THE COMPILER.

E. S. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1860.

Our Flag.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE ELECTORAL TICKET!

SENATORIAL ELECTORS:

Hon. George M. Keim, Hon. Richard Vaux.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:

1. Frederick A. Server,	14. Isaac Rockhow
2. Wm. C. Patterson,	15. Geo. D. Jackson.
3. Jos. Crockett, Jr.,	16. John A. Ahl.
4. John G. Brenner,	17. Joel B. Danner.
6. G. W. Jacoby,	18. J. R. Crawford.
6. Chas. Kelley,	19. H. N. Lee.
7. Oliver P. Jones,	20. Josh. B. Howell.
8. David Schall,	21. N. B. Fetterman.
9. Joel Lettner,	22. Samuel Marshall.
10. S. S. Barbour,	23. Wm. Book.
11. Thos. H. Walker,	24. B. D. Hamlin.
12. S. S. Winchester,	25. Gaylord Church.
13. Jos. Laubach,	

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

Plan of Union Adopted by the Democratic State Committee.

Profoundly impressed with the importance of prompt, vigorous and patriotic action on the part of the Democratic State Committee, in order to avert, if possible, the consequences which must inevitably result from the unhappy division now existing in the ranks of the Democracy in our State and nation, we cordially and honestly recommend to the Democracy of the State that they unite with heart and voice in the support of our excellent and competent nominee for Governor, Henry D. Foster, and that in all the local elections they act as one party, forgiving and forgetting any differences that they may have entertained for the Presidency; but with a view to a perfect unity against the common enemy, we recommend to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to unite their votes for President on the electoral ticket formed at Reading on the 1st day of March, 1860, on the following basis and understanding, viz:—That it said electoral ticket should be elected by the people, and it should appear, on ascertaining the result in the other States of the Union, that by casting the entire vote of Pennsylvania for Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, it would elect them President and Vice President over Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin, then said electors shall be under obligation so to cast said vote; if on the other hand it should appear that said vote would not elect Messrs. Douglas and Johnson, but would elect John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane President and Vice President over Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin, then said vote shall be cast for them; and in case the united vote of Pennsylvania would not elect either of these tickets, then the electors may *divide it between them* according to their own judgment of what would be the best for the country and the Democratic party—the basis of this united action being that it is the first and highest duty of all Democrats, however they may differ about men and minor points of principle of policy, to unite against a common enemy, and to avert, if possible, the greatest calamity that could befal the country, the election of a Black Republican President; and further, the Chairman of this Committee is hereby authorized to correspond with the several Electors in the State, and obtain from each of said Electors his written pledge, within thirty days from this date, that he will faithfully carry out the object of this resolution.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS AND COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE Democratic Standing Committee of Adams county met at the house of Charles Will, in Gettysburg, on Saturday, the 21st of July inst., an unusually large number of the members being present, and on motion adopted the following resolution unanimously:

Resolved, That the Democratic voters of the several townships and Boroughs of Adams county, be and they are hereby requested to meet at their usual places of holding Delegate Elections, *on Saturday, the 11th day of August next*, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to represent them in a County Convention, to be held in the Borough of Gettysburg, *on Monday following*, (the 13th of August,) at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a County Ticket, appoint Congressional Conferees, and transact such other business as may be deemed necessary.—The Delegate Elections to open at 3 o'clock and close at 5 o'clock, P. M., in all the districts except the Borough of Gettysburg—in the latter the election to be held between 7 and 9 o'clock, P. M.

The Committee also unanimously passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Democratic Committee of Adams county, now assembled, do unanimously endorse the action of the State Central Committee in regard to the union Electoral Ticket, calling upon the two wings of the party to unite for the defeat of the Black Republican party.

HENRY J. STABLE, *Chairman*.

H. A. PICKING, *Secretary*.

"Our up-street friend has not yet hoisted the flag of either of the 'Simon Pure' candidates for President."—*Sentinel.*

☞ The editor of the *Sentinel* appears to be greatly troubled about our course. He is advised to keep "calm." We were from the beginning anxious that some plan might be adopted to concentrate the Democratic vote against, and thereby defeat, Lincoln—and now that a fair way to do it has been pointed out by the State Central Committee, we are *chary*. It is for the friends of Mr. Douglas and the friends of Mr. Breckinridge to unite upon the same electoral ticket. If that ticket is elected—and it can be—it stands pledged to vote for Douglas if the vote of the State will elect him, and if it will not elect Douglas, and will elect Breckenridge, then it is to be cast for him. This does not please the *Sentinel*, but it pleases us.

☞ Mayor Henry, of Philadelphia, is for Bell and Everett. There are now something like a half dozen papers in the State which support the same ticket. The Lincolnites are beginning to manifest much fear in regard to the Bell and Everett strength in the Republican ranks.

