

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, February 29, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONTRACTS SALES, ATTACHMENTS, RECEIPTS, SUMMONS, SUBPENA, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS, NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law. JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law. AFFIDAVITS OF AGREEMENT, with Trustees. MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel. COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray. SCHEDULE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment. COLLECTORS RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes. Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE. BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

New Advertisements. Dental Card, by John Locke. Administratrix notice, by Sarah Feightal. Straw and Lace goods &c., by H. Ward. Spring Stock now open, by Eyre & Landell.

THE READING CONVENTION.—The Democratic State Convention assembled in Reading to-day. We hope the proceedings may be harmonious, and that the best man may be nominated for Governor. If the large majority of the Democratic party should have an influence with delegates of the Convention, Hon. Jacob Fry, of old Montgomery, will receive a unanimous nomination on the first ballot, for it is certain that the party feel that with him as the candidate, in opposition to Curtin, the contest will be an easy one, and the majority crushing.

Jacob Fry is not the only man that can be elected. There are other good men named. But with Fry the party can enter the contest with a certainty of success. We shall give the full proceedings of the Convention in our next.

THE OPPOSITION STATE CONVENTION.—We always like to speak from the book—to be enabled to do so we attended the sittings of the Convention as a looker-on. We have been present at State Conventions in Harrisburg for twenty years, and truth compels us to say that we never saw a larger or more respectable body of men assembled in the State Capitol than was there on Wednesday last. There was some bitterness in the Convention until the mode of selecting delegates to the Chicago Convention was determined upon—after that the Convention was harmonious. The Cameron wing of the party, were in the majority from the start, but the Republican wing, (or anti-Cameron,) having the most talent, gave Cameron's friends a great deal of trouble. After Curtin was nominated we heard a number of the Opposition out-siders declare they would not vote for him if "Old Fry" should receive the Democratic nomination. The several candidates for Governor came forward and addressed the Convention, pledging themselves to do all in their power for the success of the nominee. Mr. Curtin also addressed the Convention, he promised to give his whole time to the success of his party.

With honest Jacob Fry as the Democratic nominee, Curtin will be beaten twenty thousand.

DOUGLAS IN BUCKS COUNTY.—The Doylestown Democrat, the old and influential organ of our party in Bucks county, says:

"During the past two weeks, there was a large number of persons in town, from all parts of the country in attendance upon court which afforded us a good opportunity to become acquainted with the political feelings of our people upon the subject of the Presidency. We are rejoiced to find that public opinion is rapidly tending to Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, as the only man who can successfully encounter the Republican cohorts. We have scarcely found a dissenting voice to this among Democrats; and we are pleased to find that many who differed with him a year ago now fair and square upon his platform. We believe if the sentiment of our people could be taken to-day, a large majority of the Democracy of Bucks would be found in favor of the nomination of Judge Douglas. The change of opinion in this respect within a few months is striking."

The same change of opinion has taken place in this county, and we may safely say in every county of the State. Douglas will carry the State by an old fashion Jackson majority.

CUBA AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—A Havana correspondent says:

No less than four vessels, that were notoriously bound for the coast of Africa to return with cargoes of Banzas, have left this harbor within the last ten days. One of these is a steamer. She was brought here twelve or fifteen months ago, perhaps longer, from Montreal, sold to certain Spanish houses, and until recently has been employed as a coasting steamer. She was called the Colon, but I think it probable she has been re-baptized, and has now another name. A day or two before she left this harbor she was repainted entirely black, so as I suppose, to deceive the cruisers on the coast of Africa (who of course are in possession of a description of her) as to her character. She did not clear at all at the custom house, and went to sea in the night, or, at least, she was observed in this harbor in the evening, and next morning was non est in sight.

It is utterly impossible that the authorities of this island were not aware that this steamer was fitting out in the harbor for a voyage to the coast of Africa, and it was in their power to have detained her. The other three vessels above referred to, it was equally notorious, were fitted out for the coast of Africa, to return with cargoes of Banzas, and they, too, might, had such been the desire of the authorities, have been detained.

