

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, June 25, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Ky. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia county. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery co. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, TIMOTHY IVES, of Potter county.

OUR NEW DRESS, &c.

Our readers, and our patrons in particular, will observe a striking change in the appearance of The Globe this week. How do you like its new dress? We think we hear every man and woman answer—"it is neat—beautiful—and its subscription list should be increased in every township in the county."

This number of THE GLOBE commences a new volume. Ten years ago we took charge of its columns, and by strict attention to business, have built upon a firm basis, a Democratic press in Huntingdon, which we, at least, are not ashamed of. It will be our endeavor hereafter to make it an interesting and useful family as well as political paper.

We cannot let the present opportunity pass without extending to those who have been our fast friends, in the Opposition as well as our own party—those who have encouraged us by their "material aid," and their influence and exertions in extending the circulation of our paper—our most sincere acknowledgements—our heartfelt thanks.

RECEPTION OF FILLMORE.—Mr. Fillmore, the Know-Nothing candidate for the Presidency arrived at New York on the U. S. Mail Steamer on Sunday night last. He was enthusiastically received by a Committee of Common Councils and his political friends generally.

MONSTER MASS MEETING. An immense meeting of the friends of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE was held at Independence Square, Phila., on Tuesday evening (10th inst.), to ratify the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention.

The meeting was addressed by Gen Lewis Cass, Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS, Hon. HOWELL COBB, Hon. WM. B. REED, (old line Whig) HENRY M. PHILLIPS, Esq., Hon. RICHARD BRODHEAD, Hon. ASA BROS., and others.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the shouts for BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE were almost deafening. The nomination of "Old Buck" secures the city of Philadelphia by an immense majority in November next.

IN our paper to-day will be found the speech of the veteran CASS on that occasion. He spoke with energy and enthusiasm while proclaiming to the thousands surrounding him his admiration of Pennsylvania's great statesman. Next week we will give our readers the speech of the Hon. WM. B. REED on the same occasion.

CAN THE "JOURNAL" SUPPORT FREMONT?—The Philadelphia Daily News, an old Whig organ, but now supporting Fillmore, asks—"Is Fremont a Catholic?"—and goes on to say: "Col. Fremont, at a very early age, when but five or six years old, was taken charge of by a society or association of ladies of the Catholic denomination, in the City of Charleston, and under their care and patronage was reared and educated in a Catholic Institution in that City. And he was married by a Catholic Priest, Father Van Hoorseigh, in Washington, though his wife was then and now is a Protestant."

We ask, how can Gabe, after denouncing every body in any way connected with, or under the influence of the Catholic religion, support Fremont?

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

Nationality of the Democratic Party.

The constant dropping of a little water will eventually wear away a stone hard as adamant. The uninterrupted action of the elements would destroy the strongest chain that could be forged. So, too, in the political world, a steady and long-continued persistence in the promulgation of any doctrine, or the persevering effort to enforce any measure, no matter how unjust, absurd, or suicidal, if it be not met by a powerful counteracting influence, will eventually exercise a strong effect upon the public mind.

In the midst of this whirlpool of danger, is there no quarter to which the true patriot can turn with hope and confidence? Is there no ark left in which we can escape the consequences of the flood of danger which threatens to overwhelm us? Is there no national party—no national platform—no national nominees—no national organization, with equal claims upon the confidence and support of every section and every State of the confederacy?

The true lovers of the country and the Union, mindful of the exigencies of the times, sickened and disgusted with the demagoguism of Black Republicanism, appealed by the perils it invokes, anxious to thwart the traitorous design of disunion which it is its real mission to accomplish, have turned with joy to the Democratic party, whatever may have been their former political affinities, because it now forms the last refuge for the truly patriotic, the grand army which alone can successfully beat back the foes who menace all that is dear to the American people, and alone can preserve the perpetuity of the existing national compact.

