

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....\$1 50
Six months.....\$1 00
Three months.....\$ 75
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

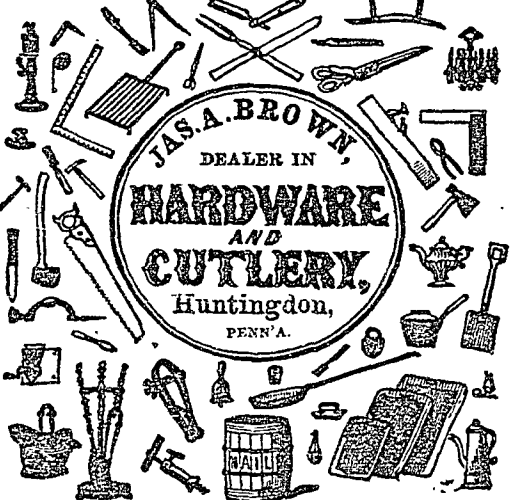
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Four lines or less.....1 insertion.....\$ 20
One square, (12 lines).....5 insertions.....\$ 75
Two squares.....10 insertions.....\$ 1 00
Three squares.....15 insertions.....\$ 1 50
Over three weeks and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.
Six lines or less.....3 months.....\$ 50
One square.....6 months.....\$ 75
Two squares.....9 months.....\$ 1 00
Three squares.....12 months.....\$ 1 50
Four squares.....15 months.....\$ 2 00
Half a column.....20 months.....\$ 2 50
One column.....24 months.....\$ 3 00
Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year.....\$ 30
Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....\$ 1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

DON'T FORGET,

THE NEW STORE.

WALLACE & CLEMENT,
Have just received another stock of new goods, such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &c., in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewellery Store.
Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for cash or country produce.
FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

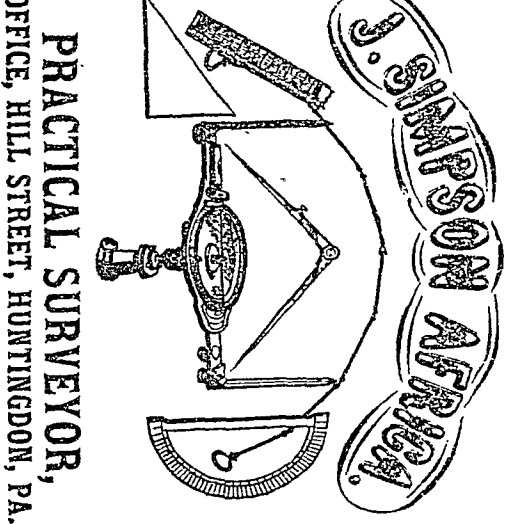


SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.
As "the nimble penny is better than the slow shilling," and every one knows it, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has long brought from the best sources at low prices, as will induce everybody to crowd in for a share of the bargain.
His stock includes a complete variety of BUILDING HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS, CUTLERY, HOLLOWWARE, OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY, TANNING, GLASS, CARRIAGE, &c., &c., STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE, MOROCCO, LINING SKINS, COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.
Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.
All orders receive prompt attention.
JAS. A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

2,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!

NEW GOODS FOR FALL AND WINTER.
BENJ. JACOBS.
Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of LADIES DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS in general, READY-MADE CLOTHING, For Men and Boys.
The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.
As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.
Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.
BENJ. JACOBS, at the Cheap Corner.
Huntingdon, Sept. 21, 1860.



HAINES BROS. OVERSTRUNG GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTES.
Celebrated for superior quality of tone and elegance and beauty of finish. These Pianos have always taken the FIRST PREMIUM when placed in competition with other makers. Challenge all competitors. A splendid assortment of LOUIS XIV and pleaser style always on hand. Also second-hand Pianos and PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODIONS from \$45 to \$500.
GEO. L. WALKER'S Piano and Melodion Dept., S. E. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.
July 25, 1860—6m.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG.
Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the BEST GROCERIES.
Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.
ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN HUNTINGDON.

