

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, February 22, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLES SALES, ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS, DEBTS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION PKS, JUDGMENT BONDS, FEES, ETC.

New Advertisements.

Auditor's Notice, by T. P. Campbell. Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps, by M. B. Dyott. Valuable Tavern Property for sale by Thos. M. Conroy.

Judge Jeremiah S. Black is no longer a candidate for the Presidency.

The Democracy of his own county, Somerset, in County Convention assembled, a few days since, voted down a resolution recommending him for that high office, and one endorsing Judge Douglas was adopted.

The Post Office Bill, having received the signature of the President, has become a law. The bill, as passed, appropriates \$4,296,000 to supply the deficiency, and \$4,000,000 for the support of the department for the year ending June next.

The official returns of the Assessors appointed to ascertain the population of Kansas, have returned 69,095 inhabitants.

The Democracy of Bedford county, have selected the Hon. W. P. Schell, Senatorial, and Hon. John Cesna, Representative delegates to the Reading Convention, without instructions.

The Opposition State Convention will assemble in Harrisburg to-day. Curtin of Centre, will be the nominee for Governor, if the Convention does not blow up on the Presidential question, which will be settled before a choice for Governor is made.

The Democratic State Convention will meet at Reading on Wednesday next. We expect to be a looker on with the view of reporting correctly the action of the Convention.

Edward Bates, of Missouri, is becoming quite prominent in the Opposition party for the nomination for the Presidency.

A Committee, appointed by a Caucus of United States Senators, are now fixing up a platform for the nominee of the Charleston Convention.

The Kansas Territorial Legislature passed the bill prohibiting slavery in Kansas on the 3d of this month.

The members of the two Houses of the Legislature visited, on invitation, the State Normal School at Mooresville, near Lancaster, on Friday.

Hazlett and Stephens, two of Brown's associates, recently convicted at Charleston, have been sentenced to be hung on the 16th of March.

A bill is before the Legislature to remove the State Government to Philadelphia. Members must have something to talk about to kill time.

Presidential Daguerreotypes.—"J. P. P." a correspondent of the Memphis (Tennessee) Appeal, has been daguerreotyping the various aspirants for the Presidential nomination.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—The greatest American of all! Hero of a hundred victories over the Abolitionists; truest expounder of the Democratic creed; ablest living expounder of the Constitution; wise in council; vigorous in action; invincible on all the ground; in the very prime and summer glow of all his remarkable powers of mind and body—he is the mighty, many-sided prototype of a young giant of a nation like our own, and deserves to be its chief officer, because he has shown himself to be, intellectually, practically, and to all intents and purposes, its chief, living, representative man.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times writes as follows:—A letter from Hon. Miles Taylor, of Louisiana, declaring for Douglas, and pronouncing his nomination at Charleston called for by the exigency of the times, is much commented upon here, and is regarded as an index to the result of the Convention.

The "Little Giant."

We copy from that reliable Democratic paper, the Harrisburg State Sentinel:—"THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON."

Before, in the whole history of American politics, have we witnessed so complete a revolution in public sentiment as has been manifested within a few months in regard to Senator Douglas. Six months ago his personal enemies were bold to declare that his political fortune was on the wane, and prophesied that he would not receive the vote of a single State in the Charleston Convention.

Since that time, however, the people of the different States have taken the matter in hand; State after State has chosen its delegates, and already a majority of the whole number comprising the Charleston Convention, have been instructed to vote for the proscribed Senator from Illinois!

THE RESULT OF IT.—The nomination of Stephen A. Douglas at Charleston will insure the 27 electoral votes of Pennsylvania to the Democracy.

It will insure a majority of Democratic Congressmen from this State. It will not only make certain a Democratic Legislature for 1861, but it will enable our Democratic brethren in all the doubtful Counties throughout the Commonwealth, to elect their local ticket.

The nomination of Mr. Douglas will also secure a Democratic Governor, beyond any and every contingency.

It will re-unite, consolidate and harmonize the party, not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout the Union.

Stephen A. Douglas is the only man whose nomination is feared by the Republicans. While his nomination would strike terror to the hearts of the Abolition leaders, demoralize their organization and destroy their well-matured plans of the great battle next fall, it would thrill the hearts of the Democratic masses, restore confidence, produce harmony and bring to the Democratic ranks thousands upon thousands of the young and vigorous National men in every State in the Union.

