

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, November 14, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSISTABLE SALES, ATTACHMENT EXECUTIONS, EXEMPTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE and Ministers of the Gospel.

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New Advertisements.

- Attention, by Gen. Lane. Photography, by C. G. Crane. To persons out of employment, by Leary, Getz & Co.

The Election.

Enough has been heard from the States to make Lincoln's election certain by the people. We cannot give the figures with any satisfaction this week.

FUN AHEAD.—When Lincoln takes hold of the reins of Government he won't find a Douglas man in office. Old Buck took their heads off long ago.

YANCEY.—A man who would kill his fellow man, in as deliberate, cold blood as Yancey murdered his uncle a few years ago in South Carolina, would not hesitate to stab his country.

THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.—As long as the people elect a man selected by the Disunionists of the South, all is right—the spoils are safe in their hands and their favorite "institution" strengthened.

FOR PRESIDENT IN '64.—We notice that the Harrisburg State Sentinel, and the Wilmington, Del., Inquirer, have already raised to their mastheads the name of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as the Democratic candidate for President in 1864.

Official Vote of Huntingdon County.

Table with columns for Candidate, Lincoln, Reading Ticket, Ball, and Struck through Douglas. Lists names like Brady, Cass, Barre, Cromwell, Clay, Franklin, Junata, Jackson, Morris, Oneida, Penn, Porter, Petersburg, Birmingham, Shirley, Springfield, Tell, Tod, Hopewell, Henderson, Huntingdon, Carbon, Walker, West, Warriorsmark, Mt. Union, and Dublin with their respective vote counts.

THE RESULT. LINCOLN ELECTED.

Just so. This day, four years ago, says the Chambersburg Times, the Democratic party, flushed with victory, was jubilant from Maine to Florida.

How different the scene! That once great and powerful party is overwhelmed by a total, an inglorious defeat:

Sectionalism has torn down the flag of conservatism which waved over our council halls, and internal strife and discord menace the nation.

This great change in our national condition and prospects has been caused by a series of events, running through the past four years. Events written in the history of the country in letters of living light.

The first great act of the series, and the prime cause of everything that has followed, was James Buchanan's desertion of principle. When, after having unequivocally endorsed the Cincinnati platform, and having instructed Robert J. Walker—the Governor of Kansas of his own appointment—to submit the constitution formed at Lecompton to a direct vote of the bona fide residents of the territory, he abandoned the Cincinnati platform, turned his back upon Walker, repudiated the solemn instructions he had given him, and sent the Lecompton constitution to Congress with the recommendation that the State be admitted under it.

The second act, following as a legitimate consequence, was the relentless persecution waged by Mr. Buchanan, and his officials under his special instructions, against every one who had the nerve to differ with him on this Lecompton question; which was carried out by removing those from office who dared to think for themselves, declaring them no longer members of the party, and endeavoring to strike down the noblest and bravest of the men who had fought our battles in the past.

The third, fourth and fifth acts were the result of the determination of Mr. Buchanan, and the Southern Senators, each of whom was a candidate for the Presidency, to crush Senator Douglas, even at the risk of destroying the Democratic Party.

Backed as the men were by all the influence, power and patronage of the Federal Government, is it any wonder that Stephen A. Douglas was defeated, that the flag of Democracy was lowered in the dust, and that they succeeded in their darling scheme to ruin the Democratic party? Having done so, as long as there shall be a Democratic party, they will be held to a strict accountability. Treason is the highest crime known to the laws. And treason to the party must be punished as well as treason to the State.

The result shows that there is a large body of men who have never yet bowed the knee to Baal. Upon this basis the Democratic party must be re-constructed. The men who have sought to lead, and led but to defeat, must retire from the front ranks. In every State, County and District, new men, fresh from the people must take the lead. The party must, all over the country, re-assert her time-honored principles. She must maintain her nationality, and repudiate sectionalism, whether it be found in her own ranks or out of them. She must be Democratic in the true sense of the word. And after patient, earnest effort we may retrieve the losses of the last few years.

SECESSION MOVEMENT.—Mobile, Ala., Nov. 9.—A detachment of cavalry is about organizing. Its services are to be offered to the Governor of the State.

The Election.

The great contest of '60 is over, and a majority of the people have declared in favor of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency of these United States. We are not disappointed in the result. The defeat of the Democracy was certain from the day the Southern Democracy refused to support the nominee of the National Democratic Convention.

