

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Table with 2 columns: Term, Price. Includes rates for one year, six months, three months, and advertising rates.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

Gov. Curtin's Message—Pennsylvania to be Prepared.

HARRISBURG, April 9. The following is the message of Gov. Curtin in full:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, April 9, 1861.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN: As the period fixed for the adjournment of the Legislature is rapidly approaching, I feel constrained by a sense of duty to call your attention to the condition of the military organization of the State. It is scarcely necessary to say more than that the militia system of the State, during a long period distinguished by the fruits of peaceful industry exclusively, has become wholly inefficient, and the interference of the Legislature is required to remove its defects, and to render it useful and available to the public service.

Many of our volunteer companies do not possess the number of men required by our military law, and steps should be forthwith taken to supply these deficiencies. There are numerous companies, too, that are without the necessary arms, and the arms that are distributed, but few are provided with the more modern appliances to render them serviceable.

I recommend, therefore, that the Legislature make immediate provision for the removal of these capital defects; that arms be procured and distributed to those of our citizens who may enter into the military service of the State, and that steps be taken to change the guns already distributed, by the adoption of such well known and tried improvements as will render them operative in the event of their employment in actual service.

In this connection I recommend the establishment of a Military Bureau at the Capital, and that the militia laws of the Commonwealth be so modified and amended as to impart to the military organization of the State the vitality and energy essential to its practical value and usefulness.

Precautions such as I have suggested are wise and proper at all times in a government like ours. That special and more elaborate arrangements should be made for the State of Pennsylvania, invest the subject with your action is invited by this communication with extraordinary interest and importance.

We cannot be insensible to the fact that serious jealousies and divisions distract the public mind, and that in portions of this Union the peace of the country, if not the safety of the government itself is endangered.

Military organizations of a formidable character, which seem not to be commanded by any existing public authority, have been formed in certain of the States. On whatever pretext these extraordinary military preparations may have been made, no purpose that they contemplate, or the effect of their enforcement of the laws will meet sympathy or encouragement from the people of this Commonwealth.

Large advertisement for 'The Globe' newspaper, featuring the title 'The Globe' in a decorative font, the name 'WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor', and the address 'HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1861'. It also includes the price 'TERMS, \$1.50 a year in advance' and the volume information 'VOL. XVI. NO. 43'.

The Government.

What is Government? What does the word Government mean? Does it not mean force? Does it not mean coercion? Webster defines it as—'The exercise of authority or control over the actions of men, or the maintenance of order and discipline among a community.'

Some of our statesmen have been so enthusiastic in insisting upon the enforcement of the laws as the Southern statesmen. The laws, in truth, were the fortress of their domestic institutions.

When General Jackson issued his proclamation in 1834, it not only crushed the head of Rebellion in South Carolina, but it stirred the popular heart of all the Southern States to its deepest depths. It obliterated party lines in the free States, so far as that act of the administration was concerned, and it gave to the administration of the General Government, and the hero at its head, a moral power that was felt to the uttermost ends of the earth.

So characteristic is the attachment of the Southern people to the enforcement of the laws, that when this same General Jackson declared martial law in New Orleans, in 1816, to protect that city from the traitors in its midst, he was denounced by all its publicists and statesmen, and he himself was not satisfied that he had proceeded legally until many years after, when the judgment of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the bill renouncing the fine imposed on Jackson by Judge Hall, was read to him. This was the only time that a Southern Statesman was denounced by all its publicists and statesmen, and he himself was not satisfied that he had proceeded legally until many years after, when the judgment of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the bill renouncing the fine imposed on Jackson by Judge Hall, was read to him.

It was to save a Southern community from turbulence and to protect the ballot-box that President Buchanan, in 1857, directed the troops of Washington, and directed them to fire upon the mob, an act rapturously applauded by the people of the slave States. Under the councils of Southern statesmen troops were sent into Kansas to quell what was called domestic rebellion, provoked by the acts of the slaveholding minority in that territory.

It was John Tyler, a Southern President, who sent troops into Rhode Island to put down what was called 'the Dorr Rebellion,' a movement representing the majority of the people of that State, and so enlisted the sympathies of the Democratic party that the National Democratic Convention of 1844 incorporated a resolution in its platform endorsing the rebellion. And yet this popular demonstration, proceeding without bloodshed, and looking to the overthrow of the royal court, was crushed out by the strong hand of power, backed by the bayonets and bullets of the U. S. Army; and this act of President Tyler was loudly applauded in the South.

