THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

42ND YEAR. GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, AUG. 6, 1860. NO. 42.

TERMS:

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment—"COMPILER" on the sign.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)

Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.

Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stover.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Dr. A. W. Dorsey,

FORMERLY of Carroll county, Md., having permanently located in Gettysburg, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country in the practice of the various branches of his profession. Office and residence, Baltimore street, next door to The Compiler office, where he may be found at all times when not professionally engaged.

REFERENCES.

Prof. Athan B. Smith, Baltimore, Md.
Rev. Augustus Webster, D. D., Baltimore Md.
Dr. J. L. Warfield, Westminster, Md.
Dr. W. A. Mathias, " "
Jacob Reese, Esq., " "
John K. Longwell, Esq., " "
Geo. E. Wampler, Esq., " "
Rev. Thomas Bowen, Gettysburg.

Oct. 25, 1858. 6m

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, desirous of moving to the South, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, his desirable FARM, *on the 11th of August next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., situate in Butler township, Adams county, Pa., 6¼ miles north of Gettysburg, on the old and direct road to Carlisle (near Bender's church.) It contains 134 ACRES—about 25 acres are covered with thriving timber—the balance is in a good state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a comfortable Two-story STONE HOUSE, good Barn, Corn Crib, Wagon Shed, Hay Shed, Smoke and Wash House, Smith Shop, and other out-buildings. There is an Orchard of choice Apple, Pear, Cherry and Peach trees—seldom failing to bear in abundance; about 30 acres are in meadow, yielding heavy crops of valuable hay. The farm has been limed once, and part twice, has running water, two wells of good water, one at the door and the other at the garden. Possession given in 1861. Terms easy—title good. Persons desirous to buy are invited to attend as there will be a bargain.

☞Terms made known by the subscriber, residing on the premises.

JACOB HEAGY.

July 9, 1860. td

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Property on which he now resides, consisting of the HOUSE and OUT-BUILDINGS, and about 27 ACRES OF LAND.—The land is in a high state of cultivation, having on it running water, and about 300 fruit-bearing trees. Much of the land is within the limits of the Borough, furnishing admirable sites for Building Lots.—The property will be sold either as a whole, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

For additional information and terms apply, on the premises, to the subscriber.

H. L. BAUGHER.

June 18, 1860. 2m

Notice.

THE first and final account of JOHN SNYDER, Committee of HENRY GIRT, (a lunatic) has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, *on the 20th day of August next*, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, *Proth'y.*

July 23, 1860. td*

Just in Season!

GIVE US A CALL!—The undersigned have just received from the cities an immense stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, VESTINGS in all varieties, &c., suitable for the season, which they offer to the public at unprecedentedly low rates.

"They ask a call,
To convince all"—

of the truth of his assertion. No trouble to show goods and give prices. A large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING also selling cheaper than ever.

Garments made up for men and boys, as usual, in the very best manner, and according to any style desired. The work being done in their own establishment, they are always enabled to warrant it. Remember, their place of business is the large and commodious room adjoining Cobean & Culp's on Chambersburg street.

JACOBS & BRO.,
Sept. 19, 1859. Merchant Tailors.

J. W. Scott,

(*Late of the Firm of Winchester & Scott.*)

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, and SHIRT MANUFACTORY, No. 814 Chesnut Street, (nearly opposite the Girard House.) Philadelphia. J. W. SCOTT would respectfully call the attention of his former patrons and friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guaranteed. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS.

Oct. 17, 1859. 1y

Notice.

JOHN ELICKER'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of John Elicker, late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL B. BLAUSER,
July 16, 1860. 6t* *Executor.*

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas* and *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, *on Saturday, the 11th day of August next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND, containing 266 Acres, more or less, situate in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Sanford Shroeder, Christian Musselman, and others, improved with a two-story LOG HOUSE, (roughcast,) with a one-story Log Building attached, a Stone Bank Barn, Smith Shop, Spring House, with spring of water, Smoke House, two Orchards of fruit trees, and other improvements. Seized and taken in execution as the property of S. C. WALKER.

A TRACT OF LAND, containing 70 Acres, more or less, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry J. Hemler, John Shultz, —— Creager, and others, improved with a two-story LOG HOUSE, a one and a half story Log Building attached, a Log Wash and Smoke House, a Bank Barn, with Wagon Shed and Corn Crib attached, an Orchard of fruit trees, a well of water, &c.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of EMANUEL GOLDEN.

