

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, May 16, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

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FOR PRESIDENT, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR, HENRY D. FOSTER.

OF WESTMORELAND.

The "Constitutional Union Convention" (so called,) met at Baltimore on Wednesday last.

Delegates were present from nearly all the States. The Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York, was chosen temporary Chairman, and was afterwards appointed permanent President.

Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, represented Pennsylvania in the list of Vice Presidents. The whole of the first day's session was taken up with preliminary matters.

On Thursday morning, a preamble and resolution were passed setting forth that platforms are calculated to mislead and distract the people and occasion sectional divisions, and declaring the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws, to be the only platform recognized by the body.

The Convention then voted for a candidate for President, the first ballot resulting as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes names like Houston, Everett, Graham, Crittenden, Botte, Bell, McLean, Shurkey, Coggins, Rives.

On the second ballot, Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, received 141 votes, and was declared nominated.

Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, was nominated for the Vice Presidency, after which the Convention adjourned sine die.

The Chicago Convention. The Republican Convention meets in Chicago to-day. It will be largely attended by outsiders.

Several delegations from this State, almost unanimous for Cameron, passed over the Pennsylvania Railroad on Sunday and Monday. It is impossible to guess, with any degree of correctness, who will receive the Republican nomination.

The friends of Seward will push his claims, and will not be satisfied with the nomination of any other. The nomination of Bell, by the Constitutional Union party, has considerably confused the chances of the several gentlemen who have been looking for a nomination at Chicago.

TRUUNDER FROM THE SOUTH!—The Democracy of the whole South are incensed at the action of the Disunionists at the Charleston Convention, and are already actively at work manifesting their displeasure by holding public meetings in almost every city and principal town throughout these States.

At St. Louis, Missouri, on Friday of last week, an immense meeting was held, at which the secessionists were unsparingly denounced, and a salute of 153 guns was fired in honor of that number of Delegates who voted for Stephen A. Douglas! Missourians now pledge that State for the "Little Giant" by 20,000 majority.

LOUISIANA SPEAKING!—The people of the South have already begun the good work of repudiating the action of their Delegates who seceded from the Charleston Convention. The meeting alluded to in the dispatch below, is said to have been one of the largest and most enthusiastic political gatherings ever held at New Orleans. Read:

ANTI-SECESSION MEETING IN NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, MAY 9.

A mass meeting was held here last evening to denounce the secession movement at Charleston. It was resolved to regard all as enemies who attempted to produce a separation of the States.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!—It is a fact that should be constantly kept before the people, that Stephen A. Douglas, after the bolt of the Disunionists, had, on every ballot cast in the Charleston Convention, a clear majority of about FIFTY VOTES OVER ALL THE OTHER CANDIDATES COMBINED! And yet this is the man the traitors and Disunionists tell us must be withdrawn in order to conciliate a handful of reckless, corrupt and unprincipled office-holding demagogues.

ANOTHER POLITICAL MOVEMENT.—A large meeting of the friends of General Houston, from all parts of the Union, was held at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, on Friday evening last. The Baltimore, Charleston, and other National party Conventions, were represented, and the determination expressed that the people shall make their own choice for President.

Southern Sentiment.

We find nowhere in the South, save in a few journals of the fire-eating class, the slightest disposition to justify or excuse the action of the Southern Delegates, under the leadership of Mr. Wm. L. Yancey and others, in seceding from the Democratic National Convention at Charleston.

The secession is held to have been wholly uncalculated, and measures are already on foot in most of the States to send new and more national men to represent the sentiment of the South in the adjourned Convention at Baltimore.

The Mobile Register of May 1st speaks of the action of the seceders as follows:

RASH COUNSEL.—The latest news from Charleston announces that the delegates of five other States have assumed the fearful responsibility, without the warrant of instruction, to join the States of Alabama and Mississippi in arraying themselves against the sentiment of the Democracy and against the convention or judgment of Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri—all the border States, their tier of Southern States most exposed to Northern aggression, and which must bear the brunt of the battle, if battle there be.

It is not "precipitating the cotton States into a revolution," it is because the people will not second the desperate measures which the meretricious and injudiciously committed politicians have inspired. These gentlemen will have to return and give an account of their stewardship to their constituents. What the decision of the people will be, no cooled-headed man will doubt for a moment.

