THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation-the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA. Wednesday, October 15, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT; JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Ky.

Is There Danger?

We are aware that among the large mass of the good and patriotic citizens of our land. there is a strong belief in the indistructibility of our beloved Union. The nablest and the basest motives-the extremes of patriotism and treason—combine to strengthen this belief. Those who love the Union, who desire to see its blessings perpetuated to all time, cherish the belief that it will be sothat it is too deeply planted in the affections of the people for any human power to destrov it. On the other hand, they who loathe and abhor-who scorn and spit upon the Union-are in like manner 'zealous for the spread of this overweening confidence in its stability. They would lull to rest the watchful jealousy of all honest and patriotic peo-ple, that they may the more effectively and securely work out their treason. The hope to deceive the people whom they know they cannot corrupt. Time and again have we warned the people of the treasonable designs of these mad fanatics; and many there are -good, sober-minded men-who have been aroused to a consciousness of the danger which is almost upon us; yet there are many who meet all appeals to their patriotism, all exortations to their vigilance, with the con-stant cry of PEACE! PEACE! when each day and each hour brings new proof that there is no peace; that unless the people rise up in their might and majesty to drive back the tide of fanaticism and disunion-to scourge it from the borders of our land-there can never more be peace.

Let it not be a reason and a reliance that because we have escaped more than once, when the wisest of our statesmen and the sternest of our patriots believed we were on the verge of dissolution, that we shall escape now. Those who would thus delude themselves should remember that we were saved then only by the mightiest efforts of those great and good men. They should likewise remember that one by one those giant patriots have paid the great debt of nature, until scarce one is left to raise a protecting arm around the Constitution; and more than all, they should remember that the few who remain of that venerable band, with sad forebodings and earnest applications are warning their countrymen of the fate which must inevitably come upon our Union unless the people arouse themselves to its defence.

Let our old men turn back their recollections to early times, when a dissolution of the Union was first agitated, and when it was considered treason. The danger and the crime were so revolting that the instigators spoke of it in whispers, and scarcely dared to trust their own thoughts. Let them look back to the war of 1812, when political and sectional intolerance essayed its disloyalty to the Union, and how sternly it was rebuked by the insulted majesty of the people. Let them remember when the subject of disunion first invaded the halls of Congress as a debatable idea, and how like treason it was treated. Let them trace how insidiously it gained a foothold as a political element, and emboldened partisans to repudiate the idea that crime attached to it. Let them see how far we have departed from the virtue and patriotism of our fathers, by turning away from their pure example like prodigal sons. Let them see how rank the growth of treason is throughout the land, and the boldness with which that name is blotted out, and its principles claimed and practised as virtues. Let not the people shut their eyes to the fact that a great sectional party is struggling for the presidency, and using every measure that can provoke sectional prejudices and endanger the integrity of the Union. Let them not blink the fact that this party avows that it is better the "Union should slide" than that their distinctive principles should not triumph. Let them not forget that it has struck from our national banner fifteen of its glorious and consecrated stars. Let them look to the revolutionary and disorganizing course of this party during the last regular session of Congress, and the called session. Let them mark how perseveringly they provoke civil war, and make it a stalking horse over fields of articles of Confederation. blood in pursuit of party power. When we contemplate all these overt acts of disloyalty to the Union, how can any unprejudiced mind arrive at the conclusion the Union is safe and beyond the reach of treason? Shall we refuse to heed the rise and fall of nations and take no lesson from their teaching? Republics in the hands of the people, were of the number, with no better fates than despotisms. Our waning patriotism and growing licentiousness give no encouragement to our faith or strength to our hopes to concur in the vote of Congress declaring that we shall be blessed with long life and the United Colonies free and Independent abundant prosperity. Why is it that the monarchies and despotisms of the Old World are at this hour chuckling at our discord, and felicitating their iron grasp on civil and religious liberty, that our Union is shaking to its foundations? The London Times is exultant, and the London Chronicle speaks thus: "We should be sorry to see Mr. Buchanan the internal police, that province is to be re-elected, because he is in favor of preserving served to the Colonial Legislature. the obnoxious institutions as they exist, and the unity of the States. There is no safety for European monarchial government if the progressive spirit of the Democracy of the United States is allowed to succeed. Elect Fremont and the first blow towards the separation of the United States is effected." The Paris Moniteur, the organ of the Emperor, says :

What is True.