We feel in no way responsible for the defeat. We supported the only regular Democratic nominee, and the platform of principles upon which we were successful in '56. We supported the Reading Electoral Ticket after the compromise which recognized Breckinridge as a candidate had been rescinded, because it was regularly nominated and pledged to the support of the nominee of the regular Convention, and we are glad to know that the friends of Douglas in the county very generally voted with us.

In some of the strongest Douglas townships there was not a scratched ticket offered, and in others but very few. In Barre a dozen or more Administration men cut the electors pledged to the support of Douglas, and they may have done the same thing in other townships. In this borough and in one or two townships, a number of Douglas men cut the electors who had declared, if elected, they would not vote for Douglas.

Had there been any possible chance for the success of the Reading Ticket, Keim and his associate disorganizers upon the ticket would not have received five hundred votes in the county. They refused to be bound by either the State or National Democratic organizations, and no Democrat could be censured for refusing to vote for them. We voted the whole Reading ticket because it had been regularly nominated, but if there had been any doubt of the defeat of it, we certainly would have struck from it every man who had declared he would not support the regular Democratic nominee, Stephen A. Douglas. We voted the State and National Democratic organizations, for Stephen A. Douglas and for nobody else.

They are Responsible.

G. Nelson Smith, (the lion-hearted editor of the Johnstown Echo,) ably urged the nomination of Breckinridge until Douglas was declared the Democratic nominee. In his last issue he says—"The men who have worked and been in the pay of the Buchanan Disunion party, should, at this time, have any thing but pleasant feelings, after having prostrated the Democratic party, and elected an Abolition President. They are responsible for the defeat of the Democracy, and will be held to a strict accountability for their villainous course.

When the adherents of Mr. Buchanan, who, through fraud and treachery, have assisted in placing the National Administration in the hands of the opposition, are receiving the just condemnation of a betrayed and outraged people; the honesty and wisdom of those true, tried, firm and unflinching Democrats, who had the moral courage and patriotism to stand by the party and its principles, and to resist the cohorts of the Administration, will be acknowledged and respected by every friend of the Union.

Had the hired minions of the Administration at Charleston been honest and honorable enough to have stood by the Cincinnati platform, and remained in the Convention, Mr. Breckinridge would then have been fairly nominated as the Democratic candidate for President, and his election made certain beyond the peradventure of a doubt.

The Census of the North-West.

The census returns are now so nearly completed that we can approximate closely to the population of the North-West. It will stand about as follows:

Table listing population figures for Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, and Minnesota.

Impotent from Georgia.

Special Message of Gov. Brown.—He does not recommend the appointment of Delegates to the Secession Convention, but advises laws for the State protection.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Nov. 7.—Gov. Brown, to-day, sent a special message to the State Legislature.

He thinks that but few States will meet the Southern Convention, and does not recommend the appointment of delegates from Georgia.

He thinks the constitutional rights of the people of Georgia have been violated by several non-slaveholding States to the extent of justifying, in the judgement of all civilized nations, the adoption of any measures necessary to the restoration and future protection of their rights.

He refers to the patriotic spirit in the origin of our government, and portrays the series of unconstitutional and unfriendly acts committed by sister States. He subsequently is pointedly severe on the Massachusetts laws, saying if the laws of Massachusetts cause the plunder of the property of Georgia, the citizens of Massachusetts must be compelled to compensate them. He advises a system of reprisals, and says—"Let us meet unjust aggression and unconstitutional State legislation with just retaliation."

He recommends the enactment of laws authorizing the seizure of such an amount of the money or property of any citizen of such offending and faithless State as will indemnify the losses of the citizens of Georgia. He recommends legislation to drive the manufactured articles of such offending States from Georgia.

He says Georgia has the right, as soon as Northern goods are brought to Georgia, to tax as she deems proper. He advises a law taxing all goods and merchandise 25 per cent, introduced after the 1st of January, which are manufactured in, or brought from Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, Maine, Rhode Island, New York, Wisconsin, or other unfriendly States—the tax to be remitted when such unfriendly legislation is repealed.

Should such legislation prove ineffectual, he would recommend the repeal of all parts of the penal or civil code, protecting the lives, liberties and properties of the citizens of the States where such unfriendly laws exist.

He says—"In my opinion, the time for bold and decided action has arrived, and he would be unworthy of the confidence of the people of Georgia who refuses to vindicate her honor, and at any cost maintain her constitutional rights at every hazard."

