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

## THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

wontingdon. Pa. Wednesday, December 14, 1859.

DLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS! CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS, CUNSTABLE'S SALES,
ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,
SUMMONS,
SUBPŒNAS,
SCHOOL ORDERS,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,
COMMON BONDS,
WARRANTS,
NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.

markiage Certificates, for Justices of the Feace and Ministers of the Georgi.

COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.

SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.

COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, vough and Township Taxes.

Tinted on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGBON GLOBE.

311 ANKS of every description rejuted to order neatly.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at shert notice, and on good Paper. DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

Resolved, That the election of a State Delegate and Conferees to elect a Senatorial Delegate to the next Demo-cratic Sta e Convention, be postponed until the first week of Januar. Court next, and that this Convention adjourn

to meet again at that time, and that the Chairman issue In accordance with the foregoing Resolution, passed by the Democratic County Convention in August last, the Delegates composing said Convention in August ass, one Delegates composing said Convention, are requested to reassemble at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on the evening of the second Wednesday of January next, for the purpose of transacting the business therein set forth, and any other business that may be deemed necessary.

D. HOUTZ, Chairman.

New Advertisements. Agents wanted.

Insolvent Notice. Register's Notice.

A Beautiful Holiday Gift. Piano Forte, Organ and Melodeon Tuner.

The P. O. Organ and its Clique. CHAPTER IV.

"The public take but little interest in the quarrels of individuals, and unless they originate in, or serve to explain a principle, they are not proper subjects for newspaper comment. The present status of politics in this county, however, requires a reference to individuals in order that it may be fully understood, and that the people may know the motives that control the conduct of those who assume to be their political leaders."—The Union.

"During Anderson's Supervisorship on the Canal, Lewis, a lately imported excrescence from the eastern part of the State, became the ostensible owner of the Globe, and to the tune of 'bed and board,' began to grind his organ."-The Union.

In the spring of 1846, we were "imported" from Harrisburg by Gen. A. P. Wilson. At that time there were two factions in the countv-the Wilson and Gwin factions. We refused to take sides with either, and continued found among the sweepings of the office, over to publish the Globe without any interference from either faction, until the Fall of '47.-Then we felt it our duty to expose a corrupt up, that there were marks of large heeled combination, having in charge the break at boots upon it, which, by the way, Big Yank the Huntingdon dam. The Canal Commissioners were Democratic, but instead of giving our own Democratic citizens a share in the spoils, what was not imported from Mifflin county, was purchased from the Opposition here. This conduct on the part of the Canal Commissioners, we denounced, when we were waited upon by Gen. Wilson, and it several hours to lay on the pavement bewe were waited upon by Gen. Wilson, and offered an article, written by himself, with town. If we admit that it was intentionally be disgraced by being compelled clined to publish, but continued our exposure | willingly admit that there are worse men than until at least a good share of the patronage of the contractors was given to Mr. William Dorris, Sr. From that time to the present we have had Gen. Wilson and all under his influence against us to the bitter end.

In December 1851, we received a long article from David R. Porter, with a request to publish as editorial. The article insinuated that the County Convention held in August previous, which declared for Gen. Cass for the Presidency, was "packed," and did not speak the sentiments of our party. We, of course, refused to publish the article, and since then the ex-Governor and his confidential friends here and elsewhere, have been dead against us-and always will be, for the reason that neither him nor any of his tools will be friends of any man they cannot use for their own selfish purposes.