A TRACT OF LAND, containing 6 Acres, more or less, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Bushman, Peter Baker, John Black, and others, improved with a one and a half story FRAME HOUSE, a one-story Frame Building attached, a Bank Barn, part log and part frame, an Orchard of fruit trees, a well of water, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of WILLIAM REARY.

The interest of Margaret Nace and William Nace in A TRACT OF LAND, containing 13 Acres, more or less, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William H. Lott, Esq., George Nace, and others, improved with a one story LOG HOUSE, Log Stable, a well of water, an Orchard of fruit trees, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of MARGARET NACE and WILLIAM NACE.

A TRACT OF LAND, containing 1200 Acres, more or less, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Robert Bleakney, Charles Stewart, and others, improved with a two-story Weatherboarded House, with a one-story Stone Back-building attached, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, Spring House, with spring of water, Saw Mill, Shingle Mill, Orchard of fruit trees, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of CHARLES MCKENRICK, SAMUEL MCKENRICK and JAMES MCKENRICK.

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situate on the Public Square, in the town of New Oxford, Adams county, adjoining lots of Joseph S. Gitt, George Hersh, and others, improved with a large two-story HOUSE, part stone and part frame, with a two-story Brick Back-building attached, a Brick Stable, a Frame Stable, Smoke House, two wells of water, and other improvements—long known as Miley's Tavern Stand, and rendered a better stand than ever by the Gettysburg Railroad passing thro' that place. Seized and taken in execution as the property of GEORGE F. BECKER.

At the same time and place, by virtue of sundry writs of *Levies Facias*, the following described Real Estate, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND, situate on the east side of Washington street, north of North street, in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, adjoining lots of Peter Thorn, Wm. Steinour, and others, improved with a two-story Brick Dwelling HOUSE, well of water, &c.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of WILLIAM HEILICKER, JACOB HEILICKER and LEWIS HEILICKER.

ISAAC LIGHTNER, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, July 23, '60.

☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith, the property will again be put up for sale.

☞We are requested to state that the property advertised to be sold by the Sheriff on the 11th of August next, as the property of S. C. WALKER, if not sold for cash, will be offered on time, or on terms to suit purchasers.

Administrators' Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE OF PETER MONFORT, DEC'D.—In pursuance of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of PETER MONFORT, deceased, will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, *on the 12th day of September next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the VALUABLE FARM of said deceased, situated in Straban township, Adams county, 3 miles from Gettysburg, on the York Turnpike, adjoining lands of John Tate, Sr., Isaac Miller, John Rinehart and others, containing 178 Acres, having thereon erected a good Two-story HOUSE, part Log and Weatherboarded and part Brick, calculated for two families, Wash House, Brick Bank Barn, Carriage House, and other out-buildings, with two never-failing wells of water with pumps—one at the house and the other at the barn. There is a good proportion of Meadow and Timber Land, and a fine Apple Orchard, and a large variety of other choice fruit trees on the premises which seldom fail to bear. The Gettysburg Railroad passes through the farm. The land is in a good state of cultivation, (part of which has been recently limed,) under good fencing, and is one of the most valuable properties in the county.

☞Also, at the same time and place, will be sold A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND—one-half of 15 Acres—on the Cold Spring road, adjoining lands of John Moritz, Henry Brinkerhoff, and others. This tract is well covered with thriving Chesnut timber.

☞Attendance will be given and terms made known by JACOB MONFORT, JACOB CASSAT,

July 9, 1860. td *Administrators.*

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Adams, to grant a Charter of Incorporation to an Association of persons under the name, style and title of the "CITIZENS' BAND OF GETTYSBURG," and that if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary, the said Court at the next term, to wit: *on the 3d Monday of August*, 1860, will decree and declare that the persons so associated shall become and be a corporation or body politic according to the articles and conditions in an instrument of writing set forth and duly filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the said Court.

By the Court, JACOB BUSHEY, *Proth'y.*

July 23, 1860. 3t

Farmers, Carpenters, &c.

ATTEND TO YOUR INTERESTS.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public, and the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity particularly, that they are prepared to furnish all persons who contemplate building houses, barns, &c., with materials required for said buildings, such as RAFTERS, LATHING, SHINGLES, BOARDS, and all HEAVY TIMBER for building.

