

New Advertisements. The Casville Seminary, &c., by John D. Walsh, Superintendent. British Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine, by L. Scott & Co., New York.

Our readers will find on the first page of to-day's "Globe" a very able address on Education, delivered by Rev. CURRAN. It is not an every-day address, and should be carefully read by every body.

A Happy New Year.

Another year is rapidly drawing to a close, and we can look back with a heart overflowing with thanks for the innumerable kindnesses we have received from year to year, and from day to day, from our numerous friends and patrons.

As has ever been our rule of action, we will continue to speak independently of parties and their measures, advocating the principles of the great Democratic party—and without fear, favor, or affection, expose and oppose the rottenness of politicians who may have more at heart the spoils of office than the principles of our party and the happiness and prosperity of the people.

We shall continue from week to week, and from month to month, and we hope from year to year, for many long years, to labor to make the GLOBE an acceptable family paper to the hundreds of its patrons, and worthy of a more extended circulation.

A FRIENDLY NOTICE.—As we do not intend to be swamped, or crippled in the least in our business hereafter, by men who are able, but who through carelessness or other motives, have neglected to pay our just demands, we have determined, after the first of January, as rapidly as we can look over our books, to erase the names of all such from our list and place their accounts in other hands for collection.

The British Periodicals. We invite attention to the advertisement of these valuable periodicals, for a new year, in another column. Now, is the proper time to subscribe. They are the best periodicals published, and the amount required to obtain the Re-prints is very small compared with their value.

The "North British," which had recently become less Evangelical than in its earlier years, has got back to its first faith, and is now conducted on the same principles and with the same vigor which characterized it when under the care of Chalmers and his illustrious co-workers.

The Leocompton Constitution. A majority of the Delegates elected by the people of Kansas to frame a Constitution, were elected under pledge that they would submit it to a vote of the people.

A SHORT SERMON AND A GOOD ONE.—The Rev. Dr. B— of Philadelphia is noted for brief, sententious sayings in the pulpit and out of it. As he was coming down Chesnut street the other day, a gentleman asked him, "Sir, can you tell me how to find the sheriff's office?" "Yes, sir," was the reply, "ever since you earn five dollars a week."

"Died of thin shoes" is the inscription upon the monument marking the grave of a young girl, in New Jersey, and for once, no doubt, mendacious marble told the truth.

The American Agriculturist.

This valuable Monthly for January is before us. Its contents are of great value to the farmer and the general reader. We want to send the proprietor a club of six subscribers at least, by Saturday next. Hand in your names immediately—only 80 cents.

The News.

Among the documents referring to the Territory of Kansas, transmitted by the President to the Senate on Wednesday last, was a letter from the Secretary of State to the Hon. Robert J. Walker, accepting his resignation of the office of Governor of Kansas.

The Secretary remarks the impropriety of replies by the Executive to the criticisms of resigning officers, which, if countenanced, and thus allowed to increase, would either consume a large amount of valuable time in replies, or else remain on file as uncontradicted arguments and charges against the Government.

The Secretary of State, in a letter of instructions, dated December 11, to the Hon. James W. Denver, the new secretary and acting Governor of Kansas, states the reason of the removal of Mr. Stanton to have been the introduction of a new element of discord among the people of Kansas, by his proclamation for a special session of the Legislature, to meet on the 7th instant.

The Secretary of War, on Saturday last, received confirmatory despatches of previous advices, that all the troops of the Utah expedition were concentrated near Fort Bridges, in comparatively comfortable quarters.

The latest advices from Kansas are to the 17th inst. The Legislature had passed "An Act repealing an Act, entitled an Act to provide for taking a census, and election for delegates to a Convention," over the vote of Gov. Stanton, by a unanimous vote in the Senate, and by 29 to 1 in the House.

The steamship Northern Light arrived at New York on Sunday night last, with California dates to the 5th inst. She brought \$2,000,000 in gold. Among the passengers is General Walker, who, with one hundred and fifty of his men, were captured by Commodore Paulding, of the United States frigate Wabash.