J. P. Anderson was appointed Supervisor in '48, just two years after we were "imported" by Gen. Wilson. The first campaign after his appointment, was to elect Gen. Cass, when, of course, all good Democrats were a his office, knowing them to be subject to a unit. The campaign of '49 found us as independent as ever, pursuing a course right the reverse of that pursued by Mr. Anderson and other leading party men in the town and county-yet we survived the opposition then made against us, and have ever since pursued a course dictated by our own judgment,never consulting Mr. Anderson or any other Democrat, Whig, American, or Republican, as to the men or measures we should support. or oppose. That we have opposed the election of Democrats, we freely admit. We op- | we clip from The Union of last week: posed them for very good reasons, and we as freely say now, that under similar circumstances we may be expected to do so again. A nomination shall not be binding upon us, unless such nomination is fit to be made. We never have, and never will, support a nominee, or the Democratic party, right or wrong. A nominee and our party, must be right, must be honest, when we give either our sup-

But. we may be permitted to inquire: How often have the Union editors and their backers bolted regular and good Democratic nominations? When John Scott, Esq., was nominated for the Legislature, who brought out and supported Geo. Leas, a Know Nothing? and who opposed the election of Dr. Houtz? both respectable men and reliable Democrats. And who misrepresented the Democracy of the county in the 16th of March Convention \*59, after obtaining a seat in that Convention

swer these questions for himself and his associates. We would not disgrace our columns with the name of such a miserable thing, were it not that he is one of the edipermitted to attack, in the most disgraceful manner, all gentlemen who will not condescend to associate with him.

Wm. Colon, P. M.

The following is the statement presented to us last week by Mr. Colon, with a request to publish. We lay it before our readers with pleasure, hoping it, as well as the statement of "One Concerned," and our remarks may be read with care:-

To the Ed. of the Globe.

Six:—In your last issue you say "the duties of the office too have been neglected by the P. M. A letter containing over a hundred dollars was found in the gutter in front of the office three or four days after it had been placed in the office by one of our citizens. The office key for opening the mails was picked up on the pavement, and we saw it in the preserving of a continuous transfer to the formula for the pavement. in the possession of a gentleman twenty miles from town-fortunately the gentleman was honest and returned it

rottunately the gentleman was honest and returned it to the office."

The above charges are entirely inconsistent with the facts, and which I would not notice were they not calculated to mislead the public mind and thereby weaken the confidence, the public should ever repose in the postal service. There is no evidence that the letter in question was ever in the office. On the contrary the presumptive evidence is that it was dropped by the person bringing it to the office, as it can be proven he dropped one on a subsequent occasion on his way to the office which was picked up by a boy a few moments thereafter. The facts in regard to the key are simply these: Mr. Morrison, the sworn route Agent for the Broad Top Road came into the office as usual for the mails and took the key with him, which was in some way attached to the mail bags; he has a key of his own and has a right to mine if I choose to let him have it. I send you the above in compliance with your offer to publish the correction of such errors as you might linve fallen into.

Respectfully

WM. COLON, P. M. Respectfully WM. COLON, P. M.

Now hear what "One Concerned" has to say in answer to Colon's presumptive evidence that the letter was dropped outside of

aim to free himself from the sequence of his charges made by you, (which he quotes,) and tal service—the presumption of trust being placed in the P. M.—his fear of that faith and trust being weakened, are ideas so absurd and nonsensical to any knowing his course, that they can not be considered worthy of contemplation or notice—for, to our best knowledge, we do not know of one who thinks

well of his postal services. As regards evidence with reference to the ses, adding that he thought "it would not soon happen again." Every one concerned has heard from what was then and now is coneight feet from where the carrier of the letter passed on his way to the office, and we can prove by those who saw it when picked could only make, and could only be done by being pressed between the heel and the floor. Granting that it was dropped on the nearest spot to the place where it was found, and that there were no marks of boot (or shoe) upon it, how could it have gotten among the sweepings such a distance from where it was likely to be dropped? The letter, if dropped at all, was dropped at noon; this would be allowing kicked or placed where found, we must unthe gentlemanly editors of the Post Office or-

Yours, ONE CONCERNED.

Now, as to "the facts in regard to the key." Mr. Colon attempts to cover up his gross neglect of duty by asserting that Mr. Morrison, the Conductor on the Broad Top R. R., and who found the key, was a sworn route Agent, and had a right to his key. We respectfully tell Mr. Colon that he asserts what he should know to be false. Mr. Morrison was no route agent then,—had no right to a key—and we challenge him to publish what Mr. Morrison may have to say upon the subject. We shall take pleasure in publishing any statement Mr. Morrison may make.

