TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance..... Six months the term subscribed for will be considered a new engage

per squaro for each insertion. 3 months, 6 months, 12 months Six lines or less, ...

cording to these terms.

1860SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS.

FISHER & SON are now opening the targest and best selected Stock of Goods ever offered in this nonunity.

It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for SPRING & SUMMER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French Foulards, (Chintz Figures,) Fancy Organdies, Ducals, Challie's Lawns, English Chintz, Ginghams, Lustres, Prints, &c. A large and beautiful assortment of Spring

Shawls. A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk A fine stock of rienty worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, flosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas,

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Bibbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gaunt-lets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c. Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cam-bries, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nain-sooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS. French Cloths, Faucy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Bue Drills, Flancels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blank-

Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blank Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, OUEENS-WARE, DOUTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE,

WARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold Cheep. We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinsis of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise. *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads. COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Me-tropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates. FISHER & SON

FISHER & SON Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

АT

D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

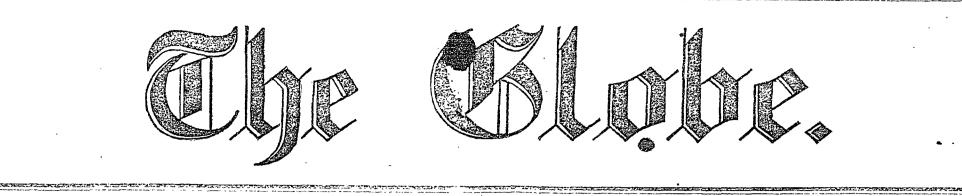
D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the mar-ket, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Funcy. Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Lanen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable floods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wood Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacus, Plain and Fig-ured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Larella Cloth, De Barge, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c. Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached

and unbleached.) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c. Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars.

Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Ho-isery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls



WILLIAM LEWIS

VOL. XVI.

--PERSEVERE.-

HUNTINGDON, PA., SEPTEMBER 5, 1860.

Political Speech of Senator Douglas at Norfolk. On Saturday evening Aug. 25th, Judge for it. Douglas delivered an address at Norfolk to

an audience of nearly six thousand people .-The address occupied two hours in delivery. N. Y. Herald :

In the middle of his address a slip of paper was handed to him. It was cut from the Norfolk Daily Argus, and contained two po-

lite questions for Judge Douglas. Having ascortained the questions thus pro-pounded, he said thereon, I am not in the habit of answering questions propounded to me in the course of an address, but on this place, and I would have beaten him in every occasion I will comply with the request, and respond very frankly and unequivocally to these two questions.

The first question is, if Abraham Lincoln be cleated President of the United States now support Breckinridge, will be entitled will the Southern States be justified in seceto the credit of it, and upon them will rest ding from the Union?

the responsibility of having adopted the fatal To this I emphatically answer "no."policy, and dreading the result of their own [Great applause.] The election of a man to rash and unpatriotic acts which give to Linthe Presidency by the American people, in coln a chance of success, they come forward conformity with the Constitution of the United States, would not justify any attempt at dissolving this glorious Confederacy. [Applause.] Now I will read to you the next question, and

then answer it. Question. If they, the Southern States, ecede from the Union upon the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, before he commits an overt act against their constitutional rights, will you advise or vindicate resistance by force to their secession?

Voices. "No, no !" "Bell men say no, Douglas."

Mr. Douglas. I answer emphatically that be to each other, however opposed in purposes t is the duty of the President of the United and objects, yet their course of action tends States, and all others in authority under him, to the same deplorable result; and without to enforce the laws of the United States as meaning any disrespect or personal unkindpassed by Congress and as the courts expound ness, I believe that, in the event of the sucthem. [Cheers.] And I, as in duty bound by my oath of fidelity to the Constitution, cess of either party, the success of Northern Abolitionists or that of Southern Secessionists. would do all in my power to aid the Govern-ment of the United States in maintaining the supremacy of the laws against all resistance o them, come from what quarter it might .--of time, except there was a counterpoise de-Good.] In other words, I think the Presimanding the intervention of the South. The dent of the United States, whoever he may Republicans demand Congressional interferbe, should treat all attempts to break up the ence against slavery, while the Secessionists demand that Congress shall interfere to protect and extend slavery. This is the pivot placed before the country by the Baltimore Convention, to preserve this giorious Union. [Cheers and cries of " And we will do it."] His speech has made a most favorable impression here in Norfolk. Numbers of Brecknridge men publicly proclaim defection from that party and their adherence to Douglas. The Bell and Everett men stand fast to their colors, and are sanguine of the success of theirmen. They will certainly carry this State.