It was to enforce the law that the execution of the fugitive slave law that the United States Marshal, Freeman, under President Fillmore, the favorite of the South, was authorized to call out the troops and directed them to call out, and his prompt conduct, on that occasion prevented a riot, and established the authority of the Federal Government. Wherever the fugitive slave law has been resisted, full power has been entrusted to the officers of the General Government to call for the aid of the militia, and to exemplify two things conclusively: that the whole current of action, on the part of Southern men, has been to insist upon the enforcement of the authority of the law by military force, against their own countrymen; and secondly, that it has been enforced by the regular troops, in repeated cases, for the purpose of protecting their peculiar property, when assailed by mob law in the free States. It will be borne in mind that, in every one of the instances quoted, the military of the General Government have been called out, not against armed combinations, but against unarmed mobs.

Free Banking in Pennsylvania.

Final Consideration by the House—Main Features of the Bill.

HARRISBURG, April 8, 1861.—The House, to-day, resumed the consideration of the bill relative to Free Banking in this State, immediately on the meeting, at three o'clock this afternoon. After receiving numerous amendments, the bill passed by a vote of 53 yeas to 28 nays.

The following is an abstract of it: THE BILL. SECTION 1. Provides that any person or association of persons, not less than five, may establish Banks of discount, deposit and circulation under such name and style as they may adopt, subject to certain limitations. The capital of no Bank is to be more than \$100,000.

SECTION 2. The person or association shall make certificate, under their hands and seals, when a Bank is to be established, or its capital increased. Notice is to be given to at least three newspapers for six months. The certificate is to be certified by the Attorney General.

SECTION 3. Every person or association authorized to carry on banking shall be held and adjudged to be a body corporate with the right of succession for seventy years. Each Bank shall have power to loan money, buy, sell and discount bills of exchange. Treasury and other notes, and all other written evidences of debt and speculation, except such as shall be prohibited by this act, from buying, selling or discounting; receive deposits and the notes of the Banks of other States at their current value, but not gold and silver coin and bullion, collect and pay over money; and transact every such other business as shall appear necessary to the carrying on of the business.

SECTION 4. Relates to the duty of the Auditor General. SECTION 5. Relates to the increase of capital, authorized or addition is to be advertised six months, and then submitted to the Stockholders at a general meeting called for that purpose. SECTION 6. Relates to the issue of circulating notes in bank, of different denominations, not less than five dollars. The notes are to be countersigned and registered by the Auditor General, and any notes issued by him to be uniform, and have stamped on them secured by the deposit of public stock.

SECTION 7. When any Bank refuses to conform to the law, and Auditor General, his officers, agents and all others in its employ or connected therewith, from doing business. SECTION 8. Relates to the Auditor's seal. SECTION 9. That Banks, upon legally assigning to and depositing with the Auditor general the bonds or evidences of debt of this State or of the United States, shall be entitled to receive an amount of such circulating notes in bank, of the denominations such as they may require, numbered, registered, &c., for the bonds and stocks to be taken at their market value, provided the amount to be invested shall not exceed the amount of capital now employed in corporate banking in this State more than \$15,000,000.

SECTION 10. Failure to pay any installment on stock gives the Bank the privilege of selling the stock at public auction, after due notice. SECTION 11. Any Bank refusing to pay its notes of circulation, will have the same protested for non-payment, by a notary public. If, after due notice, it omits to pay the same within ten days, it shall be liable to the Bank in past due and unpaid, can vote. SECTION 12. Shares shall be \$50 each. SECTION 13. Failure to pay any installment on stock gives the Bank the privilege of selling the stock at public auction, after due notice. SECTION 14. No officer, clerk, teller or bookkeeper of the Bank is allowed to act as proxy. No stockholder, whose liability to the Bank is past due and unpaid, can vote. SECTION 15. Shares shall be \$50 each. SECTION 16. Failure to pay any installment on stock gives the Bank the privilege of selling the stock at public auction, after due notice. SECTION 17. Failure to pay any installment on stock gives the Bank the privilege of selling the stock at public auction, after due notice. SECTION 18. Any Bank refusing to pay its notes of circulation, will have the same protested for non-payment, by a notary public. If, after due notice, it omits to pay the same within ten days, it shall be liable to the Bank in past due and unpaid, can vote. SECTION 19. After notification of insolvency, the Auditor is to appoint an investigator of the affairs of the Bank, who is also to report to the Court of Common Pleas of the county, if in suspension, or to the President Judge of the District in which the

The Revolution in the South.

