

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, July 11, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, EXORCUTIONS, EMBROIDERIES, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION P'KS, COMMON BONDS, FEE BILLS, WARRANTS, NOTES with a waiver of the \$300 Law, JUDGMENT NOTES with a waiver of the \$300 Law, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT with Teachers, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel, COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray, SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment, COLLECTORS RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes, Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE, BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HERSCH. V. JOHNSON, OF GEORGIA. DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION, FOR GOVERNOR, HENRY D. FOSTER, OF WESTMORELAND.

New Advertisements. Jonathan Hoover offers a Valuable Farm for sale. B. F. Brown announces himself as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Our rule requires the full name of the writer to accompany a communication, though it never appears in print unless so requested.

The man who will not inform himself of the political questions of the day will not be prepared to act as a freeman when called upon to act for his country.

While in Harrisburg we were informed that the "little member" made a statement before the State Central Committee and gave it as his opinion, that there were not more than twenty Douglas men in this county. No harm done—he was as well known there as he is at home.

Gen. Geo. W. Bowman was caned in his office in Washington on Saturday morning last, by Mr. Schnable of this State.—The reason for the assault was an article in the Constitution of the day previous reflecting upon Mr. S's character. Bowman did not receive more than he deserved. He is too free in his abuse of better men and better Democrats than himself.

In passing from Reading to this place, on Monday, we noticed that the farmers had fairly commenced to harvest their wheat and rye. Through Lebanon county the wheat and rye shocked very heavy, twice as heavy as in most of the best fields along the Juniata, yet the crops generally, on the Juniata, are considered very fair, better than they have been for some years.

The Breckinridge Disorganizers of Missouri, have nominated a new State ticket for Governor and Lieut. Governor, because the regular nominees are friends of Douglas and favor his election. As in Illinois two years ago, when the whole power of the Administration was thrown in opposition to the regular nominations and the success of Douglas over Lincoln for the U. S. Senate, it will rally its strength to defeat every friend of his in every State in the Union, this fall. When the dead are collected together we shall not be surprised to find Buck & Breck and his disorganizing crew "kill" as dead as the dead.

The best evidence that the Douglas organization is largely in the majority in the Union, may be found in the fact that the Opposition press are now giving "aid and comfort" to the Disunionists—they never give "aid and comfort" to the strong. Some of them go so far as to swear to the false statements of the Breckinridge Disunion press.—The stronger the fight, the more brilliant will be the Douglas victory in November next.—Douglas has fought a good fight—has defeated Lincoln and can and will do it again. Stand to you arms Democrats, and rout a second and third time, the combined forces of Abolitionists and disunionists.

The Breckinridge ratification meeting in Philadelphia, on Monday night of last week, considering that the Office-holders and runners number many hundreds in that city, was a sickly affair. There was no enthusiasm in any part of the proceedings—no banners, no ward delegations—and why?—the democratic masses, honest in their Democracy, could not be persuaded to give countenance to the movements of Disunionists.

To OUR PATRONS.—We have deeply felt the necessity of every voter being made fully acquainted with the character of the Disunion party, under the banner of Breckinridge and Lane, now arrayed against the Democracy; and that the Globe might, to its fullest extent, be a guide to inquiring Democrats, we have, for two or three weeks, given up its columns, almost exclusively to political matter. We shall hereafter, endeavor to give a greater variety of reading.

The Democratic State Central Committee met in Philadelphia, on Monday of last week, for the purpose of dictating some course to harmonize the party. The notice being short, but three of the committee men from the western part of the State were in attendance. Twenty-two were admitted from Philadelphia. After some discussion, the Disunionists, by packing the Committee, were able to pass resolutions requesting the Democrats and Disunionists to unite upon one electoral ticket. Such a proposition will be spit upon by every Democrat and true friend of Douglas. We can never agree to stoop to conquer. We can never agree to go it blind, as every friend of Douglas certainly would, should he vote such a proposition. The friends of Douglas will not propose a compromise with the enemies of the party and the country, and they will accept of none short of a united vote for the regular Democratic candidate. We would rather be defeated in a fair open fight with the Disunionists than to gain a victory with them and then be sold by them.

