THE COMPILER.

E. S. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 13, 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.
5. G. W. Jacoby,	18. J. R. Crawford.
6. Chas. Kelley,	19. H. N. Lee.
7. Oliver P. James,	20. Josh. B. Howell.
8. David Schall,	21. N. B. Fetterman.
9. Joel Leitner,	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.

Meeting of the State Executive Committee at Cresson.

Union Still the Watchword!—The Democratic State Executive Committee assembled at Cresson, on the line of the Central Railroad, near the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, on Thursday last. The number of members present was unusually large.—Hon. W. H. Welsh, on taking the chair, made a powerful speech, invoking union and harmony. He then stated that sixteen of the electors had replied affirmatively to the action of the State Committee had at Philadelphia—nine refused to pledge further than for Douglas, one further than for Breckinridge—and one had not replied at all—Mr. Samuel Marshall.

Those agreeing to the action of the Committee were: Geo. M. Keim, F. A. Server, Wm. C. Patterson, Joseph Crocket, J. G. Brenner, Charles Kelly, S. S. Barbor, T. H. Walker, Jos. Laubach, Isaac Reckhow, J. A. Ahl, N. P. Fetterman, B. D. Hamlin, O. P. James, Joel L. Lightner, David Schall.

Those declining to pledge further than for Douglas were: Richard Vaux, G.W. Jacoby, Geo. D. Jackson, J. R. Crawford, Wm. Book, S. S. Winchester, J. B. Danner, J. B. Howell, Gaylord Church.

H. N. Lee declined to pledge for any other than Breckinridge.

Mr. Diefenbach offered a resolution declaring that it behooves all good Democrats to stand by the Reading Electoral ticket—sustaining the action previously had by the Committee.

A motion to re-assemble the old Convention was voted down, as was a motion for a new Convention.

A number of compromise propositions were then made, coming from both sides, and after considerable discussion, a recess was ordered, to enable Mr. Fulton, Mr. Carrigan and Mr. Johnston, to embody the most desirable points in all into one resolution.

On re-convening, the following resolution was read, as having been agreed upon between them:

Resolved, That the Democratic electoral ticket be headed with the name of Douglas or Breckinridge as an elector at large, and in the event of the success of said ticket, if a greater number shall have been cast for Douglas, then the vote of the Electoral College of the State shall be cast for Douglas and Johnson, but if for Breckinridge, then for Breckinridge and Lane; if the vote of Pennsylvania cannot elect the candidates for whom the majority of votes are cast and can elect any man running for President claiming to be a Democrat, then the vote of the electoral college shall be cast for that candidate; if it will not elect either of the Democrats for whom it is cast, or any of the Democrats who are voted for in the State, then the vote shall be cast for the candidate who has the majority of the votes of the State; and the Chairman of this Committee be requested to obtain from the electors their several and distinct pledges of acquiescence in the foregoing resolution, and report the result of his action at a future meeting of the Committee.

Considerable discussion followed, some Douglas men taking sides for and others against the resolution—some Breckinridge men for and others against it. The previous question was then called and sustained, when the first proposition in relation to heading the electoral ticket, down to the word "Lane," was agreed to—yeas 49, nays 22. The second part, providing for casting the electoral vote for the candidate who has the chance of an election was agreed to—yeas 46, nays 24. The third portion, requiring a pledge from the electors, was agreed to *viva voce*.

The Committee then adjourned, with cheers for the ticket.

In the evening, quite a large meeting of the Democracy was had at Altoona, without previous notice, at which Hon. W. H. Welsh, Judge Maynard, and others, friends respectively of Douglas and Breckinridge, made excellent speeches, invoking harmony and sustaining the action of the Committee, which were received with great enthusiasm. The *true* friends of Judge Douglas, as well as those of Major Breckinridge, in all parts of the State heard from, appear to acquiesce heartily and hopefully in the new arrangement.

The Right Spirit.