COOL IMPUDENCE.—The Ebsenburg Democrat & Sentinel is very anxious to get the Little Giant of the West out of the way of the Disunionists of the South. Hear its cool impudence:

"Let Stephen A. Douglas withdraw from the contest, and allow a conservative statesman, acceptable to both wings of the party, to be nominated at Baltimore. If he is a patriot he will do this. If he is a demagogue he will remain in the field."

When the Democracy of the Democratic party are willing to make mud-sills of themselves, the editor of the D. & S. may expect to be gratified, by a submission to the will of the fire-eaters, but not before.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.—We find nowhere in the South, save in a few journals of the fire-eating class, the slightest disposition to justify or excuse the action of the Southern Delegates, under the leadership of Mr. William L. Yancey and others, in seceding from the Democratic National Convention at Charleston.

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JUDGE BLACK'S HOME.—The following, from the Somerset Democrat, a paper that has had, until very lately, the name of Judge Black at its mast-head for the Presidency, is a complete summary of its former opinions:

"That Hon. S. A. Douglas was entitled to the nomination, after receiving 129 votes out of the whole Convention, no candid and fair-minded man will deny. Mr. Douglas is undoubtedly the choice of nine-tenths of the Democracy of the South, and all attempts to oppose their will must prove unavailing in the end.

As to the seceders, we have but to say a word. We are right glad that they left, for they were, for the most part, traitors and fire-eaters, and of no possible use to any party. Their seats will be filled by sound Union Democrats, and they will find themselves rebuked by their own constituents."

THE TARIFF.—A bill passed the House on Thursday last, by a vote of 105 yeas to 64 nays. All the Democratic members from this State voted for the bill. The bill gives very general satisfaction. It may possibly pass the Senate.

We see it announced in the Pittsburgh Press, that President Buchanan has appointed R. Bruce Petrikin a Judge for Utah Territory. If true, God save the Mormons.

From Chicago. CHICAGO, MAY 13, 1860.

THE CITY OF CHICAGO. There is no city in the Union better suited for Convention purposes than Chicago. It is easily reached by railroad from all parts of the Union, and its hotel accommodations are second to those of no other city.

THE CITIZENS ENTERTAINING THE DELEGATES. Most of the delegates and many of the outside visitors who have arrived are being entertained by private families, who, with a generosity in striking contrast with the sharp practice of Charleston, have undertaken to provide accommodations for large numbers of the strangers free of charge. Democrats are vying with Republicans in extending civilities.

THE EXCITEMENT COMMENCING. There is intense excitement here. Most of the delegates have arrived, and the friends of each candidate are actively urging his claims.

THE OUTSIDE PRESSURE. The largest outside pressure is from the West, particularly from Ohio and Illinois, whilst New York and Pennsylvania are both well represented, independent of their respective delegations.

THE FRIENDS OF W. H. SEWARD. Wm. H. Seward is being earnestly pressed for nomination by the shrewdest and richest politicians in the Republican party. His principal manager is Thurlow Weed, whose hand is seen in almost every movement made so far. The opponents of the New York statesman fear and dread Weed's power.

THE CHANCES OF N. P. BANKS. The nomination of Bell and Everett is being quietly urged against Seward by the friends of Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts, who assert that it is necessary to place a man on the track like Banks, who has been identified with Americanism, in order to carry Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and even New York. They point to the fact that a part of the Republican ticket was defeated in New York by the Americans last fall as an evidence that if Seward, or any other man who has been opposed to that party is nominated, the whole American vote will be thrown against him, and the Empire State thus be lost to the Republicans.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION. Most of the Pennsylvania delegates, particularly those from west of the mountains, are already here. Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, the Republican candidate for Governor, and A. K. McClure, the chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, are also here. It is understood that Curtin and his friends will be satisfied with the nomination of Simon Cameron, but if this cannot be accomplished I think they would

prefer Bell, of Tennessee, with a Republican on the ticket for Vice President. They say that if Douglas is nominated at Baltimore it is very doubtful whether Pennsylvania could be carried against him, even by a combination of all the opposition votes in the State.

