

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, August 22, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!
CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBPOENAS, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS, NOTES, with a waiver of the \$500 Law. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Tenures, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel. COMPLAINT, WARRANT and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray. SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment. COLLECTOR'S RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes. Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE. BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good paper.

REGULARLY NOMINATED 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.

READ THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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 cast 218 votes—16 MORE than TWO THIRDS of a Full Convention. Let them know that, on the second ballot, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, received 181 1/2 votes of the 218, 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 218 votes—SIXTEEN 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 cast 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 unqualified support of the National Democracy.

"Old Kaintuck" True to the Union!

The result of the election in Kentucky, the home of the Disunion nominee for the Presidency, John C. Breckinridge, should be a warning to political Traitors for all time to come. The traitors and disorganizers who bolted from the regular Democratic National Convention, and set up for themselves, selected John C. Breckinridge as the willing tool to carry out their treasonable designs to destroy the Democratic party, and thus imperil the Union, boasted loud and long of his ability to carry Kentucky by an overwhelming majority, against all parties combined! Although this empty boast of these tricksters and disorganizers was laughed at by all sensible men, it had the effect abroad to mislead a portion of the honest Democracy of other States into the belief that the name of Breckinridge was really a tower of strength throughout the South, and that, in all probability, with his name at the head of their treasonable ticket, the black flag of Disunion would be carried in triumph in every Southern State.

But, alas! the result of the election in Kentucky, the home of Breckinridge, has dispelled the delusion of the Yanceytes and exposed the weakness of their infamous cause to the world.

The people of Kentucky have wiped out the Secessionists to the tune of from 35,000 to 50,000! Last year this State gave the Democrats a majority of nearly 12,000!

Democrats of Pennsylvania, how can you, after witnessing the overwhelming repudiation of this Bolter and Disorganizer in his own State, longer hesitate in your course?—Every vote cast for him is a vote cast to elect Lincoln to the Presidency. Breckinridge cannot carry a single State in the Union, and he is only kept in the field to defeat the Democratic party and elect the Republican nominee, in order to afford the Disunionists, whose subtle tool he is, an excuse to DIS-SOLVE OUR GLORIOUS UNION!

It is authoritatively given out that after Judge Douglas has completed his tour through the New England States, he will make a circuit of Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee, and that he will make his appearance in Pennsylvania early in October. He will speak almost every day between now and the election, if his health permits.

The County Convention.

Our readers will find in another column, the proceedings of the Democratic Delegate Convention, which assembled in this place on Wednesday last. The ticket nominated is an excellent one, and one that should be elected. That a majority of it will be elected, there cannot be a shadow of doubt. The Convention was harmonious in its action—more so than any Convention we ever attended in the county. Douglas men and Breckinridge men agreed upon an honorable compromise in local politics, that the ticket nominated might go before the people with some prospects of success. The compromise was perfectly satisfactory to us, and we hope every other true friend of Douglas in the county will be firm in his support of the ticket put in nomination by the Convention. Every Breckinridge man in the county is bound by the compromise of the Convention to give the nominees a willing and united support, and we believe every honorable Democrat will—Henry D. Foster is the compromise Democratic candidate for Governor, and the Democrat who votes for Foster cannot honestly refuse to vote the county ticket nominated as a compromise by the Democratic party of the county. The compromise shall be honestly adhered to on our part.

Douglas men stand fast to your principles—the black cloud of fanaticism and disunion is already passing away. Breckinridge is fast losing strength in the early Southern States where it was supposed early in the campaign that he would make a show of success. In the North he will be completely lost sight of. Lincoln stock is getting far below par in all the States he might have carried if the election had taken place immediately after his nomination. Neither Lincoln nor Breckinridge can be elected President. The conservative votes of the States will elect Douglas or Bell. The two Sectional organizations, the Breckinridge disunionists of the South, and the Republican fanatics of the North, will be thrown overboard. Every day strengthens our belief that the victory to the true friends of the Union will be an easy one.

THE OPPOSITION CONVENTION.

