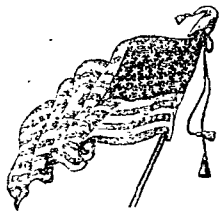


The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.
W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Wednesday morning, October 7, 1863



Our Flag Forever.
UNION STATE TICKET.
FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW G. CURTIN.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HON. DANIEL AGNEW,
of Beaver County.
UNION DISTRICT TICKET.
FOR SENATOR,
George W. Householder, of Bedford.
UNION COUNTY TICKET.
For Assembly,
DAVID ETNIER, of Cromwell.
For Prothonotary,
WILLIAM C. WAGONER, of Brady.
For Register and Recorder,
D. W. WOMELSDORF, of Franklin.
For Treasurer,
DAVID BLACK, of Huntingdon.
For County Commissioner,
JOHN HOUSEHOLDER, of Penn.
Director of the Poor,
JOHN LOGAN, of Barre.
For Auditor,
ABRAHAM HARNISH, of Morris.
For Coroner,
WM. M. PHILLIPS, of Alexandria.
COUNTY MEETINGS.
Friends of the Government and
our Brave "Boys,"

RALLY!
Union meetings will be held at the following places, and able speakers will be present:
At Coffee Run, Wednesday eve, Oct. 7
Scottsville, Wednesday eve, Oct. 7
Trough Creek Meeting House, Thursday evening, Oct. 8
Calvin, Friday evening, Oct. 9
Warm Springs, Friday evening, Oct. 9
Oriskany, mass meeting, Friday, Oct. 9th, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
Dudley, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1 o'clock, p.m.
At School House near Peter Grainger's, Harrisburg ridge, Saturday eve, Oct. 10
Salsburg, Monday, Oct. 12, at 1 o'clock.
McAlery's Fort, Monday eve, Oct. 12.
Huntingdon, Monday evening, Oct. 12.

No News.
We have had but very little war news for a week past. The armies are not even fighting. The armies are in motion and we may have important news soon. The great battles of the war will be fought in Ohio and Pennsylvania on Tuesday next, and we are very sure the Secesh will be completely routed.

The District and County Ticket.
Union voters of Huntingdon county, vote the Union ticket as you find it on the opposite page. You cannot do better by scratching a single name.—They are loyal men themselves, and they support the great Union National organization of the country. Vote the full ticket and crush treason to the earth. And vote for the Amendments to the Constitution that the soldiers in the service of their country may at the earliest day possible, have the right to vote.

The Effect of the Reasonable Speeches on the Soldiers.—Upwards of a hundred soldiers of the invalid corps, are stationed at the Court House. Almost every man has been wounded in battle. They occupied the Court room as their quarters, and as it was very disagreeable out-doors last Friday, they were compelled to listen to the bogus Democratic speakers. But the treason of the speakers had no other effect upon them than to make them stronger in the faith. At the close of the meeting in the afternoon, and also at the close of the one at night, the soldiers gave three cheers for Andy Curtin. This kind of free speech by the soldiers made the bogus Democratic Southdown rebels feel very bad.

ASK YOURSELF.—If Jeff Davis had the power to elect the Governor of Pennsylvania this fall, whom would he choose? G. W. Woodward, who with brazen effrontery from the very steps of Independence Hall, uphold the right of secession and the blessings of slavery, or an Andrew G. Curtin, who with untiring energy has urged forward troops and supplies to the national armies; who has visited and succored our wounded soldiers, and has brought back the bodies of our heroes slain, to repose beneath the soil they loved so well?

HOW TO VOTE.
Patriots need not be long in doubt as to how they should vote. Let them ascertain which ticket Jeff Davis and the rebels wish elected and vote against that ticket. They will be sure to vote right.
Several communications laid aside for want of room.

Democracy in 1848.
In 1848, Morris Longstreth was Canal Commissioner. His name was mentioned for nomination for Governor. The other prominent candidates were Jeremiah S. Black and Wm. Bigler, both of whom are now on the stump for Woodward. Those opposed to Mr. Longstreth's nomination, the friends of Bigler and Black, got out a "Circular" which was sent all over the State, one of which we yet have possession of, in which they take this position:
"If Mr. Longstreth is nominated for Governor, what will be the position of the party? This will somewhat depend upon his attitude! He ought to resign, for Democracy is now founded upon strict principles, and whatever convenience may result to the party from his resignation, its men are too sound to permit such a sacrifice of principle, such a display of inconsistency, as his retention of office would develop."

