

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, June 2, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, WM. A. PORTER, of Philadelphia. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette Co.

The postponement of the land sales in Kansas, till the 1st and 15th November next, has been officially announced in Washington.

KANSAS ELECTION.—The Board of Commissioners appointed by act of Congress to fix a time for the election in Kansas, upon the Lecompton Constitution, met on the 24th ult. The election day was fixed for the 1st Monday in August next.

DISCREDITED BANKS.—The following Banks of this State are set down among the list of discredited ones, in Peterson's Detector:—Bank of Crawford County, Meadville, Pa.; McKean County Bank, Smithport, Pa.; Shamokin Bank, Shamokin, Pa.; Tioga County Bank, Tioga, Pa.

BURGLARIES IN ALTOONA.—On Tuesday night, the 18th ult., the bed-room of Mr. BARR, of the American House, was entered and \$75 removed from his pantaloons pocket. On the same night the residence of CHARLES MANN was entered, and his pantaloons, which were hanging near his bed, rifled of a pocket book containing about \$10.

DARING BURGLARIES IN MIFFLINTOWN AND PATTERSON.—The residences of W. W. WILSON and Col. A. PARKER, of Mifflintown, and Col. THOS. BELL, of Patterson, were entered on Friday night a week last, and all the money to be found in the clothing of each, while asleep in their rooms, was taken. From the first the burglar got about \$18; from the second, \$8 and \$10, and from the last \$8 and a ticket from Mifflin to Philadelphia.

THE NEW MILITARY LAW.—The New Bloomfield Advocate thus estimates the cost of carrying out the new Military law. It says, "suppose that we estimate the number of infantry, artillery, &c., in the State at 25,000, and the cavalry at 5,000, (in both cases a low estimate,) and suppose that there should be the full number of parades, the expenses would be \$695,000 per annum!—and estimate that there are 40,000 in the State liable to military duty, under the law, the revenue would be only \$200,000, or less than a third of the expense. We venture to say that the expense of carrying out this law, on an average will not be less than half a million of dollars annually!"

Locals. J.S. BRUCKER has removed to his new store room, up town.

We learn that the military spirit is again on the rise in this place. The Guards are to be re-organized.

On Thursday night last a man named HALL, was brought from Mill Creek and committed to jail on charge of abusing his wife and child.

Dr. R. A. MILLER has returned from the West. He can now be found at his office, ready to beautify the countenance of old and young.

Broad Top continues to do a heavy coal business. As soon as the times brighten up it will be almost impossible to supply the demand for this coal.

A branch of Evans's Gift Book establishment has been opened in this place, for a few days. A large number of books have already been sold, and a number purchasers have went away satisfied with the gifts.

We learn that the crooked dam above Williamsburg has been almost entirely swept away by the high water in the Juniata. Two or three other dams, between this and Hollidaysburg, have also been slightly injured.—From this point, east, the canal continues in good navigable order.

We have had a large spell of weather for some weeks past. At this writing, (Monday evening), the prospects of a continuation of the same spell, for several days longer, are very encouraging.

P. S.—Tuesday morning.—We were slightly disappointed in our anticipating a continuation of the spell of weather, by the appearance of the "sun" this morning.

Dr. WILLIAM BARTON M'CRUM, Veterinary Surgeon, lectured in the Court House on Friday and Saturday evenings of last week, on the diseases of that noble animal, the horse. The Doctor understands the subject upon which he lectures, and it would be to the interest of all men who have anything to do with horses, if his lectures could be more generally heard. He is stopping at the Franklin House, in this place, and all who feel interested would do well to give him a call.

Two daring burglaries were committed in our town on Tuesday night of last week.—The residence of Mr. THOS. FISHER was entered through a back window, and a valuable gold watch and a small sum of money taken from the room in which he was sleeping.—Money was also taken from the room in which his children were sleeping, amounting, in all, to about \$15. The clothing of Mr. FISHER were found the next morning in a front parlor. On the same night the residence of J. P. ANDERSON was entered, and a cigar case, containing \$30, was taken from a coat in the room in which he was sleeping. On the next morning the case was found in the garden, but the money had been removed.

