

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, December 9, 1858.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTITUTIONAL SALES, ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS, SUMMONS, SUPREMACIES, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, FEE BILLS, NOTES with a waiver of the \$200 Law, JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers. MARSHAL'S CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.

Will be taken at this office, in payment for subscriptions, if delivered soon—Good dry wood, wheat, corn, buckwheat and potatoes.

Notice, by John Brewster. \$1000 Loan, by Town Council. Army Street, by Union Hotel. Teachers' Institute, by County Superintendent.

The News.

The Democratic State Convention of Virginia have nominated Hon. John Letcher as the successor for Gov. Wise.

The Gettysburg (Pa.) Railroad has been finished and the locomotive entered that borough for the first time, on Friday the 26th ult.

The tax levy in New York city for 1858 amounted to \$8,620,926 72, and the amount already paid is \$6,968,687 01, leaving \$1,652,239 71 yet to be collected.

The Senate of the Mississippi Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting, after the 1st of January next, the circulation of bank notes of \$20 and under.

The report of the coinage of the United States Mint, for the month of November shows that there were coined \$304,135 of gold, principally of double eagles. The silver coinage was \$550,000, the whole of which was in half and quarter dollar pieces, with the exception of \$100,000, which was in dimes, half dimes and three cent pieces. Two and a half millions of cents of the value of \$25,000 were coined.

The journey from Philadelphia to Chicago by the Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad, now occupies but thirty-six hours, and but one change of cars, at Pittsburgh, is necessary. We understand, in a few days, such arrangements will be effected as to render even this change unnecessary, and this route will then form the longest and most complete uninterrupted railway route in the world.

It is customary, says the Pittsburgh Press, to rank the great industrial interests in this wise: The Commercial, Manufacturing and Agricultural. And in this order the care of Government is generally disposed for the development and protection of our great interests.

Our Banking System. In noticing the recent movement in New York, looking to the introduction of many important reforms into the Banking system of that State, the Day's Democrat, truly say:—

Before the banks in existence in this country can answer the legitimate end of their creation, they must undergo a radical change in their organization. There must be a limit placed upon their circulation, and not to be allowed, as now, to extend their accommodations to an unlimited extent. They have it in their power to create a panic at pleasure, and always will have, so long as conducted as at present. Like individuals, they must be compelled to do business within their means, and not to be allowed to issue their promises to pay to four or five times their ability to pay.

Congress. Congress met on Monday for the short session, closing on the 4th of March. The President's message is very lengthy and important. We give a few abstracts this week—in our next we shall endeavor to give the message in full.

THE KANSAS QUESTION. The President in his annual message opens by congratulating the country on the contrast of the agitation which existed in Kansas a year ago, with the peace and quiet which now prevails; he refers to the Lecompton Constitution and re-affirms his position on that subject, and thinks that if Kansas had been admitted with that Constitution the same quiet would have been secured at an earlier day.

He congratulates Congress on the settlement of the Utah affair without the effusion of blood. He compliments the officers of the army there, and expresses satisfaction with the course of Gov. Cummings, and honorably mentions Col. Kane.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH—CENTRAL AMERICA. He congratulates the country on the abandonment of the right of search by Great Britain, and in reference to Central America says, "that negotiations are still progressing, and he has not yet abandoned the hope of success." He refers to what was stated at the last session of Congress in that connection, and that his views on the subject of the Isthmus routes accord with the policy heretofore announced by Mr. Cass.

OUR GOVERNMENT AND MEXICO. He speaks of Mexico as in a condition of civil war, with scarcely any hope of restoration to a permanent government. He refers to the causes which led to a rupture of the diplomatic relations there, and speaks well of Mr. Forsyth's efforts. If not for the hope of obtaining justice from the liberals, which now appear approaching to power, he would recommend the taking possession of a portion of Mexico, sufficient to indemnify us for all our claims and grievances.

DIFFICULTIES WITH SPAIN. As to Spain, he refers to the causes which delayed the appointment of a successor to Mr. Dodge, and says that Mr. Preston will go out with powers to settle the difficulties with Spain, if possible.

