

The Globe

WILLIAM LEWIS,

—PERSEVERE—

Editor and Proprietor.

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NO. 8.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance..... \$ 50
Six months..... 25
Three months..... 15
A failure to notify of discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

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Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

1860. SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

FISHER & SON are now opening the largest and best selected stock of Goods ever offered in this community.

It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for SPRING & SUMMER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French Foulards, (Clintz Figure), Fancy Organdis, Dupons, Challis, Lawns, English Chintz, Ghilgians, Linens, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls.

A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Pants and Excelsior Stockings, Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Under-shirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Camlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Onesburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Sailors, Tartan, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS, such as—French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satins, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Linseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style. A Good Stock of COBBLERS' MATERIALS, QUEENSWARE, WARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold Cheap.

We also deal in FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS and other articles, which we sell at prices unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, free of charge, at the Depot of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COULD YOU, COME ALL, and be convinced that the Metropolitan is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & SON

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

AT

D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimers, Plaids and Fancy, Serges, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Broad-waives, Velvet Coats, Cotton Broad, Blue Drills, Blue Serges, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delaines, Cloth Delaines, Alpaca, Flax and figured Drapes, Lawns, Ghilgians, Dupons, Loretta Cloth, the Bazaar, Travelling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Hats, Trimmings, &c.

Also, Pickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached), Cotton and Linen Diaper, Chis, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Camlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, and all kinds of Sewing Machines, Victoria Lawns, Veil Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edgings, Victoria Lawns, Veil Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edgings, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shawls, Trimmings, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap. Also, and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN, Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

EUREKA! EUREKA!!!

LADIES' CHOICE!!! PATENT SELF-SEALING, SELF-TIGHTENING, AIR-TIGHT FRUIT CANS.

Just what was wanted—a convenient, safe, tight cover, to show at all times, the exact condition of the fruit within the jar. It is so simple that one person can seal up twenty *larger cans in one minute*. Or upon seventy-two cans in one minute. No fruit is lost in using these cans, for should any one be deceived, the cover always shows it in time to save the contents. Tin, Earthen, or Glass jars, sold only at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, July 15, 1860.

1,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING & SUMMER.

BENJ. JACOBS has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, For Men and Boys

GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices—and you will be convinced that I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods. BENJ. JACOBS, at the Cheap Corner. Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

WALLACE & CLEMENT Respectfully inform the public that they have opened a beautiful assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &c., in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock is now and carefully selected, and will be sold low for cash or on credit.

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, STUDDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

JUST RECEIVED

H. ROMAN'S CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. (April 4, 1860.)

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

If you want handsome Lawns, Delaines, and other Dress Goods, go to

Political.

Great Speech of Senator Douglas at Concord, New Hampshire.

The Boston Journal gives a full report of the speech made by Senator Douglas at Concord, New Hampshire, on the 31st of July. Mr. H. P. Rolfe delivered the address of welcome, and Mr. Douglas responded as follows:

HIS OBJECT IN COMING NORTH.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE: You will receive my grateful thanks for the kind terms in which you have been pleased to welcome me on this occasion, and you will accept my grateful acknowledgments for the cordiality with which you have endorsed those sentiments of welcome.

For the first time I visit the capital of your noble State. When I consented to make a brief trip through Vermont and New Hampshire, on my way from Saratoga to Newport, Rhode Island, I did not expect any public demonstrations. My object was to make a quiet visit—a pilgrimage to the grave of my father and to the scenes of my childhood. But from the moment I trod the soil of Vermont, I found I was welcomed by the population *en masse*.

It filled my heart with gratitude and rendered it impossible for me to discuss any of those political topics about which the assemblages differed in opinion. I had supposed that when I left the borders of my native State, I would be welcomed only by a few friends as I passed along the road. Imagine my surprise at this vast assemblage—this imposing assemblage, which exceeds in its magnificence and its grandeur anything that I have previously witnessed.

TUR Lecompton CONSTITUTION.

From the bottom of my heart I thank you for this demonstration and your good will. You have been pleased, Mr. Chairman, to refer, in terms of approbation, to my course upon the Lecompton Constitution. While I have ceased to discuss that question since it was finally decided by the people of Kansas, I will not refrain from a slight allusion to it now, lest my silence should be misconstrued by the audience. I did fight that Lecompton Constitution with all the power that I could command.