Of all the duties which an American citizen owes to the nation, none is of such vital and paramount importance as the earnest effort to preserve unimpaired the Union. It is by the Union we have grown great and prosperous as a people, and it is only by its preservation that our greatness and prosperity can be preserved.

No more striking proof of the nationality of the Democratic party could be given than its present attitude as compared with its opponents. When the wise King Solomon was called upon to decide between the conflicting pretensions of two women who both claimed to be the mother of the same child,

he said, let it be cut in twain and each take half. The passion of the false claimant led her to acquiesce in the proposal, but the instincts of the true mother urged her to cry out in tones of anguish, no, save the child, and give it to my antagonist rather than destroy its life. This is the spirit of the Democratic party. All may see that it is animated by the true sentiment of nationality, and that it is the true defender of the Union and the Constitution, because it makes their preservation its master-passion, and regards the mere gratification of sectional passions and sectional prejudices as subordinate considerations, while its antagonists cry out the child in twain—let the Union be dissevered, rather than our views be thwarted.

MR. FILLMORE WILL NOT DECLINE.—The New York Express has the authority of a letter from Mr. Fillmore for saying that under no circumstances will he decline the nomination tendered him. The following is the extract alluded to:

"In reference to the efforts which have been used to drive me from my course, they wholly mistake my character. It is true, I did not desire the nomination; but my name has been placed before the public by my friends, and there it will remain, regardless of all consequences, unless they shall desire its withdrawal."

From the Pittsburg Union. Senator Sumner's Illness.

We do not, of course, justify the assault upon Senator Sumner, happening where it did, but the very same now being played by that distinguished Abolitionist must dissipate all further sympathy for him and his exaggerated sickness. If he did not deserve chastisement for his coarse assault upon an absent Senator, he certainly deserves the lash of ridicule for permitting himself to be used as a standing subject for falsehood.

"I have seen no medical man with him but myself. There has been none there. There are a great many friends present, and they make Mr. Sumner out a great deal worse than he really is. They say he has a fever. I have never discovered any. I have been his constant attendant, and I have never known his pulse at any moment higher than eighty-two. I yesterday corrected an article in the Intelligence stating that he had a fever, and the correction appears in to-day's paper. He has no fever to my knowledge. I have visited him twice a day. His brother said he ought not to come out, and cited a great many cases that had come under his observation in Paris, where death had taken place in six weeks from a blow on the head. His brother is not a medical man. Senator Sumner, of course, took the advice of his brother and his friends, and I, of course, allowed them to do as they thought proper. Perhaps I ought to state my reason for objecting to his coming out on Friday. There was a good deal of excitement at that time, and I thought that, if Mr. Sumner did not go into the Senate for a day or two, the excitement might wear off."

Again: "I think this: that Mr. Sumner might have taken a carriage and driven as far as Baltimore on the next day without any injury. A party that resorts to such contemptible tricks as this to make partizan capital, must be in a pitiful condition indeed; but what can be thought of him who permits himself to be used for so base and contemptible a purpose.

We cannot but admire Mr. Sumner's self-sacrificing spirit in the cause of "freedom." Lying up in bed, during the present state of the mercury, is no small sacrifice, and shows him to be an Abolitionist of considerable endurance and patience. Taking the coming which he received with remarkable meekness, in connection with his month's lying in the blankets, it is the most extraordinary Abolition performance of which we have any recollection, and should be the means of securing him the nomination of his piebald party for Vice President at least.

Falstaff counterfeited death in order that he might live, and Mr. Sumner, taking his cue from the English in his manner, counterfeits sickness in the hope of infusing a little life into his miserable party. But the fat knight, after playing the braggart and coward, was kicked to one side, instead of receiving his expected promotion, and so will Mr. Sumner be despised for his cowardice and laughed at for his baseness in allowing himself to be used for the vilest of partizan purposes.

