

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, May 30, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

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FOR PRESIDENT, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION. FOR GOVERNOR, HENRY D. FOSTER, OF WESTMORELAND.

The Price of Votes at Charleston.

A correspondent of a Cincinnati paper, hostile to Douglas, writing from Charleston, was forced to admit that nothing but a most desperate resort to the most villainous measures deprived Douglas of the two-third vote. The first contest was to get a platform on which Douglas would not stand. To obtain votes for that, every possible means was resorted to by the federal government. The correspondent we have alluded to said:

"I have no doubt a vote on the platform would bring ten thousand dollars, or a promise of a foreign mission, United States marshaling, or postmaster's commission in this market to-day. How long can this state of things continue before the people will hold that the commission of a federal office holder is a certificate of personal infamy?"

We propose, says the editor of the Chicago (Illinois) Times, to state two cases tending to corroborate both propositions in the above paragraph.

One of the Danite delegates from the State of Illinois was a postmaster, lately resigned because of a small defalcation of a few thousand dollars. He informed the Slidell and Bright managers that he could not attend at Charleston because of a want of means.—Three hundred dollars was the least he could travel that far upon and kill Douglas. The money was forthcoming, and paid over to him. He picked up a few dollars from other sources, and started for Charleston. When he reached Cincinnati, however, he turned his face westward, and provided himself with a good "out-fit" from the federal funds, when last heard from was camping out some hundred miles beyond Kansas, on his way to Pike's Peak.

A delegate to Charleston—a bona fide delegate—representing a constituency unanimously in favor of Douglas, had the misfortune (or perhaps we should say fortune) to be a defaulter to the government to an amount ranging between fifty-five and sixty thousand dollars. He went to Charleston. He was visited and set up with, but he knew his value, and did not yield too soon. He even voted for Douglas on the first ballot. The terrors of the sub-treasury law were held up before him; a prosecution by Judge Black was hinted at, but it was of no avail. At length he yielded—and the attentive reader of congressional proceedings will possibly hear eventually of the passage of a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to "settle on principles of justice and equity," the accounts of a—delegate to Charleston who recorded his half vote against Douglas!

All honor to the men who, in the face of an opposition conducted in that manner, remained firm and true to the cause of self-government and the representative man of the people.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.—The Japanese Embassy who are now on a visit to this country, are creating a good deal of excitement. They were formally presented to the President and his Cabinet, on Thursday of last week. They visited the Halls of Congress while in session and expressed great satisfaction at the proceedings. They also visited all the places of note in Washington, and seemed to be greatly delighted with our mode of doing business. They have received an invitation to visit Philadelphia, which they accepted, but no definite time has, as yet, been fixed. Great preparations are being made for them. It is supposed they will visit Philadelphia first, and then Baltimore and New York, as well as several other places of note. The principal object of the Japanese Embassy is to get an English copy of the treaty signed by the President of the United States. The original was burnt in the great fire at Jeddo, two years ago. The copy in Japanese was saved. This they bring with them, and a copy of it, (not signed), and a letter from the Tycoon to the President of the United States.

THE U. S. TREASURY.—The receipts into the Treasury last week amounted to \$1,181,000; increase over the sum on hand last week \$536,000; amount subject to draft \$7,286,000.

Hon. J. C. Robinson, M. C., from Illinois, will accept our thanks for a copy of Judge Douglas' late able speech in the Senate.

From the South.

The Henderson (Kentucky) Reporter says: "A few such ultraists in the Convention as Yancy and Burrows have done more to distract and divide the Democratic party than all the efforts of the united opposition combined. The action of the regular Convention will be sustained by the great mass of the party both North and South. The course of the bolters will meet the severe disapprobation of the people, and they (the bolters) will sink to that political oblivion which their conduct so richly merits."

The St. Joseph's (Missouri) South treats them in this way:

"If the Democratic party has so far derogated from a due sense of self-respect, and have so fallen in power as to be unable to visit contempt upon such disorganizers, the day of its usefulness is gone, and the sooner it shall be disbanded the better. But now, as hitherto, we congratulate the country; the action of the representatives of our party at Charleston is such as to command the respect and support of the people of the Union.—These factionists, when all honorable means of conciliating them were exhausted, were told to go. That honorable defeat was to be preferred to success under such dictation."

