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Select Poetry.

THE DEAD MOTHER.

Why are you lying there, mother,
Under that cold, gray sheet,
Always out in the rain,
Lying so still and lone?
Little Minnie is very sick;

Miscellaneous News.

Two Hours with Brigham Young.
A Conversation Between Horace Greeley and the Saint of Salt Lake.
SALT LAKE CITY, July 13, 1859.
My friend Mr. Bernhisel, M. C., took me this afternoon, by appointment, to meet Brigham Young, President of the Mormon Church, who had expressed a willingness to receive me at 2 P. M.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS,
HUNTINGDON, PA., SEPTEMBER 7, 1859.
Editor and Proprietor.

nounced on Ham shall have been removed from his descendants.

H. G.—Are any slaves now held in this Territory?
B. Y.—There are.
H. G.—Do your Territorial laws uphold Slavery?
B. Y.—Those laws are printed—you can read for yourself. If slaves are brought here by those who owned them in the States, we do not favor their escape from the service of those owners.

a bishop should be "the husband of one wife?"

B. Y.—So we hold. We do not regard any but a married man as fitted for the office of bishop. But the Apostle does not forbid a bishop having more wives than one.
H. G.—Does Christ say that a man who puts away his wife, or marries one whom another has put away, commits adultery?
B. Y.—Yes, and I hold that no man should ever put away a wife except for adultery—not always even for that. Such is my individual view of the matter. I do not say that wives have never been put away in our church, but that I do not approve of the practice.

to ally the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits.

Resolved, That we unqualifiedly condemn the doctrine of that sectional portion of the Opposition who insist that slavery should be excluded from the Territories by Congressional prohibition, because Congress has no power, under the Constitution to enact any such prohibition—because such a prohibition would be an unwarrantable and inexpedient interference by Congress with the domestic affairs of the people of the Territories, and because all efforts to enact such a prohibition endangers the perpetuity of the Union, and destroys the amity and fraternal feelings which should exist between the people of the several States composing our glorious and cherished Union.

money he had entrusted to the hands of the false woman Rivers.

He cast about at once to find the female that had thus ejected him, but the bird had flown, and was doubtless far beyond reach; but he was told that a few miles away there was another gipsy. To this one he hastily went and consulted her. Of course she knew about the others who had visited him, and told him they had used false names, that their real names were James and Elizabeth Trail. She further said that they belonged in Murphree town, near New York city.

Petty robberies, insults, calumny, fraud, even at play, and false testimony before magistrates, are punished by hanging or beheading. If the offenders be gentlemen or soldiers, their bowels are opened—they have even the privilege of performing the operation on themselves. Pecuniary fines are almost unknown. The corporal punishment of the whip and the bastinado are reserved for slaves and servants, and are inflicted by their masters, not by public executioners. The Japanese consider corporal punishment so degrading that mothers never strike their offspring.

Although the climate is enervating, yet children are brought up hardily. They are made to bear hunger, thirst, cold, pain, excessive labor, and the rigor of the seasons. Horror of falsehood and fraud, and love of modesty, justice and virtue, are diligently inculcated. One of the results of this system of education is to inspire the Japanese with a passion for books, which causes surprise in European visitors.

The bookkeeping trade in Japan is subjected to no restriction, and there are everywhere even in towns of small population, numerous book shops. Great part of the literature of the Japanese is Chinese; and their knowledge of arts and agriculture is derived from the same people. The language commonly employed is every year becoming more Chinese in character. And yet the Japanese despise the Chinese; they do so because from their early age they have been taught that the Chinese are not soldiers; that in ancient times a Japanese army defeated an immense Chinese army in the Corea; and that Oostang himself, who was the scourge of the sea and the terror of the Chinese Empire, was a Japanese—as were also the greater part of his companions.

A Letter from China.

The China correspondent of the New Hampshire Patriot, in his last issue, dated Hong Kong, May 16, and published in the Patriot of the 24th ult., gives the following items:—
"An incident occurred at Malacca which was extremely touching. You have heard of the horrible massacres perpetrated by the natives of India upon the English. At an entertainment given on board our ship to the good people of the town, among the guests was Mrs. Robertson, the wife of a lieutenant in the British army in India, who gave us a very exciting account of her almost miraculous escape from the mutineers. Her husband had left her in a place of safety, as he thought; but she was advised to go to Cawnpore, which was strongly garrisoned. She followed the advice, but had been there only a short time when the alarm gun was fired, and all was terror and confusion. Her husband's mutineers seized the guns and turned them upon the buildings where the treasury was kept. She was told that she must try to save herself. Upon this she took her little child, about eighteen months old, leaving the infant with the native nurse to follow. She ran some distance through a shower of grape shot, and strangely escaped untouched; but found that the nurse with the infant did not appear. She immediately laid the child which she had in a place of temporary security, and rushed back through the continued showers of grape to find her unconscious babe. But the nurse had fled and left the infant, which the mother had seized and rushed again to the place where she had left her other child; seizing that, she ran about seven miles, until she came across a party of fugitives, like herself, and taking advantage of a gun carriage which they had with them, she traveled many miles in that way. For two days her poor little infant subsisted upon dirty water, the mother being unable to nourish it in the natural way, and for two weeks their only nourishment was bran and water, such as are given to horses in India.