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### REGULARLY NOMINATED DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR, OF WESTMORELAND.

Let the People Know!!

That there remained in the National Convention at Baltimore, after every disorganizing Rebel had seceded, 436 regularly appointed delegates, entitled, under the rule, to east 218 votes-16 MORE than TWO only national organization in the Union, and THIRDS of a Full Convention. Let them its organization must be kept pure, and free know that, on the second ballot, Stephen A. from any connection with the Disunion senti-Douglas, received 1811 votes of the 218, over ments of the traitors North and South. Noth-FORTY more than TWO-THIRDS of the ing but a straight-out Electoral Ticket, pledged whole vote present. And then, to clinch all, to the support of the regular nominees of the let them know, that the resolution declaring party will receive the support of true Demo-STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to be the unanimous choice of the Convention, passed without a single dissenting voice; so that Stephen A. Douglas actually received 213 votes-SIX-TEEN votes more than two-thirds of a full Convention!

Let the People know, too, that the Seceders' Convention which nominated Breckinridge and Lane had no authority from 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 east in all but 105 votes-not one of them properly authorized, or binding on any body-let them know this, and let them decide which was the Regular and which was the Disorganizers' Convention, and which of the nominees, Douglas or Breckinridge, is entitled to the undivided support of the National Democracy.

LOOK AT IT .-- It was decided at Cresson that the electoral vote of the State should be cast for any man running as a Democrat whom it could elect. Now, let us suppose that out of a total vote in Pennsylvania in November next of 500,000, 251,000 should be polled for the Fusion electoral ticket, and it should thus be successful—that of the 251,-000 thus polled 201,000 should be given for Douglas, and but 50,000 for Breckinridgethus showing that but one-tenth of our voters favored the election of the latter; if the vote of Pennsylvania could elect the Disunion nominee, under the terms of the Cresson res- | Much bitter feeling prevailed, and the meetolution he would receive it. And, in despite ing broke up in a row. of noisy partisan professions of a regard for "the will of the majority," and for the right of the people to govern themselves, the Democracy of the State would so arrange their political machinery as to elect as President, by som gave Smith the lie, when the latter colthe electoral votes of the State, a man support- lared him. The parties were then separated. ed by less than one-tenth of our voters, and opposed by more than nine-tenths of our citizens!

An act of perfidy like this, if by any possibility it could be successful, might, it is true, renew the terms of those Federal officials who have so basely prostituted the power they possess, but it would forever seal the doom of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and the true friends of the party on that Commitconsign them to eternal defeat. Those who are too unprincipled or too obtuse to see the force of this fatal objection to the action of risburg, that at an early day the regular orthe Cresson Committee are beyond the reach | ganization may have a full and honest ticket of argument of any kind.

BRECKINRIDGE STRENGTH IN St. Louis.-The result of the election in Missouri shows that Breckinridge stock is far below par in that State. The following is the official poll of votes in St. Louis for Governor:

II. Jackson, Breckinridge Dem. J. B. Gardenhue, Republican, 3,215 C. F. Jackson, Douglas Dem. 9,764 Judge Orr, Bell, Union,

Breckinridge is making a pretty show towards being considered the Democratic candidate for President.

new We go to press, this, Tuesday, after-Opposition hold their Convention this afternoon. The Democratic Convention will meet to-morrow afternoon. The Breckinridge disorganizers are very sour. They are ready to agree to any proposition by which they will be recognized as inside the regular organization. If the conduct of the bolters of the regular nomination can b? endorsed by either a direct or a compromise vote of the party representatives, then party organization is not worth contending for.

THE LAST ATTEMPTED SWINDLE.—The Democratic State Executive Committee at their meeting on Thursday last at Cresson, changed in some respects their proposition for a fusion for Breckinridge and Lane; if the vote of | State in the Union by a vote of the people. Pennsylvania cannot elect the candidates for whom the majority of votes are east, and can elect any man running for President claiming to be a Democrat, then the vote of the Electo ral College shall be cast for that candidate; if it will not elect either of the Democrats for whom it is east or any of the Democrats who are voted for in the States, then the vote shall be cast for the candidates who have the majority of the votes in the State.