The New Orleans True Delta thus hits them. Speaking of the action of the Convention, and the offer of the free States to abide by the Cincinnati platform, which offer was rejected by the fire-eaters, that paper says: "The free States, when thus harassed, insulted, and reduced to the last extremity, their manhood revolts, certain States which make treason their boast, secede from fellowship with them, and Louisiana, to the humiliation, astonishment, and mortification of her Union-loving people, finds herself in company and partnership with Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida, Alabama and South Carolina in their plot to destroy the Union."

The Macon (Georgia) Telegraph sensibly addresses the citizens of that State. After mentioning the fact that all the State Conventions since 1856 had indorsed the Cincinnati platform, and further that the last one, which elected delegates to Charleston, refused to indorse the Alabama platform, that able paper says:

"Fellow-Georgians, think for one moment of the utter and wild absurdities of asking Congress for police regulations for the security of slave property in the Territories! Will you insist upon such a requisition? Would you even accede to it, if tendered? No, no.—The voice of common sense says, let the people regulate these matters for themselves.—Let those who are to compose the State fix and regulate the social status."

The Raleigh, North Carolina, Standard denounces the whole secession movement and those concerned in it.

The Newbern, North Carolina, Daily Progress, after giving the disunionists some severe hits, says:

"We do not know what the delegates from this State will do at Baltimore, but this we believe: Had their commission expired, and had the Democratic party of the State to assemble in convention again, we are confident that out and out Douglas delegates would be appointed. It is evident that the Democratic masses want DOUGLAS and if a portion of the Southern fire-eaters are determined not to support him, let them come out and absolve themselves from all connection with the party."

The Huntsville, Alabama, Advocate is entirely opposed to the disunion secessionists, and concludes an article thus:

"We therefore deem it the duty of the old and tried Democracy of Alabama to be represented in the Baltimore National Convention, there to unite the Democratic party in one more effort to overthrow the Black Republicans, to secure which union and harmony are requisite, and without which defeat is sure. Be assured that if the Democracy are defeated, the South will be the cause of it herself, if she runs an irregular Democratic ticket in opposition to the regular one."

There has been very loud thunder in New Orleans, where the masses of the Democracy, headed by some of the most distinguished members of the party, repudiated the seceders, and expressed their entire satisfaction with Douglas, and the platform adopted by the regular Convention. Nor is the thunder confined to the city—the country is indignant at the course of the seceders; and as an evidence of the tone of the country press, we extract the following, from the Point Coupee, Louisiana, Echo:

After numerous ballots, Mr. Douglas received 1523 votes of the Convention, but the two-thirds rule—that is, of all the electoral votes in the Union—having been adopted, the nomination of the Illinois Senator was not effected, as in justice and right it should have been. Thus it seems that Mr. Douglas, with a clear majority of the votes in the Union, is to be choked by a miserable faction of men who have lost sight of their country and are blinded by personal animosity and mercenary objects.

This little squad of factionists hope to attain their end by maintaining a defiant attitude and expect to frighten into submission to their one-sided and narrow-minded views, the friends and supporters of Douglas. But we think they will miss it. The friends of Douglas are equally firm and determined, and we sincerely hope they will continue to stand up boldly and firmly in the support of Senator Douglas, who, by all odds, is the choice and favorite of the people of the United States.—His friends have had a large majority, and, having the power, we trust they will use it for the success of their favorite, and disregard the clamorings of a handful of seceders and disorganizers. We have arrived at a pretty pass, indeed, when five or six States claim the right to dictate to the others and force upon the Union their sectional, disunion, and heretical doctrines, and because forsooth, their sentiments are repudiated, they bolt!

Gen. Sam Houston's political friends in the Opposition party are determined to run him for the Presidency as an Independent candidate. A mass meeting is to be held in New York to-day for the purpose of placing him prominently in the field.

Judge Dixon, of Wisconsin, who was recently elected Judge of the Supreme Court of that State on the Democratic ticket, has come out strongly for Douglas.