☞ Ex-President PIERCE is out in a letter for Breckinridge and Lane. He says "there has been, in fact, no nomination made in consistency with the established and recognized usages of the Democratic organization, and hence sound and faithful men will find nothing in the proceedings, so far as the nominees are concerned, to bind their party fealty."

☞ Mr. Douglas visited Boston on Tuesday last, and was received with enthusiasm by a large body of citizens.

A High-handed Move.

Richard J. Haldeman, of Harrisburg, a member of one of the Democratic National Committees, quartered at Washington city, has (Forney-like) issued his protest against the conciliatory action of the Democratic State Central Committee, and at the same time a call for a Mass and Delegate Convention at Harrisburg on the 26th inst., with a view, as is generally supposed, to get up a distinct Douglas Electoral Ticket in this State. The consummation of such a step, in opposition to the regular ticket formed by the Reading Convention, can only tend to assist the Lincolnites, by dividing the Democratic vote—and against such division every Democrat, whether he prefer Douglas or Breckinridge, should at once, and without hesitation, set his face.

In speaking of Haldeman's course, the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union* says:

It is, perhaps, the very best thing that could have happened to the Democracy of the State, and for the plan of compromise agreed upon by the State Committee, that the bolters should have determined to place themselves in the attitude of an organized rebellion against the only regular State organization of the party. The question now comes home directly to the Democracy of Pennsylvania whether they will allow a foreign power, not of their creation, on which they have conferred no authority, to interfere in our State politics, and crush out our State organization. In other words, has the authority of our State organization departed, and become centralized at Washington? Are we no longer our own masters? Are we incompetent to manage our own domestic affairs, and has the once proud Democracy of Pennsylvania become subject to the will and direction of one man, [Richard J. Haldeman!] who acts under the direction of a Washington Committee, without ever having been invested with authority from the Democracy of the State? This is a serious issue, affecting the very existence of independent State organizations. We cannot doubt that the Democracy of the State will vindicate their right and power to manage their own affairs through their own organization.

It will be observed that Mr. Haldeman, acting for the National Committee, at one blow annihilates the State organization of the Democratic party, when he speaks of the *absence of any State organization competent to summon a State Convention.* No Democrat ever before questioned the power of the State Committee to call a State Convention. Not only has it that power, but it is the *only* medium through which a regular Convention can be called. Any other Convention assembled in the name of the party is irregular and unauthorized—a voluntary assemblage, a mass meeting. This is the description of tribunal which is to be convened at this place on the 26th inst., to act in the name of the party. It is in defiance of regularity and precedent (without the Convention of April, 1859, is regarded as a safe precedent.) It is not only irregularly convened, but it does not pretend to be a delegate Convention, but is a ridiculous jumble of members of the State Committee, delegates to Baltimore, delegates to Reading, and whoever else may choose to attend. Of course the Democracy of Pennsylvania cannot recognize such an assembly.

We take this occasion to warn those who might otherwise be entrapped into this disorganizing movement, of the inevitable fate of rebels against the Democratic party. They commence as purifiers and finally land in the ranks of the Opposition. Where are now the active leaders of the Convention, which met at the Capitol in obedience to the call of Forney, in the month of April, 1859? They assembled with the purest professions. They declared that their only object was to cleanse the party, and to assert its principles, against centralized despotism at Washington. On that memorable occasion John W. Forney was an active leader, and now he is a Republican office-holder, and the editor of a Republican newspaper. John Hickman pronounced a well studied speech, overflowing with the most refined Democracy, and he is now an open supporter of Lincoln and Curtin. Others have gone over openly or secretly to the enemy, some are now engaged in this new plot of treason, having a relish for the business, and others again are rapidly treading the highway leading to Republicanism. It is an impressive truth,—and a warning full of meaning at this particular time.

That sterling Democratic journal, the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, denounces this plot of Forney's in deservedly severe terms, and then appeals to the feelings of every Democrat—thus:

Fellow Democrats of Pennsylvania, is this union of our party *nothing* to us? Are we here in the Old Keystone State, in obedience to the dictation of men who sit in Committee Rooms in Washington or at New Orleans, to fly at each other's throats with frantic fury, bent on dealing mutual death and destruction? Are we to break down the Democratic party in Pennsylvania because men have failed to agree at Charleston or Baltimore, and because the number of high offices is too few for the multitude of meritorious or impatient aspirants? Never! *Never!* Though Miles Taylor, or Miles anybody else, should write a thousand letters, we will not be moved, like puppets, to fratricidal war!

We now urge our Democratic friends to listen to no counsels that would distract them and give the State over to the Republicans.—We speak now to Douglas Democrats especially; for it is to Douglas men that the appeal for a separate organization has gone out. Sacrifice the Democratic party; break down its ascendency in Pennsylvania; cripple and blast its rising strength in Lancaster county; sacrifice all that we are and all that we hope to be; such is the word that has gone out from John W. Forney and those who follow his teachings! And for what? Simply, because, for *once*, we all have not been able to think exactly alike about men!