To Democrats who are willing to go into the contest to defeat the Opposition by any means no matter how dishonorable and destructive of the National Democratic party seem fair enough, but for one we shall never | letter at Cleveland. We quote: agree to compromise the regular nomination of Stephen A. Douglas, the only man who has any claims upon the party as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, to defeat Lincoln or any other Opposition candidate. We seek no compromise with the Disunionists of the South, or with the disorganizers in this State, who are either ignorantly or knowingly destroying the peace and prosperity of the country. We are as much opposed to the Disunionists of the South and their candidate, John C. Breckinridge, as we are to the fanatical Republicans of the North and their candidate, Abe Lincoln. We cannot go into a fusion with either. The Democratic party is the crats in this State.

THINGS ARE WORKING .- We learn through the Clermont (Ohio) Sun that at the Douglas ratification meeting which came off at Felicity on Thursday, August 9, John G. Marshall, Esq., a leading Republican heretofore, but who espoused the cause of Douglas and Popular Sovereignty, was present and spoke.

Also, that on Monday, the 23d ult., a Douglas Popular Sovereignty Club was formed at Amelia, in that county, when thirty-seven members signed their names. Among them was Dr. A. V. Hopkins, one of the oldest and best citizens of that place, a man of influence and who has been voting the Opposition ticket for years, but who now feels that Douglas and Popular Sovereignty are right. Three or four other straight-out Republicans signed their names to the Douglas club. The ball is rolling. The popular heart is beating

DISORGANIZERS AT McConnellsburg, PA .-During the absence of the editor of the Fulton Democrat, Mr. Sansom, at Cresson, last week, the Breckinridge disorganizers entered the office of that paper, mutilated the forms, ran up the Breckinridge flag, and issued an edition of the paper under that banner. The party held a county meeting on Friday night, at which a regular skirmish was included in between the Douglas and Breckinridge men.

DARING OUTRAGE BY THE BRECKINRIDGE

ment. A personal rencontre also took place after the meeting, between Mr. Sansom and G. A. Smith, a Breckinridge attorney. San-

A DOUGLAS ELECTORAL TICKET .-- The Welsh State Executive Committee having refused to call a new State Convention to put in nomination an Electoral Ticket pledged to the support of the Democratic nominees, the Democratic friends of Douglas will expect tee to act with the Committee lately appointed by the Mass Convention which met at Harpledged to the nominees, to be voted for by all good Democrats. The State Committee place to-day, and by next week we may know true Douglas Electoral Ticket.

THE SINCERITY OF THE BRECKINRIDGERS FOR A COMPROMISE.—One of the Breckinridge fusion delegates, the only one elected in this place on Saturday last, declared repeatedly that he will not vote for the Electoral Ticket as it now stands-that he will vote for Bell and Everett if the Breckinridge faction fails to put up a straight-out Breckinridge ticket. noon. The town is full of party men. The And yet this man was voted for and elected by compromise and Douglas Democrats. We regret to say that some Democrats are easily

> A GREAT SPEECH .- On first page of this paper will be found the great speech of Stephen A. Douglas, delivered at Concord, N.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The late State election has gone strongly against Breckinridge. Returns have been received from sixty out of the one hundred and four counties, and Breckof the Democrats and Disorganizers on an inridge is already behind in the popular vote Electoral Ticket. The proposition is now over twenty-nine thousand votes. The State that the Democratic Electoral Ticket be head- last year went 76,187 Democratic to 67,271 ed with the name of Douglas or Breckinridge | Opposition. Bell and Everett now leads as an Elector at large, and in the event of the | heavily in every county in the State. The loss success of said ticket, if a greaternumber shall to Breckinridge of his own State, by such a have been cast for Douglas then the Electoral | heavy majority, should satisfy every Demo-College of the State shall be cast for Douglas | crat that he can make no show for an elecand Johnson, but if for Breekinridge, then | tion in November. He cannot carry a single

AFRAID TO TRUST THE PEOPLE.-At the last meeting of the Executive Committee, Mr. Miller proposed that a new State Convention of delegates fresh from the Democracy be called, and that all Democrats be pledged to abide the decision of such Convention. The Breckinridge members of the Committee objected, and voted down the resolution, and by so doing they confessed the weakness of Breckinridge in this State.