Sound Democracy.

The old Doylestown Democrat has passed into the hands of W. W. H. DAVIS, Esq., late Secretary and acting Governor of New Mexico, (and son of Hon. JOHN DAVIS, lately Surveyor of the port of Philadelphia.) Mr. DAVIS is an accomplished and educated gentleman, and a sterling and well-tried Democrat. He has gathered much experience and information during his career, having served in Mexico, with distinction, during the war, and having acted a prominent part in the civil administration of New Mexico since its acquisition by the United States. Qualified by his tastes and his acquisitions for the position he has assumed, we are sure that he will make the Democrat a model newspaper.

The following extract from the salutatory of Mr. DAVIS, which appears in the Democrat of Tuesday of last week, discloses the principles upon which he intends conducting that paper. The sentiments he utters are the sentiments of a vast majority of our people, and cannot be resisted. Spoken in no factious spirit, they will not be used for factious purposes, or abandoned for transient or personal reasons. It is a fact, which this declaration of Mr. DAVIS makes more manifest, that in nearly every case the Democratic papers of Pennsylvania either openly denounce Lecompton, or coldly ignore it.

"In assuming control of the Democrat, as the editor and proprietor, the readers have a right to expect me to announce the course I intend to pursue while I have charge of the paper. Reared and educated in the Democratic school, and taught the strictest tenets of the creed, it may reasonably be expected that I will make the paper radically Democratic in all respects; and whenever the great battles of the party are to be fought I will be found doing service in the foremost ranks.—Believing that I am acquainted with the great landmarks of our political faith, which have been handed down from the organization of the Government, some of them being as old as the human race, I will ever maintain and defend them, and no consideration will induce me to depart therefrom. But while always democratic, I will be, at the same time, independent and never hesitate to express an honest opinion upon all subjects that are fairly open for discussion. I will ever dare to differ with my own party when I think the party has gone astray, and deserted any of the great principles we profess to follow; but that difference will be one of reason and argument, and not of abuse, nor will I presume to read out of the party those who may see proper to hold a different opinion. Truth and error have been antagonistic since the foundation of the world, and ever will be; and in all contests between these rival creeds I will firmly plant myself upon the side of right, from which I will never retreat at the demand of expediency or through fear of political excommunication.

"The practical creed of our party, and which the Democracy of the country sanctions, I recognize as embodied in the Cincinnati Platform, to which I subscribe entire fealty, because the doctrines therein set forth have always met the approbation of my judgment, and which, if properly carried out in their true intent and meaning, must conduce to the happiness and glory of our country. But I am not willing that any one shall interpolate this platform, and introduce a plank that not only does not belong to it, but which is at variance with the well-established principles of our party; and I will oppose every attempt of the kind. The doctrine recently advocated, as set forth in the first section of the seventh article of the Lecompton Constitution, 'that the right of property in slaves is before and higher than any Constitutional sanction,' is so new and strange to me and so foreign to the Democratic creed, as we understand it in Pennsylvania, that I am unwilling to give my adhesion to it, but will oppose the incorporation of any such heresy into our platform. If this be true, the action of those States which have abolished slavery since the adoption of the Federal Constitution must be condemned as wrong; and our forefathers, who founded the Government, are directly arraigned for not understanding the work of their own hands, and stand convicted of violating its fundamental principles.

"In regard to the admission of new States into the Union, which question seems to supersede all others in importance at this time, I feel called upon to express my views briefly. I am now, and always have been, a believer in the doctrine that 'governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,' which, in more modern phrase, is known as the doctrine of 'Popular Sovereignty.' When a Territory comes to form a Constitution preparatory to asking for admission into the Union as a State, it is the inherent right of the people 'to institute its foundation on such principles, and organize its power in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.' The people have the undoubted right, if they wish it, to vote directly upon the adoption or rejection of the Constitution formed for them by their agents; and any attempt to force a Constitution upon them against their consent and under their protest, is a departure from the Democratic creed, and violative of our principles.

