

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &c.

THE GLOBE. HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, July 25, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENT EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS, DEEDS,
SERVANTS, MORTGAGES,
SCROPS, ORDERS, INDENTURES, NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES, NATURALIZATION BKS.,
COMMON BONDS, JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS, FEES, BILLS,
NOTES WITH A PAYMENT OF THE \$300 LAW,
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace
and Clerks of Court.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case
of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for County, School,
Board of Education, &c.
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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.

Let the People Know!

That there remained in the National Convention at Baltimore, after every disorganizing rebel had succeeded, 425 regularly appointed delegates, entitled, under the rule, to cast 212½ votes—10½ more than two-thirds of a FULL Convention. Let them know that, on the second ballot, Stephen A. Douglas received 181½ votes of the 212, over forty more than two-thirds of the whole vote present. And then, to clinch all, let them know, that the resolution declaring STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to be the unanimous choice of the Convention, passed without a single dissenting voice; so that Stephen A. Douglas actually received 212½ votes—ten and a half votes more than a full Convention!

Let the People know, too, that the Seceders' Convention which nominated Breckinridge and Lane had no authority to form any constituency to sit at Baltimore outside of the regular Convention—that it did not contain more than eighty or ninety delegates who had even a shadow of authority from the people to act—that it cast in all but 105 votes—not one of them properly authorized, or binding on anybody—let them know this, and let them decide which was the Regular and which of the Disorganizers' Convention, and which of the nominees, Douglas or Breckinridge, is entitled to the undivided support of the National Democracy.

WHO ARE THE DISORGANIZERS?—The last clause of the last resolution adopted by the Reading Convention which put in nomination Henry D. Foster, reads thus:

"We individually and collectively, pledge the best efforts of every delegate of this Convention in behalf of the nominations we have made, and also of the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, soon to be held at Charles-ton."

Wm. H. Welsh, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, was a delegate to, and President of the Reading Convention—and by the adoption of the pledge as given above, he, as an honorable man, must either give his best efforts to the support of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, or resign the post he occupies. The Democracy of the Old Keystone do not want at the head of their State organization a man who can so easily bolt his pledge to the National organization. Will Mr. Welsh resign, or will he persist in his efforts, as Chairman of the State Executive Committee, to disorganize the Democratic party by opposing the nominees of the Convention?

The Junia Register, published at Millington, strikes from the Electoral Ticket the names of Richard Vaux and Jesse R. Crawford because they refuse to support for the Presidency anybody else than the regularly nominated candidates, Douglas and Johnson. Vaux and Crawford were both delegates to the State Convention which nominated Foster and appointed the Electors, and they, with every other delegate in that body, pledged themselves to support the nominees of the National Convention. And now, because they are determined to adhere faithfully and honestly to their pledges, they are denounced by the disorganizers as traitors.

Because John W. Forney advocates the election of Douglas and Johnson, some few of the soft-shell Administration rule or ruin adherents would like to impress upon the minds of Democrats the possibility of their party being sold to the Republicans.—Forney has enemies in the Democratic party—had when he nominated and elected James Buchanan. He publishes a paper independent of any party, and says a great many good things—and adheres more strictly to the truth than his bitter enemies. We hope Forney will stick to Douglas—we would rather have him with us than against us.

The Sam Houston New York State Convention met last week, and, after forming half of an Electoral Ticket, broke up in a row. So the fifth wheel to a wagon will be dispensed with.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION TOMORROW.—We cordially endorse the call for the State Convention which will assemble at Harrisburg on to-morrow, and we hope to see a full attendance. The Convention, or Mass Meeting, is called for consultation, and we believe it will result in much good. It can do the regular Democratic organization no harm, for none but Democrats who remain faithful to their pledges and the regular nominees of the National Democratic party will be permitted to take part in the proceedings.

The Breckinridge disorganizers protest against this Convention because it has not been ordered by Mr. Welsh, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, but the Democracy will not look to Mr. Welsh as their leader until he has agreed to carry out in good faith the pledge he voluntarily gave in the Reading Convention.

The York Gazette in the present crisis as in times gone by, will be found a faithful supporter of the regular nominations of the party.—*York Gazette*, June 26.

Wm. H. Welsh, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, is editor of the *Gazette*, but as yet his paper has not raised the names of the nominees of the National Convention, neither has it declared against them; but the editor, as Chairman of the Committee, has attempted, through the Committee, to have the only nominations made by the *National Democratic Convention* repudiated by the Democracy of Pennsylvania. Until Mr. Welsh is willing to play the part of an honest party leader we shall protest against the party being influenced by any dictation coming from him as Chairman of the State Executive Committee.