Tom Hyer is in Washington and proposes giving sparring lessons for the special benefit of Congressmen.

A Grave Error.

Is Pennsylvania a Democratic State? Not a few of the Democratic politicians of this State—particularly that class who blindly follow the fortunes of the National Administration—in their calculations of the result of the future of our party, are in the habit of putting down Pennsylvania in the Democratic column. This is a mistake, and can be accounted for in two ways only: either ignorance, or a base purpose on the part of all such to mislead the public mind in order the better to enable corrupt leaders to accomplish ignoble designs.

Pennsylvania is no longer a Democratic State. That is, no longer Democratic on the platform and tests of the President.

We do not design, at this time, to discuss the reasons why she has swerved from the ancient moorings of her traditional love, or to recount the soul-sickening perfidy and treacheries of the men in whom the loyal heart of our Democratic people reposed confidence; but simply to point to the melancholy historic fact that Pennsylvania is no longer a Democratic State, in order that it may have a salutary effect upon some, at least into whose hands the destiny of our party has again been entrusted, and who will meet in a few days at Reading to shape its future.

Let us not be misunderstood. We do not design to convey the impression that the people of Pennsylvania are not now, as they ever have been, firm and fixed in their love and respect for Democratic principles. Far from it. We firmly believe that, to-day, her people richly merit the proud title of the "Democratic Keystone of the Federal Arch," as in her pristine days, when she sustained the immortal Jackson, or later, when she placed at her helm that lamented statesman, Francis R. Shunk.

But those days have passed away. The reins of our good, glorious old party have been submitted to other hands, and truth, however reluctantly spoken, compels us to say it, Pennsylvania is no longer a Democratic State!

Time once was, when to assert that Pennsylvania could, for two successive years, be carried by the opponents of the Democratic party, a man was considered a fit subject for some lunatic asylum. Indeed, so confirmed were the Democrats in the belief in the impossibility of this, that it was regarded as a proverb that "the Whigs (or Opposition) can not carry the State two years in succession!" This delusion has, however, we are sorry to say, it, been dispelled; and for "two years in succession" has the flag of Democracy been stricken down, and now trails in the dust.—For "two years in succession" have we been beaten; not by a mere nominal vote but by a majority larger than the Republican ticket has received in any State in the whole Union!

These are startling declarations—but true as HOLY WRIT!

Now what has produced this mighty upheaving among the people? What has brought about that wonderful change in the public mind throughout the State?

We answer boldly: The disgraceful conduct of the leaders of the Democratic party! The disgusting attempts of these wretched men to commit the party to heretical doctrines and repulsive dogmas. Their revolting efforts to proscribe and read out of the party some of its best and purest men. Their base pandering to power and their shameful interference in the local politics throughout the State.—That is what has made Pennsylvania a Republican State!

What we have written is from the best of motives. It is done in the hope that it will set those delegates who go to Reading on the 29th to reflecting.

Let it be born in mind that the Democracy of Pennsylvania enter the great campaign against fearful odds!

We have to enter the field against a majority of nearly twenty thousand! We can not longer, for the sake of tickling the ear of Federal Power, indulge in the luxury of "reading out!" We must, if we desire success, reverse our policy, and begin to "read in!" We want twenty thousand proselytes; ten thousand we must have to start even with the Black Republicans. There must be no further attempts at proscription. We must raise aloft the banner of conciliation and harmony and inscribe upon it the good motto, "PRINCIPLE, NOT MEN!" We must select for our candidate for Governor, the purest and strongest man we have. We should send the best and wisest and most discreet men to Charleston, uninstructed; re-endorse the Cincinnati platform—dissolve the Convention in a blaze of glory, and we will then enter the campaign a united and invincible army of patriots, strong enough and bold enough to defeat the combined efforts of sectionalism, let it present itself in whatever guise it may.

If, however, the disgusting spectacle of last year is acted over again, the action of the Convention will be repudiated, and the State of Pennsylvania will be forever lost to the Democracy! These are the solemn convictions of the editor of this paper who has for over twenty years voted and labored for the Democratic party. They are boldly and fearlessly uttered, with no other motive than to induce those into whose hands the people have confided power to ponder and reflect before it is too late!