Also, POSTS, RAILS, &c., continually on hand, and upon low terms for cash.

PLANK & SPANGLER.

Arendtsville, June 18, 1860. 3m

GUM COMBS, Gum Hair Pins, Gum Sleeve Holders, all very cheap, at H. G. CARR'S.

A LARGE lot of Crockery and Queensware for sale by NORBECK & MARTIN.

POET'S CORNER.

THE MIDNIGHT TRAIN.

Across the dull and brooding night,
A giant flies with demon light
And breath of wreathing smoke;
Around him whirls the reeling plain,
And with a dash of grim disdain,
He cleaves the sundered rock.

In lonely swamps the low wind stirs
The belt of black, funereal firs,
That murmur to the sky,
Till, startled by his mad career,
They seem to keep a hush of fear
As if a god swept by!

Through many a dark, wild heart of heath,
O'erbrooding bridges, where beneath
A midnight river bears;
By ruins, remnant of the past,
Their ivies trembling in the blast;
By singing waterfalls!

The slumb'rer, on his silent bed,
Turns to the light his lonely head,
Divested of its dreams;
Long leagues of gloom are hurried o'er,
Through tunnel sheaths, with iron roar,
And shrill night-rending screams.

Past huddling huts, past flying barns,
High furnace flames, whose crimson arms
Are grappling with the night,
He tears along receding lands,
To where the kingly city stands,
Wrapped in a robe of light.

Here round each wide and gushing gate,
A crowd of eager faces wait,
And every smile is known;
We thank you, O thou Titan train—
That in the city once again,
We clasp our loved, our own!

MISCELLANY.

Singular.

Some days ago a young man named Swan, employed in an eastern mill, was caught by the arm in some machinery, and the limb was so badly broken and mangled that immediate amputation was deemed neccessary.—This was successfully performed, but according to an exchange, which relates the incident, the maimed man's connection with the dissevered limb did not cease with the operation. We quote as follows:

"On recovering from the stupor (produced by the use of chloroform,) Mr. Swan still complained sorely of the aching *hand*. Late in the evening, his distress became very great, and he insisted that the hand was cramped by being doubled up. The limb had been placed in a small box and buried. His attendants dug it up and straitened the hand and he was soon easier. This morning the limb was again buried. But he soon complained of a sensation of cold and great pain in it. It was accordingly taken up again, wrapped up, and deposited in a tomb, since which he is again relieved. What does this mean?—Is it all imagination? If this instance were a solitary one we might think so. But there are so many similar well-attested cases on record, that we can only shake our heads and say.

"There are more things in heaven and earth,
Than are dreamed of in our philosophy."

☞The Greenfield (Mass.) *Gazette* has the following:—"A curious circumstance occurred on Wednesday. A young man in this village procured a clergyman to marry him, and after the guests had all assembled and the knot was about to be tied, the would-be bridegroom was called out of the house; and soon, informing the clergyman and guests that he would be back in a moment, mysteriously disappeared, and after waiting an hour the clergyman left for the Sunday-school celebration, leaving the intended bride and her friends in doubt as to the mysterious disappearance of the bridegroom. It subsequently appeared that a person to whom the bridegroom had loaned twenty-six dollars was about departing in the cars for New York, and that a friend had informed him of the fact just as the clergyman was about tying the knot, and thinking that his intended wife was safer than his money, left for the depot to collect the borrowed money before the train should depart. He got there just as the train was starting; got on board the cars to find the debtor friend, and was carried off to Northampton.—He, however, collected his money, went to the telegraph office to inform his intended wife where he was, but could not find the operator, and started for Greenfield afoot on the track. At Whately the train overtook him; he got into the cars and reached Greenfield at halfpast three o'clock, to the great relief of his intended and her friends. He immediately took the lady to the clergyman's residence and had the ceremony completed."

A Modern Lucretia Borgia.—Medford, Otsego, N. Y., is horrified by the development of a poisoning case—or rather a series of poisoning cases—of an unusual character. Mrs. Elizabeth P. McCraney, the third wife of Mr. Mc. (who was also her second husband,) is accused of poisoning her husband's daughter, Huldah, a beautiful girl of 17, and now that this murder is out the people believe they shall trace no less than seven mysterious deaths to her agency, including her former husband.—She is about fifty years of age, a woman of unusually brilliant, not to say dashing appearance.

