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DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON!
Ratification Meeting in Philadelphia, SATURDAY, June 30, 1860.

Pursuant to an announcement of the City Democratic Executive Committee, the Democracy of the city of Philadelphia assembled at Independence Square, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the Baltimore Convention. The arrangements were of a complete and thorough nature, and reflected much credit upon the members of the committee who had the meeting in charge.

SPEECH OF FREDERICK STOEVER.

After the applause which greeted this announcement had subsided, Mr. Stoever advanced to the President's chair, and said:
MR. DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS: I thank you most profoundly for the honor you have conferred on me, in selecting me as the presiding officer of this large and glorious Democratic ratification meeting, well knowing the favor was not conferred on me for my capability, but for my strict adherence to unwavering Democratic principles for upwards of half a century.

which in 1856 was accepted by the South, as well as the North, as the very best platform which had ever been given to the Democratic party. [Applause.] Are we to be told that these gentlemen are now willing, in their anxiety to protect and save the rights of the South, to break up the Democratic party, rather than subscribe to those doctrines which we of the South in 1854 and 1856 held to be universally right? Or are we to be told that when those delegates from the old State of Virginia, from Maryland, from North Carolina, and from other States, seceded from the Baltimore Convention, their deliberate purpose was to break up the Convention and the Democratic party, because one set or another of delegates had been received from different States? Are we simply to be told that those gentlemen were acting from the motives that originally lay at the bottom of this rebellion when they seceded upon these light and frivolous grounds? It cannot be so. We must look more closely at what they did, in order to discover the true motives which actuated most, if not all, of these delegates.

[Cheers.] Can we, for a moment, believe that the simple enunciation, the simple reiteration and reaffirmation of this doctrine, which was sanctioned by the Democratic party in 1850, reaffirmed in 1854, and again endorsed and made a portion of the platform in 1856, was the cause of the withdrawal of certain delegates from the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions? What principle of the party can they show was then violated, as an excuse for their action? What sensible man is there who believes, decide this question as you will, that it will alter the status of a single African on the continent? It is an abstract question, without meaning and without significance. It cannot possibly result disastrously to the interests of the South or the North. Then, why should we disorganize the Democratic party? Why should we tear asunder those ligaments which have bound us together as with hooks of steel; those ties of common interest and feeling which have made the Democratic party the ruler of the destinies of this country for almost a century? Why should we forsake the party now and throw this Government into the hands of a sectional party, either North or South, which could administer it for four years, and keep peace in the land? Would it be right to do so, unless some real injury would result from the triumph of our party and its principles? Unless there was some principle involved which, although it appeared an abstract question at present, would in future be a question of vast import to the country? In that event we might give up even for an abstraction; but, when there is no possibility that this question can affect the rights or interests of any portion of the Confederacy, I ask why, in the name of God, do men try to destroy this great party, and thus bring disaster and ruin upon the country?

Fellow-citizens: We have nominated a ticket at Baltimore pledged to carry out the doctrines of the Democratic party. We have proclaimed no new doctrines; we have made no innovations or interpolations in the Democratic creed. Our candidates are pledged to what our candidates in 1856 were pledged to do; yes, what James Buchanan, the President of the United States, not only agreed to do by accepting the nomination, but what he agreed to do in the most clear and explicit terms in his commentaries on the Cincinnati platform. Not only did Mr. Buchanan endorse these principles, but so also did Mr. Breckinridge, the Vice-President. John C. Breckinridge, in 1854, in discussing the Kansas-Nebraska bill, stated the question distinctly and unequivocally. He then said: "You, gentlemen of the South, or a portion of you, contend that the Territorial Legislature has no power to prohibit slavery; and you contend that it should be protected; you, gentlemen from the North contend that the Territorial Legislature has the power to prohibit slavery; but we both agree that it is not a proper question for Congress to decide, or is it a proper question for a Democratic Convention to decide. We all agree that it is a question proper for the courts and for the courts only to decide." [Applause.] Gentlemen, this question is the only question upon which Mr. Breckinridge now pretends to differ with the Democratic party, and upon which he is attempting to destroy it, and yet he has admitted that it was a question for the courts, and not for Conventions, to decide. ["He is a Jeremy Diddler." Hisses for Breckinridge.] It is assumed by the Secessionists that this question has already been settled by the Supreme Court. We say no; it has not been decided, because it has never been brought before the court for argument or decision, and it is a well-recognized and sanctioned doctrine all over the country, that no court can decide a question which has never been brought before it for its decision.