A Doubting Douglas man, writing from one of the Western counties in this State, says:

"I am one who holds the defeat of Lincoln and Black Republicanism *paramount* to every consideration; who would not sacrifice our glorious old party and more glorious Union, because I could not carry out my earn peculiar views on platform or preferences as to candidates."

This is the right spirit. Let all act up to it, and Lincoln is sure to be defeated.

☞ The editor was away from home—at Cresson—during the greater part of last week, and hence could not give as much attention to the issue of the *Compiler* as he would otherwise have done.

☞ Glorious rain to-day.

The Opposition County Convention.

Dark Lantern "Sam" Carries Off the Lion's Share of the Nominations!—The Opposition County Convention met in the Court-house on Monday last. The friends of the rival candidates were here in strong force—candidates and backers making up quite an army—and a busy time they had of it, caucussing and wrangling about a division of the anticipated "spoils," as though they were the only parties who had any concern in the matter.

We never witnessed as much excited caucussing at a nominating Convention before—the rank and file of the party, on the one side, demanding the selection of this or that favorite, and certain of the leaders, or managers, on the other, endeavoring to counteract the "outside pressure," and force through the ticket which they desired and had long before privately arranged.

In the outset of the contest, in the morning, the prospect of a triumph of the people of the party was decidedly the best; but as the struggle waxed warmer, it became apparent that the superior management and generalship of the leaders were making steady headway, and would ultimately result in the success of *their* favorites. And so it turned out. The managers triumphed, but it was at the cost of great and out-spoken disappointment and dissatisfaction on the part of those who contended for the nominations of such men as had personal popularity—a "qualification" which, they contended, nearly if not quite all the nominees possessed little of.

The *order* in which the ticket was settled was very *quer*, going from Sheriff to Assembly, and so on. But this was no doubt done to carry out the plan of the managers. We give it:

Sheriff—John D. Becker.
Assembly—Robert Bell, Jr.
Prothonotary—J. F. Bailey.
Commissioner—David Shriver.
Clerk—J. M. Wolf.
Register—C. X. Martin.
Directors—Michael Trostle, 3 years; Benjamin Marshall, 2 years.
Auditor—John E. Tawney.

At the close of the ballotings, nearly if not quite half the crowd (delegates and spectators) could have been seen outside of the Court-house, giving vent to their feelings of indignation at the success of the managers' manœuvring.

The ticket, with, it may be, an exception or two, is made up of the real and active followers of Know Nothing "Sam," in his old haunts, and it is suspected that some of the secret tricks peculiar to dark lanternism were used to secure its present composition. Certain it is that that wing of the Opposition party has carried off, if not all the nominations, at least all worth having.

"They [the old Whigs] are, therefore, seriously pondering over their proper course in this campaign. The result is easily predicted; a second Henry Clay; another old Whig is in the field. They see in honest Abraham Lincoln the embodiment of all their old political principles, and they will rally as one man to his support."—*Adams Sentinel.*

☞ The Black Republicans are appealing to the Old Line Henry Clay Whigs to come up to the support of Lincoln, claiming that when that statesman was living, he was his warm, personal and political friend. However he is entitled to the consideration of the friends of the lamented Clay, may be gathered from a speech made by Gen. G. W. Singleton, an Old Line Whig, at Jacksonville, in 1859. He said:

"Mr. Lincoln was the first man in Illinois who proposed to an organized body of Whigs to abandon Henry Clay and the principles of the Whig party. In or about June, 1847, the Constitutional Convention being in session, the Whig members of said Convention were privately summoned to appear at the house of Ninian W. Edwards, in the city of Springfield. The meeting being organized, Mr. Lincoln explained its object to be the selection of some other man than Henry Clay as the standard bearer of the Whig party in the coming Presidential contest. The name of General Taylor was proposed by Mr. Lincoln, and the necessity of immediate action urged on the ground that if the Whigs did not take Taylor for their candidate, the Democrats would. That the Whig party had fought long enough for principle, and should change its motto to success. Resolutions being adopted by the meeting in accordance with the views expressed by Mr. Lincoln, Chas. H. Constable and myself immediately left the house.