Do not let us divide. Let us unite upon the common ticket, as formed in the regular and legitimate way at Reading on the first of March last. There is no principle to prevent union and harmony in this way; and principle would forbid us to throw away strength which may be used for valuable purposes.—We entreat Democrats to be extremely cautious about committing a breach and a feud in the party which shall outlive a thousand regrets. We have had such difficulties and estrangements before in Pennsylvania, and we always had to get together again by mutual concession and compromise, after years of senseless warfare upon each other. Why may we not do it at once, before the breach grows any wider, and while reconciliation is yet easy? We call upon all, whether their preference be Douglas or Breckinridge, to speak out in favor of union and harmony in the good old Democratic party.

Nearly, if not quite all, the leaders, in this Forney game, are, like Forney himself, *disappointed office-seekers* under Mr. Buchanan's Administration.

☞ The *Star* devotes several columns to articles *opposing* the union of the Democrats upon one Electoral Ticket! This shows "where the shoe pinches." Of course Democrats, knowing as they do the intensified Know Nothing Black Republican character of the *Star*, will be very apt to take the course which *it* advises them *not* to take—and especially will such be the case so long as they remember the coarse abuse it has habitually showered down upon them. The Democrats of Adams are not as verdant as the *Star* managers seem to suppose them to be—not "by a long shot."

☞ The Democratic State Executive Committee will meet at Gresson on the 9th of August next.

How it is Received by the Friends of Douglas.

The Pittsburg *Post*, a Douglas paper, which was at first inclined to disavow the action of the State Committee and discountenance any attempt at conciliation, now comes to the rational conclusion that moderate and temperate counsels must prevail. We are gratified to find the following in its columns:

"Pennsylvania is not ready to have an *ultimatum* thrust upon her now. It is stated that the National Democratic Douglas Committee is about to issue an address, in which the policy of the party is to be fixed, defined and designated. We deprecate this. So far as Pennsylvania is concerned, such action would be hasty and improvident.

"In this State the Democracy has a large stake. We have a Governor and Congressman to elect, and a Legislature who will have the choosing of a United States Senator, in place of Mr. Bigler. The Democracy would regret exceedingly that the State should be given over to the Republicans for these offices, on account of any difficulties which have arisen on the Presidential question.

"On the nominations which have been made and still are to be made, within the local Democratic organization of the State, the members of the party have no difference of opinion. As one man they desire that Pennsylvania shall enroll herself for the Democracy. We believe that she will do so if the issues of the Presidential difficulty are not precipitated upon us by too hasty action. *It is not desirable at the present time that the National Committee shall take upon itself to decide anything for Pennsylvania. Let the Democratic organization of our State arrange its own affairs.*

"In view of the fact that Pennsylvania has so much at stake besides the Presidential question, it is important that time be taken to fully enlighten the voters as to the best course by which union and harmony may be secured. The people want no questions hastily and arbitrarily decided for them by the National Committee or any other body."

Of the proposed Forney-Haldeman Convention, the *Post* says:

"We urge upon the friends of Mr. Douglas throughout the State to pay no attention whatever to the call of Mr. Haldeman. It gives us no time for deliberation or consideration. In Mr. Haldeman's own words, it is founded upon 'the revolutionary character of the political epoch.' Why should the strength of our organization, for which we have fought so long, be revolutionized now?

"If the friends of Mr. Douglas are wise, they will make no response to the call for Mr. Haldeman's Convention. To quote his own words, we regard his movement as 'undemocratic, unauthorized and impolitic.'

"The people are not prepared to adjust grave political questions in a Convention hurried together on ten days' notice, and they prefer to have their Democratic rights maintained within the party organization, if possible, and not by a mad raid out of it."

The *Clinton Democrat*, a warm Douglas paper, also denounces Haldeman's disorganizing call. Speaking of the men who lead the movement, Mr. Diefenbach, the editor, says:

The first discordant note was sounded by Richard Vaux—the most formidable comes from R. J. Haldeman, who as the member of the National Committee from this State, has called a Mass meeting and Convention to assemble at Harrisburg on the 26th inst., for the purpose of forming another electoral ticket, and this action is sustained by a half a dozen bolting members of the State Executive Committee who live about Harrisburg, nearly every one of whom is now or has been the recipient of emoluments from offices obtained through adherence to regular nominations!

What these men mean to do will be developed at their Convention. It they mean to elect Lincoln and defeat the Democracy everywhere, they will show it by their ultra course.

Union is Success.