SEWARD THE STRONGEST CANDIDATE. The friends of Seward are the most sanguine, and confidently count on his nomination from the sixth to the twelfth ballot. They complain bitterly of the course which is being pursued by those opposed to him, declaring that they are not actuated by a desire to make a nomination which will produce harmony in the party, but only by a determination to defeat him. They charge further, that packed delegations have been made up from Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, and Missouri, for this purpose. His nomination, however, they look upon as certain, claiming Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and a part of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, at an early stage of the balloting.

BATES AND WADE. Bates has very little strength, and will not be kept long in the field by Missouri. His friends are then counted upon for Senator Wade, of Ohio, who is looming up as a formidable candidate. If Seward is not nominated, Wade will be. His friends seem to have a good understanding with the Banks men of New England, and it is certain he can control a majority of the Ohio delegation, though the Sewardites, who seem to be the only opponents he has, say that McLean and Governor Chase's friends will never submit to his nomination.

THE DEMOCRACY INTERESTED. The Democrats are using considerable influence in favor of Seward. They say that they will carry Illinois for Douglas by a large majority if he is nominated, no matter who the Republican nominee may be, but they regard Seward as the weakest man who can be put up against Douglas in the Middle States. Their indignation is great at the treatment of their favorite at Charleston, and they may rely upon it that there will be thousands of the Western Democracy at Baltimore to see that the "Little Giant" has fair play.

THE PLATFORM. The Philadelphia platform of 1856 will undoubtedly be reaffirmed. Pennsylvania will try to get a strong tariff plank in to help them at home, and it is rather probable that this will be accorded to them.

Comments of the Democratic Press on the Charleston Convention. [From the St. Louis Republican.]

From the very hour of the meeting of the Convention, nothing can be clearer than that there was an organized conspiracy, on the part of the politicians and office-holders, to defeat Mr. Douglas for the Presidency at all hazards. We say this was palpable before, at the time of, and in every act of the minority of the Convention up to the moment of the secession; and yet, in the face of this combination, there was not a period when Mr. Douglas was not the choice of the majority, and when that majority was not able, on a square vote, to beat down all opposition.

The Yancey platform, which looked to a slave code, and the re-opening of the African slave trade, was voted down by a decided majority, and finally, an addition to the Cincinnati platform was adopted, which ought to have satisfied any conservative and Union-loving man in the Convention or in the country. But union and harmony on such a basis was not what was wanted by the enemies of Mr. Douglas, and instead of yielding, in true Democratic style, to the will of the majority, they left the Convention, and took up a position on the outskirts to see what further mischief could be done. The balloting commenced, and of the two hundred and fifty-three delegates still present, Mr. Douglas on every vote received a large majority over all others combined. He not only had this majority as the Convention was actually constituted, but upon one of the ballots he received 152 votes, being an actual majority of all the votes in the Convention when full. He not only had these majorities, but he obtained them in the face of desertions on the part of office-holders and others who, it is notorious, were elected for their voluntary pledges in his favor, but who were afterwards bought up and paid to oppose him.

This is Mr. Douglas' position before the country. He is the choice of the people for the Presidency. There is not a man in the Union who can command a greater Democratic strength in any single State than Mr. Douglas. He will be made infinitely stronger by the efforts of the minority in this Convention to destroy him. He stands before the country now in an attitude when every true Democrat should come up to his support, at the same time that a proper rebuke may be administered to the disunionists of the South. That faction do not want his election, for the simple reason that it will preserve the Union, by putting down Black Republicanism in the North and secession in the South. The nomination of Douglas, if delayed at Charleston, ought to be consummated at Baltimore; and to this end the watch-fires of patriotism should be lighted all over the land. The public will should not be cheated in this way, but meetings should be held in cities and towns and counties all over every State, and such a voice should go up as will strike terror into the hearts of those who have been guilty of these gross outrages upon the party, and who yet threaten the severance of the Union. There is no time to be lost, and every good citizen should join the work. At this hour Mr. Douglas is the representative man of the people, and they ought to see that he is put into the Presidency regardless of all opposition.

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.] Oh, yes, let us have protection, or dismember the party, for protection will people with Southern planters the sandy wastes of the great American desert, crown with vineyards the earth-barren slopes of the Rocky mountains, and be just the thing for the South when Greenland is annexed to the Union.