When the Whig Convention assembled in Philadelphia in 1848, Abraham Lincoln united in all the schemes against Henry Clay, and contributed there and elsewhere everything in his power to rob that great and good man of the honors he had so richly earned by a long life of devotion to his country and to his party.

Mr. Lincoln even went so far as to try to prevent me from taking a seat in the Philadelphia Convention, and urged me to surrender my seat to Dr. Zabriskie—Zabriskie then being a citizen of New Jersey, and not of Illinois, because Zabriskie was for Taylor and I was for Henry Clay, for the Presidency.

As a member of Congress, Mr. Lincoln was actively engaged, during the spring of 1848, in concocting schemes for the defeat and overthrow of Henry Clay, and finally rejoiced when he beheld the mangled remains of that great patriot and statesman inhumanly butchered by those claiming to be his friends."

☞ The *Star* folks are in trembling anxiety, lest the Democrats have but one electoral ticket in this State. They know that if the friends of Douglas and Breckinridge support the same ticket, LINCOLN'S FATE IS SEALED.—Hence their venomous, *spiteful*, abuse of all Democrats who go in for union and harmony. So far as we are individually concerned, we urge the shallow tricksters to gnaw away—the file is better prepared to stand the operation than their teeth.

General Cass.—It is reported that the friends of General Cass say that the state of his health is such that it is extremely doubtful whether he again resumes the toils and cares of his official position. The venerable statesman is sojourning at Detroit, where, it is reported, he has been suffering from one of his usual severe attacks of vertigo. In case of his resignation, Mr. Dickinson, of New York, will probably be his successor.

The Sea Serpent.—A party of excursionists from Boston claim to have seen a sea serpent off Cape Cod last Sunday week. They describe the creature as being black, about one hundred feet long, with a head almost the size of a Kossuth hat, and the body as large round as a tar-bucket.

☞ The Albany *Journal* produces a picture of "Old Abe" splitting rails. Abe is in his shirt sleeves, bare-headed, his trousers rolled up, a beetle on his shoulder, and an expression on his face, which would indicate a very severe gripe under the waistband.

☞ A private letter from Texas, received at Washington, says that General Houston was determined to run as an independent candidate for the Presidency. He has made a public announcement in view of the rumor that he would withdraw in favor of Mr. Bell.

Curtin's Insult to the Germans.

The following is taken from the Aaronsburg *Berichter*, (German paper.) The editor has made good use of it, in showing to the frank and honest German farmers of his county what the Black Republican gubernatorial candidate's private sentiments really are;

Col. Curtin has indulged in expressions against the Germans that will materially damage his prospects among that large and respectable class of voters in this State. The German farmers of Pennsylvania are an honest and honorable class of men, and the very bone and sinew of the Commonwealth, and the sneers of shallow brained know-nothings, fops and dandies, against this portion of the community, betrays a diseased brain as well as ill-breeding. The German farmers of Nittany valley, of all parties, we are told, are very much displeased with Mr. Curtin, for having said, in a speech at Bellefonte, last May, "That a Dutchman is not like another person; he has two skulls, and in order to get an idea into his head, you must first smash one of his skulls."

That's a handsome compliment for the German farmers of Centre county and of Pennsylvania, and paid you by Andrew C. Curtin, the Black Republican Know Nothing candidate for Governor. Tell it to every German voter (or Dutchmen, as Andy calls them,) of Pennsylvania, and see whether there is not *idea* enough in their "two skulls" to withhold their votes from one who makes use of such disrespectful language in speaking of the honest Germans of his native State. How can one of our German farmers cast his vote for Andy? We are sure no one can do so, unless he be lost to all shame and self respect. We have something further to relate of a similar character, but space will not permit it this week.

