

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Table with 2 columns: Term (e.g., Per annum in advance, Six months, Three months) and Price (e.g., \$1.50, \$1.00, \$0.75).

Original Poetry.

For the Huntingdon Globe. TO A ROSE, GATHERED ON BRANDYWINE BATTLE GROUND. BY MAX GREENE. Wild, withered Rose! thy fragrant leaves...

Buchanan and Breckinridge.

SPEECH OF HON. WM. BIGLER, Delivered at the Great Democratic Ratification Meeting in Independence Square, Philadelphia, July 4, 1856. It was the remark of an eminent American Scholar, that it is one of the God-like attributes of man's mind that enables him to mingle the results of the past, the realities of the present, and the imaginations of the future...

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, HUNTINGDON, PA., JULY 23, 1856. NO. 5. Editor and Proprietor.

institutions which confer equal portions of sovereignty and dignity on the richest and poorest, the highest and humblest; which were baptized in the blood of our revolutionary struggle and transmitted to us as a sacred legacy by our fathers. The Union is the guarantee for the future enjoyments of all these blessings as it is for the continued progress and prosperity of the Nation. (Applause.) The perpetuity of these institutions, with their varied and ample blessings for the use of others, is our highest duty to the world. Our government is a peculiar one, differing to a greater or less extent from any to be found in ancient or modern times. It is a representative system, in which the will of the governed is felt, at short intervals, in every department. The mass of the people is recognized as the proper source of governmental power, and the ballot box is the medium through which the popular will is reflected. This is called self-government. Each citizen, high or low, rich or poor, has his part in the government, endowed with high privileges and charged with great responsibilities. It is not only his right to vote, but his duty to do so. (Applause.) Under this system all measures of government emanate from the popular will—by it one man is accepted and another rejected; one measure of policy sustained and another repudiated. In the great work of giving effect to the vital principles of our republic, the Democratic party has been prominent and efficient. With occasional brief intervals it has held unbroken sway in the Government, and the highest vindication of its policy is furnished in the unexampled prosperity of the country. Here is the ready answer to all the allegations of the opposition. The tree should be judged by its fruits. Besides, its policy and measures have been uniformly vindicated by time and experience, and those of the opposition condemned. Such was the case as to the acquisition of the territory of Louisiana and Florida; the war of 1812; the annexation of Texas; the war with Mexico; the acquisition of California, and also with regard to a mammoth Bank, a Sub Treasury and the Tariff. Whilst the opposition were as uniformly wrong; as in the case of the Alien and Sedition laws, the bankrupt act and the Tariff of 1842. No other party has been so uniformly wrong. Had it been their purpose to be on the wrong side of all questions they could not have succeeded so well. It is almost incredible that there is not a vestige of their policy to be found in the Government. And still our success is as important as ever. Perhaps there never was a time when the triumph of the Democratic party was more important than now, or a time when its mission was so