Now what is our future? The National Convention has adjourned to meet in Baltimore on the 18th of June, and those who resigned their seats in that body, will have their places filled with men who will represent the States.

As we have said, the action of the balloting delegates has defeated their own prime purpose, which was the nomination of a Southern man. We went to Charleston prepared to vote for Mr. Douglas, if he was the choice of the majority, and to support him if nominated—but almost sure that he would not be, and that a Southern man would be. The certainty now points the other way, for Mr. Douglas has got rid of the factionists, and having received one hundred and fifty-two votes, which is a majority, he is, by the usage of the party, entitled to be nominated by two-thirds.

We now believe that the nominee of the party in National Convention, and the next President of the United States, will be Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois.

[From the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat.] These opponents of Douglas have been mistaken all the while in his strength. Their blind hatred misleads them so that they can't appreciate the signs of the times. That he is the first choice of three-fourths of the Democratic party to-day, for the office of President is plain enough to any one who does not obstinately shut his eyes to the facts. Against the combinations of politicians, and the use of Federal patronage, the intrigues of Cabinets, Senators, Congressmen, and outside politicians, he got a majority of the whole electoral vote at Charleston, and did not then show all his strength in the Convention. In this condition of things his friends are modestly asked to withdraw him, to accommodate the most reckless and unscrupulous opposition that ever was arrayed against a man. His friends, the delegates, can't be so accommodating, and the people at home will be much less accommodating than the delegates.

We are even less disposed to concede anything now than ever. The whole country now sees the heart of this opposition comes from. It has made an exposition of itself by secession from the Convention. The only honest and intelligent purpose is a dissolution of the Union. Those engaged in it will not openly confess it. Some disguise the end even from themselves; but one cannot talk with them a moment without getting an avowal of the ultimate result. We, therefore, have no compromise to make with them. They are gone, and let them go in peace. They demand what no party in the free States can grant, and they know it.

The people of a Territory shall not have slavery, if they want it, is the Northern Wilmot Proviso. Would it not be sheer impertinence to ask the South to sanction such a doctrine?

Well, what is the demand of this secession party in the South, who have seduced so many into their purpose? Strip of all disguise, it is simply this: The people of a Territory shall have slavery, no matter how much they are opposed to it. This is a plain, unvarnished statement of the position. They say, if a Territorial Legislature will not make laws to protect slavery, Congress must make them. If the legislation be unfriendly to slavery, then the Federal Government must interfere and nullify such legislation. Does any one expect that this Southern Wilmot Proviso will be tolerated North?

The Catholic zeal of James II led him into acts which irritated his subjects, until he was driven into exile. A French courtier said, in decision: "There goes a man who sacrificed a crown for a crozier." The Democrats South are repeating the folly of James, with infinitely less motive for their action. Indeed they are more like a spaniel who dropt a bone of meat to plunge after its shadow.

We submit the case to the Democracy of Kentucky. Will they allow the secessionists to separate them from the Democracy of the North, and thus sectionalize their party? Or will they tolerate this hatred of one distinguished man, which would accept the defeat of the party to defeat him?

For our own part, we don't intend to submit to any such factious and unpatriotic movements. We shall support no sectional party, and we trust there is virtue enough in the Democratic party to repudiate it. If there is not, then the Democratic party has fulfilled its mission, and will pass away as the old Whig party did.

The Baltimore Convention will nominate Douglas beyond a doubt. The Opposition in the South, where it is honest, straightforward disunion, is scarcely a fragment. The political wire-workers who seceded are gone, and in their places we will have men fresh from the people. They may prefer another, but they will not sacrifice the party to favoritism. Our party will come forth from the fire purified and strengthened. Many office holders will be laid in limbo. The sweets of private life will be conceded to many political aspirants in the Southern seceding States, and our candidates will sweep the Union like fire in the prairie, and the nation will have a new lease of life.