The Opposition held their County Convention on Tuesday of last week, and put in nomination the following ticket: Assembly, Brice X. Blair, of Dublin township. Associate Judge, Wm. B. Leas, of Shirleysburg. Prothonotary, Wm. C. Wagoner, of Brady township. Register and Recorder, D. Womelsdorf, of Franklin township. County Commissioner, John Cummins, of Jackson township. Director of the Poor, Samuel Peightal, of Walker township. Auditor, Horatio G. Fisher, of Huntingdon.

Coroner, B. K. Neff, of West township. Col. S. S. Wharton received the nomination of this county for Senator, with power to appoint Conferees.

Hays Hamilton, G. A. Steel, and B. A. Bear, were chosen Congressional Conferees and instructed for S. Steel Blair.

There appears to be considerable dissatisfaction in the Opposition party with their ticket.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

On the 13th the Opposition put in nomination the following ticket: Congress, Hon. James T. Hale, of Centre county. Assembly, Adolphus F. Gibboney, of Union township. Sheriff, Charles C. Stanbarger, of Lewis-ton.

Register and Recorder, Samuel Barr, of Lewis-ton. Commissioner Samuel Brower, of Decatur. Auditor, Abraham Garver, of Oliver.

The following are the Democratic nominations: Assembly, George Bates, of Armagh township. Sheriff, James F. McNear, of Wayne township. Register and Recorder, Joseph S. Waream, of Lewistown. Commissioner, Thos. Cunningham, of Derry township. Auditor, Andrew J. McKee, of Granville township.

Mr. Breckinridge is having a warm time of it in Kentucky. The Douglas State Convention held at Louisville on Saturday, the 11th inst., was an overwhelming demonstration; seven hundred delegates from ninety of the ninety-five counties were present, and took their seats. A straight-out Douglas electoral ticket was nominated.

THE DIFFERENCE—MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY.

In the Baltimore Convention all the Missouri delegates remained in it but two, and the party in the State, with an inconsiderable exception, supported the regular nominees, Douglas and Johnson. The result is that they have carried the State triumphant, electing their Governor, a majority in the Legislature, and five out of the seven members in Congress over a coalition of the Opposition.

In Kentucky one-third of the delegates bolted the Convention and a portion of the party attempted to sustain them at home.—As a consequence, they were beaten some 30,000 votes, probably in a State which was Democratic last year by 9,000! This shows that it is the best to rally under the old Democratic Union flag, and that the black banner of Secession leads to irretrievable defeat and disaster.

A gentleman of means offers the following wager through the columns of the Nicholasville (Ky.) Democrat, that Breckinridge will be beaten in November in his own ward, city, precinct, county, district and State. The wager is one hundred dollars on each of them.

Action of the State Central Committee—More Juggling.

In another part of our paper we published, to-day, the proceedings of the State Central Committee which met at Cresson on the 9th instant. We thought the action of the Committee at Philadelphia on the 2nd of July was strange enough, but that of last Thursday far exceeds it in oddity, and is the queerest political juggling we have ever witnessed. Mr. Fulton, of Armstrong county, offered the following resolution as a compromise upon the electoral ticket, which, if adopted might have been accepted, viz:

Resolved, That the Democratic electoral ticket be headed with the name of Douglas or Breckinridge as a distinct large, and that in the event of success of said ticket, if the greater number of votes shall have been cast for Douglas, then the vote of the State shall be cast for Douglas and Johnson; but if for Breckinridge, then Breckinridge and Lane shall receive the electoral vote for President and Vice President, and the chairman of the committee be directed to require the votes of the electors, and if any one refuse then his name shall be omitted.

This would give the friends of Douglas and Breckinridge each a fair chance, and the candidate who received the highest number of votes would get the electoral vote of the State if the ticket should have a majority over Lincoln. This proposition, which was meant to be an honest one, did not suit the majority of the committee who are determined that the Democratic masses shall not have a fair opportunity to vote for their favorite in the electoral college. Something else must be contrived to cheat the people, and here it is. The original resolution was amended so as to read as follows at its adoption.

