

THE COMPILER.



W. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
GETTYSBURG, PA.
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1860.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. HENRY D. FOSTER,
OF WASHINGTON.

- SENATORIAL ELECTORS:
1. Frederick A. Satter, 14. Isaac Backson.
 2. Wm. C. Patterson, 15. Cep. D. Jackson.
 3. John G. Brenner, 16. John A. All.
 4. J. W. Jacoby, 17. J. H. Danner.
 5. Chas. Keller, 18. H. N. Lee.
 6. Oliver P. James, 19. Jos. B. Howell.
 7. David Schall, 20. N. B. Fetterman.
 8. J. S. Leister, 21. Samuel Marshall.
 9. S. B. Bachler, 22. Wm. Hook.
 10. Thos. H. Walker, 23. B. D. Hamlin.
 11. S. B. Wierbster, 24. Geyard Church.
 12. Jos. Laubach.

Letter from the Editor.

ON BOARD THE "KEYSTONE STATE."
CHARLESTON HARBOR.
April 21, 1860.

DEAR READER:—Contrary to my many misgivings before leaving home, this voyage has been to me one of unalloyed pleasure, not having had even a moment's "sea-sickness," that great dread of almost all sea-going, whilst the weather was very fine and the company excellent. A few notes of our run from Philadelphia here may not prove uninteresting to you.

At 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon last, the "Keystone State" backed out of her dock in the "Quaker City," amidst the huzzas of thousands of Democrats assembled on the wharf, which adieu was responded to with equal warmth from on board, the thunders of a second edition of "Bonapole Ann" winding up the demonstration. A pleasant start anyhow.

Our party numbered about eighty, including nearly fifty of the fifty-four Pennsylvania delegates to the Charleston Convention.

The Keystone State is a first class sailing steamer, 225 feet long, 50 feet broad, 184 tons burden, 50 horse-power engines, (consuming one to two tons of coal per hour), and draws, when loaded, 14 feet water. Her cabins are large and airy, handsomely and comfortably furnished, whilst her state-rooms are cozy and snug enough for a king to quarter in. Her table is faultless, combining every substantial and delicacy afforded by best of the Philadelphia markets. She is commanded by Captain MASHMAN, as thorough a gentleman as he is a safe and competent sailor, who soon won upon the confidence of all on board, even the most timid, as to put out of the question any idea of a want of safety. I may say, by way of parenthesis, that I felt fully as secure, away out upon the broad ocean, with nothing in view, as far as the sea could stretch, but the deep blue waves which rose and fell at the bidding of the wind and tide, as I do when pacing the street that passes my own door, "at home."

Her mates, pilots, purser, steward, engineers, indeed down to the lowest of her appointments, I have had equal reason to be pleased with, having found them all competent and obliging, ever ready to minister to the comfort of those in their charge—"the right men for the right places," emphatically. These are no empty compliments, but grateful tributes (feeble though they be) to gentlemen who have more than deserved them. Again to my notes.

Leaving Philadelphia amidst an unclouded sunshine, our run down the river was perfectly delightful. Passing Chester, New Castle, (where the boat was greeted with a salute from cannon), Fort Delaware, (on the celebrated "Pea Patch"), Delaware City, and Port Penn, we ran out of the Bay into the Atlantic, with Cape May on one side and Cape Henlopen on the other, at 11 o'clock P. M. One's thoughts in entering for the first time upon the "wide, wide sea," are not mingled with that sense of fear usually supposed to exist. At least mine were not, nor did those of others seem to be. The novelty of the experiment overrides every other feeling, and directs the train of reflection in that channel. But if, unhappily, sea-sickness comes in to make a diversion, there is an antidote for the time being, to every thing but sea-sickness.

The sun-rise on Thursday morning, which I was up to see, was grand beyond any I had ever before witnessed and admired, and the impression it made upon my memory-record of the beautiful will never be effaced.

The weather was very fine, and the air bracing.

