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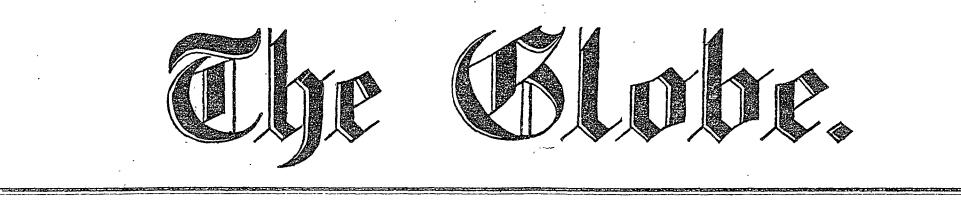
Ratification Meeting in Philadelphia, SATURDAY, June 30, 1860.

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. At the main stand a range of gas jets had been erected, extending over the speakers, and about a hundred fect southward, through the avenue of trees. The various ward organizations of the Democracy assembled at an early hour in the evening, formed in procession, and paraded to the scene of the demonstration in large numbers, accompanied by lanterns, torches, music, Sags, and transparencies. Long before the hour announced in the call there were two or three thousand people around the main stand, immediately opposite the main avenue of exit from the State House. When the hour arrived, Mr. John Campbell, Esq., of the Seventh ward, came forward, and called the meeting to order by nominating Mr. Frederick Stoever as chairman. In doing so, he referred to Mr. S. as a Democrat old in the service. As he has battled for Andrew Jackson, he would now battle for Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF FREDERICK STOEVER.

After the applause which greeted this announcement had subsided, Mr. Stoever advanced to the President's chair, and said :

My 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. This reminds me most forcibly of by-gone days, and seems a singular coincidence in my long life. On this hallowed Independence ground, thirty-six years ago, the true Democracy of the city and county of Philadelphia, thought proper to place me in a similar situation as chairman of one of the first organized Jackson meetings. Ihen, as now, the true Democracy resisted the dictation of corrupt caucus and office-holders, and of bringing about a disunion of these States? is it a proper question for a Democratic Con-rallied to the support of the immortal name [Cries of "No," "Never," and applause.] tion to decide. We all agree that it is a quesrallied to the support of the immortal name of Andrew Jackson, [great applause,] and although elected by the voice of the people, yet by the fraud and corruption of political managers, our candidate was set aside, and John Q. Adams elected, by Congress, Presiident. But in 1828 as in 1832, the indomitable Democracy swept over the United States, for the sake of the Union, and placed the old man in the chair of State. [Cheers.] So now I hope and trust that the Democracy of the present day will come in their might, and place a Democrat worthy of Andrew Jackson, Stephen A. Douglas, in the same chair as President of the United States. [Tremendous cheering.] For it is my candid opinion that we need now, as then, the courage, the zeal, and the same devotion to the Union that characterized the hero of New Orleans, to preserve us as a nation from sectional strife and divisions. Let me also assure you that in my solemn judgment, the contest now is between Douglas and Lincoln; between the true Democracy, on the one side, and Black Republicanism on the other; and every vote cast for Breckinridge or Bell, will, in fact, be cast for the Abolition party. We have always upheld the just claims of the South, and we always will; but let them beware how they form new alliances, and separate themselves from their true friends who would have



WILLIAM LEWIS,

VOL. XVI.

HUNTINGDON, PA., JULY 11, 1860.