[From the Providence (R. I.) Post.] We shall be told that the Southern States which withdrew from the Convention will maintain their hostility to the Democratic party. We know better. The people of the South are not mad, and they will rebuke the madness of their representatives. The idea that they will unite with the National Union party, whose Convention is soon to be held in Baltimore, is absurdity itself. They can never stand upon a platform which will be satisfactory to the Winthrops and Everetts of the South. An independent Southern party—a sectional, pro-slavery Democratic party—may do to talk of for a while, but cannot long find friends. The idea of throwing the Presidential election into the House of Representatives, cannot be tolerated. There is no Democracy in it. Either the candidate nominated at Charleston, or the candidate nominated at Chicago, will be elected. It is yet six months to the Presidential election. In that time we are confident, the South will see its mistake. If it does not, and will not, then let the struggle come, and God defend the right.

[From the Petersburg (Va.) Press.] Much abused, much misrepresented, and most cordially hated as the Hon. S. A. Douglas is by extremists of all sections and of all complexions, he has planted himself upon and defended against "all comers" the constitutional rights of the people everywhere, North, South, East and West. With the comprehensive sweep of a real statesman and a true patriot, his mighty intellect ranges over the entire Confederacy. Taking as his motto the very first line of the Constitution, "We, the people of the United States," he stands by constitutional government and the rights of the people, from one end of the Confederacy to the other. And this we say, is the doctrine of the National Democratic party, the firm maintenance of which, in our judgment alone can preserve and perpetuate the Union of these States.

[From the Chicago Times.] What will the Convention do in June? The answer is a plain one. It must nominate Douglas. If it does not do that, it is a matter of perfect indifference what it does. The nomination has been long since decided in the popular mind. Douglas or defeat is as distinctly the fate of the party in 1860, and as is well known by all men of all parties, as if it had been proclaimed by the trumpet of an angel from on high. There is no use of mincing matters, and quibbling and equivocating. The great mass of the Democratic party will support as against the Republicans any nominee; but there is a vast multitude

of Democrats—men who were veterans in the Democratic party when Bigler was a Free-soiler and Randall an Abolitionist—who will not submit to the dictation of Stillwell, Bright & Co., and who will stand still and take the consequences of a defeat.

Mr. Buchanan has during three years made the people of the north pretty familiar with the rule of an opposition president. The people who do not live by office-holding nor by permission of secretaries and senators, and who have raised their crops and prosecuted their business successfully during the last three years, are not very likely to be terrified at the prospects of Seward's presidency—thousands will run the risk.

There are but few men of any party who will not attribute the failure to nominate Douglas at Charleston to a concerted scheme on the part of Stillwell and Buchanan. And no man of whom it can be said that he was nominated at Baltimore by that faction, can hope to receive the cordial support of a people who feel themselves cheated out of their candidate by unworthy means.

But we have no doubt of the nomination of Douglas at Baltimore. It will do delegates no harm to go home and mingle with the people. If they are honest men, that communion with the people cannot fail to remove all uncertainty as to their duty to their party and to their country. There is but one voice among the people, and that is for Douglas. A convention of the Democratic party must indeed be wonderfully constituted that will close its ears to the popular voice."

[From the Washington States.] That the seceders did not withdraw an account of the defeat of their platform is manifest from their subsequent proceedings. They deferred action in regard to an independent nomination, and hung around the Convention, like birds of evil omen, with arrogant threats of what they were going to do if the favorite of the country, who obtained a majority of the whole Convention, should be nominated.

With swagger and arrogance they endeavored to frighten the body into submission, and were willing to swallow any platform, provided they should be permitted to dictate who should be the candidate.

If the party submits to the arrogant dictation, conventions are mockeries, and Democracy a by-word and a scorn. Is the party so pusillanimous that it will yield itself to the control of men who, like spoiled children, set to kicking and bawling unless their humors are indulged?

Douglas is the man of the people—because he is from the people, and the ardent defender of the principles the people love. Hence he is hated by the arrogant, would-be lords, who have nothing to sustain them but overbearing pretensions, and success in plundering the country. They denounce Douglas, because they know he is not of their tribe of political gamblers.

We hope that his friends will stand like faithful men to their position. If they yield now, the independence of the party is lost forever; and submitting to the despotism of men who are determined to rule or ruin, must sink, a withered and despised thing, to everlasting contempt.

