THE GLOBE.

BUNTINGDON. PA. Wednesday, September 24, 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, 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.

AUGUSTINE L. GRIM, of Huntingdon. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL,
Wilson M'Candless. Charles R. Buckalew, V 1-Geo. W. Nebinger, 13—Abraham Edinger.

1—Geo. W. Nebinger,
2—Pierce Butler,
3—Edward Wartman,
4—Wm. H. Witte,
5—John McNair,
6—John N. Brinton,
7—David Laury.
8—Charles Kessler,
9—James Patterson,
10—Leave Storker, 10—Isaac Slenker, 11—F. W. Hughes,

14—Reuben Wilber, 15—George A. Crawford, 16—James Black, 17—H. J. Stahle. ir, 17—H. J. Stahle,
nton, 18—John D. Hoddy,
r. 19—Jucob Turney,
sler, 20—J. A. J. Buchanan,
rson, 21—Wm. Wilkins,
rr, 22—James G. Campbell,
es, 23—T. Cunningham,
erhout, 24—John Keatly,
25—Vincent Phelps.

THE BUCHANAN PLATFORM.

"The reduction of the property of the property

Another Candidate for the State Sen-ATE IN THE FIELD .- The Fremont Senatorial Conferees of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria, met at Altoona, on Friday last, and on the 3d ballot, Col. S. S. Wharton, of Huntingdon, was unanimously nominated as the Fremont candidate for Senator in this district.-Major's two big brothers were present, but could not prevent the Colonel's nomination.

Auction!—The great "American Party" of Huntingdon county has been sold-the whole kit and caboodle of Whigs and Demoerats who had joined that now defunct party the government. Horrible distortion of language who had joined that now defunct party the government. Horrible distortion of language who had joined that now defunct party the government. Horrible distortion of language who may diminish, by one ray from one star, he was taken in charge by the Fremont men. breeches," to the support of Black Republicanism. The Chief Auctioneer on the occasion, was that honest political trickster Major David McMurtrie! It is generally understood that the people are opposed to any and every arrangement he may make. Glory enough for one day! It's all right, now, gen- him.

The Ticket of the Factions.

mittees met at the Court House on Monday | izens of the Republic, they have the right to night, and after the withdrawal of several of the Fremont Committee men, those left, numbering fourteen, took the business of the American and Republican County Conventions into their own hands, and agreed upon the following ticket:

For Congress—John R. Edie, of Somerset. Senator—A. C. Mullin, of Cambria. Assembly-Dr. John H. Wintrode, of Penn. Benjamin F. Patton. Benedict Stevens of zen, and as it is in his character of citizen the Lower End was stricken off the American ticket to make room for Mr. McWilliams.

Sheriff-Nathaniel Lytle, of Morris. District Attorney-Theo. H. Cremer, of Huntingdon.

County Commissioner-James McCartney, of Brady. John Flenner, the best man on the American ticket, was thrown overboard. Director of the Poor-Joseph Gibbony, of Barree.

tingdon.

Auditor-James Cree, Republican, instead of George Hudson, American.

It will be seen that this ticket, manufactured to please Major Mack, his big brothers, and their pipers, gives the lower end the cold

shoulder, and nothing more. HE OUGHT TO KNOW .- Dr. Brewster, editor of the Huntingdon Journal, declared in presence of witnesses in the barber shop on yesterday, that every man on the "one-man-power" ticket, is for Fremont! Those only on the American ticket who were out-and-out Fillmore men were stricken off. As the ticket now stands the Fremonters have everything -Major Mack, with the assistance of his big brothers, having "sold out" the "great American party" to the highest bidders!

LARGE TOMATOES .- Mr. DANIEL PROTZMAN, of McConnellstown, will please accept our thanks for a basket of the largest tomatoes we have seen this season. Mr. P. will be hard to beat for the first premium—he is ahead, so far.