After stating the results that would follow if he did resign, and quoting the facts that in similar circumstances Gen. Cass, Gen. Jackson, and John J. Crittenden had resigned, the Circular goes on to say:
"To ease Mr. Longstreth does not resign, his conduct will be misunderstood and misrepresented. It will be said that he is not confident of success and holds on to his present office upon the hope that 'a bird in hand is worth two in the bush' and indeed well-written arguments in favor of this position can be found in the Democratic papers opposed to Justice Black in 1848, and in the papers of the day, urging the same thing in relation to General Taylor."

Besides there are many Democrats who regard his retention of office as improper and in violation of Democratic principle. The law authorizing the election of Canal Commissioners by the people was intended to separate that office from Executive influence, but this evil would be encountered in spirit by the Governor-elect attempting to perform these duties. He would then concentrate two influences, which Democracy abhors, he would be placed in glaring contrast with the Democrats we have already named who have acted otherwise, he would be preventing a choice by the people for nearly a year, in a vacancy which he ought to have filled at the October election, and all this, for the anti-Democratic purpose of appointing his own successor, a thing regarded as the essence of aristocracy, at open war with every principle of popular government."

Will Judge Black and Wm. Bigler see to it that their candidate shall not in 1863, do what they pronounced in 1848, "a thing regarded as the essence of aristocracy, at open war with every principle of popular government?" We shall see. But how very Democratic it was for the Convention which nominated Judge Woodward to instruct him to hold on for the very purpose of doing this thing which is "the essence of aristocracy, at open war with every principle of popular government." Truly the Democracy of 1863, in the hands of the Reeds, Ingersolls, Whartons, and weak-kneed Biglers, when tested by old time teachings, has got to be a very shabby affair. Its old friends don't recognize the shabbyness of its acts. They recollect, however, that Longstreth was nominated, did not resign, and was defeated. The warning is significant!

Who Are Democrats?
We hear a certain class of men say that there are as many Democrats in the loyal army as there are Republicans. We do not deny this—but we do deny that they are *loyal* Democrats—we do deny that they are Jeff Davis Democrats—we do deny that they are anti-war Democrats—and we do deny that they are in favor of the election of Woodward. All men who are in favor of making war and sustaining it against traitors, are Democrats. Do you find the present bogus Democratic party arrayed against the traitors' rebellion? No. You find them opposed to the war, and arrayed against our Government and the war party. The leading speakers of the *logus* Democracy have not a word to say to encourage our soldiers—not a word to persuade men to go to the assistance of our brave "boys" in front of the enemy—not a word to say against the atrocities of the rebels.—To come home—who has ever seen in the *Monitor* any article denouncing the rebels, or any article exposing their cruelties practiced upon Union soldiers and upon *Union* citizens in the South? Men are best known by the company they keep. If you find them in the company of the Vallandighamites, the Seymourites, the Woodwardites, you will be very safe in classing them with the Jeff Davisites—traitors to their country—or dupes of traitors.

Bear in Mind.
That Brough will be elected over Vallandigham in Ohio, by 100,000 majority. Think, that if Curtin should be elected in Pennsylvania by an overwhelming majority, the rebels will be completely disheartened and speedily throw down their arms. The result will be the more certain as all chance of foreign intervention in behalf of the rebels has passed away. England won't meddle, and France is afraid. Now, if the friends of drafted men want them to return home in a few months, let them vote the Union ticket. The election of Curtin will shorten the war, showing as it will that the people of the North are united and resolved. This is a fact that is undoubted. So vote then, on Tuesday, as to secure a speedy peace, and a return to their homes of your friends.