☞Lewis D. Campbell, late an M. C. from the Ohio district now represented by Mr. Vallandigham, has written a letter in which he says that "according to the *new tests* of Republicanism adopted by the Chicago Convention, I regard myself as *resolved out of that party.*" Mr. C. then alludes to the "Dutch plank" of the Chicago platform, and says emphatically "I spit upon it."

☞The New York Houston State Convention met at Schenectady on Wednesday week, nominated Sam Houston, of Texas, for Vice President, and then—after some angry personal abuse between the persons present, broke up in a row.

☞The weather is intensely hot in South Carolina and Georgia, and many deaths have occurred from the effects of the heat.

☞The truth needs no concealment.

Archbishop Hughes on Cooking.

In his address at the annual commencement of Mount St. Vincent Academy, on Tuesday, Archbishop Hughes thus recommends the young ladies to learn the art of cooking: "Although it is of the utmost importance, young ladies, that you should have a good education, should be accomplished, cultivated, refined, and graceful, yet there are other things that cannot be lost sight of. Before another year rolls around, I propose to arrange with the sisters a new branch of study in the Academy. That branch of study is what the French call the science of *cuisine*. It is the science of keeping house, and that, we all know, commences with the kitchen. Every young lady, I don't care if she be a queen's daughter, ought to understand that department of life. Even though she may not have to practice it, though she may be able to hire her cook, yet she should understand it herself, for it may happen some day that the cook will dismiss her. (Great laughter.) What a predicament she will be in then! Well, what I was going to say was that, the Sisters should arrange it so that all the girls over thirteen years of age should be enabled to spend a portion of the time in the kitchen, and become acquainted with cooking and house keeping. Here will be a new bureau of education. (Laughter.) We will then have the theory and some practice too. Another point and I will close. At the end of another year, if living, and my purse is long enough, I am going to give a gold medal of not less than fifty dollars in value to the young lady who will write the best essay, not exceeding five pages in length, upon this great new science I have spoken of." (Laughter and applause.)

The Metoric Phenomenon.

The New York *Herald*, in publishing a number of newspaper and correspondents' accounts of the metoric phenomenon which took place on Friday evening week, publishes the following interesting editorial remarks:

"At about a quarter before ten o'clock on Friday evening, the atmosphere being very sultry, and no perceptible motion in the air, a light cloud appeared in the west, from which a blue tinted luminous globe shot out, which at the first glance suggested to the spectators the idea of an artificial fire-work. Instantly it lost its globular form, bursting like an immense sky rocket, into four portions. The first two are represented by one of our correspondents as resembling brilliant illuminated chandeliers, with innumerable jets of purple flame; the others were globular and comparatively small, appearing rather as the tails of the first. They maintained their relative distances as they flew athwart the sky from west to east, occupying in their flight something like a minute. Whether they vanished in air or fell on the land or sea we have not yet ascertained. About a minute after their passage a detonation was heard as from a piece of ordnance; but wether it proceeded from the bursting of the meteor is a matter of conjecture.

"One very curious optical delusion which it gave rise to is worthy of remark. To the spectators it appeared to be no higher than from a quarter to half a mile, and to be almost directly over their heads, and yet, when the fact is considered that it was witnessed under almost identical circumstances at Philadelphia, some ninety miles south-west of New York; at New Haven, eighty miles east; at Barnegat, forty miles south, and at Newburg, on the Hudson, sixty miles north, it will be perceived that the idea of its insignificant elevation was most delusive. It must have been at an immense elevation to have been seen at these widely remote points, and to have presented at all of them the same appearance of being so nearly in the zenith."

A Railroad Incident.

The Chambersburg Repository, in speaking of Col. Thomas A. Scott, the Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, incidentally gives the following:

"A gentleman from Mercersburg, and his wife, in very feeble health, were visiting relatives in Philadelphia, when a few weeks since, the lady, who all her relatives supposed could not withstand the fatigues of the trip, desired to be brought home, to die.—The opinion of eminent physicians was, that if her home was on the line of the Pennsylvania or some other railroad leading out of Philadelphia, so that she would not be compelled to change from car to car, and if a bed could be placed in a car, she might live to reach her place of destination; but if she were to be obliged to be removed as there are different trains of cars between the two points, she could not survive the fatigue of the journey.

