

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, March 21, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONTRACTS, SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBPENAS, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS.

ATTACHMENT EXECUTIONS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION PPKS, JUDGMENT BONDS, FEE BILLS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER

OF WESTMORELAND.

READ THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Presidential Calculations--The Duty of the Charleston Convention.

Upon the Democratic National Convention, which is to assemble at Charleston on the 23d of April, a great responsibility will rest.

Upon the duty of that Convention the Chicago Times has some very sensible and well-timed remarks which we adopt and submit to our readers.

They should be placed in the hands of every delegate to Charleston and carefully read and considered.

The Times says:--The Republican party, is indulging in large expectations of success in the approaching Presidential election.

These expectations are, however, entertained by them, with one proviso, namely, that Stephen A. Douglas, is not the candidate of the Democratic party.

If he is not, the leaders of the Opposition are confident of the election of their candidate.

What are the reasons for the faith that is in them? The whole number of electoral votes will be three hundred and three--necessary to a choice, one hundred and fifty-two.

It is admitted that the Democracy will carry the Southern States, representing one hundred and twenty votes;

to this we may safely add Oregon and California, being seven votes, and giving the Democracy one hundred and twenty-seven votes to start with, and requiring twenty-five votes to carry the election.

Where are these twenty-five votes to come from? New York (thirty-five) alone is enough; so is Pennsylvania, (twenty-seven votes) Indiana, (thirteen votes) and Illinois, (eleven votes), with either New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Iowa, Wisconsin or Minnesota, will give us the requisite number.

Can we obtain the votes of either, and how many of these States, and how? New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, are in the hands of the enemy, and although we might get the vote of Indiana and Illinois, we still would fail of an election.

Now, is there a man in the Democratic party so denuded as to suppose that, with a slavery protection platform, or a slavery protection candidate, any one of the States we have indicated above, can be redeemed from Republican thralldom? Or can any man suppose this can be done in the present excited state of public feeling by nominating some half-way, namby-pamby candidate, whose chief recommendation is the obscurity in which his life has hitherto passed away? With Seward as the Republican nominee, (and the signs of the times indicating his selection as the Republican standard bearer are so significant to be disregarded,) would there be any hope of carrying New York for a Democratic candidate who was either out and out committed to the new fangled doctrine in regard to slavery, or who, having been non-committed thus far, might foolishly expect to wriggle into the chair of State without a declaration of his views on that point until after the election? Could Pennsylvania be carried under such circumstances? Could Minnesota, or Iowa, or any one of the States whose electoral vote is necessary to a Democratic victory (and we have assumed that Illinois and Indiana would go for the Democratic nominee)?

Had these States been opposition for so long a time that a reaction might be reasonably supposed to have set in, the belief would be more sensible that their redemption could be accomplished, even with a candidate such as we have mentioned, but as the matter stands now, it is utterly impossible.

And yet nobody doubts that it is within the power of the Charleston Convention to prevent the election of a Republican president in 1860 and to preserve the peace and harmony of the Union.

That Convention has only to give force and effect to the unmistakable will of the great majority of the party by the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency and the reaffirmance of the Cincinnati platform, and the success of the Democracy is certain!

The popular preference is concentrated on Judge Douglas, and the masses would ratify his nomination at the polls as certainly as it is made.

Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and New Jersey (to say nothing of the great

States of New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, all of which we believe he would carry) would cast their votes for him as surely as the sun rises and sets upon election day; and their votes, with the admitted Democratic strength of which we have spoken, would elect him triumphantly.

We are sincere in our belief that if Judge Douglas is nominated at Charleston, he will be elected by the largest majority that has been given in the last twenty years--except, possibly, in 1852.

If the elevation of a sectional party to power in the federal government is fraught with hazard to the Union, is it not the first duty of the Democratic party to take such position in the premises as will prevent the possibility of an occurrence so calamitous?--That possibility can be certainly prevented by the nomination of Mr. Douglas.