It is true that James Buchanan is one of the first statesmen in the country, that he is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian and Jackson school, that he has had an experience in the. service of his country in various capacities for nearly a half a century, and that he is eminently fitted for the high position of President of these United States.

It is true that Millard Fillmore, is and has been a Know-Nothing, and as such, is in favor of religious proscription.

It is true that John C. Fremont is entirely incompetent and unfit for the high position of President. It is true that his own Fatherin-law says that he is unfit, and will not vote for him for that reason, and because he is a sectional candidate.

It is true that John C. Fremont is a sectional candidate, of a sectional party, and that all the Abolitionists support him because of his sectionalism.

It is true that John C. Fremont has always been an unruly character, that he was expelled from College, that he disobeyed the orders of his superior officer while in California, that he was Court Marshalled for matiny and disobedience of orders, and expelled from the army.

"It is true that the Democratic party, is in favor of leaving the question of Slavery, entirely to the people of the States and Territories, who are immediately interested in the subject.

It is true that John C. Fremont, is receiving the support of all the fanatical Abolitionists, and the great mass of all the Socialists and Infidels, in the country!

What is not True.

It is not true that the Democratic party, or the Cincinnati Platform, is in favor of extending Slavery.

It is not true that James Buchanan, is in favor of, or advocates the extension of slav-

It is not true that James Buchanan ever advocated the reduction of the wages of the laboring man.

It is not true that James Buchanan advocates the acquisition of Cuba through unjustifiable means; neither is it true that the Ostend Circular advocates its acquisition by any other means than that of honorable purchase, or inevitable necessity.

It is not true that James Buchanan, or the Democratic party, are the cause of the troubles in Kansas.

It is not true that any free territory was ever made slave territory by the Democratic party.

It is not true that the Democratic party either design or wish to make Kansas a slave state.

It is not true that James Buchanan, was the choice of the "Fillibuster" politicians, for the Presidency, either north or south, nor is it true that he receives their cordial support.

Provided that the power of forming gov-ernments for, and the regulations of the internal concerns of the Colony, be left to the

respective Colonial Legislatures," So dear was this right, the right of the people to form and regulate their own do-mestic institutions in their own way, that our revolutionary fathers would not surrender it, no-not even to free themselves from the tyranny of the mother country.

The tories of the Revolution took the opposite side. They contended that George the third and the Parliament of Great Britain, should control and dictate the legislation of the Colonies. Our Black Republican friends are now espousing, and moving heaven and earth to establish precisely the doctrine of the old tory party.-Dayton Empire.

LETTER OF HON. THOMAS G. PRATT, OF MARYLAND ...

Below we re-publish the truly statesmanlike letter from Senator Pratt to his fellow-Whigs of Maryland. It takes irrefragrable positions justifying his; and their support at the coming election of the Democratic nominees.

It states briefly that Mr. Fillmore abandoned his Whig friends and went over to the American party, which denounced the Whig party; that Mr. Fillmore accepted the nomination as of the American party; that he did not consult his Whig friends, nor appeal nor refer to them in his acceptance; that, in fact, he made himself a voluntary separation from them, consequently there can be no claim by him to their support.

That, allowing to Mr. Filimore every merit claimed for him, it is clear as noonday that he cannot be elected. That it is equally clear, that with the aid of the Whigs the nominees of the Democratic Convention can certainly be elected, and that thus, the conspirators against the peace, interest, and honor of the South, will be defeated. That the old issues between the parties are obsolete. TO THE WHIGS OF MARYLAND

In response to the communications received from many of my brother Whigs, I deem it my privilege, in this man-ner, to counsel with all in relation to the course which pa-triotism and duty would seem to indicate as proper in the present political crisis. No lover of his country whose judgment is unbiased by party zeal and uncontrolled by Northern or Southern fan-triotism can full to see and depresent the the diminition are fan-

icism can fail to see and deprecate the pending danger to the Union

The first duty of every man who loves his country and her institutions is to provide for their safety. The life of the nation is in danger. It must be saved; then, and not till then, will it be permissable to us to discuss our differ-ences of opinion upon minor subjects. I say that the life of the Union is in danger, because, for the first time in our history, a party has been formed com-posed exclusively of citizens of one section of the country, bound together by the single bond of an alliance for of-fensive warfare against the other section. That the suc-cess of such a party would imperil the Union has been re-cently demonstrated by an address of Mr. Fillmore, and will, it is submitted, be apparent to all who will bestow a noment's consideration upon the existing posture of poli-tical afairs.

