THE GLOBE.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

AUGHWICK MILLS, March 9, 1858. Mr. EDITOR:—I see in the proceedings of the Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute, as published, a mistake, which in justice to myself and County Superintendent, demands corrections alt reads as follows:-- "An inquiry was then instituted as to the probable cause of the absence of so many teachers from the Institute. When, on motion, Mr. Baker was requested to state the cause of so small an attendance from the lower end of the county, which he did; giving as the principle reason, that the County Superintendent had used his influence against the meeting, and had endeavored, as far as possible, to prevent the teachers from attending. Mr. Baker was followed by Mr. Eldridge, and others, who sustained him in the assertion, and corroborated his statement."

Now, in order to set the thing in its proper

light, allow me to give some of the circumstances which brought about the subject, and also what I said, as the best corrective of the mistake. On Monday evening some reflections were made upon the teachers of the county for not attending more generally. I deemed some explanation necessary in behalf of the lower end; and being the only person from that section, on Tuesday morning asked permission to state some of the reasons for the non-attendance of our end. Permission was granted, and I stated all the reasons I thought of. The one which the proceedings give as the "principle reason," was not mentioned at all, or thought of. My reasons not being satisfactory to all-some thinking that Mr. Owen had used his influence against it— I was called upon in the afternoon for "fur-ther reasons." I then said that as to Mr. Owen opposing this Institute, I would state as well as I could what he had said in an Institute at Orbisonia, a short time previous, which was about as follows: Mr. Owen said, "I have been asked by some persons, 'are you not going to hold an Institute at Huntingdon?'
I told them no; there is a call for an Institute there, but it is not by me, nor was I consulted in regard to it. It is gotten up by some individuals about Huntingdon, in rather an informal manner. I believe and I expect it will be rather a slim affair. It is reported that it is to be turned into an indignation meeting against me, but as to that I do not care, they cannot do me any injury; teachers can do as they please about attending it, but will be considered by me as much in the line of their duty by attending to their schools as by going there." I was then asked how the teachers understood that? I answered that I only recollected of exchanging views with but one teacher upon that subject, and his surmise was that perhaps Mr. Owen would

This is the sum-total of my statements in regard to the County Superintendent. If the Secretary protem, (Mr. Eldridge) or whoever wrote that part of the proceedings, was honest but mistaken, they can have a chance to correct their mistake by publishing the above. If he was not honest of course he will not

rather they would not attend.

P. S.—Is it not a little strange that Mr. Eldridge, a man who has no acquaintance in the lower end, should be able to "sustain" and "corroborate" such statements, even if I had made them.

Pursuant to a call of the Directors of John Snyder, Union township a Teachers' Institute was II. H. Johnson, held at Mapleton on the 5th and 6th of Henry Hazzard, . March. Said meeting was called to order George Decker, by electing M. F. Campbell, Esq., President, Stewart Allen, John Hamilton, Levi Pheasant, Vice Presi-William Long, dents, and Wm. McDonald, Secretary.

Mr. Stonebraker then briefly stated the object of the meeting. The President was then called upon, who made some remarks upon the subject of Education, and the Common School Teacher's calling, and followed by Col. John Donaldson. On motion, J. M. Stonebraker then opened the subject of "The teacher's duty in the governing of his school." The subject was then very animatingly discussed by Messrs. Baker, Whitney, Stonebraker and others. Miss Woolverton, Miss Glazier, and Mr. Whitney were then appointed a committee to prepare further business for the meeting. By motion, J. M. Stonebraker was added to this committee.— The committee then presented the following

subjects for the morning's discussion: 1st -The best method of teaching Arithmetic. 2nd—The best method of securing good or-der in School—and punctual attendance.— The meeting then adjourned to meet on Saturday at 9 o'clock A. M.

