

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, February 16, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONTRACTS, SALES, ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS, SUMMONS, DEEDS, JUDGMENTS, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL. COMPLAINT, WARRANT, AND COMMITMENT, IN CASE OF ARREST BY BATTERY, AND ARMY. SCIENCE FACIAS, TO RECOVER AMOUNT OF JUDGMENT. COLLECTOR'S RECEIPTS, FOR STATE, COUNTY, SCHOOL, BROTHERHOOD AND TOWNSHIP TAXES. PRINTED ON SUPERIOR PAPER, AND FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

READ THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We are under obligations to W. W. Stewart, Esq., formerly of Barre township, now Deputy Sheriff of Placer county, California, for a California Magazine, Governor Weller's annual message, and several late California papers.

But a few weeks more, says an exchange, remain of the present Congress.—Thus far but very little business of general importance has been transacted. Probably it is just as well. Buncombe speeches will do infinitely less injury to the country than ill-advised, special legislation. To provide for an increase of the revenue and to make the necessary appropriations to keep the wheels of government moving, are about all, under present circumstances, that was demanded of the National Legislature at this session; neither of which, however, up to this late day, has been attended to.

The above remarks will also apply to the State Legislature. Having very little to do, the sooner that little is done and a final adjournment takes place, the less danger is to be apprehended from unwise legislation.—We are of those who believe that "that government is best which is governed least," and have long thought that biennial sessions would afford abundant opportunity for the transaction of all the business which the good of the Commonwealth requires. Since the State has rid herself of the public improvements and abolished the Canal Board, all the legislation that is needed, could very readily be disposed of in a month, and that, too, at intervals of two years.

Party Dictators. The Sun newspaper in New York has the largest circulation of any daily paper printed in that city. This is owing undoubtedly, to its independent political course. It has always maintained democratic principles, which are the only doctrines that will save the country from political ruin.

WEDNESDAY. SENATE.—Prayer by Reverend Martz. Bills were reported to incorporate the Bedford Gas Company, and relative to Banks, and to prevent fraud by Bank officers. The act to incorporate the Penn Warehouse Company of Philadelphia, came up and was considered up to the time of adjournment. HOUSE.—Prayer by Rev. C. A. Hay. A bill was reported from the committee on new counties and county seats, erecting a new county to be called Monongahela out of parts of Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland and Allegheny counties.

THURSDAY. SENATE.—Prayer by Reverend Collier. Bills reported: for the more effectual suppression of counterfeiting; relative to costs; supplement to the act of 1854, relative to counties and townships, and county and township officers; relative to Sheriffs; relative to brokers; relative to the fees of county surveyors; relative to recorders of deeds. The Penn warehouse bill passed finally. JOHN B. STECK, of Jefferson county, who was appointed a transcribing clerk, appeared and was duly qualified. HOUSE.—Prayer by Rev. Bartine, (Methodist Episcopal.) A remonstrance from citizens of Mifflin county, against appointing commissioners to run the boundary lines between Mifflin and Huntingdon counties was presented. Mr. Wigton presented a petition from citizens of Huntingdon county, praying the appointment of such commissioners. Several petitions were presented for the erection of the new counties of Pine, Monongahela, and Marion. The Green and Coates street railroad bill passed finally.

FRIDAY. SENATE.—Prayer by Rev. Castleman of the Episcopal Church. Petitions presented: One from citizens of Bucks county praying that a law may be passed, prohibiting negroes and mulattoes from coming into the state with the object of acquiring a residence therein; one from business men of Philadelphia, praying the repeal of the tonnage tax; one from Fulton county asking that the tonnage tax be given to the Sherman's Valley and Broad Top Rail Road Company in exchange for the bonds of that Company. Mr. Schell read in place a bill for the election of State Treasurer. An act relative to Recorders of Deeds passed finally. HOUSE.—Prayer by Rev. Robinson (Presbyterian.) A memorial was presented, from John Grigg, father of Mrs. Emily L. Fry, in relation to the application of his daughter for a divorce. Several petitions were presented praying for the repeal of the tonnage tax. Bills reported: For the reduction of the salary of members of the Legislature; authorizing justices of the peace with a jury of six to hear and determine cases of a certain character; to prevent frauds at elections; to erect the new county of Monongahela; to erect the new county street railroad bill which passed yesterday was retained by the Speaker who refused to have it forwarded to the Senate until the expiration of six days. Some members took exception to the Speaker's conduct and raised a point of order the discussion of which occupied considerable time, and was carried on with much feeling.