HENRY D. FOSTER.—We have been repeatedly asked, "What will Henry D. Foster do—will he support Douglas or Breckinridge?" Not knowing, we cannot say—but we are willing to take him as he is—without any new pledge on the Presidential question. He has a claim upon every Democratic voter in the State, and we feel very certain that he will receive the votes of all except those determined on disorganizing and destroying the party.—*Douglas, Johnson, Foster and Victory*, is the battle cry of all true Democrats.

ON THE ANXIOUS BENCH—the Administration disorganizers. They want to slide back into the regular Democratic organization on a "compromise" plank. They may be good looking, but they can't come in until they represent their connection with the Disunionists, and will agree to support the National Democratic nominees—Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson. The Democratic party must preserve its dignity—its honor.

SOLD.—Mr. Buchanan gave the marshalship of the northern district of Ohio to a man named Johnson. Part of the price was to defeat Douglas. In distributing his appointments of census takers, Johnson tendered two places to editors, demanding that the papers should oppose Douglas. All refused him except two—the editors of two German papers. These editors got their appointments; stopped their papers three weeks to take the census, and then, their work having been performed, resumed the publication of their journals with the names of Douglas and Johnson at their heads. The marshal admits that he has sold.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says, the Breckinridge party "really prefer the election of Lincoln to the success of Douglas."

Certainly they do. Mr. Buchanan did not show his disposition more clearly in 1858, when he threw the influence of the Federal Administration in favor of Lincoln's election to the United States Senate, than did the Disorganizers at Baltimore, when they raised the standard of rebellion by the nomination of Breckinridge. Another, and very strong evidence of their preference of Lincoln, is the sympathy almost universally manifested for them by the Abolition press.

HON. A. L. STEVENS, OF GEORGIA, IN THE FIELD.—This profound Statesman, eloquent speaker, and sound National Democrat has entered the field for Douglas and Johnson.—So fully impressed is he with the importance of the contest, that he announces his determination not to confine his efforts to Georgia alone, but to go into all the Southern States.

The Northern Rebels will probably find, before November, that they missed the mark at which they aimed when they united their political fortunes with the disunionists of the South. They will find, before that time, that among conservative men in the South, Yancey and his programme are as much detested as they are among the National Democrats of the North. They will find that the most able men in the Southern States will support the nominees of the National Convention, and that the masses, the great majority of the party will sustain them—and they will find, after the election, that their candidates have not received a single Electoral vote in the Union!

ALL FOR BRECKINRIDGE.—The Republican papers, including the *New York Tribune*, are working harmoniously with the Breckinridge disorganizing Administration sheets to defeat Douglas and Johnson. Just now it is difficult to tell whether Breckinridge or Lincoln is the Republican candidate, so earnest are the Republicans in their praise of Breckinridge. Democrats will readily understand the object of such a Union of extremes.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will meet at Cresson on Thursday the 9th of August next.

Something to Ponder.

There is not says the *Harrisburg State Sentinel*, in the State of Pennsylvania a single paper supporting the nominees of the secessionists—Breckinridge and Lane—that is not directly or indirectly, controlled by the patronage of the Federal Government. In every case that we can call to mind, the editor either holds office or is under the influence of office-holders. We may say the same in regard to the Electoral Ticket compromise proposed by the Welsh State Central Committee. It is denounced by every sound reliable National Democratic Douglas press in the State, and supported only by such papers as have persistently and consistently abused Douglas, or only declared for him at the eleventh hour, or those that, still later, tendered him a doubtful support after his nomination. These undeniable facts ought to open the eyes of the true Democracy of the State and show them the importance of sustaining, firmly and fearlessly, the nominees of the National Convention against the open assaults or deceptive propositions of the Federal Administrations and its legions of hired myrmidons.

If the Democracy of the nation fail to strike now, and strike effectively, in behalf of organization, usage, and PRINCIPLE, it is doubtful whether the opportunity will be again soon presented. The power of the Central Government is tremendous, and is rapidly increasing; and this power has been exercised by the present Administration to crush popular sentiment and bring the people into slavish subjection to the President. He

has warred against every element of Democracy, and if he succeeds in his present cru-

elty, he will have accomplished his purpose—its utter demoralization—and then will follow, naturally, what he aims at, the concentration of power in the Federal arm, civil dissension, intestine war, dissolution of the Union—wreck of liberty, of hope, of happiness.

THE LION TAMER AND THE LITTLE GIANT.—Herr Driesbach, who lives on a fine farm near Wooster, Ohio, says Douglas will surely be elected, and comes at that conclusion from the fact that a cherry tree on his farm never bears fruit except in a Presidential year when the Democratic candidate is sure to be elected. This season the tree is fuller than ever known before, and the cherries are of better quality; hence he reasons that our victory will be an easy one, because we have a better candidate than in any previous contest.

