order and system in the school room conclu-

Mr. Pletcher said he thought there was too much diffidence on this subject. There were a great many ideas advanced in the afternoon that he had never thought of. He had visited schools in which there was apparently no order or system, no time for study or recitation : some of the scholars talking, some reading, some writing; the teacher too busy to converse with him; all was in confusion and there appeared to be no time for anything. He had asked the scholars what time they recited certain lessons; and they said whenever they had time, which often did not hap-pen for two or three days. He had long been impressed with the importance of order and system, and would ask for further informa-

tion from others present.

Prof. Tomlin said his teaching had been done in Colleges and Seminaries. He adopted the system of hearing the hardest lessons in the morning, because the physical and mental powers are then fresh. Drawing, painting, and penmanship were reserved for the last hours of the day. He had a regular maintainance of its reputation and rights. hour for each class to recite; this he consid- He should consider his calling a high and ered the foundation of order and system. As | holy one; and faithfully, fearlessly, and disteachers we should endeavor to set a good example, and form the habits of students as well as train their minds. He would advise strictness on one point—have a definite time for each recitation, and when that time is out let the class go. If you extend your time you are intruding upon the time of the students and thereby doing them an injury. Mr. Baker wanted to know whether order

in common schools. Mr. Tomlin said he was a great strickler for order: he believed it indispensable in all schools; he believed the best manner of securing it was to adopt the course he had been speaking of. If students were disposed to be mischievous he would crowd another study upon them; give them so much to do that they would have no time for mischief. He had known some excellent teachers who could not keep order, and some rigid disciplinarians who were poor teachers. A man's face, he said, was often more potent in preserving order than all the words he could use. Positive sternness backed by kindness, he considered the true element of success. A teacher should have a few common sense rules and give his students to understand that he wanted their common sense to govern them. He did not believe in threatening.

was not important in Seminaries as well as

If the teacher is firm and assumes his position; giving them to understand that he is their friend and at the same time their master, there is not much difficulty. In concluding, he said there was much egotism in human nature. Teachers are not exempt from it. But we should be careful; there are sharp eyes watching all our movements. He had known teachers to consume

their ignorance to the class; whilst some of the class probably knew the trick and from dicate the opposition of public sentiment to the House. "Time killing talk" is the order that moment lost confidence in the teacher. Mr. Hall, in reply to Mr. Baker's objections to canvassing the district, said if he forced upon us the necessity of voting upon could not make it suit to do this preliminary the question of Prohibition-without the law of interest be looked for. Two or three liwork before the time fixed for opening the \_\_in the face of our protest, and in the pre- quor bills and a number of others of a local school, he had always been able to prevail on amble of their bill declared the intention to character have been read—petitions presenthe district to delay a few days and afford him the opportunity. In fact he would not popular sentiment," for the benefit of the take a school without it; it was the only | present session, therefore, the failure of the means of making sure a good beginning, which with him was a matter of great moment. He urged teachers to try the plan, and assured them that they would be amply repaid in the awakened interest of their charge at the outset; and the greater success

of their after labor in the schoolroom. He hoped all would, on next going into a new district make the effort at any sacrifice of

He, Mr. H., was much pleased with the spirit and general tenor of Prof. Tomlin's remarks, and thought his system admirable for the College and Seminary. He rejoiced to learn that we had in our neighborhood an Institution under the rigid course of study described by him. Thoroughness, he had reason to fear, was not, as in the olden time, a distinguishing characteristic of our higher schools. He agreed heartily with the gentleman in all he had said about perfect recitations: their importance could hardly be overrated. His own practice was to detain every scholar that failed in any of the principal lessons and give him another hearing after