The followers of Lincoln know their weakness, and expect to elect him only through division in the Democratic party. The trembling anxiety of the Opposition editors, lest union might prevail among the Democracy, is significant of this fact—and we are quite willing that the *Star* and *Sentinel* shall be taken as examples in the premises. A cotemporary well remarks:

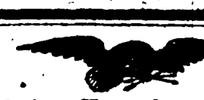
The deadness that followed the substitution of a rail-splitter for a statesman struck a deathchill to the hopes of the Republicans, and they began to regard the field as lost, until the dissension in the ranks of the Democratic party revived hope. Conscious of their inability to conquer by the force of principles and reason they hope to profit by the accident of division, and to elect a Republican President by a small minority of the people. A movement on the part of the Democracy to heal this breach is followed by the use of every appliance at the command of the Republicans to widen and deepen it. *Divide and conquer* is their motto. Ours should be, UNITED AND WIN. Every motive that induces the enemies of Democracy, to assist division should urge its friends to promote union. The truth should be made to stand out prominently and clearly before every foe of sectional Republicanism, that that party cannot succeed except through a division of the Democratic party. The Republicans know their position—they feel the absolute necessity of dividing the Democracy—they understand their weakness and appreciate that Lincoln's nomination is a miserable failure—and knowing these truths they act upon their knowledge like sagacious men. They labor to keep the Democracy apart.—Their allies on the outskirts of the Democratic party—their own purchased property, paid for and owned by them—assist them by many wily arts. Will Democrats allow them to succeed, and by inaction or passion play into their hands? Will Democrats not rather act upon the overruling necessity of the case, and rescue the State from the domination of the Republican minority? The choice is between union and victory and division and defeat.

A Fizzle!—The Lincoln ratification meeting in New York on Monday evening was a notable failure—a *fizzle!* Despite the attractive aids of fireworks, bands of music, and flaming announcements of well-known speakers, who, it was stated, had been invited and would probably attend, not more than one or two thousand persons, including the speakers, musicians, and some two hundred vice presidents, secretaries, &c., were in attendance. In a city with the population of New York, fifteen to twenty thousand, *at least*, were to have been expected on the ground.

The truth is no longer to be concealed that the nomination of the Abolitionist Lincoln does not "go down" in the Empire State, and the knowledge of that fact, coupled with the defection from the ranks of the rail-splitters of the Seward Republicans, may well cause Greeley and other leaders of the sectional party to quake with terror at the prospect of an earnest union between the Democracy in that State.

YORK, PA., July 19.—The Democratic County Committee met to-day and unanimously adopted resolutions in favor of Foster and the compromise of the State committee, and denouncing Haldeman and Forney's bogus convention.

☞ The Bell and Everett men in this State talk of nominating Hon. John Banks for Governor. Andy Curtin is a *goner!*



"Glorious News from Oregon!"

The *Sentinel* last Monday claimed the election of a Republican member of Congress and an anti-Administration Legislature in Oregon, and gave vent to this thrilling "crow:"

"Cheering news and glorious enough for one day!"

Yes, and only for *one* day—or hardly that—for the *Sun* at noon brought the latest news from the Pacific, announcing that the Democrats have secured a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, and elected Mr. Stout, Democrat, to Congress, over Logan, his competitor! The Portland *Times* gives the following table of the Legislature elect:

Senate.—Democrats—Multnomah, 1; Clackamus and Wasco, 2; Linn, 2; Benton, 2; Douglas, 1; Jackson, 1; Josephine, 1—10. Republicans—Washington, Columbia, Clatsop and Tillamook, 1; Yamhill, 1; Polk, 1; Marion, 1; Umpqua, Coose and Curry, 2—6. Democratic majority 4.

Assembly.—Democrats—Clotson, 1; Multnomah, 2; Wasco, 1; Benton, 2; Linn, 1; Lane, 3; Douglas, 2; Josephine, 1; Jackson, 3—16. Republicans—Washington and Columbia, 1; Washington, 1; Yamhill, 2; Clackamas, 3; Marion, 4; Polk, 2; Linn, 3; Umpqua, 1; Coose and Curry, 1—18.

Republican Assembly majority 2. Democratic majority on joint ballot 2.

It is possible, though by no means probable, (says the Times,) that one or two members elect from Polk and Linn, classed as Republican, may repudiate the coalition by which they were elected, and act with the Democratic party. If two of them should do so, it will give the Democracy a majority of two in the House, and a majority of six on joint ballot. If one should do so, it will tie the House, and make a Democratic majority of four on joint ballot. On the other hand, we may gain a member in Umpqua, or Coose and Curry, or lose one in Josephine; but in no possible event that can now be foreseen, can the opposition secure a majority in the Senate.

Since the foregoing was in type, we are credibly informed that Mr. Crandall, Assemblyman elect in Marion, has announced that he will, under no circumstances, vote for a Republican for Senator.

Shall We Be United!