Perhaps it may be done with some other man, but it is certain with him, and can we at this juncture afford to run any unnecessary risks?--There can be but one answer to this question. Let the name of Stephen A. Douglas be inscribed on the National Democratic banner, and the contest of 1860 is from that moment won!

From that moment all fears of the triumph of Republicanism are at an end! and henceforth the glorious flag of this mighty nation will float over a united and happy country, reposing on the protecting power and justice of its government and sustained by the strong hands and gallant hearts of a vast majority of the American people.

The Presidency.

That staunch old Democratic paper, the *Doughstoun Democrat*, edited by Col. W. W. I. Davis, comes to us this week with the name of Stephen A. Douglas fixed at its mast-head.

The *Democrat* says:-- We place at the head of our columns, this week, the name of Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, as our choice for the Presidency.

The advocacy of the claims of this distinguished gentleman for the first place in the gift of the American people is no new thing with us, as every one knows who reads the *Democrat*.

During the last two years our columns have contained editorials, from time to time, in his favor, and down to this present writing, nothing has transpired to cause us to change our mind.

Our reasons for favoring the nomination of Mr. Douglas for President, are few, and can be briefly given.

In the first place he is the strongest man, by all odds, in the Democratic party, and, under the present view of the case, we do not believe any other Democrat can be elected.

He holds a place in the affections of the masses that is occupied by no other Presidential aspirant, and his name alone is a tower of strength to us.

As a matter of policy, only, he should be the nominee. But our adherence to, and preference for, Judge Douglas, are based upon something above the mere matter of expediency.

We like him, nay, we admire him, for his devotedness to principle.

Through all the vicissitudes of party politics for the last three years, and for that matter during his whole life, he has never deviated from the honored principles of our party; but has advocated them with a manliness and boldness that have won him the admiration of his bitterest revilers.

He has always stood firm and square upon the platform, and neither the blandishments of power nor the threats of his foes, have caused him to turn aside from the path of duty and right.

He has ever held our banner aloft, in the thickest of the fight, and instead of waiting for the assault of the enemy, he has invariably met them upon their own battlefields, and there contended for victory.

He has never been known to forsake a principle, or desert a friend; and the cherished creed of our party is the political lamp which lights his pathway.

When we say that Judge Douglas is the strongest candidate, by far, presented for the Presidency, we make no idle assertion.

All the western and north-western States have instructed their delegates to vote for him at the Charleston Convention, and there is scarce a doubt but that he will also receive the vote of every New England State, some of them being instructed for him, and perhaps New York, upon the first ballot.

His friends have carried the city of Baltimore, and his prospects are the best for a united delegation from Maryland.

The idea, which his enemies have put forth, that he has no strength in the South, is being contradicted daily by political events in that section of the Union.

Every mail brings us new indications of his increasing popularity in the slave States, and the people there are rapidly becoming convinced that he is the only man who can lead the Democracy to victory against the legions of the Republican army.

Within the last few days, four leading journals in the South, viz: the *Columbus (Ga.) Corner-Stone, Selma (Ala.) Sentinel, Lynchburg (Va.) Republican, and Athens (Ala.) Herald*, have come to his defence, and advocate his claims.

His friends in that section of the Union are rapidly growing in strength and numbers, and as the people themselves see the necessity of his nomination, they are overruling the politicians and enlisting under his banner.

In this State, the feeling in favor of Douglas is increasing much more rapidly than we expected.

We saw enough at Reading to satisfy us that the masses are with him, and the politicians, in view of his increasing popularity, are becoming more and more kindly disposed toward him.

We know of no other Democrat, save, probably, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, who can carry enough of the free States to ensure the victory; and in Pennsylvania, with Henry D. Foster as his co-standard bearer, he would sweep the State from one end to the other.

With Douglas, victory awaits us, but with any other man, we fear a defeat.

