

The Huntingdon Globe.

BY W. LEWIS.

HUNTINGDON, OCTOBER 3, 1855.

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THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE,
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Agricultural Fair.
NOTICE.—Persons wishing to exhibit Farm Stock, Agricultural Implements, and Mechanical Implements and Manufactures, at the Fair of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, are required to enter the same with the Secretary on or before the 3d of October. Competitors in Plowing are required to make themselves known as such on or before said day. All other articles for exhibition must be entered before the 10th of October, the first day of the Fair; and the same must be on the ground before noon of said 10th October.
J. S. BARR, Secretary.
Sept. 12, 1855.

LIST OF PREMIUMS,
To be awarded by the Agricultural Society of Huntingdon County, at the Fair to be held at Huntingdon on the 10th, 11th and 12th of October next, 1855.
Farm Stock.
Horses.—Best stallion, \$5 00
Second best do., 3 00
Third best do., 2 00
Best 2 or 3 year old colt, 3 00
Best colt under 1 year, 1 00
Best brood mare, 3 00
Judges—Samuel Wighton Franklin; Perry Moore, Morris; Gen. A. P. Wilson, Huntingdon; Andrew Allison, Brady; Gen. S. Miles Green, Porter.
N. Stock.—Best pair of work oxen, 4 00
Second best do., 3 00
Third best do., 2 00
Best bull, 3 00
Second best do., 2 00
Best cow, 4 00
Second best do., 3 00
Best 3 year old heifer, 3 00
Best 2 year old do., 2 00
Best lot of calves, 2 00
SHEEP.—Best fine woolled buck, 2 00
Second best do., 1 00
Best Southdown do., 3 00
Third best do., 2 00
Second best do., 2 00
Best fine woolled ewe, 3 00
Second best do., 2 00
Best long woolled do., 3 00
Best lot of Southdowns, 3 00
Hogs.—Best barrow, 3 00
Second best do., 2 00
Third best do., 1 00
Best sow, 3 00
Second best do., 1 00
Best litter of pigs, 2 00
Judges—Hon. John Ker, Walker; Thos. Fisher, Huntingdon; Eli Wakefield, Brady; Peter Sticker, Porter; Peter Livingston, Barree.

Flouring.
Highest, 5 00
Second, 3 00
Third, 2 00
Fourth, 1 00
Judges—John Colder, Porter; James Morrow, Franklin; John Garner, Penn; John Shaver, Shirley; Geo. Jackson, Jackson.

Agricultural Implements.
Best plow, 3 00
Best harrow, 2 00
Best cultivator, 3 00
Best hill side plow, 3 00
Best windmill, 3 00
Best wheat drill, 3 00
Best corn drill, 3 00
Best horse rake, 2 00
Best reaper, 3 00
Best mower, 3 00
Discretionary Premiums of one dollar each may be given for articles not enumerated in the above list to the amount of \$12 00.
Judges—Wm. Hileman, Morris; John S. Iselt, Franklin; Wm. Hutchinson, Warriorsmark; Israel Graffius, Porter; S. H. Bell, Shirley.

Grain.
Best wheat, 4 00
Second best do., 2 00
Best Indian corn, 3 00
Second best do., 2 00
Best rye, 2 00
Best oats, 2 00
Best buckwheat, 2 00
Judges—James Saxton, Huntingdon; Hon. Thos. F. Stewart, West; George Eby, Shirley; Jos. Dysart, Franklin; A. B. Sangree, Walker.

Domestic Manufactures.
Best butter, 4 00
Second best do., 3 00
Third best, 2 00
Best cheese, 3 00
Second best do., 2 00
Third best do., 1 00
Best honey, 1 00
Best 2 loaves of bread, 3 00
Best display of preserves, 1 00
Best display of pickles, 1 00
Best specimen of hard soap, 1 00
Best specimen of tallow candles, 1 00
Best hearth rug, 1 00
Second best do., 50
Best carpet, 3 00
Second best do., 2 00
Best flannel, 3 00
Second best do., 2 00
Best quilt, 3 00

Second best do., 2 00
Best wool socks, 1 00
Best worsted do., 1 00
Best ornamental needle work, 1 00
Best silk embroidery, 1 00
Best worsted do., 1 00
Best specimen of shawl, 1 00
Premiums of 50 cents each may be awarded for meritorious articles not enumerated in the above list, to the amount of \$10 00, at the discretion of the Judges.
Judges—Wm. Dorris, Jr., Huntingdon; James Clark, Birmingham; John C. Watson, Brady; James Henderson, Cass; John Porter, Porter.