Under the above caption the Easton *Argus*, one of the organs of the Democracy of old Northampton, with *Douglas* and *Johnson* at its mast-head, thus refers to the late action of the State Central Committee:

We last week published a sketch of the proceedings of the State Central Committee, proposing a union of the friends of Douglas and Breckenridge on one electoral ticket, for the purpose of consolidating the Democratic vote of Pennsylvania. We need scarcely say that we approve the action of the committee and are pleased to see a disposition manifested by the great mass of our party friends, without reference to their presidential preferences, to see it faithfully carried out.

The electoral ticket formed by the Democratic State Convention at Reading, is the *regular* ticket. There can be no other regular electoral ticket. If there is a second one formed it will be irregular and unauthorized. The State Central Committee, with a commendable desire to unite the party, have agreed on a proposition which is acceptable to the friends of both the candidates in this section of the State and apparently throughout the Commonwealth, with the exception of a few men who really do not seem to be anxious for peace and harmony. No man who has at heart the interests of the Democratic party, can object to the proposed arrangement. It is emphatically a peace measure, it is fair, manly and just. The regular electoral ticket, thus pledged, will receive the united support of the Democrats of this county. Let us now have as little wrangling as possible. Let there be no quarreling over men. We enjoin all Democrats to keep as calm and quiet as possible, determine to work and vote only for the good of the party, and indulge in no accusations for a difference of opinion as to men. Stand firm by the party, work for FOSTER and all regular local nominations, and all will yet be well.

The Northampton *Correspondent* has taken down Douglas and run up Breckinridge.

Old Berks for Union and Harmony!

The meeting of the Democratic City Club of Reading, on Wednesday evening week, was, the *Gazette* says, one of the largest political gatherings ever witnessed in that city.—CHARLES KESSLER, Esq., the editor of the time-honored *Adler*, presided. The Executive Committee, through their chairman, J. Hagenman, Esq., reported the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That we regard the preservation of the unity of our Democratic State organization, which was so happily inaugurated by the Reading Convention, as of the highest importance to the present and future welfare of the National Democratic party; and that therefore we ratify and approve the basis of union recommended by the State Executive Committee, whereby the Electoral ticket placed in nomination by that Convention may fairly and honorably receive the support of every Democratic voter in Pennsylvania, who truly desires the defeat of the Black Republican candidates.

A G. Green offered as a substitute a resolution endorsing Douglas and Johnson. After discussion by Messrs. Green, Hagenman, and Getz, the substitute was voted down by a large majority, and the original resolution, sustaining the action of the State Central Committee, adopted with but *one* dissenting voice. Mr. Green and three or four others, sympathizers of Forney's, then withdrew from the Club. Gen. George M. Keim and others made excellent speeches, and a high state of enthusiasm prevailed. The *Gazette*, in speaking of the meeting, remarks:

The feeling of the meeting was so nearly unanimous in favor the single object for which it had been convened, that but a single voice was heard in dissent from the resolutions reported by the Executive Committee. After such an unbiased expression of opinion, there can be no mistaking the position of the true Democrats of this city. Whether Breckinridge or Douglas men, they are for the preservation of our State organization, and for united action against the Black Republicans. They want to elect Gen. Foster the Governor, because they honor and esteem him, and confide in his honesty and capacity; and they want to have the electoral vote of Pennsylvania cast for that Democratic candidate who can beat Lincoln. This, we know, is the position of the friends of Mr. Breckinridge; and it is also that of the *real* friends of Mr. Douglas,—those who are Democrats at heart and in practice. The *professed* Douglas men, who follow Forney's lead, are the only dissatisfied party; and when we reflect that they have, for two years past, conspired and co-operated with the Opposition to defeat the Democracy of this county, it was hardly to be expected that they would now change their course, and unite for the success and preservation of our Democratic county organization. Their association and sympathy with the Republicans is so close and congenial, that they would rather act as their allies, than hold a place in the Democratic ranks. Their future course, we fear, will be but a repetition of the past. It was very clearly foreshadowed by Mr. Green's declaration on Wednesday night, that he considered it a foregone conclusion that his resolutions would be voted down, and that he and his friends did not intend to be bound by the action of the meeting. How many Democratic voters will consent to follow these men, whose deliberate purpose is to use them as tools to aid the success of the Black Republicans, remains to be seen. If we may judge by the way the City Club has spoken, the number will not be large.

☞ Hon. Richard Vaux, one of the Electors at large on the Democratic ticket, refuses to pledge himself to the arrangement proposed by the State Central Committee, as a basis of union for the Democrats of the State upon the Electoral ticket now in nomination. In his reply to the Hon. W. H. Welsh, Chairman of the State Committee, requesting him so to pledge himself, Mr. Vaux says he thinks the arrangement was made without authority, that it involves a compromise of Democratic principles and usage, and declares his purpose, if elected, to vote for Douglas and Johnson to the end. If the Democracy of Pennsylvania do not approve his course, so declared, he will cheerfully surrender his position on the Electoral ticket to the Democratic Convention, which he urges should be re-assembled, and will recognize no other authority.