Deserting the Disunionists.

The Nicholasville, (Kentucky) *Democrat*, published in Mr. Breckinridge's district, hoists the flag of Douglas and Johnson.—The editor says:

"It has been, and is now, our fixed determination to support the man for President who fairly and justly obtained the nomination. While we admire and love Mr. Breckinridge we can not forsake the medium of nationality that yet remains to the Democracy to promote his interest to the detriment of that party whose recent rupture has cast such a gloom over our land and nation. We love the Union. We will never knowingly take a position which will array one section of the Union against another. Mr. Breckinridge did not receive the vote of Kentucky in Convention, and he will not receive it in November next. If he accepts the nomination from the handful of delegates who succeeded at Baltimore, it will militate against the success of Mr. Douglas, while it insures his own overwhelming defeat. At a time like the present, when the greatest harmony is needed to insure success, it is suicidal to attempt a victory with a divided front.

"Our banner is now unfurled to the breeze, with the honored names of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, for President, and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia for Vice President, inscribed upon its national folds. Under this banner we expect, in November next, to achieve a triumphant and glorious victory, to the utter dismay and confusion of all the fragments of sectional parties against which the pure and untarried Democracy have to contend."

A Post Master Speaks.

The *Fulton Democrat*, edited by J. B. Sanjour, Esq., Postmaster at McConnellsburg, comes to us this week with the National Democratic ticket flying at its mast-head. The editor says:

"In accordance with the views heretofore expressed in our editorial columns, we this day raise to the mast-head of the 'Democrat' the names Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, the regularly nominated candidates of the Democratic party for President and Vice President. We do this so that our friends may know where we are on this question, and because it is not in our power to equivocate or 'carry water on both shoulders.' We are for Douglas and Johnson, and his programme are as much detested as they are among the National Democrats of the North. They will find that the most able men in the Southern States will support the nominees of the National Convention, and that the masses, the great majority of the party will sustain them—and they will find, after the election, that their candidates have not received a single Electoral vote in the Union!"

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The True Issue.

The Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, true to the principles of the party, and in obedience to the known will of the constituencies of its delegates, re-established the tried platform of the party upon a permanent and enduring basis, and inscribed upon its banner the name of Stephen A. Douglas, as the standard bearer of the Democracy in the coming campaign. It discharged the high duty committed to its keeping nobly and fearlessly, in defiance of the utmost efforts of disorganizers, political demagogues and tricksters, and of the most stupendous system of bow-beating and terrorism this country has ever witnessed, and fully indicated the supremacy of the popular voice.

The issue distinctly presented to the people by the action of the Democratic convention is whether the policy of Congressional non-intervention with slavery in the Territories shall be abandoned, and the doctrine of intervention, in behalf of or against slavery hereafter become the cardinal tenet of the government, and this issue must be met and settled one way or the other. The ultraists of the south and the Republicans of the north are allies and confederates in this contest. They agree as to the principle itself they differ only as to its application. Both are alike advocates of Congressional despotism; both alike aim at the perversion of the powers of government by striking down the rights of the people in the Territories; both alike stake political existence upon a dogma whose triumph, whatsoever way enforced in practice, must end in the rupture of every tie which binds the different sections of our common country together.

That we may not be charged with misapprehension as to the position of the Republi-

cans, we quote from the *New York Cour-*

ier and Enquirer

and *Advertiser*.

"The slave states, the republican party and Mr. Seward, all hold that Congress has the constitutional right to pass whatever laws it pleases for the government of the Territories. We only differ as to the character of the laws to be passed and what is expedient. Not so, Mr. Douglas. He holds that Congress possessed no such right, but that the people of a Territory, may, at their pleasure, establish or abolish slavery." Without stopping to discuss the correctness of every portion of this statement, it is enough for our purpose to call the attention of our readers to this broad declaration and confession, that the Republicans and the Slave States hold to the identical principle, Congressional intervention. It is not true, however, that the slaves States hold to their doctrine. It is only southern ultraism that demands it. In this campaign, then, there are but two antagonistic parties, the Democracy headed by Douglas on the one side, battling for non-intervention, the Republicans and Fire-eaters, headed by Lincoln and Yancey on the other, contending for intervention. That individual who cherishes the idea that this government can be successfully administered upon the principle of Congressional interference with popular rights—who believes that the harmony of the union can be maintained by the establishment of any such doctrine, has read the history of his country to little advantage, and is profoundly ignorant of the temper of the American people.