Good for you to applaud and cheer! Reluctant as I was to differ in opinion or action with the President that I had used all my duty was paramount to any personal or private consideration. I stood pledged, as every Democrat in America stood pledged, by his vote for James Buchanan in 1856, to maintain the right of the people of every State and every Territory to form and regulate their own domestic institutions.

"That's so," and tumultuous applause. In my opinion, the attempt to force upon an unwilling people a Constitution which they did not like, was not only a violation of the Democratic creed, but it was a violation of the American creed; it violated the Republican, and it violated the creed of every freeman. "That's the talk! that's so!" I did not oppose the Lecompton Constitution on the ground of its provisions in respect to African slavery. I held then, as I hold now, that if the people of Kansas wanted a slave State, they had a right to it. "That's so!" If, on the contrary, they didn't want slavery, no power on earth should force it upon them. [Applause, and cries of "That's it!"]

I opposed the Lecompton Constitution because it was not the act and deed of the people of Kansas. I proposed that it should be referred back to the people of Kansas, with the privilege of voting for it or against it; and if a majority of all the legal voters of Kansas ratified it, then Kansas should be admitted into the Union with that Constitution; and if, on the contrary, a majority voted against it, the people of Kansas might proceed to make a new Constitution, with or without slavery, just as she pleased, and come into the Union with it. "Good! good!"

And permit me to say that I was rejoiced from the bottom of my heart when I saw every Republican in both Houses of Congress voting for that proposition. [Laughter and cheers.]

MR. BUCHANAN THREATENS MR. DOUGLAS.

I hold that the President has no more right to control the vote of a Senator than a Senator has to dictate to the President. "That's a fact." The President told me that if I did not obey him and vote to force that Lecompton Constitution on the people of Kansas against their will, that he would take off the head of every friend I had in office. [Applause.] I told him in reply, that my friends were as dear to me as those of any other man could be to him; but that if I had a friend who was not willing to lose his office rather than to degrade me into a tool of the Executive power, he did not deserve to be my friend. [Prolonged applause.] And here permit me to say, my fellow-citizens, that the great contest between the Executive and myself was this: He claimed the right to control the vote of a Senator, in opposition to the wishes of his constituents; I claimed that the representative of the people is independent, and should always act independently of Executive power. [Applause.] Whenever you permit the executive to direct the representative how he shall vote, you convert this Republic into a despotism.

What is the use of electing a Congress if the President has a right to tell the members how they are to vote? "No need of it." There is an end of representative government whenever the Executive is permitted to use and abuse his power to control the action of the representative, against the wishes of his constituents and the dictates of his individual conscience. "That's so!"

And in my opinion I was fighting a greater battle in Illinois in 1858 than the mere question who should be Senator. [Applause.] In my opinion the question submitted to the people of Illinois was whether or not their Senator should be the mere tool of Executive dictation. "They decided right!" Yes, they decided right, in opposition to an unholy alliance between the Republicans and the Federal office-holders. [Great applause.] It was

hoped that Lecompton controversy had been settled by the votes of the people of Kansas against it, that the warfare of the Democratic party would cease, but instead of that the war was kept up, and now we find on the national theatre the same game being played that we witnessed in Illinois in 1858.

"That's true, every word of it." And now you find the question submitted whether or not the executive of this nation is to be permitted to dictate his successor in office. "He can't do it!"—applause.

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE BALTIMORE NOMINATION.

It is said that Mr. Buchanan naturally feels mortified and wounded to have a man nominated by his own party in opposition to his own wishes. [Shouts of derisive laughter.] Well, whether, he feels mortified or not, it would have been well for him to have considered that when he became a candidate in 1856, in opposition to Gen. Pierce, who was then President and a candidate for re-election.

"That's so." Suppose Gen. Pierce had then pursued the course which Mr. Buchanan is now pursuing—"He's doing it now!"—that is, used the power and patronage which the Democratic party had placed in his hands for the purpose of defeating the nominee of that party; what would every Democrat in America have said of Frank Pierce if he had tried to divide and defeat his party merely out of mortification and chagrin at his not getting a renomination? [Applause.] What- ever would have been said of Gen. Pierce in such a contingency must be said of James Buchanan now. "That's so." [Applause.]

What Buchanan was in 1856.