Letter from Hon. WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee of Pennsylvania, to the Hon. RICHARD VAUX, Elector at Large.

YORK, PA., July 16th, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant; which, however, it was my privilege to see in the daily papers, before you furnished me with a printed copy. I am glad you have adopted this public method of answering my brief note, as it enables me to lay before the people, in the same manner, my reasons for so acting with the majority of the Democratic State Executive Committee at its last meeting. Had you contented yourself with a simple refusal to accede to the compromise proposed by the State Committee I would have remained silent; but the ground you have publicly taken, demands from me a respectful answer, in justification of myself to those who placed me in the responsible position I now occupy towards the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

The public will look in vain throughout your letter, for any tangible objection to the proposed compromise, on the score of expediency, policy, or principle. The one and only point in your communication, is, that the State Committee acted "without any authority." The question of jurisdiction is thus raised in your own mind; and is promptly decided by yourself, without argument, in your own favor.

Now, with all your political knowledge—and I am willing to concede to you the most enlarged experience, and the highest integrity of purpose—I am afraid you have failed to learn what, really, *are* the "certain specific duties," which belong to a State Committee. Certainly, I have no wish to extend the powers of the one over which I have the honor to preside; nor do I desire to shield any action of my own, under the broad and general terms of the resolution which authorized its appointment, and for which, I believe, you cordially voted in the Reading Convention.—But I take it, that a State Committee is fully "competent" to act upon all questions which involve the working machinery of the party for whose benefit it was specially created; as well as to arrange and direct all the details of organization, and to propose and effectively carry out all measures which tend to secure successful results in an impending struggle. Hence it was, that the National Executive Committee appointed by the Democratic Convention which met at the Front Street Theatre, in the city of Baltimore, without any other authority than the implied power contained in the resolution which created it, assumed the right to make a nomination for the Democracy of the Union, when Benjamin Fitzpatrick declined to accept the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Stephen A. Douglas—and the adoption of the resolution, by the Committee, in reference to the power of its members over Electoral tickets formed by bodies entirely separate and distinct from that which gave it political life, clearly shows that the gentleman who compose that organization have no very narrow or contracted ideas of the authority and "specific duties" of an Executive Committee.

You say, in your letter, that "the Reading Convention gave no power to its Committee to compromise the integrity of Democratic principles, the Democratic organization, or Democratic candidates."

This is strictly true. But while your premises are correct, your conclusions are fallacious. No torturing of language, no ingenuity of expression, can fasten such an interpretation upon the compromise recommended by the State Committee. Come, let us reason together, and see how far the Committee's resolution bears you out, in the position you have thus voluntarily assumed.

You, as a candidate for Elector, are but the creature of the Reading Convention. Equally so, is the State Committee. You are both the offspring of the same parent. Without any assumption of power on the part of either, it is your conjoined duty to endeavor to arrange the machinery of the State organization so as to make it most potent and efficient against the forces of the common enemy. He who fails in this high duty, is false to the sacred trust reposed in him by the Convention. Thoroughly imbued with this feeling, a majority of the State Committee resolved, if possible, to propose some plan for united action, which, if accepted, would enable the Democracy of Pennsylvania to assist in the defeat of the Republican candidates. The head and front of its offending hath this extent, no more.

If you carefully read the resolution of the Committee, you will perceive that it only "*recommends*" a certain course of action on the proposed basis of compromise. Surely an Executive Committee has *this* power, if it be vested with any at all—and after an affirmative or negative response has been returned, by the Electors to the Committee, through its Chairman, that body, at a subsequent meeting, will determine what course is best to be pursued for the welfare and integrity of the Democratic party. Whether the Committee will undertake to place other names upon the Electoral ticket, or prefer to submit the whole matter to the State Convention which formed them both, are questions for future consideration and decision. In the meantime, you man withhold your assent to the line of policy proposed for the defeat of the Republican candidates for President and Vice President of the United States and Governor of Pennsylvania; but I must emphatically deny your right to question the jurisdiction of the State Committee, in its earnest and patriotic labors to unite fragments of a broken and dissevered party.

