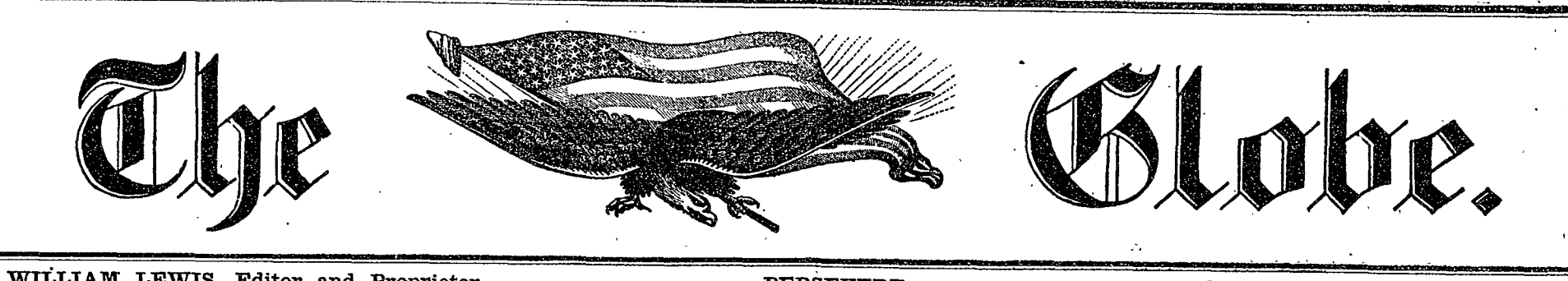


TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

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WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. -PERSERVERE- TERMS, \$1.50 a year in advance. VOL. XVI. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1861. NO. 35.

THE COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL, MANUFACTURING AND MINING INTERESTS OF PENNSYLVANIA: HOW CAN THEY BE PROMOTED?

How Can the Interests of Pennsylvania Be Promoted? The most serious and interesting topics, concerning both the honor and the interests of the Commonwealth, are those which relate to commercial communications, the development of our vast natural resources, and our traffic, domestic and foreign. It is proposed in this paper to present to the people of Pennsylvania, a plan for the removal of the existing obstructions to the further development of their resources, and the opening of the incalculable but still hidden treasures of the State. We ask for it the passionate examination of all men whose sober sense can truly test the questions presented; and its adoption or rejection according to its absolute merits, apart from prejudice, passion or party. It is believed that an arrangement can be made for developing resources, and thus increasing the values of vast portions of the Commonwealth, by which our entire State debt will be speedily extinguished, without resorting to increased taxation of any kind, and all the internal improvements of Pennsylvania be placed upon an equality, without restrictions to prevent them from moving the property of our people at minimum rates. We find in the present position of affairs, it is impossible to carry a pound of freight from the East to the West or the West to the East, at the actual cost of transportation—but that the Commonwealth, having taxed the Pennsylvania railroad company, not only on its property but on its business, the company makes that business pay this tax, so that, in fact, Pennsylvania levies tribute on her own citizens for the privilege of using their own road. Let us enquire then HOW AND WHY THE TONNAGE TAX WAS LAIN.

knows no community of interest or action, except as sometimes impelled by hunger in the chase or by passion in war. His wants are few, because his knowledge is limited. He needs, for his arduous travel, only the sun, the stars, the course of streams, to guide his steps. Roads and intercourse are inconsistent with his wild independence. Improving on the slow process of taxation as means of improving of decay, he would at once destroy what he disapproves, and banish road-makers as intolerable nuisances. This is the absolute reign of ignorance and selfishness. When the ring of the wood-chopper's axe resounds through the forest, the first blow has been struck for intelligence and intercourse. The work proceeds, houses and barns appear, fields and pastures team with grain and cattle, schools and churches are built, towns and cities spring up. During all this, another process has been going on, at once dependent upon and aiding the progress of man from his lowest to his highest condition—creation of means of intercourse—building bridges, making roads, &c.