An Interesting Document. That arch traitor, Yancey, sent a letter on the 15th of June, to a gentleman, which has been published in the Washington States and Union:

"MONTGOMERY, June 15, 1858. DEAR SIR:—Your kind favor of the 15th is received. I hardly agree with you that a general movement can be made that will clear out the Augean stable. If the Democracy were overthrown it would give place to a greater and hungrier swarm of flies.

"The remedy of the South is not in such a process. It is a diligent organization of her true men for prompt resistance to the next aggression. It must come in the nature of things. No national party can save us; no sectional party can ever do it. But if we could do as our fathers did—organize 'Committees of Safety' in all the cotton States (and it is only in them that we can hope for any effective movement)—we shall fire the Southern heart, instruct the Southern mind, give courage to each other, and, at the proper moment, by one organized concerted action, we can precipitate the cotton States into a revolution.

"The idea has been shadowed forth in the South by Mr. Ruffin; has been taken up and recommended in the Advertiser, (the Montgomery organ of Mr. Yancey,) under the name of 'League of United Southerners,' who, keeping up their old party relations on all other questions, will hold the Southern issue paramount, and will influence parties, Legislatures and statesmen. I have no time to enlarge, but to suggest merely. In haste, yours, &c., W. L. YANCEY.

"To James S. Slaughter, Esq."

The Judas Kiss. Who would have thought, when Bigler, alternately with tears in his eyes and smiles on his face, at the Reading Convention, went round among the Delegates begging and supplicating to be sent to Charleston, and promising to use his influence to conciliate and harmonize the conflicting elements which had distracted that party, that beneath his vest was hidden a heart as black with treachery as ever beat in the bosom of a traitor? Who would have believed that this miserable, "weak-kneed" dough-face was kissing but to betray? No one. Yet such was the case. No Disunionist was half so potent for evil at Charleston as this same traitor Bigler. It was he who gave "aid and comfort" to the Secessionists! It was Bigler that urged and implored these traitors to leave the Convention. It was the Pennsylvania Senator who promised, in order to induce the Disunionists to bolt, that a majority of the Pennsylvania Delegation would follow! And this is the man, (how unworthy the title!) Democrats of Pennsylvania, that you have honored—warmed to life—made rich and given position to—aye, this is the serpent that you have warmed into life by the fire of your kind favor, who now turns round and endeavors to inflict upon his friends and benefactors the sting of death. How well he merits the hissing curses of an outraged people that are now falling so thick and fast upon his treacherous head!—State Sentinel.

FRESHET IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.—A dispatch from Williamsport, dated May 11th says: "There is a freshet in the Susquehanna, which is now increasing. It was occasioned by the heavy storm which prevailed during the last forty-eight hours. It is supposed that an incalculable amount of damage will be done to the property along the river, and more particularly to the stock of lumber now on hand. Over 50,000,000 feet of lumber were swept away."

Squatter Sovereignty.

Those who denounce Squatter Sovereignty as a new-fangled Democratic doctrine evince more ignorance of the subject, in all its bearings, than would be pleasant or agreeable to them, were they aware of the fact. Gen. Cass has the honor of giving prominence to the question of Squatter Sovereignty as a party measure. He first introduced the subject into the arena of politics, and established its claims to the highest consideration of the American people. It then grew rapidly in the favor and esteem of the National Democracy. It was warmly espoused by all the prominent leading men in the Democratic ranks, from its first introduction into politics, till the advent of the remarkable struggle to fasten the Reconstruction Constitution upon the people of Kansas whether they were willing to receive it or not.

Since that time there has been a regular, persistent effort on the part of some of the Democracy to cast obloquy upon this measure, under the delusive hope that they would thereby destroy the future usefulness of a prominent statesman, who maintained, with unanswerable argument, his unswerving devotion to a fixed and fundamental principle of his party. The old adage that men may change, but principles are eternal, should never be forgotten. If Squatter Sovereignty was right in 1848, in 1852, in 1854 and again in 1856, we can see no reason why it should not be right in 1860. The Bolter's Convention at Charleston, were violently opposed to Judge Douglas as a candidate for the Presidency, on account of his Squatter Sovereignty principles; yet we find they were willing to go for Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, than whom there is no greater Squatter Sovereign in the Union.