SATURDAY-Morning Session.-Agreeable to adjournment, the Teachers, Directors, and friends of Education met at 9 o'clock. The meeting was then called to order by Miss Glazier, President pro tem. The minutes were then read and approved. The subject, The best method of teaching Arithmetic, being first in order, was then taken up, and opened by Mr. Baker, followed by Messrs. Whitney, Stonebraker, Miss Woolverton. Miss Glazier, and closed by Mr. Owen, the Superintendent, who gave his system of oral, mental, and practical instruction, with demonrations upon the black-board. The teachers present, unanimously endorsed this system as being the best method of teaching this branch of education in our Common Schools. On motion, the regular business lessons should be given in a day, and is it by the girl's parents, who were highly in-possible for a teacher to get along success- censed at their daughter's imprudence. fully, in a large school, without a system of classing, was then taken up. The subject was then opened by Mr. Stonebraker, and was followed in the discussion by Messrs. Woolverton. On motion, adjourned to meet

at I o'clock P. M. to order by calling Thos. Irvin to the chair. The meeting was a painfully affecting one.— Mr. Owen continued the subject which was under discussion when they adjourned; after which the regular question in order, upon the minutes, was brought up, and discussed by Messrs. Baker, Bare, Hamilton, Stone-braker and Owen. Mr. Baker then presented the following resolutions, which were adopted as amended:

Resolved, That we consider it the imperative duty, not only of every teacher, but of parents and Directors to attend as often as possible, Teachers' Institutes.

Resolved, That it is impossible for any teacher to succeed even tolerably well, without a system of text books.

Resolved, That no school should be kept open on Saturdays, as a good means of procuring punctual attendance. Resolved, That we, as Teachers, tender

our warmest thanks to the citizens, Directors, and County Superintendent, for their attend-

Globe, Journal, and Herald. The meeting the fair heorine, and as she kissed his cheek, then adjourned.
M. F. CAMPBELL, Pres't. WM. McDonald, Sec'y.

The Boatmen in Council!

The Boatmen of the borough of Hunting- the detention. don and vicinity, held a meeting at the "Franklin House" in this borough, on Friday evening the 12th inst., which was large ly attended. The meeting was organized by electing John Snyder, Chairman, and Abraham Westbrock, Secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be, to regulate the prices for carrying coal on the Juniata Canal. He said that Boatmen on all the other canals had associations for the purpose of mutual protection, but on the Juniata Canal the Boatmen engaged in the carrying of freight were at the mercy of the coal operators, and that it was high time make such regulations as would protect their

On motion of D. G. Nash, a committee of three was appointed by the Chairman, to make out a schedule of rates, and report the same to the meeting. D. G. Nash, H. H. ed said Committee. The meeting was then briefly addressed by Capt. H. H. Johnson, who stated that he understood the object of the land owner. the meeting to be, to make uniform prices for carrying coal to all points, and he hoped that the prices adopted by the meeting would be strictly adhered to by every person en-

gaged in the carrying of coal on the canal. The report of the committee was then presented to the meeting, as follows, and unani-

ously adopted:				
Fron		s. P b	u.	Ton.
	. to Harrisburg,	6° <u>₹</u>	$$1,62\frac{1}{2}$	per Nett
**	to "	61	1,80	" Gross
6.5	to Columbia,	7	1,75	" Nett
2.6	to "	7	1,96	" Gross
C.E	to Wrightsville,	8	2,00	" Nett
46	to "	8	2,24	" Gross
66	to Safe Harbor,	8 <u>1</u>	$2,12\frac{1}{2}$	" Nett
46	to "	8 1	2,38	"Gross
66	to Havrede Grac	e, 9½	$2,37\frac{1}{2}$	" Nett
86	to "	$9\bar{2}$	2,66	"Gross
44	to Chesapeake,	$11\frac{7}{2}$	2.871	" Nett
66	to "	$11\frac{1}{2}$	3,22	"Gross
66	to Philadelphia,	$12^{}$	3,25	" Nett
66	to "	12	3,64	"Gross
"	to Wilmington,	13	3.25	" Nett
"	to "	13	3,64	"Gross
8.6	to Lebanon,	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$2,37\frac{1}{2}$	" Nett
**	to "	$9\bar{1}$	2,66	"Gross
66	to Reading,	12	3,00	" Nett
44	to "	12	3,36	"Gross
"	to Phœnixville,	13	3,25	" Nett
**	to "	13	3,64	"Gross
66	to Delaware City	, 12	3,00	" Nett
46	to ' "	12	3,36	"Gross
		• •	, ,	