Resolved, That the Democratic electoral ticket be headed by the name of Douglas or Breckinridge, as an elector at large, and in the event of the success of said ticket, if a greater number shall have been cast for Douglas, then the vote of the electoral college of the State shall be cast for Douglas and Johnson; but if for Breckinridge, then for Breckinridge and Lane; if the vote of Pennsylvania cannot elect the candidate for whom the majority of votes are cast, and can elect any man running for President claiming to be a Democrat, then the vote of the electoral college shall be cast for that candidate; if it will not elect either of the Democrats for whom it is cast, or any of the Democrats who are voted for in the States, then the vote shall be cast for the candidate who has the majority of the votes of the State, and the chairman of this committee be requested to obtain from the electors their several and distinct places of abode, and to report the result of his action at a future meeting of the committee.

This is infinitely worse than the fusion proposed at the meeting of the Committee in Philadelphia, and it requires no very keen eye to discover the fraud concealed in it.—Let us examine it a moment. If this fusion ticket should be agreed to and elected, then the vote of the State is to be given to Douglas or Breckinridge according to whichever receives the greatest number of votes. So far it is well understood; but now comes the trick.—"If the vote of Pennsylvania cannot elect the candidates for whom the majority of votes are cast, and can elect any man running for President claiming to be a Democrat, then the vote of the electoral college shall be cast for that candidate." This is nothing better than a cheat and a swindle, and we so brand it. It leaves the electoral vote of Pennsylvania in the market to be sold to the highest bidder, and places it in the power of the electors to disregard entirely the will of the people.—What is meant by casting the electoral vote of Pennsylvania for any man running for President "claiming to be a Democrat?" This claimant to Democracy cannot surely be Douglas or Breckinridge for they are already disposed of by name? Who then is referred to? Are any other candidates than these two recognized as Democrats? We believe not. This provision must then have reference to some man "running for President" whom Democrats would not vote for, else why omit his name? The other candidates are Bell, Lincoln, Sam Houston, and Gerrit Smith. Upon which one of these are twenty-seven votes of Pennsylvania to be lavished? These gentlemen all claim to be Democrats, and even Gerrit Smith, the abolitionist, is as loud in his profession of Democracy as any of them. Lincoln says he is of the Jeffersonian stripe, and Bell's friends swear that he belongs to the Jackson school. By this arrangement if the vote of Pennsylvania will elect neither Douglas nor Breckinridge, but will elect Lincoln, and he "claims to be a Democrat," the electors are bound to vote for him. No sane man can believe that the vote of Pennsylvania, will elect Douglas or Breckinridge, and therefore this resolution looks in advance to its being cast for some other candidate. What tribunal is to decide upon the orthodoxy of the claimant, inasmuch as none is specified? Probably the State Central Committee will assume this in connection with its other duties; or perhaps an Auditor will be appointed by Chairman Welsh to make the award as in the case of a dead man's estate. We suppose there will be no testimony taken to prove Democracy, as the resolution provides that it shall only be necessary to claim to be a Democrat to entitle the candidate to the vote. If the award should be made in favor of any one of the four, the others will have a right to consider themselves badly used, when without doubt their Democracy is just as genuine; and therefore to avoid giving offence we think it would have been better had provision been made to divide the vote among them. The thing assumes a form entirely too ludicrous to be pursued further.

We ask the people to examine this snare laid to catch their votes, without their knowing what is to be done with them, and answer whether they are in favor of such a swindle? Will you trust your servants with such unlimited power over your suffrage? Are you willing to vote without knowing whether you are voting in favor of Democracy, Disunionist, American, Republican or Abolitionists? If you are, you hold the right cheaper than gold; spurn this disgraceful proposition with contempt and teach this juggling Committee that you will not place your votes in the hands of an irresponsible body of men to be disposed of as they see proper. For ourselves we will neither touch, taste nor handle the nasty, dirty thing.

There is another point in this matter to which we wish to direct the attention of Democrats. Where did the Committee get authority to mutilate the electoral ticket by striking off any one of the names? To place the name of a Presidential candidate upon the ticket it will be necessary to strike off one of the electors. The Reading Convention gave no such power. If one can be stricken off, so can five, ten or twenty. Will President Welsh answer the question? He stated that he would not vote to mutilate the electoral ticket, and we therefore take for granted that he does not approve its being done by others. Why then did he not vote against it?—Doylestown Democrat.