Mechanical Implements and Manufactures.
Best pair of horse shoes, 50
Best made meat vessel, 50
Best cooking stove, 1 00
Best washing machine, 50
Best set of farming harness, 1 00
Best set of single harness, 1 00
Best pair boots, 1 00
Best pair shoes, 50
Best side sole leather, 1 00
Best kip and calf skin, 1 00
Best side harness and upper, 1 00
Best specimen of marble work, 1 00
Best lot of earthen and stone ware, 1 00
Best bridle and saddle, 1 00
Best 2 horse carriage, 2 00
Best buggy, 1 00
Best lot of cabinet ware, 1 00
Best greatest variety of tin ware, 1 00
Judges—Dr. Shade, Dublin; Hays Hamilton, Franklin; John Dougherty, Shirley; Kenzie L. Greene, Clay; James Entekin, Hopewell.

Horticultural.
Best and greatest variety of apples, 3 00
Second best do., 2 00
Best doz. fall apples, 2 00
Second best do., 1 00
Best doz. winter apples, 2 00
Second best do., 1 00
Best doz. of peaches, 2 00
Second best do., 1 00
Best pears, 2 00
Second best do., 1 00
Best plums, 2 00
Second best do., 1 00
Best quinces, 1 00
Best native grapes, 2 00
Second best do., 1 00
Best display of grapes, 2 00
Best cranberries (cultivated), 2 00
Second best do., 1 00
Judges—Thos. T. Cromwell, Cromwell; Dr. J. McCulloch, Huntingdon; George W. Johnson, Barree; W. B. Smith, Jackson; John Coldstock, Henderson.

Floral.
Best display of flowers in bloom, 2 00
Second best do., 1 00
Best variety of dahlias, 2 00
Second best do., 1 00
Best display of plants, 2 00
Judges—Peter Kessler, Brady; S. S. Wharton, Huntingdon; Richard Ashman, Clay; Maj. S. Caldwell, Cromwell; Henry W. Miller, Huntingdon.

Vegetables.
Best potatoes, 2 00
Second best do., 1 00
Best sweet potatoes, 2 00
Best half dozen tomatoes, 2 00
Second best do., 1 00
Best half doz. peppers, 1 00
Best " " beets, 1 00
Best " " parsnips, 1 00
Best " " carrots, 1 00
Best " " turnips, 1 00
Best " " onions, 1 00
Best " " stalks of cabbage, 1 00
Best two heads of cabbage, 1 00
Best two squashes, 1 00
Best pumpkin, 1 00
Best beans, 1 00
Judges—David Henderson, Franklin; David Hawn, Walker; George Jackson, Huntingdon; Elisha Shoemaker, Sr., Henderson; Isaac Neff, West.

Poultry.
Best pair of turkeys, 1 00
Best " geese, 1 00
Best " ducks, 1 00
Best " shanghaies, 1 00
Best display of poultry, 1 00
Judges—Alex. Port, George A. Steel, Huntingdon; Foster Haslett, Morris; Geo. Wilson, Telt; Daniel Womelsdorf, Franklin.
The articles and stock exhibited must be manufactured, raised or owned by the exhibitor to entitle him to the premium.—For the one dollar premiums a copy of the "Farm Journal" or other publications for one year may be substituted. And instead of the premiums offered above in the Horticultural and Floral departments, literary premiums of equal or greater value may be awarded.
It is to be hoped the Judges above named, will attend to the duties assigned them, and be on the ground punctually, and report themselves.
JOHN McWILLIAMS, Pres.
J. S. BARR, Sec'y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the will of John Hastings, late of Walker township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make payment and those having claims to present them for settlement.
ALEXANDER PORT,
Executor.
Sep. 10, 1855.