I should not have referred to these things at this time, or during this canvass, but for the fact that the President of the United States has taken the stump, [laughter and applause,] and made a political harangue for the purpose of defeating and dividing the party that elected him President. "That's so." "He can't do it." What are the reasons assigned by the President for endeavoring to divide and break down the Democratic party? He does not assign the personal reason that he doesn't like the nominee. [Laughter.] But he puts it upon the ground that he didn't like the platform adopted by the party.

"Can't help it." What is there in that platform to which James Buchanan has a right to take exception? It is the identical platform upon which James Buchanan was elected, and without which he could not have been elected. "That's it." There is not an honest man in all America that will deny that James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge, in 1856, were pledged to the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories. "That's so."

What Breckinridge was in 1856.

I made speeches from the same stand with John C. Breckinridge in 1856, when he was advocating his own claims to the Vice Presidency, and heard him go to extreme lengths in favor of popular sovereignty in the Territories. And then, again, if I recollect aright, the Democrats of New Hampshire held a monster mass-meeting at this capital, in March, 1856, previous to the nominations at Cincinnati, at which Howell Cobb and Joseph Lane and James L. Orr, of South Carolina, made speeches. In every one of those speeches they advocated squatter sovereignty in its broadest sense. [Tumultuous applause.] I appeal to this audience if these facts are not true. "That's so." Yes, this gentleman says he has the speeches in his pocket. These speeches were written out by the speakers after they returned to Washington, and were published in pamphlet form by the National Democratic Committee, as a true exposition of Democratic principles. "That's so"—they were printed in the *Post*. "Yes, they were printed in the Boston Post, and every other Democratic paper in America, that had the space to spare for political speeches. In other words, I stand now where every Democrat in America, advocating the right of the people, in every political community, to make their own laws and establish their own institutions to suit themselves, stood. [Tremendous applause.]

THE EAST AND THE WEST.

The speaker proceeded to elaborate the principles of popular sovereignty, and, as an illustration, said:

I am a native of New England—yet I left the land of my birth, the scenes of my childhood, the grave of my father, and went to the extreme Northwest. And yet New England is my native land. I love it because it is— Illinois is not your native land, and you do not love her, therefore, as I love New England. Hence I say I may believe that the people of the Northwest, who have emigrated from New England, Virginia, from the Carolinas, from any of the older States, remain loyal in their affections to the States from which they removed, but that they love still dearer the State where they have planted their wives and their children. And yet we say we are just as we were before we started. And, with all due respect, we say we are quite as competent to govern ourselves as you are. I will give you a good reason for this belief. I think that the New Hampshire boy who removes West, is just as capable of governing himself as his brother who stays at home. Look around your own neighborhood. A gentleman has two sons. One is a restless, energetic, and daring fellow; the other has a good nature, good disposition and is a good fellow. Which one went West? and which one staid at home and lived with daddy and mamma? [Laughter and cheers, and cries of "Not the lazy one!"] The bold and ambitious young fellow went to the prairie or the wilderness; carved out his own fortune, made his own farm, put up his own fences, and perhaps split his own rails [applause;] cultivated his own fields, erected his school-house and his church, [Voice: "Made his own cabinet-work!"] yes, made his own cabinet-work, perhaps, [laughter and applause,] and by that time, I reckon, the wild boy had sown his wild oats pretty well, and was as capable of self-government as the brother who remained at home with daddy

and mamma. [Applause.] And, what is more, after he had made him a home and a farm, he came back, perhaps, to see the old people. And if he did, ten to one that he put his eye on the prettiest girl in the neighborhood, and took her out West with him; thus, not only taking away the smartest boy, but the prettiest girl you had. [Applause, and "That's the way you had."]

Now are you going to tell me that such people are not capable of self-government, because they happen to live in a Territory instead of a State? "No! No!"

"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS."

After dwelling at length upon the various points here presented, the Senator adduced another illustration of his doctrine, and said:

Passing through Vergennes, in Vermont, the other day, a gentleman in the cars called my attention to an old piece of Continental money, and he said to me: "Do you notice these words—'Mind your own business.'"

Another gentleman showed me an old Massachusetts coin, and on one side were the words: "Mind your own business." That was the language of our fathers in the Revolution. That is what our fathers said to the British Parliament when they endeavored to control our people in their local and domestic affairs, to tell the people what paper they should write on, and what they should do. "That was what our fathers said to the British Government, 'Hands off!'" "Mind your own business." And in order that they might have it binding upon all succeeding generations, they placed the mottoes on their paper money and their coins, where their children might read it. [Applause.] We say now to Congress: "Mind your own business, and let Territories alone." [Applause.]