Who is there so innocent of the operation of our institutions as to entertain for a moment the conviction that the south would tolerate Congressional interdiction of slavery in the Territories? Who are so credulous as to believe that the North would acquiesce in Congressional protection? Are the people of this country prepared to take the suicidal step of sustaining this dogma of intervention? Are they prepared to hazard the peace and good will, nay, even the Union of these States, by establishing a principle upon the application of which the most angry and bitter interne feuds must inevitably break out? Are they prepared to initiate a policy depending for support upon appeals to the passions and prejudices of different sections of the country against the peace of the whole? If, as we firmly believe, they are not ready to place themselves in this position: if, on the contrary, they desire to secure the perpetuity of the institutions of their country and fraternal concord throughout all its borders; if they wish to banish forever from the national halls the disturbing elements which have brought the country to the very verge of disruption, they will rally to the banner of DOUGLAS DEMOCRACY AND NON-INTERVENTION, and by a crowning triumph frustrate for all time the designs of the plotters of disunion, and rescue the country from the fatal control of Northern and Southern fanaticism.—*Chicago Times*.

HON. JOHN FORSYTH of Alabama, has returned to Mobile, and he improves the first opportunity to nail to the counter the falsehood that his "advocacy of Douglas had anything to do with his personal relations to the hot boxer who lives in the White House." Mr. Forsyth further adds that Mr. Douglas was his first choice at Cincinnati. But he withdrew in favor of Mr. Buchanan. "He expended forty thousand dollars out of his private fortune, in the canvass, to elect him. Is not the paternal portrait of James Buchanan verified in the request by James Buchanan of these noble sacrifices of Judge Douglas?" We feel relieved from all restraints in speaking of Mr. Buchanan. He is no longer the Democratic President. He is harpooned against the party which, in an evil hour, made him what he is. He has deserted with his Democratic uniform on his back and his Democratic commission in his pocket. He is a deserter, and we say, "shoot him." We have the testimony of a Southern Senator, given to us within a week, and that Senator not friendly to Douglas, that Mr. Buchanan would not hesitate an instant to vote for Lincoln in opposition to the Democratic nominee and the man who withdrew four years ago to make him President. The Democratic party is no longer responsible for his acts. He has made his bed with the mutineers—let him lie there. His sands of office are fast running out, and he will leave his chair destituted by the Democratic party as its worse and bitterest enemy."

That leading Republican paper, the *New York Times*, in a late article, says:

"That he [Mr. Buchanan] should be reviled by Republicans might, to him, seem natural, though to us most unjust and ungrateful; for certainly to no one man in the country, nor to any thing in themselves, are Massrs. Lincoln and Hamlin more largely indebted for their bright prospects now opening before them than they are to the public conduct and career of the present Democratic President."

Douglas, in 1848, canvassed Illinois

for Gen. Cass, the regular nominee of the Democratic party.

Breckinridge, in 1848, voted for Gen. Tay-

lor, the opponent of Democratic party.

Gen. Henry D. Foster.

It has been many years since the Democratic party of Pennsylvania had a candidate for Governor so thoroughly qualified and so eminently popular as Gen. Henry D. Foster. His history has been an uninterrupted career of devotion to the interests and honor of the Commonwealth, and his great abilities have enabled him to perform services for which the people cannot readily forget. In every portion of the State he is equally a favorite, and nothing can prevent his election, but the most inexcusable apathy on the part of the Democracy. However popular Mr. Curtin, his opponent, may be as a man, he yet lacks many qualifications for the high position which Gen. Foster possesses in an eminent degree, and a comparison of their claims cannot but prove highly advantageous to the latter.—This fact is admitted by many prominent members of the opposition party, and cannot be denied by the most unscrupulous.

The Gubernatorial election takes place one month before that for President of the United States, and whatever differences may exist among the Democracy in regard to the latter contest, there can be no reason why all should not be united at the former. The preservation of the Democratic preponderance in the State of Pennsylvania is of the utmost importance. Such a party here will serve as a nucleus around which the friends of the Union can rally hereafter for new victories and new honors. To yield all this would be worse than madness, and hence we urge upon the Democracy of the State to rally with one accord to the support of General Foster. It represents principles upon which all Democrats in Pennsylvania agree: he is a gentleman of unblemished character and the most brilliant talents; let us, therefore, forget all minor differences so far as he is concerned, and triumphantly elect him.—*Pottsville Em-*

porium.

TRAVERS JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

John Q. Adams, iron master, Franklin.

Richard Ashman, merchant, Clay.

William Africca, shoemaker, Huntingdon.

Elijah Gorsuch, farmer, Juniata.

Samuel Green, Esq., iron master, Porter.

Samuel Hagey, farmer, Brady.

A. S. Harrison, J. P., Huntingdon.