DOUGLAS RATIFICATION MEETING AT HARRISBURG.—On Thursday night last, we attended a spirited meeting of the friends of Douglas, Johnson and Foster, at the Capitol of the Keystone. The resolutions, breathing the right spirit, were offered by Gen. W. H. Miller, and unanimously adopted. Speeches were made by the President John H. Briggs, Esq., by Mr. Gittings of Maryland, Mr. Lamberton and Gen. Miller. The speakers and the meeting denounced the action of the State Central Committee, and the compromise offered the friends of Douglas. There, as here, and everywhere else where the friends of Douglas have not permitted the tools of Disunionists to impose upon them, the infamous proposition for compromise is denounced. It is readily to be seen by the action of the Disunionists in other States that they would not propose a compromise with the friends of Douglas in this State if they did not expect to cheat us. We caution our friends to be wide awake—to watch every movement of the Yancey disorganizers. They even profess to be friends of Douglas for the purpose of deceiving his honest friends. Watch the disorganizers.

TWO PLANKS IN THE DISUNION PLATFORM.—Among the planks in the platform adopted by the conspirators at Baltimore, is the one in favor of re-opening the African slave-trade. It is as follows:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons or property on the high seas, (meaning negroes in slave ships,) in the Territories, or wherever else its constitutional jurisdiction extends.

Are the Democrats of Huntingdon county prepared to open the African slave trade?—Are they ready to sanction a traffic which the laws of nearly every civilized State in the world has declared piracy, and punishable with DEATH? Will any man in Huntingdon county take the responsibility to support candidates whose platform favors this infernal scheme?

A second plank in this same Disunion fabric is in favor of Congress passing a slave code for the Territories. This means, in plain English, that the people of the new Territories are to be COMPELLED, by Congress, to have slavery, whether they want it or not. Will any Democrat subscribe to doctrine of this kind?

Who Leads the Column!

The column of the Richmond-Baltimore seceding Convention, which nominated Breckinridge and Lane, is led by William L. Yancey, of Alabama, an open and avowed Disunionist; who is in favor of dissolving the union of these states, which would plunge the country into civil war and bloodshed. Let those who doubt his intention read the following letter:

MONTGOMERY, June 15, 1858. "DEAR SIR: Your kind favor of the 15th is received. I hardly agree with you that a general movement can be made that will clear out the Augean stable. If the Democracy were overthrown it would result in giving place to a greater and hungrier swarm of flies. "The remedy of the South is not in such progress. It is a diligent organization of her true men for prompt resistance to the next aggression. It must come in the nature of things. No national party can save us: no sectional party can ever do it. But if we could do as our fathers did—organize 'Committees of Safety' all over the cotton States (and it is only in them that we can hope for any effective movement)—we shall fire the Southern heart, instruct the Southern mind, give courage to each other, and, at the proper moment, by one organized concerted action we can precipitate the Cotton States into a revolution. "The idea has been shadowed forth in the South by Mr. Ruffin; has been taken up and recommended in the Advertiser, (the Montgomery organ of Mr. Yancey,) under the name of 'League of United Southerners,' who, keeping up their old party relations on all other questions, will hold the Southern issues paramount, and will influence parties, Legislatures, and statesmen. I have no time to enlarge, but to suggest merely. In haste, yours, &c. W. L. YANCEY. "To James S. Slaughter, Esq."

This same arch conspirator made a speech at Baltimore, in the seceding Convention, in which he attempted to apologize for his treasonable doctrine, by saying that he had not advocated disunion since the people of Alabama voted it down. In the same speech, however, he proclaimed himself "neither for the Union nor against it." Will the people of Pennsylvania support a party which is led by a man who is not for his country? We do not believe it.

National Executive Committee.