There is one great relief, however, in this case of the valiant son of Massachusetts—it will soothe the savage temper of our neighbor of the Gazette, who we feared had some idea of going to Washington to attend to some of the "Southern bullies" himself. Now, that the testimony of Sumner's physician is clear that his patient was at no time in the slightest danger, we expect to see our neighbor withdraw his recommendation of sending prize fighters to Congress. And, above all, we hope that the editor will not think of visiting the national capitol himself; or if he does, we trust his visit will be only to sympathize with Sumner and "the cause of freedom."

"LITTLE MONARCH," your production is a gross plagiarism, and you deserve credit for nothing but withholding your name. You should go to school and study Cobb's Spelling Book. Your orthography is too bad to come from an Author.

Man—Gabe, on the 'perjurer' question—guilty, eh?

SPEECH OF GEN. CASS,

Delivered at the Democratic Ratification Meeting in Philadelphia on the 10th inst.

Fellow Citizens.—I am here among you tonight to bear my testimony to the importance of the question, about to be submitted to this confederated Republic. The peaceable election of a Chief Magistrate by twenty-five millions of people is always a trying duty for them, and interesting spectacle for the other nations of Christendom. It is a glorious power, this power to choose a national ruler, and glorious has been its operation, as well for the prosperity of our country and the stability of our institutions as for the encouragement of struggling freedom through the world.

But so it is—the Catholic must not worship his Creator agreeably to his own faith, nor must an American, living in a Territory, be suffered, with his fellow-citizens there, to administer the government, for the common benefit, and by the common action. And you, my fellow-Democrats, who are now around me, and who have come to this convocation of freemen, knowing your rights, and always determined to maintain them, you participate in the government of this good old Keystone State.—Keystone now and ever may it be, and no man dare say you may. Your intimate domestic relations, those who pass the doorsill and reach the hearthstone, upon the enjoyment of which the happiness of your life depend, the relations of husband and wife, of parent and child, and of master and servant; these family conditions are controlled by yourselves, and the power is of the very essence of freedom.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, June 2. The Occupation of Lawrence.—A True Narrative of Occurrences There.

We have obtained, from a gentleman who arrived in our city yesterday, a full narrative of everything that occurred at Lawrence, which we believe will be found to be faithful and truthful in every particular. It presents a version of that affair, the very reverse of that given to the world by the New York Tribune. Our authority is Mr. A. J. Weissenger, formerly of Kentucky; brother of the former proprietor of the Louisville Journal, a gentleman known to everybody in Mississippi, and respected for his honesty, his mildness and his high moral standing.

Mr. Weissenger is a settler in Kansas, and has returned with a view of removing his family to that country. He was at Lawrence, and constituted one of the posse ordered out by the United States Marshal to aid in the execution of the writs against certain parties there. Mr. Weissenger states that before the entrance by the Marshal into the town, and while the posse called out by the U. S. Marshal were assembled at Franklin, near Lawrence, several armed parties rode out from Lawrence, and fired upon individual and smaller numbers of persons connected with the Marshal's party.

I have told you that I came here to bear my testimony to the importance of this great electoral question at the present time, and in all truth and sincerity I have done so. The Democratic party have nominated as its candidate for the Presidency, your well known and universally esteemed fellow citizen,