The Gathering of Traitors.
On Friday afternoon last, the bogus Democracy of the county held a mass meeting in the Court House. During the afternoon the room was pretty well filled with rebels and Union men, but in the evening there was room for hundreds not there. We were anxious to know what the distinguished speakers would have to say—what they could say to influence loyal men to vote for Woodward. Several of their big guns were on hand—Northrop and Carraghan of Philadelphia, Witte of Montgomery, and Kane of Fayette. We listened attentively to every speech made, and if we had not known that it was a bogus Democratic meeting, we would have sworn that it was an anti-secession meeting—a meeting of genuine Southern rebels—and no Union man could come to any other conclusion. Not a word was uttered by any one of the speakers favoring a vigorous prosecution of the war against the rebels. From the beginning to the end of every speech there was nothing but abuse of the President and Governor Curtin. Even our soldiers were denounced for deserting property of the rebels and otherwise *hurting* them. The first speaker Mr. Northrop, said—"The war was a wicked policy."—"You must relax the hand of blood before you can secure peace."—"The man that preaches loyalty and the Union is a fool."—"It is a war to free the niggers, and to place them on an equality with the white." This last sentence was lustily cheered by Spear—perhaps he was thinking of "Spotty." Then he said, "The Democratic party would vote with the Abolitionists"—but he had not a word to say about visiting the vengeance of the laws upon the traitors who are murdering our sons, brothers and fathers, and trying to destroy the best Government on earth. Witte said Democrats did volunteer when the war first commenced, but they would not do so now, and never would until the war was carried on as they would dictate. He said they would elect Woodward and Vallandigham, and with the assistance of Seymour of New York, and Parker of New Jersey, they would have the power to compel the President to do just as they would ask him to do. Kane tied from the beginning to the end of his speech, and he knew it, and every reading man knew it, and yet the poor miserable party dupes, and party leaders, cheered every falsehood he uttered. We have not time to refer to all the teachings of the rebel speakers. We would like to have their speeches in brief for general circulation, and we know the scores of thousands of voters would be opened to the fact that the leaders of the bogus Democratic organization are leagueed with Jeff Davis to destroy our Government that the white poor man may be brought to a level with the negro slave. Provost Marshall Campbell would have discharged nothing more than his duty if he had arrested Northrop, Witte and Carraghan, and sent them below to answer for their treasonable speeches. But perhaps it is as well they have their liberty, as their speeches will make votes for Curtin, and on the 2nd Tuesday of October the loyal people will hold the traitors and their treason. One Democrat who occupied a seat within the bar, and who cheered at almost everything that was said until Witte commenced to abuse Gen. Butler, left his seat, declaring that he had got into the wrong company and would now vote for Curtin. Others left no better pleased with the treasonable proceedings.

Seymour is Governor of New York. Seymour was elected by the bogus Democracy. Seymour is responsible for the many lives lost and property destroyed during the bloody riot in New York. Thirty thousands of our brave soldiers are there to prevent the "friends" of Seymour from again rebelling against the Government, which would not be necessary if the Governor was a loyal man. These thirty thousand soldiers should be with the army. If they had been with Rosecrans we would now be rejoicing over another great victory. But they must be kept in New York to prevent a rebellion in the North. Elect Woodward and thirty thousand more of our soldiers will have to be called home to protect the loyal people of Pennsylvania. *Bogus* Democracy and Southern traitors go hand in hand to destroy our Democratic Government. Vote for Woodward if you want traitors to rule in this State. Elect Woodward if you want to hear Jeff Davis, his army, and Northern traitors, rejoice. But if you want to hear the true Democrats shout, our brave soldiers shout, Union men of all parties not the dupes of traitors shout as men never should, elect Andrew Curtin, the loyal man and "Soldiers' Friend."

We have heard of a farmer in Pennsylvania, who intends to vote for Woodward, because he thinks that if Woodward should be elected, he would call home the Pennsylvania soldiers and the war would be at an end. This man has certainly received his ideas from Spear, Caldwell & Co., and is willing that the rebels shall overrun the North, and tax our loyal people to pay the expenses of their rebellion. A man who is in favor of calling our army from the battle-field is a traitor and should be pelted to death with rotten eggs.

General B. F. Butler, in his great speech at Oxford, Chester county, last week, paid his respects to the Copperheads who are perpetually grumbling about the denial of "free speech" to the traitors and their abettors. Let them shoulder a musket and help put down the rebellion, and free speech will soon be restored. The General said:
"It is complained that the President suspended the *habeas corpus*. Now, the suspension of the *habeas corpus* is essentially a Democratic idea. It never was recommended to be suspended until by Thomas Jefferson, in the Burr rebellion. Who actually did suspend it? General Jackson, and he was a good Democrat. General Jackson not only suspended it but arrested the offender and imprisoned the judge. [Applause.] The suspension is therefore according to democratic practice.—But, without stopping to defend it on that ground, how can we get rid of it? The rebels will not be satisfied with the government. If it is feeble, give it your strength; if it is weak, give it your power; if it is unparliamentary, give it your money; if it is unparliamentary, and the rebellion, and there will be no further suspension of the *habeas corpus*. And the rebellion, and all our voices are ended. There will be no further drafts, no more increase of taxation, no more infringement of the liberty of speech."