The Legislature, was accepted by the projects of the enterprise. This tax, modified by subsequent legislation, is now three mills per ton per mile. It was said that the tonnage tax was imposed to protect the canals, and indeed, as the original tax was only to be levied from the 1st day of March to the 1st day of December, that is, while the canals were open; but tonnage was free of duty all the rest of the year; that is, while the canals were closed; it is plain that this was the ostensible reason for laying this tax, and it is equally clear that the canals, so far as any interest of the State is concerned, are now, since their sale, never open, that the sole reason for the law has ceased. But it could only effect this by increasing the expense of transportation by railroad to a rate exceeding that on the canals; thus the tonnage was the very object for which the railroad was made. The tax was absolute and selfish. No man would use either the canals or railroad, unless it was his interest, and if legislative immunities compelled charges greater or than those on other available lines those lines would alone be employed. Those who had no alternative—our own people on the line of transport—would be compelled customers, but merchants and others from the West, who had a choice, would go where they were best and most cheaply served. The necessities of the Commonwealth, protection of property, her dignified supremacy, legislation could not move the trader, who had an eye single for his own service, and cared no more for the competition for it: "A people who are possessed of a spirit of commerce, who see and will pursue their advantages, may achieve almost anything." In the meantime, under the uncertainty of these undertakings, they are smoothing the roads and paving the way for the trade of the western world. That New York will do this, no person who knows the temper, genius, and policy of these people can harbor the smallest doubt. Common policy, therefore, points clearly and strongly to the propriety of our enjoying all the advantages which nature and soil afford us, unless this spirit could be totally eradicated in other States as well as this, and every man be made to become either a cultivator of the land or a manufacturer of such articles as are prompted by necessity, such articles should be employed, and we force this spirit, by showing to our countrymen the superior advantages we possess beyond others, and the importance of their own equal footing with our neighbors.

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THE ROCHESTER (N. Y.) EXPRESS relates the following particulars of a melancholy drama which has recently transpired in that city. Several months ago, a respectable widow lady removed to this city from Syracuse, accompanied by her children—her only relatives—a boy and two girls. The oldest of the daughters was eighteen years of age, and the youngest was the youngest of the household. The girls were well educated and handsome, the elder possessing remarkable personal attractions. She was of a very passionate temper, and when roused, extremely willful and intractable. To her brother she was devotedly attached, and he reciprocated affection. They were almost constantly together, and seldom went from the house except in each other's company. The family had resided in the city two weeks when the oldest sister and her brother attended a private party in the neighborhood of their residence. The young gentleman's impression of the young lady so favorably that he was permitted to accompany her home. Afterwards he called by invitation. A friendship was rapidly formed, which soon generated a still warmer attachment, and in two weeks from the date of their acquaintance the partners engaged to be married. The young gentleman's impatient sister suggested an immediate union, although it was strongly opposed by the brother. With a singular forbidding husband, he had to be married. He was a young man, who impressed the sister to break the engagement, or at least to indefinitely postpone its fulfillment. But his efforts were unavailing. The new comer seemed to have won the affections of the bride, and in two weeks from the date of the engagement, the lovers were married. A friendship was rapidly formed, which soon generated a still warmer attachment, and in two weeks from the date of their acquaintance the partners engaged to be married. The young gentleman's impatient sister suggested an immediate union, although it was strongly opposed by the brother. With a singular forbidding husband, he had to be married. He was a young man, who impressed the sister to break the engagement, or at least to indefinitely postpone its fulfillment. But his efforts were unavailing. The new comer seemed to have won the affections of the bride, and in two weeks from the date of the engagement, the lovers were married. A friendship was rapidly formed, which soon generated a still warmer attachment, and in two weeks from the date of their acquaintance the partners engaged to be married. The young gentleman's impatient sister suggested an immediate union, although it was strongly opposed by the brother. With a singular forbidding husband, he had to be married. He was a young man, who impressed the sister to break the engagement, or at least to indefinitely postpone its fulfillment. But his efforts were unavailing. The new comer seemed to have won the affections of the bride, and in two weeks from the date of the engagement, the lovers were married.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Counting the Electoral Vote by the General Issue.—Lincoln and Hamlin Declared President and Vice President. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18. A strong police force was stationed in various parts of the Capitol this morning, on the side in which the Hall of the House of Representatives is located, and some parts of the building usually open to visitors were closed. At an early hour the galleries of the House, and all passages leading there, were densely thronged, in anticipation of the counting of the votes for President and Vice President of the United States. Lord Lyons, Mr. Hamlin, and other foreign ministers, were among the distinguished spectators. On no former occasion was there a more animated and exciting scene. House.—The proceedings were opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stockton of the Baptist, in which he said: "God bless the outgoing administration, may it close its labors in peace; without further violence and without any stain of blood, and we pray for the incoming administration that Thy blessing may rest on the President elect in his journey hitherward; may Thy good Providence be around and guide him by day and by night, guard him and guide him at every step, and we pray that he may be peacefully and happily inaugurated, and afterwards may administer the government in such a manner as Thy name may be glorified and the welfare of the people advanced, and that our example of civil and religious liberty may be followed in all the world." Mr. Sherman (Ohio) sent up a letter addressed to him from the Secretary of the Treasury again urging speedy measures in view of the pressing demands upon the Treasury. Mr. Sherman accordingly reported a bill authorizing the President, in place of any part of the loan, to issue coupon bonds of a denomination not exceeding fifty dollars, and bearing not exceeding six percent interest, and running twenty years, and to apply such bonds as far as the creditors who may receive them, the entire amount not to exceed that authorized by the recent loan act. Mr. Sherman, made an explanation, showing the importance of the measure.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