For the benefit of our readers we make a few extracts from a speech delivered by Mr. Dickinson in the United States Senate in 1848, which verifies the truth of our assertion on this subject. He says:

"That system of government, whether temporary or permanent, whether applied to States, Provinces or Territories, is radically wrong, and has within itself all the elements of non-resistance, which permits the representatives of one community to legislate for the domestic regulation of another to which they are not responsible; while practically it allows New York and Massachusetts and other Atlantic States to give local laws to the people of Oregon, Minnesota and Nebraska, to whom those interests, wishes and condition they are strangers."

Again he says:

"Should the domestic legislation of Territories be left with their local Legislatures, it would transfer from the halls of Congress the local sectional struggle which have created bitterness at home, and served to degrade our institutions in the eyes of the world. It would leave local communities, Territories as well as States, to consult their own interests, wishes and sense of propriety, and to erect or prohibit, to continue or abolish, such institutions as may not be repugnant to the principles of the Constitution."

That was sound Democratic doctrine in 1848. We believe it to be equal sound and Democratic now.—Kentucky Democrat.

Southern Fire Eaters.

There is no way of accounting for the secession of the Southern extremists from the Charleston Convention, but by looking upon them as disunionists anxious to break up the Confederacy. There is no right given to the South by the Constitution which has ever been denied them by the Northern Democracy. We may go further and say that the Northern Democracy have gone beyond a strict and correct construction of the Constitution for the purpose of conciliating the South. Year after year have yielded, until at last they find their columns broken, and the enemy triumphant. It is time now to pause and reflect, if not to stop. We dare no longer take the Southern Hotspurs at their word, because, from sad experience, we find they do not adhere to it. No concession we can make, even outside the Constitution, will conciliate them; no compromise is held sacred; simply because what they desire is a dissolution of the Union, or the universal spread of slavery. To neither of these can the North accede. At the Charleston Convention the Southern disunionists, headed by Yancey and Stillwell, encouraged by a few Northern traitors, such for instance as Cushing, Bigler, and Dawson, would listen to nothing rational. They would not even agree to submit the Territorial question to the decision of the Supreme Court, but endeavored to hold the party to a recognition of what they claimed to be rights, against the plain terms of the Constitution. In other words, they asked, as the price of their action with the party, the privilege of doing as they pleased, in defiance of the Constitution and the Courts. With such men we have no desire to act, and we have reason to thank Heaven that they have voluntarily left the organization to which they were positive injury.—Harrisburg State Sentinel.

It Can't be Done.

Now, since the conspirators against the Democracy of the nation have been signally defeated in their efforts to "kill off" Douglas, they have adopted a new dodge, and clamor for a new man—a compromise man. This is a pretty piece of impudence, to be sure.—What! the Great Democratic party compromise with a knot of dangerous Disunionists, backed up by a handful of Federal office-holders? NEVER! DOUGLAS has been endorsed by a fair majority of the whole Democracy of the Union, in solemn Convention, and to withdraw him after that would be inevitable defeat and death to the party! No! no gentleman Douglas will be nominated at Baltimore on the 18th of June next, and there is no power save that of the GREAT JENOVAH, that can prevent him being the next President of these United States!—Ibid.

Delaware Speaking Out.

We have received the following handbill, which speaks for itself:

"A DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The Democracy of Appoquinimink Hundred, who are opposed to the seceding delegates from the Democratic National Convention, Charleston, are requested to meet at the hotel of Richard Ferguson, Blackbird, on Saturday, the twelfth day of May, 1860, at one o'clock, P. M., to take measures to assist in having this county fairly represented in the Adjourned National Convention to be held in Baltimore, on the 18th day of June. Come, all Democrats who are prepared to stand by your time-honored principle of submitting to a Democratic National Convention to nominate a candidate for President. Our delegate appointed from this County has betrayed the Democratic party; left the Convention, and counselled the holding of another Convention of the disorganizers, and sat as President of it; therefore the crisis has arrived; the Democrats of New Castle county must speak out, and assure their Democratic brethren who stood firm in the regular Democratic National Convention at Charleston, that we DETEST AND REPUDEATE our delegate and sub from this County, who proved recreant to their trust.—By order of the Democratic Central Committee of Appoquinimink Hundred. May 4th, 1860."