### Testimony of the Opposition.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, an ardent Breckinridge man, has started on a and its organization, this proposition might | tour of the North-West, and dates his second

The great north-west of Ohio is strongly Republican. It is difficult to calculate Douglas' strength-for while the Breckinridge people declare it to be on the wane in Ohio, evidence is afforded that there is something substantial in the "Little Giant's" position which does not meet the public eye, but rests in the hearts of the people. We will take one in-

stance for the purpose of illustration.

The publisher of one of the Douglas papers in this city—the Plain Dealer—has published a campaign sheet every Presidential election for a number of years. Heretofore he has thought he was doing well if he obtained five or six thousand subscribers; at the present time the demand for the paper is so immense that he has been obliged to put on extra help in every business department .-Commencing with one subscription book capable of containing five or six thousand names, he filled that to overflowing, then book No. 2 was filled; then book No. 3, and now No. 4 is being rapidly filled. He has now some forty thousand circulation, and new names pouring in from every quarter every day. This is a fact respecting Douglas' secret strength in the West that may well be weighed in making up an estimate of his popularity in this quarter.

#### National Democratic Correspondence and Executive Committee.

GEN A. L. ROUMFOTT, Chairman.

1.—Hon. Chas. Brown, Daniel Dougherty, Joseph Megary, J. P. Owens, Stephen Taylor, George R. Berrild, James Sherridan, E. G. Webb.

2.—Wm. B. Waddell, George Palmer.

3.—Hon. A. Brower Longaker, Henry S. Bonsal.

4.—Capt. W. H. H. Davis, ——

5.—R. E. Wright, Maj. A. W. Rodley.

6.—Henry Flannery, Josiah Herring.

7.—Henr, Geo. Rahn. A. L. Gee.

8.—Gen. Wm. Lilly. S. H. Drehr.

9.—Henry I. Madill. David D. Dewit.

10.—Hon. C. F. Bernum. Dr. A. Bedford.

11.—Barnet Lacy, Henry Sherwood.

12.—Hon. Jas. Gamble, Ira C. Mitchell.

13.—Gen. John K. Clement. Dr. John K. Robbins.

14.—E. Cornman. Col. R. M. Russel.

15.—Dr. E. L. Orth, Simeon Lineweaver.

16.—Geo. M. Kline, Thos. H. Welsh, John S. Dougherty, Nathan Worley. GEN A. L. ROUMFOFF, Chairman.

erty, Nathan Worley.
17.—H. L. Fisher, Joseph Tosh.
18.—John Armstrong, John Eusby,
19.—John Scott, John O'Kemmell.

20.—John Feulon, L. Jackson Crans. 21.—John K. Calhoun, H. W. Wier. 22.—John M. Laird, W. W. Reddick. 23.—R. M. Gibson, James Lindsey. 24.—James H. Hopkins, Jos. R. Hunter, Capt. Dan-

iel Campbell, S. Harper.
25.—Jacob Eiegler, Thomas Cunningham.
26.—Samuel Griffith, Chas. Taylor.
27.—Benj, Grant. Wm. P. Shattuck.
28.—Col. C. L. Lamberton, R. J. Nicholson.

The foregoing Committee appointed by resolution of the Democratic Convention held at Harrisburg on July 26, 1860. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, Pres't.

The above Committee will meet at Harrisburg to-day.

### The Manliness of Senator Douglas---His Rhode Island Speech.

In his late speech at the Rhede Island Lambake, Senator Douglas said:

"I am reminded every day that it is extremely imprudent for a Presidential candidate to make speeches without their being carefully written, and allowing the reporters to take them down and spread them broadcast to the world, for I might make enemies by it. If my object was to get to the Presi-The affair has created considerable excite- the truth, perhaps I would be willing to play mummy and put a padlock on my lips for fear I might utter an honest sentiment and loose a vote by it. [Applause.] I would pretences. I am asked why I do not advise Secessionists. Why don't you make oil and terventionists and non-interventionists!-Never on earth. [Good, good.] I am willing to act with all men who agree with me Fall, under these circumstances, will not excountry-thrusting this negro question into the Congress of the United States."