We the undersigned, citizens of the borcugh of Huntingdon and vicinity, engaged in carrying freight on the Juniata Canal, agree to adhere strictly to the above schedule of rates for the transportation of coal:

Abraham Westbrook, D. G. Nash, George G. Couch, Levi E. Westbrook, Love & M'Divitt, William Long, Murrets Hawn, A. B. Cunningham, Joseph Hawn, David Dunn, Coulter & Hamer.

Mr. Abraham Westbrook then offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved. That we, as Boatmen engaged in carrying coal on the Juniata Canal, will adhere strictly to the schedule of freights as adopted at this meeting, and would respectfully urge the Boatmen at other points on the Juniata Canal to call meetings and adopt similar regulations.

Remarks were then made by Messrs. Saxton, Johnson, Westbrook, Snyder, Nash and others, in regard to the various kinds of coal, and their value when in market.

On motion.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of

On motion, adjourned sine die.

A Sad Honeymoon. Elopement-Marriage-Mail Robbery-A Term in the State Prison.

A young man named Charles Albaugh, of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, was recently convicted of Mail robbery at Cleveland and sentenced to a term in the State Prison. the Columbus Gazette says of his case:

Charles Albaugh is only twenty years of age, and the events of the past few months four days. The testimony was volumnious, will fill an important chapter in his life's history. On Christmas day he eloped with his landlord's daughter, a Miss German, in her sixteenth year, went to Alexandria, Pennsylvania and was married. An effort was made was postponed, and the subject, How many to keep the affair quiet, but it was discovered

On the 28th of January, Mr. Prentiss, the U. S. Mail Agent, arrested Albaugh upon a charge of robbing the Mail. He was taken to Cleveland, tried, convicted, and sentenced Baker, Pheasant, Irvin, Owen, and Miss before the United States Court, and upon reaching Carlington, on his way to the penitentiary, the young wife came aboard the Afternoon Session .- Meeting was brought cars to bid farewell to her convict husband. She begged him to keep up his spirits, to make a firm resolve to do his whole duty old iron frying pan, without ever being while in prison. She vowed to stick to him washed. Her food, some of the witnesses though all the rest of the world should forsake him; for said she, "Charley, we are in this pan-boiled bacon, "collards" and both young; we have years of happiness in store for us, and when your time has expired, of the witnesses testified that the chinks or we can go to some other land where the offense will not be known, where we can live happily together, and earn an honest liveli-

> The poor girl nerved herself up to the task, and as she wipped the tears away from the cheeks of her young husband she never

whimpered. The car was full of passengers, who witnessed the scene with tearful emotion. The conductor who, at the request of the officers, lieve that starvation as well as cold had had kindly delayed a few moments, to give the young couple an opportunity of meeting We understand that the deceased, before her each other, at last notified them that he could mind became impaired, was a sensible and ance and co-operation during this meeting.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Officers, and published in the

she turned to leave, but, overpowered by her feeling that she had thus far kept under control, she fell fainting in the arms of the by-standers, who carried her gently into the station house, and the cars rolled over the rails with increased speed, to make up for

Rather a sad honeymoon.

Veto Message.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, March 12th, 1858. }
To the Senate and House of Representatives

of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: GENTLEMEN: -A bill has been presented for my approval, entitled, "An Act to extend to Walker township, Huntingdon county, the provisions of the act to authorize the School Directors of the borough of West Pittsburg, Allegheny county, to select sites for school houses, passed the eleventh day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six."