OUR PLAIN DUTY.
The signal successes of the Government, and the desperate condition to which the Confederacy is reduced, are regarded by all as certain indications that the war of the rebellion is near its close. Somewhat prematurely, indeed, public attention is called to the discussion of questions connected with a reconstruction of the Union. For it is as true now, as at the commencement of the war, that while a formidable enemy stands opposed to the people, the people have but one plain duty to perform. They must each and all give their individual and united influence in aiding those into whose hands, for the time being, the administration of the Government is confided. But the approach of a Presidential election threatens danger to the country, through the selfish and short-sighted policy of partisans, who are really more eager for the interests of certain political factions than they are for the welfare of the Union. They will not leave the scene of party strife to stand on a higher plain in defence of the great principles which are rudely assailed; and they will, if they can, draw the people into a contest about the distribution of offices, rather than keep distinctly in view the great results which may be brought out of the Federal victories.

On the 18th of July, 1861, Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, presented a resolution, subsequently adopted by both branches of Congress, with the exception of two votes (Breckinridge in the Senate and Burnett in the House), which commenced with these emphatic words, that "the present civil war has been forced upon us by the disunionists of the Southern States now in rebellion against this Government." For this resolution all the Democratic leaders, who were then in their seats, with the exceptions above named, and the entire Republican party, voted. And yet in flagrant contempt of this record and with a knowledge of it before him, Justice Woodward has had the hardihood to come forward and to declare that the war was not begun by Secession, but that it was "caused" by a "malignant fanaticism," meaning, of course the Abolitionists and anti-slavery interests of the North.

This rebel sympathizing paper thinks it is only necessary for them to deny and denounce as lies everything they lay at paper publishes, to enable them to control the unthinking masses of the people. What we have said of Judge Woodward, can be investigated if the parties most interested desire to do so. The proof will come from under Woodward's own roof if his nephew is a man of truth.

A Voice from the Army.
Sir: Please publish the following extract of a letter just received from Crab Orchard, Kentucky:
"A vote was taken in our regiment yesterday, and you can judge from the result how the soldiers stand on the issue now pending for Governor of Pennsylvania. Through the perils of ten battles, our regiment, the 51st P. V., has been reduced to less than 300 men fit for duty, and out of 236 votes cast (that being the number present with the regiment), Judge Woodward received 28, and Governor Curtin 208. It is my wonder the 'Democracy' are afraid to let the soldiers vote, although they are all the time claiming to have a majority in the army?" I am, &c.
H. R. L.

Ex-Vice President Dallas for Gov. Curtin.
The Bucks county *Intelligencer* says: "Among the distinguished democrats who have arrayed themselves on the side of the Union in the pending contest, and have expressed a determination to vote for the re-election of Gov. Curtin, the name of George M. Dallas, of Philadelphia, has been mentioned. Mr. Dallas is a Democrat of the old school, and has enjoyed a high reputation in the nation, that none can accuse him of being actuated by personal or selfish motives in taking this position. He realizes that the very life of the Union has been attacked by the traitors of the South, and that the only way to defeat their object is to stand firmly and untidily by the Government that is endeavoring to suppress the rebellion. All honor to Mr. Dallas for his patriotic course!"

TO YOUNG DEMOCRATS.
Before you vote at the coming election road or inquire a little about the Hartford Convention, held during the war of 1812, and reflect upon the fate of its members. The country was at war with a powerful enemy; the government needed the support of every American citizen. Yet the members of that ill-fated, unparliamentary movement, clung to their darling lives. The community never forgot how in the hour of their country's peril those men placed themselves in opposition to a government striving to defeat the enemies of the country.—As for clinging to their own offices, it was almost impossible. They were dishonored for life, and the ticket upon which any of their names appeared was almost certain to be defeated.