President Lincoln left Springfield, Ill., for Washington, on the 11th. We have room only for what he said at the several cities on his route. He was received by thousands of enthusiastic people wherever he made an hour's stay. Mr. Lincoln said he had come here to thank them for the support that had been given him by Indiana to a true and just cause. In relation to the matter of coercion and invasion, he is terms now much used with temper and hot-blood. Let us not misunderstand their meaning, nor the meaning of those who use them. Let us get their meaning from the men who deprecate the things they would represent by their use. What is the meaning of these words? What is the meaning of an enemy into South Carolina with hostile intent be an invasion? I think it would, and it would be coercion also if South Carolina was forced to submit. But if the United States should merely buy and retake its own forts, and collect its duties, or withhold its mails where they were habitually violated, would any or all these things be invasion or coercion? Do the professional Union lovers, who are resolved to resist coercion, understand such things on the part of the United States to be coercion or invasion? If they do, their ideas of preservation of this Union are exceedingly thin and airy. In their view the Union, as a family relation, would seem to be a regular marriage, but a sort of free love arrangement to be maintained by passionate attraction. In what consists the special sacredness of a State? I speak not of the position assigned to it under the Constitution by the Constitution, for that it has by the bond we all recognize.—That position, however, a State cannot alter. If a State and the country possess equal rights in a territory and its inhabitants, in what, as a matter of principle, is a State better than the country? There would, in the exchange of names, be an exhaustion of rights. Upon what principle—by what rightful principle may a State, being no more than one-fiftieth part of the nation in soil, population, break the nation, and then exercise the larger division of itself? What mysterious right to play the tyrant is conferred on a district of the country, with its people, by merely calling it a State? Mr. Lincoln, in conclusion, said he was not asserting anything, but only asking the question of them to consider, and to decide in their own mind what was right and what was wrong. Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

A Settlement of the Difficulties which the U. States Assumed by the Congress. Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 12.—The standing committee were announced. The President read a despatch which he had received from the Louisiana State Convention, cordially approving of the action of Davis and Stephens. The designs for the seal and flag of the Confederacy were referred. A resolution was offered that, until otherwise provided, the several officers of the customs shall be continued in office. Referred. A resolution was offered and referred, requesting the committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the propriety and necessity of sending commissioners to the Government of the U. States as soon as the President is inaugurated. The Convention then went into secret session, during which the following resolution was adopted: The injunction of secrecy was removed: Resolved, That this Government takes under its charge the questions of the difficulties now existing between the sovereign States of this Confederacy and the Government of the United States relating to the occupation of forts, arsenals, navy-yards, and other public establishments. And the President of this Congress is directed to communicate this resolution to the Governors of the several States.