By reference to the Act extended by this bill to the school district of Walker township, that they should take such measures, and in the county of Huntingdon, I find that i provides that whenever the board of school directors of West Pittsburg, shall be unable to procure such eligible points for the erection of school houses thereon, as they may deem expedient by agreement with the owners of land, they may enter upon and designate sufficient ground for the purpose, not exceeding in any case one half of an acre and Johnson and L. E. Westbrook were appoint- may use and occupy the same for a school house with its necessary or convenient appurtenances, provision being made in the act for assessment and payment of damages to

> In other words, power is given to the school directors to take private property against the assent of the owner for the purpose of building a school house. If this bill should become a law, the school directors of Walker school district in the county of Huntingdon, may enter upon any man's farm within the district, without his consent, and mark off half an acre of ground and erect thereon a house and other necessary and convenient appurtenances, and occupy the same for school purposes, without even first paying to the owner the value of the land or giving to him security therefor; the only remedy being the assessment of damages by viewers, and the liability of the district for the payment of the same.

> The exercise of the right of eminent domain, which is the right that a government possesses of taking the property of its subject for necessary public uses at a fair valuation, is one of the highest prerogatives of sovereignty, and ought never to be used except when necessary to the accomplishment of some great public good. This right, it is true may be exercised by the government through the medium of corporate bodies or individuals, but only under the restrictions imposed by the fourth section of the seventh article of the constitution, which provides that "the Legislature shall not invest any corporate body or individual with the privilege of taking private property for public use without requiring such corporation or individual to make compensation to the owners of said property or give adequate security therefor before such property shall be taken."

I cannot consent to give even to public corporations the power to take a man's land without obtaining his consent, except in cases where the necessity is clear and free from doubt, and I do not believe that such necessity exists in reference to land to be used for the building of houses for our Common Schools. No such power is given in our general law regulating common schools. On the contrary, when it was proposed to be conferred upon schools directors generally throughout cock, Maryland. the commonwealth, I find, by reference to the Senate Journal for 1854, that the proposition was defeated by a large vote. I am not aware that any serious inconvenience has arisen from requiring school directors to purchase land whereon to erect school houses instead State in favor of particular school dis-

The people of this commonwealth are willing that their government should exercise all power which conduces to happiness and promotes the prosperity of the great body of its citizens, although it may work an individual hardship, but if the public weal does not require the sacrifice of individual interests it is an act of tyranny upon the part of the government to interfere with individual property or permit others to do so in its name.

Because I do not believe that the school directors of Walker school district should be permitted to take land to build school houses without first obtaining the owner's consent, I return this bill to the House of Representatives, without my approval.

WM. F. PACKER.

Shocking Cruelty and Brutality. The Athens (Ga.) Watchman, of the 25th,

contains the following:

A case of unusual interest was tried in Walton Superior Court last week, consuming and we did not hear nor shall we pretend to give the hundredth part of it. A brief account of material facts will suffice. A man, named Thos. Kelley, or O'Kelly, was arraigned for the murder of his wife, who was found dead (frozen, it is said) in her place of confinement, during the extraordinary cold weather of 1856. The deceased, it is alleged, was at least partially deranged, and had been confined a number of years—eleven or twelve, we believe—five in Oglethorpe, and seven, perhaps, in Walton. It was proved its that her place of confinement consisted of a rer. pen, constructed of poles notched at the corners and covered with clapboards. In this was a hole, ten by four inches, some four or five feet from the ground, with a shelf inside, upon which was placed her food in an testified, was promiscuously mixed together milk being frequently mixed together. Many cracks between the poles of this den were open; there was never any fire in it; no bed or bedding, and the poor creature sometimes

entirely naked, and always nearly so. In this den she languished seven years, until relieved by death from her horrible sufferings. One cold morning that winter she was found upon her hands and knees at the door, naked or nearly so, and frozen stiff. Many persons think there is reason to besomething to do in bringing about her death. The East Baltimore Conference.