[A large delegation with transparencies here entered the Square, preceded by a fine band of music. They were received as only Democrats can receive Democrats, and the shout that went up fairly made old Independence Hall shake. After the enthusiasm of the crowd had somewhat subsided, Hon. Charles Brown said:
Fellow-citizens—I desire, before Mr. Herron resumes his speech, to read you the following despatch which has just been received from Wilmington:
"WASHINGTON, June 30 1860.
9 o'clock, 5 minutes.
To the President of the Democratic Meeting in Independence Square.
Mr. Douglas is in the cars. He had a tremendous reception here by his friends.
Three times three cheers were here given for Douglas, and three times three cheers for the Democracy of Wilmington.
Mr. Herron resuming, Fellow-citizens—A few words more and I will conclude. I have already trespassed upon your time long enough; and, besides, my voice is failing me from the immense effort it has required to make myself heard by even a portion of this vast assemblage. [Cries of "Go on," "go on."]—When interrupted by the entrance of our friends, I was upon the question of the doctrine of popular sovereignty in the Territories by the courts, and with one single remark, I will conclude that branch of the subject. In the opinion of the mass of the Northern Democracy, and of an immense number of men in the South, the question stands now exactly where it did in 1856, and in 1854, when John C. Breckinridge, the candidate of the rebellious faction of the Democracy, made a speech. [Cheers.] I say rebellious faction because they are nothing else. [Cries of "That's so," "Good, good," and cheers.] They have no claim to nationality. [Applause.] They have violated the usages of the Democratic party, and have bolted a Convention which even after the secession of this faction represented over two-thirds of the electoral college by its delegates, and showed that it was strong enough to elect Stephen A. Douglas, the candidate it placed in nomination for the Presidency. [Immensely applause.] The question, then, is precisely the same now that it was in 1856, and as long as it remains so it is our duty as Democrats, true to the cardinal principles of our faith, and true to the cardinal principles upon which we fought and won in 1856, to adhere to the same doctrine we advocated then, and with the help of God we intend to do it. [Cheers.]