A HALF OLD MAN.—Judge Dewey, of Watertown, aged 94 years, is not only the oldest living graduate of Yale College, but the best rifle shot in his neighborhood. The Times has a man walk easily and rapidly, preserves his mental faculties to a considerable extent, and can see with great distinctness. He recently beat a large number of boys who were striving for the honor of "best shot" putting the ball into the heart of the target which stood 75 rods distant from the foot line.

A Pure Douglas Electoral Ticket.

A joint meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, and of the Democratic Corresponding and Executive Committee, appointed under the resolution of the Harrisburg Convention of July 26th, was held at 3 o'clock (Wednesday, Aug. 15.) at the Buehler House, Harrisburg, Gen. A. L. Roumfour, chairman of the last named committee, being in the chair.

After some general consultation, to which reporters were not admitted, but in which we understood the prevalent spirit was unhesitatingly in favor of a straight ticket, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions: E. G. Webb, R. M. Gibson, Ira C. Mitchell, G. M. Kline, John M. Laird, E. L. Orth, and R. E. Wright.

After a recess, the committee submitted their report.

The preamble recites that the State committee, by their action of July 24, committed usurpation by presenting to the Democracy candidates not nominated by the National Convention, but sanctioned merely by bolters and Disunionists. That the committee on the 9th of August, refusing to rescind their former action, or to call a new Convention, have mutilated the electoral ticket formed at Reading by striking from it the names of two electors; have devised a scheme unknown to our laws, which the election officers are not sworn to execute; have intensified the most obnoxious portion of the resolution of July 24, inasmuch as the recent scheme presents inducements to the Disunion electors, should they hold the balance of power to obstinately refuse to vote for Douglas and Johnson, and thus compel electors to vote for Breckinridge and Lane, though they should not have received a hundred popular votes; that by the recent proposition the Democratic electors are empowered, in an unexampled and dangerous manner, to vote for any man claiming to be a Democrat, under which notorious Disunionists, such as Yancey and Rhett, might be voted for.

The first resolution protests against the usurpation of the State Executive Committee, in regard to the national contest, and declares that, so far as the Presidential election is concerned, we place ourselves exclusively under the direction and auspices of the National Committee as the only supreme executive power in which final supervision of the Presidential campaign has constantly been vested.

Resolved, That no better evidence of the insincerity of a majority of the Welsh State Committee, in proposing a fusion of the Douglas and Breckinridge votes in Pennsylvania, can be had, than the fact that in all such States as Douglas could carry against Lincoln, with a single Democratic ticket in the field, the leaders of the Disunion Breckinridge movement have issued a ticket for the exclusive support of Breckinridge, with no other possible view than to defeat the Douglas electors running therein.

Resolved, That having exhausted every expedient likely to win back the majority of the Welsh Committee to the path of its executive duties, and to the Democratic organization from which it has parted, and having earnestly and anxiously striven to preserve the unity and integrity of the Democratic party, until it has become painfully apparent that conciliation and concession only embolden them in their wrong-doing, that we, acting under the authority of the National Convention which met at Baltimore, and the Convention which met at Harrisburg on the 26th of July, being the members of the committee appointed under the resolutions of the latter Convention and former members of the Welsh Committee, do now determine to proceed to the formation of an electoral ticket, pledged to the unequivocal support of the nominees of the Democratic party, Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson.

All the above resolutions were adopted. The committee took a recess from 8 till 10, and after again assembling adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, that we now proceed to the election of alternates, to act as Douglas and Johnson electors, in case the electors, or any portion thereof, appointed by the Reading Convention shall refuse, upon interrogation, to support Douglas and Johnson, the regular nominees of the Democratic party, and then only; and failing to complete the list the duty to do so is referred to a committee of seven to be appointed by the chairman, to act in conjunction with the members of this committee in the districts where such action is necessary.

WHY THEY HATE DOUGLAS.

Says the Louisville (Kentucky) Democrat, one of the most able and faithful Democratic journals of the country:

The abolitionists hate Douglas because he has foiled them in every conflict, even when they were backed up by all the power and patronage of the most corrupt vindictive and unscrupulous administration that ever disgraced any government on earth.