-PERSEVERE.-

which in 1856 was accepted by the South, as nal. [Cheers] Can we, for a moment, bewell as the North, as the very best platform lieve that the simple enunciation, the simple which had ever been given to the Democratreiteration and reaffirmation of this doctrine, ic party? [Applause] Are we to be told which was sanctioned by the Democratic parthat these gentlemen are now willing, in ty in 1850, reaffirmed in 1854, and again entheir anxiety to protect and save the rights dorsed and made a portion of the platform in of the South, to break up the Democratic par-1856, was the cause of the withdrawal of certain delegates from the Charleston and Baltity, rather than subscribe to those doctrines which we of the South in 1854 and 1856 held more Conventions? What principle of the party can they show was then violated, as an to be universally right? Or are we to be told that when those delegates from the old excuse for their action? What sensible man State of Virginia, from Maryland, from North Carolina, and from other States, seceis there who believes, decide this question as you will, that it will alter the status of a sinded from the Baltimore Convention, their gle African on the continent? It is an abdeliberate purpose was to break up the Constract question, without meaning and withvention and the Democratic party, because out significance. It cannot possibly result one set or another of delegates had been re- disastrously to the interests of the South or one set or another of delegates had been re-ceived from different States? Are we simply the North. Then, why should we disorganize the Democratic party? Why should we to be told that those gentlemen were acting from the motives that originally lay at the tear asunder those ligaments which have bottom of this rebellion when they seceded bound us together as with hooks of steel; those upon these light and frivolous grounds? It ties of common interest and feeling which cannot be so. We must look more closely at have made the Democratic party the ruler of what they did, in order to discover the true the destinies of this country for almost a cenmotives which actuated most, if not all, of tury? Why should we forsake the party now these delegates. Do not understand me as and throw this Government into the hands of casting censure upon them all; do not under- a sectional party, either North or South, which stand me as imputing wrong motives to all of could administer it for four years, and keep them; but by the history of the times, by peace in the land? Would it be right to do their own conduct, and the conduct of the so, unless some real injury would result from leaders of this revolution or rebellion in the the triumph of our party and its principles? Democratic party, shall they be judged.— Unless there was some principle involved ["You are right," and applause] The lead- which, although it appeared an abstract quesr-yes, the leader par excellence of the sece- | tion at present, would in future be a question ding movement at Charleston, the guiding of vast import to the country? In that event spirit who has raised this storm, but who, I we might give up even for an abstraction; think, will be unable to ride it-Yancey, of | but, when there is no possibility that this Alabama, has outmanœuvred them all; and, question can affect the rights or interests of I believe, whether it was his intention or not any portion of the Confederacy, I ask why, at the beginning, that he now thinks he has in the name of God, do men try to destroy almost succeeded in doing what he desired to this great party, and thus bring disaster and do two years ago. And what was that? ruin upon the country? Fellow-citizens: We have nominated a He is recognized as the leader and guiding spirit of this movement now, and it is proper ticket at Baltimore pledged to carry out the that we should know what his position was doctrines of the Democratic party. We have proclaimed no new doctrines; we have made

then. Did he stand side by side with the rank and file of the Democracy, fighting their | no innovations or interpolations in the Dembattles, and the battles of the country? The ocratic creed. Our candidates are pledged to question is best answered by a letter he then published, in which he spoke of cleaning out | do; yes, what James Buchanan, the Presihe Democratic party as cleaning an Augean stable, and alluding to the protection of do by accepting the nomination, but what he Southern rights, distinctly declared that "no national party can do it (protect Southern right.); no sectional party can do it; we platform. Not only did Mr. Buchanan en-must, in imitation of our fathers of the Revo- dorse these principles, but so also did Mr. lution, organize committees of safety, and by this means we will be able to fire the Southern heart, instruct the Southern mind, and, at the proper moment, by one concerted action, we will precipitate the cotton States into rev-These are the sentiments and the of you, contend that the Territorial Legislaolution." words of Mr. Yancey, the leader of the Secession movement at Charleston. Are you, Pennsylvanians, prepared to follow in the gentlemen from the North contend that the

tative 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 that he could no longer remain in it, and none ?" "We stand by regular nominations." what our candidates in 1856 were pledged to inridge men in Pennsylvania," and cheers.] Do you believe as a Democrat that the safety dent of the United States, not only agreed to upon a strict construction of the Constitution agreed to do in the most clear and explicit terms in his commentaries on the Cincinnati Breckinridge, the Vice President. John C. Breckinridge, in 1854, in discussing the Kansas-Nebraska bill, stated the question dis-tinctly and unequivocally. He then said:

eratic party? ["Certainly."] Are you hon-est and in earnest when you say you are Democrats? If you are, why not support the Douglas is already in the habit of beating "You, gentlemen of the South, or a portion ture has no power to prohibit slavery, and words of Mir. Funce, in the latter of and support the nominees of the true performs were in vain. He triumphod after personal a distribution of the south into rebellion and revolution for the purpose of bringing about a distribution of these States? [Cries of "No," "Never," and applause.] before the court for argument or decision, and never."] Are you Democrats, and do you did it, and who enjoys the great and heartbasely turn back and do that which would made of his conduct. 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 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, of -Iowa, ex-Governor of that State, ex-minister to Spain, and received with great enthusiasm. because they are nothing else. [Criesof"That's | the approaching Presidential election. Most | upon his back. (Cheers.) I knew him when 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 Souththat Southern wing of our forces which, in times past, always stood true to the party and the country-but still there were left in sembled together in this or any other country. Gentlemen of the Keystone State, in the ap-