Union, by resistance to its laws, as old Ilick-ory treated the nullifiers in 1832. [Applause.] The laws must be enforced, but, at the same ime, be it remembered, it is the duty of every citizen of every State, and every public functionary, to preserve, maintain, and vindicate. the rights of every citizen and the rights of every State in the Union, I hold that the Constitution has a remedy for every grievance that may arise within the limits of the Union. I am very frank in answering these questions. I am not in favor of any policy which would tend to give rise to complaints or murmurings, much less to such as would call for resistance from any quarter. I acknowledge the inherent and inalienable right to revolution whenever a grievance becomes too burdensome to be borne. I acknowledge the right of every

Compromise, was *purposely* so arranged that no true Democrat could give it his sanction,

Mr. Douglas. Lincoln has no hope of he- without sacrificing his honor and the integing elected except through the efforts of the rity of his position. Secessionists, who have divided the Demo- While these gentlemen are talking to us Secessionists, who have divided the Demo-The following is taken from a report in the cratic party-supposing that Breckinridge of the binding force of State organizations, could carry every Southern State-though it and holding us bound to support the electo-

now seems he is not going to carry a single one by the people. Still by dividing the North, he gives every one of the States to Lincoln, thus allowing him to be elected by the popular vote. Why, what was the true the carter of the context before the context of the context of the context before the carter of the carter aspect of the contest before the secession ?- | Breckinridge electoral ticket, where the friends Lincoln had no show whatever for more than | of Douglas control the State organizations by two States till the Breckinridge division took | an overwhelming majority.

In New York, too, where the only hope of them yet. [Cheers.] But should Lincoln be Breckinridge men would render his defeat elected, the Secessionists, who nominated and certain, these professed advocates of pence certain, these professed advocates of peace and harmony have put in nomination a separate electoral ticket, and are calling upon Democrats to rally to its support. Out upon such hypocrisy! Their insincerity and double dealing are too apparent to require further comment or notice.

and ask me if I will help them to dissolve tire Again, say these sapient organs, they cannot understand upon what principle the friends Union in the event of Lincoln being raised to the Presidential chair. I tell them no-never of Douglas refuse to act with the Breckinridge on earth. [Cheers and cries of "Good."] .I seceders and interventionists of the North, while they favor the Bell and Everett move-ment in the South. They cannot understand am for putting down Northern Abolitionism, but am also for putting down Southern Secessionists, and that, too, by the exercise of that there is a patriotism and love of country the same constitutional power. ["Good."] I deeply enshrined in the hearts of the Ameribelieve that the peace, the harmony and the can people that rises above all party ties; safety of this country depend upon destroying both factions. [Cheers.] Both parties, if great uprising of the people, determined to parties they can be called, are allies in a crush out sectionalism and disunion in that common cause; for however hostile they may section, as the Douglas party are earnestly striving to do in the North, and that, ignoring the dead past, they meet to-day on this common ground. They cannot apparently understand how in case of a meeting on board a ship at sea, when the Captain, surrounded by the true men at one end of the vessel, and the mutineers at the other, just preparing to the Union, and our glorious Constitution are | cut each others throats, their further movealike put in peril and danger. Northera ments are arrested by a cry of fire ; and, uni-Abolitionism could not exist for any length | ted by a common danger, they rush to the pumps and vie with each other in acts of heroism and devotion to the general cause,

We presume that from their stand-point they cannot understand how any Democratic journals can remain true to principle when they can get their thirty pieces of silver for upon which both parties turn; this, my betraying it. In fine they cannot understand anything that does not square with their in-

Crittenden on Douglas and Breckinridge. We publish below an extract from a speech recently made at Louisville, by that far-secing and patriotic statesman, Hon. J. J. Crittenden. In alluding to the several candidates for the Presidency, Mr. C. thus compares the

Editor and Proprietor.