cently demonstrated by an address of Mr. Fillmore, and will, it is submitted, be apparent to all who will bestow a moment's consideration upon the existing posture of poli-tical afairs. The value of the slave property of the South is not less than two thousand millions of dollars, a sum equal to one fourth of all the other property in the United States, as shown by the last census. This property is not only re-cognised, but so far guarantied by the Constitution as to impose upon the Federal Government the duty of restor-ing to his owner the slave who may escape into another State or Territory of the United States. For years past this constitutional obligation has been not only repudia-ted by some of the non-slaveholding States, but political parties have been organized in all with the avowed object of liberating the slave, and thus not only depriving the South of this vast amount of property, but subjecting it to all the horrors which would necessarily result from such a consummation. In addition to all this, whilst the aboli-tionists on the one hand openly avow their opposition to the Constitution and their desire to destroy a Government which imposes obligations repudiated by them, on the oth-er hand many Southern men, goaded by the incessent at-tacks of their Northern fellow-citizens upon their feelings, their property, and their constitutional rights, express the belief that the interests of the South would be more ef-fectually protected by a separation of the slave from the non-slaveholding States, and therefore rather promoto than interpose to prevent a result so calamitous. We have hitherto disregarded the danger which such a state of feeling and such a course of action would indicate as most imminent, because we have assumed that such senti-ments and action could only be attributed to a small mi-noiry of our Northern brethren. But now, when this sccrional exaperation has been made available for the in-auguration of a party calling itself Republicaz, unfler whose banner, for the first time in

two national organizations can by his vote be made most cer tainly successful? Every Maryland Whig will be bound by every tie of duty to vote as his judgment shall decide this question. It may not be immaterial to observe that neither, of the natiodal nonliness will obtain throughout this broad land

to vote as its judgment shall decide this question. It may not be immaterial to observe that neither of the natiodal nominees will obtain throughout this broad land any votes which will not be cast by national conservative citizens, and it is to be regretted that in this crisis that vote's should be divided between *two national* candidates, whilst the entire anti-national vote will be concentrated upon the sectional nominee. To judge of the relative strength of the two national organizations it is unneces-sary to trace minutely the origin of the American party. It is sufficient to bring to your recollection that it was originally composed, North and South, of the dissatisfied members of the two old parties, and that in the North its original members were chiefly those who opposed the con-servative principle upon the slavery question avowed in the platforms of the two old parties. It must not escape your recollection that upon the nomination of Messrs. Fill-more and Donelson a large majohity of the Northern dele-gates secceded from the convention, declared their intention not to support these nonifhees, and subsequently united in the nomination of Mr. Freinont. This separation of the sectional from these facts the nationality of the supporters of Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson, and I submit the inquiry for the honest decision of those to whom this paper is ad-dressed, what non-slaveholding State can this national branch of the American party, thus shorn of the larger portion of its original strength, promise its nominees / Let the Wilgs of Maryland ponder upon the view of this sub-ject I have endeavored to present to their consideration, and no one of them will say that a single non-slaveholding State is certain for Fillmore and Donelson. Time, *I think*, will develope the fact that Messre; Fillmore and Donelson will be left withiout an electoral ticket in most of the fare States; and it is at any rate the deliberate conviction of my judgment that they will not carry a single non-slaveholding State in the

will be a vote taken from Mr. Buchanan, his only real com-petitor. It is clear, then, that to the South alone can the friends of Messrs, Fillmore and Donelson look for the probable chance of an electoral vote; and it is to the States of Mary-land, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri that they profess to look with the greatest hope of success. It is manifest that if this hope were realized, it might indeed prevent the election of Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge by the peo-ple, but it would only throw the election of President into the present House of Representatives, composed as that House now is. Does not the election of this same House, after a contest of two months, of a Black Republican Speaker, admonish us of the danger of such an experiment? Who can doubt that our political fabric would be shaken to its very foundations by this election of Representatives? On the other hand, is it not certain, beyond the contingency of a doubt, that the votes of the States indicated for Mr. Buchanan, when added to that of the other Southern the other hand, is it not certain, beyond the contingency of a doubt, that the votes of the States indicated for Mr. Buchanan, when added to that of the other Southern States, would scare his election and the consequent safety of the Union? It is obvious that in this condition of the canvass, the only serious contost is that between Fremont and Buchanan; that the only possible result that the most sanguine of the friends of Fillmore and Donelson can hope to attain is to carry the contest into the House of Repre-sentatives. Who can conceive anything more fatal to the peace of the country, more insane in political action, than such a course of conduct leading to such a result? Suppose Mr. Fillmore to reach the House of Representatives with the votes of four or five States, (his utmost possible strength) no man can seriously contend that he would be elected President, and assuredly few will be found bold enough to assert that, under such circumstances, he ought to be. The only effect, then, of giving the electoral vote of any portion of the South to Mr. Fillmore would be to transfer the con-test between Mr. Buchanan and Fremont from the hustings to the House of Representatives : and the danger to our test between Mr. Buchanan and Fremont from the hustings to the House of Representatives: and the danger to our country, now sufficiently menacing, would, in that event, be appalling indeed. Who can contemplate the occurrence of such a contingency, without feeling that he would be a traitor to his country, if he failed to exert every possible effort to avert so awful a calamity? I deem it, then, to be my duty, as well as that of all who believe with me that the election of Fremont would be the death-knell of the Union, to unite in the support of Measrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge; and I shall sustain their elec-tion to the best of my ability.