school hours, or require a review in addition to the regular lessons assigned for the next | which deprives the liquor traffic of the proday. He regretted that some parts of the tection of government, and prohibits the Professor's system were not practicable in sale of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, our mixed, common schools. Hearing the will receive our sanction and secure our sup-older classes and most difficult recitations port. first, though decidedly proper in collegiate instruction, where the lessons are all prepared in the private study, and where there are no small children "to weary with waiting"was not admissible in common schools .-Our boys and girls do not generally prepare their lessons at home, but in school under the eye of the teacher. In his experience he had rarely found the classes in geography, grammar, history, philosophy &c., prepared to recite at the opening of school in the morning. They must have time for preparation, and during that time he heard the small children spell, read, count, &c; then the classes in primary geography, oral arithmetic &c.; and thus went on to the top of the scale. Two of the most advanced classes were generally re- ces will we adhere to any party which either served for the last half hour of each session, when, the other work being done, there was less to divert either teacher or class from the business in hand. He agreed with Mr. Pletcher and others, that in common schools the youngest classes should be first heard; and it was his custom also to dismiss these

the country. On the plan of having a fixed time for each recitation, Mr. H. said he did not think itpossible to make thorough work in a common school if the teacher was strictly limited, tied down to a specified number of minutes for hearing each class. He had tried it effectually and failed, and he had known others to fail. When a young man he had thought the decipline of the school could and should be reduced to military precission, and should be reduced to mintary precision, and william Hiester, John S. Isett, John M. Ewing, John tions were visionary, and that the machinery | Miles.

nearly an hour before the regular time of clo-

under all circumstances- It should always

be done in towns, perhaps not generally in

of the school-room was a little different from clock-work. There must, however, be method in the hearing of recitations, as in every thing else. The teacher must have a complete programme of the day's work distinct- Hiester, Isaac G. McKinley, and Gen. Simon THURSDAY EVENING.

Prayer by Rev. J. B. Williams. Minutes of last Session read and adopted. Letters from Professors Ward and Campbell read and the tendence of the control from Professors Ward and Campbell read and to judge nearly what time the proper hear-ordered to be filed with the records of the Institute. Discussion on the importance of By carefully attending to these points, he might so vary the time devoted to each class as to suit the condition of his school and yet avoid confusion. The professor of a college, while hearing a class, had, he said, no other present duty to divide his attention; the teacher of a mixed school was not thus exempt. To keep up the interest of a single class was the pastime of the professor; this was one thing. To preserve order and quiet industry in six or eight additional classes at the time of recitation, was the task of the teacher, and was quite a different thing. The class instructor's system of recitation might be fixed and unchanging; the school teacher's must be flexible and admit of limited varia-Gentlemen had said teachers are egotistical

and lack independence. The former he would call a blemish, the latter a positive disqualification for the profession. The teacher should be modest and unassuming, but at the same time perfectly independent. He should be willing to receive advice from all, suffer dictation from none. He should love his profession, and honor it by a manly pite all difficulties, press on in the discharge of its responsible duties, holding himself responsible only to God and his own conscience. Essay by Mr. Benedict-subject, Law of

State Temperance Convention.

appointed a committee to procure a copy for

A State Temperance Convention was held at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased a gracious Provdence to permit the friends of Prohibition to meet in mass convention after another year's labor in this work of humanity, and small, including about eight thousand who whereas, our cause has greatly prospered in this, and other States, since we last met, therefore,

to crown our labors with success, we would express our grateful acknowledgements for ly implore the continuation of God's watchful care and protection, in all our efforts to protect society from the evils of intemper-

Resolved, That in the election of the Hon. this State, he being pledged in favor of Prohibition, we have a sure evidence that the people desire the passage of a prudent and efficient Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Resolved, That in judging of the true character of the late vote on the question of Prohibition, it should be borne in mind, that half an hour trying to explain what they while a majority of the votes cast may elect knew nothing about rather than acknowledge | a candidate to office, nothing less than a majority of the whole vote of the State, can in-

a prohibitory law. Resolved, That as the legislature of 1854 liquor party to poll a majority of the votes cast for Governor, against a Prohibitory, Law under the most favorable circumstances for them, is, and should be considered as an in-

Resolved, That we endorse the position of who did not vote cannot be considered as hostile to it.

Resolved, That as a majority of the districts and counties of the State have given majorities for the law, and as they are represented by a majority in both houses of the Legistature, we therefore consider that the representatives are thereby instructed to vote for a mild and prudent Prohibitory Law, for the whole State, upon the established principle that a representative is bound to obey the will of his constituents.