Will Mr. Colon inform himself of the duties of a Route Agent, and then ask himself whether he is not stretching his conscience (if he has any) to make both ends meet?

Dues Mr. Colon not know that transient newspapers cannot be sent through the mail without being pre-paid? Will he deny that he has permitted such papers to be mailed at pre-payment of postage? Will he deny that he has been sending his organ to non-subscribers free of postage? Does he not know that franked envelopes have been used for other purposes than for circulating public documents? Will he answer these questions. as a man should answer them?

lowing very handsome puff of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and all connected with it,

"There is not, perhaps, in the United States, a railroad which in all its details is better managed than the Pennsylvania Railroad. Its chief executive officer is among sylvania Railroad. Its chief executive officer is among the best in the world. The arrangement for the transportation of passengers are so complete under its excellent police system, that although two millions of passengers have been carried over the road within the last two years, not a single one has been killed in the cars. The officors of the road, from the President down, are kind, obliging and popular, and deserve the confidence of the traveling and business public. The laboring hands are promptly paid, and the interest on their stock is always met as it falls due; and taken altogether, it is deservedly entitled to be called "the model railroad."

Every word of the above is true, but coming from the source it does, it is calculated to create a suspicion that the writer of it wants to get his hands into the Treasury of the Company. Perhaps he will remember the little arrangement he tried to persuade a member of the Legislature to enter into to frighten the Company into a submission to his will. Coal contracts and the three mill tax! A beautiful specimen of honesty is Bruce and his colleagues.

The State Legislature of Virginia, under pledge to do just the contrary of what unanimously passed resolutions approving of he did do? Will the most contemptible of the sentence of Cook, and the other prisoners all pups, Bruce Petriken, the head and front at Charlestown, and refusing to interfere.of the editorial corps of the The Union, an- | They will be hung on next Friday.

Chips.

Brought to tea.-The through mail for the east is now closed at 9 P. M., instead of at 8 P. M. Our attentive P. M. is being stirred tors of Colon's organ, through which he is up with a long pole. He will need watching,

> "The Post Office is located in the business part of the town, and that is just where it should be."—P. O. Organ. The business part of the town! Yes, but kind of business that would require our constables to be on hand all the time to have t well attended to.

> The Union clique claim that their filthy sheet is the organ of the Democracy of Hun-tingdon county. When the Democratic party, of the county can degrade itself by endorsing such a sheet, and the political characters of the trading, contemptible would-be-leaders who are its editors, owners and defenders, we want to

> The Union says we are one of Anderson's coat-tail bearers. Wouldn't the honest editors of that paper jump at a chance to get ust such a position-so near his pockets.-Can Speer tell who it was that was very near having his nose held at Tyrone for insulting a respectable lady?

"Mr. Pershing, the candidate for Congress, was written to by Lewis for \$200, which his friends immediately sent on. And after having received it, these corrupt men had the despicable meanness to use it against him."—The Union alias P. O. Organ.

Not having received it, it could not be used by us or our friends against Mr. Pershing.— It seems strange, however, at least to us, that Colon should know more about that money than we do-but as we are now on the track of it, we will not be surprised if we find some of it in the neighborhood of the Post Office.

TRYING TO OUTLIE EACH OTHER .- Colon's editors can't agree as to the attention we give our canal office. One says we often don't see it once in a week, another says we never go Mr. Editor:—In the Union is to be seen a near it. Wouldn't they be serving the peoletter written by W. Colon, P. M., with the ple better, by devising some means to get Cople better, by devising some means to get Colon out of bed once a week at least, to give delinquencies in office. His denial of the important morning mails his attention-mails he has not seen once in six months. Stir up his pseudo concern for the honor of the pos- the animal, it will be good for his health, brighten his ideas, and give him a good