Newspaper Facts and Rumors.

THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION. The peace policy of the Administration has been taken advantage of by the South, while at the same time their representatives have been here begging the President to keep hands off. While he was holding back, on the hope that some disposition, on the part of the authorities of the seceded States, would be manifested, to his great surprise, he found that, instead of peace, they were investing every fort and navy yard with rebel troops and fortifications, and actually preparing to make war upon the Federal Government. Not only this, but while the Administration was yielding to the cry against coercion, for the purpose, if possible, of averting the calamity of civil war, the very men who were loudest against coercion, were preparing for it, the Government was losing strength with the people, and the President and his Cabinet were charged with being insubordinate and false to the high trust conferred upon them.

At last they have determined to enforce the laws, and to do it vigorously. When the Administration determined to order the Major Anderson out of Fort Sumter some days since, they also determined to do so on one condition, namely, that the fort and property in it should not be molested, but allowed to remain as it is. The authorities of the Confederate States would not agree to this, but manifested a disposition to get possession of the fort and United States property therein. The Government would not submit to any such humiliation.

It was immediately determined upon to keep Major Anderson in Fort Sumter, and to supply him with provisions for a long time. A portion of the fleet which should have left the port of New York last night will reach Charleston to-morrow for that purpose. There is no desire to put additional men in the fort, unless resistance is offered to the attempt to furnish Major Anderson with supplies. The fleet will not approach Charleston with hostile intent, but in view of the great military preparations about Fort Sumter, the supply vessels will go prepared to reply promptly to any resistance of a warlike character that may be offered to a peaceful approach to the fort.

The responsibility of opening the war will be thrown upon the people who set themselves in defiance of the Government. It is sincerely hoped that the leaders of the Secessionists will not open their batteries. Captain Talbot conveyed instructions to Major Anderson from the President, that his Government would supply him forthwith, and in the event that the vessels performing that duty were fired upon, to open his batteries, and that the Government would sustain him at every hazard. This is the stern condition of things.

The moment the President has any official knowledge that a blow has been struck, he will issue a proclamation calling Congress together, in which he will make some startling announcements to the country, showing the people of the South, as well as the North, a state of facts the most extraordinary ever known.

THE POSITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION. The N. Y. Tribune says: The statements which have gained currency in some quarters, to the effect that President Lincoln, or the Secretary of State, entered into an agreement or arrangement with the rebel commissioners at Washington, concerning the United States forts in the South, or the course to be pursued by the Administration, are entirely without foundation. No such agreement, no such arrangement, no such understanding, has ever existed. Mr. Seward has uniformly said, in reply to inquiries as to the policy of the Administration, that its acts would disclose its policy. On all the questions that have come before the Cabinet in relation to the course to be pursued in suppressing the rebellion of the slave States, and particularly in regard to the recent warlike measures of the Administration, the President and Mr. Seward are entirely agreed in opinion.—The reports to the contrary are mere fabrications.

COWARDLY CONDUCT. A deplorable example of the demoralization of the public mind in the South has recently come to light here. In hastily opening one of the mail bags from Virginia, a small box was thrown upon the floor and broken, from which escaped two venomous snakes. It was addressed to the President of the United States, and, but for this accident, would have been sent to him, and opened without hesitation, according to the design of the cowardly wretches who conceived the infamous plot. Being free, there was no postmark, by which it might be traced.

A MARYLAND VIEW OF VIRGINIA.

In an article on the CONVENTION OF the Old Dominion, the Baltimore Patriot says:

The Virginia Convention, in Committee of the Whole, are completing the work of the day by the adoption of a final act. The Union has been well defended by the most able speakers of the body, and doubtless will be maintained by a very decisive vote. The action of the committee upon the different resolutions proposed, as far as they have proceeded, is very clearly defined, and it is to be expected that a disunion feature have been voted down, and those of an opposite character approved. From present prospects, the Convention will be largely successful, and in favor of sustaining the rights of Virginia and the South in the Union. We have always believed that the last thing Virginia would do, would be the deed of voting herself out of the Union. She doubtless feels with the South, and is determined to secure her rights as a sovereign State. She will be satisfied with nothing less than a full and perfect equality with any and all of the other States of the Confederacy, and if she cannot preserve this equality, she will secede.