He believes the legislation he has recommended will tend to strengthen rather than weaken the ties of the Union of States. It will destroy the sectional controversy and narrow the issue to a contest between the individual States.

He says if the legislature fails to enact the laws he recommends, the people should rise in their might at the ballot-box, and demand their enactment.

The Governor entertains no doubt of the right of each State to decide to act for herself; but so long as the States abide in good faith to their constitutional obligations, no State can withdraw from the Union without being guilty of bad faith to the others. Any violation of the compact relieves all parties. The right of secession for cause is only denied by those who deny the sovereignty of States. The message occupies twenty-two closely printed octavo pages. It contains a full review of offensive Northern legislation, and concludes thus:

The South Carolina Disunion Movement.

GOVERNOR GIST'S MESSAGE. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Columbia, S. C., Nov. 5, 1860.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives.—The Act of Congress, passed in the year 1846, enacted that the Electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of the month of November, of the year in which they are to be appointed.

Under ordinary circumstances your duty would be soon discharged by the Electors representing the choice of the people of the State, but in view of the threatening aspect of affairs, and the strong probability of the election to the Presidency of a sectional candidate by a party committed to the support of measures which, if carried out, will inevitably destroy our equality in the Union, and ultimately reduce the Southern States to mere provinces of a consolidated despotism, to be governed by a fixed majority in Congress hostile to our institutions, and fatally bent upon our ruin, I would respectfully suggest that the Legislature remain in session, and take such action as will prepare the State for any emergency that may arise.

That an exposition of the will of the people may be obtained on a question involving such momentous consequences, I would earnestly recommend that in the event of Abraham Lincoln's election to the Presidency, a Convention of the people of this State be immediately called, to consider and determine for themselves the mode and measure of redress. My own opinions of what the Convention should do are of little moment; but believing that the time has arrived, when every one, however humble he may be, should express his opinions in unmistakable language, I am constrained to say that the only alternative left, in my judgment, is the secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union.

The State has, with great unanimity, declared that she has the right peaceably, to secede, and no power on earth can rightfully prevent it. If in the exercise of arbitrary power, and forgetful of the lessons of history, the Government of the United States should attempt coercion, it will become our solemn duty to meet force by force; and whatever may be the decision of the Convention, representing the Sovereignty of the State, and amenable to no earthly tribunal, it shall, during the remainder of my administration, be carried out to the letter, regardless of any hazards that may surround its execution.

I would also respectfully recommend a thorough re-organization of the militia, so as to place the whole military force of the State in a position to be used at the shortest notice and with the greatest efficiency. Every man in the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, should be well armed with the most efficient weapons of modern warfare, and all the available means of the State used for that purpose.

In addition to the general preparation, I would also recommend that the services of ten thousand volunteers be immediately accepted; that they be organized and drilled by officers chosen by themselves, and hold themselves in readiness to be called on upon the shortest notice. With this preparation for defence, and with all the hallowed memories of past achievements, with our love of liberty and hatred of tyranny, and with the knowledge that we are contending for the safety of our homes and firesides, we confidently appeal to the Disposer of all human events and safely trust our cause in His keeping.

WM. H. GIST.

The Excitement in Charleston.

THE STATE RIGHTS FLAG HOISTED.—THE CHIEF FEDERAL OFFICERS RESIGNED, ETC., ETC. CHARLESTON, Nov. 8.—The State Rights flag was raised at the Mercury office at noon yesterday, with tremendous cheers from thousands who had congregated in the vicinity of that office.

The Federal Judge, A. G. Magrath; District Attorney, James Conner; Collector, William F. Colcock, and other federal officers have resigned. Judge Magrath was serenaded by five thousand people last night. South Carolina will resist.

THE LATEST FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Nov. 8.—10 P. M.—The excitement continues. Several "lone star" flags were raised in various places to-day. Mr. Spratt is now addressing a crowd of several thousand at the Charleston Hotel. One hundred guns were fired at Columbus, Georgia, on the receipt of the news of the resignation of the Charleston federal officers.

MISSOURI FOR BELL.—St. Louis, Nov. 10.—Fifty-four counties in Missouri give the following vote: Douglas, 32,900; Bell, 34,428; Lincoln, 13,456; Breckinridge, 14,976. Bell will carry the State by from 5,000 to 7,000 plurality.

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1860. A telegraph despatch from South Carolina says that the President will go against nullification, but not against secession.