tion to the best of my ability.

THOMAS G. PRATT.

THE TRUE ISSUE .- The true issue now be fore the people, says the Erie Observer. is whether Congress or the people are sovereign. "This," continues that paper, "is the issue; this is the point to be decided at the ballotbox in November! If you vote for John C. Fremont, you vote to make Congress the supreme ruler of the people of the Territories -to give to the representatives of the States, in whose election the people of the Territories have no voice, a controlling influence over the political institutions to be formed in all new Territories, and thus usurp one of the elementary principles of true republicanism. If you vote for James Buchanan, you vote to establish for all time to come the political truth, at the foundation of all true republicanism, that the people are sovereign,

whether living in an organized State or in an organized Territory: that it is their right

Huntlingdon County Agricultural Fair. PREMIUMS AWARDED.

The Judges upon whom devolved the duty to examine the horses, &c., and to award the premiums, have awarded the following. They regret exceedingly that no arrangements were

\$5 00

3 00

2 00

3 00

1 00

4 00

1 00

3 00

150

2 00

1.00

200

1 00

provided to test the qualities of draft horses, and they hope to find at future exhibitions, evidence of more attention having been paid to the training of saddle horses. PREMIUMS:

Stallions .- 1st to C. Patterson, 2nd to Wm. Rupert,

3rd to Alex. Stewart, 3 year old colt-to Wm. Dysart. year old colt-to Jacob Sprankle, year old colt-to Enoch Isenberg, Family horse—1st to Dr. R. A. Miller,

2nd to Alex. Oaks, Mules-1st to George Jackson, 2nd to John C. Crownover,

Brood Mares-1st to Jacob Sprankle, 2nd to Enoch Isenberg, Draft Horses-1st to Alex. Oaks,

2nd to S. S. McCahan, Riding Horses-1st to Daniel Kyper, 2nd to Jno. S. Isett,

Matched Horses—1st to Alex. Oaks, 2nd to G. W. Speer, 4 00 200

2nd to Daniel Kyper, 100 The Judges would also recommend that if possible at subsequent exhibitions, that the premiums be increased upon all stock, and that there be three grades of premiums to JOHN COLDER, each.

JOSIAH CUNNINGHAM, DAVID RUPERT, WILLIAM McCLURE, R. F. HASLETT,

Judges The Committee on Neat Stock, report that they have carefully examined all stock pre sented, and are highly gratified in being able to state that a clever variety of cattle came

under our notice-the offering of sheep and swine was small. In our opinion the Ist best bull, 42 years old, was owned by Mr. John Colder, and is entitled to a premium \$3 00

2nd best bull, 4 years old, owned by Thos. Whittaker. $2\ 00$ 1st best cow, Jenny, Durham, owned by J Colder, 2nd best cow, owned by L. H. Knode, 2 00

2nd best Durham heifer, 18 months old, owned by John Colder, 200Best calf, 4 months old, owned by Thomas

McCahan, 1.001st best (and only) boar, owned by James Watson, 3 00

1st best (and only) sow and pigs, owned by Fisher & McMurtrie, 1st best (and only) full blooded South Down

buck, owned by David Rupert, 3001st best full blooded South Down ewe, owned by David Rupert, 3 00 Best fine wool ewe, owned by David Ru-

-3.00We would also recommend a premium to

Thomas Whittaker for a lot of nine calves, from 1 to 7 months old, of 200Also, a premium to John Colder for two

Devon and Durham calves 4 and 4½ months old, and a Devon and Durham bull IC months old, 200S. IT Davi

SAM'L II. BELL,
ELI WAKEFIELD,
John Garner, Jr.,
JAS. J. GOCDMAN,
ABRAHAM GRUBB.