The East Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church, on Tuesday, March 2, made, among others, the following appointments for the year 1858:-JUNIATA DISTRICT

George Guyer, P. E. Hollidaysburg, J. H. C. Dosh; Altoona, Samuel A. Wilson; Woodbury, G. Berkstresser, J. B. Scarboro; Schellsburg, Henry Wilson; Bedford, W. L. Spottswood, Samuel W. Smith, sup.; Bedford Circuit, J. A. Coleman, G. T. Gray; Coalmont, Enoch G. Jamison; Manor Hill, J. A. Melick, John W. Cleaver; Williamsburg, Alfred A. Eskridge; Cassville, G. W. Bouse, Hugh Lynn; Birmingham, Robt. W. Black, J. W. Buckley; Phillipsburg, E. W. Kirby; Curwensylle and Clearfield, Thomas Barnhart; New Washington, Chas. Cleaver, one to be supplied.

BELLEFONTE DISTRICT.

James Sanks, P. E. Bellefonte, Edmund B. Snyder; Bellefonte Circuit, Alem Brittain, S. M. Hartsock; Bald Eagle, N. W. Colburn; Warrior's Mark, J. W. Haughawout, Daniel Sheffer; Kishacoquillas, B. P. King; Penn's Valley, John Moorhead, one to be supplied; Lock-Haven, W. Downs, A. N. Creighton; Clinton, Albert Hartman, R. S. McWilliams; Great Island, John Lloyd; Liberty Valley, James Gamble; Newberry, James Curns, John F. Craig; Jersey Shore, E. E. Allen; Jersey Shore Circuit, Robert Beers; Sinnamahoning, Jas. Hunter; Shippen, Ashbury R. Reilley; Caledonia, to be supplied; Karthaus, John A. Dixon.

NORTHUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

T. Mitchell, P. E. Williamsport, Samuel Kepler; Muncy, A. W. Gibson, P. F. Eyer; Montoursville, J. F. Porter; Milton, P. Rescord; Milton and Montour, Samuel Barnes, Andrew E. Taylor; Lewisburg, Thos. Bow-man; Northumberland, Franklin Gearhart; Mifflinburg, S. Creighton; Sunbury, George Warren, Finley B. Riddle; Catawissa, John Marren, Finley B. Riddle; Catawissa, John A. De Moyer, Peter B. Ruch; Danville, W. Harden; Bloomsburg, John Guyer, T. Sherlock; Orangeville, J. Y. Rothrock, C. H. Savidge; Bloomingdale, Elisha Butler, A. M. Kester; Luzerne, T. W. Switzer, Sam'l. Shannon; White Haven, J. A. Price; Berwick, H. G. Dill, J. Guss; Laporte, Reuben

John A. Dashiell, principal of Dickinson Seminary, member of Williamsport Quarterly Conference.

Irvin H. Torrence, secretary of Pennsylvania Bible Society, member of Danville Quarterly Conference.

CARLISLE DISTRICT.

John A. Gere, P. E. Carlisle, Robert D. Chambers; Carlisle, Emory Chapel, A. A. Reese; Carlisle Circuit, S. Dunlap, Nathan Shaffer; York Springs and Hanover, Oliver Ege, G. W. Dunlap; Newport, F. E. Crever, Jas. T. Wilson; Petersburg, Thos. D. Got-walt; New Bloomfield, Cambridge Graham, Isaac C. Stevens; Mifflin, Jno. W. Langley, Milton K. Foster, W. A. McKee, sup.; Concord, N. S. Buckingham, J. Clark Hagey; Lewistown Circuit, George Stevenson, W. T. L. Weech; Huntingdon, Alex. M. Barnitz; Shisharaham Shirleysburg, Amos Smith, Geo. W. Heyd; Shippensburg, Reuben E. Wilson; Green Village, Noah Schlosser, Amos J. Bender; Chambersburg, Philip B. Reese.

Daniel Hartman, Agent of the Tract Society, member of the Carlisle Quarterly Con-

Archibald G. Mariatt, Principal of the Irving Female College, member of Carlisle Circuit Quarterly Conference. David Shoaff has been stationed

Barbarous Punishment.