The following gentlemen were named as members of the National Executive Committee by the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore:

- Sylvanus R. Lyman, of Maine. Alpheus F. Snow, of New Hampshire. Charles G. Eastman, of Virginia. Fred. O. Prince, of Massachusetts. Jacob Babbitt, of Rhode Island. Wm. F. Converse, of Connecticut. Auguste Belmont, of New York. Richard Haldeman, of Pennsylvania. Thos. M. Harman, of Maryland. John A. Lannan, of Virginia. Rob't E. Dick, of North Carolina. Wm. B. Gauden, of Alabama. W. W. Moore, of Florida. Oatly H. Bynum, of Alabama. Thos. Cottman, of Louisiana. Thos. Flournoy, of Arkansas. James Craig, of Missouri. C. Knox Walker, of Tennessee. Henry C. Harrison, of Kentucky. Hugh J. Jewett, of Ohio. H. W. Harrington, of Indiana. Murray McConnell, of Illinois. Benj. Pollett, of Michigan. John K. Sharpstein, of Wisconsin. Wm. H. Merrick, of Iowa. Henry H. Sibley, of Minnesota. Jas. McDougal, of California.

The Committee met for organization and other purposes, at the National Hotel, on Tuesday, the 3rd inst.

Hon. Henry H. Sibley, of Minnesota, was temporary chairman, and Hon. F. O. Prince, of Massachusetts, temporary Secretary.

The Committee was organized by the choice of the following officers:

- Agustus Belmont, of New York, chairman. Thomas Cottman, of Louisiana, Fred. O. Prince, of Massachusetts, John A. Harman, of Virginia, and Hugh J. Jewett, of Ohio, secretaries.

The Executive Committee consists of Belmont, of New York, Jewett, of Ohio, Dick, of North Carolina, Converse, of Connecticut, Haldeman, of Pennsylvania, Cottman, of Louisiana, and Pollett, of Michigan, with power of substitution.

The following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That Hon. Wm. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, Gen. James T. Pratt, of Connecticut, Messrs. Craig, of Missouri, Vallandigham, of Ohio, Rust, of Arkansas, McClelland, of Illinois, Taylor, of Louisiana, Larrabee, of Wisconsin, Banks, of Virginia, be, and they are hereby appointed the resident committee of the National Democratic Convention.

Resolved, That the resident committee be requested to prepare an address to the Democracy of the country, giving a true history of the character and proceedings of the National Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore and Charleston, and the secession therefrom.

Resolved, The crisis demanding that the organization of the Democratic party shall be preserved intact against open as well as secret enemies of the Constitution and the Union, that it is therefore recommended to the several State committees that they take measures to secure the adoption of an electoral ticket in their respective States, pledged to the unequivocal support of the nominees of the National Democratic Convention, Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson.

Resolved, That if any State Committee shall omit to take the proper steps for securing such an electoral ticket, then the member of this committee in that State is hereby authorized, either in conjunction with members of the State committee or by his own act, to take such action as he may deem necessary and proper for that purpose.

Bravely Said.

The Pittsburg Daily Post says the leaders of the Secessionists, who are only actuated by bitter personal animosity to Mr. Douglas, of whom they are jealous, begin to see that they have no popular sympathy, and now they are anxious to return to the Democratic fold, which they have left without cause. They ask to be permitted to vote for a united Democratic ticket. So let them, BUT THAT TICKET MUST BE THE TICKET OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY, WITH DOUGLAS AT ITS HEAD.

After two years of bitter warfare for the right, for the preservation of Democratic organization, against the Administration and factious politicians, North and South; after having triumphed over this powerful and unscrupulous opposition in the National Convention, and nominated the MAN OF THE PEOPLE for the Presidency, we are blandly invited to unite with the disorganizers, who seceded without cause from the National Convention, and nominated a candidate without authority from the party, in support of a mongrel electoral ticket. Gentlemen, we will not do it. We will fight the battles as we began it, fairly and squarely, unencumbered by any unholy alliance with disorganizers and traitors. The National Democracy march under the Douglas banner, and will not touch anything but a clean Douglas Electoral Ticket. We should be traitors ourselves if we did anything else. He is the only candidate of the party, nominated according to its usages, and is entitled, fairly entitled to the support of every National Democrat in the Union. If the seceders, and those who support their disorganizing work, are tired of their position, and desire to make sure of the defeat of Lincoln, they can do so by falling again into the ranks and voting for the Douglas Electoral Ticket. If they refuse to do this, let them persevere in their disorganizing schemes, it will add to the evidence, already strong against them, that they desire the success of Republicanism, and that all their pretensions to the contrary are hollow and hypocritical.

