

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Table with subscription rates: Per annum in advance, Six months, Three months, and various advertising rates for different types of notices and advertisements.

TRIAL LIST FOR NOVEMBER, 1860.

Table listing names of individuals and their respective professions or roles, organized by week (FIRST WEEK, SECOND WEEK).

COURT AFFAIRS—NOV. TERM 1860.

Table listing names of individuals and their respective professions or roles, organized by week (GRAND JURORS, TRAVELING JURORS—FIRST WEEK, TRAVELING JURORS—SECOND WEEK).

The Globe

WILLIAM LEWIS,

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Editor and Proprietor.

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Political.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AND THE Lecompton Constitution.

A SINGULAR CHARGE AND ITS REFUTATION.

An attempt has recently been made by the Breckinridge and Lane Club of Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, to prove that Senator Douglas suggested to John Calhoun the plan of submitting the slavery clause which was adopted by the Convention which framed the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. Douglas has had his attention directed to the matter, and has given the whole charge a most direct and unqualified denial.

An Abolition newspaper has just been placed in my hands, containing what purports to be a correspondence between a Breckinridge committee in Kansas and certain citizens of that Territory.

I have looked over the names attached to it, and recognize no one as a personal acquaintance. In this correspondence I am distinctly charged with being the author of the Lecompton Constitution.

I do not blame you for laughing at that statement. [Renewed laughter.] If there is any statement on earth that ought to seem ludicrous and laughable, it is a charge of that kind.

I never saw the schedule by which the slavery clause was submitted until after it was forwarded to the States for publication. I never heard, nor conceived, nor dreamed, that any man on earth ever thought of such a scheme.

I made these statements distinctly, without equivocation or mental reservation. I appeal to God, in the presence of high Heaven and this audience, that the charge is false, I care not who made it.

do, and he allowed me to examine the inter-connections in the document in Mr. Buchanan's own handwriting. [Tremendous applause.] Thus I had before my own eyes the unerring evidence that the President had endorsed the document.

I then informed Governor Walker that, as a Senator, I had no hesitation in assuring him that I should require the best evidence of the nature of the case would admit of, that the Constitution to be adopted in Kansas was the act and deed of that people, and that I believed that the submission of that Constitution to a vote of the people was the best means of ascertaining that fact.

I also told him that I was not prepared to endorse the proposition that the President and Cabinet had anything to do with the matter; that I did not know what the Executive Department of the Government had to do with the Constitution of Kansas; and that, in my opinion, the people were to make it as they pleased, in the first instance; and when it came to Congress, I, as a Senator, must demand the best evidence that it was the act and deed of that people.

Thereupon I gave him the assurance that according to my judgment, the Constitution ought to be submitted to the people; and I intended, as a Senator and chairman of the Committee on Territories, to demand evidence that it had been properly done.

Governor Walker and myself talked over the existing condition of Kansas, and it was conceded by us both, as it had been by everybody at Washington, of all parties, that Kansas would inevitably be a free State.

I declared then, as I do to you to-day, that no man ought to be permitted to vote at an election who is not willing to obey the Constitution of the United States in all its parts.

ommed it in his message, and I replied that if he did I would denounce it the moment his message was read. [Great applause. A voice, "We like you for it."] At last the President—[laughter]—and he arose and said to me, "Mr. Douglas, I desire you to remember that no Democrat ever yet differed from an Administration of his own choice without being crushed."

I arose and said, "Mr. President, I wish you to remember that General Jackson is dead, sir." [Tumultuous cheering.] From that day to this he and I have been trying the question whether General Jackson is dead. [Great laughter and applause.] And one thing is certain, the people of Illinois decided in 1858, that James Buchanan was no General Jackson.

Soon after I made my speech against the Lecompton Constitution, in December of that year, Gen. Calhoun and a large number of the members of the Lecompton Convention, all his particular and confidential friends, visited Washington.

Nov. 17th he came, as they charge on me, that I had advised Calhoun to pursue this course, how does it happen that these gentlemen, while in Washington, did not charge me with that fact? A voice, "That's the point."

They were present in the galleries of the Senate day after day, week after week, and month after month, hearing me denounce the Lecompton Constitution, and the scheme of submission, as a fraud, and not a man of them whispered that I had even been satisfied with it.

could not sanction it without repudiating all the acts of my life, and doing a political act that did not believe moral and just. [Cheers.] I appeal to Mr. Weir, of Kansas, or, rather, I refer you to him as to his recollection of that interview, if you choose to consult him.

In that conversation with Mr. Calhoun he never intimated that he had any authority from me that I approved that scheme; he never intimated that he had received a letter from me on that subject, or any authority directly or indirectly, but admitted that he knew that I wanted the whole Constitution submitted; that he tried to have it submitted, and when he failed, on his own responsibility went for the other proposition as the best he could get, and hoped I would not be dissatisfied with it; thereupon Gen. Calhoun and myself parted; I never saw him afterwards.

He is dead—and far be it from me to utter one word against his memory. I think he made a great and fearful mistake in his Kansas movements, and I said so in his presence and to his face, and in the Senate of the United States in his life-time—since he is dead, peace to his ashes, it is not to my taste to indulge in imitations.

The Abolition paper in which I found this pretended correspondence, contained an editorial article, in which it charged that I had offered Mrs. Calhoun two thousand dollars to suppress my correspondence with her husband, while he was Surveyor General of Kansas.

In this pretended correspondence the charge is made that Mrs. Calhoun had hawked these letters about in the market for sale, and that two thousand dollars had been offered for them; and on that statement the Abolition paper bases its charge, that I or my friends had made her that offer.

Southern Sentiment on the Late Elections.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 15th says: "Virginia can no more prevent the dissolution of the Union after Lincoln's election, than she can prevent that election. She will be powerless to prevent civil war, with all its attendant horrors.

The Richmond Whig, of the same date, is full of appeals in favor of the Union at all hazards. It says: "It is incumbent upon the industrious, intelligent, and patriotic citizens of Virginia to pause and reflect, before they conclude to be led by the nose into the grand Disunion mesh-trap set for them by the Yancey-Breckinridge leaders."

The Charleston, South Carolina, Evening News of the 13th of October has a quaint article, as follows: "PENNSYLVANIA.—The Black Republican journals are triumphant at the success of their party in Pennsylvania as clearly prefiguring the election of Lincoln to the Presidency.

The Savannah Republican of the 13th says: "The aspect of the political horizon is dark, and no doubt the prospect of a sectional, instead of a National Federal Government to rule over us is doing much to augment the general uncertainty and alarm.

The New Orleans Bee of the 11th says: "We honestly confess that the news received yesterday has almost convinced us of the certainty of the success of the Black Republicans. If neither Pennsylvania, nor Ohio, nor Indiana, can be rescued, we are left with the faint and feeble hope that New York may stem the anti-slavery torrent.

The New Orleans Crescent, of the same date, says: "THE LATE ELECTIONS.—The election returns received yesterday from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, indicate the triumph of the Black Republican candidates in each of these States.

The Wilmington, N. C., Journal (Breckinridge) says: "From all the indications, it would appear that Pennsylvania had gone for Curtin, the Black Republican candidate for Governor.

INTERESTING STATISTICS OF THE CENSUS.—The census shows that the annual increase in the population of the United States since 1790 is about three per cent. In 1715 the population of the Colonies was 433,500, of which 58,500 were negro slaves.