an in this contest, is that of John C. Breckinridge—a man who at a youthful age has shown talents of the highest order, and an ardent and able advocacy of popular principles. To me he is a familiar friend. We entered public life together, when I met him for the first time in the National Capitol, one of the Representatives of that levely State which the Indian resigned with the keenest regret, and which still bears the memory of his struggles in its name of "the dark and bloody ground." He came from that district of Kentucky so long represented by Henry Clay, who illustrated the largeness of his patriotism in embracing all classes of his fellow citizens, by declaring upon one occasion that "Kentucky was the Ireland of America."

Our candidates are worthy of our cause, and the cause worthy of our most strenuous efforts. It is the cause of the Constitution and the Union, and all of our most valued institutions—of our very liberties and national existence. Let us be true to that cause, and victory cannot fail to be the reward of our services.

REMARKS

HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, -AT THE-

Tippecance Battle Ground Convention After being introduced to the vast assemblage by the President of the Convention, Hon. John Pettit, Mr. Breckinridge spoke in substance as follows:

He said he never, in the whole course of his life, felt more regret at being unable, upon this occasion, to address his fellow-citizens, who had met in friendly communion for the Union upon ground so sacred. On his way hither, he had been called upon so frequently to address the people, that his voice had been rendered extremely hoarse. He was totally incompetent to make himself heard by the vast assemblage present, and could not do more than to address those within the sound of his voice, intending, in a few earnest words, to speak of our common country and its in-

He said there were present to-day thousands of Kentuckians, who felt that they had the right to assemble upon that blood-bought ground, where their fathers had united before with their Indian brothers, in defence of our country from a foreign and a savage foe .-That man must be blind, indeed, who did not consider this Confederacy in danger. The animosity, vindictiveness and ill-will shown toward the Southern portion of it and its people by a new party, might do it between two nations at war with one another, but as between brethren of our common country it was reprehensible, and if persisted in would lead to disunion. The geographical line feared by Washington had been drawn, and it was a portentious omen of evil.

The difference was not between individuals but a difference between one community of men against another—an array of States against States. This was no time to deceive. He would express his convictions that fifteen States believe that the Republican party was making most persistent efforts to create vindictive feeling in the minds of the people of the other portion of the Union, against the South. To create this unnatural prejudice it had been charged that it was the design of the South to be aggressive upon the Northto use the federal powers of the government to propogate slavery. This was not true. To whatever extent he might be authorized to speak for the Southern States he pronounced tional party. He believed this party had sit it untrue. He was connected with no political organization which desired to extend slavery; nor was he connected with one that opposed the free expression of the voice of new communities upon this and all other domestic questions. The Democratic party had endorsed the principle of leaving the people of the Territories free to say for themselves whether they should have slavery or not. He was in Congress when the Kansas-Nebraska bill became a law, and if it had proscribed the North, he would not have voted for it .-Had it proscribed the South he would not have sanctioned it.

The Democratic party in endorsing the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, had, from its very nature, to take that position. It was not a pro-slavery or an anti-slavery party, but a Constitutional party. One reason why the Democratic party had remained a united party, was because of its adherence to a few plain, simple truths, embodied in the Constitution of our country. The Democratic party, adhering to the plain precepts of the common bond of union, had been compelled, in justice to itself, to oppose a United States Bank, a Protective Tariff, and when the new organization called American, or Know-Nothing, arose, ti was likewise compelled to oppose it, if true to its principles. But those questions had passed, and he had no motive to bring up what was gone. In reference to the organization of which he had spoken, he would only say that the fever had abated, the delirium was over, and the patient was sane again.