THE REBEL FLAG.—A sixteen star flag was hung out by the rebels in Chicago in honor of the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane. One end of the rope was attached to the Post Office. The other end should have been attached to the postmasters neck. The office-holder's clique in Chicago number about one hundred—and, under directions from Washington, this contemptible band of rebels have dared to insult the patriotism of the North by displaying a disunion flag. Down with the traitors everywhere.

A PURE DOUGLAS ELECTORAL TICKET.—We are assured that in good time a pure Douglas Electoral Ticket will be presented to the Democratic party by Pennsylvania for its support. There can be no fusion or compromise with the Breckinridge-Yancey Disunionists.

What the Democratic Press Say.

(From the Somerset Democrat.)

OUR COURSE.—As indicated in our last paper, we hail to the masthead of the Democrat the nominations of the regularly constituted and regularly organized national convention of the Democracy of the Union. To be consistent, and to act with fidelity to our party organization, no other course is left us to pursue as a Democrat, and as the editor of a journal unflinchingly devoted to the success of the immutable principles of the only party which is able to save the country from wreck and ruin. No one, we are very certain, laments the disruption at Baltimore more than we do, and no one would more gladly hail such a reconciliation of the conflicting elements as would place the party once more upon the common ground of union of sentiment and unity of action; but we have a duty to perform, and that duty must be faithfully and fearlessly executed.

This journal, as is well remembered by its readers, has ever maintained and supported the regular nominations of the party. It has never wavered in this respect, and it never shall while under our control. Even when, upon two successive occasions, the State Conventions totally misrepresented the sentiments of Pennsylvania Democracy upon the Kansas policy of the national administration, this paper earnestly and zealously supported the nominees of those nominations. This journal, then, never having yet followed in the wake of disorganizers, what course should it now pursue under existing circumstances?—Can it support the nominees of both conventions? or shall it abstain for a time from declaring for either? Of one thing there is no doubt, and that is, that one of the two divisions of the party is right, and the other is wrong. They cannot both be right, and we shall, therefore, take ground for that wing of the party which occupies the correct position, which speaks the true doctrine, and which most justly reflects the sentiments of a majority of the whole Democracy of the country.

That the Convention which assembled at Charleston was the duly constituted organization of the party, no one will deny, and its adjournment to Baltimore, with a view to afford time and opportunity for harmony and conciliation, made it none the less so. The secession of a portion of the Southern delegates from the Convention at the former place, their refusal to be further identified with the action of that body, and their call for a separate and distinct convention at Richmond, most certainly divested them of all right to resume their seats at the adjourned meeting at Baltimore, unless they had been again delegated by their constituents so to appear.—Their secession was a resignation of the trust confided to their hands, and they could not resume it without being again clothed with legitimate authority. They seceded at Charleston because the Cincinnati platform was re-affirmed, and because that Convention refused to adopt a creed of principles indirectly assuming the right of intervention by Congress for the protection of slavery in the Territories. At Baltimore the same scene of secession was re-enacted by a large portion of Southern delegates, and a few more from the free States, representing really but a fraction more than one-fourth of the whole Convention—not because they were again repulsed in their demand with reference to Congressional intervention on the subject of slavery, for that question had not yet come to be acted upon, but because a portion of the seceders at Charleston, whose seats had been regularly filled by the States in which vacancies existed, were refused admittance to the Convention, and, perhaps, because it became self-evident to them that the will of the Democratic party of the nation would triumph in spite of all factious opposition, and that Stephen A. Douglas would be declared its nominee for the Presidency, pledged against intervention by Congress with respect to slavery in the Territories.