The Committee on descretionary premiums, award to

John Smiley, for 2nd best 3yr. old colt, \$1 00 John Wakefield, 2nd best 2yr. old colt, 1 00 Henry Shively, 3d best brood mare, 1 00 William Kyper, 3d best riding horse, 00

have been much better satisfied, if they could have awarded premiums on all, but were limited by the notice published by the officers of the Society.

The Judges must also notice a sample of White Hungarian Spring Wheat, grown and exhibited by Theodore H. Cremer, of a very superior quality, that they consider the farmers of the county would do well by cultivating.

THOS. FISHER, L. G. KESSLER, JAMES ENTRIKEN, THOS. F. STEWART, Judges.

The Committee appointed to examine and 3 00 award premiums for Fruit, respectfully re-1.00 port, as follows : 200

ort, as follows : For the best and greatest variety of apples, 53 00 to Israel Graffius, a premium of \$3 00 For the second best, and greatest variety of apples, to David Hare, a premium of 2 00 For the best dozen of Fall apples, to William S. Lincoln, a premium of 2 00For the second best dozen of Fall apples, to George Jackson, a premium of 1 00For the best dozen of Winter apples, to William Pheasant, a premium of 2 00 For the second best dozen of Winter ap-Trotting Horse-1st to Jas. McMonigal, 2 00 ples, to Andrew Decker, a premium of 1 00 For the best and greatest variety of Grapes, to Theodore H. Cremer, a premium of 3 00 For the best variety of Native Grapes, to George C. Bucher, a premium of For the second best variety of Native Grapes, to J. A. Hall, a premium of 1 00 For the best dozen of Peaches, to John An-2 00

derson, a premium of For the best dozen of Quinces, to Rudolph Brenneman, a premium of 1 00 For the best Pears, to John Anderson, a 200premium of R RRUCE PETRIKEN,

•	R. BRUCE PETRIKES
	WM. SWOOPE,
	DAVID HAWN,
	JACOB CRESSWELL,
	A. B. SANGAREE,
	·т

Judges. The Committee on Vegetables, make the llowing report:

For best potatocs, to Joseph Curfman, 2 00 For second best, to James Morrow, 1 00 For Mexican potato, special premium, to leorge Jackson. For best sweet potatoes, to Samuel Cald-1 00 vell. For best beets, to Mrs. D. Black 50For best sweet pumpkin, to Thomas E. States, 50 For second best, to Mrs. D. Black, For best head of cabbage, to John Mornigstar. For second best, to Israel Graffius, Esq., 50 For best lima beans, to George Jackson, 50 For best sow beans, to Stewart Corbitt, 50 For best peas, to Jesse Gorsuch, For second best, to T. H. Cremer, 50 For best onions, to Mrs. J. A. Hall, 50 For second best, to Thos. E. States, 50 For best turnips, to Nathan Greenland, 50 For second best, to Mrs. E. Shoemaker, 50 For best red peppers, to Mrs. E. Shoemaker. For best white sugar beet, to Israel Graffius, Esq., For best cucumbers, to John Dixon. For best parsnips, to Margaret Anderson, 50 For best tomatoes, to Mrs. J. A. Hall, 50 For second best, to Margaret Protsman, 50 For best celery, to Henry W. Miller, ISRAEL GRAFFIUS, DAVID HENDERSON, ALEXANDER PORT,

Judges. The committee upon Domestic Manufactures, submit the following report: The large number of articles embraced in the department allotted to us; and the num-1 00 | ber of specimens exhibited in many instan-William Curry, for the best display of woollen | ces, rendered it impossible for us to give as goods, (from his manufactory,) 2 00 much time to the examination, as we would A. J. McCoy, for his specimen of flour, 2 00 wish to have done. We have endeavored to Theo. H. Cremer, for Hickok's apple and ci- discriminate fairly, to the best of our ability, 1 00 and as an evidence of the difficulty of so doing, may mention that upon many articles, the committee was as nearly equally divided as a committee of five could be. We award as follows:

"Our sympathies are entirely with Col. Fremont. We hope to see no extension of the Democratic principles in the United States.— It is dangerous to European governments."

These governments are watching us with sleepless vigilance, and they know our position minutely and thoroughly. They see our danger; and if they can move a finger to provoke it, it will be done.