But while it cannot be successfully established that the Committee exceeded, in the slightest degree, its legitimate powers on the 24 instant, I freely admit that its recommendation is entirely new, and is calculated to awaken the deepest interest and reflection in the public mind. It is necessarily novel, because the actual position of the Democratic party, at the present time, is totally different from its condition in any previous portion of its history. Two National organizations, "like the twin children of Rebecca, are struggling for the rights of the elder born." A large majority of the Democratic masses, firmly wedded to their party, regard this scism with unutterable regret. Those masses are very far from agreeing with you, in assuming that the only Democratic candidate for the Presidency is the gentleman whom you prefer. Tens of thousands of them are, to say the least, quite as much inclined to respect the nomination made by "a meeting of gentlemen at the Maryland Institute, in Baltimore," as they are to support that of "a meeting of gentlemen," at the Front Street Theatre, in the same city. I do not propose to discuss the relative merits of these nominations in this letter; but the fact is patent to every one that there is, unfortunately, a great diversity of opinion as to this point. This diversity of opinion cannot be ignored—the division clearly exists—and while the respective adherents of the several "meetings of gentlemen" referred to, are divided in sentiment as to their choice of Presidential candidates, there is *one* point, I am happy to say, in reference to which they *do* occupy a common ground. They are closely united, in desiring a chance to strike a common blow at the enemies of the Union and the Constitution. To enable them to do this, the State Committee offered them a plan, by which all the sincere opponents of the Republican party, in the Democratic ranks, could unite upon one Electoral ticket. Those who prefer the success of the Opposition candidates, will, of course, array themselves against this fair and equitable measure of compromise—while those who honestly desire the triumph of the Democratic party, without reference to mere men, will give their cordial adhesion to the action of the State Committee. I indulge the hope that more mature reflection will induce you, like Martha of old, to "choose the better part."

If the proposition has not the color of precedent to recommend it to your favor, it is well for you to know that those who made it, learned a life long lesson from you and your political *confreres*, when you exultingly swept "the old landmarks" of the Democratic party from the portals of the Reading Convention.—In your eloquent address before that body, when you were inveighing in forcible language against "time-honored usages" in the selection of Delegates and Electors, you frankly said:—"We have nothing to do with the past; we have nothing to do with precedents; we have nothing to do with rules; we are to legislate upon a condition of things that has arisen since this room was opened for our reception." To this earnest appeal the Convention responded Amen!—and the past, with its crowd of witnesses in behalf of "usage," was ignored, and the representatives of the people, swayed by the popular impulse, followed the Gamaliels of a new and revolutionary faith. Speaking for yourself and your companions, you boldly proclaimed to those who differed with you:—"If you want our votes, you must not only preach union, preach harmony, and preach conciliation, but you must show the fruits of all this preaching."—I now, unwillingly, commend the same chalice to your own lips. I was for "union," "harmony," and "conciliation," then—I am for "union," "harmony," and "conciliation" now. It is enough for me to know that the Democratic party is divided and distracted. More anxious for the defeat of the Republican candidates than for the advancement of any man's personal ambition in the Democratic ranks, I saw in the proposition adopted by the State Committee the only feasible means of accomplishing the overthrow of the Opposition forces in Pensylvania, and securing the election of our gallant candidate for Governor, Henry D. Foster. The issue was plainly presented to my mind—it was Republicanism or Democracy—I, unhesitatingly, accepted the latter.

I have no fears that the action of the State Committee will not be sustained and upheld by the calm, good sense of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. But *two* of the large number of Electors who have already responded to the resolution, have refused to give it their assent and approbation. Nor have I been disappointed in my expectations of the manner in which it would be received by the true-hearted yeomanry of this Commonwealth. They know that its only object is to preserve, if possible, the unity of the Democratic party; and prevent the State of Pennsylvania from being made the unwilling instrument in the election of Lincoln, Hamlin, and Curtin, when she has the power within herself, if properly directed, to ward off such a dire calamity.—Already has the voice of hearty approval gone up, from all those who love Rome better than Cæsar. The Democratic masses of the "Old Keystone" stand, unflinchingly, by the union of their party, for the sake of the Union and the Constitution of their country.—The hopes and aspirations of millions cluster around the old creed, which has always taught—"the equality of the citizen, and the equality of the States!" The farmer in his field of toil; the mechanic in his busy workshop; the artisan by his humble fireside; and the man of letters in his quiet study; have all felt its saving influence, and its regenerating power. Across the waves of the Atlantic, in homes made desolate by the despot's touch, where eyes grow bright as they turn to the land of the setting sun, prayers ascend to Heaven for the triumph of that creed in the hour of battle. Sparning all sectionalism, the Democratic faith has bravely struggled on through more than half a century, and has stamped its indelible impress upon the civil and political institutions of the freest and happiest people on the globe. Those who feel and appreciate the blessings which follow the inauguration of Democratic rule, will unceasingly struggle to encourage "union," "harmony," and "conciliation," in our ranks; because, without them, they know that our columns will be broken, and become like reeds shaken in the wind. Let such "union," "harmony," and "conciliation," as are now proposed by the compromise of the State Committee, once more sit by us in our councils, guiding us calmly with their influence, and driving from our midst all local jealousies and all engender personal rivalries, and the Democratic legion will again be able to march against its united foes in an iron phalanx, and will still be perpetuated as the true and only conservator of our National freedom. In conclusion, permit me to reciprocate the sentiments of personal respect contained in your letter, and believe me to be,

Sir,

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

WILLIAM H. WELSH,

Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

To the HON. RICHARD VAUX, Elector at Large.