Fellow-citizens: I am from Louisiana.—[Three cheers for Louisiana.] I am from one of the largest slaveholding States in the Union, and I, for one, am not willing to commit the guardianship, the peculiar guardianship of the rights of the South, to Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts. [Tremendous applause.]—Who is this man Caleb Cushing? Giving him all the benefit and advantage of having lately presided over what is called the Southern Constitutional or National Convention, I cannot forget that, in 1836, when he was a member of Congress from Massachusetts, he voted against the admission of the independent State of Arkansas, because her people wanted slavery, and decreed that it should exist in their midst in the State Constitution. On that ground he voted against the admission of a sovereign State into the family of States. Are you, the Democracy of Pennsylvania, prepared to say that he shall be the representative of the old State? [Cries of "No, no,"] and are we, the people of the South, prepared to say that he is a fit custodian to have placed in his hands the keeping of Southern institutions? [Voices "We hope not," "Never," &c.] And whilst speaking of this man, let me refer to that other notorious representative from Massachusetts, Mr. Butler. That young man was so shocked, his feelings were so wounded, by the motion of the African slave trade in the Democratic Convention, that he could no longer remain in it, and hastily withdrew and joined the Seceders' Convention. [Laughter.] This course of Mr. Butler may secure many Abolition voters for Mr. Breckinridge in Massachusetts, and might, too, bring him thousands in the South. [Applause.] Citizens of Pennsylvania, be true to yourselves and true to the Democratic party. Are you seriously Democrats? I address this question particularly to those who propose to vote for John C. Breckinridge, if there be one man within the hearing of my voice who intends to do so. [Cries of "There are none," "We stand by regular nominations,"] "Hurrah for Douglas,"] If there be such a man, I ask him, are you seriously a Democrat? [Voice, "Go on, there are no Breckinridge men in Pennsylvania," and cheers.] Do you believe as a Democrat that the safety and the well-being of this country depend upon a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States? ["We do."] Do you believe as Pennsylvanians and as Democrats that the good of the country is dependent, to a great degree, upon the success of the Democratic party? ["Certainly."] Are you honest and earnest when you say you are Democrats? If you are, why not support the nominees of the Democratic Convention? ["That's so."] Why not at once throw up your board the candidates of the rebellious seceders and support the nominees of the true National Democracy? [Cries of "Douglas forever, Douglas," and cheers.] What do you propose to do in Pennsylvania by supporting John C. Breckinridge? [Cries of "nothing."] You certainly do not propose to give him the electoral vote of your State? ["We propose to give that to Douglas," and applause.] It would be madness to suppose, and his most devoted, most hallucinated follower could not for a moment entertain the idea, that Breckinridge could, by any possibility, secure the electoral vote of this State. The what will be the result of their persisting in keeping his name in the field? It will be to cast the vote of the glorious old Keystone State, which never before faltered in supporting the Constitution and the Union in every crisis, for Abraham Lincoln, the Black Republican candidate. [Voices, "Never, never."] Are you Democrats, and do you propose to pursue such a mad policy as that? Could you look your Democratic friends in the face after such treason to your party and your country? Are you prepared now to basely turn back and do that which would result in more injury to your State than any other? I cannot believe it. When the heat of the moment, which was caused by the discussions and differences at Charleston and elsewhere, has subsided, and when the extraordinary pressure of those distinguished citizens from all parts of the country who hold offices under Government has passed off, I believe that every Democrat will seriously consider the subject, and will come to the conclusion that his duty, and his whole duty, is to rally around the old Democratic standard and vote for Stephen A. Douglas for President, and Herschel V. Johnson for Vice President. [Cheers.] Again thanking you for your kindness, I will now give way to others who are more able to address you upon the exciting questions now at issue.
Mr. Herron retired amidst great applause.
SPEECH OF GEN. A. C. DODGE, OF IOWA.
Gen. A. C. Dodge, ex-Governor of Iowa, ex-minister to Spain, and chairman of the Iowa delegation in the Baltimore Convention, was introduced, and received with great enthusiasm.
FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am proud of the opportunity to meet and address so large and respectable an assembly of the unfettered Democracy of the good old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I am one of the squatter sovereigns—born in a Territory, and having lived in Territories always until Iowa became a State. ["Sound Democrat," and applause.] We Democrats of the West regard you as the Keystone of the Federal arch, and never in the history of the Republic have you had a more important duty to discharge than that which you will be called upon to perform at the approaching Presidential election. Most unexpectedly, the Democracy—that party which has ruled the nation for the nation's good, from the days of Thomas Jefferson, with a few slight exceptions—have, in their recent Convention, met with secession and disunion. A small portion of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention have bolted, and this defection came forth from the South—that Southern wing of our forces which, in times past, always stood true to the party and the country—but still there were left in the Convention two-thirds of the delegates, as upright and as patriotic men as ever assembled together in this or any other country. Gentlemen of the Keystone State, in the approaching election you will be called upon not only to give your vote for Stephen A. Douglas, [cheers,] but also for Henry D. Foster, the gallant champion of the Democracy from Westmoreland county. I have known him long and well, and know that he is eminently worthy of the high station to which he has been nominated, and to which high place he is soon, I trust, to be elevated by your united suffrages. ["That's so," and great applause.] What would you have thought of the Convention which placed Gen. Foster in nomination, if one-fourth or one-third of the delegates to your Reading Convention, acting by the advice of some of the other gentlemen whose names had been before the Convention for the office for which he was nominated, had bolted from that body and placed in nomination one of the gentlemen who had been a candidate against him? Would you not have branded them as traitors? ["Yes," and applause.] Now, gentlemen, the proceedings at Baltimore were just such as might have occurred in your State Convention under the circumstances I have indicated to you.—Let us, then, regard ourselves as most fortunate that, notwithstanding all the difficulties with which we have had to contend in this contest, we have secured the choice of the nation. We have not got the man the politicians desired, but we have got the one man whose nomination the people preferred over all others; and as ours is a nation in which the people rule, the result of that nomination must be a triumph at the ballot-box. [Great applause.] I indignantly repel the charge which has been made by the Seceders and their confederates, that the majority of the Democracy in the Baltimore Convention were wedded to a man and not to principles. We professed our principles to any man; but it so happened that the man for whom we contended was the man of the people, the man for whom the States of the great Northwest had instructed in a body. And bailing from that section, as I do, I tell you that you will hear as good a report from it. [Cheers.] We will hardly take time to notice the Secessionists out there. In all that section there will be little encouragement offered to them there; but we are looking to a bitter struggle with that other, and more formidable enemy, the Black Republican party, which has triumphed in numerous State elections, and which is now expecting to take advantage of our divisions and thereby elect Lincoln President of the United States. ["Never, never."] Fellow-citizens, let the remembrance that your standard-bearer has already met and defeated the representative of the Black Republicans inspire you with new energy, and incite you on to victory.
Douglas is already in the habit of beating Lincoln in their own State, and whilst he received Lincoln's fire in front, another battery was opened upon him in the rear; but their efforts were in vain. He triumphed after one of the hottest fights that ever marked a Senatorial or any other contest, and if you are only true to yourselves he will triumph over the combined forces of the allies. He will beat them back if his friends stand firm. The eyes of the nation are now turned to Pennsylvania, to see if she will not maintain the reputation which she has always enjoyed in the Democratic party. I address men, many of whom stood by "Old Hickory" in his memorable contest with the United States Bank, and this circumstance recalls to my mind a most gratifying reminiscence connected with our leader. Who was it who on the floor of the House of Representatives made the greatest speech ever made in that body in defence of "Old Hickory," and for refunding the fine imposed on him for saving New Orleans? It was Stephen A. Douglas who did it, and who enjoys the great and heartfelt satisfaction of having received the thanks of the glorious old hero of the Hermitage, a short time before his death. General Jackson stating it was the ablest vindication ever made of his conduct.
Again, who was it that delivered the most memorable and eloquent speech ever made in the House of Representatives in advocacy of the prosecution of the Mexican war? Who was it who crossed steel with John Quincy Adams, and overthrew him in debate? It was Stephen A. Douglas, your nominee.—Who was it that drew with his goodly right hand the bills which organized all the Territories admitted into this Union since 1843, and who aided to fight all the compromise measures through the Senate? The same great man. I was in Washington at that time as a North-western Senator, an humble friend and follower of his, and of Clay, Webster and Cass, and I happen to know his services at that critical period of our country's destiny. I know that Henry Clay relied upon him more than upon any other man, entrusted to him the drawing up of the compromise bills, and called upon him, when his voice became so feeble that he could no longer fill the Senate, to take his place and fight the battle for the admission of California, Utah, and New Mexico, (great applause,) and for the establishment of the principle that the people shall be left free to shape their own domestic institutions and control their own destinies. Who was it that lashed Sumner, Seward, & Co., and triumphed over them in the great debate upon the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which established a living principle by which the matter of slavery is to be settled, and that vexed question to be forever banished from the halls of Congress? It was Stephen A. Douglas, (Cheers.) You all know him. (A voice, "And love him,") cheers. I know him when he was an humble pioneer with his pack upon his back. (Cheers.) I knew him when he pushed the jack-plans in a village in Illinois. (Cheers.) I knew him as a village schoolmaster; as the Attorney General of his State; as a judge upon the Supreme Court bench; and, subsequently, when he was elected to the lower branch of Congress and from there to the Senate, where he is now serving his third term. (Applause.) And, Gentlemen, if the bolters and political tricksters who are now at work to defeat the choice of the people for the highest office in their gift succeed, he will grow upon their hands just as old Hickory did, when he was defeated for the same position, and by the same means, in 1824. (Cheers.) The familiar name, by which he is now known among his countrymen, is that of the "Little Giant," but if he is cheated by these Secessionists and Dis-