The southern disunion party are, if possible, still more hostile to Mr. Douglas than the abolitionists, because he has been "the lion in the path" that prevented them from effecting the treason that they have so long meditated. The success of the abolitionists is absolutely essential to enable Yancey & Co., to effect a dissolution of the Union, and this success Douglas alone has prevented. The Breckinridge party do not expect—do not desire—the election of Breckinridge. All their hopes are successfully effecting a dissolution of the Union, and to effect this purpose, they are nominating Breckinridge electors in all the non-slaveholding States, with no other object or purpose than to give those States to Lincoln.

Their object is if possible, to give the vote of the southern States to Breckinridge, and have Lincoln elected by the non-slaveholding States. This done, they intend as their organ, the New York Herald, informs us, to inaugurate Breckinridge as the president of a southern confederacy, and call a southern congress at Richmond.

This general movement of the Breckinridge men to run tickets in all the States where there is a prospect of Douglas carrying that State, is not alone to gratify petty spite against Douglas. It is the result of a deep laid scheme on the part of the disunionists to secure the election of Lincoln, and then make his election a pretext for dissolving the Union.

At the head of this infamous plot is James Buchanan—its tail is James Gordon Bennett. The body of the plot is made up of just such material as might be expected to lie such such a head and such a tail; but they have exposed their hand too soon, and henceforth the Hartford convention will lose its place in the niche of infamy it has so long occupied.

That modern Samson, Dr. Winship, of Boston, has recently astonished his friends and admirers by lifting a dead-weight of eleven hundred and sixty pounds. Muscles, not mind, uppermost now-a-days.

Our Candidate for Governor.

It is certainly a gratifying fact that amidst the differences of opinion among Democrats upon the Presidential question, and the difficulties surrounding it, all interests in the party unite heartily in support of Henry D. Foster, our nominee for Governor. His nomination was made without effort on his part; in fact, he was not a candidate for the office. It was a free-will offering of his party—a tribute to the character and integrity of the man. At the very mention of his name the voice of faction, as well as of personal interests and ambition, was hushed, and then, like the storm that succeeds the calm, with one universal shout he was proclaimed the nominee.

Mr. Foster is a good man. By his industry—his unbending integrity—his devotion to the duties of an honorable profession and entire freedom from anything like the trade of politics—his manly adherence to the principles of his party because of conviction and not for the purposes of official position, as evidenced by the conduct of his whole life, he has gathered to himself the confidence of the people; a confidence as solid and unwavering as his own character is spotless and deserving.

It cannot be disguised, for public sentiment upon the gubernatorial question has become potent all over the State, that to-day the hopes, not merely of his own party, but of the sober, intelligent, conservative people of Pennsylvania, are centered on Mr. Foster as the proper man for the Executive Chair in preference to his opponent, Mr. Curtin. All, or nearly all of that class which Daniel Webster denominated "the solid man of Boston,"—those men interested in, and who control the great commercial and monetary interests of the Commonwealth, and who more generally in the past have voted with the opposition, infinitely prefer Mr. Foster, and are ready to give him their votes. The reason of this we have given in describing the character of the man, to wit, that he is not an office-seeker, or a mere politician, but a man who has built up that solid character that imparts confidence in his integrity and conservatism. These great interests always desire stability in the government—they dread change, innovation and experiments—and hence they naturally dread the accession of a mere politician to executive position. This whole interest is for Foster, and will be felt in the election as a tremendous power. Indeed, it may likely decide the contest, if the Democratic party as a partisan organization, does its duty, and polls a full party vote.