well reflected as in its present contest for the rights of the States against Abolitionism, and for civil and religious liberty against Know-Nothingism. We are rapidly approaching the Presidential election, involving the ascendancy of our party and its principles. When the day comes, every man should do his duty. Whoever others may do, as for me and my household, we shall vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge. (Great applause.) Buchanan is a distinguished son of our own great State. She has often honored him, and he in turn has added to her laurels, and his election will be justice to both. (Applause.) For many years Pennsylvania has sought the distinction of presenting him to the nation as President—her jewel and their hope, for her pride and their benefit. (Applause.) She was warranted in this pretension. Her political and moral influence in the family of States justified her. She has been a true member of the Confederacy. She has done what she agreed to do. She has been faithful to the compact to every feature of it. She has been loyal in peace and liberal in war. She has done justice and promoted peace among her sisters. She was among the first to ratify the Constitution, and she will be the last to violate it. She possesses the birth-spot of Independence, the Constitution and the Union, and neither shall ever die with her consent. (Great applause.) The State House bell that first signaled the news that Liberty was born—that the Convention had done the deed—sounds in the midst of her metropolis. The funeral tolls she has sworn never to hear. (Applause.) In the Revolution she did her part. In the war of 1812, her men and money were freely tendered. So also in the war with Mexico. Central in Geographical position, she has always been so in the confidence and affections of the family. (Applause.) Unequaled in the extent and variety of her industrial pursuits, as in her natural elements of greatness, wealth and power. Second only to one of her sisters in the number of her population, and to none in moral and political greatness. In her love of country and sense of justice, she has always been true to the Constitution. In future she will go for those who go for the Union; she will despise those who trample on the rights of any section. (Applause.)—And yet she has never, up to this eighteenth year of the nation's age, been honored with the Presidency, in the person of one of her own citizens. The Southern States have had nine; those on the East of her three; and on the West four—she none. What Pennsylvania can look upon this picture, and then raise his voice against the proffered honor? But the inclination to honor the State was not the only consideration that operated upon the nominating convention. Mr. Buchanan presented attractions. I believe he would have been nominated irrespective of his local residence. The exigencies seemed to call for him. His long experience, his clear and calm judgment, and steady firmness, so often evinced in trying times, designated him. He had been schooled in the most difficult ordeals of the past; had drawn his lessons from Madison and Jackson, enjoyed the companionship and example of Clay and Webster, Calhoun and King, Wright and Polk. Since 1814 he has, with brief intervals, served the public and excelled in every position. In Congress, in the Cabinet, and at foreign Courts. When Jackson's name was presented to the people, Buchanan took the lead. (Applause.) When the attempt was made to cheat the old hero after he had the most