WILL DOUGLAS BE NOMINATED?—This question is put to us every day by Democrats earnest for the success of the Democracy this fall. If delegates can be bought by Administration and Republican money, Douglas may be defeated in the nomination—for sure it is that every means will be resorted to to defeat the strongest man. The Republicans don't want Douglas nominated—they will subscribe their thousands to defeat his nomination.—Once nominated, he is sure of an election, and they know it.

An immense mass meeting was held in Philadelphia on Saturday night last. The Chicago nominations were ratified; the campaign opened; several able speeches were delivered; a procession paraded the streets at midnight, bonfires, music and pyrotechnics, enlivened and amused the vast multitude in attendance. A mass meeting of the good, old tried and true Democracy will come off shortly in Philadelphia, which is expected to be as grand and enthusiastic in every respect, as the one held by the Republicans on Saturday night.

Douglas' Talents. In eminence and ability he far surpasses any statesman now in public life. When he speaks in the Senate, he draws a crowd to the galleries and holds them entranced by his great qualities as a statesman and orator. His sterling integrity, his unflinching courage, his undoubted patriotism and his generous and unselfish nature constitute the great elements of his character. No man ever had such a host of ardent and enthusiastic friends and admirers as Stephen A. Douglas. In noble contrast with the derogatory of the Commercial, is the following, which we take from a Washington letter to the Montgomery (Alabama) Confederation of April 14th. The writer says:

"A few days ago I had a conversation with the Hon. A. G. Brown, Senator from Mississippi, in regard to Judge Douglas.—During the conversation I asked him what he thought of the Judge's speech, made on the 23d of January last, on the introduction of a resolution relative to the invasion of States. He replied that he considered it very able.—Judge Douglas, said he, 'is the ablest man, in the United States. He is all brain. He has more brain than one-half of the Senators and both sides of the house, Democratic and Republican. He further stated that he differed from the Judge on the question of Popular Sovereignty; but in most other questions agreed with him; that he considered him the most progressive statesman of the times, and that he would infinitely prefer his nomination for President than that of many Southern men whose names had been mentioned in connection with the nomination. He then drew a comparison between Clay, Webster, Calhoun and Douglas, and placed Douglas, in point of intellect, above them all, except Mr. Calhoun."

The Philadelphia Daily News, American, does not like the Chicago platform. In an article upon the Convention, it says:

"The Convention presented a platform which is to be taken into consideration. So far as this piece of work deals in generalities, it will, doubtless, be received with satisfaction by most of those who have occupied places in the People's party. It has, however, in what is called a 'Dutch plank' which, we are told, was dictated by an assemblage of outsiders, who also met in the city of Chicago. This we esteem to be simply an insult to the American element, which constitutes so powerful a portion of the People's party in Pennsylvania, and as such we not only eschew it, but denounce it as a proposition unfit to be put forth by any body of men professing to act in opposition to the Loco Foco party. The day has not yet come when Americans will give up their Shiloh, and although it may be esteemed as expedient and prudent to postpone a discussion of these distinctive views, until the great question of 'black or white' shall be determined and disposed of in some way—the gentlemen who voted in this plank, as well as the crowd which dictated it, may rest assured that the paramount doctrines of Americanism must and shall be respected."

POSITION OF GOV. LETCHER.—Precisely as everybody anticipated, Governor Letcher, of Virginia avows himself against the secession movement of the fanatical fire-eaters of the "cotton confederacy." These are his words:

"In this letter I must confine myself to a brief statement of my opinions upon the points suggested, reserving my reasons for some future occasion, if it shall become necessary to assign them. "First, I still approve the doctrine of Congressional non-intervention on the question of slavery. I consider it the only safe position for the South. "Second, I disapprove of the course pursued by Alabama and other Southern States in seceding from the Charleston Convention. I do not pretend to question their motives, but I consider their action ill-advised. Their proposed meeting at Richmond can have no other effect, in my judgment, than to divide and distract the South still further, and render our defeat in the Presidential contest certain."