James Buchanan, and for Vice President, a citizen of Kentucky, John C. Breckinridge, worthy, by his talents, and services, and character, of the confidence indicated by his selection. And their election will be at once the test of the strength of our party and the pledge of its Union, and also of its stability. Well then, may I say, that the election is a momentous one. So momentous, indeed, that the personal claims of the candidates almost fade from view. And yet I need not tell a Pennsylvania audience, an American audience indeed, that James Buchanan is among the ablest and purest, and most experienced of the statesmen of our country, fitted by his qualifications to fill and adorn its highest station. The Executive Government will be safe in his hands. Ahead he will maintain our rights and our honor with decision and firmness; and at the same time, in a proper spirit of national courtesy; and at home, his guide will be the Constitution, and he will jealously guard within the limits of his duty, the rights of every section of the Republic. The name of an American out of his country will be a passport of honor, and within it will be a guarantee of constitutional rights, so far as regards the general government, which no man will touch with impunity. And he will find the colleagues who shall give him, (Mr. Breckinridge) a faithful co-adjutor in the same great cause. I say the colleague we shall give him, for they will both be elected. The decree has gone forth, and it may be read in all the signs around us. In the favor with which the nominations are received, in the confidence indicated in the result, in the reports that reach us, and in what we have done and can do—and that also, we will do. And these considerations, while they furnish confidence for hope, furnish also motives for energetic action. We shall, therefore, be united in our victory, that as we see uncertain indications, promises us, but for the extent of that victory, not for a majority, but for the numbers beyond it. What we want is a most decisive result, that to the power of the Constitution, the new administration may add that moral power, which depends on the conviction of public support and co-operation.—And all of this is within our reach, if we carry to the work but a small portion of the zeal and energy which our revolutionary patriots carried to theirs, when in yonder building they mutually pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. And nobly did they redeem the pledge. Go ye all and follow their example.

While hailing the bright dawn of the rising sun, let us not neglect the steady light of the performance of General Pierce, while we do justice to the promise of Mr. Buchanan. The retiring administration has been a truly Democratic and American one. It will live, and honorable too, in the pages of our political history. Its great measure of external policy meet my warm approbation. They have been just, firm, national. And in relation to its internal policy applied to the affairs in Kansas, and their kindred difficulties, which have been a great source of embarrassment, it commends itself also to my judgement and support. May the retiring Chief Magistrate find, when he returns to private life, in the consciousness of a faithful discharge of his duties, and in the respect and regard of his countrymen, the reward of his labors and anxieties and trials. And his noble address to the American people, the Democracy of Washington, in fact, to the Democracy of the Union, at a mass meeting of ratification, which called upon him, and the sincerity and earnestness with which he acquiesced in the selection of his competitor, and announced his continued adhesion to our party and its principles, are entitled to universal commendation. I listened with deep interest to his eloquent words, and I trust they will be conveyed by the press and the post to every corner of the Union, to the remotest log cabin upon the very verge of civilization, and to the other extreme of the people, that disappointment in the high places is not always followed by ingratitude, and that there are Presidents, who under no circumstances forget what they owe to the Democratic party. May peace and happiness attend him in his retirement.

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These and other occurrences, indicating a settled purpose of hostility and determined resistance, produced no little excitement in the camp of the United States Marshal. The posse was composed exclusively of settlers in the Territory. There were no Missourians there, except as spectators. General Atchinson was there, but his mission was to urge peace and order, and he addressed each company, urging them to behave toward the people of Lawrence with the greatest kindness, and a respect for their property, person and feelings. They must win them back to brotherly feelings and intercourse, and remove from their minds the unfounded hostilities and prejudices which base demagogues had instilled into them.

General Atchinson's speeches had excellent effect in allaying the excitement produced by the incidents of firing upon the Marshal's men, to which we have referred. On the 21st inst. May, the United States Marshal, accompanied by eight or ten men, entered Lawrence and acquainting the people whom he met with his business, proceeded in a quiet and decorous manner to arrest several parties against whom he had warrants. He then returned to the camp outside of town, where the posse was assembled, and discharged them, stating that he had no difficulty in executing his writs.

Sheriff Jones then, as an officer of the Territorial Government, called on the posse to aid him, and with sixteen men proceeded in a quiet and decorous manner counselling them to obey and respect the law, and intimating his determination to do his duty though he might be killed in his tracks. After making some arrests he proceeded to the hotel kept by Mr. Eldridge and held an interview with General Pomeroy, demanding of that personage the public arms, which the people had openly employed therein resisting the lawful authorities it was his right as a peace officer to take possession of Pomeroy, as represented by our correspondent, conducted the whole transaction in a most craven and abject manner, thereby giving the life to all the pictures of his heroism and prowess.