votes, Mr. Buchanan resisted the scheme. When Jackson put his heel on the Bank, Buchanan helped him to keep it there. (Applause.) When the old hero said the French must pay or fight, Buchanan stood by him. When, in 1841, the opposition passed the Bankrupt act, Mr. Buchanan resisted it and foretold its frightful consequences. When at the same session, they attempted to abolish the Sub-Treasury, and substitute a Fiscal Agency, Mr. Buchanan resisted them. When about the same time they taught heresies on the subject of the currency and the revenue laws, his powerful arguments, so strikingly sanctioned by experience, defeated their purposes. When it was proposed to annex Texas, Buchanan judged rightly, and went for it. When our difficulties with Mexico presented themselves, Old Buck was for fight. He counseled wisely throughout the struggle. When it was proposed to restrict the occupancy of the territories, so as to keep the people of one section of the country out, Mr. Buchanan opposed the movement. When at the Court of St. James, John Bull wanted to dictate his toilet, Old Buck went to the Court with his own coat and breeches on. When Lord Palmerston wanted to cheat us under the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, Mr. Buchanan soaked his false logic, and then wiped it out. I tell you more that he did. When the compromise measures of 1850 were adopted, he took the stump and sustained them. I stood by him many a hot day, while he demonstrated the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, and endeavored to convince the people that those measures should be a finality on every point to which they referred. Amongst the rest, that the people of the Territories should settle the slavery question to suit themselves. That was my doctrine in that terrible campaign, and I know that we agreed. When bogus Americanism first started, his sagacious mind at once detected and exposed its fallacies. I can tell you what he did beside. When he was defeated for the Presidential nomination in 1848, he supported his successful competitor, Gen. Cass; when, in 1852, his claims were again deferred, he took the stump for General Pierce. You will all remember that when Thaddeus Stevens and Joseph Ritner re-chartered the Bank, Mr. Buchanan said it was rotten, and when the same party attempted to reclaim with cartridge box what they had lost at the ballot box, and usurp the Government, Mr. Buchanan met them at the threshold. He has done many good things, and when he is President he will do more. His companion, Mr. Breckinridge, is all that we could desire. He is a distinguished and favorite son of Kentucky. Though quite young, he has made his mark both as a soldier and as a statesman. In the field and in Congress he was alike admired. His short career in the House of Representatives has served to distinguish him as a man of great powers of mind, and as a statesman of enlarged views, as a high toned gentleman and a scholar. He will preside over the Senate with dignity, and be the hope of the nation should the first office be vacated by death or otherwise. So much for the Democratic, now for the other side. And here I am at fault, for I am not certain that I can call to mind the frightful array of candidates and the isms they represent. First, then, is Col. Fremont and Mr. Dayton representing sectional or Black Republicanism; next stands Millard Fillmore, administrator de bonis non of the de-waxed Whig party, with Andrew Jackson Donelson for Vice President, representing National Know-Nothingism; then comes Commodore Stockton and Kenneth Rayner, the embodiment of refractory Americanism, and last, but not least, stands Gerrit Smith and Mr. McFarlane disciples of intensified Abolitionism. Then there is Maine-lawism, Spiritualism, Womens rightism, and other isms to be equally apportioned. Differing as to many things, these parties and elements unite in one common bond of hostility to the Democracy. Dissimilar in faith and form they readily fraternize on the platform, of place and power. You mistake my purpose, however, very much fellow-citizens, if you suppose that I intend to dissect this frightful array of candidates and their appurtenances. I shall look for Col. Fremont, briefly, and he only; as for Mr. Fillmore, it is evident that he has no available party in this section of the Union. Well now as to this Republican candidate: who can tell me why he was nominated. I have looked in vain, for one good reason. Is he a statesman? What are, and what have been his views on great questions of domestic or foreign policy? What great measure did he ever propose? What views on political economy has he given to the world? When and where did he study the science of Government? Where is his record? Where can we find the evidences that he is fit to be a successor to George Washington? What has he done for the Nation to give him claim to this world-wide distinction? What act of his life entitles him to so large a share of public confidence? What battles has he fought and victories won? On what meat doth this our Caesar feed, that he has grown so great? Can his friends answer? They may have hidden reasons, but it is time they were developed. Perhaps they sought a hero without scars and a Statesman without a record. Perhaps they sought an empty vessel in which to deposit all the isms. Perhaps the Republican party, just starting out on geographical principles, just certain what route to take, and where to go, have concluded that they would need an engineer—that as they do not go by principles they had better go by the compass. And having heard that Col. Fremont had traced the Siacutis of the sides and scaled the humble bee on wind gap range, he is just the man for the emergency. It is true that Col. F. did cross these mountains under the patronage, protection and pay of the Government, but it is equally true that other men did the same thing on their own responsibility; and they do not ask to be President. Kit Carson was immense in this way and yet he is not even out for Vice President. It is also true that Col. F. performed certain brilliant feats in California about the time of his acquisition,

