

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, May 18, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLES SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBPOENAS, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS, NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law. JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers. MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel. COMPLAIN, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray. SCHEMATIC FACTS, to recover amount of Judgment. COLLECTORS RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes. Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE. BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice and on good paper.

New Advertisements.

- 42- Public Sale, by F. P. Campbell.
42- Auditor's Notice, by T. P. Campbell.
42- Orphan's Court Sale, by Grafton Miller.
42- Valuable Real Estate at public sale, by D. Caldwell.
42- Any young man desirous of making a fortune, should read the advertisement of Kruger & Preston.

As another evidence, that the President is completely under the control of Southern Disunionists, we have the announcement that John Heart, former Editor of the Charleston Mercury, of South Carolina, has been appointed Commissioner of Public Printing. The Mercury has for years been the bitter, ultra, consistent advocate for Nullification and Disunion.

ENDORSES HIS APPOINTMENT.—The Look Haven Watchman, one of the most bitter Know Nothing journals in the State, applauds Mr. Buchanan for his appointment of Quiggle to Antwerp. Hope it "may cling firm," and give due credit to "the poor boy" (Bigler) "who by his own undecided exertions," succeeded in having this appointment made, in opposition to the protest of all the prominent Democrats of the district Quiggle formerly misrepresented.

It is said that Mr. Lewis offers to dispose of his establishment for "a round two thousand."—Quiggle of the Shireburn Herald. All a mistake. The "Globe" establishment is not for sale. It is a living institution, and expects to be a little more so, as soon as the good times coming will put money into the pockets of our patrons to pay up arrears. "A round two thousand"—for an institution like The Globe! Double the sum, gentlemen, before you think of stepping into our boots.

The War News.

By an arrival at New York on Sunday evening, three days later intelligence from Europe has been received. The war plot thickens. Actual hostilities have commenced. The Austrians have invaded the territories of Sardinia, driving the forces of the latter before them. Meanwhile, the troops of France have hurried to the protection of their ally. A protracted war is inevitable. England and Prussia are preparing for it. Europe has never been so profoundly agitated since the downfall of the first Napoleon. The result of the English elections had been favorable to the Derby Ministry. Breadstuffs and provisions have advanced in price, while cotton has declined.

FIRE IN DAUPHIN COUNTY.—From the Harrisburg Daily Telegraph, we learn that the barns belonging to the State Lunatic Hospital, and the barn attached to the Dauphin County Poor House, were destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. The following is a rough estimate of the property destroyed at the Lunatic Hospital:—

One large bank barn, new; cost \$2,000.—It contained about sixteen tons of hay, and all the farm implements, including a number of costly agricultural machinery, besides harness, the steward's wagon, a dearborn wagon, and a large farm wagon, all of which were destroyed. There were also seven horses in the barn, six of which belonged to the Hospital, and the remaining one to Dr. DeWitt, which had only been returned to the barn about an hour previous to the fire. A large cattle barn about 60 feet opposite the above barn, was also destroyed. Fortunately the cattle had all been driven into the pasture field during the day, and with the exception of some chickens and a couple of pigs, no other animals were destroyed in it. The entire loss by the conflagration will fall a little short of four thousand dollars, on which the State has no insurance.

A fireman, a young man, named Samuel J. Miller, who was running with the engine, fell under the wheels, which passed over his body below his arms. He lingered until 10 o'clock next morning when he expired.

At the Poor House, besides the barn, four splendid mules, together with five horses, fourteen milch cows, one large bull and a calf perished in the flames. The barn contained some 25 tons of hay, 50 bushels of rye and near 40 bushels of potatoes, all of which were destroyed. Loss estimated at \$5,000.

A man by the name of Martin Henry Wolf, who had been confined in both institutions, has been arrested as the incendiary.

STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society for 1859, is to be held at the Fowell Grounds, Philadelphia. The time for holding the fair has not yet been decided upon. The merchants and business men of Philadelphia have been quite liberal in the subscriptions toward defraying the expenses, and getting up the Exhibition on an extensive scale.

The Wheat Crop.

Great interest is felt in all the Western States concerning the wheat crop, and they have ample cause to feel such interest, apart from any influence the European troubles may have. The West is very poor because its crops have been short for two years past, and in Michigan and Canada there has been positive distress in consequence of the absence of any stock to forward to market, and to pay their indebtedness. In this condition of affairs the prospect of an increased demand abroad, attaches more importance to the prospect of the crop than usual, in every part of the country. The New York Courier and Enquirer has late advices from Georgia and North Carolina, which represent the crop in the former State as a fair average, the rust having injured it in some portions, but not generally. In North Carolina extensive damage from rust is reported, and a crop below the average. High prices are anticipated when the crop is brought to market, and every effort will be made to bring it out promptly. It is sent forward in June and July usually, the largest share coming in June when the market favors. In southern Illinois the new crop is reported as very promising, and rapidly approaching harvest, the early season bringing it forward two weeks before the time of former years. The first of June is an early day for the new wheat of southern Illinois to be offered in market, but it will probably be nearly or quite ripe at that time, if favorable weather prevails. The crop is very promising in all parts of Illinois, though of course the critical stages are far from being passed anywhere. The contingencies of rust in June are very important in the central parts of that State, and, indeed, in all the wheat growing region farther north. In Canada the Courier and Enquirer cites information of an encouraging character in parts of Canada West, and, so far as is known, there is no exception to the general tone of a favorable report. If nothing occurs to change this condition the entire wheat growing region of the vicinity of the lakes, will have a large surplus to send to market. Somewhat startling advances in the price of wheat are reported at Chicago, in the Press and Tribune, of Saturday last, winter wheat, which sold as low as one dollar and twenty cents per bushel, on the 12th of April, being eagerly taken on that day at \$1 47, an advance of twenty-seven cents in three weeks. Spring wheat advanced twenty cents in the same time. Much of this is doubtless speculative movements, exaggerating the effect properly due to the European news; but it is well to have the fluctuations of our market in view, in order to be ready to counteract excessive changes, which are sure to be injurious in the end.

Opinions from Abroad.

To show, (says the Harrisburg State Sentinel,) that we are not singular in the opinions which we have expressed of President Buchanan and his Administration, we subjoin a few extracts from the sentiments of distinguished men and papers in other States.

Gov. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, in a letter to Hon. David Hubbard, inquires significantly:—

"Is the South, in any portion of our country in a situation to rush into wars—was invited by the President with three European and five American Powers? And are we to be a grand consolidated, elective North and South American imperialism? The question is not, 'Will the Union be dissolved?' That is a settled question. But the question is, 'Is the old Virginia Democratic faith to be abandoned, and are we to rush on with the President into a full scheme of FEDERALISM, which is its whole outline and giving up all FEDERALISM in all its points which a Hamilton or Adams or any other latitudinarian ever dared to project or purpose?'"

This is precisely what we have said again and again, that Buchanan's Democracy is intense FEDERALISM, and that those who support him are FEDERALISTS to all intents and purposes, notwithstanding they hold in their hands what they call the Democratic organization. Unfortunately for them, and for the country too, the organization is all they have, the principles they have discarded.

In another part of his letter, Gov. Wise says:—"The President bids high; to filibusters he offers Cuba, the Isthmus, and North Mexico—to the West, a Pacific railroad." &c. Yes, this is high bidding; but it won't win. Mr. Montague, candidate for Lieut. Governor of Virginia, in a recent discussion between Mr. Goggin, the opposition candidate for Governor, and himself, said:—

"I voted for Buchanan on the Cincinnati platform, but he has deceived me—HE IS A TRAITOR TO HIS PARTY, and, so help me my Creator, I'll never vote for him again!"