Who borrowed free passes from a Member of the Legislature and then passed himself off with the Conductors on the Rail Roads up North as the Member? Not a very honorable business for a man, claiming to be a gentleman and an honest man. Would such a man lost letter, what kind of evidence can he steal from a Company? The Conductors up want? When the letter was found, he did North would like to see the "little Member" not seem to desire any, but gave many excu- up that way again. Now that Bruce has his hand in as assistant editor of The Union. perhaps he can give the public the name of the gentleman, after which he can at leasure sidered good authority, that the letter was denounce all who have passes, as being

"A good cause requires no crimination to support it.— Personal detraction may serve a temporary purpose, but, like the scorpion when surrounded by fire it stings at last with deadly venom, its own author."—Editors of The Union, Aug. 3, '59.

And ere this, if you are not dead to all honorable feelings, you have felt the force of the truth of your borrowed sentiments. The disgraceful attack you made upon the character of a helpless fellow-citizen—a dving man in your last issue, and then send your filthy sheet to the house of his aged mother, to be read by her, is evidence of a black heartedness existing in our midst that must be h stigma upon this whole community. Hang yourselves-drown yourselves-do anything with vourselves, that the town may no longer charity, to own you as citizens. What miserable wretches you must feel yourselves to

"Lewis never made a political speech in his life."-

And we never committed to memory the speech of another man, and then tried to pass t off as our own. Colon, did'nt you splurge in '56, with other men's brains? Well you did-and you were stupid enough to believe that the men, women and children, (and particularly the young ladies,) who attended our political meetings, thought you were some pumpkins. Do you remember how quiet the crowd would be during the delivery of the exhortation part of your speech?. On several occasions did'nt the serious portion of the crowd, (the children in particular,) almost come down on their knees? Was'nt those speeches (that speech,) great speeches? No wonder Buchanan run so well in this county and State. Hope you'll have another tremendous speech committed to memory by next campaign, so that you can "knock the spots off" those who hav'nt brains enough to make

R. Milton Speer, (Esq!) says he was spoken to, last spring, by a couple of Democrats, (Bruce and Colon, we suppose,) to connect himself with us in the editorial department of the Globe, for the purpose of making it a more sterling Democratic paper. That's cool, for a man of his ability and political character. Sunx hix chug. When we need the assistance of an associate, that the Globe may be a more sterling Democratic paper, it is not likely that we will call to our assistance a Democrat such as R. Milton Speer. The office in which he is now employed as editor, is in part owned by a Republican, and since THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The folestablishment, he has made a proposition to a simon-pure Republican of town, to go into partnership with him in the purchase and publication. But that I have attempted to the conducting of a Republican sheet in York county. Why did he make a proposition to purchase and edit a Republican paper?-Simply because, as he said, "the d-n thing he was in, didn't pay." A man with such principles may suit Colon and his clique, but ne wouldn't suit us and the Democracy of the county who think and act, independent of leaders. Colon should make the smut chanan was partly right, when he said the machine pay, or his editor will be off into the Republican ranks the first chance he may have to cheat that party with his principles, his brilliant "larning," and his pure moral character. Slox Turk. Kilbolin.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS THINK OF HIM-The Altoona Tribune of last week, gives R. Milton Speer the following complimentary

"The insinuation that we justify the Railroad Company in doing that of which the Union complains, because, forsooth, we do a little job printing for it, is nothing more than we might expect from one who, to hold his position, is compelled to play second-fiddle to a borough Postmaster. Such men always judge others by themselves, and the public judge them in turn. The Railroad Company demands of us the work of our hands, not our private political and moral principles, as do the controllers of the Union, of its nomi-

Mr. Lewis:—Not being a patron of that miserable publication, miscalled "The Union," established by, and issued weekly under the auspices of the Post Office at this place, a friend handed me the last week's number and pointed out to my notice a supremely scurrilous article, in which unwarrantable liberties are taken with the names of several private citizens of this borough; my own amongst