They are not satisfied with nothing less than a full and perfect equality with any and all of the other States of the Confederacy, and if she cannot preserve this equality, she will secede. They are not satisfied with nothing less than a full and perfect equality with any and all of the other States of the Confederacy, and if she cannot preserve this equality, she will secede.

They are not satisfied with nothing less than a full and perfect equality with any and all of the other States of the Confederacy, and if she cannot preserve this equality, she will secede. They are not satisfied with nothing less than a full and perfect equality with any and all of the other States of the Confederacy, and if she cannot preserve this equality, she will secede.

They are not satisfied with nothing less than a full and perfect equality with any and all of the other States of the Confederacy, and if she cannot preserve this equality, she will secede. They are not satisfied with nothing less than a full and perfect equality with any and all of the other States of the Confederacy, and if she cannot preserve this equality, she will secede.

They are not satisfied with nothing less than a full and perfect equality with any and all of the other States of the Confederacy, and if she cannot preserve this equality, she will secede. They are not satisfied with nothing less than a full and perfect equality with any and all of the other States of the Confederacy, and if she cannot preserve this equality, she will secede.

They are not satisfied with nothing less than a full and perfect equality with any and all of the other States of the Confederacy, and if she cannot preserve this equality, she will secede. They are not satisfied with nothing less than a full and perfect equality with any and all of the other States of the Confederacy, and if she cannot preserve this equality, she will secede.

They are not satisfied with nothing less than a full and perfect equality with any and all of the other States of the Confederacy, and if she cannot preserve this equality, she will secede. They are not satisfied with nothing less than a full and perfect equality with any and all of the other States of the Confederacy, and if she cannot preserve this equality, she will secede.

THE FIRST BLOW STRUCK FOR THE STARS AND STRIPES.

The war has commenced. The people of Richmond, Virginia, who do business largely in Virginia, and are removed from the influence of "Northern prejudices," on Friday last gave evidence that they were not disunionists, and would direct no insult to their flag or to their patriotism. A schooner from Charleston, S. C., ran into Tottenville, having the Palmetto flag flying, and continued to display it after she had anchored. Some of the people then insisted that it should be hauled down, and the stars and stripes hoisted in its place. This the captain refused, but refused with so much insolence and abuse that the ire of one of the remonstrants was excited, and he gave the captain a severe beating. What became of the flag we did not learn.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

THE YOUNG LADIES ENCOURAGING THE VOLUNTEERS FOR PENNSYLVANIA. The Atlanta Southern Confederacy, exciting the arrival and departure, on the last inst. of several companies of Georgia troops for Pensacola, says: Two hundred and twenty-three young ladies of the Atlanta Female Institute, came in a body and were formed in a line at the Atlanta Hotel, under Professor Mayson and Howard. Each young lady had a small flag of the Confederate States, made of paper, with the "bars" and "stars" beautifully printed thereon. Each flag also had the inscription: "From the young ladies of the Atlanta Female Institute. None but the brave deserve the fair." Miss Kane made a few remarks, when all the young ladies in a body stepped forward and presented to each member of the Georgia City Guards one of the very beautiful miniature flags which they held in their hands. Three cheers for the Female Institute, and the cheering and shouting of unnumbered throngs, and waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies from the windows and balconies contiguous.

ONLY FEELING IN TENNESSEE. Of the Union Convention, held at Raleigh on Monday week, the Memphis Bulletin says: All men seemed to realize the fact that the permanent separation of the free and slave States would necessarily entail hopeless ruin upon the Border States—Kentucky and Missouri first giving up the institution of slavery, and Tennessee being forced to follow next.

The creation of two antagonistic and rival republics was conceded to be the inevitable cause, breeding jealousies, perpetual dissensions, and followed by intestine feuds and civil wars. The continuance of peace would be impossible, as is seen, even now, in the restrictions sought to be imposed upon the navigation of the Mississippi. The Border States must make terms with the Northwest, and if nothing better for the Border States can be done—the Union cannot be reconstructed—a middle confederacy becomes a matter of absolute necessity for those States contiguous to the free States.