MRS. L. A. HAMER.
Respectfully informs the ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she has opened a Millinery store on Hill street, one door west of Dr. Dorsey's residence, where may be found every article in her line of business, such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Blouses, Collars, Under Sleeves, Vests, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods.
The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine her stock.
Ladies' dresses of all kinds made in the best and most fashionable style.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860—6m.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassels, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

YOU will find the Largest and Best

Assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS,

—PERSEVERE—

Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XVI.

HUNTINGDON, PA., DECEMBER 26, 1860.

NO. 27.

The Crisis.

Northern State Laws—The Personal Liberty Acts.

(From the National Intelligencer, Dec. 11th.

MAINE.
The laws of this State provide that no sheriff, deputy sheriff, coroner, constable, jailor, justice of the peace, or other officer of the State, shall arrest or detain, or aid in so doing, in any prison or building belonging to this State, or to any county or town, any person on account of a claim on him as a fugitive slave, under a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, and make it the duty of all county attorneys to repair to the place where such person is held in custody, and render him all necessary and legal assistance in making his defence against said claim.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
The law of this State declares that slaves, coming or brought into the State, by or with the consent of the master, shall be free; declares the attempt to hold any person as a slave within the State a felony, with a penalty of imprisonment not less than one nor more than five years; provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any act lawfully done by any officer of the United States, or other person, in the execution of any legal process.

VERMONT.
This State by her several acts of 1843, '50 and 1858, provides that no court, justice of the peace, or magistrate shall take cognizance of any certificate, warrant or process under the Fugitive Slave Law; provides that no officer or citizen of the State, shall arrest, or aid, or assist in arresting, any person for the reason that he is claimed as a fugitive slave; provides that no officer or citizen shall aid or assist in the removal from the State of any person claimed as a fugitive slave; provides a penalty of \$1,000, or imprisonment five years in the State prison, for violating this act. This act, however, shall not be construed to extend to any citizen of the State acting as a Judge of the Circuit or District Court of the United States, or as a Marshal or Deputy Marshal of the District of Vermont, or to any person acting under the command or authority of said Courts or Marshal. Requires the State's Attorneys to act as counsel for alleged fugitives; provides for issuing habeas corpus, and the trial by jury of all questions of fact in issue between the parties, and ordains that every person who may have been held as a slave, who shall come, or be brought, or be in this State, with or without the consent of his or her master or mistress, or who shall come, or be brought, or be in voluntarily, or in any way, in this State, shall be free. It is also provided that every person who shall hold, or attempt to hold, in this State, in slavery, or as a slave any person mentioned as a slave, in the section of this act, relating to fugitive slaves, or any free person in any form, or for any time, however short, under the pretence that such person is or has been a slave, shall on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the State prison for a term of not less than one year or more than fifteen years, and be fined not exceeding \$2,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.
The first of the laws known as "personal liberty acts" in Massachusetts was passed in 1843, no less than seventeen years ago. It was based upon the famous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Prigg vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, pronounced in 1842 by Judge Story. By this decision it was declared that the rendition of fugitives for sale exclusively within the functions of the Federal Government, and that no State law can interfere with or prohibit the execution of the Federal law for this purpose. Statutes in conformity with this ruling were passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1843. In the year 1855 the provisions of this earlier legislation were applied to the United States fugitive slave law of 1850; the writ of habeas corpus was extended to the cases of persons detained as fugitive slaves; a trial by jury was placed at the command, the *onus probandi* is laid on the claimant, who must bring two credible witnesses to substantiate his claim; persons holding any place of honor or emolument under the Commonwealth are forbidden to issue any warrant or other process under the U. States Fugitive Slave Act; jails of the State not to be used for the detention of fugitive slaves; commissioners to be appointed in every county to defend the cause of alleged fugitive slaves, &c. In the year 1858 the laws of this State were amended so as to give effect to the United States Fugitive Slave Law of 1850.