England has not yet become so far civilized as to abolish the use of the "cat o'nine tails" as an instrument of torture and punishof allowing them to take it when and where ment. The English papers received by the they please with or without the consent of mail, comment on a revolting case of flogging the owner, and I am entirely opposed to which had occurred at Newcastle. A soldier making exceptions to the general law of the belonging to the Northumberland Fusileers was condemed. for disobedience of orders, to receive fifty lashes—the full tale permitted now by law. But these fifty stripes were delivered by the "cat," an instrument of such infernal construction, as in fact to make nine deep gashes at every blow. That used at Newcastle is described by an "eye witness," as having a handle eight inches in length, and nine tails, each of the same length, and weight with pentagonal pieces of case hardened steel, eighty-one in number.— On the morning of the day that the flogging was to be administered, the battallien was paraded in the barrack yard, the triangles set up, and the cat displayed. The account

says:
The intended victim of these preparations for his agony and mutilation, would probably have marched unhesitatingly upon a Sepoy battery. But now the command of his officer struck him into the dumbness and disobedience of shame. He was a fine man, of good family, driven to enlistment, probably, by dissipation or reverses, and retained somewhat the feelings of a gentleman. His refusal only exposed him to heavier indignity.-Sixteen of the strongest men in the ranks were ordered out. They "hurled him, face downward, on the stone pavement of the rack-et court," and stripped him by force. In perative in its character, and thus it is, that vain he implored his officers to condemn him to death rather than to the dishonor of the cat. He was tied up to the triangles, and "one | of the largest drummers" in the battalion proceeded to wield that invention of ninefold horror we have described, and to which even an additional brutality of force is given by its being swung round the head of the tortu-

At the first blow of the "cat" a piercing and unearthly shrick rung from the strong man in his agony! His lacerated flesh gaped under the blow, and lumps of flesh, at each fresh blow, were detached from his bleeding back, and flung high above the wall of the Racket Court, and on the clothes of those standing by. The stern Colonel, compelled to be an unwilling witness, turned, and leaning on the arm of the equally affected Major, covered his face with his handkerchief, while deep sighs agitated his manly bosom, and plainly showed the struggle that was going on within. The surgeon, a most humane man, was obliged to be supported by his Hospital sergeant, who, from time to time, administered to him restoratives, as well as to the suffering soldier. Man after man fell from the ranks, carried away fainting; tears bedewed the faces of nearly all the officers. and at length the poor sufferer was released from his torture to linger in hospital, where he now lies, the whole of his spine being laid bare, and gangrene has ensued, leaving the

Southern Views on the Kansas Issue.

The plea most strongly urged by the advocates of the Lecompton scheme is the plausi-ble idea that the moment the Constitution is imposed upon the Territory, the citizens of Kansas will have an opportunity to amend the Constitution before 1864, the time expressly stated in the instrument itself. We have no doubt that many Democrats of the North are deluded by this apparently fair proposition into an impression that this contingency will certainly happen, and that all cause for discontent will be satisfactorily removed.

It is only necessary to look at the matter from the Southern point of view-to examine the views entertained by Southern Representatives,-in order to completely demolish the basis of this flimsy hypothesis. We wish those who represent Pennsylvania in Congress to ponder well the Southern arguments which we append below, and determine whether they are ready to carry these doctrines out-whether they are willing to impose a juggle upon the people from which they are positively debarred any escape till 1864. Let Mr. Calhoun "count in" his own peculiar friends, and the Lecompton instrument becomes "a finality" to all intents and purposes, and slavery is fastened irrevocably upon a State, nine-tenths of whose citizens, at this hour, are positively averse to its introduction,

The Hon. Mr. Maynard (of Tennessee), in writing to the last Lecompton meeting at New York, speaks out in the following frank

strain:

"But I must protest against the doctrine, so reluctantly inculcated by many, that when admitted to the Union the people of Kansas have nothing to do but to overthrow their Constitution, abolish slavery and inaugurate freedom. A very general idea prevails in the Northern States, that when 'slavery' and 'freedom,' in the cant phrase of the day, come in collision, the latter by its mightier potency will inevitably prevail. The distinguished author of the Kansas-Nebraska bill doubtless entertained the same idea, and believed that by the principles of that bill all the remaining Territories would eventually become free States; and that he would be hailed everywhere through the North as the great apostle and martyr of the 'holy evangel of Freedom'. But the course of events in Kansas seems likely to overturn the cherished idea, and to demonstrate its utter fallacy, thus depriving him of all apostolic renown—though it is quite probable he may be honored with a place in the pages of political martyrdom. If Kansas is admitted as a slave State, under the Lecompton Constitution, as I fully believe she will be, she will be very sure to continue a slave State. A large and substantial emigration will flow in from the other slave States, taking with them their slaves; the settlers already there, whatever may be their present sentiments, will find their prejudices against slavery disarmed by contact with it—will see that they have been fighting phantoms, that have no existence except in the heated brains of enthusiasts and fanatics, and will let the subject drop—leave it where their Constitution leaves it."

Is the above the kind of popular sovereignty to which the Democracy of the Keystone State expect their servants at Washington to commit them? Does this prospect of eternal slavery in Kansas cause a feeling of exultation to rise in the breasts of Messrs. Phillips, Florrence, J. Glancy Jones, Allison White, and those other members of the Pennsylvania delegation who voted against Colonel Harris's resolution?

Compare with this the distinct declaration of Col. Keitt, of South Carolina, in the House, a day or two since:

"Can the Constitution of Kansas be legally changed prior to 1864? In my judgment, it cannot. There is a clause in the Constitution of Kansas prohibiting the assembling of a Convention prior to that time, and this inhibition precludes it. This clause is regarded as a nullity. I do not so regard it. * * * The difference between a revolutionary right and a legal right, or a right under the Constitution to change the Constitution, is clear, distinct, and vital. The one is a political right; the other, the right of the sword. The sword may not be drawn from the scabbard; the olive may be twined around it, but it is still the sword."

Are any of our Pennsylvania Congressmen ready to say amen to these significant inti-mations? Do they believe that any change of the Lecompton instrument before the year | before autumn. 1864 would require the exercise of "a revolutionary right?" Let them pause, then, befor they commit themselves to an arrangement which must inevitably seal their political doom. The old Commonwealth requires that her sons should be faithful to the soil which gave them birth, and she will hold all to strict account who violate that spirit of freedom which animates her charter of rights. The Press.

The Spring Trade.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says, the Spring Trade has commenced. Quite a number of merchants have arrived in the city from remote points, and have already entered upon the business of selecting their purchases. In several instances, we have heard of considerable sales. It is not likely that a large business will be done, but all who have paid up in whole or in part, will find no difficulty in obtaining goods on reasonable terms. Philadelphia has suffered like the rest of the world, in consequence of the recent terrible panic, but the great majority of our merchants passed through the fiery ordeal, if not unscathed. with the heroic courage of triumphat success, and are fully prepared to accommodate their old customers. The supply of goods on hand is quite large, and the disposition is as kindly and considerate as could be expected ununder the circumstances. It is at a time like this that integrity, honesty and reliability are fully appreciated. Hundreds have been compelled to make a pause in their payments, but entire faith will be felt in their operations for the future. The policy is to bear and forbear as much as possible, and to make every allowance for the disasters that were brought about by the delinquencies and misfortunes perative in its character, and thus it is, that the storm which prostrated so many for a time will soon be forgotten. We repeat, the Spring trade is not likely to be heavy, but the indications thus far are that it will be sound, wholesome and encouraging.