The proposition to hold a Convention of the Border States at Frankfort, Ky., met with unqualified approbation. Captain Talbot conveyed instructions to Major Anderson from the President, that his Government would supply him forthwith, and in the event that the vessels performing that duty were fired upon, to open his batteries, and that the Government would sustain him at every hazard. This is the stern condition of things.

The moment the President has any official knowledge that a blow has been struck, he will issue a proclamation calling Congress together, in which he will make some startling announcements to the country, showing the people of the South, as well as the North, a state of facts the most extraordinary ever known.

THE POSITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION. The N. Y. Tribune says: The statements which have gained currency in some quarters, to the effect that President Lincoln, or the Secretary of State, entered into an agreement or arrangement with the rebel commissioners at Washington, concerning the United States forts in the South, or the course to be pursued by the Administration, are entirely without foundation. No such agreement, no such arrangement, no such understanding, has ever existed. Mr. Seward has uniformly said, in reply to inquiries as to the policy of the Administration, that its acts would disclose its policy. On all the questions that have come before the Cabinet in relation to the course to be pursued in suppressing the rebellion of the slave States, and particularly in regard to the recent warlike measures of the Administration, the President and Mr. Seward are entirely agreed in opinion.—The reports to the contrary are mere fabrications.

BURIAL OF JOHN McLEAN.

From the Cincinnati Commercial of April 8th. The funeral of the late Judge McLean was very numerous, and attended from his residence in Clifton, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather. A spirit of profound sadness pervaded the large concourse of assembled friends, earnest of a grief that was sincere and heartfelt. The ceremonies at the house were opened by the Rev. J. T. Mitchell, of Wesley Chapel, with the announcement from U. Samuel, 38th verse: "Know ye not that there is a Prince and a great man fallen in Israel?" He then read the 93rd Psalm and a portion of the 4th chapter of 1st Thessalonians. Rev. Dr. Clark followed in a few remarks pertinent and well-timed. Rev. Mr. Allen then read the appropriate hymn, and Rev. J. F. Wright closed the exercises with prayer. An opportunity was had by the friends to take a last look upon the venerable and distinguished dead. His marked, noble features had been left by the spirit in perfect repose, and wore an expression of remarkable serenity, disease seeming to have caused him but little pain in his last moments and to have produced no emanation.

The plate on his coffin bore the following inscription: JOHN McLEAN, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. BORN, March 14th, 1785. DIED, April 14th, 1861.

It is worthy of remark that the date of his death was the twentieth anniversary of the death of Gen. Harrison. The following named gentlemen served as pall bearers: Judge Leavitt, Judge Esto, Judge Storer, Judge Hall, J. H. Grossbeck, Nathaniel Wright, Henry E. Spicker, N. Longworth, H. Buchanan, James Ball, Henry Stanberry, and John Reeves, Esquires.

A long retinue of carriages followed the remains to their resting place, in Spring Grove Cemetery, and closed the earthly relations of one in whose great achievements was fully verified by the proverb, "Nisi sine magno vice laboro dedit mortalibus."

In the review of the life of Judge McLean, in Friday's papers, it was stated that he died in infancy. In fact, he died in his first marriage—two only remaining alive. This was erroneous. Four daughters and three sons were three survivors, two sons, Adam and John, and one daughter, the wife of Col. Joseph Taylor, of the U. S. Army. The one child born of his second marriage died in infancy. Instead of receiving the degree of L. L. D. from Transylvania University, that honor was conferred upon him by the "Ohio Wesleyan University," and also by Harvard University.

A sermon suggested by the life and character of the Judge, will be delivered at some time to be designated hereafter.

NOTICE SERVED ON JEFF. DAVIS. A messenger started yesterday morning for Montgomery simultaneously with one for Charleston. The Administration has served full notice on Jefferson Davis and Governor Pickens of its intentions, and leaves with them the grave responsibility of inaugurating civil war, if they should make that election. The simple purpose is to relieve a starving garrison. Should that act of humanity be resisted, the crime will be theirs and the judgments of the country will justify any retribution, however severe it may be.—On this question there can be no division of sentiment in the North.