NO. 11.

Democratic nominee Stephen A. Douglas, and the nominee of the disunionists and secessionists, John C. Breckmridge :

MR. DOUGLAS. been a Democrat, as you all know. A frank, State but Vermont and Massachusetts. As defeating Lincoln lies in the Douglas-Bell cils, and have acted with him. Although it is, I think I will beat him in almost all of fusion, and where the co-operation of the generally opposed, and especially upon party questions, we have at times acted together, parmous Lecompton Constitution. Mr. Douglas truchina sparalis, which proves that death was there making a great sacrifice to bis sense must be occasioned by muscular consumpfriends; he was sacrificing as flattering prospects for the highest office in the Government as any man in the country had. I fully believe he did what he conceived to be his duty; and, in defiance of all opposition, the rack of the President, pretended friends, and open foes, he acted like a man. He might have been mistaken in what he did, but that little diminished the value of the act. He thought

sacrifice, and he was capable of making it when he believed the interests of his country de- lowing contretemps :-manded it. I can have no quarrel with him; he is a Union man. And a Union man I can always trust, when I believe him to be sincere and in earnest, as I believe Douglas to

He illustrated the state of the case by the following story :

Two Italians were walking out together on and exclaimed, "Oh, that I had a farm as spacious as the heavens; that would be an estate worth having !" His companion exclaimed, "O, that I had a herd as numerous as the

stars above !" "Well," said the other. "in the name of heaven, what would you do with such

DESERTING THE DISUNIONISTS .- The M gomery (Alabama) Confederation, twits the Breckinridge and Lane men of its neighborhood with the news from North Carolina, in this fashion :

"Another elector in North Carolina has written a letter declining to advocate the cause of Breekinridge, Yancy, and disunion. Haygood first declines, and declares for Douglas; Dr. Keen follows, and does the same; Hon. H. W. Miller declines, and 'goes for Bell;' and now Powhatan Bouldin declines, and says that he believes Douglas to be the regular nominee, and intends giving him his unwavering support. Poor Breckinidge! Defeated in Kentucky, frightened almost to death in North Carolina, and routed completely in Missouri, what will become of him?"

Truly, it will need Spaulding's glue to stick the Breckinridge ticket together in the "Old North State." The Confederation groans with them. Poor fellows! So many of them were after office, and their anticipations, of course, were high. Now they are doomed, and many have the honesty to admit it.

AGREEABLE INFORMATION FOR PORK-EAT-ERS.-The Academie des Sciences of Paris has just received a communication, which has literally caused the quills upon that fretful porcupine to stand on end with horror.---I know Mr. Douglas very well, ludies and A savant of Wurtzbourg, M. Wirchow by gentlemen. From Mr. Douglas, personally, name, announces the fearful discovery he should apprehend no danger. I have never | has made of the existence of a dreadful microscope animal, truchina sparatis, in the fair, and honest opponent of the Democratic party, I have ever been acting upon Whig principles, from the first to the last. But I sage, or bologna. When an individual haphave known Mr. Douglas in the public coun- pens to eat of this animal in abundance, he is observed to grow pale and emagiated in a few days afterwards; his strength deserts him and he dies at the end of the sixth ticularly upon one momentous occasion, when week. A postmortem examination shows we acted together in opposition to that infa- the muscles of the bedy to be filled with must be occasioned by muscular consumpof duty. He was sacrificing his connection tion, owing to the attacks of this horrible on that occasion with many old political little monster. Moses knew well what he was about when he forbade the use of swine's flesh to his countrymen.—London Star.