Resolved, That in advocating the passage of a Prohibitory Law, we are contending for a great principle, and not for any particular form of action; therefore, any efficient law liarly at war with the genius of republican

Resolved, That in the construction of a Prohibitory Law, we desire the penalties to Treasury by Huntingdon county :be as mild as is consistent with efficiency, Tax on Real and Personal Estate, and recommend the leaving out of all features that are justly obnoxious, or of doubtful constitutionality.

Resolved, That as the miseries of the liquor traffic fall the most heavily on women, who have no votes, and as it is well known that nine-tenths of them are in favor of, and earnestly implore relief at our hands, it be- Billiard room &c. Licences, comes more than ever the duty of the Legis- Eating, Beer House, &c., Licences, lature to protect them, as they have no means | Patent Medicine Licences,

of protecting themselves.

Resolved, That we will support those who Tax on Writs, Deeds, Wills, &c., support our cause, and under no circumstanabandons or opposes the principle of Prohi-

State Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, was held at Harrisburg on Tuesday, and an election of offising school. But this last was not proper ed a re-election to the Presidency, James Goso chosen, one from each Congressional district. The officers for the year are as follows:

President, JAMES GOWEN. Vice Presidents, Isaac B. Baxter, A. T. Newbold, Wm. C. Rudman, Algernon S. Roberts, Thos. P. Knox, Abraham R. McIlvaine, William Stavely, Henry P. Robeson, John Strom, John P. Rutherford, Amos Kapp, Geo. W. Woodward, Aug. Lukenbaugh, William William Hiester, John S. Isett, John McFar-

The following gentlemen were appointed additional members of the Executive Committee: Hon. Frederick Watts, of Chambersburg; John S. Evans, Esq., of York; A. O.

## THE GLOBE

HUNTING DON, PA.

Wednesday, January 24, 1855. Cir culation---the largest in the County

SEE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS .- To Bridge Builders. Female Library Association. J Higgens & Son. Sheriff's sale. Administrator's Notice. New Street File Works, Phila. Gov. Pollock has announced the fol-

lowing appointments: ANDREW G. CURTAIN, Whig K. N., of

Bellefonte, Secretary of the Commonwealth. THOS. E. FRANKLIN, Whig K. N., of Lancaster, Attorney General.

JOHN M. SULLIVAN, Whig K. N., of Butler, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth. HENRY C. HICKOK, of Lewisburg, (once a Democrat, but for several years past the editor of an opposition paper in Union county,) Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools.

From the appointments already announced by Gov. P., the fact is pretty clearly established that Know-Nothing Democrats may Success. Messrs. Hall, Stewart and Keith knock but the door wont be opened unto dents or other officers of the various county

INAUGURATION OF GOV. POLLOCK .- The Harrisburg papers agree that there was a great crowd, and more "noise and confusion" at the seat or government on inauguration day than was ever known to be there before. By Tuesday morning fifteen uniformed companies had arrived, numbering over one thousand men. The number of people, great and would not refuse office, was variously estimated at from eight thousand five hundred to Resolved, That as we rely on Divine wis- fifteen thousand. The Union says an incidom to guide, and upon the Divine blessing dent occurred during the ceremony of administering the oath to Gov. P. It was this .the prosperity of the past, and most earnest- When the Speaker of the Senate said to him -"you do swear you will support the Constitution of the United States," Gov P. bowed, and as he did so the scaffolding upon which they stood broke down. It was omin-James Pollock to the office of Governor of ous, adds the Union, and indicated that the time was coming when there would be a break down of this Know-Nothing party.

Pennsylvania Legislature. After reading over several columns of proceedings as reported for the Harrisburg papers, we can give nothing of interest as having been acted upon by either the Senate or of the day every day, and not until after the election of a United States Senator, can much

to report business for consideration. Webster and Everett on Know-Noth-

ingism. The voice of the illustrious statesman of dication of popular sentiment in favor of the Marshfield, Daniel Webster-incomparably the greatest man the opposition to the democracy ever produced in this country-was once the delegate Convention in June, and claim that we are of right entitled to all the votes respected by his party when he enunciated not cast against a Prohibitory Law, as those | political sentiments. Not many years since Daniel Webster thus expressed himself:

"All secret associations the members of which take upon themselves extraordinary obligations, and are bound together by secret oaths, are naturally sources of jealousy and just alarm to others, are especially unfavorable to harmony and mutual confidence among men living together under popular institutions, and are dangerous to the general cause of civil liberty and good government."