Mr. Curtin is a very different man from Mr. Foster. He was pitch-forked into public notoriety, like many others of his class of men, by the Know Nothing organization of 1854, and became the Secretary of the Commonwealth under the administration of Governor Pollock—an administration that is remembered in Pennsylvania only for its imbecility and corruption. Mr. Curtin was the banker of that administration—offices were bought and sold, votes were in market at stipulated prices, or a favorable consideration of bills purchased in accordance with the proportions of the scheme and the abilities of the parties to pay. So shamelessly was this carried on that it became a subject of public notoriety at Harrisburg.—so common, indeed, as finally to attract little remark. Mr. Curtin is a man of considerable polish of address, plausible and insinuating in social intercourse,—ambitious of political preferment and unscrupulous in its attainment. As a Know Nothing, he was at the very head of the order, and learnedly skilled in its mysteries and secrets; but as that became unpopular, he gradually slid from his position, coming out first as an open American, throwing off the disguise of secrecy,—then a member of "the people's party," an amalgamation of Americans and Republicans, and finally turned up at Chicago, when Lincoln was nominated, as the advocate of a plank in the platform repudiating the whole doctrines of the Know Nothing or American party. As banker of Pollock's administration, he became rich.—As a lawyer, he is unknown to fame in his profession. Unlike Mr. Foster, he has none of the severe mental discipline that laborious study and ardent devotion to his profession always imparts. He is essentially a politician, thrown upon the surface, as a prominent man, by mere accident, and sustaining himself in his position by the usual resorts and appliances of a mere politician of the present. This is all there is of Mr. Curtin, and independent of the character of Mr. Foster, is of itself a reason why the commercial interests of the State look upon him with distrust, and why the conservative element of the opposition will not support him at the polls.

This being the position of the contest, and we believe it to be so, it behooves every Democrat to go to work at once, and ardently.—Mr. Foster can be elected,—the character of the State may be maintained,—the recurrence of Pollock's administration may be averted, and this a sufficient reason—should be a sufficient incentive, for us all to labor with untiring zeal and unflinching energy, till Henry D. Foster shall be declared the Governor of Pennsylvania by the votes of her people.—Wilkes-Barre Union.

THE SOUTH DESERTING BRECKINRIDGE.

We gather from the Southern exchanges the following items: The Haynesville, Alabama, Watchman, a Democratic journal, published in the rich and populous county of Lowndes, and heretofore supporting Breckinridge and Lane, has abandoned them to advocate the election of Bell and Everett.

A correspondent of the Memphis Appeal, writing from Galloway, Tennessee, says: "The people are for Douglas in the counties of Pickett, Tipton and Shelby. Where I am conversant there are twelve Douglas to one Breckinridge man. The people are moving. The banner of the great statesman of Illinois is floating proudly from the castle of conservatism."

The Newburn, North Carolina, Progress, Democratic, says: "If the seceders persist in running their ticket, we say to them now that they cannot count, with any certainty, on Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, or Louisiana. These things may be unpleasant, but they are so. The people want one man and the wire-workers give them another."

The Augusta, Georgia, Chronicle, says: "Hon. A. M. Gibson, a Breckinridge and Lane sub-electoral in Blount county, Alabama, has declared for Douglas. So also have Mr. Slanton, Senator, and Mr. Aldridge, Representative and colleague of Mr. Gibson, from the same county. R. S. Tharin, Esq., who was a delegate to the Seceders' Convention, in Montgomery, from Coosa county, has come out from the camp of the seceders, and declared for Bell and Everett." The Chronicle, in giving these facts, says, "the Breckinridgers are shaking in their shoes."

Large Snakes.

Accounts of large snakes are going the rounds of the papers just now. The Pennsylvania Argus, Westmoreland county, this State, gives the following of one seen lately in that county:

Mr. Francis Cost, a resident of Ligonier borough, says the Record of that place, was down at Guffey's landing last week, and was told the following terrible account of a monster snake, then harboring in that neighborhood. He gleaned the following from Mr. Guffey, who it is needless for us to say, is a man of undoubted veracity:

Near the "Yough" is a wild, rocky, rough hill, unfrequented except by animals, and is overgrown in many parts with bushes and briars. Some acquaintance of Mr. Guffey, a respectable young man and a number of ladies went thither a few days ago, to gather black-berries. After arriving on the side of the hill, the young man separated from the ladies, and went higher up, where he soon found an abundance of ripe berries. Unconscious of the presence of danger, and rejoicing in his success, he proceeded for a while gathering berries into a large tin bucket. All at once, within ten feet of where he stood, peering up above and among the bushes, he saw the head and neck of a huge snake, or rather serpent, fixing its awful eyes on him. Around its neck was a white ring, and its body was as thick as that of a man. For a moment, horror-stricken, he was petrified to the spot—then involuntarily he raised his bucket, and with both hands dashed it at the head of the monster! Suddenly it darted at him, and suddenly he turned and ran for his life down the hill. Proceeding some distance, down the steep and rocky hill, he cast his eyes back, when he found to his dismay, that it was now close at his heels, and coming with great speed, its head erect, and its body thirty or thirty-five feet in length! Finding escape impossible in a direct line down the steep, as quick as thought he sprang to one side, and ran in a different direction. Happily the serpent continued its course down the hill until it disappeared from his view.