In every issue of this kind the Democrat will remain true to the Nebraska-Kansas act, which leaves the people perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. In all discussions, I will endeavor to set the truth plainly and fairly before my readers, that they may form a just estimate of the merits of every question. I will give the National and State Administration an honest and consistent support."

THE CENTRAL BANK.—This institution, to be located at Hollidaysburg, will soon be in blast. The Directors have been elected.—Thomas C. MacDowell, W. W. Jackson, Jno. K. Neff, Jacob E. Ridgway, Elijah Cameron, N. P. Campion, Martin Thomas, Wm. Singler, Harvey Quicksall, Joseph Brower, Jno. McGregor, G. L. Lloyd, Joseph Smith. At a meeting of the Directors Thos. C. MacDowell was elected President.

The Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch says that eight of the thirteen Directors belong to Philadelphia, and are connected with a Passenger railway.

Gen. Jackson's saw mill, at Lock Haven, Pa., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. Loss, \$10,000.

The Usury Bill Signed.

The Phila. Press, of Saturday, says:—"The news that Gov. PACKER had yesterday, at the State capital, signed the usury bill, otherwise called the bill 'regulating the rates of interest,' passed by our last Legislature, is what we call good news, in these days of financial stagnation. We have rarely known a measure which has excited more interest in other States, and in our own. It is the beginning of a great reform, and will be productive of excellent results. And now, when money is needed by all classes, nothing is more certain to call it forth than an inducement which will render it plentiful, and accordingly, cheap. When money becomes a commodity, bought and sold like any other commodity, subject only to the restrictions which experience has proved to be essential, there can be no monopoly, or extortion, or successful shaving. It will seek its level; the capitalist will be satisfied, and the mechanic and the merchant assisted and protected. Governor PACKER has placed Philadelphia and the State under many obligations by this sanction of a sound principle, and this recognition of a sincere public opinion." The following is a correct copy of the bill:

AN ACT Regulating the Rate of Interest. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the lawful rate of interest for the loan or use of money in all cases where no express contract shall have been made for a less rate, shall be six per cent. per annum, and the first and second sections of the act passed second March, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-three, entitled, "an act to reduce the interest of money from eight to six per cent. per annum," be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That when a rate of interest for the loan or use of money exceeding that established by law shall have been reserved or contracted for, the borrower or debtor shall not be required to pay to the creditor the excess over the legal rate, and it shall be lawful for such borrower or debtor, at his option, to retain and deduct such excess from the amount of any such debt; and in all cases where any borrower or debtor shall have fore or hereafter have voluntarily paid the whole debt or sum loaned, together with interest exceeding the lawful rate, no action to recover back any such excess shall be sustained in any court of this Commonwealth, unless the same shall have been commenced within six months after the time of such payment: Provided always, That nothing in this act shall affect the holders of negotiable paper taken bona fide in the usual course of business.

G. NELSON SMITH, Speaker pro tem., House of Rep's. WM. H. WELSH, Speaker of the Senate. APPROVED, the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. WM. F. PACKER.

War with England!

The above is rather a startling caption in these piping times of peace. It is, however, not without some significance at the present moment. It appears that Mr. John Bull, in the wealth of his philanthropy, has a fleet, sailing around in the vicinity of Cuba, ostensibly on the look out for vessels engaged in the slave trade. The old fellow has directed his folks on the water to search every craft that they may chance to meet, and accordingly, quite a long list of American merchantmen have been fired into, stopped, searched, and their crews insulted by drunken English captains and reckless sailors. The longer we live the less inclined are we to see this country get into a war with any nation, much less England. There are many reasons why we should never resort to force in the case of our old enemy. We have the Anglo-Saxon blood in our veins, and the liberty of England is that on which we have founded the freest government of earth. We ought not to fight, nor would we, if that surly old fellow would treat us fairly. Never will that nation consent to our equality. We were rebels in 1776, and we shall continue to be such, in her estimation, until the end of the chapter. Still, England cannot, and she knows it well, insult us with impunity. We are as proud as she dare be, and she might just as well settle down to the conclusion that the right of search will never be acknowledged by the American people. Our vessels are not to be boarded indiscriminately without trouble.—To be sure it is laudable to make every effort to break up the inhuman and barbarous slave traffic, but to put down even so great an evil as this, is no excuse for the insolence that our seamen have lately been subjected to.—On this question, we are happy to say, there is but one party in this country. The government at Washington has been prompt to demand immediate redress for these wrongs and indignities, and the press and people, with great unanimity, applaud and approve of its acts. We disagree, with considerable violence in regard to questions of domestic policy, but when we are menaced by foreign aggressions, fortunately the mass of our population rally to a common centre of patriotism. One thing is certain, if England proposes to continue this searching process, she will get herself into trouble.—Chester Co. Democrat.