In conclusion, we ask the country to wake up to its true condition, and save the rich heritage of our fathers from the dangers that environ it, and be not cheated by those who

The October number of the PENNSYL-VANIA SCHOOL JOURNAL which has been received, contains much valuable matter.

Constitutional Congress and the Nebraska Bill.

The declaration of rights put forth by the Continental Congress, October 14, 1774, contains an explicit and emphatic declaration of "Popular Sovereignty" in these words: "That the people of the several Colonies

are entitled to a free and exclusive power of legislation in their several provincial Legislatures, in all cases of internal policy."

The Kansas Nebraska bill endorses the same in the following words :---

"It being the true and intent meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into a State or Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way."

The same identical principle was asserted by nearly every Colony when sending Representatives to the Congress that voted the Declaration of Independence and framed the

Pennsylvania, when she consented to send Representatives for the purpose of forming a confederation, instructed them by the following resolution :

Reserving to the people of this Colony the sole and exclusive right of regulating the in-ternal government and police of the same.

And in a subsequent instruction, in reference to suppressing the British authority in the colonies, Pennsylvania uses the following emphatic language:

We unanimously declare our willingness States, providing the forming the government, and the regulation of the internal police of this Colony, be always reserved to the people of said Colony.

New Jersey instructed her Representatives in the following language:

Always observing that whatever plan of confederacy you enter into, the regulating

Maryland gave her consent to the Declaration of Independence upon the conditions contained in this proviso:

And that said Colony will hold itself bound by the resolution of a majority of United Colonies in the premises, provided the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police of the Colony be reserved to the people thereof.

New Hampshire annexed this proviso to her instructions to her delegates to her vote for Independence:

Provided the regulations of our internal police be under the direction of our own Assembly.

Connecticut, in authorizing her delegates to vote for the Declaration of Independence, attached to it the following condition :

Saving that the administration of the government, and the power of forming governments for, and the regulation of the internal concern and police of each Colony, ought to be left and remain to the respective Colonial Legislatures.

Virginia annexed the following condition to her instructions to vote for the Declaration of Independence :

The Whigs of Maryland, whom I have the honor to ad-

inevitable result. The Whigs of Maryland, whom I have the honor to address, need no proof to convince *them* that calamitous consequences would flow from the success of this sectional party. They each and all *know* that the election of Mr. Fremont, and the administration of the Government by him upon the principles of his party, would necessarily occasion a dissolution of the Federal Union, to which *they* have been taught to look as the source of national strength and of individual prosperity and happiness. I have known only the Whigs of my State too long, I estimate their patriotism too highly, I have associated with them too intimately, to suppose it necessary for a moment to offer an argument to *them* in behalf of their country. They appreciate, as fully as I could depict, the horrors of disunion; they will see the loss of national strength, the internal dissensions, the fatal check to civilization and freedom, the contempt of the world which would be the consequences of such a calamity. The Whigs of Maryland, who have followed the lead of such patriots as Clay and Webster, " will never keep step to any other music that ath of the Usion." I therefore only remains to inquire what course shall be taken to rebuke sectional fanaticism and preservo our country from the dangers of its success.

It therefore only remains to inquire what course shall be taken to rebuke sectional fanaticism and preserve our country from the dangers of its success. You are aware that this Republican party, which we all agree must be put down at all hazards, is opposed by two other party organizations; the American, headed by Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson, and the Democratic, led on by Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge. You will recollect that Mr. Fillmore, prior to his recent visit to Europe, abandoned the Whig party and became a member of the former of these organizations, which boasted that it had risen upon the downfall of the Whig party, and which proclaimed that the corruptions of the Whig and Demo-cratic parties constituted the necessity of its existence.— You know that he and Andrew Jackson Donelson have been nominated by this party (net by the Whig party) for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and you will admit that the principles of proscription because of religions opinions, and other reputed tencts of this new party, are in direct antagonism with the principles of that good old Whig party to which we are still attached, and which has been abandoned by Mr. Fillmore. It is not ny object in referring to these facts to deny to the American party, since the secession of its abolition adherents, a fuir claim to nationality; nor to deny the patriotism and virtue of Mr. Fillmore, nor his eminent qualification for the office of Chief Magistrate. But I do deduce from them the neces-sary conclusion that, as Whigs we owe no party allegi-ance to Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson, members and nom-inees of the American party. I deduce the conclusion that, as Whigs, we are not only at liberty, but that as pa-triots we are bound, by every obligation to our conntry and posterity, to throw aside, on the one head, the feelings of hostility which Mr. Fillmore's desertion of our party would be calculated to engender, and, on the other hand, to forger for the time our former battles with the Demo-cratic party, and to ask ourselve