The Republicans are alarmed at his strength, and in advance of the contest are using their utmost endeavors to break him down.

Being well convinced that his nomination seals the fate of their party and candidate, they resort to the ungracious task of prejudicing him before the country--thus hoping to prevent his nomination.

Their warfare, however, has the contrary effect, and even those who have not hitherto been his friends, are being convinced that he must be a reliable Democrat, else they would not make war upon him.

Douglas is the "Coming Man," and the country needs his services.

The hog cholera is reported to have been introduced into Mississippi by the hatchery Co., Missis-

sippi, very cheap and beautiful.

D. P. GWINN'S.

The Voice of Wisdom!--A Manly Appeal for Justice!

(From the Harrisburg State Sentinel.)

We very much doubt whether ever before, in the history of our Commonwealth, there has been witnessed so overwhelming a change of public sentiment, as has, within the last few weeks taken place in regard to Stephen A. Douglas, the proscribed Senator from Illinois.

The reaction in his favor is truly a wonderful feature in the political history of the State.

Springing, as it does, spontaneously from the hearts of the people, its effect upon the future history of our party must be of the most happy nature.

From all quarters of our State comes borne upon every breeze the earnest demand of the people in favor of this bold champion for our banner.

Now is this earnest cry for Douglas confined alone to the people; the Democratic press, too, with its iron-tongue, from all quarters of the State, comes with its thunder tones to join the fray.

The following able and manly appeal is from the pen of that gifted young champion, Wm. B. Sipes, Esq., editor of the *Record and Emporium*, published at Pottsville, Schuylkill county.

Mr. Sipes was, until recently, the editor of the Philadelphia *Argus*, one of the most ultra Administration papers in this State, and his views, therefore, at this time, are entitled to great weight and consideration.

Read what he says:--

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

The course pursued by the Reading Convention, in sending an able delegation to Charleston uninstructed, has placed the Democratic party of Pennsylvania in a fair position.

The twenty-seven votes of this State, judiciously managed, must be a powerful force in the National Convention, and that they will be so cast cannot be doubted by any one who is familiar with the men who compose the Delegation, and who witnessed the harmony and enthusiasm of the masses assembled at Reading.

The time for the gratification of personal feeling in this State has passed by.

Our people have learned by experience the political evils which result from prejudiced and bigoted man-worship, and have expressed a firm determination hereafter to know no other course than that of honest devotion to great principles, regardless of personal considerations and preferences.

To any man who has carefully watched the current of popular feeling in the Northern States for the past two years, it is perfectly plain that the Democracy of those States, with rare exceptions, entertain but one opinion in regard to the subject of slavery in the Territories, which question must be the great issue in the Presidential contest of 1860, as it was in that of 1856.

During the heated discussion which attended the introduction and disposition of the Lecompton Constitution, many were induced to take positions which their sober judgments in times of reason could not and did not sustain.

Thus it was that ruinous dissensions were created in the Democratic ranks which brought only defeat and disgrace.

What originated in honest differences about questions on which men had the right to differ, soon degenerated into feelings of hatred and jealousy which severed not only political but private friendships.

Many things were written and said on the Lecompton issue which have long since been regretted by their authors; and a knowledge of all these facts--a sad experience growing out of them--induced the Pennsylvania Democracy at Reading to sink forever the cause of all their late troubles and place themselves before the country a united and harmonious party, governed only by the dictates of patriotism, and standing fairly on those time-honored principles which have proved the ark of safety to our Union in years gone by.

We anticipate a similar course of action to the National Convention at Charleston.

The popular sentiment demands such action, and we believe the delegates from this State at least will go there prepared to carry out this great wish of the American people.

It cannot be denied that the very existence of our Confederacy has been endangered by the fruitless and foolish agitation of a merely local question during the past few years, and it behooves the Democracy of the country to allay the troubles which have caused this danger--to calm the angry waves of dissension, and to render once more the greatest governmental fabric ever reared in the name of liberty secure and permanent.