Mr. Everett, when governor of Massachusetts, said in his inaugural address in 1836:

"All secret associations, particularly such is resort to the aid of secret oaths, are pecugovernment."

Huntington County.—From the Auditor General's Report for 1854, we compile the following list of moneys paid into the State

J. M. Stevens, Treasurer, John Marks, late Tavern Licences, Retailers' Licences, J. M. Stevens, John Marks,

Distillery and Brewery Licences,

T. H. Cremer, Prothonotary &c. M. F. Campbell, Register, &c., Collateral Inheritance tax, The valuation of taxable real and person-

al property is set down at \$5,447,844. As-The Detroit Democrat, the Detroit Tri-

bune, and several other western papers that the principles of the secret order,

HURRICANE IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Phil-

adelphia Bulletin, of Monday says :-" During last night the city was visited by a furious storm of wind and rain, which exceeded any similar storm that has been experienced for many years. Several buildings were blown down, others were unroofed, trees property took place."

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

In pursuance of an adjournment, the Huntingdon county Agricultural Society met in the Court House, on Tuesday evening the 9th of January, and was called to order by the President.

On motion, Maj. Charles Mickley of Tod ownship, was elected Secretary pro tem. On motion of John Williamson, Esq., the steamship Benjamin Franklin, now meeting proceeded to the adoption of a Cone ed as a transport in the Black Sea: stitution, which, after some discussion, was adopted, as follows:

Art. 1st. This Association shall be known by the name of The Huntingdon County Ag-

such persons as shall annually pay to the west gales, which are the most violent winds Treasurer the sum of fifty cents. The initi- of the Black Sea. ation fee, of fifty cents, to be paid to the Freasurer on signing the Constitution.

be a President, and one Vice President in of which have been lying here since the oc-Librarian, and an Executive Committee to | in the service of government, which, like my consist of the above named officers.

eral supervision of all the affairs of the soci- and every day brings fresh arrivals of them. ety. In case of death, resignation, or ina- Reing chartered to give all our capacity to the bility of the President to perform the duties service of the government, the full benefit of of his office, the Executive Committee shall the term is taken, and after filling nearly the select a Vice President to act in his stead, whole ship with cargo, excepting the coal who shall perform the same duties as the President until the next annual election.

Art. 5th. The Treasurer shall keep an account of all moneys paid into his hands, and shall pay only such bills as have been audited and approved by the Executive Committee; each order for payment must be signed by the President.

Art. 6th. The Corresponding Secretary shall invite a correspondence with the presiassociations, for the purpose of ascertaining the result and progress of their efforts; and to invite mechanics to forward models or implements for examination and trial.

Art. 7th. The Recording Secretaries shall keep a true record of the minutes of the society and of the Executive Committee; and shall prepare for publication such parts of the transactions of the Society as may be desig-

Art. 8th. The Librarian shall take charge of all the books, pamphlets, &c., and shall preserve all seeds, implements or whatever property the society may possess.

Art. 9th. The Executive Committee shall transact the business of the society, generally, and shall designate the time and place for annual fairs or exhibitions, regulate the expenditures, and keep such general charge of the Society. They shall select their own chairman, and meet once every three months; five members shall form a quorum. They may call special meetings of the society when deemed necessary.

Art. 10th. This Society shall meet annual-

ly, on Wednesday evening of the first week of January Court, at Huntingdon, when all the officers of the society shall be elected by ballot for the ensuing year, and until another election. They shall also hold a general meeting at the time of the annual fair, and special meetings whenever called by the Executive Committee.