ACQUISITION OF CUBA. He says that Cuba ought to belong to us, and recommends that steps be taken for its purchase. As we acquire all new territory by honorable negotiation, this should not be an exception.

THE TARIFF. He re-affirms his former opinions in favor of specific duties on certain articles, and submits the whole tariff question to Congress.

PACIFIC RAILROAD. He calls attention to the Pacific Railroad and refers to the overland mails as showing the practicability of the route. Among other subjects he reiterates the recommendation to establish a territorial government for Arizona.

The Farming Interest, the Leading One. It is customary, says the Pittsburgh Press, to rank the great industrial interests in this wise: The Commercial, Manufacturing and Agricultural.

It is customary, says the Pittsburgh Press, to rank the great industrial interests in this wise: The Commercial, Manufacturing and Agricultural. And in this order the care of Government is generally disposed for the development and protection of our great interests. Statesmen and politicians, except some of the South, generally place Agriculture in the subordinate position! There is no wilder or wider mistake. The Farmer is our Master. He carries in his pocket the keys of the public prosperity. When things go well with the Farmer, when his crops are abundant and his granaries have not been exhausted before new stores come to be housed, then all will be found to be well with Commerce and Manufactures.

We have a striking exemplification of this in the "Commercial Crisis" of 1857. That disaster, we maintain, was unnatural and avoidable, and in all its consequences of ruin to merchants, and distress to labor, is due to the wild and gross mismanagement of New York Banks and New York Importers and Jobbers. It occurred, however, when the Farmer was full-handed and prosperous, when a second consecutive year of abundance had filled the granaries, and lo! in a few months, Bank Resumption followed.

Merchants who were broken, resumed their payments, and yet no change whatever was perceptible in the general condition of the country, and only the tainted New York Banks had been wiped out, and the impoverished remainder strengthened by accumulations of specie. Any one capable of looking intelligently into this subject, will be at no loss to supply the explanation.

There should be a change in the popular estimation of the comparative importance of the great interests of this country.—Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce would be the true classification. The last is but the child and dependent of the first two, and the first is the Life of the train.

EDUCATIONAL.

District Secretaries are entitled to the "School Journal," which contains all new decisions from the Department at Harrisburg; and it is supposed that all Secretaries in this country are receiving it. The late decisions relating to the employment of teachers, the new form of blank certificate and affidavit, and other regulations, are highly important to the Boards of Directors. It is expected that the Secretaries will keep the Boards informed on all new decisions of importance; but it is feared that such is not the case in a few districts.

If each Board would obtain a copy for its President, it would doubtless prove an advantage, and in many instances, be a great saving of time. But few teachers in this county receive or read the Journal. Men-teachers will refuse to take the Journal, and then come three or four times to Huntingdon, at a loss of time and expense, and go away disappointed, all for a want of the very information given in the "Official Department of Penna. School Journal." This publication not only contains legal decisions, but information highly valuable to every teacher who is not determined to belong to the standard school, and oppose every improvement, as a needless innovation.

EXTRACTS FROM MY NOTE BOOK. Warriorsmark District, Dec. 1.—Plum-Bottom School, James E. Wilson, teacher. Fifty scholars in attendance. Order good—a uniformity of class books, with the exception of grammars. The school is supplied with maps, charts and apparatus, to the amount of fifty-two dollars, at the expense of the teacher.

The Groves School.—Jno. T. Dopp, teacher. Forty scholars. The general attendance good. Order in school, good—a uniformity of books, except arithmetics. Geography and grammar are not studied. The house is third class—the teacher's qualifications good.

The Graciers School.—Martin Funk, teacher. Forty-six scholars—general attendance good—the house middling. The scholars are studious—four study grammar—twenty arithmetic. All exercise with the outline maps. The school is furnished with Pelton's Outline Maps, Colton's Geographical Charts, Osgood's Cards, Geometrical Solids, Sander's Elocutionary Chart, Chirographic Charts, Astronomical Apparatus, &c.; and all at the expense of the teacher. Mr. Funk is an excellent teacher.