TIME WASTED IN CONGRESS.

I have a word more to say, and then I am done. I presume that many of you have business before Congress of some kind or other. If so, ask your Representative, when he comes home, what became of the bill.— He will tell you he did the best he could, but it was lost for the want of time. [Applause, and "That's so."]

Congress lost the whole session in the discussion of the slavery question, and there was no time for the regular business of the session. One might be interested in the Pacific Railroad bill; another in the French Spoliation bill. And when you ask for them, you are told they were lost for want of time. Slavery occupied the whole time. Ask your Representatives why they didn't remodel the tariff so that the expenses of the Government might pay for itself, without borrowing twenty millions a year, and they will tell you the bill was lost for want of time. Ask them why they didn't pass the Pacific Railroad Bill, and at the same time remind them that Fillmore was pledged to it, Fremont was pledged to it, and Buchanan was pledged to it; and yet with all the candidates pledged to this measure, we could not get a majority in Congress. Ask them why, and they will answer, "Lost for want of time." The negro question takes up all the time, and there is no time left to attend to the material interests of the country. "The interests of white folks." Yes, the interests of white folks. In my opinion, this Government is the white man's Government. "That's so." It was made by white men for the benefit of white men. "Good."

And I think that white men have a right to a small portion of the time, at least, to attend to their business. [Laughter and applause.] Now, you will never have appropriate legislation on these questions—and I am not discussing whether that legislation should be—until you banish the negro question from the halls of Congress. Let us banish it from the halls of Congress. Let us banish it to the people of the Territories who are interested in it. Let them do as they please, and there will be no controversy between the different sections of the country; maintain the doctrine of non-intervention, and all will be peace and harmony.

AN ELOQUENT PLEA FOR NATIONAL HARMONY.

Why cannot we be harmonious now as in former times? You will remember that in the Revolutionary times Northern armies were commanded by a Southern general, and Southern armies were commanded by a Northern general. On every battle field Southern and Northern men stood shoulder to shoulder, in order that they might transmit a common inheritance to their children. Why cannot we live in peace? These questions come home to us in the North-west more forcibly than they do to you. Go to the plains of the West, and there you will find a Yankee farmer with a Southern wife. They have children, and when they go to visit the graves of their fathers and their ancestors, they have to go to Virginia as well as to Vermont. Each boy has a Southern interest as well as a Northern; and he don't like to hear curses hurled at the lands of their parents and grandparents. And when you come to talk about a dissolution of the Union, we tell you, "No, never." We furnish the water that flows down the Mississippi, as well as what goes from the lakes down the St. Lawrence; we intend to follow that water wherever it goes, until it mingles with the broad seas. [Applause.] We have the ties of marriage and the ties of blood binding us together. When you tell us this Union must be dissolved, we say "Never, no, never."

We say never, for the reason that we never intend to travel into a foreign country to obtain a passport, and have it vised by a consul when we go to visit the grave of our fathers. Hence there is not a man on the frontier who does not love this glorious Union. And because we do love the Union, we mean never to do an act that would alienate one portion of the people from the other. You can only preserve the Union by preserving peace and concord among the different sections. Remember that one tie after another has been severed. This fell spirit of sectional strife has invaded the holy sanctuary, and has divided the church into the churches North and the churches South. This fell spirit of sectional strife has separated the brethren at the communion-table. And when you find a spirit of strife so deadly that it can sever the social tie, the religious tie, and the political

tie, what is your Constitution worth when you have the people enemies who live under it? You must bind the hearts of this people together if you expect to maintain the Union. You can only bind them together by fidelity and justice, upon which the whole system of government rests.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

I feel that I have done injustice to you as well as to myself. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] No, I am not going on. I have done more talking to-day than I expected to do all summer. I expected that I was going to pass quietly through your State, but at every railroad station my friends have literally overwhelmed me with kindness, and it was not in my heart to refuse to speak to them. I made no political speeches, because I was welcomed by men of all political parties, and it was never in my heart to say an unkind thing to those who were kind to me. To-day I have only touched upon these political topics because your chairman, who introduced me, invited my special attention to them. I don't intend, as a general thing, to enter into the political discussions of this year. It is the first time, in twenty-seven years, that I have looked upon a political fight without taking a hand in it. [Applause.] I am now enjoying a holiday, visiting the watering places for the first time, taking a little recreation, and, as it were, speaking a little just for exercise. [Laughter.] But, gentlemen, I must again, seriously and with profound gratitude, express to you my thanks for the manner in which you have received me this day. It certainly is a magnificent and imposing demonstration—one that I feel that I have a right to be proud of, one that does credit and honor to you that have got it up. I do not accept it as a personal tribute to myself. I believe, and I am rejoiced to believe, that it is intended as a forcible manner of expressing your devotion to those political principles with which my public life has been identified.