The above remarks are worthy of the hightoned, bold and independent statesman, and they will meet the approval of the people who admire manliness and courage. They will be appreciated at this time, particularly in Pennsylvania, when the eleventh hour, spurious friends of the Democratic nominee are appointed at Harrisburg, will meet in that howling for a Union Electoral ticket, against which his original and true friends protest. what course will be taken to give the party a | In relation to such an unholy "union," we exclaim with Senator Douglas, "Never nev-

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—We notice that a number of journals fall into the error of sta-ting that Mr. Douglas was not nominated by a full two-thirds vote of the whole Convention. Thus one of them says:

"The vote by which Mr. Douglas was nominated was 1812—thus lacking 202 votes of two-thirds of the Electoral College, which had been previously determined upon as necessary to a choice.'

Mr. Douglas was not nominated on the second hallot, when he received 1812 votes.— After that ballot, when it was apparent that nothing could prevent his nomination, he was immediately declared nominated, viva voce, by the unanimous vote of the whole Convenvotes. Mr. Douglas was therefore nominated

OUT FOR GEN. FOSTER .- The Centre Democrat, (the Republican organ of Centre county.) has at length concluded to pitch in for Gen. Foster, our worthy candidate for Governor .--We take the subjoined extract from that paper of the 19th ult.

"A finer gentlemen than General Foster

cannot be found in the State, and it is an infernal outrage for his party to treat him so shabbily. He is the model of an American gentleman and statesman. He is an upright consistent man, and such men are always welcome to our ranks. One thing we will promise him if he joins us we will at least treat him decently, and that is more than the Democrats are doing for him at the present time. We are sorry that we are placed in a hostile position toward General Foster, for we like him very much, and come what may, no word of abuse shall ever escape our lips when speaking of him, nor will we stand by and hear him traduced by any one. The man that maligns him in our presence, will be told he is mistaken—if he repeats his abuse he will be told he is a liar-and if he reiterates a third time, what we know to be false, we will smash his teeth down his throat. For Gen. Foster we have the warmest feelings of personal friendship."

# The Vote of Pennsylvania This Fall.

The New York Daily News, a journal which cannot be said to be effected by local preferences and prejudices, has a very calm and well reasoned article proving that in any eventwhether one or two electoral tickets are run in Pennsylvania, the chances are largely that Mr. Douglas will carry the electoral vote of the Sate. The News bases its calculations upon the figures of the last Presidential election, and shows very clearly that while the contest will be between Douglas and Lincoln, the former is almost certain to suc-

ceed. The News says:

In 1856, the Democratic vote in this State was 230,772; the Republican, 147,963; the American, 82,202. Total, 460.937. Democratic over Republican, 82,809; over American, 148,574; over both, 607. The Republican minority on the popular vote was 165,011. Now divide the increase of votes in the State at the approaching election over that of 1856 equally between the two parties, and the Republicans must induce \$2,506 of those who voted against them in 1856, to change their votes in their favor in 1860, to carry the State by a majority vote. When we take into account the great popularity of young Fremont at that time and the coldness with which the nomination of Lincoln has been received, and his conceded unpopularity in the State, we think no sane man can expect the Republicans to obtain a majority of the votes east this fall. Their partial success in the State elections since 1856, has been owing entirely to local causes and divisions in the Democratic party. These local causes will have but little influence in a Presidential contest, and the divisions in the Democratic party have been in a great measure healed by the nomination of Mr.

Those who have voted against the party in their State elections, since 1856, on account of the unpopularity of Mr. Buchanan and his Administration, will now vote for Mr. Douglas, who also opposed the measure of the  $\Lambda d$ ministration, which were unpopular with them. Undur these circumstances it is safe to calculate that the Republican party will not increase their votes on Lincoln above that which they gave Frement more than their share of the increased vote of the State. Estimate this increase at 15 per cent, on the vote of 1856, and it amounts to 6,914; give the Republicans one half, 3,457, and it increases their vote, taking 1856 as a basis, to 151,420, which will leave them 82,506 below a majority in the State. This is estimating their vote as high, we think, as it can be claimed to reach under any circumstances, as it allows them to retain their entire vote for Fremont, a more popular candidate than Lincoln, and gives them one half of the increased vote in the State. We doubt if the most ardept Republicans will claim more than this,