That the National Democracy can do this is undoubted--that it will do it is most anxiously hoped for.

Its success in next November will open the way for a return to better days, because such an event will crush, for a long time if not forever, the existence of those sectional, fanatical parties which have grown out of the diseased body politic and which have triumphed at the expense of much that is cherished in the bosoms of patriots.

The first great question, then, to be considered by our Delegates in the National Convention, is who is the strongest man to place before the country as the candidate of the National Democracy? It is not who can carry the North or the South, or who can control the East or the West, but who can unite all these sections--can rally the Union; losing masses of every State around the Democratic standard, and lead them to victory.

Such a man should receive the support of every truly patriotic delegate at Charleston without regard to past differences, and for such an one we hope and trust the vote of Pennsylvania will be cast solid.

After carefully and calmly viewing the political aspect of the country as it has been developing itself with reference to the Charleston nomination for months past, we are convinced that there is but one man now prominently before the country as a candidate for the Presidency who possesses sufficient strength to secure a nomination and election at the hands of the Democratic party.

That man is STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois.

Our readers are aware that he has not been our first choice for this nomination.

We have urged the claims of the chivalrous BRECKENRIDGE because we considered him one of the noblest types of American Statesmen--honest, talented, brave, and patriotic; but he has virtually retired from the contest by accepting the election to the United States Senate tendered him by the Legislature of Kentucky and by permitting the delegates from his own State to be instructed for a rival candidate.

Among all the other Statesmen named for the nomination we can see no one who has the least prospect of success before the Convention, or who, if nominated there, could rally around him an enthusiastic and determined set of supporters in every section of the Union.

There are among these aspirants many good and patriotic men--men who have gained the gratitude and respect of their countrymen by works of patriotism which history will perpetuate--but they yet

that hold upon the affections of the masses.

Knives and

render their nomination equiva-

lents to an election.

With Mr. Douglas this is not so.

For fifteen years he has been in the front rank of Democratic Statesmen.

He has identified himself with every great question, and he has done as much for the country as any one man now living.

His chivalric spirit--his fearlessness--his ability, and his generosity have endeared him to many thousands who would support no other Democratic candidate.

The great issues of the day have grown out of his official labors.

The Democratic party at Cincinnati placed itself upon the platform he had marked out by his genius, and on it achieved a glorious triumph.

The Democratic party of Pennsylvania has again reaffirmed its adherence to that political creed; and it is but fitting that the champion of our principles should be the champion and leader of our party.

In the National Convention of 1856 Mr. Douglas stood next to Mr. Buchanan in strength, and his friends adhered to him with marked fidelity.

But when the candidate of the National Democracy had distanced all competitors, the Senator from Illinois, with a magnanimity which has graced him on many occasions, retired from the contest and advised his supporters to rally around his great rival.

They did so, and Mr. Buchanan was triumphantly nominated.

In the contest which followed no man supported the candidate of the National Democracy more ably or more ardently than he, and when the welcome notes of victory resounded through our hills and valleys after the November election, the people of Pennsylvania acknowledged the debt of gratitude they owed to Stephen A. Douglas, and were anxious for the time to come when they could pay it.

That time has come, and we know the Democrats of the Keystone State have not forgotten their gratitude.

Many of them have differed from him on an issue which has arisen since that memorable campaign, but they have found him an honorable and noble opponent.

So long as the issue about which they differed remained open he was first in the contest for the side he had espoused, but when the cause of difference had passed away he joined hands with his Democratic brethren against the common foe of their party and their country.

Such a man deserves to be popular, and that he is so with the American people cannot be questioned.

His friends love him with a devotion equal to that felt by the admirers of Henry Clay, and his enemies respect him as much as ever the Sage of Ashland was respected.