"These facts were communicated to Col. Thomas A. Scott, when, without the least begging, coaxing or solicitation, he had a first-class car prepared, hauled to within one square of where the lady was staying, and she taken to the car, placed comfortably in a bed, and, without the molestation of any stangers, with the whole car given up to the accommodation of the sick lady and her husband and mother, and her conveyed from Philadelphia to Greencastle, without once having to leave her bed in the car."

High Strung.

How a young lady endeavored to adapt her style of conversation to the character of her guests is thus related by an Ohio paper:

Tom Corwin and Tom Ewing being on a political tour through the State, stopped at the house of a prominent politician at night. A young niece presided at the supper table. She had never seen great men, and supposed they were elephantine altogether, and all talked in great language.

"Mr. Ewing, will you take condiments in your tea, sir?" inquired the young lady.

"Yes, miss, if you please," replied the quondam salt boiler.

Corwin's eyes twinkled. Here was fun for him. Gratified at the apparent success of her first trial at talking to big men, the young lady addressed Mr. Corwin in the same manner.—

"Will you *take* condiments in *your* tea, sir?"

"Pepper and salt, but no mustard," was the prompt reply of the facetious Tom. Of course nature must out, and Ewing and the entertainer roared in spite of themselves.—Corwin essayed to mend the matter, and was voluble in wit and compliment. The young lady to this day declares that Corwin is a coarse, vulgar, disagreeable made.

Something New Again.—Among the patents just issued is one to an inventor of Washington city for a most ingenious and valuable improvement in watches. By this invention watches (and other time keepers) are made permanently and completely air tight and dust excluding, and consequently will never need cleaning. The outside cases can be thrown open, and the watch laid in water for days without any moisture penetrating to the movements.

☞Paul Morphy, after passing a few weeks in New York, will take his final departure for Paris, which he intends to make his permanent home.

FROM THE WASHINGTON CONSTITUTION, JULY 10TH.

Address of the President to the Friends of Breckinridge and Lane.

The great ratification meeting of Monday evening, having adjourned to the Executive Mansion and paid their respects to the Chief Magistrate, Mr. BUCHANAN appeared and spoke as follows:

Friends and Fellow-citizens: I thank you from my heart for the honor of this visit. I cordially congratulate you on the preference which you have expressed for Major Breckinridge and Gen. Lane as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States over all competitors. [Applause.]—They are men whose names are known to the country; they need no eulogy from me. They have served their country in peace and in war. They are statesmen as well as soldiers, and in the day and hour of danger they will ever be at their posts. They are conservative men; and in the course of their administration they will be equally just to the North and to the South, to the East and to the West. [Applause.] Above all, and first of all they are friends of the Constitution and of the Union, [cheers,] and they will stand by them to the death. [Renewed cheers.] But we ought not to forget that they are also friends to the equality of the sovereign States of this Union in the common Territories of the country. [Cries of "Good!"] They will maintain that principle, which should receive the cordial approbation of us all. Equality is equity. Every citizen of the United States is equal before the Constitution and the laws; and why should not the equality of the sovereign States composing this Union be held in like reverence? This is good Democratic doctrine. Liberty and equality are the birthright of every American citizen; and just as certainly as the day succeeds the night, so certain will this principle of Democratic justice eventually prevail over all opposition.—[Cheers.] But, before I speak further upon this subject—and I shall not detain you very long—I wish to remove one stumbling-block out of the way.

I have ever been the friend of regular nominations. I have never struck a political ticket in my life. Now, was there anything done at Baltimore to bind the political conscience of any sound Democrat, or to prevent him from supporting Breckinridge and Lane? ["No! No!"] I was cotemporary with the abandonment of the old Congressional Convention or Caucus. This occurred a long time ago; very few, if any, of you remember it. Under the old Congressional Convention system, no person was admitted to a seat except the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives. This rule rendered it absolutely certain that the nominee, whoever he might be, would be sustained at the election by the Democratic States of the Union. By this means it was rendered impossible that those States which would not give an electoral vote for the candidate when nominated should control the nomination, and dictate to the Democratic States who should be their nominee.