SATURDAY. The Senate not in session.—HOUSE. Payer by Rev. Miles, (Baptist.) On a motion to discharge the Railroad committee from the consideration of the Germantown passenger railway, quite a sharp debate sprang up in which members from Philadelphia spoke of each other in pretty severe language. The bill was finally postponed indefinitely. The general appropriation bill was reported.

They have popular suffrage in France, but the press is shackled and freedom of speech interdicted, and the result is despotic government. The people are not educated in a knowledge of their rights and duties through the agency of an untrammelled press, and of free public discussion of the acts of their

Government, and Government, consequently, is unrestrained by the power of public opinion. In England, while the press is comparatively free, certain classes only are enfranchised, and the great mass of the people are excluded from all direct influence upon, or control over the acts of their Government.—The result there is the class rule and the monopoly of power by the few. Against this monopoly the people of England are now contending, and their free speech and free press are powerful agents in the contest in which they are engaged. But until the people have a vote in the choice of their rulers, and are protected by the ballot, they cannot truly be called free. Here we have free speech, a free press, and popular suffrage fully guaranteed to us; and while we maintain these, and use our privileges wisely, honestly and fearlessly, we can overcome and beat down the despots which the organized leaders of party would set up for their own personal aggrandizement.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

MONDAY, Feb. 7th. SENATE.—Bills read in place: relative to Recorders of Deeds; relative to the fees of County Surveyors. The Germantown passenger railway bill occupied a considerable portion of the time of the morning session and was passed finally during the evening session. It elicited considerable interest and gave occasion for a prolonged discussion. HOUSE.—Petitions: The petition of Mrs. Horace B. Fry, for a divorce from her husband was read; the answer thereto from Mr. Fry, was also read. This is a case having considerable importance attached to it.—It is to be regretted that differences such as have grown up between these parties, are permitted to increase and ultimately destroy the social relation which should exist between husband and wife. Let this case result as may, some heart will receive wounds from which it cannot recover during life. During the time it engages the attention of our Legislators, the public mind, ever eager to catch every indication of family feuds, will feast upon the incidents of this unhappy affair as they are gradually unfolded to its gaze. One from Mifflin co. praying that three commissioners may be appointed to run the line between the counties of Mifflin and Huntingdon; two from York for the abolition of the office of County Superintendent; two from Indiana of the same import; several for the new county of Pine.

TUESDAY. HOUSE.—Mr. Wilcox, from the committee appointed to confer with a similar committee of the Senate, to make a contract for the publication of a Daily Legislative Record, made a minority report, in which he states that the Senate refused to appoint such a committee; and that a majority of the House committee entered into a contract for that purpose with George Berger & Co., and that he refused to assent thereto. Mr. Foster and Mr. Rose, both made explanations in justification of their action in the "Record" matter, which had been assailed in the "Telegraph." They are all republicans, and we Democrats can afford to look at the family quarrels. The calendar of private bills was gone through with on first and second readings. The Green and Coates street passenger railway being called up, several points of order were raised, the presentation and decision of which occupied the time of the House up to the hour of adjournment.

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EDUCATIONAL.

BY THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. Miss E. M.—"What books on the Art of Teaching will you advise me to read?" We have no excellent works on the Art of Teaching, published. Many books on education have been written, and they contain a mixture of chaff and wheat. Genius discovers how to separate them, and to appropriate the wheat. Page's "Theory and Practice of Teaching," Mansfield on "American Education," "Watts on the Mind," and "Davie's Logic of Mathematics," are favorite books with me, and I can safely recommend them to you.