Before entering on the execution of his office, Mr. Buchanan took the following oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

That is very plain language. Both the rights of nullification and secession are utterly denied in the Constitution of the United States, and, therefore, Mr. Buchanan will either have to resign his office, or to put down the Secession movement; for it cannot be expected that he, so near the threshold of death, will load upon his conscience the terrible crime of a perjurer, a traitor to his country, and destroyer of the liberty not only of this continent, but of the whole world.

The course of the Washington Constitution, his official organ, for the last two days, clearly proves that he is frightened. But, unfortunately, he has none but Southern Seceders as his advisers, as no Northern true Democrat can approach him. Last night it was rumored all over town that Secretary Cobb had resigned.

So much is certain, if secession takes place now, if the Union is dissolved, James Buchanan will be responsible for it. It is yet time for him to act; let him issue, as General Jackson did in 1832, a proclamation, warning the Seceders, and calling their attention to the criminality of their acts. He cannot dodge the issue! The Constitution prohibits not only nullification, but also secession.

The feeling in this city is utterly averse to the schemes of the Disunionists—Breckinridge, Douglas, and Bell men, almost without exception, unite in denouncing them. In a fortnight the Cotton States will be in open hazard. The Union men will then have rallied against the Disunionists. Let Northern people be quiet, and not interfere with Southern domestic quarrels. Let them trust in the good sense and patriotism of the conservative portion of the South, and all will be well yet. Let, especially, some of the rabid Republican papers, particularly those advocating their nonsensical Abolition doctrines, abstain from stirring the Disunion fire. If this Confederacy is dissolved, there will be also a hard position in the North; for Abolitionism and Disunionism are twin-brothers.

Stephen A. Douglas, who put himself, in 1850, with Webster, Clay, and other patriots, in the breach to save the Union, will not be found wanting in 1860. You will soon hear his clarion voice in the far-off South, striking terror into the ranks of the Disunionists.—Thank God that we have him at this emergency! KAPPA.

Hopeful Tidings.

The special despatch from a Baltimore correspondent, and the regular Associated Press despatch from Washington, which we publish this morning, as well as the additional returns of the Presidential election, received from the South by telegraph last night, all have a hopeful tone, and give grateful assurances of the strength of the Union sentiment in the South. In Baltimore, the idea of secession is universally condemned, and there appears no reason to fear that it will receive any countenance whatever from the Legislature of Maryland. In Washington, it seems to be well understood that the President will, in any event, faithfully endeavor to perform his constitutional duty of enforcing the laws—although he is very properly opposed to taking any precipitate measures which would in advance, and unnecessarily, excite undue hostility to the General Government.

The resignation of the Federal officials of Charleston has not yet been accepted, and an opportunity will be afforded them of reconsidering their action, so that it is not altogether impossible that after all, they may conclude to discharge the duties which have heretofore devolved upon them, as usual, at least until the expiration of the present Presidential term.

As the returns of the election in the Southern States are footed up, it becomes more and more apparent that the friends of Breckinridge (who include all the Disunionists, and many who are not Disunionists) are in an immense minority in the South. It is evident that only in a few States will his friends have an actual majority of the votes polled. In several States his electoral tickets have succeeded by a plurality, and not by a clear preponderance of the popular vote. It is now evident that in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Louisiana, and Tennessee, the united strength of Bell and Douglas greatly exceeded that of Breckinridge, and in Arkansas, Texas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and North Carolina, the former, doubtless, nearly equalled the latter—so that, after all, the only decided stronghold of the Disunion candidate is the Palmetto State. Virtually, therefore, the people of the South have not suffered the Charleston and Baltimore secessions to pass unreheated, and notwithstanding the frequent violent appeals which have been made to their prejudices and passions, they have made a firm stand against the ultra sectional theories of those who sought to lure them on to ruin, and to break up the Confederacy. Too much credit cannot be given to the gallantry and patriotism of the national men among them who have thus bravely fought the battle of the Union in the South, and if a corresponding spirit of conservatism is evinced in the North, all the impending dangers may be happily and peacefully averted.—The Press.

HON. GEO. MIFFLIN DALLAS.—"Yield away the Constitution and the Union, and where are we? Frattered into fragments, and not able to claim one portion of the past as peculiarly our own! Our Union is not only a blessing; it is a political necessity. We can not exist without it. Our liberties could not endure the incessant conflicts of civil and continuous strife, our independence would be an unreal mockery, our very memories would turn to bitterness."—Mr. Dallas in defence of the Constitution.