The Mobile Register, owned and edited by Mr. John Forsyth, our late Minister to Mexico, has declared in favor of Mr. Douglas, as the most available candidate for the next Presidency.

A telegraphic dispatch from Washington contradicts the report, started by the enemies of Judge Douglas, to the effect that the friends of the "Little Giant" had raised the sum of sixty thousand dollars to influence the Charleston Convention.

The New York Herald has at length dropped Mr. Buchanan, and declares that the contest for the Charleston nomination has narrowed down between Messrs. Douglas, and Pierce of New Hampshire.

The ladies of New York have organized a "heartstone club" for discussing domestic matters, and bringing about necessary reforms in house keeping.

The editor of the Dispatch, published at Baltimore, Maryland, speculates upon the result of the labors of the Charleston Convention, as follows:—"Statement of the vote in the Charleston Convention for the various candidates, as indicated by the late State Conventions and other reliable evidences:

Table with 2 columns: State and Number of Votes. Includes Maine, N. Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Georgia, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Oregon.

Douglas is the undoubted second choice of Tennessee, and is said to be of Kentucky. The support of these States will add 24 to the 154 enumerated above, and the vote of Pennsylvania (27) which must be given him, or the party be inevitably destroyed in that good old Democratic State, will swell the number to 205.

Where is our Nebraska correspondent? A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times writes as follows:—A letter from Hon. Miles Taylor, of Louisiana, declaring for Douglas, and pronouncing his nomination at Charleston called for by the exigency of the times, is much commented upon here, and is regarded as an index to the result of the Convention.

The South Carolina Disunion Movement.

It is gratifying to perceive that the reckless and unpatriotic effort of the disunion politicians of South Carolina to induce the States of the South to unite with them in an effort to destroy our national government, meets with no sympathy even in Virginia—a State which has more reason to complain of the unfriendly conduct of Northern organizations than any other in the Union.

The refusal of the General Assembly of Virginia to take part in so desperate an enterprise is particularly significant, for it shows that political leaders unwilling to commit themselves to such a movement. The disunionists of South Carolina, who have long wished for an opportunity to draw other States into their treasonable enterprise, took advantage of a time of great excitement, to influence the action of neighboring States, but the effort has resulted in a mortifying failure, and even its projectors seem now so much ashamed of it, that they would like to deny that it meant disunion.

When a violent fever rages in the human system it is apt to increase in intensity until it reaches a crisis, when it either begins to abate or it destroys the life of the sufferer; and the case is similar with regard to great political excitements; when they have fully vented their power, if destruction do not follow, they become exhausted.

Southern politicians of the Democratic party, begin to show a disposition to yield their interpretation of the principle of popular sovereignty, and to adopt as their candidate one whom they have labored for two years past to show was sympathizing with their Northern opponents.

As a speaker, Mr. Douglas seems to disdain ornament, and marches right on against the body of his subject with irresistible power and directness. His rhetorical assault has nothing of the cavalry slash in its impressiveness, rather resembling a charge of heavy infantry with fixed bayonet and calling forcibly to mind the attack of those "six thousand English veterans" immortalized by Thomas Davis.

His voice is a rich and musical baritone, rather monotonous in its passages of statement, but swelling into occasional clarion-blasts towards the close of each important period. He is heard with breathless attention, except when now and again the galleries feel tempted to applaud—these demonstrations appearing to give particular uneasiness to the Secession and Republican Senators, and drawing upon us, once or twice, angry threats that "the galleries shall be cleared if these unseemly disturbances are repeated."

Just in the middle of his speech, the Congressmen on the floor—about one hundred and fifty—received notice that a vote was about being taken in the House; and this at once produced a stampede which caused Mr. Douglas to suspend for the space of a few minutes. As fast as they had answered their names they returned—the B's first, the C's following and so on through the alphabet.

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A Pen Portrait of Douglas.

A Washington correspondent, who heard the recent speech of Mr. Douglas in the United States Senate, thus writes of him:—"The Little Giant, as he has well been styled, is seen to advantage on the floor. Looking down on him, his want of height is not observed, while the easy dignity of his manner stamps him as the natural lord of any scene through which he moves.

Douglas has a brain of unusual size, covered with heavy and lengthy masses of dark brown hair, rather inclined to curl, thickly sprinkled with silver. His forehead is high, open, and splendidly developed—based on dark, shaggy eyebrows and of enormous width. His eyes, large and deeply set, are of the darkest and most piercing blue.