THE SECEDERS ARE NOT THE SOUTH.—We observe that a number of our Northern Democratic exchanges are disposed to regard the conduct of the seceders at Charleston as a movement of the South. We beg to inform them differently. The secession movement at Charleston, when it comes to be well understood, will meet with but little sympathy from the great mass of the Southern people. It was a movement, disorganizing in its nature and anarchical in its tendency, and finds favor with principally a few sore-headed politicians, who have nothing to lose, but everything to gain by a disruption of the Democratic party.

We beg to assure our Northern Democratic friends that the South, as it ever has been, is still with them. Ingratitude is one of those sins that can never be laid at the door of the Southern people, and as long as they have the memory that the Northern Democracy assisted them to annex Texas, pass the fugitive-slave law, and repeal the Missouri restriction, they will prove their loyalty whatever may be the course of the Yanceytes or secessionists.

The Tariff Plank of the Chicago Platform.

The N. Y. Evening Post, a leading Republican and free trade paper thus construes the tariff resolution adopted at Chicago:

That our readers may see for themselves that the zealots of protection have no excuse for pretending that the Chicago platform favors their policy of compelling the consumers of the country, the immense class of laborers, farmers, artisans, mechanics, shopkeepers, trades-people of all sorts, to become tributaries to the lords of the mills, the owners of factories and forges and foundries and iron and coal mines—a species of slavery as detestable in principle as that which is founded on color—we quote the resolution, and ask that it may be attentively considered:

"Twelfth.—That, while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interest of the whole country, and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence."

Not a word about heavier duties—they are already there; not a syllable in commendation of the principle of taxing the farmer, as Randolph used to say, to help his neighbor set up a spinning jenny. If that was what the Convention meant, it was easy to say it. If the taxes we pay are too low for the good of those who must pay them, the Convention could have said so in ten words; if it were intended to ask a restoration of old burdens for the benefit of the mill owners, the dictionary is full of plain English terms which would have expressed their meaning beyond the possibility of a mistake.

What, then, has the Convention said in regard to this question?

Simply that, as long as we provide a revenue for the support of the Government by laying duties on the merchandise received from abroad, we should "adjust"—that is the word—we should adjust these duties with the greatest regard to fairness and equity, in such a manner as that every public interest of the country shall be uninjured, and that the policy of national exchanges is to be commended—meaning, of course, the exchange of products between nations—which shall best promote the welfare of workmen and employers, farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, merchants, and all other classes.—Nothing of all this can be done by high duties; nothing of all this can be done by making iron dear; nothing of all this can be done by cutting off the supplies of coal from abroad, or restoring the heavy tax on imported wools and cottons. When we talk of the "industrial interests of the whole country," what do we mean? Not the ownership of coal mine, or a forge, or a cotton or woolen mill. Industry, properly speaking, is any form of labor, the multifarious occupations of those who warm their rooms with coal and employ iron tools, and wear cottons and woollens—people who pursue any sort of toil, however humble or isolated. These are the persons to be considered in the "adjustment" of duties; and the resolution adopted by the Chicago Convention is comprehensive enough to include them all. The laundress must have cheap sad-irons, the farmer cheap drag-chains; we must all have cheap clothing and cheap fuel, and the only way we can get them is by low duties. The system of national exchanges, by which this is best effected is a system of reciprocal free trade.

Career of a Quack Doctor in Washington—His Escape and Arrest.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Traveller sends the following account of the exposure of a quack doctor in Washington, who pretended to extraordinary skill in the cure of ear diseases:

"A professed surgeon has just been exposed as a swindler, and after the most extraordinary imposture on his part, and credulity on that of our citizens, has been driven from the city, after being obliged to refund, in part, his ill-gotten gains. Dr. J. E. E. Ealing put up at the National, and by placards and advertisements, professed ability to cure deafness by an operation. He claimed to be operating upon a Queen Victoria," and spoke of Sir James Clarke as his colleague.