But before I proceed to this inquiry, having shown that no political allegiance to this induity, intring snown that interpose to prevent the fair exercise of our judgment on that side, I propose briefly to inquire whether there is anything to prevent our support of the Democratic nomi-nees, if after investigation we shall believe that our vote anything to prevent our support of the Democratic nomi-nees, if after investigation we shall believe that our vote in their favor would more certainly secure the safety of our country. It cannot have escaped your observation that the political principles upon which the Whig and Democratic parties have battled for thirty years, with varied success, have been for the most part settled by the fint of the peo-ple, and that such as have not been so definitely disposed of have been either abandoned by the one or adopted by the other of those parties; so that now the representatives of the people, in the halls of State and Federal legislation are found indiscriminately advocating and opposing the same principles and measures. Not only is there no prin-ciple of political antagonism which should prevent Whigs and Democrats acting together for the benefit of their con-mon country, but it is confidently submitted that upon the only vital question, that which now agitates and endangers the contry, the two parties fully accord. The Whig and Democratic platforms upon the slavery question in eigh-teen hundred and fifty-two were identical; and, there be-ing no Whig nominees before the people, it *might* be sng-gested that consistency would rather require than oppose the support of the Democratic nominees by Whigs. The controlling inquiry to the patriot now recure which of the

and privilege 'to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.' This is the true issue !"-Union.

Another Old-Line Whig for Buchanan.

We see by the St. Louis Republican of the 16th, that Hon. H. S. Geyer, Whig United States Senator from Missouri, has written a letter declaring his determination to vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge. He says that the Whig party, of which he is a member, 'being without organization and without a candidate," the necessity arises for each member thereof to choose among the nominees of the organized political parties now struggling for the ascendency." And in conclusion he

"In supporting the election of national and conservative men, of eminent ability, integrity and patriotism, devotedly attached to the Union, though they are nominees of the Democratic party. I do but perform a duty becoming a Whig-the object being to defeat the dangerous sectional schemes of the unsorupulous, disloyal agitators who govern and control the party miscalled Republicans.

ST. LOUIS, SEPT. 15, 1826. H. S. GEYER."

INTERESTING BOOKS .--- We call attention to the advertisement of C. L. Derby & Co., wholesale booksellers. They want men to act as agents, to sell new and popular works. From \$15 to \$20 a week can be made by every active man who will engage in the business.

PREMIUM BREAD .- Mrs. Stewart Corbett, of Walker township, has our thanks for good sized slices of premium bread. We shall be satisfied if we always have as good and plenty of it.

Blackwood for Sept. is at hand-rich and racy as ever. The contents arc, The Scot abroad-The man of Diplomacy, Sketches on the way to Stockholm, The Athelings, Co., N. Y.

M. An old lady combatted the idea of the moon being inhabited by remarking with emphasis, that the idea was incredible to believe; "for," said she, "what becomes of the people in the new moon, when there is nothing left of it but a little streak ?"

WIDE AWAKE .- "Patrick Maloney, what do you say to the indictment, are you guilty or not guilty ?" "Arrah! musha, yer worship, how can I

tell till I hear the evidence."

PRINTING VERSUS PUBLISHING .--- A young lady explained to a printer, the other day, the distinction between printing and publish-ing, and at the conclusion of her remarks, by way of illustration, "You may print a kiss on my cheek, but you must not publish Thos. Fisher, 3d best draft horse. Kenzie L. Green, best mule colt,

der mill,

A. Cornelius, for an apple pearer and slicer, called "Goodman's patent, J. G. Chaplin, for his superb Painting in 3 00

T. G. Strickler, for the best corn brooms, 50 E. B. Hissong, for the best stone ware, 1 00 Mrs. Nathan Greenland, for the best domes-1 00 tic linen, D. Kyper, plowing, 3 horses, Mary E. Hudson, for pair pillow slips, 3 00 5050

Hawn Brothers, for best bees-wax, Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. SPEER. J. S. BARR, J. A. DOYLE, JAS. HENDERSON, Judges.