In writing this article we can safely say that we are actuated by no other motive than an earnest desire for the success of the Democratic party and the good of the country.

Times like the present require that personal feelings should be sacrificed for the common welfare, and we should blush for the Democracy were we not ready to lay all our preferences on the altar of our country's safety.

On every hand it is charged that the election of a Republican President will be the signal for the dismemberment or dissolution of the Union, while the success of the Democratic party will prevent such a catastrophe.

This fact alone should induce the Delegates at Charleston to cast aside every other motive and make such a nomination as will be certain of success before the country.

The past history of our party demands this--patriotism demands it; and the delegation from Pennsylvania are surely Democrats and patriots enough to act in accordance with these appeals.

Practical Abolitionism--Disgusting Developments.

A case has recently transpired in Michigan, which rivals in its prominent features the notorious Judson elopement affair, and promises, like that, to afford some beautiful illustrations of the workings of practical Abolitionism.

A runaway pair, consisting of a big negro as black as tar, and a white girl about seventeen years old, crossed the river on the first ferry boat, and took lodgings in Windsor, with the intention of proceeding onward to that paradise of amalgamationism, Chatham, where they intended to locate.

The girl was an intelligent looking female, and refused to reveal her name, but stated to several persons that she was the daughter of a farmer in Wayne County.

She said that the negro, whose name was Smith, had worked on her father's farm for some time, and that she had left home at his persuasion, having been induced to return the tender passion (!) which he professed to her.

A gentleman who was crossing on the same boat, and who appeared to be a traveler, questioned her in regard to the matter, and took a great interest in her welfare.

He endeavored to persuade her to leave the negro and return home, and offered to give her money to pay her expenses if she would do so.

She declined the offer, but seemed to regret the step she had taken.

She stated that her father was an Abolitionist of the unadulterated stripe, and that her intimacy with the negro was in consequence of his peculiar teachings, which held that an ignorant African was as good as a white man, if not better, and at any and all times a fit companion for his children, and a proper person to fill a seat at his table.

There is no means of knowing that her statements are strictly true, although there is no reason to doubt them.

If they are true, her relatives will soon be in pursuit of her, and if they are not the facts remain as we have described them.

It is not known that they were married, although such was understood to be their intention as soon as they reached Canada, where such unions are legal.

The girl had the appearance of a country girl, and was evidently fresh from farm life, as she averred.

The negro is an old darkey who has lived in Windsor before, and was at one time employed on the Argo ferry boat as a deck hand.

We are compelled to acknowledge that for the refinement of depravity we must henceforth look to the growing result of practical amalgamation.

We know of nothing so disgusting or so utterly unnatural, yet it is useless to deny that it is fast increasing upon us.

The Cleveland Plaindealer says that the agent deputed to visit Charleston and engage quarters for the Ohio delegation has returned and made his report.

A hall large enough to accommodate the delegations from the whole West, as an assembly room, has been engaged for \$200 per day for ten days--\$2,000; board and lodging for the forty-six Ohio delegates at \$5 per day \$2,300.

This may be considered rather steep, but it is the necessary result of forcing a large crowd to quarter upon a small town.

Gray adds, that to save yellow fever, pestilence and famine at Charleston, he would recommend, as a sanitary measure the nomination of Douglas on the first ballot.

That would save hot weather, hotel bills and the Union, all at the same time.

Horrible Suspense.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE OF A MINER FROM INSTANT DEATH.

The *Dubuque Herald* says that a man named Norton, while sinking a shaft in that vicinity a few days since, had occasion to blast a rock thirty or forty feet beneath the surface, his assistant waiting above to draw him up by the windlass whenever he should give the signal.

Having finished a drill, loaded it, and getting ready preparatory to firing the fuse, Mr. Norton commenced picking up his tools, in readiness to ascend.

At this moment his foot struck the candle, upsetting it exactly on the fuse, and in a second it had caught and was fizzing down towards the powder.