We ran steadily ahead, without a sail in sight, until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the "Spalding" of Boston hove in sight, with the Massachusetts delegation on board, was accompanied by one of the Southern States, the reputation of being a large steamer, but we gradually gained on her, and by 3 o'clock were abreast with her. The "Spalding" was then struck by a heavy squall, which drove her before the wind, and she was seen three times. After the land ceased to be visible, the "Spalding" was seen again, and she was seen three times.

other boat, when our Captain saw a number of beautiful rockets, which were followed by several on the other side, the scene closing with the discharge of cannon. This was a most happy incident, and no doubt appreciated by those on both boats. They were within a few hundred yards of each other.

We soon found the "Spalding" unable to keep up with us, notwithstanding her proportionally heavier engines and lighter draught than ours, and by day-break next morning she had dropped astern probably ten miles.

We passed Cape Hatteras at 8 o'clock in the evening, and Cape Look Out at 2 1/2 in the morning.

Soon after sunrise a fog settled upon the ocean, requiring the heaving of the lead frequently, and the ringing of the fog bell. This was off Frying Pan Shoals, which is opposite Cape Fear.—The fog lifted, and at 11 A. M. we saw the "Spalding" a little ahead of us, in towards shore, which she seemed to be "hugging" as closely as possible.—When first noticed she was near the Cape Fear Light Ship. We were not very willing to believe it the vessel we had left behind a few hours before, but the officers could make her out nothing else. She had gained on us during the fog by taking an inside track and crossing the shoal, whilst, by reason of our deeper draught, we were compelled to run outside. The "Keystone State" soon gained on her, however, and beat her an hour in to Charleston bar—reaching it between 10 and 11 o'clock. The tide being too low to allow us to cross the bar, we lay off and on until day-light in the morning. (Saturday), when we again steamed up, and made the run to the wharf by 6 o'clock—about the "Spalding" at least two hours. The New York and New Orleans steamers, with delegates, came in soon after us.

In coming up the harbor we passed Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, Fort Sumpter and Castle Pinckney—the former located upon the very spot occupied by the palmetto fortification of that name during Revolutionary times.

Our party have nearly all gone ashore, to take a view of the city, and I shall follow.

On Monday, April 23, 1860. In coming with nearly all northern and western visitors, I have been most agreeably disappointed in my estimate of the appearance of Charleston. It is a beautiful place, embracing a larger proportion of costly residences, than any other I have ever visited. Comfort and beauty are equally consulted in all their belongings, nothing being spared which a desire for luxurious ease can suggest or wealth secure.

The population of Charleston is about 62,000. It contains many very fine churches, which are, I am told, always well attended. I saw such to be the case in several of them yesterday.—With hotels it is well provided, two of them first class—all about full, but none jammed, as was expected—the "high tariff" no doubt keeping many away who would otherwise have been here.

Board at the hotels is \$5 per day, and everything else in proportion. As our company remain quartered upon the boat, we escape all impositions, and enjoy as many comforts as the best of them.

Marketing is high. Green peas in the pod \$4 per bushel; strawberries—well, about 25 cents per dozen, and small at that; beef, 18 cents per pound, and so on.

Vegetation is forward. A ride of a few miles to the country brought me by a large number of truck farms.—Corn is a foot high, and potatoes ditto. Flowers everywhere, in town and out of it. Wheat and rye are not cultivated here at all.

The most beautiful tree growing in this quarter is the palmetto. I shall endeavor to secure a pair of them to take home with me. With extraordinary care I may "coax" them to grow.

The National Democratic Convention will meet in a few hours. There is considerable diversity of preference, but no sign of a storm. The telegraph is at work day and night, and will keep the country advised of everything that occurs.

Another Challenge.—Hon. Robert J. Walker challenged Attorney General Black to mortal combat, on Thursday week, through Senator Brown, of Mississippi. The latter showed his good sense by declining to accept the challenge, and so the matter rests. The names of the challenge was the Attorney General's denial that Mr. Buchanan's letter to Walker, in Kansas, was authentic, thus impugning the latter's character for veracity.