Art. 11th. This Constitution may be altered

or amended, at the annual meetings in January, by a vote of two-thirds of the members comfortably situated. The French fare bet-

Vice Presidents-Joseph Reed, West township. William Oaks, Barree. Peter Stryker, Porter. Thos. E. Orbison, Cromwell. Wm. B. Smith, Jackson. Kensie L. Green, Clay. A. B. Sangree, Walker. Robert Tussey, Morris. John Garner, Penn. George Wilson Esq., Tell. Thos. Neely Esq. Dublin. Jacob Miller, Henderson. Samuel H. Bell, Shirley. David Aurandt, Esq., Tod. Gen. G. W. Speer, Cass. Jacob Baker, Springfield. Simeon Wright, Union. Gen. J. C. Watson, Brady. David Parker Esq., Warriorsmark. James Entriken, Hopewell. Recording Secretaries-J. S. Barr, and J. S.

Corresponding Secretary-Dr. John Gem-

Treasurer-Hon. James Gwin. Librarian-Theo. H. Cremer, Esq.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening of the April Court. No Change in the Cabinet. The Wash-

ington Union of a late date, has the following authorative notice:

It is well known that we do not attempt to contradict the numberless falsehoods daily 5529 37 sent, or which purport to be sent by telegraph or otherwise, from this city in relation to the President and the different members of his cabinet; but the intention of Mr. Guthrie 748 32 to resign is announced with such an assurance of reliable authority, that we deem it proper to say that it is without the slightest Nothing speech of Mr. Banks, of Massachu-22 80 ance of reliable authority, that we deem it one of them and the President, are each and all absolutely and entirely groundless.

A Lawyer Drowned.

of the makers, Messrs. Sullender & Pascall, ed was ascertained. Mr. Welch had attend which he was an humble member. He would ed the inauguration of Governor Pollock, and not yield a single dogma, nor explain it away Jessup, H. N. McAlister, Jacob S. Haldeman, were uprooted, vessels were sunk, the Marcame to the city on Wednesday evening. to suit the spirit of the times. No! He beket street bridge was partially unroofed, awn- In company with a friend, he stopped at the lieved all that the Church believes and teach-

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

An American Sea Captain's Opinion. The Boston Journal publishes the following letter from the captain of the American steamship Benjamin Franklin, now employ-

KAMEISH, CRIMEA, Dec. 12, 1854. The place from which I date this letter, (expecting to be the bearer of my own despaiches as far as Constantinople to-morrow) is the ricultural Society. Its objects shall be the improvement of Agriculture, Horticulture and Domestic arts.

Art. 2nd. This Society shall consist of all is excellent, and well protected from south-

There are now in port 280 transports, be-Art. 3d. The officers of this Society shall the former are stationary store ships, many own, are discharging or receiving cargo and Art. 4th. The President shall have the gen- troops. Of the latter we brought about 400, bankers, the decks are covered with troops.

Now for the "seat of war!" Here we are,

> "Death-shots, falling thick and fast, Like lightnings from the mountain cloud,' don't hit very often however. But the noise is all around us. By walking three or four miles, a safe and convenient spot may be selected where the camps and Sebastopol may be seen. Our engineer, being an inquisitive Yankee, and wishing "to see just how things were, because he knew he should be asked at home," became very nearly not able to give the desired information, as a shell dropped within a yard or two of him, and covered him with dirt. He picked up a piece of it for Barnum, and he has not extended his walks in that direction since.

I have no doubt you are all waiting to hear by the "next steamer" of the fall of Sebastopol. Now mind, I may be mistaken, but vou will wait a while longer. The siege drags heavily. No general attack has been made, and none can be made. The force in Sebastopol is supposed to be no more than 25,000 men, but there are at least 100,000 men hovering about within a few miles or leagues. A general attack on the fortress would bring this immense herd down on the unprotected affairs, as may best promote the interests of ports of Balaklava and Kameish, and upon the rear of the besiegers.

In fact the allies may now be considered as the besieged. Sorties are continually made upon their outworks from the forts, and the only wonder is, that they are not more often attacked by the force outside. A tremendous firing was heard from 5 o'clock till midnight last night, and it appears this morning that the Russians made a sortie and were repulsed, but carried off two guns with them. As yet there are no signs of provisions failing in Sebastopol, and though the aqueduct is cut off, they get supplies by night from across the bay. It seems that they might re-Ten members shall form a quorum for the transaction of business, but no member in arrears shall be entitled to the privileges of the ring for want of provisions.