The Boston Daily Advertiser, of the 7th inst., remarks as follows on the subsequent disposition that was made of these several acts: "Finally, in 1859, when the whole body of our statutes was revised and codified, all these acts, those of 1843, 1855 and 1858 were expressly repealed, their substance being incorporated in the new text. The duty of making this codification was entrusted in the first place, to Commissioners appointed by Gov. Gardner, (the same who vetoed the personal liberty act of 1855, and their work was afterwards examined by a large joint committee, composed of leading members of the two Houses of the Legislature. It happened some what singularly that, although the Republicans were the dominant party, politically, in both Houses, by far the ablest lawyers in each House were Democrats of the straightest sect, to wit: Hon. Caleb Cushing in the House of Representatives, and Hon. Benj. F. Butler (late Breckinridge candidate for Governor), in the Senate. Both of these gentlemen were members of the Committee to which we have alluded; but neither in committee, nor afterwards in the Senate or House, did either of them, or any other member, propose to omit from the revision any portion of the personal liberty acts, or suggest that they were unconstitutional. They remain, therefore, substantially as before, now comprised in chapter 144 of the General Statutes. Any Southern Governor who does not wish to copy the mistaken ref-

erences of the late Executive messages of Georgia will find the new volume of 'General Statutes, Massachusetts, 1860,' in the Library of this State; and any one else who desires to make an exact reference may purchase a copy of the volume, for no higher price than a dollar and forty cents, of Messrs. Wright & Potter, State printers, corner of Spring Lane and Devonshire street, Boston."

CONNECTICUT.
The State of Connecticut provides that every person who shall *falsely and maliciously* declare, represent, or pretend that any free person *entitled to freedom*, is a slave, or owes service or labor to any person or persons, with intent to procure or to aid or assist in procuring the forcible removal of such free person from this State as a Slave, shall pay a fine of \$5,000 and be imprisoned five years in the Connecticut State prison; requires two witnesses to prove that any person is a slave or owes labor; denounces a penalty of \$5,000 against any person seizing or causing to be seized any *free person* with intent to reduce him to slavery; deposes that not to be admitted as evidence; witnesses testifying falsely liable to \$5,000 fine and five years' imprisonment.

RHODE ISLAND.
This State by her legislation forbids the carrying away of any person by force out of the State; forbids any judge, justice, magistrate, or court from officially aiding in the arrest of a fugitive slave under the fugitive slave law of 1793 or 1850; forbids any sheriff or other officer from arresting or detaining any person claimed as a fugitive slave; provides a penalty of \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, for violating the act; denies the use of her jails to the United States for the detention of fugitive slaves.

NEW YORK.
The state of New York has passed no laws having relation to the United States fugitive slave act of 1850. Though pressed frequently upon the Legislature, they have always failed of adoption. The old and obsolete act of 1840, entitled "An Act to extend the right of trial by jury," extends the trial by jury to the cases of persons arrested as fugitive slaves; but in the fourth edition of the laws of the State, as prepared and published by Hon. Hiram Denio, at present Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, may be found appended to the chapter containing this law the following clause: "An Act to extend the Right of Trial by Jury, passed May 6th, 1840.—The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in Prigg vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 16 Peters' R. 539, establishes the doctrine that all State laws calculated to interfere with the third subdivision of section 2, article 4, of the Constitution of the United States, are unconstitutional. Since that decision the fugitive slave law (Laws of Congress, 1850, chap. 60) has been passed, containing provisions repugnant to the whole of this act. It is therefore of no force; but as it never has been repealed, it is here inserted."

NEW JERSEY.
The State of New Jersey has no statutes bearing on this subject save those which enjoin on her State officers the duty of aiding in the recovery of fugitive slaves. Persons temporarily residing in the State are also permitted to bring with them and retain their domestic slaves.