A CURIOUS WEDDING.—A letter from New

York relates the following:
An interesting wedding took place a few days since, between a Mr. Henry B. Melville and Mrs. Sarah K. Seymore. The parties have both been married before, and each have a family of seven children—those of the gentleman comprising six daughters and a son, and those of the lady six sons and a daughter. The sons acted on the occasion as groomsmen to their future father, and the daughters as bridesmaids to their future mother. The whole fourteen dressed alike, according to their sex, entered the church arm in arm, and ranged themselves on either side of their parents, who are both remarkably hand-some, and looked superb. The bride is wealthy, and was richly dressed in a pearl-colored moire antique, with costly laces and diamond brooch and bracelet.

SINGULAR INCIDENT.—An Irish woman livng in New Bedford, about eighty years of age, a few days since, while sitting at table, had ust taken a cup of tea in her hand, and remarked, when her age was alluded to, that bare, and gangrene has the back in such a state tortured and lacerated wretch in such a state tortured and lacerated wretch in such a state before long." Her hand was observed to tremble; she leaned back in her chair, and died instantly.

F. RAMEY, Sealer of Weights and tremble; she leaned back in her chair, and died instantly.

An Unexpected Meeting---Romance in Real Life.

[From the Boston Ledger of March 9.]
On the 23d ultimo a passenger came to Portland by the steamer Anglo-Saxon, and took lodgings at one of the city hotels. Next morning he took the cars for this city, in company with a gentleman who had remained at the same house with him over night. with whose countenance he somehow or other immagined himself familiar. They got into conversation in coming down the Eastern Railroad, but nothing transpired to elicit the fact whether or not they had been old acquaintances. When they arrived at the depot, and had attended to their luggage, one of the gentleman inquired, in the hearing of the other, for a cab to take him to a certain street in Charlestown. The other said he purposed going to the same street, and the two engaged the same conveyance. On arriving at the street in question, it appeared that they both designed to call on the same individual .-This strange series of coincidence greatly puzzled both; but their mutual surprise and delight can be imagined in a degree, when they found that they were brothers, and that they had thus singularly met at the house of a third brother. One of them has been in the service of the Pacha of Egypt for twenty-two years; the other has spent sixteen years in the East Indies, while the third has been in this country during nineteen years past. The brothers are natives of Scotland, and have not seen each other for twenty-four

UTAH .- A candid and calm representation of affairs, as they really exist in Utah, made by Dr. Hurt, the Indian Agent, shows what an infamous despotism Bringham Young has succeeded in establishing in Utah, and how completely all the guarantees constitutionally secured to the inhabitants have been overthrown by his priestly tyranny. It is in vain that individuals assert their liberty and their independence. They are forced to submission or have their "throats cut."-The Theocratic Autocracy is complete .-Those who do not willingly go to confessional are in danger of the knife or of the torch of the incendiary. The common forms of law are disregarded, houses are entered without legal process, persons are condemned without trial, and driven out of their community or murdered. In fact, all law and all right are disregarded except the law of this priestly conclave, and the rights which they think are necessary to the establishment of their authority, Dr. Hurt relates instances of oppression and of brutality toward individuals, and helpless women among them, which would justify our government at once in extirpating the whole mormon brood.—Ledger.

A New Expedition to UTAH .-- We learn from the Washington States, that the National Government, without waiting for the action of Congress, on the suject of the increase of the army, will organize the force now in Kansas for an expedition to Utah. This force, numbering about twenty-five hundred men, will be necessary to conduct the train with supplies, animals, &c., are requisites for the relief of Col. Johnston's command.— The troops in Kansas can be moved, on this expedition, as soon as Congress shall make necessary appropriations. They can commence their march during the next month, at the same time when the Mormons, who are scattered through Iowa, Nebraska, and Minnessota, intend to move to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake. Starting thus early, the new expedition will be in Salt Lake City

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HANGE OF TIME.—On and after THURSDAY, 10th inst., the Passonger Train on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Road will leave Huntingdon at 8.00 A. M. and 4.00 P. M., and arrive 1.10 P. M. and 7.38 P. M.

J. J. LAWRENCE,