TAKE NOTICE.
THAT on the 6th of August, 1855, I purchased of George Wolf six acres of Corn, Oats and Potatoes, on land of William and Andrew Couck's heirs in Barree township, Huntingdon county, Pa. All persons are cautioned not to disturb said property.
GEORGE COUCH.
August 13, 1855.

JOHN W. MATERN,
Attorney at Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
OFFICE on Hill street, formerly occupied by Thos. P. Campbell, Esq. Aug. 22, '55.

ADDRESS

OF
The Democratic State Central Committee.

To the People of Pennsylvania:
FELLOW CITIZENS:—In the performance of our duty, we have addressed you on the subject of Know Nothingism. We warned you against the insidious appeals of a party, one principle of which establishes a religious test for office, a thing expressly prohibited by the Constitution of the United States, and by that of Pennsylvania. A party which seeks to practically disfranchise one class of American citizens, because of their religious creed; another class, because of their place of birth, and to proscribe a still more numerous class, because they will not deny to others the rights which they claim for themselves. We reminded you that these states had been founded by immigrants who fled hither for self protection from their persecuting spirit. That by mutual participation in matters of religion, and by an equal participation in the common concerns of social life and government, these rights of each were guaranteed by all; that to wrest them from any citizen, however weak or humble, was to substitute might for right, and thus subvert the great principle of political equality, on which alone rests our common security and general welfare.

That to do this in secret, and under mutual pledges and oaths, and above all, to do it under the name of Americanism, was to destroy all confidence in the capability of men for self-government, to confound local prejudice with the virtue of patriotism, to exalt the profession of a creed above the practice of genuine Christianity, to bring Democratic institutions into contempt, and to cover their founders with reproach.
If the ranking hatreds and fierce feuds, the social wrongs and lawless outrages, which have characterized this secret party, had been in like manner occasioned by all others, society itself could not have existed. Brief, therefore as has been its career, it has convinced every reflecting man that its tendencies are counter to the genius of our government and opposed to the teaching of their founders. We have, therefore, seen it overthrown by the Democracy in the South, and disorganized and broken— or blended with Abolitionism in the North. Such has been the secession from its ranks by the deceived and erring men who joined it, that notwithstanding its abated pretensions and the attempts made to liberalize its principles, its possession of local offices and the forlorn hope of political places and rewards in 1856, alone, keep it from utter annihilation as a national party.

At the present, therefore, there is more occasion to call your attention to another and purely sectional party, which threatens to subvert the Federal Constitution, and to destroy the Union of these States. The Know Nothing party—miscalled American tends to occasion civil discord among neighbors, and between citizens of the same State, but this self-styled Republican party, tends to add to this the horrors of a negro insurrection in the States of the South, and a civil war between the several States of this Union.
We do not say that this is the design of all or even a majority of its members, but we do charge that to be the only avowed design of some, and those not a few of its leaders; and we further charge that such is the clear tendency, and would be the inevitable result, of its success. It is in vain for its partisans to say that they intend no ill; in this question is not one of intention, it is one of practical conduct; and the principles of American government and of Constitutional law are the sole tests by which it must be tried. We have already seen the Legislature of one State openly and designedly pass an act in defiance of the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and when the Governor of that State—and a partizan of this very party—vetoed, and attempted to arrest the course of that Legislature, we saw them defy him also, and repass this act. We have seen the same State openly remove an upright and learned Judge because he dared to keep his oath and to support the Constitution of the United States. In our own State, we have since heard a deliberative body of the same party, vehemently applaud a motion to mob and beat a Judge; and still later in this State, and in the Convention of this whole party, a Reverend member of it publicly advocated the destruction of a public Prison, and the rescue of a prisoner, because they had conspired and adjudged him to be wrongfully imprisoned. If these things are now done and advocated, and by such men and in such places, both under color of law and in avowed defiance of it, who will or can assure the public that they would stop there? or that other—and the most fatal—violations of the law would not be committed by other men and mobs, and in other places? When men thus disregard the Constitution and laws of their country, and seek to organize together one section of the Union, that they may the more successfully overawe or subdue the other, they reduce the whole question to one between force and law, Union or disunion, domestic tranquility or civil war.