This is very emphatic, and the same sentiment is entertained by tens of thousands of Democrats in and out of Virginia. The Richmond Enquirer, the oldest Democratic paper, we believe, in the Union, in discussing the policy best to be pursued by Mr. Letcher, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia, says:—

"If he should fail to do so—if he should agree to take the President's message for his platform—he would leave his party only a choice of evil, as between himself and Mr. Goggin. It is true, that very few Democrats of the right stamp would, even in that case, choose the latter alternative. But the great mass of the party who might vote for Mr. Letcher, would do so hesitatingly and under protest. And we are well assured that a very large portion of the party would not vote for him at all. They would quietly fold their arms and take no part whatever in a contest between two FEDERALIST champions. In short, an endorsement of the President's message by Mr. Letcher, would inevitably ensure Mr. Letcher's defeat."

The Young Democracy.

In the great contest which is now going on between power and principle—an arbitrary and treacherous administration on the one hand, and an outraged, incensed and indignant people on the other—where shall we find the young Democracy?

The youthful heart is pure and patriotic, averse to political corruption, and ardent in the cause of liberty. Naturally therefore, we should look for an almost universal rally of the young Democracy on the side of correct principles and good government—on the side of Popular Sovereignty, and opposed to federal aggression. And there we expect to find them.

There are many reasons why they should be there. In the first place the interests of their country—which are paramount—and in the second place, their individual interests invite them there. They are impelled there by two strong motives—one patriotic, the other selfish—and these are too powerful to resist.

Truly attached as we are to Democratic principles, believing that they alone can conduct our country to the highest point of national greatness and glory, we are desirous that the young Democracy should not be deceived by the false issues that are now made, and fatally mistake, at the outset of their career, organization for principle, or profession for practice.

In the earlier days of the Republic when the Statesman and politicians of the country were honest and patriotic—when Democracy meant what it purport—when profession was equivalent to practice, and words might be believed before actions confirmed them, there was no difficulty in the way; no mistaking the vision of the seeker after truth; the road was straight and open, and the goal in view.

When Jefferson declared the principles of the party, and laid down the rule that honesty and capability were pre-requisite to an appointment to office; when Madison and Monroe and Jackson followed in his footsteps, the glory of Democracy shone not feebly, but brightly before actions confirmed them, there was no difficulty in the way; no mistaking the vision of the seeker after truth; the road was straight and open, and the goal in view.

Those were the palmy days of Democracy, when principle was adhered to, and honesty was the policy of the government. We ascribe to Democracy the chief glory and prosperity of the country; we desire to see it dominant; and therefore it is that we now appeal to the Young Democracy, who have not yet become tainted with the blasting heresies and corruptions of the day, to step forward, and with the energy of youth, take hold on the right side, and restore the party to its pristine purity and vigor.

First, it is your duty as patriots to do so. Treachery and hypocrisy on the part of our federal rulers have demoralized and weakened the party to such an extent, that in the North it is powerless, and in the South gives unmistakable signs of rapid decay. The safety, the prosperity, the happiness of the country demand that the party be re-established upon sound principles; and this mighty labor, requiring intelligence, purity, integrity, perseverance and vigor, is for you; you may do it now, if you will; and now is the time, for "delays are dangerous" but whether you do it now or not, in the end you will do it for your fathers are rapidly passing away, and in a few years, at farthest, the government of the country will be in your hands.

You have intelligence. Within the past quarter of a century the facilities for education have increased so rapidly, that few children born within that period can be without education.

How then can you, intelligent, educated young men, submit to the ignorant, old fogy leadership and dictation of those who have driven the party in this state to the verge of ruin; who have deceived and deluded it; who fight for reward and not for principle; an army of corrupt, venal office-seekers, who, ignorant or careless of the causes which have overthrown every preceding republic, and anxious only for promotion and for gold, are hurrying the nation to its downfall as rapidly as they can—old men grow gray in iniquity and hardened in sin, from whom the country has nothing but evil to expect.