The only question, then, for us further to examine is, will the 151,420 votes which the Republican candidates may possibly obtain in Pennsylvania be a plurality? It will be seen that 316,481 votes are left from which one of the three other candidates in the field must obtain a larger vote than the Republicans to defeat them. The vote for Mr. Fillmore in 1856 was 82,202. Mr. Fillmore had been President of the United States for nearly four years. He was an able statesman and dency by any means, rather than to vindicate an upright, honest man. His administration was very popular in Pennsylvania, not only because of his integrity and his executive ability, but because he favored the protection of the iron manufacturers, in which that State scorn to receive any man's vote under false has much capital embarked, and great interests involved. Take into the account the my friends to make a union ticket with the fact that there is no prospect of the election of Mr. Bell, as all must admit that this name water mix? A Union ticket between the in- cannot possibly go into the House of Representatives, should the election go there, is it in principle against all men who are in favor | ceed 40,000? The chances certainly are that of disturbing the peace and harmony of this if a perfect union is not formed between the supporters of the Union candidates and those of Mr. Douglas, their votes will fall short of 40,000; rather than exceed that figure. The broad, conservative National principles of the Democracy who have nominated Mr. Douglas being more in unison with those of the Union party than the avowed principles of either of the other candidates, and there being no hope of the election of Mr. Boll, the Union men must, in accordance with their professions and noble Union sentiments, support Mr.

Douglas. In accordance with this estimate there remains 276,431 votes to be divided between Douglas and Mr. Breckinridge. If we are to judge from the vote of Pennsylvania in favor of Mr. Douglas in the National Conventionif we are to form an estimate of the preferences of the Democratic party from public meetings and the public press, and from the opinions of intelligent citizens from every part of the State with whom we have conversed, Mr. Breckinridge with all Mr. Buchanan's influence and patronage cannot receive over one-

fourth of the Democratic vote of the State. To avoid all appearance of unfairness or want of candor, we will estimate it at onethird, which will be 92,144 votes. As there are no other candidates to divide the Democratic vote, Mr. Douglas will receive 184,287. This will be 32,867 over Mr. Lincoln, and give him the electoral vote of the State with a margin of 30,000 to cover contingencies.

If the Republicans claim that they can draw from 40,000 votes estimated to Mr. Bell II., a few days since. Read it. It should be by ten more votes than the required twodropped than Mr. Lincoln will. If Mr. Bell

should poll a larger vote than we have estimated, we think the increase will come from the Republican ranks-from those who are alarmed at the John Brown raid, disgusted with Mr. Sumner's fanatacism and who tremble for the perpetuity of the Union, rather than from conservative Union Democrats .--On the other side we are of the opinion that Breckinridge will not receive 20,000 votes in the State. This will place the vote of Mr. Douglas far beyond the reach of Mr. Lincoln and give the electoral vote of the State to him beyond a peradventure. As goes the Keystone State so goes the Union, is an old saying. Pennsylvania has seldom, if ever, voted for an unsuccessful candidate.

# Letter from Abe's Cousin, Chas. Hanks.

Lincoln, it is said, split rails with one John Hanks, his cousin. John has written a letter on the subject, and now Charles Hanks, John's brother and Abe's cousin, knocks daylight through Lincoln's ancient biography. Here is his letter:

[From the Decatur (III.) Magnet.]

EDITOR OF THE MAGNET—Dear Sir:-In the last week's issue of the Chronicle I noticed a letter signed "John Hanks," which is so extraordinary in many of its features that I feel called upon to give it a brief notice.

John Hanks is my younger brother, and Abe Lincoln is my cousin. I have known both John and Abe from their earliest childhimself to the Decatur politician, who is using him as a tool to speculate in certain old rails (that I know cousin Abe never made,) I have great fears that brother John, like cousin Abe, has fallen into bad hands, and that a man by nature made for a good man, but who always needed protecting counselors, may be by his bad associations entirely ruined. I have known the entire history of both brother John and cousin Abe, and all that stuff in the letter published in the Chronicle is stuff, miserable stuff, and although poor brother John's name is signed to it, I know that he even yet does not know what is in it; much less did he ever write it. It is the work of men, unscrupulous in the means that they may use in gulling honest people.