Fellow-citizens: I am from Louisiana .- | Foster, the gallant champion of the Democ-[Three cheers for Louisiana.] I am from one | racy from Westmoreland county. I have of the largest slaveholding States in the Union, known him long and well, and know that ho and I, for one, am not willing to commit the is eminently worthy of the high station to guardianship, the peculiar guardianship of which he has been nominated, and to which the rights of the South, to Caleb Cushing, of high place he is soon, I trust, to be elevated Massachusetts. [Tremendous applause.] — by your united suffrages. ["That's so," and Who is this man Caleb Cushing? Giving great applause.] What would you have him all the benefit and advantage of having thought of the Convention which placed Gen. lately presided over what is called the South- Foster in nomination, if one-fourth or oneern Constitutional or National Convention, third of the delegates to your Reading Con-I cannot forget that, in 1836, when he was a vention, acting by the advice of some of the othmember of Congress from Massachusetts, he er gentlemen whose names had been before the voted against the admmission of the indepen- Convention for the office for which he was nomdent State of Arkansas, because her people inated, had bolted from that body and placed in wanted slavery, and decreed that it should exist nomination one of the gentlemen who had in their midst in the State Constitution. On been a candidate against him? Would you that ground he voted against the admission | not have branded them as traitors? ["Yes," of a sovereign State into the family of States. and applause.] Now, gentlemen, the pro-Are you, the Democracy of Pennsylvania, ceedings at Baltimore were just such as might prevared to say that he shall be the represen- 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 difficulin his hands the keeping of Southern institu-tions? [Voices "We hope not," "Never," this contest, we have secured the choice of &c.| And whilst speaking of this man, let | the nation. We have not got the man the me refer to that other notorious representa- politicians desired, but we have got the one tive from Massachusetts, Mr. Butler. That man whose nomination the people preferred young man was so shocked, his feelings were over all others; and as ours is a nation in so wounded, by the motion of the African which the people rule, the result of that nomslave trade in the Democratic Convention, ination must be a triumph at the ballot-box. (Great applause.) I indignantly repel the hastily withdrew and joined the Seceders' charge which has been made by the Seceders Convention. [Laughter.] This course of Mr. and their confederates, that the majority of Butler may secure many Abolition voters for the Democracy in the Baltimore Convention Mr. Brekinridge in Massachusetts, and might, were wedded to a man and not to principles. too, bring him thousands in the South. Ap- We prefer our principles to any man; but it plause.] Citizens of Pennsylvania, be true so happened that the man for whom we con-to yourselves and true to the Democratic par- tended was the man of the people, the man ty. Are you seriously Democrats? I address for whom the States of the great Northwest this question particularly to those who pro- had instructed in a body. And hailing from pose to vote for John C. Breckinridge, if there that section, as I do, I tell you that you will be one man within the hearing of my voice hear as good report from it. (Cheers.) We who intends to do so. [Cries of "There are will hardly take time to notice the Secessionists out there. In all that section there will "Hurrah for Douglas,"] If there be such a be little encouragement offered to them there: man, I ask him, are you sersously a Demo- but we are looking to a bitter struggle with erat? [Voice, "Go on, there are no Breck- that other, and more formidable enemy, the Black Republican party, which has triumphed in numerous State elections, and which is and the well-being of this country depend now expecting to take advantage of our divisions and thereby elect Lincoln President of of the United States? ["We do."] Do you the United States. ("Nover, never.") Felbelieve as, Pennsylvanians and as Democrats low-citizens, let the remembrance that your that the good of the country is dependent, to standard-bearer has already met and defeated a great degree upon the success of the Demo- the representative of the Black Republicans

Editor and Proprietor.

NO. 3.