THE MISTAKES OF THE PRESS.—The most laughable case of "mistakes of the printer" is that where there had been two articles prepared for the paper (one concerning a serinon preached by an eminent divine, and the other about the freaks of a mad dog,) but, unhe was right, and knew he was making a fortunately, the foreman in placing them into the form, "mixed" them, making the fol-

"The Rev. JAMES THOMPSON, rector of St. Andrew's Church, preached to a large concourse of people on Sunday last. This was his last sermon. In a few weeks he will bid farewell to his congregation, as his physician Mr. C. proceeded to argue that the Bell and | advices him to cross the Atlantic. He exhort-Everett platform was sufficient, and showed cd his brethren and sisters, and after the that a great deal more was said about the expiration of a derout prayer, took a whim to Territorial slavery question than it deserved. | cut up some frantic freaks. - He ran up timothy street to Johnson, and down Benefit street to College. At this stage of the proceedings, a couple of boys seized him, tied a a bright midsummer night. One looked up tin kettle to his tail, and he again started.to the heavens, thick with innumerable stars, A great crowd collected, and for a time there was a grand scene of noise, running and confusion. After some trouble, he was shot by a Jersey policeman."

GUNIOUS DISCOVERY IN HORTICULTURE .-It is stated that the proprietor of a paint would, aye ?" sneered the other. "Yes, what tionize horticulture. One of the factory else could I do with them ?" Upon that they hands having thrown some liquid green quarrelled and fought for an hour. Now, it paint of a particular kind on a flower bed, does seem to me that we are about to make occupied by anemones, the flowers have since made their appearance with petals I have spoken not to compliment Mr. Doug- green as grass. The paint had in it a peculas merely; I have spoken because I desire liar and very penetrating and chemical mixto give my testimony to his truth. I believe ture, which has since been applied, with Mr. Douglas to be a patriot, and I know him other colors, to other plants, annual, biennial to be a Union man by all the evidences that and of the shrub kind -- the result being inone public man can give another of his senti- variably that the flowers so watered took ments. He is a generous, bold man, speak- the hue of the liquid deposited at their roots. ing what he thinks, and doing what he knows By commencing experiments early next year, to be right. But I am opposed to Mr. Doug- during seed time, and applying different colors, we shall no doubt soon be enabled to 'paint the lily," which was Solomon's ambition.

divide the Democratic party so as to give Lin- | scheme, only to cover up their deep-laid discoln every one of those States, so that I tell union plans. They do not want, nor expect you if Lincoln be elected President it will be such a result. We believe that the illogical the Secessionists whom you will have to blame and absurd combination, called the Cresson

A Voice. "That's so."

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Wil-low Ware, Griverics, Sait and Fish. Also, the largest and hest assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap. Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the Arect. the Highest Market Prices. Huntingdon, April 18, 1860. D. P. GWIN. EUREKA!! EUREKA!!! LADIES' CHOICE !!!

PATENT ELF-SEALING, SELF-TESTING, AIR-TIGHT FRUIT CANS.

Just what was wanted—a CONVENIENT air-tight cover, to show at all times, the exact condition of the fluit within the jar. It is so simple that one person can seal up twen-ty-four cans in one minute. Or open sevenly-two cans in one minute. No fruit is lost in using these cans, for should any one

be defective, the cover always shows it in time to save the contents. Tim. Earthen, or Glass jars, sold only at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN. Hardware Store of Runtingdon, July 18, 1860.

1,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED! NEW GOODS

FOR SPRING & SUMMER.

BUNJ. JACOBS Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of LADIES DRESS GOODS,

DRY GOODS in general,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, For Men and Boys

GROCENIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c. The public generally are requested to call and examine

my goods—and his prices. As 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. OME 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 new and carefully selected, and will be sold low for cash or country produce. FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand

on reasonable terms. Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

ROMAN. H.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT .

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, Hunting don. [April 4, 1860.]

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

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

beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnetsfor sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S. ALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want / GOOD GOODS.