Your patriotism as well as your ambition, should impel you to action. Whilst they rule, the party cannot revive, the country cannot prosper, and you cannot rise. You cannot, by joining the Buchanan party, save it from destruction; that is impossible; but you may inspire it with hope of success, and so encourage it to pursue, unchanged, its destroying policy. In the years yet remaining to it, if countenanced by a formidable array of supporters, it may complete the mischief which it has commenced. By throwing your weight into the scale of sound principle against rotten organization, you have it in your power to serve your country and yourselves.

You can prevent the election of a Republican President; which would be bad. You can prevent the election of a Republican Democrat assimilating in principle with Buchanan; which would be worse. You can elect a sound Democrat, and so save the country and the party; which is what all true patriots should desire.

Remember that Buchanan is a disorganizer and an apostate, and turn from him. Look carefully at his course since his inauguration, and you will find that he is the worst enemy of the nation, of its prosperity and its liberty, that ever successfully aspired to the Presidency.

Burr was ambitious, intriguing, reckless—but he was a patriot, and never conspired against the liberties of the country for which he had fought.

Buchanan has not only deserted the principles upon which he was elevated to the Chief Magistracy; but he has sought through his army of office-holders to subvert the will of the people to his own base purposes; he has endeavored by the exercise of all the federal power which he could bring to bear, to control the political action of independent States; and he has formed alliances and proposed test measures which, if persisted in, must end in revolution or dissolution of the Union, before the expiration of his term of office.

There seems to be on his part a premeditated design to involve the country in great trouble, if not civil war. Since his accession to the Presidency he has discovered his want of capacity to administer the government wisely and well, and determined to immortalize his name, even if it should be an immortality of infamy, like Eratosthrus he has applied the torch to the temple, and stands smiling amid the desolation which his incontinence has created.

Turn from him, therefore, young Democrats of Pennsylvania, for he is unworthy of your support. Your purity, your intelligence,

The English Hustings.

The London Sun foresees some of the election scenes anticipated in the choice of a new Parliament. The comparison between a popular election in Great Britain and the United States, is worthy of note:

An opportunity is about to be offered to the admirers of both forms of Government to make comparisons between them. Oligarchy is now on its trial. Next week, or the week after, the eyes of Europe and America will be fixed upon the working of our electoral system. If, in the ordeal through which we are about to pass, we can exhibit to the world the admirable spectacle of a great and free people, proceeding with all the calmness and dignity of conscious uprightnes and independence to the choice of its representatives; and if that choice falls in the main upon men of probity and intelligence, then we may have no reason to be ashamed of our form of Government. But if, on the other hand, there should be revised scenes to those on former occasions we have been unfortunately no strangers; should candidates once more endeavor to intimidate or debauch the voter, or the electors once more yield to intimidation, or succumb to corruption, then we think we shall have no great cause to boast of our superiority over the members of the great transatlantic Republic. In speculating as to which of the two spectacles the country is most likely to present, it naturally occurs to us to inquire what is the object of these vast sums which are confidently reported to have been collected by a well known political organization? Twenty thousand pounds, it is currently rumored, have been contributed by one eminent statesman, and every other member of the party, of any mark, has been laid, it is said, under contributions proportionate to his means. We are told that these forced loans are raised for the purpose of maintaining the Conservative party in power, and defeating the popular demand for reform. But how is the money to be applied? These vast sums cannot be legally expended in contesting seats where there is only a reasonable prospect of success. The conveyance of voters to the poll, the erection of the hustings, the hire of rooms, the employment of canvassers, cannot absorb the sums which are said to have been collected in the forthcoming struggle. We fear, there can be no room to doubt, that all this preparation means neither more nor less than a wholesale system of corruption. The gentlemen of England who express such horror of republican excesses appear to be about to plunge into a sea of political filth and debauchery. All considerations of honesty appear to be forgotten. If the corrupted base, is not the corrupter infinitely more so? We may see now the real reason why the system of open voting is adhered to with such tenacity. We can now see through the hypocritical pretences by which the ballot is opposed.