The Democratic party had not now undertaken to legislate slavery into Territories no more than it did when New Mexico and Utah were made territories—the same principle governed in both: that of leaving the people thereof perfectly free to establish their domestic institutions, in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the Union. He spoke of the Democratic party in its federal rela-tions. If the citizens of Indiana ought to abolish capital punishment in their State, the citizens of Kentucky had no right to oppose them, and so of the question of slavery and of all other local questions. This was the Democratic principle, and the difference between Democracy and so-called Republicanism, was that the former refuse to employ the Federal Constitution to propagate any local question or any fanaticism of the day. These were matters to be determined by the internal regulations of each State, by themselves. The beauty of the American system of government was that in external affairs we presented a unit, whilst in local affairs we were a community governed by the interests of distinct localities. To the world a nation, to ourselves a confederacy. Perfect equality was given to all who compose the nation. It was no betrayal of this principle, in practice, if outrages for the moment had been committed. These were the accidents of the principle. It could not be charged that one system of government was a failure because the people of Rhode Island had been at war with one another as to the form of State Constitution they should live under; or, that be- that he would vote for Buchanan in prefercause in California the powers of government had been transferred (he would not stop to say whether rightfully or not) to an irresponsible association. Our government was not a failure because of disturbances engendered

by folly or ambition. be admitted into the Union, what principle secure."

would govern the Democratic, Whig, Union, Constitutional party? That they should come in, each, as sisters. All of the thirteen colonies were slave-holding States once-at the time the Constitution was framed, twelve were so. Because this was so, would they have done right to have refused the admission into the Union of free States? Clearly

The disturbances in Kansas were but the retext for ulterior designs. An angel from heaven could not satisfy the sectionalists, whose designs were to get up a party in this Union to make war upon the South. The boldest of them avow it-the more candid demand universal emancipation everywhere .--In their platform they declare that the Declaration of Independence, with its whole abstract truths, is embodied in the Constitution of the United States. That portion which guarantees life, liberty and happiness, is claimed to all persons, without distinction of color, and the federal powers of the government are construed to give them power to control and regulate the domestic institutions of the States. If this doctrine prevail, he asked, can such a party be expected to administer the government under a limited constitution? Powers were construed by them sufficient to dissolve the Union. To accomplish this, one half of the Union was to be arrayed against the other.

It was in vain to tell the people that the Republican was not a sectional party. In formation, purposes, objects, boundaries, it leaves out one half of the Union. It cuts the country in two and declares its purpose as a Northern party to take possession of the government in a manner most insulting to the South. What was the condition of affairs? State was being arrayed against State, the Northern frontier was the scene of bloody strife, and all the appliances of money and systematic effort, in and out of Congress used to array the people of the two sections one against the other. Language of bitterness, obloquy and hatred was uttered against the people of one portion of the Union by this sectional party.

This government was composed of people and States. How would, he asked, fifteen States feel ostracised from the Confederacy? Could not the fulminators of this strife pause long enough to see the consequences? It was claimed by them that they sought the control of the government to promote the "general welfare" of the country. If the southern States were in the majority, and were to take exclusive possession of the government, would it promote the "general welfare?" Would it tend to "form a more perfect Union?"— The genius of discord was abroad in the land, and the day predicted by Washington was upon us. The meaning of this sectional movement was, that the States shall not live as our fathers lived together, in peace, harmony and union. The triumph of this party would ostracise the South, from participation in the affairs of the government. Who believes, he said, that this Union can survive when the affections of the people are scaled When the woodman entered the forest, he belted the tree, and when girdled, the sap which kept it alive ceased to flow, and decayed gradually, until death finally ensued. So

He referred to the language of Washington n his farewell address, and said that this new organization was born under the condemnation of the Father of his Conntry. The day he predicted was at hand. His warning and solemn admonition to beware of geographical parties had not been hecded. With what terrible distinctness had he depicted this sec-, and that W printed it in colors that would never fade.