It is absurd for men to prate about liberty, when at the very same time they are encouraging resistance to law. There can be no liberty without law, and there is not and cannot be any law of this land higher than the Constitution of the United States. Whatever, therefore, may be the pretences put forward by the abolitionists, or whatever more deceptive name they may choose to assume, and array themselves under, the real and sole issue will be the same; it will be that party—a violated Constitution and disunion on the one side, and the Democratic party and the Constitution and Union as they are on the other side; choose ye between them! Even if you would, yet you cannot now but choose between these two. While the Whig party existed, whatever may have been its follies or its faults, yet neither Clay nor Webster, nor its other great leaders, nor the true men of its rank and file, would have tolerated a sentiment hostile to the Constitution or the

Union. But these great men and true patriots have passed away, and the old Whig party no longer exists. The weak, the venal and the selfish in its ranks have gone into a secret and sectarian organization, or have gone over and arrayed themselves with Abolitionists, infidels and fanatics, against their brethren of the South. One party alone remains firm and defiant. Over every foot of the soil of this Union, and wherever its Constitution extends, there too extends the all protecting arm of the Democracy, bearing aloft the flag of Civil and Religious Liberty, the Constitution, and the Union.

Fellow Citizens, our duty in the premises is plain. However much parties may hesitate or hang back, fearful of losing their own position or yielding to an old political opponent, there is but one course left, and that is a general rally of all patriotic citizens upon the platform of the Democratic party. There is no mistaking the tone of the Democracy in this crisis. It unhesitatingly accepts the issue tendered to it by the adversaries of the Federal Constitution, and proclaims its high purpose to sink or swim, survive or perish, with the American Union. Refusing to make terms with traitors of any shade, it has not only without regret but with undissembled joy, seen them desert its ranks for those of an unprincipled coalition. Purified and relieved from their baleful influences, and enabled to act unfettered in its high duty, it invites to its standard every patriotic Pennsylvanian. It has no concealment of its principles, or secrecy in its organization, but shielded, helmeted and weaponed with the truth, it advances against the combined fanaticisms. It accepts the whole responsibility of opposing those who oppose the Constitution. It fully enters into the contest against the Abolitionists and their allies. In such a cause, even defeat would be honorable, but victory is certain to crown our efforts if only those who are conscious that we are right, will act up to their honest convictions.

We are no alarmists. It is not our purpose to exaggerate the dangerous tendencies of the political action of our opponents. You can see for yourselves not alone the obliteration of a great party, but the bold and flagrant declarations of those who have taken its place. There is indeed no alternative left us but opposition, as there is manifestly no party left to make that opposition but the Democratic party.
The inconceivable evils of a dissolution of our beloved Union, do not deter the arrogant factions which now make headway against the rights of the States. The guilt is not greater on the part of such fanatics as Garrison and Phillips, than on that of the demagogues here and elsewhere, who support them. They are all working to the same end, some of them with the consciousness—and others thoughtless or reckless—of the misery their success would entail upon the country.

But how is it with you people of Pennsylvania? Are you willing to yield to the mandates of these men? Has the Union lost its sacred and inestimable value in your eyes? Are you ready to regard your countrymen of the South as so many alien enemies? We disdain appealing to your interests, we invoke your patriotism; we appeal to the glorious memories of the past and to the unparalleled blessings ever present; and we point in proof of the peril that beset the near future, not merely to the overthrow of Whig organization, nor to the fanaticisms springing from its ruins and coalescing in our midst, but to the alarm and dismay that have spread over the South like a funeral pall, in view of the aggressive purposes of Northern Abolitionists.