Hon. Henry D. Foster and the Philadelphia "Press."

The Philadelphia *Press* of Monday last contains another subtle attack from Forney upon Hon. Henry D. Foster, the Democratic candidate for Governor of this State. The *Press* has heretofore affected to support Mr. Foster, but it is now evident that his defeat is part of the price to be paid by Forney to his Republican masters, for the Clerkship of the House of Representatives. From this day forward all the influence of the *Press* may be counted against Mr. Foster—perhaps not openly, but in that sly, regretful, tearful way that the honest Iago of the *Press* knows how to assume when he wishes to strike the most deadly blow. While the bold nature of Hickman scorns disguise, and he appears openly for Curtin, his good friend Forney pursues a different path to the same end, by appearing a friend, that he may effect more effectually the part of an enemy.

It is not a difficult matter to account for the course of the *Press* towards Mr. Foster. His nomination has been received with unusual favor, and even in the distracted condition of the Democratic party, created general enthusiasm. Divided in other particulars, the party cordially united upon him. This state of affairs has caused considerable alarm among the supporters of Mr. Curtin, who dread the result of a contest with the united Democracy, under the lead of such a man as Henry D. Foster. The Republican State Committee assembled the other day at Cresson, and, upon comparing notes, discovered the imminent peril of their candidate for Governor. Having operated, through the agency of Forney and other men of that political character, bound to obey their commands, so as to widen the dissensions of the Democracy upon the Presidential question, the Committee determined that the same appliance must be used with reference to the candidate for Governor, in order to save Curtin from defeat. As swiftly as effect follows cause, we find that John Hickman is pursuaded to lend his influence openly in behalf of Curtin, and that Forney commences his secret work to damage Henry D. Foster. The *Press* calls upon Mr. Foster to choose defeat, and to sacrifice himself and the Democratic party for the advantage of the Republicans; and he is threatened (of course with many tears of regret) that if he does not choose defeat, under the "Douglas Popular Sovereignty flag," he shall be defeated under the proposition of the State Committee. Of course Mr. Foster will treat the commands and threats of the man who is now enjoying the fruits of successful treachery, with that contempt that an honest and true man always must feel for a venial and treacherous one. Of course, as a true Democrat, he will not attach himself to a faction, and least of all, a faction led by the Republican Clerk of the House. As the candidate of the united Democracy, he will unquestionably do all in his power to preserve the harmony inaugurated at Reading, and if he must fail by the hands of traitors, he will fall battling for the whole Democratic party.

Mr. Forney shows that he has not forgiven Mr. Foster for the supposed agency he had in his defeat for United States Senator. The light, almost jocose way in which he refers to this subject, does not cover the motive that suggested it. He is about to satisfy his long hoarded revenge. He factiously calls Mr. Foster's agency in his defeat "an act of personal friendship," and gives as the reason "because if the Senatorial toga had fallen upon us, we should not probably have had the opportunity of taking so effective a stand against the Administration of Mr. Buchanan." Who that knows Forney does not know that if he had been elected Senator he would have been the most obsequious supporter of Mr. Buchanan's Administration in that body. Some of our readers perhaps remember the scene in the parlor of Buehler's Hotel, at Harrisburg, on the night that Mr. Forney received the caucus nomination for Senator.—There, surrounded by friends who paid court to the favorite of a new Administration, while the corks popped and the exhilarating liquid passed from hand to hand, Mr. Forney made a glowing speech. He ascribed his elevation entirely to Mr. Buchanan. Everything that he was, or expected to be, was due to him.—Mr. Buchanan was the bright star who had illuminated his pathway. And after indulging in the most fulsome adulation, in a similar strain, he wound up by the abject declaration—that this mark of favor and confidence had been conferred upon him, not for merits of his own, but *because Mr. Buchanan permitted it.* Many Democrats who were present, and who were disgusted at Forney's todyism, will recollect the terms of this humble prostration—and not one of them doubts that had he attained the object of his ambition, thro' the mistaken confidence of his patron, the same humble subserviency would have characterized his Senatorial career. The disappointment soured his temper. He begged for patronage and failed. Then it was that he determined to take his wares to another market, and commenced the course of treachery to the Democratic party which finally secured compensation from the Republican party in the lucrative office of Clerk of the House.

Whether the opposition of the *Press* to Mr. Foster is part of the price for favors already conferred, or the foundation for new claims upon the Republican party, time will show. In either event, its policy is now to divide the Democratic party and defeat its candidates.—*Patriot and Union.*

Union Sentiments of the Democratic Press in Pennsylvania.

We are gratified to see that a