This however, is very doubtful. One thing is certain, that the allies are not very ter than the Engish in this respect, for, as I On motion, the society proceeded to the have already observed, their ideas of food are nomination and election of officeos for the ensuing year as follows:

On motion, the society proceeded to the peculiar; they are more accustomed to a poor diet, and can be brave on a mouldy biscuit President—Hon. Jonathan McWilliams. and a little sour wine, whereas beef and porter have to do with an Englishmans pluck. Besides, the French are better provided with tents and clothing and hospital stores. Still tents and clothing and hospital stores. Still Cannies and Nuts, and a large assortment of there is much sickness among them as well as Tors can be had. Please call and examine for among the English, though not to the same extent. The Crimea, hereabouts, is a dreary, inhospitable country at this season, and the Russians have thoroughly followed out the Moscow system, and razed every hamlet to the ground that could possibly afford shelter.

The great mistake the allies have made, (unless the mistake of undertaking this war was a greater one,) was that of not attacking Sebastopol earlier and with a greater force at the outset. They are now about 60,000 men on a foreign soil, badly provided for, in the winter season, against 125,000 tough natives, either in a comfortable fortress, or with their own country behind them.

It is true that the allies are frequently receiving reinforcements, but death is busy at work likewise, and doing his utmost to keep the balance in his favor. Again, the Russians know that they are defending their own country, whereas the French and English troops have very uncertain ideas of what they are fighting about, and evince but precious little enthusiasm.

You have now the means of drawing your wn conclusions.

Temporal Power of the Pope. In the U.S. House of Representatives on Thursday, in Committee on the Pacific Rail-

road bill, Mr. Chandler, of Philadelphia, took occasion to explain and vindicate the Catholics of the United States from the inculpations of the Know-Nothing advocates. The following is a sketch of the speech:

foundation in truth. Such an idea was-nev- setts, who, he said, had made special and in-10 45 er entertained for one moment either by the culpatory remarks regarding the Roman Cath-President or the Secretary, and we may as olic Church, involving in the inculpation the well add, that the rumors which have gained | charge of latent treason against the members, circulation within the last eighteen months or at least an imputation that there is an arwith regard to contemplated changes in the ticle of their religious faith which overrides cabinet, and all rumors of dissensions be-tween its different members, or between any would render them unworthy of public trust, suspected citizens and dangerous officers. Standing here almost alone, in the assertion of a fact which seems to be doubted, he was without the sympathy of a host of partisans About nine o'clock last evening, Clinton to sustain him and to pardon the infirmity of ed a re-election to the Presidency, James Gower decidedly in favor of the Know-Noth-sident of Lewisburg, Union County, Pa., was long party, have come out in open hostility to elected. Vice Presidents were alternative distribution of the Know-Noth-sident of Lewisburg, Union County, Pa., was accidentally drowned in the Delaware above the principles of the secret order. Chesnut street. Every effort was made to Welch, aged about 30 years, a lawyer and re- his defence of the principles which he advo-Chesnut street. Every effort was made to save him, but all in vain. His hat, which floated on the surface of the water, was pick- subject, and he denied the right of the Pope, ed up by officer Eltonhead and taken to the resulting from his divine office, to interfere station house. This morning, sergeant between subjects and sovereigns and citizens Grant, of the 6th ward, proceeded to the store and governments.

While he made this denial, he acknowl in Market street, and the name of the deceas- edged all his obligations to that Church of been recovered, The unfortunate man, when gentleman from Massachusetts. He clearly

he arrived in the city, took lodgings at the and distinctly denied that the power of the American Hotel.—Phila. Bullitin, Jan. 19. Pope extends one grain beyond his spiritual relations, or infringes in the least degree on the duty which any Roman Catholic owes to the government under which he lives. If he said, by the Providence of God, a Bishop of Rome should possess himself of an army to invade the territory of the United States, or to assail the rights of our country, he would find no more earnest antagonists than the Roman Catholics! If I should not be here to vote supplies to our army, and too old to take part in the battle, I would be found in the privacy of my chamber, or at the foot of the altar, imploring God for the safety of my country and the defeat of the invaders. [Applause, which Mr. Orr, Chairman of the Committee, checked, reminding gentleman that it was unbecoming in a deliberative assembly.