He referred to the memories of Clay and Jackson, quoting their language in evidence of the fact that they had always discountenanced sectionalism. Search the roll of patriotic dead, said he, and look at the illustrious living, and you would find their names all on the record against this movement .-The testimony of the dead and the position of the living were against this movement .-He meant no offence to those who differed with him, but this was his honest conviction, and he held to no sentiment that he was not willing to utter in any quarter of the coun-

If the Union was to be scarred by fanatical hands, shall Kentucky and Indiana be separated? He would recall the time when when they stood with arms locked in fraternal brotherhood. Together they had defended this soil against a foreign and savage foe. of her country. In all the limits of your State not a battle field could be found which had not been the receptacle of the blood and stood upon the ashes of her dead, where every turf was a soldier's sepulchre. We want, said he, to share with you the blessings of this government, and will Indiana join with any sectional party which seeks to prevent us from enjoying so priceless a boon? He had no fear of it. The old men and the young around him, the matrons in the dignity of womanhood, and the maidens in the prime of beauty, tell me, in a language that cannot be mistaken, that you will not. (Cries of never, never, never!) It was full time that you were aroused for

the safety of the Union—the peril is upon Then let your exultant shouts be that you will cling to that Constitution and that Union under which we have heretofore lived so happily; and record a vow, never to be broken, to never unite with sectional parties to divide the Union with sectional lines, Frown down disunion and disunionists. The beautiful Ohio, then, will continue only an imaginary boundary between a community

After the conclusion of his address, Mr. cheers and applause.]

Buchanan's Popularity.

The Delaware Gazette very truly remarks: 'Nothing proves more clearly the popularity of Mr. Buchanan than the fact that members of both the opposite factions assert a preference for his election. It is therefore a very common occurrence to see a Know Nothing and a Republican meet and separate—the one declaring that he would prefer Buchanan to Fillmore, and the other swearing Fremont is an Abolitionist, opposed to the Union, and

The reason of this is in the fact that each of these parties know Mr. Buchanan to be a great and wise man, in whose keeping all the He asked, when these territories come to interests of the government will be entirely House, where he may be found during this

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

BUNTINGOON, PA.

Wednesday, September 17, 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, FRY, Jr., of Montgomery co. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

JOHN ROWE, of Franklin county. DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS, CYRUS L. PERSHING, of Cambria county.

JOHN CRESSWELL, of Blair county. ASSEMBLY, JOHN H. LIGHTNER, of Shirleysburg. Dr. R. W. CHRISTY, of Blair county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

SHERIFF, GRAFFUS MILLER, of Huntingdon. ASSOCIATE JUDGES, JOHN LONG, of Shirleysburg. JOHN CRESSWELL, of West.

COMMISSIONER, HENRY ZIMMERMAN, of Hopewell. DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, DAVID BARRICK, of Barree.

A UGUSTINE L. GRIM, of Huntingdon. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

| SENATORIAL, | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Charles R. Buckalew, | Wilson M'Candless. |
| DISTRICT. | |
| 1—Geo. W. Nebinger, | 13-Abraham Edinger, |
| 2-Pierce Butler, | 14-Reuben Wilber, |
| 3-Edward Wartman, | 15—George A. Crawford |
| 4-Wm, H. Witte, | 16-James Black, |
| 5—John McNair, | 17-1I. J. Stable, |
| 6-John N. Brinton, | 18-John D. Roddy, |
| 7—David Laury, | 19-Jacob Turney, |
| 8—Charles Kessler, | 20-J. A. J. Buchanan, |
| 9—James Patterson, | 21Wm. Wilkins, |
| 10—Isaac Slenker, | 22-James G. Campbell, |
| 11-F. W. Hughes, | 23-T. Cunningham, |
| 12—Thomas Osterhout, | 24—John Keatly, |
| 25—Vincent Phelps. | |
| · | |

THE BUCHANAN PLATFORM. Jackson.

—"Disunion is a word which ought not to be breathed amongst us, even in a whisper. The word ought to be considered one of dreadful omen, and our children should be taught that it is sacrilege to pronounce it."—James Buchanan.