REMEMBER! Pennsylvania is not now a Democratic State! She must be reclaimed. If the action of the Reading Convention be guided by reason and common sense, she will be gloriously redeemed, regenerated, disentranced!—Harrisburg State Sentinel.

The Opposition State Convention.

The Opposition to the Democracy met in Convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, the 22d. Francis Jordan, Esq., of Bedford, was selected to act as temporary chairman. Ex-Gov. James Pollock was called to the chair, in the afternoon, as permanent President of the Convention, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

The following resolutions were finally adopted by the following vote: yeas 128, nays 4.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chair to prepare an address and resolutions—and also to report the names of eight Senatorial delegates to the National Convention, to be held in Chicago, in June next, and the names of two persons for Senatorial Electors, and that the delegates from the different congressional districts report to the Convention, the names of four persons from each Congressional district who shall be representative delegates to the National Convention, and one from each district as Elector.

Provided, That in the districts where the delegates are already elected, such delegates be accepted by this Convention.

Resolved further, That where the Congressional districts represented in this Convention decline to present the name of any delegates to Chicago, in those districts, the election of delegates to the National Convention at Chicago shall be referred to the people.

Resolved, That the delegates from this State, appointed by this Convention to the National Convention, are hereby instructed to cast the vote of the State as a unit, and to vote for Gen. Cameron while his name remains before that body.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Votes. Includes John Covode (22 votes), Andrew G. Curtin (56), T. W. Howe (13), Samuel Calvin (13), Townsend Haines (5), David Taggart (16), Levi Kline (12), Geo. W. Scranton (4).

FIRST BALLOT FOR GOVERNOR.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Votes. Includes Andrew G. Curtin (74), John Covode (27), T. W. Howe (10), Samuel Calvin (10), Townsend Haines (4), David Taggart (11), Levi Kline (7).

SECOND BALLOT.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Votes. Includes Andrew G. Curtin (74), John Covode (27), T. W. Howe (10), Samuel Calvin (10), Townsend Haines (4), David Taggart (11), Levi Kline (7).

The nomination of Mr. Curtin was then made unanimous—three delegates voting no. Mr. Simons, delegate from this county, voted for Mr. Calvin on both ballots.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

The several delegates presented the names of the following gentlemen to compose the electoral ticket, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Name, District. Includes Edward C. Knight (1st), Robert P. King (2d), Henry Bamm (3d), Robert M. Foust (4th), Nathan Hillis (5th), John M. Broomall (6th), James W. Fuller (7th), Levi B. Smith (8th), Francis W. Christ (9th), David Mumma, Jr. (10th), David Taggart (11th), Thomas R. Hull (12th), Francis B. Penniman (13th), Ulysses Moore (14th), George Bressler (15th), A. B. Sharpe (16th), Daniel O. Gehr (17th), Samuel Calvin (18th), Edgar Cowan (19th), Wm. M'Kennon (20th), John M. Kirpatrick (21st), James Kerr (22d), Richard P. Roberts (23d), Henry S. Southar (24th), John Orler (25th).

The Committee appointed for that purpose reported that James Pollock and Thomas M. Howe were selected as the Electors at large.

DELEGATES TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.—DELEGATES AT LARGE. David Wilnot, Henry D. Moore, Samuel A. Parviance, Andrew H. Reeder, Thaddeus Stevens, Titian J. Coffey, John H. Ewing, Morrow B. Lowry.