Splendid variety of Carpets, only FISHER & SON. 25 cts. per yard. F you want handsome Lawns, Delains, D. P. GWIN'S. and other Dress Goods, go to

On Monday Mr. Douglas will visit Old man to rebel and change the form of govern-Point Comfort, and thence proceed to Peters-burg. He will address the people there on ment under which he lives whenever it proves destructive to the ends for which it was es-Tuesday, and proceed to Raleigh to attend a tablished. That is a right, however, never Convention to be held on Thursday next .-to be resorted to until the operations of the He will speak there, and then proceed to government become more grievous than the Richmond. He halts there, and addresses a consequences of revolution. And therefore public meeting on Friday. I say that the mere inauguration of a President of the United States whose political opin-The Cresson Compromise. ions were in my judgment hostile to the Con-[From the Harrisburg Daily State Sentinel.] stitution and safety of the Union, without an The papers devoted to the Yancy-Breckinovert act on his part, without a blow at our ridge cause, are continually harping upon the Constitution or our rights, is not such a grievfairness of the Cresson Compromise. They ance as would justify revolution or secession. cannot understand, they say, why a proposi-[Cheers.] Hence, I say, whoever may be tion so fair should not command general reelected President of the United States, he spect, and why the true Democrats of Pennmust be sustained in the exercise of all his sylvania should object to giving it their uni-ted support. Saying nothing about the ine-quality of the action of the Committee, who,

just constitutional prerogatives and powers. If he transcends them we will punish him with all the rigor of the law, as you punished refusing to call a new State Convention to John Brown when he violated your laws .-take counsel as to what had better be done [A storm of applause.] I, for one, will susin the emergency that has arisen, attempt, tain with all my energy the President whenwithout authority, arbitrarily to force this ever he may be in the exercise of all the powso-called compromise upon an unwilling coners conferred upon him by the Constitution. stituency; cannot these organs understand but I would take just as much pleasure in that there is a higher standard of morality hanging him if he transcended those powers. as I feel pleasure in knowing that you hanged than is found among mere party hacks, a John Brown when he was guilty of murder sturdy honesty that always battles for principle and truth, a manhood that scorns dictaand treason against the State of Virginia .-tion? If they could, they would comprehend [Renewal of storm.]

why true men refuse to clasp hands with trai-I am a law-abiding man, a Union-loving tors; why men, within the party organization, man, and I believe the Union can be mainrefuse to act with those without; why men, tained by a faithful observance of the Conclearly in the majority, refuse to recognize a stitution, but I insist in exacting the fulfilseceding minority; why men desire to vote ment in good faith of every provision of that for that candidate who they believed to be Constitution; I insist on a line of policy regularly nominated; why men who believe which will place all the people of all the that the doctrine of non-intervention and pop-States in an exact equality, and maintain and protect them in their just rights, but which will also compel obedience to the Con- which our republican institutions are built, stitution and the constituted authorities of and vital to their perpetuity, refuse to vote, underany contingency for Congressional interthe country. Now, these questions, put to vention, and Executive despotism. me the first day I landed on Virginia soil, having emanated from the friends of the Secessionist candidate, I ask that like questions Pennsylvania vote a straight-out electoral may be also put to those candidates, and that | ticket for their gallant standard-bearer, Stophen A. Douglas, Lincoln will carry the State.

you insist upon such frank and unequivocal answers as I have given. A Voice. "They could not do it square." Mr. Douglas. Remember that Mr. Breck-

Convention, at Baltimore, who have since inridge was nominated on the theory that the arrayed themselves under the disunion banelection of Lincoln was preferable to that of ner of Yancy and Rhett? We appeal to the common sense of overy intelligent Democrat Douglas. Now, no man doubts that if Breckin the State for the truth of the assertion. inridge's friends had not seceded at Baltimore, but had acquiesced in the legitimate that at no time, and under no circumstances, action of the Convention, I would have in this | could Mr. Breckinridge carry Pennsylvania, standing as he does on the Richmond slavecontest beaten Lincoln by the popular vote.