The Convention whose actions we consider binding upon the party, contained 217 members of the 303 which constituted the whole number of a full Convention. Not satisfied with, and refusing to be governed by, the majority of that body, a factious minority, numbering really not more than 80 delegates, seceded, claimed to be the true national convention of the party, re-affirmed the rejected platform at Charleston, and placed in nomination a candidate for President. Now, will it be contended that the doings of such a body, comprising but little more than one-fourth of all the delegates, are to be considered binding upon the party, whilst the action of the majority is to be condemned and set aside as not expressing the views and sentiments of the seceding Democracy? We say, no, never—and such will be the response from ninety-nine out of every hundred Democratic voters. What right had the seceders the minority of 80, to set up another convention and place another candidate in the field, without first appealing to the constituency who delegated them as representatives to the Democratic National Convention? And what right had the half a dozen delegates from this State, for we are informed that there were really not more, to appear in the bolters' convention and speak for Pennsylvania? Who told them to assume such a responsibility, or from whence did their authority emanate? Did the State Convention which clothed them with delegatorial power instruct them to secede, and to set up for themselves in a disorganizing body, in case their individual views and preferences were not sustained by the majority? The answers to all these queries are plain and obvious, and they will tell fearfully against the seceders when the American Democracy shall seal its verdict at the polls in November, 1860.

The majority must rule, and the minority must succumb to its will, or else there will be no further use in holding national conventions of the party, or in fact of attempting to control the destinies of this country by the numerical force of numbers. Besides all this, it is anti-Democratic, because it assumes that a minority can legitimately crush out and trample under foot the will of the majority.—This being the aim and object of the seceders, they can receive no sympathy at our hands; and we shall, therefore, do all in our power to sustain the action of the regularly constituted Convention, and promote the election of Messrs. Douglas and Johnson, confident that the will of the people will be emphatically declared in their favor.

(From the Locomotive Gazette.)

No Two WINGS.—The secession at Baltimore did not divide the Democratic party into two wings. Those who quit the Democratic Convention and set up for themselves in a Disunion Convention, are as distinctly parted from the Democratic party as though they had joined the Republicans or the Americans. As well might those who were once Democrats, but in 1854 joined the Know-Nothings, have set themselves up for a wing

of the Democratic party, after they seceded from it. Or as well might those who once professed Democracy, but are now acting with the Republicans, set themselves up as a wing of the Democratic party. The regularly constituted Democratic National Convention, the highest Democratic authority down, has made nominations—Douglas and Johnson—in the regular way; and those who oppose its nominees cut themselves loose from the Democratic party, and voluntarily abandon every claim to its privileges and the benefits of its organization. If the nominations of the Democratic National Convention are not binding upon Democrats, then the nominations of minor Democratic Conventions surely are not, and all Democratic Conventions become worse than farces.

(From the Luzerne Union.)

OUR FLAG.—It will be perceived that we have hailed the flag of Douglas and Johnson to the Union's mast head, as our first choice (and we are proud to say they are the choice of the Democracy of the Nation) for the two highest offices in the gift of the world. Mr. Douglas is the regularly nominated Democratic candidate, and as our first lessons in Democracy inculcated the cardinal duty of supporting regular nominations, this would be a sufficient reason to guide us in our present course, even though our wishes had been in another direction. But, for over two years past, all our convictions have pointed to the "Little Giant of the West" as a necessity to the party—as the available instrument both for restoring integrity to our National councils and for driving back the mad waves of sectionalism, which were fast threatening the peace and permanency of the Union. Amid the changes and vassillations of the times, Stephen A. Douglas has been among the few prominent statesmen of the land who have pursued with unwavering fidelity the true line of Democratic policy; who have gone straight forward in defiance of opposing obstacles, in the line of Democratic duty. For this he has been reviled, abused and ostracised (to a certain extent,) but like "gold seven times tried," he has come out of the fiery ordeal all the purer. Though he is to-day the "best abused man" in the country, like Jackson he stands upon the external rock of principle and has the people at his back. He is a candidate worthy our best efforts, and we pledge ourselves to do our full duty, to the extent of our feeble abilities, in carrying "the flag and keeping step to the music of the Union" in the cause of the good party which has made him its standard bearer. Mr. Johnson, the candidate for Vice President, is also worthy our best efforts, and should receive the cordial support of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. A brief biography of the candidates will be found in another column.