AMBROTYPES .- We called in the other day and examined the specimens of Ambyotype Likenesses upon the table of Mr. GEO. H. AUXER, and can say, without hesitation that they exceed any ever before taken in this borough, and those wishing correct likenesses would do well to give him a call, examine for themselves, and be satisfied. Mr. Auxer has concluded to remain in Huntlugdon until after the fair, so that many of our country friends will have an opportunity of securing good Ambrotypes.

A SOUND DOCUMENT.

The following letter from WM. A. STOKES, Esq., of Westmoreland county, is a reply to several questions put to him by the editor of the Pittsburg Journal, a Fremont paper. It seems that Mr. Stokes was one of the speakers at the late Mass Convention at Pittsburgh, whose speech the Journal reported, and comembody the doctrines of the Constitution and the Democratic party, and are so plain that "a fool need not err therein." Let this letter have general circulation:-

REPLY OF MR. STOKES. LUDWICK, WESTMORELAND Co., Pa.)

August 30, 1856. R. M. RIDDLE, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I recognize and appreciate your courteous notice of the speech recently delivered by me in Pittsburgh. Its admitted fairness, the result of confidence and conviction, is a characteristic which it shares with numerous addresses by my Democratic brethren, who, for the temperate utterance of undoubted truths, have been assailed with a fury of invective novel in its intensity, and unknown in Pennsylva-nia politics until the recent attempt to subject our good old Commonwealth to subserviency to the vagaries of New England fan-atics and the interests of New England speculators. Your impulses as a gentleman have constrained your columns to form an exception to the common course of the partizan press. I complain not, however, even of the vilest vituperation, for slander, injures only the slanderer, and the freedom of the press concerns greater interests than touch the private sensibilities of any man.

You publicly put three questions, and direct me as to the manner of reply. Not being a candidate for any office and asking no man's vote or voice, I am not bound to answer; and certainly if I waive my privilege and respond to your interrogatories, I am the proper judge of the mode of doing so. But waive this also, and agree to your strongly stated suggestion that they be answered, evasion, or by homilies on good breeding or at the pleasure of all preceding Congresses, metaphysical abstractions or wire-drawn lawpleadings." We shall then see "whether the results" (as you predict) "differ widely from would be wholly controlled by the sentiments those which seemed to follow," what you are pleased to term "specious speculations in regions too exalted for the practical subjects before the American people.

In my judgment whatever is incomprehensible in politics is false. The extent of popular intelligence is the limit of legitimate power; for the servant cannot be greater than his master, and those who administer the government are the servants of the people.

Your questions are: 1st. "Are you in favor of excluding Penn-glvania white men from Kansas by filling the Territory with slaveholders and slaves?" To which I answer NO!

2d. "Do you deny the assertion in the Declaration of Independence that, 'all men are created free and equal!' If not, how can you interpose to extend further the subjection

f one race to the enslavement by another?"
To which I answer NO!—I assent to the sentiment quoted, and also to the declaration in the same instrument, that 'governments -have been handed over, "soul, body and pose to extend over a State or Territory, of guage—miserable necessity of subterfuge which I am not a citizen, any law whatever, but would leave the making of the entire do-

mestic code to those who live under it. 3d. "Do you agree that 'the North should be subdued in the sense of Stephen A. Douglas' insolent threat'?"

To which I answer NO! And I deny that Mr. Douglas used the language imputed to

Having thus categorically replied to all your enquiries, allow me to observe,-

1st. That I am not in favor of excluding The Fremont and American County Com- Pennsylvanians from Kansas, because, as citgo where they choose and do whatthey please, except so far as restrained by law. The Constitution provides that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," and this absolute equality among the people of the Union compels us to recognize he same right of emigration and settlement by those in the South as those in the North. We hold by a common title, and if we deny the right of the South we admit the invalidi-Associate Judges—Jonathan McWilliams & holder, does not effect his character as a citithat he may perform any act which we can perform, he may, like ourselves, choose his home in any State or Territory. He must submit to the local law, whatever it may be, for when he selects his abode he must be assumed to accept all the consequences of the act. A slaveholder entering any State or Territory may bring his slaves with him whether they will remain subject to his service depends on the law to which he thus voluntarily subjects himself. This is the risk which he must incur. But it is a hazard confined to the action of the people of the com-County Surveyor-John F. Ramey, of Hun- munity into which he thus enters, and does not extend beyond. It is a submission to the sovereignty of the people which is not confined to any one subject, but extends to all matters of legislation.