Shirley Township.—Mr. School Superintendent, Samuel B. Taylor, teacher; 13 scholars; attendance mending; 10 study arithmetic; geography 2; 35 write; 20 study arithmetic; geography 2; grammar 8; composition 12; grammar 12; composition and declamation, once a week. Order and system of instruction do not prevail in the school, but would spare reflections at the house is inadequate to the necessities of so many scholars.—The thriving village is out-growing the school improvement.

Junata School.—Robert Adkins, teacher; 24 scholars; attendance mending; 14 scholars read and write; 5 study arithmetic; geography 2; 35 write; 20 study arithmetic; geography 2; grammar 8; composition 12; grammar 12; composition and declamation, once a week. Order and system of instruction do not prevail in the school, but would spare reflections at the house is inadequate to the necessities of so many scholars.—The thriving village is out-growing the school improvement.

Upper German School.—M. G. Collins, teacher; 64 scholars; attendance mending; 35 scholars read and write; 20 study arithmetic; geography 2; grammar 8; composition 12; grammar 12; composition and declamation, once a week. Order and system of instruction do not prevail in the school, but would spare reflections at the house is inadequate to the necessities of so many scholars.—The thriving village is out-growing the school improvement.

Smaller School.—No. Brown, teacher; 45 scholars; attendance mending; 25 scholars read and write; 15 study arithmetic; geography 2; grammar 8; composition 12; grammar 12; composition and declamation, once a week. Order and system of instruction do not prevail in the school, but would spare reflections at the house is inadequate to the necessities of so many scholars.—The thriving village is out-growing the school improvement.

Vineyard Mills.—Thomas H. Adams, teacher; 49 scholars; 24 read; 22 write; 15 study arithmetic; geography 2; grammar 8; composition 12; grammar 12; composition and declamation, once a week. Order and system of instruction do not prevail in the school, but would spare reflections at the house is inadequate to the necessities of so many scholars.—The thriving village is out-growing the school improvement.

Hill Valley School.—John Booth, teacher; 62 scholars; attendance mending; 35 scholars read and write; 15 study arithmetic; geography 2; grammar 8; composition 12; grammar 12; composition and declamation, once a week. Order and system of instruction do not prevail in the school, but would spare reflections at the house is inadequate to the necessities of so many scholars.—The thriving village is out-growing the school improvement.

Mountain School.—Robert Wilson, teacher; 16 scholars; attendance poor; 9 read and write; 3 study arithmetic. Shirley township has 11 schools—a good number of young, ambitious teachers, who need experience and instruction in the art of teaching; and a few who are well equipped with ample experience, but whose jealous opposition to Teachers' Institutes will hinder them from improvement and advancement.

Shirleyburg.—Samuel L. Glasgow, teacher. Two attempts to visit the school—found it not in session.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

Mr. Lewis:—"A little correspondence now and then, may be relished by the best of men." Therefore I have undertaken to indict a few lines, giving a hint of the times and tidings in and around Shirleyburg. The health of the people is not very remarkable; but the numerous cases of pulmonary affections, are sufficient to warn us against unnecessary exposure even in mild winters like the present. I say pulmonary affections because all the complaints that come under my observation seem to rest upon the lungs. Colds, coughs, sore throats and catarrhal fevers are all the afflictions known to me, except a few cases of settled consumption. These embrace a very large district of country, and I do not intimate an extreme amount of sickness.

The village from which I am writing, enjoys its usual amount of quietude, latitude, longitude, and multitude. Business, here as in other places is dull. Evening entertainments are not very common, for the young—the rich and the poor—the learned or unlearned. The music do most attend once a week, but I have not been able to sing any that would initiate me, therefore my talents must be hidden behind a bushel.—Last evening we had a temperance meeting, and two pretty good lectures. Speaker No. one, expatiated on the evils of intemperance, and condemned the present law—congratulated Shirleyburg on its temperance principles, and excellent house of entertainment—made a good speech in general, and made some good impressions on the public mind.