THE NORTHERN CENTRAL ROAD.—The Sunbury American says:—"The contractors commenced laying track at this end of the Northern Central Railroad, on Wednesday.—The grading between this place and Trevorton bridge is completed and nearly half laid. The first locomotive will come through to this place about the 15th of June, and on or before July the morning mails from Washington and Baltimore will arrive here at noon, and passing over the Sunbury and Erie, Williamsport and Elmhurst roads, reach Buffalo and the West many hours in advance of any other route in the Union.

THE BURIAL OF GEN. PERSIFER F. SMITH.—AN IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL.—The Pennsylvaniaian, of Saturday, says:—"The remains of the distinguished civilian and soldier, Gen. PERSIFER F. SMITH, were yesterday consigned to their final resting place, at Laurel Hill, with every demonstration of honor and respect. It was a proper tribute from Philadelphia to one of her illustrious sons. The military display on the occasion was large, striking, and impressive. The public authorities of the city united in the last tribute. The remains arrived here yesterday morning from Pittsburgh, under charge of an escort of the Duquesne Grays. The funeral took place from his brother's residence in Walnut street.

THE BURIAL OF GEN. PERSIFER F. SMITH.

The line of the different companies, comprising the three brigades, was formed on Arch street, the right resting on Fourth, after which they proceeded down Fourth to Walnut, and out Walnut to Seventh street. The remains of Gen. SMITH were then taken along the front of the line, after which the procession moved towards Laurel Hill, passing up Walnut street to Fourth, up Fourth street to Chestnut, up Chestnut to Thirteenth street, up Thirteenth street to Ridge avenue, and up Ridge avenue to Girard College, where the military portion of the escort was dismissed, excepting the National Guards, who proceeded to Laurel Hill with the remains."

Party Dependence. The drill and discipline of political party organization, were at one time almost absolute, in this country. It was only necessary for the leaders to mark out the programme and it was fulfilled to the very letter by the humblest partizan in the nation. This was when the old Whig and Democratic party existed. A few men at head-quarters did the thinking for the entire people, and it only became necessary to inquire if it was Whig doctrine or Democratic doctrine; while the matter of right or wrong was never investigated. There were no immortality to the strict temperance man, in participating in the drunken orgies incident to the hard-cider campaign of 1840. Voters went the one way or the other, blind. Locklessness of political action ruled the day, and whoever departed from the path which had been marked out by politicians, could scarcely expect less than martyrdom.

Although remnants of this political barbarism still exists, a spirit of improvement has been going on steadily since 1840. None but the veriest old fogies will deny an independence of opinion, and a series of "readings out" is the worse punishment that can be inflicted on a man for expressing sentiments different from those entertained by the "leaders." Two instances are in point. A very large portion of the Republican party, of today, are ready and willing to abrogate the platform promulgated at Philadelphia in 1856, and adopt in its stead the principle of Popular Sovereignty. These people who think for themselves are so vastly in the ascendant that the minority do not dare to "read them out, for fear of losing the whole vote." Again a portion of the Democratic party adhere to the doctrine laid down at Cincinnati, while the office-holders are disposed to annul it.—The arrogance of a portion of these political operators who are unwilling to accord an independence of thought to members of the same party is only equalled by their love of spoils.