for which he was Court Martialed and found guilty on every count; it also appears that he represented that State in the United States Senate for a brief period, and was relieved from further service, at the next election, by almost common consent. But these things furnish reason for making him President. But be the reasons what they may, I shall mist my guess if his friends be not in the position of the Western traveler, in the choice of bad roads, wishing they had taken the other, before they got to the end of the race; and I shall miss it still further if the Colonel does not find it more difficult to discover a pass to the White House, than one over the Rocky Mountains. I mean no unkindness to Col. Fremont. He is doubtless a very good man in his way, and quite eminent in his science, but mathematics is not the only qualification for the Presidency. The science of Government is a different and far more difficult study. It would be no more absurd to employ a blacksmith to make a gold watch or a lawyer to expound the gospel, than to select an engineer to act as Chief Magistrate. But seriously, gentlemen, is there one man in this vast assembly who can look another in the face, and say that Col. Fremont is the man who should have the direction of our National affairs at this critical juncture, in these times of foreign and domestic trouble—I do not believe any man will say this. The idea is absurd. But I object to Mr. Fremont on other grounds. He has been presented and is supported as a sectional candidate. He was nominated by the Northern and Eastern States, and not one paper or public man, so far as my knowledge goes, has come out for him in the South. In form and in spirit, therefore, his nomination was sectional. I am no alarmist, for I have great confidence in the sober judgment of the people, but I cannot close my eyes to the dangerous tendencies of geographical parties. From their very nature they must beget discontent and suggest separation. It is the first time that a candidate of respectable strength has been presented on sectional ideas. Should he be elected, he will be the President of a section and the benefactor of a faction. He cannot represent truly the whole nation. He will be under obligations to one section only. The slaveholding States have no part or lot in his administration. His advisers will be from one section. The honors and emoluments of the government would be conferred upon that section, and the South excluded. It has been the usage of parties to claim the patronage for their friends, and it will not be pretended that Col. F. is the man to rise above the rule. But the whole idea is wrong; it is in conflict with the genius of our institutions, which is intended equality for all the States. It is at variance with the duties to be performed and the obligations to be assumed. The certain tendencies being to alienate the feelings of the people of one section from those of the other, and to embitter the channels of national intercourse—to weaken the ties which bind the States together. Nor will it do to point to the Fremont platform and say that it declares for the Union. The party triumphant upon sectional grounds, Northern or Southern, might prate about the Union, but disaffection would come from the defeated section, the people of which, feeling that they were no longer equal, under the Constitution, would claim their right to demand a release from all its obligations. Washington foresaw the danger, and his admonition should not be lightly heeded. Much as I admire Mr. Buchanan, I could not vote for him as a sectional candidate. But now for the Kansas question, and the course of the Republican or Fremont party. Ever since the commencement of the present session of Congress the whole country has been agitated, deeply and violently agitated, concerning the state of society in Kansas. The most accomplished artists of the Republican party have painted the startling picture from time to time. That the simple reflection of the truth would have made a picture dark enough, no one can doubt; but that these gentlemen, for purposes of party, have given it the deepest shade practicable, is just as evident. We have been told by the Republican orators in Congress, on the rostrum and in the pulpit, that the people of Missouri had invaded the Territory, and controlled the elections for members of the Legislature held in March, 1855; that the Free-State men had been driven from the polls; that the government had been usurped by mere brute force; that the laws of Kansas were not valid laws; that the people would and should resist them; that anarchy reigned in Kansas; that arson and murders were invoked to serve the ends of slavery; that finally Kansas and liberty lay bleeding at the feet of the border ruffians, and that the whole country was on the verge of civil war. Here is a picture; now what remedy did the Republican Representatives in Congress propose. Did they ask a legal and just measure of reform? By no means, fellow-citizens, but with denunciation against the lawless authorities of Kansas still fresh on their lips, they became the advocates of the Topeka Convention and the State Constitution framed by that body, a movement admittedly without law, and in contravention of law and in defiance of the Government. With all their seeming reverence for the law, they could advocate a revolutionary step taken in defiance of the Government. We were told that the admission of Kansas as a State, was the only remedy for her evils; the only mode of quieting the public mind and averting civil war in the Territory. Well, gentlemen, it had become apparent to all, that some effective and final measure of pacification was demanded by the best interest, not only of Kansas, but of the whole nation; that whilst the laws of the local Legislature were technically legal, the right of suffrage had been abused in selecting the members, and that many of the Statutes were oppressive and unjust, and in conflict with the Constitution, and the original Kansas Nebraska act. With a view to meet these difficulties, Mr. Toombs, a Southern Senator, about ten days since, introduced a bill, providing for the