Fort Castillo had also been captured by General Walker, and a party of fifty Americans, under Col. Anderson, still hold possession of it, as well as the river San Juan. Anderson has a full supply of provisions for three months, with six pieces of artillery and an abundance of ammunition.

The Detroit Free Press, one of the sternest Democratic journals in Michigan, gives a graphic account of a meeting held in that city in favor of the Kansas fraud. Resolutions were submitted against the fraud, and, amidst the greatest enthusiasm, were adopted, ten to one—and every man voting was a devoted friend of the administration of James Buchanan.

Mr. John Martin, of London, is being put in possession of the "Jennens property," which for so long a period has been without a recognized heir. The sum, in cash, he inherits, amounts to the inconvenient sum of \$80,000,000, while his income will be \$250,000 per annum. The inheritor has been wretchedly poor all his preceding life.

The War Department has ascertained the actual cash value of the property destroyed by the Mormons to be nearly fifty thousand dollars, covering other items than army supplies.

Senator Douglas in Philadelphia.

We learn from the Press that Senator Douglas and lady arrived in Philadelphia on Thursday evening last, and no sooner was the fact known than an excellent militia band serenaded him. The area in Chesnut street in front of the Girard House was soon crowded, and a loud call for Mr. Douglas having been made, Daniel Daugherty, Esq., who so ably addressed the Democracy in this place in the campaign of '56, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced the Senator to the enthusiastic multitude.

Senator Douglas then appeared on the balcony, and, amid loud applause, stated the broad principles of the Constitution, upon which his conduct, as regards the Kansas question, had been based. He enunciated the opinion that the will of the majority should rule, and his declaration was received with great cheering. A compliment having been paid to him as "author of the Nebraska bill," he declared that he was not author of the great principle upon which that measure was founded—that principle was coeval with, and was part of the Constitution of the United States.

Senator Douglas retired amid great applause, and then arose a loud call for Colonel Foxner, editor of THE PRESS, who responded in a brief speech, declaring his inviolable adherence to the great principle of the ascendancy of the majority.

These agreeable proceedings did not terminate until one o'clock the next morning. Senator Douglas remained in the city during Friday, and was called upon by hundreds of the true friends of the party and its principles.

Who are true Democrats?

Just now, a few of the Democratic press, a majority sustained by government patronage—and a few reckless politicians holding office from the President and his Cabinet, are amusing the people with a grand display of their insolence, in an attempt to read out of the party, the only true and reliable members of it. In the language of the editor of the Newton (N. J.) Herald according to our own home spun, county notion, a true Democrat is one who adheres firmly to the doctrines of the party, as announced in the resolutions of our convention, the speeches of our leaders, the columns of our presses, and the measures of our representatives. Let us apply this, as a test of position in the present crisis.

WE—and when we say "we," it includes such noble champions as Douglas and Walker, who have never faltered, almost the whole Democratic press of Pennsylvania, the entire Democratic press of Illinois, every Democratic paper in Iowa, except the Dubuque Northwest, every Democratic paper in Wisconsin, and in Michigan and Indiana, and Ohio; the leading Democratic papers of Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia, and nearly the entire Democratic press of New Jersey: we are all pronounced traitors to the party, because we adhere to the following landmarks:

1st. "It being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."—Nebraska Act.

2d. "Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through their fair and honest majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution with or without domestic slavery, and to be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."—Cincinnati Platform.

3d. It is the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right of each individual must be preserved; and that being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a Territory, free from all foreign interference to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.—Buchanan's Inaugural.

4th. "When such a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of this Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."—Buchanan's instructions to Mr. Walker.

5th. "Under these circumstances there can be no such thing as ascertaining clearly, and without doubt, the will of the people in any way except their own direct expression at the polls. A Constitution not subject to that test, no matter what it contains, will never be acknowledged by its opponents to be anything but a fraud."—Washington Union July 7, 1857.