It will be seen that parties existed, and maintained their power, by the force of discipline, instead of acting in accordance with the eternal principle of right. The military sentiment of the nation was infused into political parties, and it was the province of political leaders to command, while it was the only duty of the masses to obey, while thinking was entirely out of the question. We repeat, this condition of things being changed. The masses think, now, for themselves, and generally act for themselves. The rule is being immutably fixed—that to be successful parties must do right. No pandering to this section or that; no party promises must be broken. Parties, like individuals, must be what they appear. Drill and discipline will no longer carry through a great political wrong. The great Democratic party of the nation is now going through the ordeal of a public criticism. Her leaders have promised that the will of the majority in Kansas should govern, and these same leaders have refused to make the promise good.—Warren County Democrat Ledger.

"Whiskerettes" is the name given to "beaux-catchers" worn by the girls this spring, for lack of whiskers, moustaches or goatees. They are made by drawing down little tufts of hair from the temples and forming them into scollops.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

May 29—Evening.—The weather still operates unfavorably on business, and the market for Breadstuffs, generally, is dull, and about 900 bushels Western extra Flour has been sold at \$4.50@4.75, the latter for handsome Ohio shipping Flour; standard brands are offered at \$4.25, but buyers are shy and there is very little demand except to supply the home trade, at from these prices up to \$5.00@5.25 per barrel, for common to extra fancy brands. Corn Meal and Bye Flour are wanted, but the market is reduced, and the prices asked are generally above the views of buyers, say \$2.75 for the former, and \$3.10@3.25 per barrel for the latter. Wheat is very dull at previous quotations, and only a few small lots have been sold at \$2.65@2.75 for good reds, and \$1.10@1.20 for white. A sale of prime Kentucky is reported at \$1.25 in store. Corn has slightly advanced, and 7,000 bushels Southern yellow sold at 72c@73c, about, chiefly at the latter price. 2,000 bushels Pennsylvania brought 71c, in store and in the cars, and some sold at 72c, delivered. Oats are dull at 39c, for Delaware, and 37c, for Pennsylvania.

DIED.

On Friday, the 28th inst., of consumption, Mr. EDWARD WOOD, aged 49 years. On the 28th inst., WILLIAM LEWIS, son of Thomas and Mary Westbrook, aged 5 years, 5 months and 13 days. Dearest Willie thou hast left us, Here thy loss we deeply feel; But 'tis God that has bereft us, He can all our sorrows heal.

"I take these little lambs," said he, "And lay them in my breast, Protection they shall find in me, And be forever blest."

WHEAT—For sale at D. P. GWINN'S. FLOUR—For sale at D. P. GWINN'S. LUMBER!—For sale at D. P. GWINN'S. MACKEREL of all Nos., Herring, &c., can be had of the best quality, by calling on FISHER & McMURTHIE. FISH—just received, and for sale at the Cheap Grocery of LONG & MILLER'S. CONFECTIONERIES of the very best. Call at LONG & MILLER'S. SPRING SHAWLS & MANTELLAS of every style at the "Metropolitan."

TO INVALIDS.—Dr. Hardman.

Analytical Physician.—Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart.—Formerly Physician to the CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL, Also to Invalids Retired. Author of "Letters to Invalids" IS COMING! See following Card. JUNE APPOINTMENT. DR. HARDMAN, Physician for the Diseases of the Lungs, (formerly Physician to Cincinnati Marine Hospital), will be in attendance at his rooms as follows:—Huntingdon, Jackson's Hotel, Sunday, June 27, 28, 29. Dr. Hardman is compelled to make his June appointment on Sunday, or disappoint the sick. Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Ear-rhinitis and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medical Inhalation, lately used in the Bronchitis Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get the disease in its source, and to apply remedies as estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. It is successful in all cases of the lungs, whether the disease be in the lungs, or in the blood, or in the system generally. All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. It is successful in all cases of the lungs, whether the disease be in the lungs, or in the blood, or in the system generally. All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. It is successful in all cases of the lungs, whether the disease be in the lungs, or in the blood, or in the system generally. All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. It is successful in all cases of the lungs, whether the disease be in the lungs, or in the blood, or in the system generally. All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. 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