We are now in the midst of a war of infinitely greater proportions than that of 1812-15. The country is in vasty greater danger than it was then. Yet there are men now who instead of endeavoring, as they should, to sustain the government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, are doing all in their power secretly and openly to embarrass the government, to discourage our soldiers, to inspire our enemies, and bring ruin upon the country. They are marked men.—They will be disgraced forever. When the war ends, like the Hartford Conventionists, they will be execrated by honest patriotic men of all parties.

Will young Democrats just entering political life, join hands with such traitors? Will they meet with them, conspire with them, vote with them? If they do, they may as well cease to hope for future advancement in politics; the offices will not be for them; the respect of the people will never see the light; they will be forever disgraced. Do not cast your first votes against your country. If patriots will not let policy prevent your doing this. Be good citizens and you will find that you are not only on the right side, but on the strong side now and in the future.

Judge Woodward and Secession—More Testimony.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30, 1863.—*Dear Sir:* Understanding that on a visit to the city of New York, you had opportunities of learning opinions of Judge Woodward, now a candidate for the office of Governor, in regard to the war, and believing that the public should be made acquainted with these opinions, we respectfully ask you to furnish us with your recollections in regard to them.

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM H. KERN,
HENRY D. MOORE.
To Mr. GEORGE W. LATT, No. 695 NORTH EIGHT STREET, Philadelphia, Oct. 2, 1863.—*Gentlemen:* Your favor of 30th ult. has been received. In answer, I would state that on the 7th of July last, the Tuesday after the battle of Gettysburg, I left my home in this city for the purpose of visiting the city of New York. At Wrightsville I took the stage and found myself in company with several gentlemen, one of whom was the late Judge Woodward. He had just been nominated for the office of Governor. I rode with him from Wrightsville to Gettysburg, and he had just been nominated for the office of Governor. I rode with him from Wrightsville to Gettysburg, and he had just been nominated for the office of Governor. I rode with him from Wrightsville to Gettysburg, and he had just been nominated for the office of Governor.

As we were journeying toward the battle-field, the conversation was natural of the war, and in going and Adams county, there was quite a discussion between Judge Woodward and the Rev. Edward Strong, of New Haven, Conn., who was one of the party. Judge Woodward denounced the Administration and the war was very strong and decided terms. He said that it was an unconstitutional war and an abolition war, and that he had no interest whatever in the result, but that it was a contest in which the North could gain neither credit nor honor; and this he believed would be the verdict of history.

I was with Judge Woodward for a good part of two days, in going and returning, and there was much more said by him to the same effect as the above, and there was not one word of sympathy for him, in my hearing, for the Government or for those who were sacrificing their lives for its support. As a loyal citizen, who has always voted for Democratic nominees, I was shocked at the sentiments which were uttered by one who held a high judicial position, and who aspired to receive yet higher honor, from the State; and this conversation produced the same effect on other minds as on my own, for a gentleman who happened to hear a part of it remarked to me that the Judge had lost one Democratic vote.

As these remarks of Judge Woodward were in no wise private, I have frequently spoken of them to others; and I now, at your suggestion, place this letter at your disposal, to be used in any way that you may deem best calculated to promote the success of the cause of the Union, and to inform the people of the real sentiments of one of the candidates for whom they are called upon to vote.

I am, gentlemen, yours, respectfully,
GEORGE W. HART.
To Messrs. Wm. H. Kern and Henry D. Moore.
227 Whoever votes for George W. Woodward for Governor will vote to sustain his favorite theory that human bondage and property in man is an *incalculable blessing, and divinely ordained*. They will also endorse their traitor Vallandigham at the same time. It is not the sort of vote they will be proud of in after life.

General Sigel in the Field.
The gallant Gen. F. Sigel, the hero of Fort Mifflin and other battles, attended a Union meeting at Concord Hall, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening last, and made a telling speech in favor of Curtin, Agnew and the Union.

"What our soldiers are doing in the field, that must we do at home," says every loyal Pennsylvanian: "If our brothers and our sons support the Government with the musket, shall we not support it with our vote?" "My son is in the army fighting for the Government," said a gray-haired farmer; "how would it look if I were to go and vote against it? If one man pulls one way, and another another, they don't accomplish much. It is like hitching a team to each end of a wagon, and attempting to drive both ways at once. You would be sure to pull the wagon to pieces; and that's all you'd do." But the men of Pennsylvania do not mean to pull the Union wagon to pieces, nor will they let the bogus Democracy do that either.