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 ders and support the nominees of the true efforts were in vain. He triumphod after "We propose to give that to Douglas," and Pennsylvania, to see if she will not maintain applause.] It would be madness to suppose, the reputation which she has always enjoyed and his most devoted, most hallucinated fol-lower could not for a moment entertain the many of whom stood by "Old Hickory" in idea, that Breckinridge could, by any possi- his memorable contest with the United States bility, secure the electoral vote of this State. Bank, and this circumstance recalls to my Then, what will be the result of their persist- mind a most gratifying reminiscence connecing in keeping his name in the field? It will ted with our leader. Who was it who on the be to cast the vote of the glorious old Key- floor of the House of Representatives made stone State, which never before faltered in the greatest speech ever made in that body supporting the Constitution and the Union in | in defence of "Old Hickory," and for refundevery crisis, for Abraham Lincoln, the Black | ing the fine imposed on him for saving New Republican candidate. [Voices, "Never, Orleans? It was Stephen A. Douglas who propose to pursue such a mad policy as that ? | felt satisfaction of having received the thanks Could you look your Democratic friends in of the glorious old hero of the Hermitage, a the face after such treason to your party and short time before his death. General Jackvour country? Are you prepared now to son stating it was the ablest vindication ever 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 believe that every Democrat will scriously hand the Lills 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 chairman of the Iowa delegation in the the Senate, to take his place and fight the bat-Baltimore Convention, was introduced, and the for the admission of California, Utah, and New Mexico, (great applause,) and for the FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am proud of the op- establishment of the principle that the people portunity to meet and address so large and shall be left free to shape their own domestic respectable an assembly of the unterrified institutions and control their own destinies. Democracy of the good old Commonwealth of Who was it that lashed Sumner, Seward. & Pennsylvania. I am one of the squatter Co., and triumphed over them in the great sovereigns-born in a Territory, and having | debate upon the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which lived in Territories always until Iowa became established a living principle by which the a State. ["Sound Democrat," and applause.] matter of slavery is to be settled, and that We Democrats of the West regard you as the vexed question to be forever banished from Keystone of the Federal arch, and never in the halls of Congress? It was Stephen A. the history of the Republic have you had a Douglas, (Cheers.) You all know him. (A more important duty to discharge than that voice, "And love him," cheers. I knew him which you will be called upon to perform at | when he was an humble pioneer with his pack he pushed the jack-plane 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 Convention two-thirds of the delegates, succeed, he will grow upon their hands just at his favorite game. One of the Deputy as upright and as patriotic men as ever as- as old Hickory did, when he was defeated for | Marshals for this county made the acquainthe same position, and by the same means, tance of a lady 75 years old, who built 300 in 1824. (Cheers.) The familiar name, by yards of good rock fence within the last year, proaching election you will be called upon which he is now known among his country- with her own hands; and what is more, she not only to give your vote for Stephen A. men, is that of the "Little Giant," but if he gathered and carried in her arms all the Douglas, [cheers,] but also for Henry D. is cheated by these Secessionists and Dis- materials of which the fence is built,

unionists he will be known in the future as the "Big Giant," before whom intriguing politicians will fly, as from the wrath to 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 tyrranical, maority 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 neart. The result of these attempts is before you. Without patronage, without pow-er, 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 hallot-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 onger detain you, and with many thanks for our kind attention, I bid you good-night.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Gen. Dodge was greeted with three cheers and an mmense 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 nost sincere thanks for this manifestation of your good feeling. It is gratifying to me to now 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. (Cheeers) 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 furthermost 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 ights and property of the citizens of every ate, 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 o 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 seea fight without taking a hand in it. (Cheers and laughter.) I shall, however, feel no less 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.)

Thanking you again for your kindness, I will conclude with the earnest hope that Stephen A. Douglas may find the Democracy as true, as brave, and as successful as they were in 1828. [Applause.]

Hon. Andrew S. Herron, of Louisiane, one of the leaders of the National Union Democracy of Louisiana, was introduced. He was greeted with loud cheers.

SPEECH OF THE HON. A. S. HERRON, OF LOUISIANA. with intense satisfaction upon this occasion | the country for years. [Cheers.] The doctrine and in this place, consecrated by so many memories that are dear to us, and with all nia can endorse, as well as we in Louisiana. the reminiscences of the past clustering and crowding around us, that I arise to add my | This principle lies at the very foundation of feeble voice to yours in hearty approval and our Government; it called forth the Declaracordial endorsement of the nominations made | tion of Independence ; our Constitution was las"] Proud of our candidates, and prouder the Territories the right to govern themstill of the glorious party and principles of selves, so far as domestic relations are conwhich they are the very embodiment and rep- | cerned, in their own way, subject only to the resentatives, we throw our national colors to Constitution of the United States. What obthe breeze, prepare to do battle against all jection can Pennsylvania urge to the operaand overy opponent, come he from the North | tion of this principle? What direct interest or the South. ["That's the talk," and cheers] is it to you whether the people in New Mex-Yes, prepared alike to wage war against ico have slavery or not? It is not your busi-Southern sccession and disunion and North- ness, unless you go there. And to us in the ern fanaticism and Abolitionism. [Applause.]

nominations at Baltimore there is not one | Territory or State, have slavery or not? It voice of accord rising from the Democratic is none of our business. ["You are right!" is it that the men who have been promoted to high office, and who have reaped the rewards due to party services - who have been bonored, yes, honored and honored over again by the Democratic party, are now rebels from the camp? How can we explain their defection at Charleston adopted that platform, submission to the decree of the proper tribu- intend to do it. [Cheers.]