Mr. Norton immediately commenced calling on the man above to pull him up.

The latter was at some little distance from the shaft, and did not hear the cry; but fortunately happening to look in that direction, he saw the rope shaking, and thinking he might be wanted, he hastened up.

The next instant he became aware what was wanted, he immediately commenced hauling up the other.

The situation of the latter was anything but pleasant--sufficient time seemed to his imagination to have elapsed for the fuse to burn the powder, and he momentarily expected to be blown out of the shaft.

The man at the windlass made superhuman efforts, and had hauled the other within some ten feet of the mouth, when the handle of the windlass broke!

Fortunately Mr. Norton caught a foothold on the projecting shelf, and thereby saved himself from falling to the bottom.

But the position was anything but desirable, as he was in no way protected from the effects of the expected explosion, while it was only by almost superhuman efforts that he kept himself from falling from the narrow standing place.

There was no way to get out, and he was sure to be riddled with the shower of rocks that would rise from below.

Thus he stood, momentarily expecting that a terrible death would meet him--stood thus in an agony which must be imagined, as it is too strong for description.

How long the time was he did not know, but it seemed ages rather than seconds, until a sufficient time had elapsed to induce the hope that the blast would not explode.

This proved eventually to be the case, although he probably suffered a dozen deaths before the fact became apparent.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION--FAMINE PRICES.

A Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald*, under date of March 17th says:--

"Every day produces some new evidence from Charleston that the landlords of the hotels and boarding-houses are charging the most extravagant prices for quarters during the session of the Democratic National Convention.

A member of Congress received a letter a day or two since, in reply to an application for quarters, stating that he could have a room provided he would agree to pay the enormous price of ten or twelve dollars for it from the 15th of April--eight days before the Convention meets.

He declined taking it. Another gentleman showed me a letter to-day, which he received from a citizen of Charleston, to whom he applied for rooms with board for himself, wife and son, informing him as follows:--

"I went to the principal hotels to see what I could do for you, but all refused positively to have any ladies in the house, as in each hotel, drawing rooms, parlors and halls, will be packed with beds and cots, and each occupant will be charged ten dollars per day.

I next went to all the private boarding-houses, and found them all engaged.

Next I went to several private houses, and at last I induced a lady to say she would accommodate you, if you and your wife will take a bedroom, and Charlie sleep in the parlor on a sofa.

She will charge you eighteen dollars per day for three. I assure you you cannot do better if you wish to come.

I have never seen such an exciting time here as there is about the Convention.

I board at the House, but had to give up my room last week until the 1st May, for the landlord told us all that we must pay during April fifty dollars per week, and then allow him to put some one else in our room.

This I could not afford, and went to a friend's house, and now I find I must charge again, and God only knows where I shall go.

The reason why board will be so enormous is that everything in market is very high.

Beef now sells for fifty cents per pound, and everything is in that proportion."

Efforts are making to procure enough persons to charter one or more first class ocean steamers in New York, each a crack hotel in itself, and go round to Charleston in that way, the passengers, in such an event, only having to land at Charleston to attend the Convention, without being beholden in the least to the landlords.

The *Pittsburg Dispatch*, the most influential Opposition paper in Western Pennsylvania, speaks thus of the Democratic nominee for Governor:--

"The Democracy at their Reading Convention have manifested more wisdom in the selection of their gubernatorial Candidate than is usually manifested by State Conventions.

They have selected for their nominee for Governor the strongest man to be found in their party in Western Pennsylvania--one who is not particularly obnoxious to the Administration or Forney wings of the party, although there is no telling how soon he may be.

Gen. Henry D. Foster is a man of unblemished reputation as a citizen and professional man, and personally popular with men of all parties.

If he is not saddled with obnoxious National and State platforms, it will require the most united and powerful opposition to defeat him.

Both parties, indeed, have selected strong men as their standard-bearers--men worthy of so important a canvass as this is to be.