"His theory was that by the removal of a certain something from the ears, by a process peculiarly his own, the hearing would be gradually restored, and be perfect in the course of a month. His plan was to extract from the ear of a patient some foreign substance introduced by himself, or some dead skin and exhibit it in triumph. In this way he imposed upon many. A relative of Senator Brown, of Mississippi, paid him \$500 for an operation on her son. It is estimated that he made at least \$1,000 a day before his detection. But at last he was met and recognized by Mr. May, the most eminent surgeon of this city, who is lecturer before a medical college in Nashville, Tenn., as the same person who had flourished there last winter as a corn-outer and quack generally. Dr. May had the man arrested under the law that disallows persons from abroad to practice, in the district without a diploma. When brought before the magistrate, the culprit begged and pleaded for release, acknowledging the truth of the Doctors charges, and promising to leave the city at once. He was enlarged on bail, and on deposit in the hands of the magistrate of \$300 in gold. On returning to his rooms at the National, he locked his doors on the plea of illness. But as the news got among his victims, they grew clamorous, and on Sunday broke his doors open, only to find the bird flown. An officer was despatched to the depot to intercept his flight, without success. But Governor Brown searched in person for him, and employed a policeman to help him, and not finding the man on the train, kept on to Bladensburg, thinking he might be concealed. They found him before arriving at that place; and though he and his daughter offered their wares and jewelry before the man, put him in a wagon, and brought him across the State line to Washington. There he assigned the draft for \$500 paid him by the relative of his captor, to Gov. Brown, who left him in the hands of the policeman."

"When the policeman was in search of Ealing at the cars, he was shown a warrant for his arrest by the Committing Magistrate, and ordered to arrest and hold him as a fugitive from justice. On the strength of this existing warrant, but without positive authority, he took Ealing out of Maryland. But after Governor Brown left him the culprit was allowed to escape, his captor saying he had no authority to hold him. Effort is being made to obtain the removal of the policeman on the ground that he received a bribe from the pretended doctor. Altogether the affair has created quite an excitement."

The Republican Candidates.

Abram Lincoln, of Illinois, who was nominated by the Republican Convention at Illinois, as their candidate for the Presidency, was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, in February, 1809, and is, we believe of Quaker descent. In early life he was poor and received but a limited education. An interesting scene, illustrative of his youthful labors, occurred in the Republican State Convention, held a short time ago. A present was made to it of a fence-rail made by Mr. Lincoln thirty years ago, with a banner referring to his early avocation, and as the subject was referred to in the National Convention at the time he was nominated, and he was eulogized as a man who "could split rails and maul Democrats," it is probable that during the campaign the subject will be almost as frequently alluded to as the "log cabin" of Gen. Harrison during the campaign of 1840. During the Black Hawk war he was a captain of volunteers, but his military services were not sufficiently important to achieve any substantial fame as a soldier.

Mr. Lincoln emigrated at an early age to Illinois, and occupying his leisure hours in the study of law, was finally admitted to the bar, and became one of the most able and distinguished lawyers of the State. During the existence of the Whig party he was ardently attached to that organization, and one of its most active members. He was four times elected to the State Legislature, and was a Representative in Congress from 1847 to 1849. Many of the old Whigs of the State desired his election to the United States Senate in 1855; but, in deference to the Anti-Nebraska Democratic sentiment of the State which prevailed at that time, Hon. Lyman Trumbull was chosen. In 1858, when the State Legislature upon which devolved the duty of deciding whether Stephen A. Douglas should continue to represent Illinois in the United States Senate was chosen, the Republicans, with singular unanimity, selected Lincoln as their most appropriate and able champion to oppose him; and they thus paid a high tribute to his talents as a speaker and to his popularity, which was justified by the able manner in which he conducted the campaign, as well as by the large popular vote thrown in his favor, notwithstanding his defeat. The contest in Illinois, in that year, necessarily assumed a very different aspect from the political struggles in other Northern States: for, while in Illinois the supporter of the Administration aided directly and indirectly the Republicans to defeat Douglas, in the other States the Republicans directed their efforts principally to an overthrow of the Administration candidates for Congress, particularly those who had sustained the Lecompton swindle, while many of them cheerfully aided to re-elect those Anti-Lecompton members who like Douglas had resisted that iniquity.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, the Republican nominee for the office of Vice President, was born in Paris, Oxford county, Me., August 27, 1809, the same year as his associate upon the ticket. He is a lawyer by profession, and has occupied a number of important political positions. He was a member of the Maine Legislature from 1836 to 1840, and Speaker of its lower branch during the sessions of 1837, 1839, and 1840; a member of Congress from Maine, from 1843 to 1847; and a member of the United States Senate from Maine, from 1848 until 1857, when, after serving for a little more than a month as Governor, he resigned that office, and was re-elected to the United States Senate. During his whole political life, previous to 1856, he acted with the Democratic party, notwithstanding his strong free-soil proclivities; but after the nomination of Buchanan and the formation of the Cincinnati platform, he formally announced his separation from it on account of its pro-slavery tendencies, and the State election of Maine, in September of that year, surprised all parties by its sweeping Republican majorities.—The Press.