Speaker No. two, was familiar with his subject in general but not so much in particulars. He was witty, full of illustration, sarcastic and severe—ran on like a race-horse irregular—now ludicrous, and now didactic—did not believe in mingling temperance and politics, but did not vote for Bigler the last time, and will not vote for Packer again nor let any body else, if he can help it. Old Huntingdon, too, with its four-hundred taxables, three hundred of whom have no legitimate business—"No visible means for a support" caught "Hail Columbia" and a good rebuke besides. The paupers, or rather the poor families that apply for aid from the "House that Jack built," and obtain three pounds of coffee on Saturday, and then go and trade two of them for strychnine, also caught their just deserts. Thus went the temperance meeting with an appointment for another, and plenty of room for reformation in some neighboring villages.

I have not seen the Editor of the Herald, lately, but hear that he is as usual. He will post you up on local matters, and I will tell you of territories beyond Jordan. Black-Log valley, is still sending out their staves and hoop-poles. These commodities bring a good price, and the people seem to know nothing of hard times. This narrow valley stretches a distance of, say fifty miles or more, in our country, and is a most fertile one. The abundance of undoubtedly helps to keep away the financial crisis, or rather the effects of it. In the valley I have spoken for a couple of hear-skins, and expect to get them too, for they do not count game there before "tis kilt." On a former visit to a friend, at the foot of Shade Mountain, we had fat wild-geese, buck-wheat cakes and wild-honey—a "dish good enough to set before the king."—MORAN. ALPHEA.

Teachers' Institute at Orbisoma.

In pursuance of public notice, a Teachers' Institute was held in Orbisoma, on the 12th inst. The County Superintendent, Mr. Taylor, presided, and rendered his valuable assistance. The meeting was organized by appointing Mr. Kough President, and J. Norris, Secretary. Mr. Kough presided, and rendered his valuable assistance. The meeting was organized by appointing Mr. Kough President, and J. Norris, Secretary. Mr. Kough presided, and rendered his valuable assistance. The meeting was organized by appointing Mr. Kough President, and J. Norris, Secretary.

Mr. Schwartz was opposed to the use of school houses for night meetings, on the ground of the injury they frequently sustained from this cause. The subject of Orthography was introduced by Mr. Owen. He advocated the teaching the elementary sounds of the letters through the medium of the black board. The subject was discussed by Messrs. Baker, Beers and Norris. The topic of Reading was then taken up and opened by Jas. Norris, and developed by Messrs. Staines, Kough, Owen, Mr. Beers and E. Baker.

Mr. Owen, before leaving the Institute, expressed his willingness to meet the teachers, during the Spring, in order to make a public trial of the proposed plan of holding a Teachers' Institute, which he would endeavor to render profitable and interesting for the space of one week. NIGHT SESSION. The subject of School Government was discussed at considerable length. Messrs. H. Beers, Jas. Baker, Wm. H. Touth, J. Mireley, B. Chilcote, Hooper, E. Baker, Kough, Owen, Melchior, Norris, Staines, Turner, Wagers, Nealy and Schwartz.

A committee appointed to draft resolutions, reported the following: Resolved, That Teachers' Institutes are necessary for the qualification of instructors in the rural districts, though normal training being impracticable. Resolved, That the Institute should be held at Orbisoma, at approximately a rank among the learned professions. Resolved, That no school can be properly systematized without the aid of a normal school.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting are due to the presiding officer and Secretary. JACOB KOUGH, President. JAS. NORRIS, Sec'y.

Bedford Railroad.

From what we can learn concerning the above-named project, we may safely predict that it will prove entirely successful. There is hardly a doubt but that the "iron steed," about whose thundering tramp and roaring snort we have read so much, will before many years, come rushing into old Bedford with all the rattle and clang of his noisy hoofs. What an era in the history of our county will it be, when the "iron steed" shall always have a market at his own door, when real estate shall double its value, and labor command corresponding wages; when stage coaches shall be numbered among the things that were, and the "occupation" of six horse road-teams shall have "gone," like Othello's, when Broad Top coal shall glow in our grate at 6 cents a bushel, and hickory shall be used for nought but liberty poles, axe-handles and split-brooms; when, in short, we shall be connected by railroads with the great cities and commercial marts of this great country! But a truce to speculation; there should be none of that, now, for, doubtless, contractors and sub-contractors will show us enough of it before the Bedford Railroad shall be finished. We only add, that there is still room on the subscription books of the Company, for a few more names, and that all interested in the making of the road, should once more give it a "shove," either by subscribing additionally, themselves, or by inducing others to do so.—Bedford Gazette.