However besotted to the decencies of socie-ty, and regardless of all the proprieties obtaining amongst gentlemen, it is evident that the outrage was committed by the creatures controlling it, with some apprehensions of a community's disgust and indignation; for the article commences with a preface of pitiful deprecation of such a result, and an excuse, as false as lame, for the meanness of the act. The fear of public scorn, only, and not the rebuke of their own consciences and sense of decency, was their dread. But I feel assured that all the excuses and apologies offered have failed to justify their attack, or shield its authors from the just contempt to which they have subjected themselves. All right thinking men; all good citizens-all indeed, whose conduct and character render their cen-sure or applause of value, have long since set their seals of condemnation upon such publications; for they plainly see, that if any cause is to be upheld or prostrated by the licensed slander of venal editors and prostituted presses, rather than by fair and manly argument. no private citizens of any note, could escape those thieves of reputation; and the more worthy the individual, the greater the prize for their felon pens. But to the article in which there occurs the following:

"Our readers will, therefore, bear with us, while we expose the corruption of a band of schemers and tricksters in this town, who have grown fat upon plunder, and who, now that their power is leaving them, have become maddened by the desperateness of their condition, and assail with deep malignity all who refuse to endorse their life-long venality."

The above extract refers to four individuals, as afterwards specially named, to wit: Yourself, J. P. Anderson, J. B. Given and myself. It being no part of my duty to speak for others, and knowing that they also, are able to speak for themselves, I shall confine myself to the above charge as it reflects upon myself.
And first, I would premise, that the long chapter of personal scandal, of which this is a part, purports to be an answer to a very scorching history of facts, written by you the week previous, connected with the band who surround the Union, including owner and menials; and instead of contradicting or explaining these, it is sought to direct public attention from their own derelictions, by reckless charges against private citizens, who had nothing to do with the matter, knew little about it, and for which, one of them at least, cared less.

Now, sir, as to being a "corrupt schemer or trickster," to accomplish any purpose, worthy or unworthy, in all my life, is untrue—and that I have "grown fat upon public plunder," or that I have grown fat at all, is as false as the false men who conceived it .-I have ever believed that "honesty was the best policy," and I have the consolation of saying at the age of near a half a century, that the little competence I have is the savings of my own toil-and that I am indebted to no man's bounty for any part of it-neither are my fingers stained with bribes, or the wages of servile labor, in the support of wrong. Perhaps the master and his servants may yet find out also, "that honesty is the

best policy." That I have not been free from vices all my life, is now to me a matter of regret and pain-that I have been dishonest either in my private dealings, or my potitical principles, I utterly deny, and leave the world to judge between my slanderers and myself .-But my vices were of a common kind, and injured none but myself, which now for years, trust, with the aid of a Higher power, acting upon my own judgment and manhood, have abandoned forever. I am afraid, however, from late manifestations, that two of the Union's coterie, the Pee-wees of the concern, have begun where I left off. I hope they may be able also to leave off sooner than

On this subject the Union says: "Major Campbell was, with great importuning, persuaded to remain sober long enough to write to the Judge" (Black,) Now, some men, who are even constitutional falsifiers, would be careful to be more consistent with the substratum of a lie. It is well known that 'Maj. Campbell" has not been "drunk," or tasted spiritous liquors, since before that period in 1857; just as well known, as that both the writers of the Union have been, repeatedly, since that time. If, however, the slander was written the morning after one of them was helped home, from inability to walk himself, it may be pardoned through commisseration, both in regard to its matter and temper, on account of the temporary infirmity of a brain, not very strong at best, and the bile such indulgences engenders.

I did write to Judge Black, at the request of Mr. Lewis, and briefly and respectfully, simply asking him if Mr. Lewis would be appointed, as I had understood he had assurances to that effect, and the appointment was much delayed. It was the reply of Judge Black which charged the Legislature with fraud in passing a bill to sell the public works. A charge which afterwards brought upon him the terrible rebuke of our Democratic Suhim. Mine, if Judge Black saved it, it is in his possession, and I have no objections to its lead, that I have taken an active part in politics ever since Mr. Buchanan's treachery; that I have sought, or assisted to seek, the control of appointments in this county, other than what I have already stated, is untrue. The Union seems jealous on that subject .-The appointments! Oh, that's the patriotic stimulus of these pure Democrats. Mr. Burabble of the party "would always go where the offices were."