A New Yorker, at home, may lawfully pass his coming into Pennsylvania, but we can forbid his putting those bank notes into circulation, and any organized attempt in New York to subvert our laws in this particular, or to limit their application would be repelled and resented as an insult to this Commonwealth. If a man comes into Pennsylvania his rights of property are dependent on Pennsylvania law, except under the special restraints of the Federal Constitution. If his own notions, wishes, or interests could make the law, we should have either the despotism of dictation of a single man, or the anarchy of rules as various and discordant as the men who make them. Do not these principles anply everywhere ?-would not these fatal con-

quences follow, from like causes, anywhere? Suppose the inhabitants of Kansas were unanimous in favor of the exclusion of slaves, would it not be monstrous for one immigrant to assume that he could take slaves there and keep them in defiance of the lawfully expressed will of the rest? It would be monstrous, only, because in derogation of the rule that the majority govern, for the extent of the majority does not determine the application of reth all things." the doctrine. If, on the other hand, a majointy of the people declare, by law, that this or any other species of property shall be rec- subdued, so long as they are in the right. far as his Know-Nothingism is concerned. boiling of a pot, always throws the scum to

the majority and destroy the rights of prop-

erty by limiting according to their views the application of the term?

These principles were settled long ago, when the blood of the Revolution haptized every American into the family of freemen. The sword of our soldiers crowned the people with the supreme sovereignty. The chief argument for the Revolution was the omnipotence of the public voice, and by consemented upon, adding the interrogotaries to which the letter is a reply. The positions taken by Mr. S. are impregnable against all the assaults of Black Republicanism—they

Where really the public voice, and by consequence the right of the people to make the laws under which they live. Can those who say that Congress may make laws for Kansas, deny the power of the English Parliament of 1776 to make laws for the Colonies? Where would those who seek to force laws on the Territories, against their will, have been found if they had lived in the days of the Revolution and been called on to resist laws forced on the Colonies against their will?—
Would they have refused or obeyed this British tyrant's call? Would they have been patriot whigs or tory traitors?

This sovereignty, in which each citizen shares, is a personal right older than the Constitution and higher than the law; which he carries about with him wherever he goes within the broad bounds of our glorious Republic; which is not lost by passing from one State to another nor limited by territorial lines. It is our most precious birthrightwill be the richest heritage of our childrenshall we abandon it at the bidding of a desperate band of disorganizers, or swear never to surrender it but with life itself?

Either popular sovereignty is true and safe, oritis false and dangerous. The whole structure of our government assumes the former. and he who denies it is no Republican—he who asserts it by force is a traitor. Why is it not to be applied as well in Territories as in States?

To say that the Missouri Compromise has destroyed this right is to assume that Congress may alter the radical relations which connect the citizen with the State, and that one Congress may divest at their pleasure the constitutional powers of all succeeding Representatives of the people. There is no such grant of power in the Constitution, and what is not found there and is not necessary, does not exist, because, by the terms of that instrument, the powers not delegated are reserved. To assume that an Act cannot be replainly and fairly, not by elaboration or pealed is to limit each succeeding Congress of former generations. All laws are compromises, but the great compromise is the agreement to submit to the will of the majority. This is the only irrepealable law, for it is the human recognition of God's truth of man's equality-in organized Government equality before the law.

If Congress may interfere to exclude slavery they may with equal warrant interfere to introduce it. And thus in either way, destroy political liberty by destroying popular sovereignty. If so we have a new species of slavery introduced—the political slavery of the white man and a new master created the Congress of the Union.