In the evening, Mr. Douglas was entertained at the house of Mr. Oliver L. Sanborn, where Mrs. Douglas received a few friends. Mr. Douglas also took some thousands of his friends by the hand in the City Hall, and when the time arrived for the close of the exhibition, he made a few remarks expressive of his gratitude. Military bands perambulated the town during the evening, some displays of fire-works were made, and Concord has scarcely yet (12 o'clock midnight,) become quiet as usual.

Shall Sectionalism Prevail Against the Will of the Majority.

The National Democratic Convention adopted the platform of principles for the party in the pending contest with the Republicans by an undisputed majority. On that question the vote of a majority and not two-thirds is admitted to be by established law and usage binding on every delegate and every Democratic voter. That platform is the same on which Buchanan and Breckinridge were elected. It is the same which the Pennsylvania Convention that nominated General Foster for Governor, and elected the delegates to the National Convention adopted; on which alone Pennsylvania can hope for success in the election for Governor or President at her polls. The platform declares opposition to Congressional intervention on the subject of slavery—declares that the South, and every State and Territory, has a right to hold slaves where the majority of citizens so determine—declares that where it is not wanted the majority, under and subject to the Constitution of the United States, may exclude it by organic action. Legislative enactments do not alter the sovereignty of the people, and an abiding sense of the value of the Union of the States. This platform was sponsored by the Seceders who put forward Breckinridge and Lane; and Pennsylvania Democrats are asked to toil and vote for these men who, by secession an insurrection, divide the Democratic party, "thus giving to the sectional abolition party of Lincoln the only chance they have to slip into power."

The true Democrats stand firm upon the old and well tried ground, which secures the rights of the South, whilst it is not hostile to the interests of the North, or the East, or the West. It is opposed alike to the oppressive sectionalism of the Northern extremists on the one hand, and the Southern extremists on the other, and if adhered to will put an end forever to the agitation of the slavery question in our National politics by confining it to the local legislation of each State and Territory, the inhabitants of which will always be able best to determine their own wants and welfare in the matter.

The question of slavery is not the only one which concerns the prosperity of the nation, and it has been made to absorb far too great a portion of public attention. The Union is of more value than all the negroes, office-holders, and political aspirants put together. We have a National debt of over \$100,000,000, and a revenue which does not meet the current expenses of the nation. The labor of the country, upon the maintenance of which depends our National independence, power and prosperity, is left to languish for want of adequate protection, and all for the sake of the political demagogues in the North and in the South, whose stock in trade is the slavery agitation. Both bands of agitators aim at the destruction of the Democratic party—the Republicans, that they may mount to power and divide the spoils of office; and the Southern Seceders, in order that they may overturn the government and divide the Union.—*Norristown National Democrat*.

In Illinois there are ninety-one Democratic papers for Douglas and two (Danites,) for Breckinridge. In Michigan every one of the thirty-nine Democratic papers is for Douglas. In Indiana there are sixty-four for Douglas, and five either for Breckinridge or neutral. In Ohio seventy-five papers are for Douglas, and four for Breckinridge. In New Hampshire only one out of the eleven Democratic papers is against the rest for Douglas.

Extracts from Public Speeches.

The Compromise Electoral Ticket.—"There is one reason why every Democrat in Pennsylvania should be opposed to this proposition, and it is this: Every Democrat by it would place himself in the humiliating position of favoring intervention, if by doing so, Breckinridge could be elected, or of favoring non-intervention, if by doing so, Douglas could be elected. Can such a proposition be countenanced by the Democracy of the State? With what force, or what grace, can a man go before an intelligent community and ask them to endorse it, saying to them, 'if we can elect the President and get the offices on the doctrine of intervention, we are in favor of it; but if we cannot, and President and offices are only to be secured by supporting popular sovereignty and Stephen A. Douglas, then we are in favor of him.' In effect, saying, we are in favor of any man and any set of principles under which we can secure the offices."