Mr. Chandler resumed—If the spirit of

conquest should seize on the wearer of the sides some 15 or 20 men-of-war. Most of tiara, and he should seek to subjugate Italy, provoking the arms of other nations against his own State, I would look on the chances each township, two Recording Secretaries, one Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, a besides now in the harbor several steamers of defeat of his arms as coolly and complations of the port in October. There are cently as on the mischievous schemes of any other ambitious monarch. This was his belief, and fully and openly asserted by every Bishop in the United States. In proof, he read from the writings of Bishops England, Kenwick, Hughes, Spalding, Troy, and others. He scorned to niter less than the whole truth, and referred to other times, when the Pope dethroned kings, but only when it was required by existing constitutions or compacts for the benefit and at the instance of the governed. In the language of Bishop England, "God never gave to the Pope any temporal power to depose kings, or interfere with political concerns, and any rights which the successor of St. Peter claims for that purpose must be derived from some other source."

He condemned the inequality in citizens, which the Know-Nothings seek to establish, saying that if this should be done it would be long before that class will demand as a. boon, what freemen claim, and in conclusion said, "With my hand on my heart, and my eyes towards Heaven with reverence, I appeal to God to witness the truth of the assertions which I have made, with the conviction of knowledge and the credibility of the testimony I have adduced from others."

Books! Books!! Wall Paper!!! 20,000 VOLUMES of new and popular books—the subscriber has ust received from Boston, New York and Phil adelphia, comprising the greatest variety and most extensive stock ever brought to the interior of the State. His STATIONERY is also of great

variety and superior quality, in part as follows: Letter, Cap and Note Paper, Gold and Steel Pens, Inkstands, Blank and Time Books, Diarics for 1855, &c. Also, Harper's, Putnam's, Godey's and Graham's Magazines, received every month as soon as out. 2000 copies of tho books recommended by the Teachers' Institute and Board of Directors of the county: Greenlief's Arithmetics and Algebra, Town's Spellers, and Swan's Readers, 3600 Payson & Dunton's Boston Copy Books, being the best system as well as the best executed books ever offered to the public, for sale at lowest wholesale prices. 1000 pieces Wall Paper from 9 to 13c for com. mon, 18, 23, 27c for glazed, and 1,25 to \$2 for gold. All of the above stock is offered extremely low for cash—the public will please call and examine. Store opposite Whitaker's Hotel, WM, COLON. Railroad street. Huntingdon, Oct. 18, 1854.

## GREAT ARRIVAL

Confectionary, Fruit and Toys, AT MŒBUS'

In Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. [VHE public generally, and the little ones in particular, are requested to call at Mobus' Establishment, where all kinds of Sweetmeats, Oct. 10th, 1854.

At H. Roman's Clothing Store, JUST RECEIVED. Overcoats for \$4 50 Lined Pants "

Call and examine for yourselves. Huntingdon, Oct. 10th, 1854.

## SOAP AND CANDLE

Manufactory, Main Street one door west of the "Globe" Office,

HUNTINGDON, PA. TREDERICK LIST informs the citizens of Huntingdon, and of the county, that he has commenced the manufacture of mould and dip

Candles and Rosin Soap, one door west of the "Globe" office, on Main Street, Huntingdon, where he will always be prepared to fill orders TALLOW WANTED, and the highest cash price will be paid,

RURAL PUBLICATIONS.

Hurtingdon, Dec. 5, 1854.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY. THE subscriber continues the publication of his weekly and monthly Agricultural Jour-

nals, viz: THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—a week, y Journal for the Farm, the Garden and the Fireside-forming two large and beautiful quarto volumes of 416 pages yearly. This journal, which has now been published nearly two years, combines in one large sheet, an Agricultural,

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