6th. "We claimed [during the Presidential campaign] that the Democracy were more the friends of 'free Kansas,' because they wished to have her people perfectly free to select all their domestic institutions." William Dyer, in his speech delivered last summer in answer to a speech of David Wilmet.

7th. "I understand that you and all your Cabinet cordially concur in the opinion expressed by me, that the actual bona fide residents of the Territory of Kansas, by a fair and regular vote, unaffected by fraud or violence, must be permitted in adopting their State Constitution, to decide for themselves what shall be their social institutions. I contemplate a peaceful settlement of this question by an appeal to the patriotism of the whole people of Kansas who should all participate, freely and fully, in this decision, and by a majority of whose votes the deter-

mination must be made, as the only proper and Constitutional mode of adjustment."

Walker's Letter of Acceptance.

8th. "I repeat, then, as my earnest conviction, that unless the Convention submit the Constitution to the vote of all the actual resident settlers of Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the Constitution will be and ought to be rejected by Congress." Walker's first speech in Kansas.

9th. "A Constitution wisely framed and properly, fairly and honestly approved by the true citizens of Kansas, will settle all the difficulties that surround us, and that have been surrounding us, and will at once restore harmony to the Union." The high and responsible duty, therefore, devolves upon us to take in our hands the organic act of this Territory, and, acting upon its principles, to present to the Congress of the United States a Constitution framed in such a manner, and having such an endorsement as that we may not merely petition for admission to the Union, but demand that we shall be admitted. Address of Calhoun to the Kansas Constitutional Convention.

10th. "I trust, however, the example set by the late Congress, requiring that the Constitution of Minnesota should be subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State, may be followed on future occasions. I took it for granted that the Convention of Kansas would act in accordance with this example, founded as it is, on correct principles, and hence my instructions to Governor Walker, in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people, were founded in general, unqualified terms."—Buchanan's Message.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Correspondence of the Daily Press. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1857.

Congress adjourned yesterday for the Christmas holidays. It was a timely adjournment. Great events will occur before their next meeting, which may solve questions as full of embarrassment as any that have engaged the minds of our representatives for many years past.

By the 4th of January, the doubters and waverers will be deprived of all further excuse for dodging the great issue which has already been made on a question, in relation to which it would have involved a gross reproach and libel, six months ago, to have suspected any Democrat to be undecided. And yet, what can happen, what turn can take place in the affairs of Kansas, that will not justify the course so manfully pursued by Gov. Walker, by Senators Douglas, Stewart, Broderick? One of three results must have happened on the 21st, any of which would render the position of these gallant Democrats impregnable. Probably no election was held on account of the violent opposition of the people in Kansas; this would prove the wisdom and prudence of Governor Walker, and Senator Douglas, in opposing the submission of an instrument so repugnant to the great mass of the people. But if by the employment of the United States troops an election is held against the will of the people, the returns will be miserably meagre, and either for or against slavery. If the former, there is no Northern man who stands by this Locomotion swindle, as a fair expression of the will of the people, who will not be covered with shame and confusion.

How will those Democrats who have from the commencement, on the very threshold of the controversy, declared themselves in favor of the right of justice, of self government, and true popular sovereignty, stand by the side of the trimmers and waverers, and the open and declared enemies of the great principle which constitutes the very core, the germ and life of the Kansas bill? Their position is taken; it is in any event a secure and safe one; but for the others there are awful breakers ahead, and dark tempests gathering in the horizon. We are not surprised, therefore, at the contented, self-reliant, and assured air of Senator Douglas, in his last speech, in reply to Fitch, in which he declared that in sixty days he should have the warm approval and gratitude of those who now looked so frowningly and menacingly upon him. Instead of being turned out of the national Democracy, they would be prepared to vote him a medal for his fidelity to his principles. This idea of ruling or reading the intrepid Illinoisian out of the party of which he has been for so many years so gallant and faithful a chief, is exceedingly rich.

One of the allusions in the letter of Gen. Cass to Gov. Walker may provoke further correspondence, which will add to the complication of this affair. It is the denial that the President ever instructed Gov. Walker to insist upon the submission of the Constitution to the people.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1857.