Fellow-Citizens, on the other hand, there

is another sectional party, whose objects and whose aims are I sincerely believe, as fraught with evil and danger to the Union as are those of the Southern Seceders. It matters not whether the objects they aim at are direct and immediate revolution, secession, and disunion, the tendencies are, and the results will, in all human probability, be just the same as if the Southern secession movement were to prevail. In either case this glorious Confederacy of ours, which is calculated to do so much good for its own citizens, which already possesses so much power at home and commands so much respect abroad, will be shivered into atoms [Voices,"We are the mediators." "Douglas will save the Union." "Three cheers for Douglas] The Constitution of the Union, after a long solicitous, aud anxious debate, was finally adopted by a compromise on the part of the North and a compromise on the part of the South. There was no compromise of principles or of dearly cherished rights by either side, but there was a compromise of opinions. The framers of that instrument met on a common, national platform and, for the good of their common country, sacrificed their individual opinions, and raised an alter before which we all can worton : ship. [Cheers.] Combining all these elements, stood as a wall of fire between them and their though in an humbler point of view, now antagonists in the day of trial. [Cheers.] stands the real, true Democratic party. It occupies the ground now which the fathers of the country occupied then. Our leaders ad-

vocate the same doctrines North and South. They tell you that there is no reason why you should not urge the same opinions as dogmas

and doctrines of the common party in Louis-FELLOW-CITIZENS: I assure you that it is found for all the evils which had threatened of non-intervention, which you in Pennsylva-

is simply the doctrine of self-government .--at Baltimore [Applause, "Hurruh for Doug- based upon it, and it gives to the people of tion. In the opinion of the mass of the North-South what matters it whether the people of Fellow-Citizens, why is it that after the Nebraska, or Oregon, or any Northern

ranks from Maine to Alabama? Why is it and applause] It is a matter for the people that there are seceders from our ranks? Why who reside in those States and Territories to determine for themselves., and it is only subject to their decision. If slavery is protected in the Territories by the Constitution, the Democratic party cannot deprive the people who choose to take slaves there of their right | duty as Democrats, true to the cardinal princito do so. It is a question for the people and ples of our faith, and true to the cardinal tion? Are we to be told that these gentle- the courts to decide, and when the courts men seriously and deliberately quit the Dem- have finally decided it, every man North and 1856, to adhere to the same doctrine we adocratic ranks because, forsooth, the Conven- South, if he is a good citizen, will bow in vocated then, and with the help of God we

tion 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 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 Wilming-

"WILMINGTON, June 30 1856.

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 re-ception here by his friends. J. D. GRIER." 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

iana, as you advocate in Pennsylvania. In few words more and I will conclude. I have the discovery, or in the putting into force, so | already trespassed upon your time long enough; far as the slavery question is concerned, the | and, besides, my voice is failing me from the doctrine of non-intervention, a panacea was | immense effort it has required to make myself heard by even a portion of this vast as-semblage. [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. I say that the courts have not decided that quesern 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. Brckinridge, the candidate of the rebellious faction of the Democracy, made a speech. [Cheers.] I say rebellious faction 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. [Immense applause.] The question, then is precisely the same now that it was in 1856, and as long as it remains so it is our principles upon which we fought and won in

MR. DOUGLAS TO DEAN RICHMOND .- During the session of the Baltimore Convention Dean Richmond received the following despatch from Mr. Douglas:

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1860-91 A. M.

To Dean Richmond, Chairman of the New Fork 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 the unity of the party can be preserved, and its time-honored principles maintained, and its ascendancy perpetrated, by dropping my name and uniting upon some other reliable, non-intervention and Union-loving Democrat, 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 Higlands, has been welcomed by the people as the signal for a speedy rally, and certain deliverance from Republican thraidom. 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 to Mobile, from the Aroostook to the Rio Grande, the names 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.

1 In Franklin county, Tenn., there is a wor the people for the highest office in their gift man who can beat old Abe Lincoln all hollow