To assume that unlimited control over inhabitants of Territories is conferred by the clause, "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other prop-erty belonging to the United States," is to confound the distinction between persons and things, and convert citizens into chattels to derive their just powers from the consent of be "disposed of" at the pleasure of the Feda servile race an equality, impracticable, be- heart of humanity throughout the world. cause forbidden by nature's eternal decree. As plenary power of legislation is granted only in regard to the seat of government, it is virtually withheld elsewhere. The Constitution is reconcilable in its several parts, and each of these with the great motive and chief object of its formation.

It is true that Congress may interfere to secure this right where an attempt is made to violate it, for a Republican form of government is guaranteed by the Constitution to pectful rejoinder by all the people of the Union. This is not in derogation but in support of popular sovereignty, which is the principle which brings Republics into being. And as Congress must judge on application for recognition as a State, of the freedom and fairness of the exercise of the popular will, they may legitimately use the necessary means to secure this independence of action. It is in both aspects the power to preserve, not the right to destroy, this principle of Freedom.

2. To your second question I have also answered NO. In the fair sense intended by Mr. Jefferson, I agree that all men are "born equal." That is to say, each citizen of the State, may justly claim to be, in his political character, equal to all his fellow citizens. It cannot be pretended but that both Nature and Fortune unite in creating beings as various, in all the accidents of humanity, as their own numbers. If of that race of man which formed the State, they must be recognized by the State of which they are citizens, without regard to those inequalities. But such recognition depends on, and is to be controlled by, the object for which the State exists. By common consent and general necessity large classes are excluded from direct political action. It is with consistency therefore, that many of those who favor the extension of the elective franchise to negroes advocate also its extension to women. Certainly no argument one dollar bank notes. We cannot prevent can be presented in favor of the former which has not increased force applied to the latter. The answer to all these visionary projects is, that social order, without which there is universal anarchy, demands a rule for the practical application of abstract principle, and this rule can be found only in the will of the body of the nation.

Such was the view held by our fathers who declare in the preamble of the Constitution, 'We establish it to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. Not to the negro, nor to his blood, but to the white race which alone created the Constitution and can alone control its action."

You ask, "would you interfere to extend further the subjugation of one race to another?" No! I would leave all this, as a political question, to the several States, and as a moral question to the disposal of a higher than any mortal power; content to perform my duty as a man by respecting the rights of others; my duty as a citizen by obeying the laws, always observing that Christian charity which "beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endu-

3. In reply to your other question I say

of opinion, but the founders of our freedom unanimously united in declaring that, as a political measure, it belonged exclusively to the several sovereign States; and the framers of the Constitution, with Washington, himself a slaveholder, at their head, expressly provided not only for the exercise of entire control of the subject by the States, but even extended into non-slaveholding States the rights of owners of slaves for purposes of reclamation of fugitives.

By the example of our fathers, and the sacred compact into which they entered, we are bound by every consideration of reverence for the past and hope for the future.

purer than Washington, wiser than Franklin, more patriotic than Henry? The great conservative doctrines which they taught should be indelibly engraven on our hearts. It is the glory of Pennsylvania that, calm in conscious strength and rectitude of purpose, she stands immoveable as her own mountains, between those in the North who are perverted by fanaticism, and those in the South who are inflamed by prejudice. Devoted to the common interests of our common country and ready to put down, with a quick will of our freedom, or weaken the bonds which bind us together as a band of brothers, which the earth.

The price of political freedom is the sacristeps we may safely tread.

the tempter who would, under any pretence invaded the country and the work of civil however specious, seduce us from our duty war and bloodshed again commenced. This to the great Republic, of which we are citi- was the commencement of the present Kanzens, equal in our obligations as in our sas difficulties. The Democrats, both in the

that the South is too weak for resistance to therefore powerless. On Edie and his co-lathe will of the North. Is this the answer of | borers, constituting the majority, rests the a brother to a brother? Is it the answer of fearful responsibility. If an angel were to an honest man? Is it not on the contrary prepare a bill, for the settlement of the Kanthe proclamation of the tyrant's law? Is this what the Union has come to?