Circulate "The Globe!" The Globe will be furnished to subscribers

We have hundreds of readers in the county who are not subscribers! How many of these will send in their names? Since the first of August we have added the names of a good number of the most influential men in the county who have heretofore acted with the Whig party. We have room for at least one hundred more of the same kind, and for all Democrats, Black Republicans and Know Nothings who want correct information.— Send in your names. Don't depend upon

Speech of John L. Dawson.

borrowing from your neighbors.

of the Hon. John L. Dawson, contained in | crat, and an honest man. this paper, to the candid perusal of every voter into whose hands it may fall. Since the commencement of the present contest-big, as it is, and as it must result, with weal or | party, always ready and ever willing to aid wo to our country-we have devoted our paper almost entirely to political affairs. We have eschewed everything of an abusive character calculated to do violence to the feelings of the honest portion of our political opponents. We have, however, spoken the truth, freely and fearlessly, and this we shall continue to do, however much others may seem these States were closely united together— to differ. We have given many able speeches and documents exposing the recklessness and folly of the opposition parties, but none more Kentucky, though her people were few and scattered never turned a deaf ear to the calls calm. dignified, and cloquent manner, he recalm, dignified, and eloquent manner, he reviews the state of the parties and the issues now before the people, and exhibits in light bones of Kentuckians. And, to-day, we clear as day the result that must follow the success of the fanatical abolitionsists who are supporting John C. Fremont. Mr. Dawson is one of the ablest champions of democracy in the old Keystone—a man of unimpeachable honorand integrity, and respected for his honesty in political as well as private life. Read the speech, and then give it to your neighbor the services of an honest, intelligent citizen. and ask him to read it.

Hon. John C. Breckinging, the Democratic ly guard the appropriation of the county candidate for Vice President, in Indiana. It fund, and study and practice economy in its is a clear exposition of the issues involved in expenditures. Believing that Henry Zimthe present Presidential contest.

Joun R, Edie, - This unscrupulous political demagogue has received the Know-Nothing nomination for Congress. By his chicanery he received the nomination by the Whigs at the last Congressional election, although he was at the same time the secret nominee of Breckinridge was greeted with rounds of the Know-Nothings, and when, during the contest this charge was made against him, he solumnly denied it, and thus the Whigs were duped into his support. He came before the people with a falsehood upon his lips, by which he secured the votes of many of those whom he had sworn to proscribe. Since his election his time has been almost constantly engaged in attending Know-Nothing Councils. It remains to be seen whether Mister Edic has sworn friends enough to give him another seat in Congress. We think not.

> We would again urge the necessity of our friends going immediately to the Ambroone or more of those superior Likenesses, for independent voters who are not recognized they are decidedly the best pictures ever taken in Huntingdon. Rooms in the Court low the phantoms of sordid political leaders. and next week.

Our Ticket.

The time intervening between the present and the day on which the freemen of Pennsylvania shall exercise the elective franchise, is rapidly shortening. The mighty engine of political power, public sentiment, is aroused; and the people, our only rightful sovereigns, are ready and willing to investigate the ability and integrity of those to whom it is proposed to commit the charge of their official stations. Both the friends and the opponents of the present national administration, in this Commonwealth, have presented candidates for the several elective offices. On the Demevery political contest, since the days of Jefferson, we find inscribed the names of Geo. Scott, of Columbia county, for Canal Commissioner; JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery tion! county, for Auditor General; and John Rowe, of Franklin county, for Surveyor General .--These gentlemen are true and tried Democrats, and as such, we expect to record their triumphant election. The opposition to this of the old Whig organization, the Know Nothings, and the Black Republicans—three parties holding to antagonistic principles, which, by artful political manœuvres, have been brought to the support of a single tick-Armstrong, for Auditor General; and B. La-PORTE, of Bradford, for Surveyor General.-It is now generally conceded, that each of these candidates are supporters of Fremont, or advocates of the principles of the Repub-

The congressional conference, for the district composed of Huntingdon, Blair, Camfine intellectual ability, and a pleasant spealower branch of the national Legislature, with honor to himself and credit to his constituency. His unostentatious and courteous

Hollidaysburg, is again before the people.-He is comparatively a young man; yet, that the citizens of the district have confidence in his honesty and qualifications to take charge of their interests in that branch of the Pennsylvania Legislature, is abundantly evidenced by the flattering vote and triumphant election he received three years ago.