PENNSYLVANIA.
The State of Pennsylvania has not formally and especially legislated at all against the United States Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, though there was an old statute of 1847 which prohibited any judge, justice of the peace or alderman from taking cognizance of the case of any fugitive from labor. "Under a certain act of Congress passed on the 12th day of February, 1793." During the last session of her Legislature the Commissioners appointed to revise and amend the Penal Laws of Pennsylvania (John C. Knox, Edward King and David Webster) made a report to the Legislature that they had completed their labors, and the result was presented in the shape of a bill entitled "An act to consolidate, revise and amend the Penal Laws of this Commonwealth." This report, on the thirty-first day of March, 1860, was enacted into law, and by the ninety-fifth section it is enacted as follows:

"No Judge of any of the Courts of this Commonwealth, nor any Alderman or Justice of the Peace of said Commonwealth, shall have jurisdiction or take cognizance of the case of any fugitive from labor from any of the United States or Territories under any act of Congress, nor shall any such Judge, Alderman, or Justice of the Peace of this Commonwealth issue or grant any certificate or warrant of removal of any such fugitive from labor, under any act of Congress; and if any Alderman or Justice of the Peace of this Commonwealth shall take cognizance or jurisdiction of the case of any such fugitive, or shall grant or issue any certificate or warrant of removal, as aforesaid, then, and in either case, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and shall, on conviction thereof, be sentenced to pay, at the discretion of the Court, any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, the one-half to the party prosecuting for the same, and the other half to the use of this Commonwealth."

The theory of this law, it will be seen, is founded strictly on the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Prigg case, and does not interfere with the functions of the Commissioner appointed under the United States Law.

MICHIGAN.
The law of this State requires State's Attorneys to act as counsel for the fugitive slave; secures to persons arrested as fugitive slaves, the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and trial by jury; denies the use of State jails for detention of alleged fugitives; requires that identity of fugitive slaves shall be proved by two credible witnesses, or by legal evidence equivalent thereto, and provides a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and imprisonment in State prison for five years, for forcibly seizing, or causing to be seized, any

free person, with intent to have such person held in slavery.

IOWA.
This State has no legislation on the subject.

WISCONSIN.
The law of this State enjoins on the District Attorneys the duty of acting as counsel for alleged fugitive slaves, secures to such persons the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus; provides for appeal to be taken to next stated term of the Circuit Court; secures trial by jury; enjoins a penalty of one thousand dollars and imprisonment of not more than five nor less than one year on all who falsely and maliciously represent any free person to be a slave; identity of alleged fugitive slaves to be proved by two credible witnesses; no deposition to be received in evidence. It is also provided that—

"No judgement recovered against any person or persons for any neglect or refusal to obey, or any violation of the act of Congress commonly termed the 'Fugitive Slave Act,' approved September eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, or any of the provisions thereof, shall be alien on any real estate within this State, nor shall any such judgement be enforceable by sale or execution of any real or personal property within this State; but all such sales shall be absolutely void; and in case of seizure or sale of any personal property, by virtue of any execution issued on such judgment, the defendant in said execution may maintain an action in replevin, or other action to secure possession thereof, in the manner provided by law for such actions, on affidavit filed as required by law, and a further statement therein that said execution issued in a judgment rendered under the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid; and the provisions of this section shall also apply to judgment heretofore rendered."

OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, MINNESOTA, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON.

We cannot find that these States have any laws in force on the subject.
We have thus sought to place before our readers a condensed statement of the laws of the Northern States which more or less directly have sought to throw any obstructions in the way of the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. So far as they take their origin in this unfriendly motive, and so far as they have this unconstitutional effect, we need not say they are worthy of all condemnation, and should be repealed at the earliest opportunity, not only as an act of justice to the people of the South, but as an act of justice to the people of the States which have too long retained any such laws on their statute books.