No, it is not, for the North will never sustain the assumptions of those who insolently if that question was settled before the Presiassume to speak in her name the language of treason. In every state of the confederacy a powerful party still stands by the Constitution, and, discarding sectional distinctions, upholds the rights of each State to perfect internal independence and absolute external equality. This is the true conservative attraction which holds together the political system and keeps the stars of the Union within their spheres, all revolving round a common centre, without confusion or danger curement, the Know-Nothing paper in that —a harmonious whole. The American peowho may diminish, by one ray from one star, he was taken in charge by the Fremont men which seeks by subjecting those of our own the light of Liberty which streaming from flesh and blood to worse than Egyptian bon- this Western Continent penetrates the dark- before the people, and define his position on dage, to assert for the degraded creatures of ness of despotism and kindles hope in the

> I write hastily and briefly for I cannot command my time and must not further intrude on your space. I will therefore pursue these subjects at a meeting in Wilkins Hall on Tuesday evening next, which you are invited to attend. Doubtless the Democratic citizens of Allegheny county will be glad to see you there. For myself I assure you of a cordial welcome, a fair hearing of any reply you may see fit to make and a res-

Your obedient servant, WILL. A. STOKES. From the Ebensburg Democrat and Sentinel. John R. Edie.

Two years ago, John R. Edie, was a candidate for Congress in this District. Previous to his nomination, he had been known demagogue, the Rev. O. H. Tiffany. as an ultra Whig; as a pious and devout worshipper at the political altar where Clay and Webster during their lives, ministered as the great high priests. About that time, Know-Nothingism began to develope itself, not only in this District but also in other portions of the State; but so secret and hidlen were its tactics, that it was almost impossible to fasten upon its followers the sin of membership. Although Edic was strongly suspected of being a member of the order, his explicit denials of the imputation in private conversation, secured for him, not only the support of his old political associates, but also the votes of a large number of Democrats, for the reason that the latter regarded the election of his opponent as utterly hope less, and because they were appealed to by his personal friends to vote for him—as a matter of course, under these circumstances, he was elected by a large majority.

meeting was held in the Court House in Somerset. It was addressed by Lewis C. Levin, of Philadelphia, one of the most rampant and scurrillous Know-Nothings in the State—at that meeting John R. Edic was chairman of the committee on resolutions, and in that capacity, introduced a series of rule America; expressing a holy horror at the dangers of foreign influence and recomingism, and in this region, it produced towards him a feeling of the most sovereign contempt, on the part of those gentlemen, whom he had so basely and wilfully deceived. It was the first time they discovered, that to lie was part and parcel of the sworn obligation of a Know-Nothing. From that time, up to the present day, he has been among the most active and prominent members of the order; he has attended all the Know-Nothing State Councils and so zealous has he been and so distinguished a disciple has he become, that one portion of the State Council is familiarly known as "the Edie branch." This fact alone, is sufficient to sethat neither the North nor the South can be | Such is his political record, briefly stated, so | of the Know Nothing party, which, like the

The charge that Mr. Douglas ever used the language imputed to him by ferocious fanatics, is cumulative proof of the madness of those whose moral sense and political creed is bounded by the one indefinite idea of the excellence of the negro race.

The abstract question of negro slavery is one on which there may be a fair difference of one on which there may be a fair difference of one of our freedom.