Having obtained possession of the cannon, Jones, under the instruction, it is said, of the grand Jury, which presented the Free State Hotel and the press of the Herald of Freedom as public nuisances, proceeded to destroy the hotel, after removing all furniture out of it. The cannon was planted in front, and several volleys were fired into the house. It finally caught fire and was consumed. No other house was burnt. The press of the Herald of Freedom was also destroyed and type removed.

During these occurrences most of the people remained in town, and they were not molested. The only display of feeling was on the part of the people of Lawrence against their dastardly leaders, who, after leading them into their midst, cowardly abandoned them. They declare that neither Reeder, Robinson or Lane will ever be permitted to come into the Territory. Two of the men of the Sheriff's party were killed by accident, one by the falling of bricks and another by an accidental shot. Not a single individual in the town was killed or wounded. The most rigid discipline was enforced among the Sheriff's posse, and the severest penalties denounced against any one who should appropriate any of the property of the people.—Nothing was stolen. Robinson's house was burnt. It was the only one destroyed besides the hotel, and Mr. Weissenger declares the universal belief that the torch was applied to it by the citizens of Lawrence, who were greatly outraged by his cowardly abandonment of the town after he had betrayed it to rebellion. When our informant tells us that peace and quiet in the town of Lawrence and throughout the country. The people were returning to their homes, and if the miserable demagogues and agitators could be kept away all would be well.

Such is the narrative of an eye-witness of all the transactions that have been exaggerated into such a terrible picture of outrage and oppression by the Black Republican press: an eye-witness who, too, is an honest man; whose every countenance, even if it were not backed up by the highest testimonials any man could present, attracts confidence and secures the belief of all good men in the truth and honesty of his evidence.

It will be remembered by our readers that this town of Lawrence, at the instigation of Reeder, Robinson and Lane, had assumed an attitude of open, avowed, flagrant resistance to the officers of the United States and of the Territorial government. The people had been prompted to this by the counsel of reckless agitators in the States, who sent them arms and ammunition, and words of incitement and delusion. They had promised before, when the militia were near town, to make no further resistance but violated their promise, and, for some time past, the town has bristled with arms, and several overt acts of resistance have been committed, and a great deal more threatened.

Now, as long as we have a Government, its authority must be maintained and the laws enforced. This must be done though a hundred Lawrences perish.

The Territorial Government of Kansas may be a weak and feeble one—its laws very oppressive—but these must be corrected, not by Sharp's rifles and rebellion, but by the usual peaceful remedies, which exist in Kansas, as everywhere else. We rejoice that the legal authority has been vindicated; and particularly that it has been done, considering the circumstances, with so little violence. We do not approve the destruction of the hotel, nor that of the printing press, and doubt the authority of a grand jury to order such acts. These, after all are of small consequence compared with the great benefit of restoring the reign of law and order, and punishing upon these victims of the wiles of the most shameless demagogues that ever infested any country, the duty of peaceful obedience to the constituted authorities.

Keep these pests out of the country and we have no fears for Kansas. Leave the Territory to the operation of the wise and judicious provisions of the bill now before the United States Senate, which gives to the regular and bona fide settlers of the country the full determination of all questions relative to its government, and the conditions of its future admission into the Union. Let the people shut their ears and turn their backs upon the outside agitators and demagogues who, having no interest in the country, desire to make it the arena in which to fight their party battles. Let the people go to work and turn up the rich virgin soil of the country, exchange their Sharp's rifles for hoes and harrows, and their powder and ball for saws and axes, and all the implements of agricultural and mechanical industry; and in a few months the ridiculous and criminal attempts at rebellion will be forgotten, and peace, prosperity and industry will reign over this beautiful region.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—The latest news from Europe give a much more peaceful aspect to our relations with the British Government. The tone of all the English journals is essentially moderated. It is clear that the people of Great Britain do not desire war with America. There was no particular thought in England that Mr. Dallas would be dismissed. Things will all get smooth again before very long.

Coming.—The 4th of July—but we don't hear of any arrangements outside of the Sunday schools, for any appropriate demonstration.