prompt admission of Kansas as a State. His proposition was referred to the Territorial Committee, and reported to the Senate on Monday last, by Mr. Douglas, and Wednesday fixed for a final vote. That bill provides that the present inhabitants may elect delegates to a Convention to meet in November next, to form a constitution, preparatory to admission as a State; that a board of five commissioners should be appointed by the President, to repair to the Territory, to superintend the election of delegates; to make an enumeration of the legal voters; and put up a list of voters at every District; and that only those who are now in the territory, and those who may have left on business, or because of the sad state of the society, shall vote.—The law throws ample guards about the ballot box, by heavy penalties against illegal voting or violent efforts to interfere with the right of suffrage; it also annuls all the Territorial statutes subversive of the liberty of speech and the freedom of the press, and those requiring an oath of fidelity to the Fugitive Slave Law as a qualification for a voter and other absurd provisions. These statutes being inconsistent with the Constitution and the organic law, are clearly within the scope of the Congressional correction, without interfering with the doctrine of non-intervention, for the Kansas law provides that the action of the territorial legislature shall be confined "to rightful subjects of legislation." Here, then, was a measure of peace and law, the prompt admission of Kansas as a State, irrespective of her decision on the Slavery question. Its vital objects being to terminate at once all motive on the part of outsiders to force temporary population into the territory, with a view to control its policy on the Slavery question. What followed? Did the Republican Senators support this measure? Did they accept this proposition to bring Kansas in as a State? By no means; to my amazement it met their violent resistance. The first demonstration came from the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Wilson, who proposed to strike out the entire bill, and assert a section, simply repealing all the laws of Kansas; substituting anarchy for the admission of the Territory as a State. The Senator from New York, Mr. Seward, a leader and intellect of that party, still insisted upon the Topeka Constitution. In the face of all his anathemas against the lawless authorities in Kansas, he voted to sanction a measure wanting in the slightest coloring of authority, and which had been brought forth in defiance of the law and its officers, and what is surprising, in addition, his course seems to be sanctioned by the entire Republican press, headed by that common fountain of fanaticisms, falsehoods and vagaries, the New York Tribune. The Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. Hale, proposed to strike out the fourth of July, 1856, as the time that the law should take effect, and insert July, 1857, so that the strife in Kansas might last a year longer, that bleeding Kansas, for whose people so many crocodile tears have been shed, might bleed on. They first objected that the local laws forbid and punished free discussion, and thus the slavery men had the advantage; then the bill was amended, as had been agreed upon by the committee, so as to annul all such laws. The next objection was, that the Free State men had been driven from the Territory, and the friends of slavery would have things all their own way; then the bill was so amended as to give all former citizens the opportunity to return and participate in the election. The next plea was that the intention and effect was to bring Kansas in as a Slave State. The answer was not it provides that the unrestrained will of the bona fide citizens shall settle that question, and that the objection could not properly come from the Republican side because they uniformly claimed that a very large majority of the settlers are against slavery, and that all they sought was a fair expression of popular will. But reason was powerless. They resisted to the end, and finally the bill passed at the end of a session of twenty one hours, by a vote of 33 to 12. Within a few hours after, the House passed a bill admitting Kansas under the Topeka Constitution, and thus the issue is fairly made up. The Democrats are for bringing in Kansas by the straight way and under the auspices of the law; the Republicans insist upon her admission by the crooked way, a way tarnished by violence and revolution. The Democrats contend for a Constitution to be made by the whole people, through a pure ballot box; the Republicans, for one made by a party without the agency of law or of the ballot box. Judge ye between us. But it is said the Kansas troubles have proceeded from the legislation of 1854—that the doctrine of nonintervention has failed, and the Democracy are responsible. This is the best our enemies can do, but it is bad logic. It is a sufficient answer to say, in reply, that we have had peace and quiet in Nebraska, as we have had also in Utah and New Mexico—all organized on the doctrine of non-intervention. The difficulties in Kansas were the inevitable consequences of the undue officiousness of outsiders. Fanatical Abolitionists on one hand and fire-eating Southerners on the other, Kansas as a kind of battle-field for the Slavery and anti-Slavery feeling of the whole country, and invited people to go there and fight it out. Men are setdled in their purposes, and without fixed principles have been sent into the Territory, stimulated with prejudices and armed with deadly weapons, to determine a question of local policy. What could we expect short of lawless violence. The agency the pulpit has had in this work meets my unqualified condemnation. I cannot see why the temples that were cleared of the money-changers, should be polluted with a question of bitter partisanship and of populating the Territories. To expound the Gospel is a work which should be equal to any man's ambition; and the dissemination of its truths is just the best way possible to constrain statesmen as well as the people, to do what is right in the Territories as well as in the States. But these conflicts are not fatal to the theory of the law—to the doctrine of self-