In John's letter I find a long and pathetic allusion to cousin Abe's early and hard life. That may be poetical, but there is but little of it true. In Abe's young days he was simply a wild harum scarum boy, and jumping and wrestling were his only accomplishments. His laziness was the cause of many mortifications to me; for as I was an older boy than either Abe or John, I often had to do Abe's work at uncle's, when the family were all sick with the ague from eating watermolons, and Abe would be rollicking around the country neglecting them. In those early days we al saw hard times; yet a young man who was energetic and industrious could dress himself comfortably, and have plenty of plain, good food to eat. I have often felt ashamed of cousin Abe in seeing him a full grown man, gadding around the country barefoot, with his toes outrageously spraddled out by the mud; and instead of reading his books, as it repealed the Missouri Compromise, has rebrother John, through the Decatur politician so poetically tells us, he would be rowdying around with a pack of wild young men. I well remember when he went courting one of Major Warnick's daughters, in this county, his boots were so miserably had that his feet were frested, and he had to lay up at Major

Warnick's for two weeks, and have the old lady nurse and doctor his feet. I am fully persuaded that brother John is taking the strange course that he is now pursuing for the purpose of making a little money out of a rail speculation, and if I could for one moment think that the Decatur sharpers, in whose hands he has placed himself, would not cheat him out of every cent of money, I

would not spoil the speculation by telling the The facts in regard to those rails are these. The little farm that John and Abe made the rails to fence contained ten acres. About five years after this little farm was fenced. the entire fence was burned up, to my certain knowledge, for I hauled the rails to fence it the second time; Lewis II. Ward, who now

resides in this county, witnessed the fire that burned the rails, and he is willing to make affidavit of this fact.

I lived within two miles and a half of this Lincoln farm from the time it was first settled up to 1857, and during these early times our lar sovereignty, was present and spoke. farmers were subject to being visited by devastating fires and I know that the fence around the Lincoln farm was consumed at least three times. And I know that after the Lincoln family had left the farm, that the fence was nation to support Douglas for President. He again burned, and that Shelt Whitely and Daniel McDaniels made the rails and refenc-

I think, that I am almost certain, that the rails that are now being worshipped all over the North as Lincoln rails were made by poor Bill Strickland, who is now poor, blind, helpless and in Macon county poor house. And if these philanthropic Republicans would allow me to make them one suggestion, it would he to help poor Bill Strickland, who really did make the rails, and who is as honest as Abe or anybody else that ever mauled a rail.

As to cousin Abe being the "Honest Abe politician," that is a new title for him.-When he first came to Illinois, I know that he was a strong Democrat. I always thought Democrat of July 26th says: that he turned Whig afterwards because he had settled in a Whig district. And when I heard him in 1856, in the court house at De- Republicans of his acquaintance, and in his catur, make a speech, in which he asserted that he would continue to "agitate the sub- tion to vote for the Little Giant and John S. ject of negro slavery so long as was heard the crack of the lash upon the yellow girl's back," I did not feel like he was either very honest or very patriotic, for I suppose that he said that for the purpose of catching Abolition votes.

I know that cousin Abe cared nothing the very moment that he supposed he could make anything by building up a new party. And I never supposed that he cared one cent as to what the principles of the new party should be, only so it was fixed that he could get of-

Now, as to cousin Abe's running flatboats, that amounts to just this: Some young fellows had cut a raft to run down to Jimtown, and Abe, for the fun of the thing, went along, instead of staying at home and attending to his work, that was needing him very much. That is the extent of his flatboating.

If cousin Abe can honestly get a good office, I want to see him do so; but these abominable lies that are being told on him by politicians who pretend to be his friends, I repel as a family insult.

In my own homely way, I have told the above as it occurred, for the benefit of my tion, which numbered 424 members, or 212 sufficient to carry the State for Mr. Lincoln, honest neighbors and acquaintances, and I

CHAS. HANKS.

The Great Douglas Flood!

Changes! Changes! Changes! SEE HOW THEY COME!

Douglas will be elected by the People! At no former, period in the political history of this nation did the chances for the triumphant election of the regular nominees of the Democratic party appear more bright, than does, at this moment, that of Douglas and Johnson. There is no enthusiasm—there are no changes -there is no hope for the election of any other ticket. The People-the mighty masses of all parties, North and South, East and West, are rallying beneath the bright banner of Douglas and Johnson in scores-by hundreds. The idea that the traitor Breckinridge has any strength with the People, is a base falsehood. All the enthusiasm that his friends, the Buchanan office-holders, boast about, is sheer deception; manufactured at the expense of truth, to keep up the drooping spirits of the handfull of Sore-heads and Disunionists that are enlisted beneath their black banner of Disunion. But this dodge will not do.-Their followers are daily deserting them, and we predict that before November these disgraceful factionists will not have a sufficient hood. Since brother John has committed | force to bury the stinking carcases of their

If our space did permit, we could fill every column of two entire papers, such as ours, with the changes that have recently taken place in favor of Douglas and Johnson. We must suffice, however, with what follows:

One Hundred at a Lick .- The Appleton, Vis., Crescent states that a late Douglas ratification meeting in that city, over one hundred men were seen marching in the torchight procession who voted for Fremont in 1856, and who are now enthusiastic for the Little Giant.