The charge that Mr. Douglas ever used the latter, him? He basely deserted the former in the hour of their trial, hypocritically professing to be their friend; by all his foul and blasphemous midnight oaths, he is foresworn to oppress and persecute the latter. He cannot plead that Know-Nothingism is politically dead and buried; that it is numbered latter. He so far former in the hour of their trial, hypocritically professing to be their friend; by all his foul and blasphemous midnight oaths, he is foresworn to oppress and persecute the latter. He cannot plead that Know-Nothingism is politically ly dead and buried; that it is numbered to the reconstitution of the latter. He cannot plead that Know-Nothingism is politically professing to be their friend; by all his foul and blasphemous midnight oaths, he is foresworn to oppress and persecute the latter. He cannot plead that Know-Nothingism is politically professing to be their friend; by all his foul and blasphemous midnight oaths, he is foresworn to oppress and persecute the latter. He cannot plead that Know-Nothingism is politically professing to be their friend; by all his foul and blasphemous professing to be their friend; by all his foul and blasphemous of our National Legislature.

Happily the people of the 18th District have as his competitor, on this occasion, a gentleman, who is, in every sense of the term, his antipodes. Cyrus L. Pershing is a gentleman of worth and ability. He is a ripe scholar professing to be their friend; by all his foul and blasphemous of our National Legislature.

Happily the people of the 18th District have as his competitor, on this o gets his allegiance to the constitution of the country and so far attempted to prostitute his political influence to base and ignoble purposes, as to become a member of the midnight conclave, and by his acts he shall be judged. What has been his course in Congress?

What has he ever done that the people, whom he has insulted and betrayed, should stultify themselves by re-electing him? He voted for Nathaniel P. Banks for Speaker of the House of Representatives, knowing that Banks had declared that he was in favor of "letting the Union slide." That vote is a fit commentary on John R. Edie's patriotism. What modern man dare proclaim himself In harmony with his Know-Nothing brethurer than Washington, wiser than Franklin, ren and Black Republican allies, he has shouted most vociferously for "free Kansas," for "free speech" and for "free men." He has shed crocodile tears as freely as Tom Ford over poor "bleeding Kansas" and has piteously lamented over her future destiny; and yet, when the Senate of the United States, two months before the adjournment of Congress, passed a bill for the pacification of Kansas, which John P. Hale declared on the floor of the Senate was unexceptionable, this same John R. Edic, refused to vote for and a strong arm, all that may assail the in-tegrity of the Union, which is the palladium leave the frontier settlers to the tender merleave the frontier settlers to the tender mercies of the savage; but did he want peace in Kansas-no-not until after the Presidential alone makes us an example to the nations of Election. Deprive him of his stereotype appeal for Kansas and the opportunity which it affords him and his Black Republican as-

fice of private predilection for the general good. On this basis—by conciliation, con-Southern Institutions, and appealing to the cession, and compromise—our constitution sympathies and prejudices of the North, and was constructed; and it can be preserved only by the perpetual practice of these cardinal republican virtues. No delusive phan-sponsible with Giddings & Co., for the prestom of impracticable perfection should di- ent troubles in Kansas; because when that vert us from the plain path pointed out by vote was given, there was comparative peace those wise and virtuous men in whose foot- in that territory; but the moment the result was known, and the President was thus ren-Resolved to transmit to our children the blessings which ourselves enjoy, we should discard temptation to infidelity, and disown work, and Lane with his deluded followers, Senate and House of Representatives, de-The chief reply to all allegations of the dangers which now threaten the Union is, plish it; but they were in a minority and plish it; but they were in a minority and sas troubles, we do not believe it would have received the vote of a single Black Republican member of Congress, for the reason that dential Election, Fremont and his friends would be completely shorn of all their boasted political strength; their only plank would be completely knocked from beneath them.