Cross Roads School, Dec. 2.—D. B. Biddle, teacher. Forty-seven scholars—general attendance middling—house second class, but furnished with maps and cards by the teacher—has an extensive blackboard. Order in school good—vocal music is taught in the school. A cheerful compliance to regulations and to study.

Mr. Biddle is improving. May his teaching like his flute, gain the praise from the company. Warriorsmark Village School.—Levi Clabough, teacher, Miss Kate Rider, assistant. Seventy-five scholars—attendance good. Order in school good, but out of school otherwise. A uniformity of class books. The house good. The higher branches are taught in the school.

Union School.—Samuel Hannah, teacher. Sixty-five scholars. Order good—house poor—entirely inadequate to the wants of the school—general attendance good. The scholars are cheerful and studious. A uniformity of class books. Mr. Hannah is a good teacher, and entitled to our kindest regards in his arduous task.

The township is favored with very gentlemanly teachers, and a high appreciation on the part of the people, will not cause their abundant harvests, or their "cattle upon a thousand hills," to diminish. In addition to the common branches, vocal music, book-keeping, algebra, natural philosophy, physiology, and the Latin grammar are taught.

The Birmingham school will be visited again. My notes are deficient—the industrious teacher will not fail of success.

Authentic News from the Pike's Peak Gold Region.

The St. Louis Republican has the following:—Messrs. A. French, Joseph Bradt, William Hartley, T. C. Dickerson and William Smith, arrived in this city yesterday, direct from Pike's Peak gold diggings.

They left the mines October 1st, in the company of fourteen persons, nine of whom remained at Lawrence, K. T. They are a portion of a company of forty-nine men which was organized under the auspices of the citizens of Lawrence, for the purpose of prospecting in the Pike's Peak region, information of the discovery of gold in that section having been brought into the town by a party of friendly Indians. The different trains numbered collectively about five hundred men, with one hundred and fifty-seven wagons. The stock was in good condition, and, with the exception of the loss of a few cattle by one party, no accident had happened to any one of the trains. The emigrants were in fine spirits on being informed concerning the true condition of the mines, for the various indirect reports received along the route had somewhat dampened their ardor.

Our informant states that there are at present, about fifteen hundred persons in the country, composed principally of Americans. There are a number of Mexicans, and a few Indians. Yankee enterprise has already begun to manifest itself in the founding of two towns—one, St. Charles, situated at the mouth of Cherry Creek, and the other, Montana, about eight miles above the former. Buildings are going up rapidly. Provisions, though not superabundant, are sufficient to supply the immediate wants of the miners, no very great suffering for want of food, or privation during the coming winter is apprehended.

Our informant says the general impression among miners is, that extensive deposits will be found throughout the mountains. The best diggings are located a short distance above the mouth of Cherry Creek, where six men can make from forty to fifty dollars per day. The mining implements are the pick, shovel, and pan. Washings average about ten cents per pan, though our informant has known as much as four dollars to be obtained from one panful of sand. It takes from four to five minutes to wash a panful of sand.—In the regular mines, the "dust" is found from two to six feet below the surface, among gravel and boulders. Reports have been started that the ore is to be found in lumps, but this, Mr. French says, is an erroneous idea, it being seldom or never found in larger grains than those, the size of No. 8 shot beaten flat. He has some beautiful specimens of dust in vials, which appear as rich as any California gold we ever saw.

Ribandism in Ireland.

The Carlow Sentinel, a Government organ, expresses alarm at the progress of Riband Societies in Ireland. The organization, according to the Sentinel, employs agents to traverse the country, organize lodges, and draw young men into them. All the efforts of the Government, for their suppression, are unavailing; and the most extravagant statements are made in the Government journals, regarding the objects of the Ribandism.

It is shrewdly suspected that the so-called Riband agents are spies in the employ of the Government, and that the old trick of fomenting party religious feeling, to divide the Irish people, is being played by the present British ministry. Louis Napoleon frightened the French people into the endorsement of his despotism, by displaying the bugbears of "Socialism" and savage "Red Republicanism"; and it has been the policy of successive British ministries, whenever they wished to strengthen their rule in Ireland, to revive the spectre of "Ribandism," under the figure of what the Irish call, "a raw head and bloody bones."