Against the few letters from placemen and political managers published by the Union, Judge Douglas can array not less than eight hundred letters per day from the true sources of popular opinion, which are poured in upon him from every quarter, endorsing and applauding his course. It will show the strength and sincerity of the feeling in this behalf that many of his correspondents hold Federal offices. Not a few of these letters are from the South, a great many from the interior of counties of New York and Pennsylvania, but most of them are from the West. You are right in saying that the South is far from being a unit in favor of the Locomotion iniquity. The Southern people are not always represented by their political agents. The habit in that section is to indulge their representative in sectional ultraism, on the principle that it is well to be over-zealous in a good cause. Hence the strong, defiant language, the menaces of secession, the violent demonstration and great tenacity for abstractions, which constitute the burden of the speeches of their public men. But when it comes to acting and voting, the people set aside these fiery gentlemen and declare for themselves their conservative, but their devotion to the Union, to justice, and fair dealing.

With some familiarity with the Southern people, I think I am safe in asserting, that if Northern Democrats had not taken the initiative in favor of the Locomotion usurpation, it would have had few real and sincere supporters in the South. "But," as a Southern Senator said, "when our Northern friends volunteer this concession, with what grace can we refuse it, and thereby expose them undefended to the fury of their own people." Such a declaration speaks better for the generosity of the South than for the manhood of the North.

The news from Kansas is very alarming.—It adds greatly to the burden and anxiety which oppress our patriotic President.

The shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt in several portions of Maine on Wednesday last.

GROUND PLASTER.—The Juniata

Flour and Plaster Mills, one mile below Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa., have constantly on hand Ground Plaster of the best quality, for which Grain of all kinds, will be taken in exchange at the market prices.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TO RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office No. 509 Walnut street, on TUESDAY, 12th day of JANUARY next, at 11 o'clock A.M., when an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors, to serve the ensuing year.

Philadelphia, Dec. 30, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, carrying on business as Farmers, in Springfield township, Pa., under the style of Norris & Lane, is this day (30th November) dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing by or to the firm will be paid and received by Jaa. Norris, Springfield township, Huntingdon Co., Pa. JAMES NORRIS, THOMSON LANE.

THE CASSVILLE SEMINARY.

As the present Principal of this Institution is not well known in this vicinity, we beg leave to call the attention of the school patronizing public to the following letters:

New York, Saturday, May 12, 1856. This may certify to all whom it may concern, that the bearer hereof, Mr. M. McN. Walsh, is a graduate of this Institution, and has sustained a high character as a gentleman and a scholar.

He has taught with great success in one of the schools of this city and in several of the counties of this State. He is proposing to improve himself by foreign travel, and I have great pleasure in commending him to the friends of education and learning, as a gentleman in all respects worthy of their confidence.

SAMUEL B. WOOLWORTH (L.L.D.) Principal of the N. Y. State Normal School.

Department of Public Instruction.

Albany, May 12, 1856.

To whom it may concern: The bearer, M. McN. Walsh, Esq., a graduate of the New York State Normal School, and for several years Principal of one of the Albany City Schools, desires to add to his usefulness as a teacher and a citizen by a tour of observation and by study in Europe.

Mr. Walsh bears an unusually high reputation for integrity and honor, and is earnestly commended to the encouragement and favor of the noble everywhere, and especially of those who have pleasure in making the journey of the student high and holy.

Y. M. RICE, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

New Jersey State Normal School, Trenton, Oct. 20th, 1857.

Having been for several years past familiarly acquainted with Mr. M. McN. Walsh, as a scholar of the first attainments, and a teacher of rare ability and success, I can most confidently and cheerfully bear testimony to his eminent fitness for any position as an educator to which he could aspire.

The careful culture to which Mr. W. has subjected himself, by means of schools at home and travel abroad, together with his marked aptitude for the study of instruction renders him a most desirable person for the supervision of an educational establishment of a high order. I should deem any community fortunate in securing his services in such a capacity.