And mark the miserable delusion with which Abolitionism tries to abuse the patriotic sentiment of the North. It affects indignation because the Missouri restriction never approved, and for thirty-five years disregarded by the Abolitionists, and spit upon and reviled by them with every epithet of scorn and indignation, has been repealed! It denounces the doctrine of self government in the territories, the very principle upon which the American colonies were peopled, governed and protected! It denounces the Nebraska act which declares "it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any State or Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. These fanatics refuse, therefore, to allow the people to regulate their domestic institutions; yet as early as October 1774, these United Colonies assembled in Congress, solemnly Resolved, "That the foundation of English liberty, and of all free government, is a right in the people to participate in their legislative Council, and that the colonists are entitled to the free and exclusive power of legislation in their several provincial legislatures, where their right of representation can alone be preserved in all cases of taxation and internal polity."—and at the same time they further declared that these rights existed "by the immutable laws of nature, the principles of the English Constitution, and the several charters and compacts. The Declaration of Independence charged it as an act of usurpation by the King of Great Britain, that he refused to pass laws for the accommodation of large districts of people unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature, a right inalienable and intransferable to them, and formidable to tyrants only."

Nor was our own State behind her sister States in asserting this right; for by the third article of the declaration of rights, made in July, 1776, it was declared "that the people of this State have the sole, exclusive and inherent right of governing and regulating the internal policy of the same;" and when the Deputies of the people of Pennsylvania assembled in full Provincial Conference, to suppress all authority of the King of Great Britain and for establishing a government upon the authority of the people only, they declared their willingness to concur in a vote declaring the United Colonies free and independent States, "Provided, the forming the government and the regulating the internal

policy of this Colony be always reserved to the people of the Colony."
And yet, against these self-evident and immutable principles of American Liberty and of all free governments, men have the audacity to array themselves under the name of Republicans I maintaining, too, that their fellow countrymen, who inhabit the territories, must act otherwise than of their own free choice, and that Congress should compel them to elect between dictated submission and threatened punishment!

But, fellow citizens, even while indulging in these expressions, this party is scarcely attempting to conceal the fearful ultimatum of disunion which it is now seeking to precipitate by means of an exclusive sectional Northern organization—the first organization of the kind ever known in this republic, and the success of which is certain to end in the perpetual alienation of the South from the North.
And by political agitation, what good can they even pretend to accomplish? What man, in the free States of this Union, would be benefited by the success of the Abolitionists? Not one; nor could they give freedom to a single slave; they would but more firmly rivet their fetters. As early as 1828, the late Rev. WILLIAM E. CHANNING, of Boston, said: "My fear in regard to our efforts against slavery is, that we shall make the case worse by rousing sectional pride and passion for its support, and that we shall only break the country into two great parties, which may shake the foundation of government."
So late as 1850, Mr. WEBSTER said in the Senate:
"Then, Sir, there are the Abolition Societies, of which I am unwilling to speak, but in regard to which I have very clear notions and opinions. I do not think them useful. I think their operations for the last twenty years have produced nothing good or valuable."
"I do not mean to impute gross motives even to the leaders of these Societies, but I am not blind to the consequence of their proceedings. I cannot but see what mischief their interference with the South has produced. And is it not plain to every man? They attempted to arouse, and did arouse, a very strong feeling; in other words, they created great agitation in the North against Southern slavery. Well, what was the result? The bonds of the slaves were bound more firmly than before; their rivets were more strongly fastened."
"Public opinion, which in Virginia had begun to be exhibited against slavery, and was opening out for the discussion of the question, drew back and shut itself up in its castle."
"We all know the fact, and everything that these agitators have done, has been, not to enlarge, but to restrain; not to set free, but to bind faster the slave population of the South."