The following gentlemen were reported to compose the delegates to the Chicago Convention, in June next, viz:

Table with 2 columns: District, Name. Includes 1st District (Referred to the people), 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th (Isaac Eckert, David E. Stout, J. Knabb, J. Bowman Bell), 9th (O. J. Dickey, C. S. Kauffman, Samuel Schoch, Jos. D. Pownall), 10th (Charles B. Forney, Joseph Cassey, Wm. Cameron, Israel Gutlious), 11th (Robert M. Palmer, Jacob G. Erick, Samuel A. Bergstessor, Wm. C. Lawson), 12th (H. M. Hoyt, P. M. Osterhout, Frank Stewart, Davis Alton), 13th (Charles Albright, William Davis, W. H. Armstrong, Samuel E. Dimmock), 14th (Not reported), 15th (William Butler, Kline G. Furst, Lindsay Mehaffey, G. B. Overton), 16th (Kirk Haines, W. B. Irvin, Alexander J. Frey, Jacob S. Haldeman), 17th (Wm. M'Connellan, D. M'Caughy, John J. Patterson, Francis Jordan), 18th (A. Barker, S. M. Green, Wm. M. Loyd, Wm. H. Koons), 19th (Not reported), 20th (Andrew Stewart, Alexander Murdock, Smith Fuller, William E. Gappen), 21st (Not reported), 22d, 23d, 24th (John Patterson, S. P. Johnston, James S. Meyers, D. C. Gillespie), 25th (B. B. Vincent, Thomas J. Devore, J. C. Hays, S. Newton Pettis).

THE GIRARD ESTATE.—The cash received for rent from real estate and farms belonging to the Girard Estate, during 1859, amounted to \$148,550 38. From lands in Schuylkill county, \$50; and from interests and dividends, \$8,567 74—making a total of \$157,168 12. During the year \$12,004 54 was expended for the improvement of the Eastern front of the city of Delaware avenue; \$96,907 02 for the support of the Girard College.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

February, 21st, 1860.

House bill, No. 253. "An Act to annex parts of Dublin and Springfield townships, in Huntingdon county, to the county of Fulton."

When this bill was announced, Mr. Africa rose to speak on the merits of the bill, when the Speaker pro tem. (Mr. Lawrence, Washington) determined that they were not subject to discussion until the same had been read.

The bill was then read as follows: AN ACT To annex parts of Dublin and Springfield townships in Huntingdon county to the county of Fulton.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That that part of Dublin and Springfield townships in the county of Huntingdon which is embraced in the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing on the summit of Tuscarora mountain, at the south-east corner of Huntingdon county where it joins Fulton county, thence north along the Huntingdon county line, so as to include the farm of William Campbell, thence a westerly direction, so as to include the farm formerly owned by Hugh Campbell, to a point on the summit of Black Log mountain; thence south along the summit of Black Log mountain to the Fulton county line, and is hereby declared to be a component part of said county of Fulton.

SEC. 2. That the territory hereafter described be erected into a new township, to be called Sydney township, as follows: To include that portion of Huntingdon county hereby annexed to Fulton county, and also the following portion of Dublin township, in Fulton county, namely: Commencing at the new Fulton county line at Black Log mountain, thence a southern direction by a straight line to the north corner of Tud township, Fulton county, thence south-east to a point on the summit of Tuscarora mountain where it intersects the Franklin county line, so as to include the farm of Austin Allen; thence north along the summit of said mountain to the old Fulton and Huntingdon line.

SEC. 3. That James Kelly, David Welsh, and James Cree, are hereby appointed commissioners to run the lines and fix the boundary before mentioned, to be paid at the rate of two dollars per day each, out of the treasury of Fulton county.

SEC. 4. That the general and township elections for the township of Sydney, in Fulton county, shall be held at the school house in the village of Barnat Cabins.

Mr. Africa. This bill directly interests my constituents, by proposing to take off part of our county and adjoining it to another.—I hold in my hand remonstrances against this division, and believing that they should be read in Committee, I move that this bill be re-committed to the Committee on new counties and County Seats.

Mr. Austin. I hope this motion will not prevail, although I do not doubt that the gentleman has remonstrances, and that others are forthcoming. I am of the opinion that they are somewhat far-fetched. I think that I am safe in saying that a majority, may nearly the entire portion of the townships in Huntingdon county referred to in this bill, and proposed to be annexed to Fulton, are in its favor.