What is John R. Edie's position on the in Somerset county, where he resides, and where Fremont has but few friends, he passes for a Fillmore man, and through his proand as they refused to permit him to appear this or any other question, we presume that he gave them satisfactory assurances of his devotion to Fremont, notwithstanding the fact that he was a member of the Harrisburg Know-Nothing Convention, that placed in nomination the present Fillmore Electoral ticket. He would naturally trim his sails so as to float with the popular breeze in Blair and Huntingdon; and proclaim himself for Fillmore or Fremont, just as public opinion might require.—One thing is certain and that is, that he is opposed to Buchanan.— That was to be expected and we rejoice at it, for we need not the aid and assistance of a man, who would so far dishonor himself, as to declare in the National Know-Nothing Convention at Philadelphia on the 19th day of February last, that he was President of the true American party in Pennsylvania, and that he was the successor of that clerical

Democrats of Cambria! such is the candi date opposed to the Democratic nominee. Cyrus L. Pershing. The one is a high minded honorable man; the other is a mere trading politician, who would crawl into a Know-Nothing lodge and concoct schemes by which to degrade and oppress a portion of his fellow-citizens, and then crawl out again and denounce his fellow-conspirators, if by doing so, he believed he could better his political fortunes. Choose ye between

> From the Hollidaysburg Standard. Hon. John R. Edie.

This gentleman represented the 18th Conressional District, in the last Congress at Vashington, and has been re-nominated by the Know Nothings of said district for re-election. It might be well to enquire what are the claims of this man Edie, over all other During the following winter, we think in men in his party in the District, that entitle January or February 1855, a Know-Nothing him to the distinction of a re-nomination. men in his party in the District, that entitle Surely it cannot be the result of any signal services he has rendered the nation; because we know of none with which his name has been associated during the sitting of the late Congress. When he was not in his seat, which was often so, every one who knew the resolves, asserting the right of Americans to habits and inclinations of the man knew where to find him, when his vote was needed to carry any pet measure of the dominant mending as a remedy, a radical change in party. On such occasions, the messenger the naturalization laws. This was his first was sent to one of the gambling hells that public demonstration in favor of Know-Noth- abound in Washington city, or to some place of even worse repute, where Mr. E. was always on hand, enjoying the luxuries of high life in Washington. We believe he made, or attempted to make a speech on the morality of caning Congressmen; but it fell still-born from the lips of its author. And this is the service which he rendered for the sum of \$8 per day, and \$6,000 of extra pay, which the K. N. members of the last Congress voted out of the coffers of the nation into their pockets.

The fact is, that this man Edie is a lowbred fellow, with neither manners nor brains, and is totally wanting in the first qualifications of a respectable Congressman. In fine, cure for his name a lasting immortality. Edie is a forcible illustration of the doctrines ognized and protected, can it be maintained | The rock of refuge for weakness—sure shield | With what face can be appeal to old line | the top. Had it not been for the low tendenthat a minority can at once annul the will of against superior force—is the Constitution. | Whigs, and naturalized voters to sustain cies of Know Nothingism, the name of John for them.

gentleman, who is, in every sense of the term, his antipodes. Cyrus L. Pershing is a gentleman of worth and ability. He is a ripe scholar, excellent lawyer, and a highly accomplished gentleman. His private life is above reproach—an honest man and exemplary Christian. As a debator, he has few equals; whilst his urbanity and suavity of manner is so captivating, that to know him is to love him. In Mr. Pershing, the people would have a frank, fearless, honest, moral and exemplary man to see to their interests; whose character would add lustre to any station in life;—whilst his talents would redound to the credit and honor of his constituents. Surely, the people will not hesitate to choose between these two men, and that their choice will fall upon Cyrus L. Pershing, there can be no doubt. If it be objected by any one that we have spoken harshly of Mr. Edic, we answer that we have spoken harsing of Mr. Edic, we answer that we have spoken but the truth, which, as a public journalist, we are bound to do. We can point to the record of Mr. Edie's public life, both at Harrisburg and Washington City, and fix beyond the power of refutation, every charge we have made against him in this article.

From the Phila. Argus, Sept. 19: The Old-Line Whigs at the Great Meeting on Wednesday.

As an evidence of the feeling which prevails throughout this community in favor of constitutional principles, we gladly refer to the number of old-line Whigs who participated in the vast ovation in Independence Square

on Wednesday last.