He immediately repaired to the spot where he had left the ladies—with horror depicted on his countenance, and trembling in every joint. He related to them the horrible story of his adventure and miraculous escape from instant death. It is needless to say, the party immediately started for their homes, in a state of mind they never before experienced.

The fright so overcame the young man that he immediately retired to his bed, and is yet confined, and under medical treatment.

One thousand dollars are said to be offered to the person or persons who will kill this hideous snake—\$5,000 for it, if taken alive.

Since the above account was put in type, we had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. J. M. Miller, of Jacksonville, this county, who says that there is a general, well-founded belief that there is a monster snake in that region of country, and that its den is among shelving rocks. As evidence, he says, some time ago, a Mr. Taylor, a gentleman of veracity and courage, and with him he is well acquainted, was driving his wagon in that rough region and passed an old field. Looking towards the fence, he saw the head, and about twelve feet of the body of an enormous snake, projecting through the fence. Its head was erect, and it seemed watching some object in another direction. He immediately stopped his wagon, and ran to the fence for a stake, with which to attempt to kill it. Unfortunately, as he took hold of the stake a noise was produced, which attracted its notice. Quickly it turned, and for a moment looked at him, and then turned and retreated through another opening into the field. Mr. Taylor testifies that he was within a few yards of his snakeship—and that if he had been so fortunate as to have had a gun, he could easily have killed it. He judged its length to be thirty feet, and its body at least six inches in thickness, or diameter.

Besides this, its track has been repeatedly seen as of a log dragged through grainfields, meadows, &c., in that section. Companies are organized, and they are now making a thorough search for the creature.

The Presidential Question.

The Erie Dispatch in commenting on the election of a President by the House of Representatives uses the following language:—Every man who really loves his country above party, should so cast his vote at the approaching Presidential elections as to keep the elections out of the House of Representatives.—It is the genius of Liberty and of all free institutions that the majority should rule; hence we regard any provisions to destroy or modify this great principle as inimical and weakening to all our cherished hopes. It is thus that we view the Constitutional provisions for the election by the House of Representatives of President of the United States, where each State, large or small, has an equal voice. That is to say, three States, viz: Delaware, Oregon and Florida, with only a single Representative; six States, Rhode Island, Arkansas, Iowa, California, Texas and Minnesota, with only two Representatives; three States, New Hampshire, Wisconsin and Vermont, with only three Representatives; four States, Connecticut, Louisiana, Michigan and New Jersey, with four Representatives; one State, Mississippi, with five Representatives; and three other States, Maine, Maryland and South Carolina, with six Representatives—twenty States, a majority, with only sixty-two Representatives, actually controlling States with one hundred and seventy-three Representatives, and electing a President for them!

Such an election can in no sense be called a popular election; and we doubt if there is one voter in one hundred, throughout the country, who in his sober, deliberate senses, would prefer that the election of President should be taken out of the hands of the people and be given to the House of Representatives under such a provision as this.

With the New York Times, we believe that no greater calamity could befall the country at this time than for the selection of our chief magistrate to be given to a body of men who have so long been wrangling and quarreling with each other, with some of whom money is more an object than principle, and who would have no scruples in setting aside the wishes of their constituents to obtain place, power or lucre. By all means let the election be kept out of the House or Senate.

A FACT IN FAVOR OF HOOP SKIRTS.—We learn from the Taunton (Mass.) Gazette that a boat containing six men, two women and three children, was capsized in Mount Hope Bay on Sunday afternoon. Eli Irving, one of the party, swam three quarters of a mile, when obtaining the assistance of some boatmen, the whole party were picked up in a comparatively comfortable state. Hoop skirts were the means of saving the women.