This system was abandoned—whether wisely or not I shall express no opinion. The National Convention was substituted in its stead. All the States whether, Democratic or not, were equally to send delegates to this Convention, according to the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress.

A difficulty at once arose which never could have arisen under the Congressional Convention system. If a bare majority of the National Convention thus composed could nominate a candidate, he might be nominated mainly by the anti-Democratic States, against the will of a large majority of the Democratic States. Thus the nominating power would be separated from the electing power, which could not fail to be destructive to the strength and harmony of the Democratic party.

To obviate this serious difficulty in the organization of a National Convention, and at the same time to leave all the States their full vote, the two-thirds rule was adopted.—It was believed that under this rule no candidate could ever be nominated without embracing within the two-thirds the votes of a decided majority of the Democratic States.—This was the substitute adopted to retain, at least in a great degree, the power to the democratic congressional convention system.—This rule was a main pillar in the edifice of national conventions. Remove it and the whole must become a ruin. This sustaining pillar was broken to pieces at Baltimore by the Convention which nominated Douglas.—After this that body was no longer a national convention; and no democrat, however devoted to regular nominations, was bound to give the nominee his support; he was left free to act according to the dictates of his own judgment and conscience. And here, in passing, I may observe that the wisdom of the two-thirds rule is justified by the events passing around us. Had it been faithfully observed no candidate could have been nominated against the will and wishes of almost every certain democratic State in the Union, against nearly all the democratic Senators and more than three-fourths of the democratic representatives in Congress.

I purposely avoid entering upon any discussion respecting the exclusion from the Convention of regularly elected delegates from different Democratic States. If the Convention which nominated Mr. Douglas was not a regular Democratic Convention, it must be confessed that Breckinridge is in the same condition in that respect. The Convention that nominated him, although it was composed of nearly all the certain Democratic States, did not contain the two-thirds; and therefore every Democrat is at perfect liberty to vote as he thinks proper, without running counter to any regular nomination of the party. [Applause and cries of "three cheers for Breckinridge and Lane."] Holding this position, I shall present some of the reasons why I prefer Mr. Breckinridge to Mr. Douglas. This I shall do without attempting to interfere with any individual Democrat or any Democratic organization holding different opinions from myself. The main object of all good Democrats, whether belonging to the one or the other wing of our unfortunate division, is to defeat the election of the Republican candidates; and I shall never oppose any honest and honorable course calculated to accomplish this object.

To return to the point from which I have digressed. I am in favor of Mr. Breckinridge because he sanctions and sustains the perfect equality of all the States within their common territories, and the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States establishing this equality. The sovereign States of this Union are one vast partnership. The Territories were acquired by the common blood and common treasure of them all. Each State, and each citizen of each State, has the same right in the Territories as those of any other State, possess. Now what is sought for at present is, that a portion of these States should turn around to their sister States and say, "We are holier than you are, and while we will take our property to the Territories and have it protected there, you shall not place your property in this position."

That is precisely what is contended for.—What the Democratic party maintain, and what the true principle of democracy is, that all shall enjoy the same rights, and that all shall be subject to the same duties. Properly—this Government was framed for the protection of life, liberty and property. They are the objects for the protection of which all enlightened governments were established.—But it is sought now to place the property of the citizen, under what is called the principle of squatter sovereignty, in the power of the territorial legislature to confiscate it at their will and pleasure. That is the principle sought to be established at present; and there seems to be an entire mistake and misunderstanding among a portion of the public upon this subject. When was property ever submitted to the will of the majority?—["Never."]

If you hold property as an individual you hold it independent of Congress or of the Territorial legislature—it is yours; and your Constitution was made to protect your private property against the assaults of legislative power. (Cheers.) Well, now, any set of principles which will deprive you of your property is against the very essence of Republican government, and to that extent makes you a slave; for the man who has power over your property to confiscate it has power over your means of subsistence; and yet it is contended that although the Constitution of the United States confers no such power—although no State legislature has any such power, yet a territorial legislature, in the remote extremities of the country, can confiscate your property.

(A voice. "They can't do it; they ain't going to do it.")