The President of the meeting, George M.
Wharton, Esq., has heretofore been a member of the old-line Whig party, and occupies a high position in his profession and in soci-Amongst the Vice Presidents formerly attached to that party were Wm. B. Johnson, Esq., of the firm of Caleb, Cope & Co., Theodore Cuyler, Esq., a distinguished member of the Bar, William B. Norris, Esq., Surveyor of the Port under the administration of Gen. Taylor, Moses Thomas, Esq., the well known auctioneer, Thomas Snowden, Esq., the Whig President of the Common Council, a few years ago, Benjamin Gerhard, Esq., a prominent member of the legal profession, William G. Cochran, Esq., Wm. F. Boone, Esq., a member of the Legislature from this city, and District Attorney, under the administra-tion of Gov. Ritner; F. J. Figueira, Esq., John Shaffner, Esq., a prominent merchant; Francis H. Duffee, Esq., Frederick Fraley, Esq., for many years Whig Senator from the city of Philadelphia in the Legislature; Robert J. Ross, Esq., the eminent banker, Daniel Deal, Esq., William Sargeant, Esq., son of the lamented John Sargeant, the old-line Whig leader for years in Philadelphia; Stacy Barcroft, Esq.; and from the interior of the State the names of such former Whigs as John H. Berryhill, of Dauphin; William Carpenter and David Longenecker, of Lancaster, how the feeling that prevails elsewhere.

Every day convinces us that the disunion movements of the opposition will nowhere be more sternly rebuked than in the City of Philadelphia. We have on all sides intellient and influential citizens declaring their determination to oppose the fusion State ticket, and to stand up to the Democratic nominations in October. It would be strange if it were otherwise. It would be remarkable if in the midst of the perils which surround us, men could be found willing to assist in the success of that movement would paralyze our industry and prostrate the great interests of this splendid metropolis.

Reasons of the Negro Douglass for Supporting John C. Fremont.

Fred. Douglass, in his paper of August 15, took down the names of the radical Abolition candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and put up the names of FREMONT and DAYTON. Let all who follow negro dictation and morals under the leadership of a negro editor mark well his reasons for this

"In supporting Fremont and Dayton, we are in no wise required to abandon a single anti-slavery truth or principle which we have hitherto cherished and publicly advocated.— Hereafter, as hitherto, we shall contend for every principle and maintain every doctrine laid down in the platform of the radical Abolitionists. The unconstitutionality of slavery, the illegality of slavery, the right of federal government to abolish slavery in every part of this republic, whether in States or Territories will be as firmly held and as sternly insisted upon as hitherto. And we are the more reconciled to accepting Fremont and Dayton by the fact that they are surrounded by a party of progressive men. We take them, therefore, not merely for what they are, but for what we have good reason to believe they will all become when they have lived for a time in the element of anti-slavery disunion. In supporting them we neither dishonor our principles nor lessen our means of securing their adoption and active application. We can reach the ears and hearts of as great a number within the ranks of the Republican party as we could possibly do by remaining outside those ranks. We know of no law applicable to the progress and promulgation of radical Abolition principles which would act less favorably towards our principles inside the party than outside of it

'The right and duty of the federal government to abolish slavery everywhere in the United States is entirely true and deeply important-and yet, it must be confessed that this doctrine has been made appreciable but to a few minds, the dwellers in the mountain peaks of the moral world, who catch the first beams of morning long before the slumberers in the valleys awake from their dreams. This new doctrine, we think, may very properly be left to take its turn in the arena of discussion. Time and argument will do more for its progress, and its final adoption by the people, than can be done for it in the present crisis by the few votes of the isolated radical abolitionists."

Colored Republicans.

The Boston Bee, a FREMONT paper, reports meeting of the colored citizens of Boston, who passed the following:-

Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of Boston, will support, with our voices and votes, John C. Fremont, of California, as President of the United States, and William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, as Vice Presi-

A Fremont meeting held a few nights ago in Marlborough, Chester county, Pa., was addressed by a NEGRO! Some of the audience left-it was going it rather too strong