Democratic Meeting at Altoona.

At a special meeting of the Democratic Club of Altoona, held at the usual place of meeting—Shultz Military Hall—June 28th, 1860, John Woods chairman being present, it was found the hall was insufficient to accommodate the number who were assembled, and the meeting adjourned to the front of the Altoona House. Addresses were delivered by S. T. Murry, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, R. L. Johnston, Esq., of Ebensburg, and Wm. A. Stewart, formerly of New York. After which a committee was appointed to draft resolutions, and the following resolutions were read and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Democratic party is not a slave party, nor is it an anti-slave party; it was founded by the immortal Jefferson, advocated and perpetuated by Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Polk, based on the ability of the people to rule and govern themselves. To the people belongs all the political power of the nation, of the States and Territories, and any and all attempts made by our servants at Washington City, to wrest from the people, or infringe upon their rights in any way whatever, does now, and will at the polls, meet with our unqualified disapprobation.

Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm our adhesion to the doctrines of the Cincinnati platform, regardless of the denunciations from any quarter, believing them to be right and the true principles of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas by the National Democratic party at Baltimore, meets with our cordial approbation, and we pledge for him and Herschel V. Johnson, and our own candidate for Governor, Henry D. Foster, our hearty and unanimous support.

Resolved, That John C. Breckinridge by accepting the nomination from the Seceders, has disappointed the expectations of his friends, and we, a portion of his former friends, think the act of acceptance merits our just condemnation.

Resolved, That we repudiate with merited scorn and contempt the propositions being made by the political scoundrels and their sycophants at Washington City and elsewhere, to degrade and demoralize the democratic party by a fusion with the Seceders in the Empire and Keystone States.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all of the democratic papers in this and surrounding districts. JOHN WOODS, Chairman of Altoona Democratic club. EM ERLEN, Secretary.

Telegraphic Douglas Thunder!

Douglas Ratification Meeting at Washington on the 3rd inst.—A public meeting to ratify the nomination of Douglas, was held tonight, in front of the City Hall.

The speakers' stand was beautifully illuminated with variegated lights, and numerous transparencies, and a band of music enlivened the occasion.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Cincinnati platform and the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with the Territories. G. W. Brant, of Virginia, and others, made speeches in earnest advocacy of the nominees, and predicting the triumph of the principles which they declare.

The proceedings continued until a late hour.

Douglas Endorsed in Baltimore, July 6.—A Democratic meeting was held here last night. It became evident that the friends of Douglas were in the majority, whereupon a motion was made by the friends of Breckinridge to adjourn. Before this motion was put a member moved to lay it upon the table, which the Chair decided to be in order, and the motion to lay it upon the table prevailed.

After much excitement and disorder, several of the Breckinridges left the room, when a vote was taken upon the resolutions endorsing Douglas as the nominee of the party, and they were adopted.

Douglas at Lancaster, July 5.—The friends of Judge Douglas here, to a man, indignantly repudiate any affiliation with the Disunionists. We demand a clean electoral ticket, a fair fight, and will reject any project by which the regular nominee of the National Democracy is intended to be swindled.

Ohio Democratic State Convention, July 5.—The Democratic State Convention organized yesterday by appointing G. W. McCook President.

The following gentleman were nominated by acclamation for State officers:

For Supreme Judge—F. J. S. Smith. For Attorney General—Gen. D. W. Stanbach.

For Superintendent of Public Works—Abner L. Backus.

Resolutions endorsing the nomination of Douglas and Johnson were adopted, when fifty Breckinridge and Lane men withdrew from the Convention and met at the Nell House.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

MILLERSVILLE, July 9, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—Some weeks ago, you expressed a desire to hear from your subscribers by way of local correspondence. It has been several months since I have communicated anything to the columns of the Globe, but if I have neglected to contribute anything, the good old paper has not forgotten me, for it is a welcome—did I say welcome? yea, thrice welcome weekly visitor, and is read with peculiar interest, for it always bears upon its pages the names of those with whom I am acquainted, and calls to mind recollections of the past, when I, too, was a resident of old Huntingdon county, and perused the columns of the Globe in my father's house.