His nose is short, the eyebrows lapping down over it where it joins the forehead; while the nostrils—broad, muscular and full of power—are framed in two deeply-cut channels, which slope down, and off on either side, until they strike the corners of the mouth.

As a speaker, Mr. Douglas seems to disdain ornament, and marches right on against the body of his subject with irresistible power and directness. His rhetorical assault has nothing of the cavalry slash in its impressiveness, rather resembling a charge of heavy infantry with fixed bayonet and calling forcibly to mind the attack of those "six thousand English veterans" immortalized by Thomas Davis.

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The Gold of Nebraska.

From information derived from the West, of the most reliable character, we feel ourselves warranted in saying that we have not a doubt but that the gold fields on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains will prove as rich, if not richer, than those of California.

The conviction that the whole region near the head of the Sweet Water River, the North Fork, Lawrence River, Horse Creek, Crow Creek, Thompson's Creek, South Fork, and every stream on the eastern slope of the mountains from the head of the Missouri River to the Southern line of Kansas, abounds in gold, has deepened into a reality.

Notwithstanding the ill-timed, injudicious, senseless, and disastrous expeditions of last year, (which should be a warning for the future) the value of this mining district is now established.

We are informed by Mr. Schoonover, the Indian agent, who spent eighteen months in Upper and Western Nebraska, that the goldwealth of the region in the neighborhood of Sweet Water River is inexhaustible, and that it only requires time and labor to develop that mineral region, before which the gold fields of California will eventually sink into comparative insignificance.

The great valley of the Missouri proper is the finest agricultural country in the world, and must eventually become the Egypt of the United States, while the Western borders of Nebraska and Kansas possess a mineral wealth that it is absolutely astounding to contemplate.

In relation to this matter, we copy the following from the Nebraskan published at Omaha:—"Mining this season will be reduced to a business. Men of capital and enterprise can, and will, now employ their means in developing the canons and gulches of the Eastern slope of the Rocky Mountain ranges upon such systems and such improvements as will make it eminently profitable to themselves and of incalculable advantage to the country.

The indications are that Judge Douglas will lead all other candidates in the Convention who have been named for the Presidency. The New York Sun, an independent Democratic paper, thus speculates upon the chances of Mr. Douglas:

The results of the State Conventions which have been held in the Northern, Western, and North-western States, make it almost certain that a majority of the Delegates to the Charleston Convention will be in favor of the nomination of Senator Douglas for the Presidency.

New York may not at first cast her vote for Douglas, but her representatives know the popular feeling too well to take a decided anti-Douglas stand.

Robbing the Grave.—The Robbery Disclosed by a Dream.—A child of Mr. Levi Fry, of Cherry-hill township, a little girl, aged about five years, died on the 7th of December last, and was buried on the following day in a grave yard on the farm of Mr. Adam Helfman, in White township.

Mr. Fry came to town last week, after the above disclosures, and made information before Esq. Reed, against Dr. St. Clair, of this borough, remarking at the same time that he would be better satisfied if he could obtain the body of the child to take home to the distressed mother, than to prosecute and convict any man or set of men, of the crime.

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Record Your Deeds.—All deeds executed in the State of Pennsylvania, must be recorded within six months, otherwise to be deemed fraudulent and void against purchasers or mortgagees for value, unless recorded before the deed under the purchase claims.

Execution of a Fiend.—A man named Francisco Javier Lazo, only twenty-three years of age, was recently executed at Havana, and before his death confessed to having committed twenty-three murders, besides innumerable robberies.

Attempt to Lynch a Pennsylvanian in Virginia.—Great excitement was occasioned in the western part of Washington county, Pa., a few days ago, by an attempt on the part of a number of citizens of Marshall county, Va., to hang a young man named Albert Patterson, of West Finley township, Washington county, for giving too free an expression of his sentiments upon John Brown and Gov. Wise.

Lynch Law on the Mississippi.—A young man who had taken passage on a Mississippi steambark from Memphis last week, was detected with the captain's watch and a valuable Masonic emblem in his possession.

Strange Taste.—It is not generally known that at Copper on the lake of Geneva, the residence of the late Madame de Stael, and her father and mother, the celebrated Monsieur and Madame Necker, the latter are not there buried, but are preserved in a huge vat of spirits of wine.