I did also refuse to vote for Mr. Buchanan's nomination, and my reason, as always stated was, that he was a false man, and could not be trusted. I felt it was so, and events have, unfortunately, fulfilled my presentiment. In the fulness of his manhood and the ripeness of his intellect, he had been a Federalist of the most venomous stamp; had said more hard things of the Democratic party and its distinguished, patriotic leaders, than any man its offices year after year. He deserted only, when under the lead of Old Hickory, he saw its ranks hopelessly shattered, and its defeat certain. Gen. Jackson never trusted him, and publicly regretted after his retirement, "that he had not crushed that viper from Pennsylvania." I supported Mr. B., how-

could desert the vital and conservative principles of the party, and look the world in the face. Indeed, it seemed his interest to carry them out; and when we doubt a man's integrity, and desire to know how he will act. (as any man would do under similar circumstances with the Post Office band,) we look at his interests, and judge from them. But the interests of a President lie beneath the surface and beyond the reach of the common

eye. He did betray the party; he did abandon the doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill: he did attempt to force slavery upon an unwilling people, even without a sufficient number of inhabitants to form a State; he did abandon the Cincinnati Platform, and denounced the true men who kept their faith. And worst of all, he has now interpolated into the creed, and calls it Democracy, the horrible doctrine that a territorial Legislature has no power over the institution of slavery until they form a State Constitution. Upon such a platform, his Pennsylvania State Conventions placed her candidates for the last two years, in the very face of his own letter of acceptance, "that the legislation (Kansas-Nebraska Bill) is founded on principles as ancient as free government itself, and in ac-cordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a territory like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits, and demanded obedience from his vassals in the support of his heresy. There is no venom like that of a traitor. Conscious of his own abasement, he is desirous of forcing all to his own level, and to share his guilt. I withheld my vote from the heresy; for engraft it into the Democratic creed, and there is no Democratic party. Upon such a platform it could not carry a free State, and not even all the Southern ones. Where now is the offence? Some men disdaining the glitter of gold and the charms of position, refuse to repudiate their principles, at the beck of the gyved servants of a false master, and they must be denounced. The name of an organization is everything, its principles nothing. "Gentlemen," said Gen. Washington, once, at the hustings, "I vote for principles not men." So was our war-cry in the good old days of Democracy, as quoted from Jefferson himself, before the small men of the Union had left their wet nurses, and before one of them had ever seen the light of day. And so it still is with me. I have not allowed a collar to pass around my neck, to choke back the inspirations of freedom, and the rights of a free man, however cheaply others may hold the appurtenances of their manhood. I love the principles of the Democratic party. Its name, without them, is worthless as the carrion carcass, when the soul has fled.

This is the reason of the Union's anger.— Any man who stands by his integrity and the long loved principles of his organization is to be ostracised; those who follow the President and his toadies are applauded.-You, too, are charged with not being able to "make a speech for lack of brains." He is wise man who knows when to hold his tongue, and if the Post Master could only see himself as others see him," he would have learned the truth of the aphorism. I have heard that he has made speeches, "unaccustomed as he is to public speaking," but his friend Mr. A. McCoy alleges that till this day he has never seen any of them in print.