The Committee appointed to award premiums for Plowing, report as follows: Best plowing, two horses, to Elliot Rob-\$4 00

Second best, to Isaac Long, Third best, to Wm. Boring, Fourth best, to David Hare, E. SHOEMAKER,

JNO. DEAN, SIMEON WRIGHT, JOHN SHAVER, M. H. KYPER, Judges. We, John S. Isett, George Jackson, Kenzie L. Green and Isaac Long, Judges of Agri-

cultural Implements, do report, that there being very few Agricultural Implements exhibited, yet, have the satisfaction of saying, that those exhibited, are of a good quality, and in our opinion, very suitable for the purposes intended, and do therefore award to Cunningham & Brother, the premium of \$3,00, for the best plows. To Peter Tippery, the pre-mium of \$3,00, on his iron Corn Cultivator. To C. Gorsuch, the premium of \$3,00, for his Corn planter. There was a hand corn planter exhibited by G. Miller, agent, Wakefield's patent, that might be useful, we award a premium of \$1,00; and to Manny's Com-Sea-Side Studies, The poetry of Christian | bined Reaper & Mower, (Wood's improve-Art, Macauly, &c.-Published by L. Scott & ment,) we award a premium of \$3,00, which we consider a very excellent article, - among the very best in use-none of the other articles exhibited.

The Judges appointed to examine the quality of the Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, and Buckwheat, exhibited at the Huntingdon Agricultural Fair, do award the following premiums. viz:

Best white wheat, to James Johnston, \$4 00 Second best, to John C. Crownover, 3 00 Best red wheat, to John Horning, 4 00 Second best, to Wm. Levingston, 3 00 Best rye, to Richard Chilcoat, 2 00 Best indian corn, to Geo. Miller, 3 00 Second best, to Thos. L. States, 2 00 Best buckwheat, to William Dean, 2 00 Best oats, to Valentine Hoover, 2 00

The committee had great difficulty in maing up their minds in regard to the different lots of Wheat exhibited, there being about twenty different lots of White Wheat, all of a very superior quality-they would

For best bread, to Hannah McCracken. \$3 00For second best, to Mrs. J. Pheasant, 2 00

For third best, to Mrs. Stewart Corbitt, 1 00 Best sponge cake, to Miss Mary B. Mil-\$1 00

Second best do., to Mrs. E. Shoemaker, 50 A very creditable specimen was on exhibition by Mary Stewart, a girl 12 years of age. Best butter, to Mrs. E. Shoemaker, 3 00 Second best, to Mrs. J. B. Carothers, 2 00 Third best, to Mrs. Isaac Bowers, 1 00 There were eighteen specimens of butter, Il very fine, among which we deem worthy t Rob-tine Hoover's, Mrs. Hannah McCracken's, \$4 00 Mrs. Mary Long's, Mrs. Stewart Corbitt's, and 2 00 Mrs. M. Colder's.

Best cheese, to Mrs. E. Shoemaker, 2 00 1 00 Second best, to _____ 1 00 There were but few exhibitors of cheese. Best maple sugar, to Mrs. Phineas Green, 1 00 A very good article manufactured by the Hawn brothers, of Walker township, we also notice

Best apple butter, to Prudence Jack-There was very little apple butter exhibited.

Best honey, to Henry Peightal, 1 00 George Hearn, John Anderson, Esq., Mrs. Mary Warfel, and Mrs. Henry W. Miller, all had very fine honey. Best preserves, to Prudence Jackson, 1 00

Second best, to Mrs. E. R. Stewart, Fine apple marmalade, exhibited by Mrs. E. Dorris, we deem deserving of special notice; and feel sorry that the list of premiums did not authorize us to distinguish between the different classes of preserves. There was also some fruit in cans, by Mrs. Henry W. Miller, to which we would allot premiums, if in our list.

Best jelly, to Mrs. Rose Gemmill, 1 00-Second best, to Mrs. E. C. Wilson, 50 There were also jellies of Mrs. E. R. Stewart, Mrs. J. G. Miles, Mrs. Rachel Gwin, and Miss Matilda Colder, to which premiums would have been awarded, had we been authorized to put jellies of the same kind of fruit alone, in competition with each other, but we were restricted to the two premiums.

We would notice wines, made by Mrs. Julia Miles, from the white sweet water and isabella grapes, very good, and deserving a premium.

Best catsup, to Mrs. Rose Gemmill, 1 00 Best pickles, to Prudence Jackson, 1 00 Second best, to Mrs. Rachel Gwin, 50 Some spiced fruit and mixed pickles, of

Mrs. Bricker, deserve special notice. Best candles, to Matilda Colder, 1 00 Second best, to Mrs. Ann Glazier, 50 Mrs. Shoemaker, Martha Anderson, and