The whole effort of these agitators seems to be to make a sectional issue in every Congressional district of the thirty-one States of the Union, and to turn the halls of Congress into an arena in which the delegates from the North may denounce the domestic institutions of the South.
Not only does all reason forbid us to discontinue sectional parties, but we have the solemnly recorded opinion of JEFFERSON, who on this very question said:
"But this momentous question, like a fire-bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it at once as the knell of the Union. It is hushed, indeed, for the moment. But this is a reprieve only, not a final sentence. A geographical line coinciding with a marked principle, moral and political, once conceived and held up to the angry passions of men, will never be obliterated, and every new irritation will mark it deeper and deeper."
Let the true Whigs who have not ceased to treasure up the counsels of their great statesmen, now apply the memorable warning of HENRY CLAY:
"The Abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in the present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man against the inhabitants of the slave States, union on the one side will forget union on the other. And this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions and implacable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature. One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will quickly be followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view."
Let them weigh well the following words of the conservative WEBSTER:
"If we might regard our country as personated in the spirit of Washington; if we might consider him as representing her, in her past renown, in her present prosperity and her future career, and as in that character demanding of us all to account for our conduct as political men or as private citizens, how should he answer him who has ventured to talk of disunion or dismemberment? or how should he answer him who dwells perpetually on local interests, and fans every kindling flame of local prejudice?—How should he answer him who would array State against State, interest against interest and party against party, careless of the continuance of that unity of Government which constitutes us one people?"
And finally, let all men within the bounds of this State, and no matter to what party they belong, lay to their hearts the farewell advice of WASHINGTON:
"The unity of Government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence—the support of your tranquility at home; your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds, the conviction of this truth: as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will

be most constantly and actively—though often covertly and insidiously—directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union; to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."
"For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. CITIZENS BY BIRTH OR CHOICE, of a common country—that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsel and joint efforts, of common origins, sufferings and success."
"This Government—the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unaided adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment—has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, assiduous attention to its duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems, is the right of the people to make and to alter their Constitutions of Government; but the Constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish Government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government."
If, in addition to these words, we need others more directly and solemnly applicable to the present times, they will be found in the following from the same immortal production:
"In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as a matter of serious concern, that any grounds should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations, Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western, whence designing men may endeavor to excite a party that there is a real difference of local interests and views. YOU CANNOT SHIELD YOURSELVES TOO MUCH AGAINST THE JEALOUSIES AND HEART-BURNINGS WHICH SPRING FROM THESE MISREPRESENTATIONS; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection."

Fellow citizens: We have thus submitted to you the present condition and tendency of political parties, and the issue about to be made between them, in this State and Union. As the best and only safe guide for your conduct, we have reminded you of the counsel and warnings of the wisest and most patriotic of our Statesmen. Your choice must now be made between a sectional party under the black banner of Abolitionism and the National Democracy, bearing aloft the gorgeous ensign of the Republic—with that sentiment dear to every true American heart—Liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseparable."
JAMES F. JOHNSTON,
Chairman.
H. A. GILDEA, Sec'y's. Sept. 18, 1855.

EXECUTION OF THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED CHINESE REBELS, NEAR CANTON.—Mr. Silas E. BARROWS, Jr., who has just returned to this city, after an absence of nearly two years, the greater portion of which time he spent in China, was an eye witness to the execution of thirty-five hundred Chinese Rebels, who were taken prisoners in the battle near Canton in the month of March last.—The prisoners were taken on a low marshy island, and there each was compelled to undergo a form of trial before a tribunal of Mandarins, and each was sentenced to death by decapitation. On by one they were led forth to the execution ground, a large space covered with savadist to the depth of several inches. To give a greater degree of awful effect to the scene, an elevated platform was erected consisting of a single narrow plank, over which each unhappy victim had to pass in full view of his fellow captives. The prisoners manifested the most stolid indifference to everything connected with the scene apparently as unconscious of their terrible fate as dumb brutes going to the shambles. Arriving at the execution ground, the captives fell upon their knees, and bending forward, calmly awaited the signal of the executioner's sword that severed head and trunk—body and soul. There were no shrieks of terror, no supplications for pardon or mercy. From the moment of capture the captive knew his doom, and sullenly awaited its accomplishment.—San Francisco Herald.

K. N. WITHDRAWALS.—A short time since a couple of kidnapping rascals endeavored to steal off a strange negro from Chambersburg, and run him into Maryland for the purpose of selling him. They were defeated in their object, and thought it best to retire from the locality of their operations. The Repository and Whig sums up the denouncement thus:
There were two withdrawals from President Sumner's council here last week. Messrs Geo. Gross and James Warden withdrew clear across the Maryland line to escape a prosecution for kidnapping. They were consistent members of the great "Constitutional, anti-Slavery American party" of Franklin county.

To become the lion of a party, is it necessary for a man to make a beast of himself.