I am charged with an attempt or desire to lead the democratic party—and also to control the appointments in this county. As to the first, my reply is, I never did try to lead the party, in its purest days. I endeavored to serve it, and I think as an humble individual assisted in doing so. Perhaps my speechre-told all Pershing's anecdotes, and claimed them as his own; or those of the greater orator, who, although a great scholar, and "mastered" the French in six weeks, is still unable to spell English. Yet in that simple day of democracy, when we had no "talented buggars," they were well enough in their way. The best of all, was, however, that we paid our own expenses, and jingled no handfulls of gold, saved after the band was paid and all other drafts upon the fund, furnished upon call by the Central Committee, and dragged by contributions out of home democrats, who were made believe that the town gentlemen had lavished their means until they were exhausted. As to leading, or being politically associated with men who deny the people of the territories to decide the question of slavery for themselves, I beg most profoundly, to be excused. As to the second charge, reply, that other than the letters spoken of. I never even gave my name to an applicant for office. From the course of Mr. Buchanan, and seeing him surrounded by his old enemies, whilst his friends were shut out from the sunshine of his favor, it was to be presumed that any one who would sing hallelujahs to his desertion of principle would be heard; especially after "cut his ears off" Bennett had become his favorite organ grinder. But I have never yet sunk so low, that I could supplicate, where I dispised. Both Petriken and Speer were anti-Lecompton at first, at least professedly; but their patriotism being of the beeswax order soon melted down under the sunshine smiles of their masters.

Mr. Editor, I have now taken up too much time in answering folly, which if it had not been for the importunities of friends, I should not have thought necessary to answer at all: but as I cannot sport such magnificent mid dles, as Milton and Bruce, but only the humble one of Postlethwaite, therefore, in the brilliancy of their wit, I am christened "Peacock." "Milton Speer," "Bruce Petriken!" Surely, there is no vanity in that. Oh! no! But then my name is at least my own, and is quite respectable enough for a plebian like myself. It's not a geneological larceny at all events, paraded for large .-And then R. Milton Speer! R. Bruce Petriken! They are fully entitled to be called the R's of the Union, (pronounced ass.) as they clearly are the R's of the Democratic party. And so I will leave them with the nonors they have gained reposing on the dignity of their two R's.

As for my friend, the Post Master, I am unconscious of ever having injured him, that his mighty ire has been so kindled against me. Indeed, I am not conscious of any feelings between us but that of neighborly friendship. He but serves his masters, and as such. sets his little dogs on people to please them. and break up the Democratic party, which Mr. Buchanan has always so disliked. But in Pennsylvania, and had been honored by he is only simple William Colon. That will not do. His position is too honorable to rest with a simple cognomen, while lesser lights shine in glorious additionals. So whilst we are introduced by his paper in fowl feathers, he must also be dressed; and as he is too proportionable for any of the smaller bipeds, we recommend him to fill up with a gobbler; alever, at the election, which, in common with most as handsome a bird as a peacock, and hundreds of thousands of Democrats, I re- much more admired by epicures. And thus gret. But I could not see how any man, we'll all have middle names of excellent pro- of the South are likely howeverfalse, so covered allower with pledges, portions and grand associations. So I dis- of buncome speeches.

miss the surroundings of the Union, with the advice that they take the wages of their political treachery and personal servitude in peace, but never to allow its possession to make them so arrogant as to forget that they are traitors to principle, and slaves to power. THOS. P. CAMPBELL.

Union Meetings.

One of the largest public demonstrations that ever took place in Philadelphia came off on Wednesday night last.

The meeting was assembled in pursuance of the following call:

"No North, no South, no East, no West,
OUR WHOLE UNION.
A Grand Union Mass Meeting of the

Citizens of Philadelphia, irrespective of party, Will be held at Jane's Hall. On Wednesday evening, Dec. 7th, at 72 o'clock. The object of the meeting will be to RE-AFFIRM ALLEGIANCE TO THE

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, And condemn all fanaticisms. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll presided, assisted

by over a hundred Vice Presidents and Secretaries, amongst the number were Hon. John C. Knox, Hon. Ellis Lewis, Hon. Henry D. Moore, Hon. Richard Vaux, Hon. Jas. Campbell, Col. John Swift.