There is but one mode, and one alone to abolish slavery in the Territories. That mode is pointed out in the Cincinnati platform, which has been as much misrepresented as anything I have ever known. That platform declares that a majority of the actual residents in a Territory, whenever their number is sufficient to entitle them to admission as a State, possess the power "to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery, to be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States." If *there be squatter sovereignty in this resolution*, I have never been able to perceive it.—If there be any reference in it to a Territorial legislature it has entirely escaped my notice. It presents the clear principle that at the time the people form their constitution they shall then decide whether they will have slavery or not.

And yet it has been stated over and over again that, in accepting the nomination under that platform, I endorsed the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. I suppose you have all heard this repeated a thousand times.

(A voice. "We all knew it was a lie!")

Well, I am glad you did.

How beautiful this plain principle of constitutional law corresponds with the best interests of the people! Under it, emigrants from the North and the South, from the East and the West, proceed to the Territories.—They carry with them that property which they suppose will best promote their material interests; they live together in peace and harmony. The question of slavery will become a foregone conclusion before they have inhabitants enough to enter the Union as a State. There will then be no "bleeding Kansas" in the Territories; they will all live together in peace and harmony, promoting the prosperity of the Territory and their own prosperity, until the time shall arrive when it becomes necessary to frame a constitution.

Then the whole question will be decided to the general satisfaction. But upon the opposite principle, what will you find in the Territories? Why, there will be strife and contention all the time. One territorial legislature may establish slavery, and another territorial legislature may abolish it, and so the struggle will be continued throughout the territorial existence. The people, instead of devoting their energies and industry to promote their own prosperity, will be in a state of constant strife and turmoil, just as we have witnessed in Kansas. Therefore, there is no possible principle that can be so injurious to the best interests of a Territory, as what has been called squatter sovereignty.

Now let me place the subject before you in another point of view. The people of the Southern States can never abandon this great principle of State equality in the Union without self-degredation. ["Never."] Never without an acknowlegment that they are inferior in this respect to their sister States.—Whilst it is vital to them to preserve their equality, the Northern States surrounder nothing by admitting this principle. In doing this they only yield obedience to the Constitution of their country as expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States. While for the North it is comparatively a mere abstraction, with the South it is a question of co-equal State sovereignty in the Union.

If the decrees of the highest tribunal established by the Constitution for this very purpose are set at naught and disregarded, it will tend to render all property of every description insecure. What, then, have the North to do? Merely to say that, as good citizens, they will yield obedience to the decision of the Supreme Court, and admit the right of a Southern man to take his property into the Territories, and hold it there, just as a Northern man may do; and it is to me the most extraordinary thing in the world that this country should now be distracted and divided because certain persons at the North will not agree that their brethren at the South shall have the same rights in the Territories which they enjoy.

What would I as a Pennsylvania say or do, supposing anybody was to contend that the legislature of any Territory could outlaw iron and coal within the Territory! [Laughter and cheers.] The principle is precisely the same. The Supreme Court of the United States have decided—what was known to all to have been the existing state of affairs for fifty years—that slaves are property. Admit that fact, and you admit everything. Then that property in the Territories must be protected precisely in the same manner with any other property. If it be not so protected in the Territories, the holders of it are degraded before the world.

We have been told that non-intervention on the part of Congress with slavery in the Territories is the true policy. Very well. I most cheerfully admit that Congress has no right to pass any law to establish, impair, or abolish slavery in the Territories. Let this principle of non-intervention be extended to the territorial legislatures, and let it be declared that they in like manner have no power to establish, impair, or destroy slavery, and then the controversy is in effect ended. This is all that is required at present, and I verily believe all that will ever be required. Hands off by Congress and hands off by the territorial legislature. [Load applause.] With the Supreme Court of the United States I hold that neither Congress nor the territorial legislature has any power to establish, impair, or abolish slavery in the Territories. But if, in the face of this positive prohibition, the territorial legislature should exercise the power of intervening, then this would be a mere transfer of the Wilmot proviso and the Buffalo platform from Congress, to be carried into execution in the Territories to the destruction of all property in slaves. [Renewed applause.]

An attempt of this kind if made in Congress would be resisted by able men on this floor of both houses, and probably defeated. Not so in a remote Territory. To every new Territory there will be a rush of free settlers from the Northern States. They would elect the first territorial legislature before the people of the South could arrive with their property, and this legislature would probably settle forever the question of slavery according to their own will.