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, PERSEVERE. Editor and Proprietor. VOL. XVI. HUNTINGDON, PA., JULY 11, 1860. NO. 3.

unionists he will be known in the future as the "Big Giant," before whom intriguing politicians will fly, as from the wrath of come, I tell you, that if he ever comes down on any of them the unfortunate man will think that he weighs more than a ton. (Great applause.) If he is beaten now, his success in the future is certain; while those who oppose the party, because he is its nominee, will be consigned to oblivion. ("That's so," and cheers.)—The people love him because he is true to them and maintain their rights. They have watched with interest the persecutions to which he has been subjected; they have seen him removed from the chairmanship of the Committee on Territories by a tyrannical majority because of his independence, and they have seen those who should have sustained him and strengthened his hands, resort to every trick to disgrace him, because they were jealous and envious of his hold on the popular heart. The result of these attempts is before you. Without patronage, without power, he has stood forth in the Democratic Convention at Charleston and at Baltimore triumphant and victorious. He received from that Convention the greatest honor it could pay him, the regular legitimate nomination, for the Presidency, and if you are true to yourselves, you will ratify that nomination at the ballot-box. If he cannot carry all the States, let at least, Pennsylvania, as well as Iowa and the Northwest, give a good account of themselves. ("We will," and cheers.)—Let us, now that we have a man who is true to us, be true to him, and fight him through. If we make a good fight for him, we will elect triumphantly. ("Never fear," we'll do it," and great applause.) But if, as I said before, he should be beaten by unfair play, to which his opponents have resorted, the people will call them to a severe reckoning; and, four years hence, they will place him in the White House, for, remember the people govern in this country. As the hour is late, I will not longer detain you, and with many thanks for your kind attention, I bid you good-night.
At the conclusion of his remarks, Gen. Dodge was greeted with three cheers and an immense tiger.