We are reminded of the frightful pictures of the arms of the French Red Republicans painted some years since, by Louis Napoleon's organs, as we read in the Carlow Sentinel the following representation of the objects of the Riband organization. Ribandism exercises an appalling tyranny over the farmers of every district in which it takes even temporary root, as their "servant boys" are usually prominent members of the body. This confederation aims at the regulation of "wages and diet," as they do at present in the counties of Kerry and Cork. They assume the right of adjudication in the management of land; they dictate to the domestic circle by proclaiming marriage, on pain of death, between the farmer's daughter and one of their body; finally, if the farmer's sons enter into the conspiracy, it assumes another phase—that of compassing the death of the farmer, if necessary, for those who do not surrender it to the former occupants, who may have given "their good will of it" for a consideration, some ten or twelve years ago, and at this point, agrarian outrages and murder commence.

If it had not been proved, over and over again, that the active agents in these organizations are Government tools, and that all their rule in Ireland, to revive the spectre of "Ribandism," under the figure of what the Irish call, "a raw head and bloody bones."

BERKS COUNTY ELECTION.—Official. The following is the official result of the election held in Berks county, on Tuesday of last week, for Member of Congress to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Jehu G. Jones, viz:—

Vm. H. Keim, (Op.) volunteer, 6156  
J. B. Warner, Dem., 5687  
Gen. Keim's majority, 469

A DESERVED TRIBUTE.—It is encouraging to know that the labors of editors and printers are occasionally duly appreciated. The following extract from the report of the Committee on Printing, of the Legislature of Wisconsin, pays them a refreshing compliment:—We are not aware that printers and newspaper proprietors are a class of so little use in the community, or so destructive of its interests, as to be entitled to but half compensation for the labor and services they perform. But your committee do believe that no class of men perform more gratuitous services for all general and local interests, or are more actively and effectively engaged in disseminating information, making known the resources of the country, and inciting to action the energies of our people, than printers, proprietors and editors of newspapers.

Trial of Bank Conspirators.

Allibone and Newhall, two of the head managers of the Bank of Pennsylvania, are now on trial for conspiracy, in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia. The evidence given on the trial is exceedingly interesting, and we copy a synopsis of the proceedings from the North American, which says:—

John H. Haverstick, a clerk in the bank, testified to the minute book, which was then offered in evidence. The defence objecting to its reception, George Philler, Jr., son of the cashier was called, who swore to having copied the minutes in the book, but said that he was not present at the meetings of the Board which they reported. His father took the minutes and he copied them. His father was not in Court, being sick, and the Court ruled out the reception of the minute book as evidence. The testimony of George Philler, Jr., then proceeded. He said that on various occasions Newhall had acted as President of the bank. He was proceeding to narrate a conversation he had with Newhall, about a \$10,000 which was ruled out by the Court, because Allibone was not present at it. A. Howell, one of the Directors, next testified to Newhall having acted as President of the bank in Allibone's absence.—John Whiteman, Sr., paying teller, swore to three memorandums checks, amounting to \$130,000, having been counted cash from July 14th to September 23d, with Allibone's knowledge, and September 23d paid by regular check from Newhall. These three checks were mere clerks, made by Mr. Cox, the foreign note clerk of the bank, and given to the receiving teller for sterling bills bought of the bank by Newhall, without any other equivalent than these memorandums, which were not signed by him, Newhall's checks were given, for these tickets and other matters, to the amount of \$262,254 78.—A check for that amount was handed to the witness, who swore that it was the one given by Newhall. George Philler was recalled, and testified to memorandums by Allibone handwriting, containing the appointment of Newhall as President pro tem.—Alfred Cox, the foreign note clerk, testified to various bills of exchange, for large sums, granted to Newhall, by Allibone's order. One of these was for \$82,733; a second for \$53,655 53; a third for \$90,799 26; a fourth for \$20,000 00; and a fifth for \$240,000. For all these, credit was given by the bank to Newhall, by Allibone's order. The first of these transactions was on the 6th of July, and the last on the 15th of September—the others covering the intervening time. The largest of these bills of exchange was produced, identified, and shown to the jury. The enormous transactions, it will be observed, were closed upon the failure of the bank.