government. It is a principle indicated by our experience. It is suited to all territories and all ages; as broad as the universe and as imperishable as the mountains. Its application to the question of Slavery in the Territories, was intended as a finality. Whatever the powers of Congress may be, it was polite and wise to forego its use and trust the question was settled for ever, and that hereafter the people of the territories through their local legislatures are to control the question of Slavery in their own way; and why should they not be permitted to do this? Many of my former neighbors are now in the territories, and it would seem unreasonable that I should claim the right to legislate for them. Certainly I am not so competent to judge as they. There is not only beauty in this theory, but there is practical justice in it. A man loses none of his natural or inherent rights by changing his residence from a State to a Territory. The sovereignty not delegated to the General Government accompanies him, in full force and virtue. I can see but two sources of power to legislate for the Territory; Congress is one and the people the other; and I hold that when Congress expressly confers upon the people all its powers, as in the case of the Kansas law, that the law-making power of the people is complete—equal to any subject of local legislation. The practical workings being to the effect, that as the people when they become a State have perfect control over the subject of Slavery, they should have it as a Territory. For the purposes of excitement, however, the impression has been strengthened, that the policy of the Territory on the question, is to be permanent, settled by an incontinent step. Such is not a correct view. The question like any other, will at times be within the control of the people. Should Kansas come into the Union as a Free State, and the people could afterwards establish Slavery, and vice versa! On the general subject of Slavery I have often given my views. I do not know why Providence in his wisdom permitted the African to find his way to this Continent, nor why England was induced to fasten the institution of Slavery upon the Colonies, nor why not all that God may intend to bring out of the relations now existing between the races in our country; but this I do know, that when the Constitution was agreed upon between the States, each being sovereign and independent, Slavery was recognized in the 2d section of the first article as to the ratio of Representation in Congress, and in the 2d section of the fourth article as to the rendition of fugitives from labor. That after the fullest deliberation, the Convention, with Washington at its head, agreed to tolerate and protect the institution. I know too, that when a compact is made between equal and independent parties, it is good morals and good faith to carry it out. And still the institution so established is a constant theme of agitation. The most fanatical abolitionists dare not deny that it is the right of a State to have it or not, and that no outside power can rightfully interfere; still a war of crimination and recrimination has been kept up. The motives of the Southern people in retaining it, have been subject to the most uncharitable criticisms, whilst in turn, assaults of equal violence have been made upon Northern men and their motives, all tending to an alienation of the people from each other, and to prepare them for violent separation. From my boyhood, and in my very heart, I have deplored these mutual dissensions, because they can do no possible good to either white or colored race; they tend to excite evil and to evil only. They may, as I fear they do hazard, the peace and best interests of twenty-five millions of white citizens, without the possibility of improving the condition of the three millions of the colored race. It is astonishing that even fanaticism—invererate fanaticism—should sanction practices so unwise, and efforts so directly in contravention of the Constitution, and so wasteful of the heritage which it vouchsafes to all. The abolition presses team with the most vile execrations of an evil which they cannot avert, and their orators enunciate sentiments full of treason. Wendall Phillips, for instance, declared in a convention at New York—"The only remedy for the slave is the destruction of the Government." "I challenge any man to tell me what the Union has done for us." Lloyd Garrison, at the same convention proposed to resolve "That, the one grand vital issue to be made with the Slave power, is the dissolution of the existing American Union." Henry C. Wright said—"I like the resolution very much." "I don't care the snap of my finger for the Constitution, when the question of slavery is to be concerned. The only thing of importance is that the mass of the people venerate the Constitution. We should endeavor to do away with this. 'I thank God that I am a traitor to that Constitution.'" Edmund Quincy, on the same occasion, said, "The constitution displayed the ingenuity of the very devil, and that the Union ought to be dissolved." Mr. Wade, now a Republican Senator from Ohio, in a speech to the people of Maine, in August 1855, denounced the slaveholders as a "handful of aristocrats," and the system as one of outrage, aggression, and wrong; that its very life, its being, is an outrage, and that the infamous Fugitive Slave Law should be repealed." Mr. Seward, in a speech made at Buffalo, in October last, speaking of society in the Slave States, says that "the non-slaveholder in the Slave States is allowed no independence, no neutrality; whilst pistols and knives enforce not merely their silence, but their actual partnership for slavery." Mr. Seward in the Senate, on last Wednesday, declared with great earnestness of manner, that "the day for compromise had gone by." Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, in November last, at Boston, said "It is an oligarchy odious beyond precedent; heartless, grasping, tyrannical; careless of humanity, right or the Constitution; stuck together only by a confederacy of egotisms." The Boston Liberator, of the 20th ultimo, says: "The United States Constitution is a covenant with the devil, and an agreement with hell;" and again, that "the only issue is the dissolution of the Union." The New York Standard is but little less violent, and the Tribune is vigilant in its work of fanning the flames. No man can notice these things without feeling that we have fallen upon evil times. But let us turn from these disgusting incogitations and read our duty on the subject of Federal relations, as presented by Washington, in his last address. He says: "It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the value of your National Union, to your individual and collective happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it—accepting yourselves to think and speak of it as a palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with zealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate any portion of our