Mr. Africa. I only appear to ask that justice may be done to our constituents, and the only mode of doing so, I conceive to be, to refer this bill back to the Committee designated, before whom the remonstrances may be read. I have not had the opportunity of doing so heretofore, and I feel assured that this privilege of being heard will not be denied; if so, I am much mistaken. On the motion to re-commit, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Brewster and Mr. Africa, and were as follows: Yeas 33; nays 44.

So the question was determined in the negative. On the question, Shall the bill be laid aside for second reading?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Africa and Mr. Jackson, and were as follows, viz: Yeas 50; nays 30.

So the question was determined in the affirmative. On the question will the House proceed to a second reading and consideration of this bill.

Mr. Africa. I move that the further consideration of this bill be postponed for the present.

Mr. O'Neill. I move that the hour of adjournment be extended until the consideration of the bills on the private Calendar be gone through with.

Agreed to. Mr. Brewster. I do not rise, Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of making a lengthy speech on the merits of the bill now before us. I presume, sir, you have observed I have not traversed the bill in twelve or fifteen minutes speech making, since I have had the honor of being one of its members. But, sir, I now rise to make a few statements of facts in relation to the bill now under consideration. The citizens of this portion of Huntingdon county have unanimously petitioned this body, (not one tax-payer in the district is omitted,) praying to be annexed to the county of Fulton, for the following reasons: The distance from the seat of justice, living, as many of them do, over 40 miles from Huntingdon, and no public conveyance for travelers renders it inconvenient and expensive to attend the courts, and, together with the great amount of legal business before said courts, almost amounts to a denial of justice, many causes being continued from term to term, at great expense to the parties, which deters many from applying for their rights.

On the other hand the territory described in this bill lies within twelve or fifteen miles of McConnellsburg, the County Seat of Fulton county, the courts of which county have not sufficient legal business to occupy their attention for a week at any time, which renders the administration of justice prompt, and without any vexatious delay. Owing to the great distance to the County Seat, and having to travel by private conveyance, and that over very bad muddy roads, jurors and witnesses cannot reach Huntingdon in time for the opening of the court, unless by traveling on the Sabbath day, or starting the week previous to the court. The territory wishing to be annexed has no improvements within its bounds made at the expense of the county of Huntingdon. No, not so much as a bridge; but, contrawise, they have paid their share in the erection of a new Court House and numerous expensive bridges in other parts of the county; also within a very few years, the purchase of a very fine farm, and the erection of a large poor house, all of which they are willing to relinquish, to be annexed to the county of Fulton, to obviate their grievances. I hope, Mr. Speaker, the bill will pass without objections, as I know of no valid one that can be raised against it.

The Platform Makers.

The announcement, made a day or two since, that Senator Bright, as a chairman of a caucus of Democratic Senators, had appointed a committee to "arrange the Charleston Platform," at least so far as the territorial policy of the country and the slavery question is concerned, is receiving the well deserved reprobation of the Democratic press all over the country. The truth is, that in matters of this description, the day of Congressional and Senatorial dictation is past. The people will not submit to it, and those who attempt it are doing a great injury to the party.

The names of the gentlemen placed upon the platform as would prevent him from accepting the nomination for the Presidency. The great Democratic mind of the country is not to be prejudiced by such unauthorized and high-handed political movement as this. The gentleman who compose this caucus are in no sense the representatives of the people in this behalf. They possess no power,—either original or delegated—to do this thing. It is not even a Congressional caucus, nor a caucus composed of leading Democrats at the Capital—it is but a Senatorial caucus, and a self-constituted body at that. The people are not bound to the behests of any such body. Their opinions and their platforms are but the ideas of a few individual Democrats. They are acting without the sanction, and in antagonism to the rules of their party organization.