This blackguard and traitor of the *Johnstown Democrat* denies that we were ever foreman of, or ever were employed in the Harrisburg *Keystone* office. He does things up clean. He can't get O. Barret, one of the present editors of the *Patriot* and *Union* to say as much. H. A. Bagg, Esq., of Johnstown, was one of the printers who was in the office at the time. A traitor can stoop very low to make a point.

Judge Woodward has had much to say about Mr. Seymour having two sons in the army (there against his will) and has had something to say for Mr. Massey, who is perhaps the best marksmen in the county, and an able bodied young man, but he has never offered his services to try his rifle on his rebel friends. Mr. Wagoner, who is a candidate on the Union ticket in opposition to Mr. Massey, went to the battle-field in the nine months service and fought bravely until severely wounded at the battle of Antietam. The voters will remember this when they make up their ticket to vote. Vote for a soldier all the time.

JUDGE WOODWARD ON FOREIGNERS.—Referring to this subject, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens said to the meeting at Christiansburg:
"I was delegate in the Convention in which Judge Woodward offered an amendment to disfranchise foreigners. I remember distinctly Judge Woodward to say that he had long believed that foreigners should not be allowed to vote; and it grieves me much to see that nine-tenths of the voters of his party are foreigners. Will not these blind men ever see the light? But, though they should vote for him, he could not prevail. The election was already secured and Governor Curtin and the country might be congratulated in advance."

The Bucktail Brigade.
At a meeting of the 140th and 150th regiments of the Bucktail Brigade, at camp near Culpeper, Va., September 22, 1863, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Bucktail Brigade:
Resolved, That we deem it the sacred duty of every loyal citizen who desires the preservation of our national integrity and honor, the establishment of enduring peace and prosperity, to support by their suffrages no person who has not declared himself unconditionally for the war; that Governor Curtin, and every voter, and not a single political platform. I know that these platforms are constructed by politicians, not by statesmen; with a view to entrap unwary voters, and not as rules of action binding on the candidates after their election. I know that the bulk of the democratic party, in spite of the professions of its county leaders, stands on the peace-platform, and that, if it were to succeed, the rebels would take a fresh start, and the Government of France and England, which are now, by the union of the North deterred from intervening in our national quarrel, would no longer hesitate to act, if assured of the good wishes, if not of the active cooperation, of a powerful party in the free States.

Neither am I to be misled by the false cry of "the constitution and the Union." The Breckinridge Democrats and the sympathizers with the rebellion do not mean the Constitution and the Union as the people understand them. The "Constitution" with these Democrats is a mere "Federal compact between sovereign States," not a national character binding the people of all the States indissolubly under one and the same supreme Government; and the "Union" with them, is not an organized whole, but a mere complex of States, adhering to each other as long as it may suit their pleasure.—When they clamor for "the Constitution and the Union," they mean "the Federal compact, and the right of the sovereign States to secede from it," but they have a care not to inscribe such a miserable motto on their banners.—They know that the truth would confound them and ruin their prospects forever.

Morality, religion, and the Constitution have been taxed by the schemes of the Democratic party to show that the rebellion cannot be subdued by war, and some political sophists have actually labored to prove this by the teachings of history. But we have all heard of a certain great rebellion which took place long before our time though we still feel the effects of it in our moral and physical condition.—Well this great rebellion was effectively put down by a fierce and angry war, the glorious incidents of which have furnished the theme of the noblest epic in the English language.—It was the war of rebellious Satan against the heavenly hosts, and the Prince of darkness was defeated, though his resolution and valor challenged that species of admiration which is now so liberally bestowed by some of our fellow-citizens, on the "chivalry" of the Southern traitors.—The cause of good government triumphed then, and, with the assistance of the Divine Ruler of the universe, will triumph now. This country is too young and powerful, its resources are too abundant, and the spirit of its people is too patriotic and indomitable, to perish in the midst of its glorious achievements by the hands of political assassins.