WM. F. PHELPS, (A.M.) Principal of the N. Y. State Normal School.

TO TEACHERS.—A class for instructing persons wishing to become teachers, will be under the Principal's immediate charge. The next quarter commences January 13th, 1858.

JOHN D. WALSH, Supt. Cassville Seminary, Dec. 30, 1857.

BRITISH REVIEWS, AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE! PREMIUMS AND REDUCTIONS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

These Periodicals ally represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but they form only one feature of the works of L. Scott & Co. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world for the amount of solid and indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and extensive record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.—The receipt of advance sheets from British publishers gives additional value to these Periodicals, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS. (Regular Prices.)

For any one of the four Reviews..... \$3 00 For any two of the four Reviews..... 5 00 For any three of the four Reviews..... 7 00 For all four of the Reviews..... 8 00 For Blackwood's Magazine..... 3 00 For Blackwood and three Reviews..... 12 00 For Blackwood and the four Reviews..... 10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money carried in the State where issued will be received in year.

POSTAGE.—The Postage on any part of the United States will be but Twenty-Four Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but Fourteen Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1858, and as a

PREMIUM TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS, the Nos. of the same Periodicals for 1858, will be furnished complete, without additional charge.

Like the more experienced magazines of the day, these Periodicals lose little by age. Hence, a full year of the Nos. (with no omissions) for 1856, may be regarded nearly as valuable as for 1858.

Subscribers wishing also the Nos. for 1857, will be supplied at the following extremely low rates.

REBUNDANT OFFERS FOR 1857, and '58 TOGETHER. For Blackwood's Magazine..... \$5 00 For any one Review..... 5 00 For any two Reviews..... 8 00 For Blackwood and one Review..... 8 00 For Blackwood and two Reviews..... 10 00 For Blackwood and three Reviews..... 12 00 For Blackwood and the four Reviews..... 15 00

N.B.—The price in Great Britain for the same works above named is \$31 per annum.

As we shall never again be likely to offer such inducements as these here presented, we beg to advise our subscribers to take advantage of them while they last.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE! Remittances must, in all cases, be made direct to the Publishers, for at these prices no commission can be allowed to agents. Address, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 64 Gold Street, New York.

December 30, 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Huntingdon county, for license to keep an Inn or Tavern, to-wit: HOUSE, &c. which will be presented to the Court for consideration, on Wednesday, the 15th day of January, next:

John Donaldson, Inn or Tavern, Mapleton. Samuel Deigs, Eating House, Spruce Creek. Alexander Seids, Eating House, Spruce Creek.

By order of the Court, D. CALDWELL, Clerk. CURRAN'S Office, Huntingdon, Dec. 30, 1857.

GAS CO. NOTICE.—The stockholders of the Huntingdon Gas Company are hereby notified that an election will be held at the office of the undersigned on MONDAY, the 4th day of JANUARY next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P.M. for the purpose of choosing five Managers to serve for the ensuing year.

According to Section 3rd of the By-Laws, no person shall be permitted to vote at any election said Company unless he or she shall have fully paid all the shares of stock by him or her subscribed for.

By order of the Board of Managers, J. SIMPSON ABRICA, Secretary. Huntingdon, Dec. 23, 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Huntingdon County Agricultural Society will meet in the Court House on WEDNESDAY EVENING of the first week of January Court House, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and transacting other business of importance. A full attendance of the officers of the Association, and all other interested, is earnestly requested.

By order of the Executive Committee, H. McVITT, Secretary. Huntingdon, Dec. 23, 1857.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The subscriber having no permanent residence at present, wishes to inform all persons who gave their property for purchase at his sale, that they can save cost by calling on D. F. Givis of Huntingdon, who is authorized to receive the amount of said notes, which will be due on the 17th of December next. JAMES PORTER, Nov. 18, 1857.

WHALEBONE, Reed & Brass Hoops, and Reed Skirts, for sale at the Cheap Store of D. F. GIVIS.