"Conscience Case" Extraordinary.—Confession to an Assassination. On Friday last a middle-aged and apparently hard working man, who gave his name as Peter Martin, appeared at the police office in St. Louis, and stated that he had committed a murder and wished to be taken into custody. The St. Louis Herald says:—

He states that about six weeks ago he left Cincinnati for St. Louis. At Cairo he took passage on a New Orleans boat bound upward, and in due-time arrived in this city.—The day before his arrival here, while on a drunk with another deck passenger, whose name he does not remember, he was robbed by him of all he had. He endeavored, as he alleges, for twenty-four hours to induce the man to return him his money, but finding all efforts to accomplish that end unsuccessful, he determined shortly after the arrival of the boat at the St. Louis wharf to revenge himself upon him. Borrowing a sheath knife, from another passenger, he waited upon the starboard side of the boat till his victim went to pass him, when he stabbed him to the heart. As he fell he pushed him overboard and instantly threw the knife after him, and left the boat. Since that time, he states that he has been wandering in various parts of Illinois, between Cairo and this city, unable to sleep, haunted constantly by the image of the murdered man. Unable longer to endure it, he determined upon delivering himself up to justice, and accordingly presented himself at the police office, as above stated. He was sent to the calaboose.

AN IMMENSE WINDFALL.—According to the Cumberland (Md.) Allegonian, an old man named John Brobst, living in the glades, in that county, recently discovered that he was the rightful owner of a large tract of land in the richest mineral region of Pennsylvania, underlain with immense seams of coal and iron, and valued at \$8,000,000. Brobst, it is said, lived on the land fifty years ago, became involved through his brother, mortgaged his property to its then full value, and came to Maryland, where he has ever since lived in indigent circumstances. The property subsequently passed into the hands of his nephews, who afterwards sold it to a wealthy company. The difficulty of giving a good title to the property led to the fact that Brobst was still alive. He was searched out, found, and taken on to Pennsylvania, and, according to the Allegonian, has sold out all his right for \$2,600,000.

A singular case of alleged embezzlement of a letter was tried recently in the United States District Court of Philadelphia. A person who had been a clerk in the Post-office seems to have lain for seven long years under a false charge, because a letter belonging to another person was found in a book in his house. His vindication was complete.—It was shown that the person to whom the letter was addressed had married a cousin of the defendant's wife; that the book was loaned to the latter by the former, who had placed the letter in it as a marker. The defendant has repeatedly endeavored to get the case tried, but without effect. The jury by direction of the Court, returned a verdict not guilty, and the innocence of the defendant had been fully established. This is the most remarkable case of recent date.

A VOLCANO IN CANADA.—The Pembroke Observer has the following:—The Rev. Mr. Roy, Wesleyan Minister, Wakefield, in a letter to a brother clergyman, says, "I learn from an authentic source, that we have what is supposed to be a bona fide volcano, about 130 miles up the Gattineau river. Parties living near the place have seen it smoke, and its internal rumblings have been heard and felt at the Hudson's Bay post at the river Desert, which is thirty miles distant. It is called Mount Diablo. This may probably account for the many shocks of earthquake felt in this vicinity."

Agricultural Operations for December.

We have many agricultural readers, for whose especial benefit, the following summary for December duties has been prepared. Buildings for both man and beast, see that they are as comfortable as possible.

Cattle come in for a large share of attention. Cullers may need additional protection to keep out frosts. Drains may still be made where the ground is not to wet or frozen.

Fencing—Get materials from the woods and swamps, and split a good supply of rails, and prepare posts. Fodder—Run it through a straw or hay cutter and add some kind of ground feed. Forest Leaves—They make excellent bedding, manure and hot-bed materials. Secure under cover, before it is too late.

Hedges—Plant, where the ground will admit of working. Hogs—Complete fattening those intended for killing.

Horses and Mules—See that their stalls are warm and well bedded at night. Ventilate their stables and use absorbents or deodorizers to take up the gases, which are unhealthy.

Ice Houses—Fill with the first firm, thick ice, which is usually the best of the season. Manures—Push the manufacture of these at this season.