The European War.

No complication of human affairs could be more exciting and tragic than such a general war as now threatens Europe. Even minor contests, between weak and insignificant powers, often become intensely interesting; but when a whole continent, embracing one-fourth of the human race, far advanced in civilization, skilled in all the arts and sciences, and possessing a perfect mastery of every form of warfare, is threatened with a general commotion, it is not singular that the sympathies of the whole world should be strongly excited; that anxiety to be informed of each separate movement should be manifested everywhere; that the minds of men, whose fortunes and whose lives hang trembling in the scale of destiny, should be filled with fearful forebodings; that stock-boards should quiver like aspen leaves, and that hoarded wealth, yesterday as precious as gold, should be converted, with marvellous rapidity, into worthless paper. No one who has studied the records of the past can contemplate another European war without a shudder. That it will inflict incalculable misery upon millions of men is inevitable. That it may uproot existing dynasties, destroy political divisions that have been the work of centuries and reconstruct the map of Europe, is not improbable. That it may give to the downtrodden nations of the Old World extended political liberty and substantial reforms for the terrible evils which the strife, let it result as it will, must entail upon them, is possible. If the latter end is accomplished, the war will serve a useful and beneficent purpose; if it is not, it will prove, like many bloody struggles which have preceded it, but another carnival of fiendish carnage, disgraceful to the character and unworthy of the dignity of man. Nothing would more advantageously arouse the citizens of the United States than a great war against a people of numerical strength and resources. We can well imagine what anxious fears, high resolves, intense excitement and wonderful exertions such a contest would inspire among us. In Europe, France, Austria, Russia and Sardinia—having an aggregate population nearly five times as large as our own—are already enlisted in the impending struggle, and their vast military strength and resources admonish us of the magnitude of the approaching contest, and the terrible shock of conflicting hosts we must anticipate.—The Press.

Utah.

An officer in the United States army writing from Salt Lake city to the Pennsylvania Inquirer, says:—

The people at home, no matter of what party, in the political whirlpool—little dream of the existence in Utah of an organized "Mormon Government," the most arbitrary and tyrannical since the days when Jesuitism was supreme. The few, faint disclosures made at the last session of the United States Court in Provo, may perhaps, serve to wake up the people at home, to a temperature of action. There does not exist the least shadow of a doubt in the mind of one single man here, but that the Mormon Church ordered and executed the murder of one hundred and eight emigrants at the Mountain Meadows. The Indians are here who helped the Mormon Bishops to do it, and one of the chiefs told me his part was to kill some of the children, (so large and old that they could talk,) hence, to prevent them giving evidence, they had to die; and he executed them by holding them up by the hair of the head and severing the body at the neck! Numerous murders have been proved up, and the perpetrators have fled for safety to the mountains.

I write you, Mr. Editor, as one from your own family; I state to you facts, and I desire that you hold me accountable for all I say. No man dare trust his neighbor, nor man's hand is red with the blood of a victim. "By order of the Council. It was for the Lord that we killed him! It was necessary for the 'Mormon Church,' that we should be put out of the way!"

The Governor has much to say about troops overwintering witnesses, and intimidating juries, &c., &c., all of which is for a blind Judge Cradlebaugh has fully answered the Governor, while the troops knew full well their proper duties and functions, and of the one hundred and twenty intelligent officers in this valley, General Johnston at the head, there is not one but feels an unutterable disgust at the course pursued, and the fraud attempted.