Speech of Senator Douglas in New York.

At the serenade to Judge Douglas, on Monday evening, the Judge made the following speech, in response to the calls of the multitude.
"FELLOW-CITIZENS: I return to you my most sincere thanks for this manifestation of your good feeling. It is gratifying to me to know that the united Democracy of the city of New York feel the importance of the great contest now pending before the American people. There is no place on the American continent whose citizens ought, from their position, to be so enthusiastic in favor of those great political principles which should be proclaimed alike in every State of the Union, as in the Empire State of New York. (Cheers.) While every other State is, in some degree, local in its character, having a peculiar circle for its own trade, New York reaches to the furthestmost ends of the continent, and across the whole world, wherever her flag may wave over American soil and American ships. The whole country is the theatre of your commerce, your interest, and your influence, and you ought to sympathize with the people of the distant portion of the Republic as with those who come into more immediate contact with you. Hence, my friends, I expect to find the Democracy of New York standing a unit in favor of those great political principles which recognize the rights and property of the citizens of every State, and yet leave every State perfectly free to manage its own affairs, mind its own business, and which leaves its neighbors alone. (Cheers and cries of "That's right.")
"My friends, I made my appearance on this balcony to-night for the purpose of acknowledging the compliment you now pay me, and not to enter into political discussion upon any of the political topics of the day. It is the first time in my life I have been placed in the position to look on and see a fight without taking a hand in it. (Cheers and laughter.) I shall, however, feel no loss interest in this great political struggle, for I believe that the well-being of this country and the popularity of the Union depend upon maintaining intact and inviolate those great cardinal principles for which the Democratic party now, as in former times, are pledged by that platform and organization. (Cheers)—I renew to you my sincere thanks for your kindness upon this occasion." (Loud Applause, during which Mr. Douglas retired from the balcony.)
MR. DOUGLAS TO DEAN RICHMOND.—During the session of the Baltimore Convention Dean Richmond received the following despatch from Mr. Douglas:
WASHINGTON, June 22, 1860—9 1/2 A. M.
To Dean Richmond, Chairman of the New York Delegation.
The steadiness with which New York has sustained me will justify a word of counsel. The safety of the cause is the paramount duty of every Democrat. The unity of the party, and the maintenance of its principles inviolate, are more important than the elevation or defeat of any individual. If my enemies are determined to divide and destroy the Democratic party, and, perhaps, the country, rather than to see me elevated—and if the unity of the party can be preserved, and its time-honored principles maintained, and its ascendancy perpetuated, by dropping my name and uniting upon some other reliable, non-intervention and Union-loving Democrat, I beseech you, in consultation with our friends, to pursue that course which will save the party and the country, without regard to my individual interests.
I mean all this letter implies. Consult freely, and act boldly for the right.
S. A. DOUGLAS.
[From the Chicago Times, June 24.]
Of the success of this ticket there can be no doubt. That it will be elected no sensible man can for a moment question. Last night the North-west was in a blaze of rejoicing.—The fiery cross was lighted and borne by messengers more fleet of foot than ever scaled the hill-sides of the Highlands, has been welcomed by the people as the signal for a speedy rally, and certain deliverance from Republican thralldom. To-morrow's sun will not have shone down before the welcome news will have been received in Minnesota; and, thenceforth, until November, from St. Paul Mobile, from the Apalachicola to the Rio Grande, the name of Douglas and Johnson will be hailed as the watchwords of a victory over all the isms and fanatical designs of Northern and Southern disunionists, impracticables and traitors.
In Franklin county, Tenn., there is a woman who can beat old Abe Lincoln all hollow at his favorite game. One of the Deputy Marshals for this county made the acquaintance of a lady 75 years old, who built 300 yards of good rock fence within the last year, with her own hands; and what is more, she gathered and carried in her arms all the materials of which the fence is built,