Our Affairs with Spain.—The Hon. Wm. C. Frazer, Ambassador to Spain, returned by the Asia and is in Washington. The New York Tribune states that he has negotiated a treaty with the Queen's Government whereby all the questions hitherto in issue between the two nations are adjusted, and the most amicable relations re-established.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, April 23.—The National Democratic Convention assembled pursuant to previous announcement, at noon. There was a full attendance, from every State in the Union.

The Convention was called to order by Judge Smalley, and Francis B. Flournoy, of Arkansas, was chosen temporary chairman, who briefly returned his thanks for the honor.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. Hauckell, of Charleston.

Wm. F. Rifeau was appointed temporary secretary.

Mr. Fisher, of Virginia, offered a letter from the Wood delegation, of New York. The reading of the letter was objected to by Mr. Cochran, of New York, as not being in order.

Considerable excitement was produced by this incident. Mr. Fisher denied the right of the delegate from New York to speak on the subject, and said that when the letter was read he had a resolution to offer.

Mr. Cochran demanded, before the reading of the resolution, that the question should first be put to the house whether the letter should be read.

This was done and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Cochran moved that the rules of the last convention be adopted.

Mr. Fisher claimed that he had the floor.

The president decided that Mr. Cochran was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Fisher declared he would not be trumped upon; he had his rights and would maintain them.

Mr. Clark, of Alabama, protested against the decision of the chair.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, came forward and mounted on the clerk's table, and demanded that he would be heard.

The question was now put on the appeal, and the decision of the chair was sustained amid immense cheering.

Mr. Fisher again rose and offered to present the letter from the Wood delegation, with a resolution.

The President decided that the reception of the letter was out of order.

Mr. Cook, of Ohio, offered a resolution to appoint a committee on the permanent organization of the Convention.

The vote was then taken on that part of the report relating to the reading of the letter, and was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Fisher, the chairman, then returned his thanks to the convention, commencing moderation and harmony.

We are marching, said he, under one flag. The Democratic party has but one flag—the flag of our country. He denounced sectionalism, and expressed the hope that no more allusions would be made to such divisions.

Hon. Cates Cushing, as president of the convention, was then introduced, and proceeded to address the delegates, being warmly cheered.

Gentlemen of the Convention: I respectfully tender you the most earnest expression of my profound gratitude for the honor which you have this day done me in appointing me to preside over your deliberations. It is, however, a responsible duty imposed, much more than a high honor conferred.

In the discharge of that duty, in the direction of business and of debate, or the preservation of order, it shall be my constant endeavor faithfully and impartially to officiate here as your minister, and almost humbly to reflect your will.

In a great deliberative assembly like this it is not the presiding officer in whom the strength resides; it is not his strength, but your—your intelligence, your sense of order, your instinct of self-respect. I rely, gentlemen, confidently upon you, not upon myself, for the prompt and parliamentary dispatch of the business of this convention.

Gentlemen: You have come here from the green hills of the Eastern States, from the rich States of the imperial center, from the sun-lighted plains of the South, from the fertile States of the mighty basin of the Mississippi; from the golden shores of the distant Oregon and California. [Loud cheers.] You have come hither in the exercise of the highest functions of a free people to participate and to aid in the election of a future ruler of the republic.

You do this as the representatives of the Democratic party of the Union, whose proud mission it is to maintain the public liberties, to reconcile popular freedom with constituted order—to maintain the sacred, inviolable rights of the sovereign States. [Loud and long-continued applause.] To stand in a word, the perpetual sentinels of the outposts of the constitution. [Cries of "That's the talk," and loud cheers.]