The New York Times, of yesterday, gives a glowing description of the great Douglas meeting held in that city on Tuesday evening. It says: "Some time before the hour for the commencement of the proceedings, there was a large gathering in front of the Institute, where an excellent band performed national and patriotic airs; and as soon as it was dark, bonfires were lighted, and the people poured into the large hall, which was soon filled to overflowing, and those who could not enter, organized meetings outside. Inside, the front and rear of the platform was decorated with American flags and inscriptions. In front of the platform and immediately over the speaker's desk, was the inscription: For President—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. On the right of the speaker there was suspended the motto: "The Constitution and the Union." While on his left hung a banner with the following: "The People's Choice." When the time had arrived, John S. Stedman went forward upon the platform and said he had been requested by the committee of arrangements to nominate Francis B. Cutting, Esq., for president of the meeting.—The nomination was received with applause, and he was chosen unanimously. George W. Lane, Esq., then nominated the vice presidents, and they were accepted unanimously, as were the secretaries nominated by R. B. Conally, Esq.

The Great Douglas Demonstration in New York.

When the organization had been completed and many of the officers had taken their seats upon the platform, the following resolutions were read by Mr. J. McMasters, and adopted amid great enthusiasm:

Resolved, That the delegates from the State of New York to the Charleston Convention have well and truly responded to the trust committed to them, and to the overwhelming sentiment of the people of the State of New York, in casting their vote from the first to last for Stephen A. Douglas, the champion of the equal constitutional rights of all the States, the firm friend of the Union, and the bold and fearless foe of abolitionism at the North, and of sectionalism at the South. Resolved, That "Democratic principles are unchangeable, when applied to the same subject matters;" that the platform re-enacted at Charleston, was reported at Cincinnati unanimously by the committee representing every State in the Union, was voted for by every delegate in that Convention, accepted and construed by the nominees, endorsed by the entire Democracy of the nation by the election of those nominees; and that we hail in it the reaffirmance of old landmarks that have given success to the Democratic party, and peace and prosperity to our whole country.

Resolved, That we recognize the announcement by Judge Douglas at Cincinnati, when Mr. Buchanan received the vote of a majority of that Convention, that this "entitled him to the nomination," as an example worthy of imitation, and calculated to give harmony and effect to Democratic action.

Resolved, That the Democracy of New York, devoted to the national organization of the Democratic party, sincerely regret that the late delegates of a few States in the Charleston Convention seceded from that body; and that we heartily approve of the resolution of the Virginia delegation, adopted by the Convention, whereby the Democracy of those States whose delegates seceded shall have an opportunity to fill the vacancies thus occasioned.

Resolved, That as, in the language of Judge Douglas, "this is the Government of the white man," therefore all efforts to establish for negroes political equality or citizenship are alike in violation of the spirit of the Constitution and the manifest meaning of its framers.

Resolved, That Stephen A. Douglas, in view of the action of the Charleston Convention, cannot now be set aside with the implied abandonment thereby of the well-settled principle of the Democracy regarding non-intervention by Congress; and that, with him as our standard-bearer, we confidently pledge the State of New York, that she will next fall right herself in the Democratic track, by casting her thirty-five votes for Stephen A. Douglas.

When Mr. McMasters, while reading the resolutions, came to pronounce the name of Stephen A. Douglas, the entire audience arose and gave three loud and hearty cheers, and they renewed them every time the name of the Senator was repeated.