Loans to the Fighting Powers.—Europe on the brink of Bankruptcy.—From the news from Europe, it appears that Louis Napoleon asks for a loan of 500,000,000 francs, (\$100,000,000) to carry on the campaign in Italy, in which he is to take command in person. The loan lately put in the market by Russia, is \$60,000,000. Besides these there are in the market a loan for Austria, of \$30,000,000, which hitherto she has been unable to sell, but has seized instead the metallic currency of the Austrian banks; a loan for Sardinia, \$25,000,000, which she has succeeded in obtaining; a loan for Prussia, of \$45,000,000, and a loan for England in behalf of India for \$10,000,000. The total amount of new loans in the market is \$290,000,000, besides over \$10,000,000, already due by these governments. The effect of the coming war will be to make them all bankrupt. The annual interest on debt of England alone, is \$120,000,000. The annual expense of her army and navy is \$157,500,000. Her whole annual expense is \$340,000,000. Russia owes \$989,000,000, and the annual expense of her army and navy is \$73,500,000. France is in a similar predicament. They will not be able to pay the interest, at a cash which takes place that will shake all Europe.—N. Y. Herald.

Assets of a Defunct Bank.—The assignee of the Lancaster Bank, Pennsylvania, which failed some two or three years ago with an outstanding circulation of over \$600,000, reports that the notes will be utterly worthless so far as the assets of the defunct bank are concerned, which will barely realize enough cash to pay expenses. The only chance for bill holders is to enforce the individual liability against directors and stockholders, who, he says, are fully able and responsible to redeem dollar for dollar. Some of the bill-holders have determined to prosecute accordingly.

Horrible Suicide.

Alfred Hood, a man about 35 years of age, who was sent to the Insane Asylum, at Lick Run about a week since, committed suicide at that institution a few days since, by severing his head almost entirely from his body with a razor. The circumstances of his suicide are so peculiar as to be worthy of relation. Hood, it appears, had, some time previous, been too intimate with another man's wife, and became in consequence a profligate, which was greatly increased after the developments in the Key and Sikes's case. Hood, who had been rather dissipated before, began to drink to excess, and in the midst of his ravings, thought the husband of the injured woman was persuing him to take his life. The idea took a firmer and firmer hold upon his mind, and his imagination depicted all manner of horrible deaths devised by the man he had wronged.

This dread at last became a mania, and the victim of the delusion was committed to the mad house, where he raged like a demon, ever raving incoherently respecting the injured woman and her husband. On the day of his self-destruction, Hood desired the husband was about to drag him to hell, and falling on his knees, entreated the imaginary avenger to kill him at once, and rid him of further torture. The maniac was willing, he said, to be shot as Kead had been, but he prayed not to be burnt in eternal flames.

While in this terrible mood, he obtained possession of a razor, and thinking his life would be an atonement for his crime, he nearly decapitated himself with a hand made strong by madness and desperation.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

STRANGE COINCIDENCE.—The Pottstown Ledger says, it has been observed as a remarkable fact, by the citizens of Douglasville, Berks county, and vicinity, that when ever a funeral takes place at St. Gabriel's Church, at that place, it is almost invariably followed, soon after, by two others, making three funerals in succession. This curious circumstance has become proverbial among the residents of the vicinity, and has been noticed by many of the oldest citizens for many years. As a proof that it is no idle superstition or rumor, the present Rector of the Church has recently made an examination of the Church registry, which proves that this curious coincidence has been of remarkably frequent occurrence ever since the first funerals in the graveyard. The Church is one of the oldest in this part of the country.

IMPORTANCE OF A VOTE.—Last fall Mr. Barr (Democrat) and Mr. Parsons (Republican) ran for the office of Treasurer in McKean county. In making the returns, the vote of Corydon township was omitted, leaving Mr. Parsons a few votes ahead. The certificate of election was given to him and he took the office. Barr applied to the Court, Judge White had just decided the case, admitting the vote of Corydon township by which Mr. Barr had a majority, but throwing out four illegal votes for Barr and three for Parsons, thus making a tie. Then he decided that as Parsons holds the office now he may stick to it.