The bitter opposition to the views of Mr. Douglas, upon the territorial question, which Mr. Buchanan and Attorney General Black have waged as though he was a candidate for the Presidency against them is a purely personal matter. The people—the masses of the Democracy—have not one particle of sympathy with the President or the Attorney General in their self-imposed task of defeating the will of the people. The Administration has used the power of its patronage and of its influence to injure Mr. Douglas by every means in its power. The concentrated power at Washington has assumed authority to control the will of the people, and to make tests of Democracy, which the people will never acknowledge. It has said that no man who believes with Mr. Douglas and advocated his nomination for the Presidency, should be acknowledged as a Democrat. Through its officials, the Administration has constantly labored to obtain expressions from conventions inimical to those who agree with Mr. Douglas. In some instances, it has succeeded. It makes its own boast, in Washington city, that it will control our own State Convention, which is to meet at Reading, next week. It seems to have arranged that the will of the people, and to rule the party and the country by a novel sort of dictatorial power, before unheard of in the history of the Democratic party.

This Senatorial Committee, to arrange the Charleston platform, is part and parcel of the scheme of the President and Attorney General to defeat Douglas, and with him, the wishes of the large majority of the Democratic party who think with him.

What business has the President, the Attorney General, or any caucus of Senators, to meddle with the business of the people in the construction of their political platforms, and the choice of their candidates for the Presidency? We deny to the administration or its officers the right to dictate to the platforms of the party, or to any caucus of Senators the right to decide what the basis of the political belief of any party shall be. That duty the people have heretofore entrusted, and will continue to entrust, to a convention of delegates, chosen by themselves, fresh from among themselves and for this specific purpose; the President and Attorney General, and grave Senators go out of the province, when they attempt to forestall the people in caucus or elsewhere, in a matter of this kind.

In its opposition to the popular sovereignty doctrine, as enunciated by Mr. Douglas, as maintained years ago by Mr. Cass, and as endorsed by the Democratic party in the Cincinnati platform, the present administration has departed from its dignity, and seriously damaged the prospects of the National Democracy. Its course has been to concentrate power and accumulate political knavery at Washington. Now, the Senators are coming in as self-constituted advisers in a matter upon which the people want no advice, and will submit to no dictation. The tests to be submitted at the Charleston Convention are beyond and above the executive power of the President, the legal advice of the learned gentleman from Somerset, or the concoction of Senatorial wisdom—traveling out of its duties and beyond its authority.

All the opposition which the administration has been able to bring to bear against Mr. Douglas has not abated one jot from its great popularity with the people. This attempt now being made is to make a platform for individuals—not the party. This is a safe assumption from the political antecedents of the men who have been placed upon this committee. In the coming contest, the Democracy must fight under the broad banner of conservatism, against anti-slavery passion and fanaticism. In arranging the preliminaries of the contest, personal oppositions of Presidents and Attorney Generals—against any candidate, for the leadership of the campaign, will be swept away like straws before the energetic force of the popular will. The waters of the ocean staid not at the command of a king, and the gushing tide of popular sentiment among the Democratic party, Presidents, Attorney Generals and Senatorial caucuses may attempt to command but it will not stop at their bidding. The people—the source of all power—in matters where they have delegated no authority and asks no advice—will disregard the wisdom of Senators, the learning of law-givers and the dictation from any source whatever. It is high time that these efforts to maintain a personal pride of opinion—so damaging to the party, and subversive of its united and harmonious action should cease.

The Broad Top R. R. Company have established a telegraph line from this place to Saxton. We are pleased to note this additional evidence of the prosperity of the Company.

The History of all Religions, by Smucker, just published and for sale at Lewis' Cheap Book Store. Also, Hymn Books and Pocket Bibles with and without clasps.

Pet Birds.—Caged birds are the source of much pleasure, and while they give great happiness if they are kept in a good healthy condition, seem to enjoy life nearly, if not quite as well as their mates in the bush or the wild wood—especially if, either from lack of memory or blissful ignorance, the caged birds do not know what pleasure they lose. "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." One of the great drawbacks to the happiness of birds and to the pleasure of keeping them, is *lice*, and having noticed in an exchange paper, what is said to be a safe and sure way removing of them, we give it to our readers: "Lay a piece of cotton flannel over the cage at night, several nights in succession, taking it off at daybreak. Multitudes of lice will be found upon it, which are easily killed. After a few days all will be removed. A case in which this was very successful, has just been brought to our notice; from a pair of bobo-links hundreds of those parasites were removed in this way."