"What strange god do the Seceders call upon us to fall down and worship? We acknowledge that the South is entitled to equal justice and rights with the North. We are called upon now, however, by the slave-drivers of the South, to go before the people and tell them that the doctrine of non-intervention, which was truth and justice in 1856, is now a cheat and a delusion; that, although it was saving grace in the last Presidential contest, it is a flagrant sin in the present one. Upon what grounds are we called upon to surrender the position that the Democratic party has held for the last twelve years?—Why, because the slaveholders are anxious to have the power to remove their negroes from the cotton, rice, and sugar fields of their section to the boundless prairies of the West. If we should agree to intervention by Congress to protect slavery, the only practical effect would be to suffer inevitable defeat, and to break up the Democratic party."

"The Reading Convention threw the flag of non-intervention to the breeze, and every man who supports Mr. Foster, the Democratic candidate for Governor, declares that he is in favor of that doctrine. How, then, can any man who supports Mr. Foster vote for Breckinridge? Is Democracy one thing in Pennsylvania, and another thing in the country at large? Does it mean non-intervention in Pennsylvania, and intervention everywhere else?"

"Stephen A. Douglas is the nominee of the regular Democratic Convention, which assembled at Charleston and Baltimore according to all the parliamentary rules with which I am acquainted, and I believe I once wrote a book on the subject. I will show you that he is. They say that a number of the States seceded from the National Convention, and nominated Breckinridge and Lane. True; but how in the world can Breckinridge and Lane be the nominees of the National Convention when they are but the nominees of the Seceders? If five counties secede from a Convention of the party in this State, and make another nomination, is that nomination regular? These gentlemen who have been sticlors for two or three years past for regularity, and whose only cry in every contest has been regularity, regularity, have at last turned round and become the most irregular creatures I ever knew."

No Fusion Allowed.—The Washington States, the central organ of Douglas, talks in this wise about "one electoral ticket."

"Finding themselves driven to the wall, and certain defeat awaiting them from everywhere, North and South, the Secessionists in some of the States cry out for a fusion with the National Democracy. Upon their bended knees they cry for that quarter now which Jefferson Davis declared in the Senate should not be given to the supporters of Judge Douglas. We will not support Douglas! shout Yancey and the disunionists.—'He is a traitor!' exclaims Governor Smith, of Virginia. 'He is no better than Lincoln,' says Benjamin; and his supporters are 'gamblers and tricksters,' re-echoed Dickenson, of New York. And yet the Democracy, with their candidate denounced, their platform repudiated, and their organization stigmatized as the 'half way house to abolition,' are called upon to form a union with the secessionists. A union with disunionists—a union with traitors alike to the Democracy and the Constitution! Never, never. Let the cost be what it may, under no circumstance will we strike our flag. No, we will not lower it even an inch, to suit all the disunionists in the land. We are for no quarter—no quarter to the disunionists, and no quarter to the administration which upholds them. The latter now would be treason—treason to the gallant Democracy of the North, treason to Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, treason to the National Democrats of the South who stand by the flag of the country and strike for its constitution, and worse than all, treason to the best hopes of the country and the best interests of the people."

The poor seceding malcontents are whining because the friends of Douglas and of regular nominations will not "split the difference" with them, and run divided electoral tickets. They want a line thrown overboard to save them. Poor fellows! Having jumped from the regular train over an embankment, and buried to their chins in mud and water, they want the train to back down after them! If they can crawl out of their "fix" and get aboard again all will rejoice, but far better that they should founder in the mud with other non-descripts than, by backing down, to hazard the safety of the regular train.

Douglas in Kentucky.—Extract of a letter from a prominent and influential member of the late (35th) Congress from Kentucky: "In all central Kentucky, embracing a tier of counties from three to five deep, extending from the Ohio river to the Tennessee State line, the Democracy are for Douglas & Johnson, and, in my judgment, will continue to increase until the election is over; and if the news we have here from the first (Burnett's) district is but half true, Breckinridge will be the worst beaten candidate that ever stood a poll in this Commonwealth."

The Disunion Game.—The Charleston Mercury is calling attention to the character of the Legislature of South Carolina, urging the selection of a certain class of men. They have an interest, because it is understood that the Disunion game is to commence in South Carolina and