And shall we for the sake of squatter sovereignty, which from its nature can only continue during the *brief* period of territorial existence, incur the risk of dividing the great Democratic party of the country into two sectional parties, the one North and the other South? Shall this great party which has governed the country in peace and war, which has raised it from humble beginnings to be one of the most prosperous and powerful nations in the world—shall this party be broken up for such a cause? That is the question.

The numerous, powerful, pious and respectable Methodist Church has been thus divided. The division was a severe shock to the Union. A similar division of the great Democratic party, should it continue, would rend asunder one of the most powerful links which binds the Union together.

I entertain no such fearful apprehensions. The present issue is transitory, and will speedily pass away. In the nature of things it cannot continue. There is but one possible contingency which can endanger the Union: and against this all Democrats, whether squatter sovereigns or popular sovereigns, will present a united resistance. Should the time ever arrive when Northern agitation and fanaticism shall proceed so far as to render the domestic firesides of the South insecure, then, and not until then, will the Union be in danger. A united Northern Democracy will present a wall of fire against such a catastrophe!

There are in our midst numerous persons who predict the dissolution of the great Democratic party, and others who contend that it has already been dissolved. The wish is father to the thought. It has been heretofore in great peril; but when divided for the moment it has always closed up its ranks and become more powerful, even from defeat. It will never die whilst the Constitution and the Union survive.

It will live to protect and defend both. It has its roots in the very vitals of the Constitution, and like one of the ancient cedars of Lebanon, it will flourish to afford shelter and protection to that sacred instrument, and to shield it against every storm of faction (Renewed applause.)

Now, friends and fellow-citizens, it is probable that this is the last political speech that I shall ever make. (A voice—"We hope not!") It is now nearly forty years since I first came to Washington as a member of Congress and I wish to say this night that, during that whole period, I have received nothing but kindness and attention.

Washington was then comparatively a small town; now it has grown to be a great and beautiful city; and the first wish of my heart is that its citizens may enjoy uninterrupted health and prosperity. I thank you for the kind attention you have paid to me, and now bid you all good night. (Prolonged cheering.)

Who Oppose the Union?

The *Democratic* papers, *par excellence*, who are loudest in opposition to the plan of union recommended by the State Central Committee, are as follows, viz:

Philadelphia *Press*, edited by the Clerk of the Republican House of Representatives, an office worth from $6,000 to $10,000 a year!

Harrisburg *State Sentinel*, edited by a New Jersey adventurer, who came to this State something less than two years ago, and who has never yet, it is believed, voted a regular ticket anywhere!

Pottsville *Mining Record*, edited by a hanger on to the coat tail of Simon Cameron—a regular disorganiser in 1858 and 1859, and a supporter of a President of a Know Nothing Lodge for Congress in opposition to the regular Democratic nominee in that district.

West Chester *American Republican*, edited by a creature of John Hickman's, and during the last session of Congress an employee of John W. Forney at a salary of $1800 for the session. This man also opposed the regular State and County tickets at the elections of the last two years, and is now in fraternal communion with the Black Republicans!

There are a few other papers who oppose the union; but the above are the leading and most boisterous advocates of a separate organization, and assume the direction and control of the Douglas wing of the party in this State—not, certainly, on account of any particular love they have for the distinguished Illinois statesman, or to further his interests; but to disorganize and disrupt the party so that General Foster and the Democratic candidates for Congress and the State Legislature may be defeated, and our good old Democratic State given over, in all its departments, to the Black Republicans!—*Lanc. Intel.*

Harmony.

The People's party of Wilmington, Del., met in the City Hall, on Saturday evening week, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State convention, to be held at Dover on the 25th instant. The Bell and Everett men, being in a majority, secured the organization. The chagrin and disappointment of the Lincolnites was hard to conceal. They had a true family quarrel over the mode of selecting the delegates—the Bellites contending for the appointment of a committee for that purpose by the president, and the Lincolnites for an election by ballot. The former prevailed, and a committee was appointed, who reported a set of delegates to the meeting for approval. The report being agreed to, midst groans, cheers, and hisses, a motion to adjourn was carried, and the chairman vacated his seat. A Lincolnite immediately assumed the chair; and, after some vindicative language and threatening from the sore ones, which was no doubt intended as a salve for their own lacerated feelings, another set of delegates was elected by ballot. A significant sign, truly, and but a single type of the condition of the whole opposition to the National Democratic organization.

*Great Fishing in Schu