I shall not occupy your time, and the space in your paper, by telling you that "the day is coming when the heavens and earth shall pass away," which I trust, is something that everybody knows. Nor shall I bore you with long and thrilling accounts of "Village fist-cuffs among women," "Tons of nothing," "Riding Lightfoot of our village at the rate of 2.40," or how "Old Sol shines on sweet Eden," &c. But while "Yrabb!" relates individual circumstances, I shall endeavor, as far as practicable, to write you something which I trust will interest the greatest number of your readers, and not only parties concerned. The account of the hail storm and tornado which we experienced in this part of Lancaster county, was somewhat exaggerated, as you are well aware is generally the case under such circumstances. The crops between Safe Harbor and Millersville were represented as being "much damaged, the corn in many places cut to shreds, and other grain badly beaten down and cut up." It is true the crops were damaged somewhat; although it is but a short time since, they look very little the worse of the storm. The account of the damage done on the Islands in the Susquehanna is correct. The grain crop is very good throughout the county, being thick on the ground, and well filled. It is ripening very fast. I saw grain cut June 30th, which I presume was about the first, though another week and most of the grain will be in shocks. The corn crop is not as promising as it was a year ago, on account of the wet and cold weather which we had in the early part of the season; however, we live in hopes, and flatter ourselves with the idea that if that part of the season yet to come, is favorable, the crops will be good.—The tobacco looks quite poor, and if I be allowed to judge from the present appearance of the crop, cigars will be high in price next season. The potatoes look pretty well.—Fruit will be scarce—but few apples, and no peaches.

With your permission, I will now express my opinions in regard to the present political campaign. Democracy is fighting its way—slow, though sure. "Honest Abe" will get a pretty large majority in this part of the county; yet there are still a few among us who keep the Democratic ship moving over the political waters of '60 in this part of the ocean. With the "Little Giant" for our guiding-star, the Union for our harbor, and the general good of the American people for our cargo, we glide smoothly along and are determined never to give up the National ship, or turn one plank in our platform till the coming election proclaims to the world that the "Little Giant" presides, the Union is preserved, the isms crushed beneath the feet of right, and the slave no worse than before. The Democratic party is charged with encouraging the institution of slavery, and arguments are used in proof of such charges, which are not founded upon reason, and to circumfence, prove themselves to be like unto the house that was built upon the sand—when the waters came, it washed away; so with the arguments used by Republicans to denounce Democracy, and this they do in the name of the illustrious dead, too; purporting to be principles taught by those who now sleep beneath the sod. But when the great God-given waters of truth and reason shall surge against the rotten principles of that faction, which is permitted to extend its reins, will and must have for its result, the dissolution and downfall of the first truly independent form of government which God has ever permitted to exist since first he created man.—Republicans cry out against slavery, and emphatically say against slavery, and emphatically say by the infamous principles which they teach, that we, the people of the North, because we are greater in number, shall assume the power of Sovereign, and dictate to our brethren of the South what property they shall be allowed to take with them when they emigrate into a new Territory, thus denying the people of the South, privileges granted by the great principles taught by those illustrious patriots, each of whom was a part of such a body of men as never before existed on earth. Will the people of the South slumber and say nothing, while such impositions are being imposed upon them? Will they submit to such measures like a falling at the ring, and calmly sit down? No! the people of the South are no fools. In their veins flow the blood of American people, and they will wage war before the blood-bought liberties which their forefathers procured for them, shall be impeached and trampled in the dust by the faction whose title disgraces the name of Republic. Let slavery alone; it will abolish itself, clinging to the Union, for in union there is strength; not only strength, but harmony and peace. Could the mouldering remains of the immortal Washington come forth from their receptacle and speak for our country, methinks I can hear him imploring the people of America to act—with calm deliberation, and ever keep before them the grand principles which bound them together as a nation; strengthened them in battle and was the means of casting off the yoke of tyrannical—namely, UNION. DELIA.