The New Albany, Indiana, Ledger ays that Ex-Governor Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, has come out strong for Douglas.

Hon. Hugh Short, of Sanole Parish, Louisiana, a prominent lawyer and a leading and influential Democrat, has declared for Douglas and Johnson, the regular nominces of the Democratic party.

The Washington Press say that J. S. Beaty, Esq., of Washington county, (Iowa,) who for two or three years has been noting with the Republicans, has come out for Douglas.

Dr. Steele of Warren county, Iowa, has left the ranks of the sectionalists, and taken the field for Douglas and Johnson .-Mr. Steele will be remembered as the gentleman who ran against Judge Townsend soveral years ago in the 9th judical district. Maj. Din. Mace, of Indiana, who left

the Democratic party some years ago because cently returned to its ranks, and declares his intention to support Douglas and Johnson. Bor D. S. Summers, Esq., who has been

the leader of Republicanism in Princeton, Indiana, has fully renounced Republicanism, and come to do battle under Douglas and

Twenty-Seven More. The Detroit (Mich.,) Free Press chronicles the fact that at Port Huron, in that State, sixteen persons joined the Douglas Club who voted for Fremont in 1830. In the town of Newport in the same county, there are twelve farmers who never voted a Democratic ticket in their lives before, all going for Douglas.

Another Still .- The Detroit Free Press says: "Among the secessionists to the Democracy from the Black Republican ranks in Calhoun county is ex-Sheriff II. M. Dixon, of Marshal, who has been one of the main stays of the opposition, and has done as much to build up and maintain the party as any man in the county."

And Still Another .- We learn through the Clermont, Ohio Sun, that at the Douglas ratification meeting which come off at Fecility on Thursday, August 9, John G. Marshall, Esq., leading Republican heretofore, but who has espoused the cause of Douglas and popu-

Another Big Gun Comes Over .- The American, (New Jersey) Standard is informed that Hon. Jacob M. Marshal, who has been an active Republican politician avows his determican't go Lincoln.

Another Still .- The Fort Wayne Indiana

"John Hamilton, Esq., of Fort Wayne, has come out for Douglas and Johnson. Mr. Hamilton has at all times been considered the strongest man of the Opposition ranks in Allen County-was a candidate for Sheriff in that county in 1856, and ran ahead of his party largely.'

Another Champion .- The Hon. Archie Dixon has taken the stump for Douglas. The little instead of spending their money over his rails. | giant of Illinois couldn't ask for a more gallant and effective champion than the tall giant of Kentucky.

Twelve More.—The Hillsdale (Michigan)

"We are informed by a reliable gentleman living in this township that there are twelve neighborhood, who have avowed their inten-Barry."

Another Glorious Champion !- In the person of the Hon. W. Crump, of Virginia, the cause of the National Democracy have another able and fearless advocate. Mr. Crump about cutting the throat of the old Whig party Tyler. He now takes the field for Douglas, was our Minister to Chili under President So we go.

> DEATH OF A BOY FROM STANDING ON HIS Head.—On Friday last several boys were playing in a freight car, trying which could stand the longest on his head. A little son of Thos. Lindsey stood nearly five minutes, when he was prevented from standing longer by one of the other boys. After gaining his feet he immediately ran home, complaining that his head hurt him, and in a few hours expired, the blood rushing to his brain, causing apoplexy. Let the little boys be careful how they play.—Lincoln (Ill.) Herald.

LARGE BABY.—The Tamaqua Gazette boasts of the size of Willie, son of William Krouse, of that borough, who was born on the 14th of last January. Age, 6 months; height, 30 we answer that Mr. Douglas will stand a bet- wish you to publish it just as it is. I may the head, 18 inches; around the belly, 31 inches; weight 60 pounds; measures around inches; around the thigh, 18 inches; around the arm, 11 inches,