A Compliment to the Democracy.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, one of the leading and most noted Black Republicans in the House of Representatives, in his late violent and sectional speech, passed the following compliment to the Democratic party. He said:—"Let us, Mr. Chairman, learn wisdom from our opponents. Look at the Democratic party and note its policy. It has held possession of the Government, with short interruptions, for more than a quarter of a century; not because it has been always earnest and has dared to trust itself. It has never paid court to its opponents, or stooped to speculate upon their weaknesses and divisions; always bold and uncompromising, it has never doubted its own sufficiency and invincibility, and so it has ever been a mighty power in the land." Mr. Washburne, with all his bitterness against it, had to confess that no other political organization stood by its principles so bravely and unflinchingly as the Democratic party.—Pittsburgh Post.

The following paragraph is from an allusion to Prescott, the historian, in a sermon by Dr. Dewey, of Boston—thus:—"But he is gone. God alone is great—Man is his instrument. As I was looking at Dr. Whewell's last work—the Organon—it was in the very hour when Prescott was passing away, though I was unconscious of that crisis so solemn to him and to us—I observed on the title page, this striking device—a hand holding a torch, and passing it to another hand. I paused upon it. I said with myself—so we pass on; so impersonal we are in God's account; so it is, that a hand is lifted with a torch, to be transmitted to another hand, which shall, in turn, transmit it to another, on and on, through the ages."

YOUNG LADY BLIND FROM BIRTH RESTORED TO SIGHT.—Miss Alice O. Wedge, daughter of Joseph Wedge, of Plattsville, Mendon county, Illinois, aged 83 years, blind from birth, had her sight immediately given her by an operation performed a few days since by Dr. F. A. Cadwell, late of Toronto, now of this city. The disease which obscured her visual organs was cataract, which completely deprived her of sight. The operation was an extremely delicate one, and the double operation was completed in about three minutes, leaving the organs looking perfectly natural, and with good sight in both. No great suffering was realized by the operation, or has been at any time since, and she is now training her eyes to the use of moderate light preparatory to her departure for home.—Chicago Times.

A singular trial is going on at Springfield, Mass., based on the fact that 22 years ago a citizen of that country had a horse badly disfigured by some person who escaped detection. Recently, two old residents of that place having quarrelled, one has charged the other with having done this mutilation in his presence, while both of them were young men in 1837. Upon this, the owner of the horse has instituted a civil suit for damages against the person charged with the offence and the latter has made complaint for perjury against the accuser.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, February 14.—Receipts of flour small and prices rather firm—sales of 1,500 bls. at \$5 75 for superfine, and 400 for extra, and 200 for No. 1, and 200 for No. 2, and 200 for No. 3, and 200 for No. 4, and 200 for No. 5, and 200 for No. 6, and 200 for No. 7, and 200 for No. 8, and 200 for No. 9, and 200 for No. 10, and 200 for No. 11, and 200 for No. 12, and 200 for No. 13, and 200 for No. 14, and 200 for No. 15, and 200 for No. 16, and 200 for No. 17, and 200 for No. 18, and 200 for No. 19, and 200 for No. 20, and 200 for No. 21, and 200 for No. 22, and 200 for No. 23, and 200 for No. 24, and 200 for No. 25, and 200 for No. 26, and 200 for No. 27, and 200 for No. 28, and 200 for No. 29, and 200 for No. 30, and 200 for No. 31, and 200 for No. 32, and 200 for No. 33, and 200 for No. 34, and 200 for No. 35, and 200 for No. 36, and 200 for No. 37, and 200 for No. 38, and 200 for No. 39, and 200 for No. 40, and 200 for No. 41, and 200 for No. 42, and 200 for No. 43, and 200 for No. 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