Plowing during open weather may be continued on clayey soils when sufficiently dry. Poultry—Give warm quarters, plenty of food and drink, with gravel, lime and meal. Schools are now in session in most districts. Let the children attend as steadily as possible.

Sheep—Provide racks for, and feed under cover during storms. Give turnips or carrots, instead of all dry feed.

Tools—Look over, during the stormy days of this month. New ones of domestic manufacture, such as hammers, axes, hoes, forks and axe handles, wood sleds, &c., may be made.

Turnips—Harvest any still in the ground. Water Pipes and Pumps—See they are sufficiently protected from frosts.

Winter Grain—Allow nothing to graze upon the fields during the present month. Wood—Commence early to get the Winter supply. It is better to cut and draw together as much as possible before the deep Winter snows fall.

Refused to Swear.

An amusing incident occurred the other day before the court, held in Washington county. A young man was called by the defendant as a witness in support of one of the reasons filed for a new trial, when the clerk put the usual question, "How do you swear?" With a rather defiant air, as though

"He knew his rights, and, knowing, dared maintain them," he answered that "he didn't intend to swear at all till he got his costs." The judge directed the clerk to "swear the witness," but the witness said "he wasn't going to swear till he got his costs—there wasn't any use talking about it." The clerk was ready to proceed with the oath—the counsel for the prisoner urged the gentleman to hold up his hand—the judge told him he would send him to jail if he didn't—but it was all no go. He stood as firm and resolute as a donkey at the foot of a mill. He grumbled—said he "had walked twenty miles—didn't know much anyhow, and what he did know wasn't going to tell till he got his costs." He said "they had tried to impose on him by getting him here on Monday," and rather intimated that "the whole thing was a swindle—a conspiracy to cheat him out of his costs—at any rate, a humbug—and he was bound to have his costs." The judge thereupon incontinently ordered him into the custody of the sheriff. The sheriff did not happen to be in court, except by deputy, whereupon the deputy was ordered to "take" the gentleman and convey him to jail, which the deputy—who is always on hand to attend to these little matters—forthwith proceeded to do. At this stage of the proceedings, matters were getting rather serious—the jail on the one hand, and costs and the rights of the citizen on the other. The young gentleman reflected for a moment—the whole thing passed through his mind in the twinkling of an eye—the horrors of incarceration between the cheerless walls of the calaboose, if he did not testify, and liberty, and perhaps the loss of his property, if he triumphed. He held up his hand, took the oath, and then told the court, with a rather triumphant air, that they "had got to pay his costs." He gave his testimony, and then asked the judge where he "would get his costs." The judge told him, with most astonishing calmness, that "he must look to the defendant for his costs." He left the court house, and at last accounts was looking for his costs, including mileage.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.—The Harrisburg Union says that the following "rules of the road" are all based upon legal decisions; they ought to be universally made known:—"It has been legally decided that applicants for tickets on railroads can be ejected from the cars, if they do not offer the exact amount of their fare. Conductors are not bound to make change. All railroad tickets are good until used, and conditions 'good for this day only,' or otherwise limiting the time of genuineness, are of no account. Passengers who lose their tickets can be ejected from the cars, unless they purchase a second one. Passengers are bound to observe decorum in the cars, and are obliged to comply with all reasonable demands to show tickets. Standing upon the platform, or otherwise violating a rule of the company, renders a person liable to be put from the train. No person has a right to monopolize more seats than he has paid for, and any article left in a seat, while the owner is temporarily absent, entitles him to the place upon his return."

The Pittsburgh Chronicle says Col. Samuel W. Black, one of the Supreme Judges of Nebraska, was damaged with a gun in the hands of a friend, a few days since. It appears that, accompanied by another gentleman, he was out hunting on the prairie, and, passing into a clump of bushes with a view of driving some prairie hens from their cover, his comrade, who did not observe his presence, discharged his gun twice in succession, the first load—a heavy charge of buckshot—taking effect in the breast, and the second in the arm, inflicting two dangerous wounds. At last accounts, the Colonel was rapidly recovering, and his speedy return to convalescence was confidently looked for.

See advertisement of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in another column.