It will be seen from the review through which we have gone that very few States have enacted laws directly or avowedly in opposition to the act of 1850. Laws against "kidnapping" properly so called, cannot be placed in this category. Laws forbidding, under this head, the use of State jails for Federal purposes, however, "unfriendly" in motive, are not "unconstitutional" and find parallels in other cases and in Southern States. Laws forbidding State officers to issue writs for the recapture of alleged fugitives are passed in conformity with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the celebrated Prigg case. But all laws interfering with the exercise of the power conferred by Congress on the commissioners appointed under the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, as is the case with the laws of Vermont, Massachusetts, Michigan and Wisconsin, are clearly unconstitutional, and as such are null and void.

Adopting the language of the report made by a majority of the Committee of the House of Representatives on the State of Vermont, at its recent session, we need but recall the fact that the act of Congress provides for a hearing before a Federal Judge or Commissioner, and that the certificate of such Judge or Commissioner shall be conclusive as to the return of the fugitive. But the third section of the Vermont act of 1858 declares in effect that such certificates shall not be conclusive, since it declares in terms that the fugitive shall have a right to trial by jury; and the fourth section declares that "every person who shall deprive, or attempt to deprive, any person of his or her liberty contrary to the provisions of the preceding section, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding \$2000 nor less than \$500, or be punished by imprisonment in the State prison not exceeding ten years."

Again, the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution says that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim, &c." But according to the sixth section of the Vermont act of 1858, "every person who may have been held as a slave, who shall come, or be brought, or be in this State, with or without the consent of his or her master or mistress, or who shall come or be brought, or be involuntarily or in any way, in this State, shall be free." Surely the intent and effect of the act could not have been more obtrusively and more emphatically declared than by the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, and the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States.

In conclusion, we submit that nothing could be more honorable to the representatives of the law-abiding people of Vermont, and of any State in the same category with her, than the speedy repeal of a law impotent for good, and potent only for evil; a law which could not be enforced without a certainty of hostile collision with the Federal authorities, and the probability of popular tumult and bloodshed; a law which, with others of a like nature in sister States, is a just cause of offence to the Southern States, and forms a part of every candid allusion of the public press to the dangers which threaten the perpetuity of the Union.

Georgia has a population of 1,075,977—an increase of 169,978 in ten years.

Miscellaneous.

A SABBATH SCHOOL INCIDENT.—At a meeting in Exeter Hall, London, where there was a vast number of Sabbath School children assembled, a clergyman arose on the platform, and told them of two bad little boys whom he had once known, and of a good little girl whom he afterwards learned to know. This little girl had been to Sabbath School, where she had learned "to do good every day." Seeing two little boys quarrelling, she went up to them, told them how wickedly they were acting, made them desist from quarrelling, and in the end, told them to attend Sunday School. These boys were Jim and Tom. Now Children, said the gentleman, "would you like to see Jim?"

All shouted with one voice, "Yes! Yes!" "Jim, get up!" said the gentleman, looking over to another part of the stage. A reverend-looking missionary arose and looked smilingly upon the children.
"Now would you like to see Tom?"
"Yes! Yes!" resounded through all the house.
"Well, look at me—I am Tom, and I too have been a missionary for many years.—Now would you like to see little Mary Wood?"
The response was even more loud and earnest than before, "Yes!"
"Well do you see that lady over there in the blue silk bonnet?—that is little Mary Wood, and she is my wife!"

A Good Story.
An anecdote worth laughing over, is told of a man who had an "infirmity," as well as an appetite for fish. He was anxious to keep up his character for honesty, even while enjoying his favorite meal; and while making a bill with his merchant, as the story goes, and when his back was turned the honest buyer slipped a codfish up under his coat tail. But the garments were too short to cover up the theft, and the merchant perceived it.
"Now," said the customer anxious to improve all opportunities to call attention to his virtues, "Mr. Merchant, I have traded with you a good deal, and have paid you up promptly, haven't I?"
"Oh, yes," said the merchant, "I make no complaint."
"Well," said the customer, "I always insisted that honesty is the best of policy, and the best rule to live by, and die by."
"That's so," replied the merchant, and the customer turned to depart.
"Hold on, friend," speaking of honesty, I have a bit of advice to give. Whenever you come to trade again you had better wear a longer coat, or steal a shorter codfish."