For the House of Representatives, John H. LIGHTNER, of Shirleysburg, and Dr. R. W. CHRISTY, of Blair county, are presented .-Dr. Christy comes recommended by the Democratic Delegate Convention of his county, and combines the necessary qualifications for that post. John H. Lightner, put in nomination last night, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the declination of Mr. Nicholas Cresswell, We commend the able and eloquent speech | is a young man of fine talents, a true Demo-

Col. Graffus Miller, of Huntingdon, is the nominec for Sheriff. The Col. has always been a consistent member of the Democratic in the election of its candidates and advancement of its principles. Always zealous in the advocacy of the cherished doctrines of the party to which he adheres, his course has ever been courteous toward opponents. Should he succeed in being elected, of which we entertain no apprehension, we are free to say that the duties of that office will be discharged faithfully, and to the satisfaction of the

Associate Judge, John Long, of Shirleysburg, and Col. JOHN CRESSWELL, of Petersburg, were selected. Mr. Long, has, for a number of years, been engaged in the mercantile business. Col. Cresswell has filled the positions of Justice of the Peace, Commissioner, and Prothonotary, with dignity and credit. Both these gentlemen would officiate in this capacity, in such a manner, as to meet the approval of the great body of their fellow citizens.

The post of County Commissioner, demands one who is acquainted with the wants of the We also give a sketch of the remarks of people of the county, and who will sedulous-MERMAN, Esq., of Hopewell, will fully meet these requirements, he was selected as our

DAVID BARRICK, an intelligent farmer of Democratic Barree, is presented for Director of the Poor. His business qualifications and experience are such as to render him a fit person to take charge of the interest of the tax payers in the poor department of our

For the post of Auditor, by no means unimportant, as too many are prone to regard it. we have Augustine L. Grim, of Huntingdon, a young mechanic, of fine natural abilities, yet modest and unassuming in deportment. Should he be elected, the duties of that office, will, on his part be performed with fidelity.

The ticket thus composed, is passed to our fellow citizens of Huntingdon County for their decree. The undivided vote of the Democracy of the county, will be cast in its type Gallery of Geo. H. Auxer, and obtain favor, together with the suffrages of many national, it is sectional. It is the North aras Democrats, yet who are unwilling to fol-

Progressing—The work of organization. Let it be carried on with energy!

Know-Nothing Candidate for the Senate. Contrary to the advice given by us to the Know-Nothing party last Spring, that party has committed the folly of placing a candidate in the field for State Senator! They have nominated Alex. C. Mullin, of Cambria county, a young man whose prominent qualification appears to be that he is a member of the "Sublime Order of Know Nothings!" All other qualifications, if he has any, seem to be "hid under a bushel"—covered with the mask of secrecy!

Yet there is no secrecy attached to the fact that he was last fall the nominee of the Know ocratic banner, which has been unfurled in | Nothing party of his county for County Treasurer, and was defeated by a majority of six or seven hundred against him. A similar fate awaits Mr. Mullin at the coming elec-