Hon. Wm. B. Reed, from the Committee on Resolutions reported the following which were unanimously adopted amidst enthusiasm:

The citizens of Philadelphia, assembled in general town meeting, desiring, at this juncture, to express an earnest sympathy with their fellow-citizens of Virginia, recently threatened with an attempt to produce a servile revolt, have

1. Resolved, That the longer the Government of the Union exists, with its manifold and inestimable blessings the more is it consecrated by the affection and devotion of those who, as we do, "know no North, no South, no East, no West, but one common country," whose integrity the Constitution alone secures, and whose varying interests the Union harmonizes and protects.

2. Resolved, That, in the judgment of the citizens of Philadelphia, this sentiment of fidelity to the Union would be fruitless, did it not imply an obligation implicitly and practically to recognise every duty which the Constitution prescribes, and obey and carry honestly into execution all the laws of Congress enacted under the Constitution.

3. Resolved, That no part of the Constitution of the United States, or the laws of Congress, are more obligatory on the citizens of the Republic than those which prescribe the duty of restoring, under judicial process, fugitives from labor; and that all attempts or combinations to defeat or frustrate those provisions, and all State legislation to the same end, are condemned by the judgment of this community.

4. Resolved, That, in view of what has recently occurred in the Commonwealth of Virginia, the citizens of Philadelphia disavow, as they have always done, any right or wish to interfere with the domestic institutions of their sister States.

5. Resolved, That they reprobate, in the strongest and clearest terms, all attempts, whether by invasion, secret instigation, or the promulgating in any form, of fanatical opinions, to excite servile insurrection, or to arouse those who are lawfully held in servitude to violence and bloodshed.

6. Resolved, That, looking merely to the past, they deliberately express their approval of the recent administration of justice in the Commonwealth of Virginia, by which, according to the forms of law, strictly observed, the commission of a great crime has been judicially proved, and the punishment awarded by law to that crime has been afflicted.

7. Resolved. That it is a simple matter of duty to express the sease which the citizens of Philadelphia have of the energy and fidelity with which the Executive authorities of Virginia have discharged, from first to last, the painful and responsible duty which the emergency imposed.

8. Resolved, That the Executive of Pennsylvania, in promptly surrendering, on the requisition of the Governor of Virginia, those fugitives from justice who sought refuge within our borders, discharged his duty to the Constitution, and for doing so, merits, and has received, our hearty approval.

9. Resolved, That the prompt suppression, in the first instance, of the Harper's Ferry outbreak, is now, and it is hoped will always be, regarded as a most marked illustration of the value of the Union, and the efficiency of its Executive authorities in furnishing on the spot, and at a moment's notice, the military means to suppress a local and dangerous revolt, and relinquishing to the State authorities the vindication of the violated law. 10. Resolved, That earnestly assuring our

brethren of the South that there exists among the people of Pennsylvania a determined spirit to assert and maintain the Constitution of the Union, and the rights of the States under it. we ask in return, confidence, and that dignified moderation which confidence and patriotic sympathy inspire. 11. Resolved, That these resolutions, em-

bodying the sense of a vast majority of the citizens of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, signed by the officers of the meeting, be published in all the newspapers of Philadelphia and Washington.

Speeches were made by several of Philadelphia's ablest men.

A Union meeting was also held in Harrisburg on Saturday last, which was largely attended.

A correspondent at Indiana, Iowa, under date of Nov. 29, says: "A singular instance-singular from the length of the terrible experiment-of voluntary starvation, occurred recently near Oskalooska, Maaska co. A Mrs. Cruzen, having been laboring under mental aberration, for some three years, came to the determination, over two months since, to starve herself to death. She refused every kind of nourishment, even water. Entreaties were of no avail. She persisted in her resolution until death came to her relief, sixtyeight days after she first refused nourishment. It is proved by ample testimony that, in the shape of liquids or solids, she never took two ounces of any nourishment whatever.

Congress.-Congress has been in session a week, and up to yesterday, there has been no election of Speaker or other officers of the House. The members have been doing their best to kick up a row, but thus far they have failed to "come up to time." The John Browns of the North and the John Browns of the South are likely to receive a full share