This, gentlemen, is the motto inscribed on that scroll in the hands of the monumental statue of the great statesman of South Carolina—"Truth, Justice and the Constitution." [Loud cheers.] Opposed to us are those who labor to overthrow the constitution, under the false and insidious pretense of supporting it. Those who are aiming to produce in this country a permanent conspiracy of one-half of the States of the Union against the other half; those who, impelled by the stupid and half insane spirit of faction and fanaticism, would hurry our land on to revolution and to civil war.

These, who are the branded enemies of the constitution, it is the part of the Democratic party of the Union to withstand—to strike down and conquer.—Aye, that is our part! And we will do it, in the name of our dear country—with the help of God we will do it;—loud cheers.] Aye, we will do it; gentlemen, we will not distrust ourselves—we will not despair of the genius of our country—we will continue to repose with undoubting faith in the good prophecies of Almighty God.—[Loud applause.]

Mr. Cushing having concluded his remarks, the vice-presidents and secretaries came forward, and about half an hour was consumed in reading their report on the platform and preparing for a formal and energetic enforcement of parliamentary rules in the future proceedings of the convention.

After a short recess, the convention, at 12 o'clock, was called to order again.

The question was then called on the motion to strike out the rule relative to the rights of the members of each delegation to vote as they think proper, unless instructed by the convention that appointed them.

During the calling of the roll in taking the vote, great excitement prevailed, and the Tennessee, Indiana and Virginia delegations protested against the appointment of the chairman of the delegations giving the vote of the several States as a unit against the adoption of the rule. Two of the twelve Tennessee delegates were opposed to the manner in which that State had been recorded.

The vote was finally announced—yeas 101, nays 198. So the rule was adopted, and a majority of the delegation cannot compel the minority to vote with them as a unit, unless instructed by the convention that appointed them.

The resolution offered yesterday for the appointment of a committee on resolutions, and to prepare a platform, was called up, and an amendment was offered that no balloting be allowed for presidential nominees until the committee has reported.

The vote was taken first on the proposition for the appointment of the committee, and it was adopted, and the committee was at once appointed.

After the committee on the platform was announced a motion was made that no balloting should take place until the report of the committee on the platform should be adopted.

outside, unable to enter the gallery, was admitted to the floor of the convention, occasioning much loud feeling.

John S. Robinson, of the chair, presided at the morning session.

The resolution admitted yesterday, restricting speaking to fifteen minutes, and to speak but once on the same subject, was taken up, and after some discussion, was rejected—yeas 170, nays 121.

A resolution relative to debate was then introduced, restricting speakers there introduced, restricting speakers to fifteen minutes on all subjects except the platform.

A Southern delegate demanded that there should be no gag law on any subject.

The resolution was adopted limiting speaking to fifteen minutes on all subjects, except the platform, and on that rule of the House of Representatives will apply, limiting each speaker to one hour.

The committee on credentials announced that they would be ready to report this afternoon.

On motion the convention adjourned at noon until 4 o'clock.

The convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock.

A resolution to appoint a national committee to act for the next four years was discussed, and finally referred to a select committee to inquire into the propriety of giving the national committee power to name both the time and place of holding the convention.

The committee on credentials reported that the sitting delegates from New York, Illinois, Massachusetts and Maryland (of the latter T. M. Lannan and Robert J. Brent) are entitled to their seats.

A minority report was presented, signed by members of the committee from Alabama, California, Arkansas, Texas, Georgia and Mississippi, recommending that one-half of each of the New York contestants be admitted to the convention, each to cast twenty votes.

The debate on the report of the committee on credentials was continued till six o'clock, when it was closed by a demand for the previous question.

The vote was first taken on the Illinois question, and the Douglas delegate was admitted. Next the vote was taken on the Maryland contestants, and Messrs. Brent and Lannan were awarded their seats.

The vote was then taken by States on the minority report of the committee to divide the votes of New York between the two delegations from that State.