It will also be recollected that during the last Senatorial contest A. C. Mullin was the editor of the "Alleghanian," a paper started in Ebensburg for the purpose of making money, and that on the nomination of Alex. M. great national party, consists of the remnant | White, by the Whigs, Mr. Mullin refused to support the nominee of the party unless he would give the proper paper pledging himself to give said Mullin so many hundred dollars, and to secure, in addition, three hundred subscribers to the "Alleghanian," and for this et, headed by Thos. E. Cochran, of York, he agreed to compromise his objections to for Canal Commissioner; DARWIN PHELPS, of Mr. White and support him as the Whig candidate for State Senator! But Mr. White refused to comply with the demand-and very properly, too—and for this refusal Mr. White was opposed by Alex. C. Mullin. These statements were made by Mr. White himself and published over the signatures of Major John Thompson, of Ebensburg, and Colonel John Piper, of Hollidaysburg. It was then bria and Somerset, have presented Cyrus L. rumored that the personal enemies of Mr. Pershing, Esq., of Cambria, a gentleman of White had in the meantime stepped in and made up a purse of \$1000 for the editors of ker, as our nominee. If elected, Mr. P. can the Alleghanian. This statement was boldly and will represent the 18th district in the made by the "Blair County Whig," and whether true or false, the editor of the Whig was indicted, tried and convicted (under the old law) of Libel in the Court of Cambria coundeportment, will contribute to his ability in ty. These, then, with the fact that Mr. Muladorning that position. Give him your votes. In is a Know Nothing, constitute his claims For the Senate, John Cresswell, Jr., of to the suffrages of the intelligent voters of this district for the State Senate. Are they valid? Are they sufficient? Let the Democracy and Old Line Whigs of Huntingdon county answer by rolling up a majority of three hundred against him.

Auction! Auction! Auction! The Huntingdon Journal and the two or three unscrupulous leaders who manage that establishment, are determined to have a political auction. For some time past the Journal has been denouncing the Know Nothing party, which it supported a year ago, as being as bad, or even worse than the "Locofocos," and now, in the face of this fact, has raised to its mast-head, the names of John R. Edie, for Congress, and Alex. C. Mullin, for Senator, both nominees of the Know Nothing party-both regularly initiated, out-andout Know Nothings!! Are the Republicans of Huntingdon county, many of whom, to our own knowledge, openly and bitterly condemn the proscriptiveness of Know Nothingism, to be deceived into its and their support? they have independence and moral and political integrity, let them answer like "freemen." Auction! Auction! Terms of sale to be made known after the election! "The Huntingdon Globe with all its assumed courage

and effrontery has never yet published the Republican platform. It does not dare to publish it."—Journal. By referring to the Globe of July 2nd the Abolitionists of the Journal will discover that published the "planks" and "shingles" in our paper of the 3rd inst., and the sentiments therein contained are pregnant with treason -and had their authors uttered them fifty years ago they would have been "hanged", as traitors. They are without a single feature of the United States." to recommend them to the countenance and support of the American people; they may, however, be considered as sound as the gold by which the Abolitionist allies of England | publicans may well fear that they are runare supported, but the democracy being the

guardian of Constitutional Liberty and Con-

oppose them and their traitor authors to the

last extremity. Down with the Arnolds! Riors.—Several serious riots occurred at Baltimore last week, which were attended with bloodshed and loss of life. It would scem that the "reign of terror" is not yet over, and that the scenes which occurred at Louisville last summer, are to be re-enacted by the fanatical and violent opponents of the Democratic party. Next week we will publish the accounts given of the riots by several Know-Nothing papers, laying the blame upon those to whom it belongs.

The Republican Party, Here is a rich thing from WENDELL PHILirs, a leading Abolition disunionist. We commend it to the attention of all those who are anxious to know the real tendency of throughout the District with a confident hope Black Republicanism. When that party is of success. Mr. Pershing is well and favorendorsed by Garrison and Phillips, all true ably known as a gentleman of undoubted patriots should pause long and reflect seriously before they cast their votes for Fremont. PHILLIPS SAYS:

"There is merit in the Republican party. It is this: It is the first sectional party ever organized in this country. * It is not rayed against the South. * * The first crack in the iceberg is visible: you will yet hear it go with a crack through the centre."

Single copies of THE GLOBE done up in wrappers can always be had at the office.

The Maine Election.