code platform; while, on the other hand, it is A Voice. "That's so." Mr. Douglas. Less than one-third of the equally clear that Mr. Douglas, in the absence Convention second from the two-thirds, on of the bitterly malignant war waged upon the ground that Southern honor and Southern him by the Buchanan Administration, and rights were not safe in my hands, and that with a united Democracy, could sweep the hence it was necessary to divide the party in State by thirty thousand me jority. In view of these facts, is it not manifest every State of the Union, so that Lincoln that, if the bolters continue "Young Mr. might have a chance of running in between the Democratic forces of the Democratic Brecdinridge" in the field, it will not be with any hope of electing him, but for the purpose party, and get elected by a majority vote. of giving the State to Lincoln. These Yancy-Breckinridge organs profess A Voice. " That's so."

are the dangers to be apprehended, and thus "terested" views, or He, within the scope of it devolves upon you to rally to the rescue, their own limited horizon. and by voting the National Democratic ticket

Democracy in 1856.

It is well to turn back and see how southern men understood the Cincinnati Platform in 1856. The following testimonials are but few among the thousand uttered by them :--"The right to prohibit slavery in any Territory belongs exclusively to the people thereof.—Jackson (Tennessce) Resolutions, Reported by C. F. JACKSON, March 20, 1849. " That the power under the Federal Constitution to regulate slavery in the Territories, EXISTS IN THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE OF THE

TERRITORIES."-Resolve of the General Assembly of Missouri, Session of 1846. The people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether

slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. of the Territorial Legislature, will decide The great and leading feature of the Kansas Nebraska bill was to transfer the slavery question and all other subjects to the Terri-

orial Legistures. JAS. L. ORR, of S. C. I am willing that the Territorial Legislature may act upon the subject when and how they may think proper.

ALEX. II. STEPHENS, of Ga. The principle of self-government in the Territories enables us to banish from the halls of Congress another fertile source of discontent and excitement.

J. P. BENJAMIN, of La. as well while in a territorial condition as in the position of a State.

either establish or abolish it, at their pleas-J. PETIT, of Ind. ure.

Again, they say, if the true Democracy of

If this be so, will it not clearly be the fault

of the bolters from the regular Democratic

to legislate as they may think proper. A. P. BUTLER, of S. C.

Under the Kansas act, citizens from the slave-holding States may go into the Territory with their slave property; citizens of the stitution shall prevail.

shall not complain of it-it is their business. there are thousands in the South who would

GEO. E. BADGER, of N. C. Territorial government. R. TOOMBS, of Ga.

The bill (Kansas and Nebraska) provides A voice. "Inat's so." Mr. Douglas. The only ostensible and These Yancy-Breckinridge organs profess that the legislatures of these Territories shall of a seperate republic, it would be a matter as, as soon as you matter as as soon as you matter as a soon as you as soon as you matter as a soon as you as soon as you matter as a soon as you are gravely as a soon as a soon as a soon as you are gravely as a soon asoon as a soon as you are gravely as a soon as you are gravely as a

just such a moonshine sort of a case.

las. I am for Bell and Everett.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. And here again, as in respect to Mr. Doug-

las, my objection is not to the candidate as an individual. I should hope that Mr. Breckimits. JAMES BUCHANAN. inridge is not a disunion man. A voice— cent postage stamp has just been issued.— I am connected with no party that has for Yes, he is.] He ought not to be. He belongs The centre of the stamp has the figure of its object the extension of slavery, nor with to a tribe of faithful, devoted Union menany to prevent the people of a State or Terri- the tribe of Kentuckians. He must have the time of his resigning his command of the tory from deciding the question of its exis-tence or non-existence with them for them-selves. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. In the path in which all the impulses of his blood ought to carry him, if he has be-consist of ono, three, ten, twelve, twentyclves. JOHN C. BRECKINEIDGE. of his blood ought to carry him, if he has be-The majority of the people, by the action come a disunionist. But Mr. Breckinridge four, thirty and ninety cents. The postage, has made himself the head of a party. IIe for the most part, paid on foreign letters not the question, and all must abide the decision when made. HOWELL COBB. is part and parcel of the present purposes of that party ; and, as in the case of Mr. Lincoln, ty-seven and fifty-four cents. A combination we must judge of his public course by the party that he consents to represent.