The only States that voted in the affirmative were North Carolina, 6; Georgia, 10; Virginia, 24; Missouri, 1; Alabama, 9; Mississippi, 7; Texas, 4; Tennessee, 8; California, 8; Arkansas, 3; Total, aye, 55; nays, 210.—So the Dean Richmond delegates were excluded.

The announcement of the result of the vote excluding the Wood delegates was received with cheers, and great excitement prevailed.

A resolution was offered to admit the Wood delegates to honorable seats on the floor, which was finally laid over, under the rule, until to-morrow.

Mr. Montgomery moved that the resolution for appointing a national committee be laid over till after the nomination of the candidate for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

The resolution was referred.

The committee on the platform not being ready to report, the convention adjourned at 10 o'clock.

The convention met again at 4 o'clock, but the committee on the platform were not ready to report.

Mr. Sales, of Rhode Island, offered a resolution instructing the committee on the platform with the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That we recognize to the fullest extent the principle that to preserve the Union the equality of the States must be maintained; the decision of the courts enforced, and that every branch of the federal government shall exercise all its constitutional powers in the protection of persons and property, both in the States and the Territories.

An exciting scene arose on the presentation of this resolution, and it was finally ruled out of order, as coming under the platform rule, and decided that it must be referred to that committee.

Several other resolutions were offered, and it was repeatedly asserted that the platform committee would be unable to report at all.

A resolution was then offered instructing them to report what progress they had made at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, pending which the convention adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

CHARLESTON, April 27.—The convention met at 10 o'clock. Mr. King, of Missouri, presented a series of resolutions favoring the admission of delegates from Kansas, who claim seats on the ground that that State will be admitted into the Union before the next presidential election. It was referred to the committee on the National Convention.

The announcement was made at 10 o'clock that the committee on the platform would not be ready to report for an hour, and it was proposed to have a recess until that time which was adopted.

The following resolutions have been finally adopted by a majority of the committee on the platform, consisting partly of propositions by Mr. Clark, of Missouri, and Mr. Bryant, of Delaware.

1st. Resolved, That the platform adopted at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following additions:—That the national Democracy of the United States hold these cardinal principles on the subject of slavery in the Territories: First, that Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the Territories. Second, that the Territorial Legislature has no power to abolish slavery in the Territories, nor any power to destroy or impair the right of property in slaves by any legislation whatsoever.

2d. Resolved, That the enactments of the State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the constitution and revolutionary in their character.

3d. Resolved, That it is the duty of the federal government to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons or property on the high seas, in the Territories, or wherever else its constitutional jurisdiction extends.

4th. Resolved, That it is the duty of the government of the United States to offer protection to naturalized citizens in foreign countries.

5th. Resolved, That it is the duty of the government of the United States to acquire Cuba at the earliest practicable moment.

There were two minority reports then presented by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Payne, of Ohio, the latter stating that his report, although that of a minority, represented 172 electoral votes, whilst the majority report only represented 127 electoral votes.

One of the minority reports is signed by B. F. Butler, on behalf of the minority, which merely makes a reference to the Cincinnati platform, declaring that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject matter; and only recommends, in addition to the Cincinnati platform, a resolution for the protection of all citizens, whether native or naturalized.

The principal minority report, however, is signed by the delegates from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, New York and Pennsylvania.

Fourth.—That when settlers in the Territories have adequate population to form a State constitution, and being consummated by admission into the Union, they stand upon an equal footing with the citizens of other States; and that a State thus organized is to be admitted into the Union, slavery or no slavery.

The previous question was called on the report of the platform committee, pending which the convention adjourned till 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

Democratic State Executive Committee. A meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee will be held at the Merchant's Hotel, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, May 10th, 1860, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at which time and place the attendance of the members is earnestly requested.

WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman.