The enemies of the Federal Union have triumphed in Maine. Opposed by the Abolitionists, the Maineacs and all the other isms, which have afflicted New England since the days of the Hartford Convention, the gallant Democracy of Maine have been overborne. BENNETT and GREELEY howl in chorus over this result, and the party which was the first to raise the banner of sixteen stars over the head of Fremont shouts in glory. Happily, however, New England is not the Union .-There are States left even in that region, which will steadily breast the mad torrent of fanaticism now threatening to overrun that quarter of the country; while in every other part of the Union National men will behold the peril that now threatens the Republic in these arrogant advances of the worst sectionalism we have ever known, and will act accordingly. Those who have doubted that a geographical party could survive may see in the result in Maine the danger of such a movement. The Republican fathers, after the Constitution was framed, and after the revolution had been decided, saw but one obstacle in the way of the success of the Republican experiment, and that was the very geographical party which exists in our midst. WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and MADISON, all pleaded against this party. Their warning words still live in our memories, and speak to us from the pages of impartial history.-The gigantic peril which they apprehended is upon us, and all rational men who have doubted before can now see what path they should take, and what course they should

We are proud to say that this result, so far from disheartening the gallant Democracy of Pennsylvania, of Illinois, of Indiana, and of other free States, should strengthen them to renewed exertions, and should inspire them with a re-invigorated determination to be up and doing. Let us remember when in 1840 Maine declared for General Harrison, ather September election, her voice was indicative of triumph North and South; but now when fanaticism has succeeded in swerving her masses from Constitutional principles, she speaks only in favor of a geographical organization limited to the North, and pledged to incessant warfare upon our brethren of the South. For the first time in our history we are called upon to meet this geographical party in Pennsylvania, and we are glad to assure our friends at a distance that at no period have the Democracy and the friends of the Constitution in this State been better organized, more self-reliant, more confident and more harmonious than at the present day .--They hear the result in Maine only to feel that their own responsibility is the greater, that the glory of the certain success which awaits them in October will be more enduring, because that State has given way, and that as before they will stem the torrent and uphold the principles of the Federal Consti-

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The Know Nothing paper in Blair county, supports A. C. Mul-LIN, for the State Senate, and the Black Republican paper denounces him. In Huntingdon county, the Know Nothing paper deto be sold like horses at an Auction? If nounces, and the Black Republican paper supports him. Which party is to be sold?-That's a fair question. Who'll answer?

The Republicans Frightened!

The leading paper of the Black Republican party of New York, the Morning Courier and Enquirer, in a long and beseeching article, seemingly addressed to its Black Republican contemporaries, confesses that Mr. For the dignified and important station of they again lie—under a mistake. We also Buchanan will get in the South one hundred and twenty electoral votes; that he will, also, certainly get California; and that it is "only necessary to give him the twenty-seven electoral votes of the honest old free State of Pennsylvania, and he is the next President

Pennsylvania (says the Union) will insure her vote for her native and favorite son by twenty thousand majority. The Black Rening down hill. A few more weeks, and we shall see where the revolutionary blows struck stitutional Rights cannot do otherwise than by the Black Republicans against the Constitution and the Union will place their par-

ty. Pennsylvania is truly an "honest" and patriotic State. She is proud of the name she bears amongst her sister States. She is the keystone that will assist to save the Union in this contest by such a triumphant vote for Buchanan on the 4th of November, that Black Republicanism will forever hide its diminished head. If ever known again, it will be under some other name and some other leader.

Our Candidate for Congress.

In another column of our paper will be found the proceedings of the Democratic Congressional Conference, which met at Johnstown on Friday the 5th instant. As was very generally anticipated, Cyrus L. Persh-ING, Esq., of Johnstown, received the nomination. The selection is eminently a fit one ability and irreproachable character. He is. and always has been, a firm and steadfast Democrat, and if elected, as he will be, if our friends do their duty, he will prove an honor to the District. His political escutchcon is neither polluted with Know-Nothingism, nor soiled with the foul touch of Black Republicanism. He comes before the people with clean hands and an honest heart; his tongue is not forked, for it speaks modestly, but with unerring certainty, what he intends to perform. It is refreshing, in these days of political degeneracy, to enter the lists in defence of such a candidate.—Ebensburg