A LITTLE PROVOKING.—On Friday last, as on other similar occasions, we noticed in the *logus* Democratic crowd a large number of traitors and dupes of traitors, who make themselves very busy in every effort suggested by the *Monitor* faction to injure us in business. They perhaps have taken the advice of their friends or masters, and instead of seeing like honest men, they act the part of scoundrels by refusing to pay for what we in good faith gave them on time. Of course they want to "crush out" the *Globe*, and they think they "have us" if they refuse to pay their honest debts. Thank God, we are not dependent upon such mean scoundrels for our bread and 'tators. We can afford to lose what they honestly owe us and still live better than we ever have. The few hundred dollars the *logus* Democracy owe us they can give to the support of treason, and still we can "live and grow fat." The loyal Democracy, the loyal people, are with us, and who shall make us afraid. The loyal people, our friends, have our thanks for the liberal support they give us.

Great Speech of Francis J. Grand, Late one of the publishers and editors of "The Age" published in Philadelphia.
Mr. Grand spoke in Philadelphia on Monday evening of last week, to a large audience. We have room only for the closing part of his very able speech:
"If in the gubernatorial struggle now before us, Mr. Justice Woodward—a gentleman whom I respect and admire for his many eminent qualifications—should be elected, and not by implication or as a matter of policy at the eleventh hour, on the war platform; if he will boldly and unequivocally declare his position on that most important question, and avow himself in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war till the rebels are under their arms, I am with him, ready to advocate his claims with my tips and my pen to the best of my humble abilities. If, on the contrary, he does not stand on the war platform, or supports the war only conditionally, if he stands merely on a platform dictated by expediency; or if sharing the opinions of Mr. Calhoun, he holds as I honestly believe he holds that the Federal Government has no right to coerce one or more sovereign States which dare to raise the standard of secession, rebellion against the lawful authority of the United States then, whatever objection I might heretofore have had to the re-election of Governor Curtin, I should now labor for the success of that nominee, whose election will best secure the hearty co-operation of the patriotic people of Pennsylvania in the work of conquering and utterly crushing this wicked rebellion and in restoring in the only way which is now open to us, the integrity, power, and prosperity of the whole country.—This is not the time for the candidates for office to conceal or disguise their political positions, but to boast of the sympathy of the Democratic party in the free States. Their warlike operations and the actions of the Government of France and England will depend on the result of the coming elections, and a fearful responsibility attaches to the ballot of every citizen. I am not to be deceived by political platforms. I know that these platforms are constructed by politicians, not by statesmen; with a view to entrap unwary voters, and not as rules of action binding on the candidates after their election. I know that the bulk of the democratic party, in spite of the professions of its county leaders, stands on the peace-platform, and that, if it were to succeed, the rebels would take a fresh start, and the Government of France and England, which are now, by the union of the North deterred from intervening in our national quarrel, would no longer hesitate to act, if assured of the good wishes, if not of the active cooperation, of a powerful party in the free States.

Neither am I to be misled by the false cry of "the constitution and the Union." The Breckinridge Democrats and the sympathizers with the rebellion do not mean the Constitution and the Union as the people understand them. The "Constitution" with these Democrats is a mere "Federal compact between sovereign States," not a national character binding the people of all the States indissolubly under one and the same supreme Government; and the "Union" with them, is not an organized whole, but a mere complex of States, adhering to each other as long as it may suit their pleasure.—When they clamor for "the Constitution and the Union," they mean "the Federal compact, and the right of the sovereign States to secede from it," but they have a care not to inscribe such a miserable motto on their banners.—They know that the truth would confound them and ruin their prospects forever.

Morality, religion, and the Constitution have been taxed by the schemes of the Democratic party to show that the rebellion cannot be subdued by war, and some political sophists have actually labored to prove this by the teachings of history. But we have all heard of a certain great rebellion which took place long before our time though we still feel the effects of it in our moral and physical condition.—Well this great rebellion was effectively put down by a fierce and angry war, the glorious incidents of which have furnished the theme of the noblest epic in the English language.—It was the war of rebellious Satan against the heavenly hosts, and the Prince of darkness was defeated, though his resolution and valor challenged that species of admiration which is now so liberally bestowed by some of our fellow-citizens, on the "chivalry" of the Southern traitors.—The cause of good government triumphed then, and, with the assistance of the Divine Ruler of the universe, will triumph now. This country is too young and powerful, its resources are too abundant, and the spirit of its people is too patriotic and indomitable, to perish in the midst of its glorious achievements by the hands of political assassins.

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