Who are they? There is not a disunionist south of Mason and Dixon's that I know of who does not belong to that party. We have

in high places. DENUNCIATION OF SOUTHERN DISUNIONISTS. It is the right of the people to govern inridge, as its candidate for the Presidency. themselves, and they alone shall exercise it, Is there no danger that by electing him you inridge, as its candidate for the Presidency. gorged. would give new energy to that destructive impulse, and new power to this disunion sen-GEO. W. JONES, of Tenn. The people of the Territories are expressly Breckinridge himself follows in the lead.— | a steel trap, set by Mr. Willard Sumner, of authorized to legislate upon all subjects He is part and parcel of the great party.whatsoever, slavery included. They may You see this by his nomination and accep- his leg off and left the foot in the trap. tance of it, and can hence foresee with clearness the disasters that would follow his suc-

is in the heart of it-she is the heart of it.-To obtain her concurrence is of the greatest possible consequence to those who fancy that they can make a Republic in the South more glorious and more prosperous than the great free States may go there holding no such Republic of which we form a part. Such property; and when they get there, and have been their plans now for a long time. Kenmeet in common council, as a legislative tucky and Tennessee, which old Gen. Gaines body, they may determine whether the in- called the two military States of the Union, have lain in the way of that sort of treachery

If the people of the Territories choose to by overcome, and though I would not diminexclude slavery, so far from considering it | ish the honor of Mr. Breckinridge's nominaa wrong done to me or to my constituents, I | tion, as he himself conceives it, yet I imagine

go for Mr. Breckinridge mainly in the hope We intend that the actual settlers in the that it might be the means of annexing Ken-Territories shall be protected in the full ex- tucky as a sort of frontier province to this ereise of all the rights of freemen, and shall Southern Republic of Cotton States that is to logislate for themselves while they have a be made. If they can bring about that union, if they can bring over old Kentucky and make her an ally of their scheme for the dismemberment of this Confederacy and the erection

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMP .- The ninety Washington, taken from a portrait painted at of the stamps now furnished will answer

this necessity.

SINGULAR USE FOR DOCS .- Edward Sydner, of Hanover, Va., has two pointer dogs, which for a long time heard mutterings of disunion can worm more tobacco in a day than any in the South-more than mutterings-more | two hands he owns. The dogs run along the than the whisperings of such sentiments.- | furrows and show the greatest sagacity in We have seen them proclaimed by high men detecting worms, finding them by the scent and eye. They never injure the plants and where the field hands overlook the insects the These sentiments pervade the South, and dogs are sure to find them. The animals demake up the body and soul of the party which vour the insects eagerly, and never give up has nominated our fellow-citizen, Mr. Breck- the chase until they become completely

> IS A four hundred pound bear which has lately troubled the people of Readsboro', Searsburg, but wishing to escape, he gnawed

A San Antonio letter says that "wa-I believe that under the provisions of this cess. Possibly it may be the policy of those ter brought from the Mississippi river is sel-(Kansas) bill, and of the Utah and New who nominated him to unite Old Kentucky ling in Indianola and Lavacca for twenty-five Mexico bills, there will be a perfect carte to this new Confederacy. Old Kentucky is cents per gallon." It is cheaper in other blanch given to the Territorial Legislatures quite an important State in this Union. She places in Texas, however.

WATER THREE DOLLARS PER BARREL !--- A friend writing from Galveston, Texas, says : "This is a great country. No rain in Gal-veston since April. Water is selling at three dollars per barrel-brought down the Trinity.'

The Astronomer Herschel has predicted that England will this year be visited by a storm of a violence unprecedented in the annals of the globe.

Young ladies should never object to being kissed by printers, they should make every allowance for the freedom of the Press !

"It is well to leave something for those who come after us," as the gentleman said when he threw a barrel in the way of a constable who was chasing him.

ner"'I tell you, Susan, that I will commit suicide if you don't have me." "Well, Thomof a seperate republic, it would be a matter as, as soon as you have given me that proof