Rev. Rowland Hill.
Many amusing anecdotes of the eccentric, but pious and useful, Rowland Hill, have been told; but the following, narrated to us by one of his parishioners, is new to us.
It was Mr. Hill's habit to ride to church in an old family carriage, a practice too aridistic, in the judgment of one of his flock, who determined to rebuke it.
It was customary in his chapel for notes to be sent to the pulpit, requesting prayers for various objects. One Sabbath, Mr. Hill was proceeding with the reading of these requests as usual, when he found himself in the midst of one of the following purport:
"Prayers are requested for Rev. Mr. Hill, that he may be made more humble and like his Divine Master, who, instead of riding in a carriage, was content to be borne on an ass."
Having read the notice, he lifted his spectacles to his forehead, and looking around the house, observed, that it was true he had been guilty of the fault alleged; but if the writer would stop round to the vestry door after service, saddled and bridled, he would have no objection to ride home, after the Master's example on the back of an ass.

Attractive Homes.
Beauty of features in the wife is not necessary to render home attractive. As has been said with as much force of expression as eloquence of thought, ordinary features, when lit up with the sublimity of sensibility, generally excite the same passions which they express; and the winning attraction of their smile invests them with peculiar charms, like the variegated hues with which a brilliant rainbow tints the gloomy clouds. The proud and dangerous gift of genius is not necessary. Let a woman possess what is infinitely more valuable—good common sense, and intellect sufficient to direct it in the most appropriate manner to all the practical purposes of life—let there be truthfulness in her nature, strengthened by a thorough course of mental discipline, and it will not fail to give beauty and power to her thoughts and character.

WHAT IS LIFE?—The mere elapse of years is not life. To eat, and drink, and sleep—to be exposed to darkness and the light—to pace round the mill of habit, and turn thought into an implement of trade—this is not life. In all this but a poor fraction of the consciousness of humanity is manifested, and the sanctities still slumber which make it worth while to be. Knowledge, truth, love, beauty, goodness, faith, alone can give vitality to the mechanism of existence. The laugh of mirth that vibrates through the heart—the tears that freshen the dry wastes within—the music that brings childhood back—the prayer that calls the future near—the doubt which makes us meditate—the death which starts us with mystery—the hardship which forces us to struggle—the anxiety that, ends in trust—are the true nourishment of our natural being.

A sheriff's officer was sent to execute a writ against a Quaker. Arriving at the house he says to the Quaker's wife, who in reply to the inquiry whether her husband was at home, answered in the affirmative, at the same time requesting him to be seated, and her husband would speedily see him. The officer waited patiently for some time, but the Quakeress coming into the room, he reminded her of her promise, that he should see her husband. "Nay, friend, I promised that he would see thee. He has seen thee. He did not like thy looks, therefore he avoided thee, and has left the house by another path."

REAL AND IMAGINARY WANTS.—Very few, we presume, will acknowledge how few real wants we have, and how little it takes to give us genuine happiness. If we could get rid of our artificial senseloss, and expensive way of living, we should find ourselves better off in purse, and in heart. Let every one who has any ambition to go ahead in life try the experiment next year, and see how much virtue there is in economy. Make your expenses less than your income, and see how much you will have gained, not only in money but in feeling.

A lazy fellow down South spells Tennessee after this fashion—10 a.c. And spells Andrew Jackson thus—&ru Jax-n. He will suit a primary school.
Why are potatoes and corn like sinners of old. Because having eyes they see not and ears they hear not.
Some one has defined an editor as being a poor fellow who empties his brains to fill his stomach.