As the Star and other papers of like ilk in the employ of the Black Republican party, deny that the Democracy here reason to rejoice over the result of the election in Harrisburg, we invite attention to the following from the Patriot & Union:

To break the force of their defeat at the city election, the Republicans say that Harrisburg was always Democratic, and cite some extraordinary Democratic majorities as an evidence that our recent victory was a victory at all. Now, in view of the difficulty of making a strict political issue upon a local question, the Democratic majority was in the highest degree gratifying, as an evidence of the strength and discipline of the party. Our majority for Mayor was 136, and for Judges of Elections over 150. In 1858 John M. Read, Republican, had a majority of 91 in Harrisburg. In 1859 C. DeRoin, Republican, carried the town over Wright, by a majority of 6 votes. These were strict political contests. If, however, the Republicans are not satisfied with the extent of our victory, let them wait until fall, when we will be happy to accommodate them with a largely increased majority.

The census for city officers of Philadelphia is progressing with great rapidity. The Democratic meetings are being held, and our speakers are expounding the proposition of administration with double audacity. The present incumbents rode in on the hobby of reform, and doubled the expenditures of some branches of the city government after they got in.

Counterfeit Gold Dollars.—Quite a number of counterfeit gold dollars are in circulation. They can readily be detected by the absence of the word "Liberty," which is on the genuine in small letters on the Indian's head-dress.

A Railroad Sold.—The Williamsport and Bingham railroad was sold in Philadelphia, on Wednesday week, by the first mortgage bondholders. The price at which it was knocked down was \$100,000. As explanatory of this apparently low price, we may state that the sale was merely pro forma, in order to carry out the decree of the Supreme Court, the act of the Legislature, and the agreement between the various interests in the company.

The oil wells of Pennsylvania seem to grow in richness, and report says that now reservoirs of oil are discovered with almost every stroke of the farmers' spades. It is said that the famous Crosby well is yielding 75 barrels of pure oil every 24 hours.—This, allowing 33 gallons to the barrel, is 2,475 gallons daily, which, at 50 cents per gallon, the average price amounts to \$1,237,500, or the nice little income of \$371,250 yearly.

The M. E. Church and Slavery.—The following are the votes of several of the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in regard to changing the general rule of the Church so as to exclude slaveholders from communion: Baltimore Conference, for change, 0; against, 140. East Baltimore do, for, 12; against, 170. Baltimore do, for, 18; against, 127. Missouri do, for, 0; against, 42.

It will be seen from the above that the Central Methodist Episcopal Conference are strongly conservative on the slavery question, and are satisfied to "let all enough alone," manage all the efforts of a few misguided ultraists and fanatics to bring about a rupture in the Church.

The Bank Robbery at Columbus, Ga.—The amount taken from the Marine Bank at Columbus, Ga., on the night of the 8th inst., was \$45,541, about half of the sum being in notes of that institution, and the remainder in notes on other Georgia and South Carolina Banks. The thief omitted to take a bundle of the Marine bills of the value of \$71,000, as well as several bags of silver which were in the vault.

A Sea-Sick Politician.—A correspondent, a passenger on board the steamer S. R. Spalding during her passage from Boston to Baltimore, gives the following description of a sea-sick politician:

"As the ship continues to roll and pitch, the delegates continue to throw up their specifications and their profane 'Arroyo sick' was just now asked of one delegate. 'Sick?' yelled the poor man; 'yes, sick as a horse.' 'Who's your candidate?' 'I shan't contend; I've thrown up five times already, and now—yellup—I've got to do it again,' and he did. The idea of salting politics at this time is the refinement of cruelty."

The Chicago City Collector's office was robbed last Monday in a daring manner of \$19,000, a portion of which was a treasury warrant for \$14,000.

The saw police force appointed by the police commissioners of Baltimore entered on their duty on Friday, spreading the police appointed by the mayor.

A Washington letter says the British minister at Washington is putting his baggage on horse in order to retrace his steps to Wales. Lord Lyons is described as more popular and less gallant than his predecessor, Lord Napier.

On Monday, a young man, named Bagnall, 17 years of age, was shot by a