Able speeches were delivered by the chairman, Hon. T. B. Cutting, of New York; Hon. William H. Richardson, of Illinois; Hon. H. M. Waterton, of Tennessee; Hon. Henry S. Foote, of Tennessee; Hon. D. Logan, of Illinois; Hon. E. C. Marshall, of Kentucky; Judge Larrabee, of Wisconsin, and Thomas C. Field, Esq., of New York.—A number of addresses were also delivered at a meeting outside of the hall by other gentlemen.

Mr. Curtin affiliating with Giddings at Chicago.

The character of a man is justly estimated by the company he keeps. After the nomination of Lincoln at Chicago, Mr. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, appeared on the same Platform with Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, to endorse the nomination. Giddings is well known as one of the most violent and uncompromising Abolitionists in the country, who has done as much to create and promote this anti-slavery agitation as any other man in the land—his long Congressional career was devoted entirely to the encouragement of abolition fanaticism—he has uttered the most fearful imprecations against the South, rivaling in ferocity those of Garrison and Phillips—he has repeatedly declared within the past year that he and his followers in the Western Reserve would not support any man not known to be a sound and radical Republican, untainted with moderate or conservative views. The nomination of Lincoln, a man of the same extreme stamp, proved entirely satisfactory to Giddings. He appeared on the platform and endorsed Lincoln without the slightest hesitation—and he was followed by Mr. Curtin, the "People's Party" candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.—Mr. Curtin who has hesitated to avow himself a Republican—the same Mr. Curtin who could not support Fremont in 1856, and who professes to be opposed to radicalism of the Republican party. This association with the most bloody and vindictive Abolitionist in the West is a beautiful commentary upon Mr. Curtin's professions of moderation. He seems to have forgotten the part he was to play in his joy at the success of the plots he went to Chicago to promote, and in the flush of excitement following successful treachery, he embraced old Giddings and shouted congratulations from the same platform at the nomination of a candidate who has surpassed even Seward in anti-slavery fanaticism. Since Mr. Curtin has recognized Giddings as a friend and fellow worker in the same cause, we hope that he will not come back to Pennsylvania and labor to play the role of moderation any longer.—It will be the worse for him if he does, for after his performances at Chicago, that man must be blind and deaf who does not know that he is a Republican and nothing else—a Republican of the Giddings-Lincoln "irrepressible conflict" school.—Patriot & Union.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—We, with the almost unanimous wishes of the Democracy of Westmoreland county, place at the head of our paper the name of Stephen A. Douglas, as Pennsylvania's Democratic candidate for nomination at the Baltimore Convention, for Presidency. Since the Charleston Convention there has been a very marked and decided change for Mr. Douglas, and too much credit cannot be given to Col. Israel Painter, and H. W. Weir, the representatives from this Congressional district, for the firmness and consistency with which they supported Mr. Douglas.

We are firmly of the opinion that the nomination of Judge Douglas would secure to the Democratic party the electoral vote of Pennsylvania. He has hosts of warm and ardent friends—men who would be enthusiastic for his election. It is an old adage, "as goes Pennsylvania, so goes the Union." If it be correct, why not give us our favorite? We trust the Baltimore Convention will look to this matter, and put Pennsylvania on a footing that she can show her hand in the coming contest.—Douglas and Foster can and will carry the State by an overwhelming majority. The policy of the Democratic party throughout the Union is to give us a man we can all unite upon, and victory is certain to perch upon our banners.—Greensburg Republic.

Out for Douglas.

The Union, published at Wilkesbarre, the old organ of the Luzerne Democracy, has come out strongly in favor of Judge Douglas' nomination at Baltimore. The following is the concluding article in the last issue of that paper:

"On this great question, we cannot entertain a doubt as the result at Baltimore on the 18th proximo. Let the Douglas union stand firm, and the result is not clouded by a solitary doubt. It cannot terminate but one way, and that will be in the nomination of a man who is near the heart, and has the good will and wishes of the great masses of the American people! DOUGLAS AND THE AMERICAN UNION WILL BE THE INSPIRING WAR-CRY, AND THE END WILL BE AS GLORIOUS AS THE BEGINNING HAS BEEN."