Abe Lincoln as a Warrior.

The Toledo *Times* gets off the following military exploit of the "gallant" Republican candidate for the Presidency:

A good one is told of Abe Lincoln, which beats his rail-splitting feat to that extent that it sinks entirely into insignificance. At the time of the Black Hawk war "Abe" enlisted. The company numbered about eighty mounted men. They started off in fine spirits to engage in deadly affray. Arriving at a point on the prairies about two hundred miles from the Indian lines, the party bivouacked for the night, picketed their horses, and slept on their arms. The method of picketing was that in common use—fastening a huge rope some eighty feet in length, to a stake firmly planted, and then using smaller lines of considerable length—one end attached to the animal's neck and the other to the main rope.

During the night the sentinel, whose mental calibre was in no measure proportioned to his patriotism, imagined he saw the Indians, and immediately discharged his old fusee. The camp was aroused in an instant, and each sprang to his saddle. "Old Abe" shot out in the darkness on his charger like lightning until the rope "*haue taw!*" when over he went, horse and himself, headlong! Thinking himself caught in an Indian ambush, he gathered up, mounted, and putting spurs to his horse, took the opposite shute, but soon brought up as before, horse and rider tumbling headlong. "Old Abe" got up, thinking he was surrounded, and shouted, "Gentlemen Indians, I surrender without a word.—I have not a word to offer. All I want is quarter!"

There "Old Abe's" *first* campaign ended.

The "Wide Awakes"—Mark the Danger.

When, in 1855, the Democratic party achieved one of the most astonishing and we may truly say one of the most fortunate victories ever accomplished, peacably, by any political party—the overthrow of Know Nothingism—it was hoped and believed that an eternal quietus had been placed upon the alarming, insiduous dangers of *political secret societies*. The happy confidence, which the overthrow of that despotic and iniquitous association inspired, is, unfortunately, destined to be again disturbed, by the upspringing of a new and similar, but, we fear, even a more desperate and dangerous organization. We refer to the recently instituted secret order of "*Wide Awakes*," whose existence has been known for some time, and whose true character is just beginning to be fully developed.

It would appear that the purposes of the organization do not stop, as Know Nothingism did, merely with an underhanded and unjust influence upon the ballot box. One of the objects, and, indeed, the principal one, is *to organize a military body, intended to operate against the slaveholding section of the Union!* This is an alarming announcement, but such seems to be really the truth. The Pittsburg Journal announced, a few days ago, in an article upon the "Mission of the Wide Awakes," that "before November come around, *at least* 200,000 *young men will be* enrolled AND DRILLED TO THE PERFORMANCE OF MILITARY DUTY!" That this extensive military organization is designed to act against the South, there can be no doubt. For what other purpose could it be designed? Is it to drive out the foreigners or to conquer Roman Catholics? This can hardly be, since the Republican party has recently announced itself the guardian of the rights of each of these classes. The very fact that the organization is under the patronage of the Republican party is itself sufficient evidence of its sectional, anti-slavery purposes and the *Journal's* own language confirms this belief. It is in reply to the reported language of a Southern gentleman, who is opposed to Lincoln, that the *Journal* makes its terrifying vaunt of an organized military force, and it closes its article with the threat, that "the sooner the *Southern men* find out that all such talk as preventing an inauguration is all bosh, *the better for them.*"

We may soon, then, expect the reign of terror to be upon us, unless the Democratic party stand firm and united, and administer defeat to this, as it did to the other monster, Know Nothingism. The horrors and murders produced by Northern Emigrant Aid Societies, and John Brown's raid, are to be re-enacted, but with more extensive and serious results, when a secret, armed organization, numbering 200,000, is fairly in the field, with demagogues and abolitionists at their head to lead them in a crusade against the South.—*Fulton Democrat.*

A Proposition for Union.

At the Young Men's Democratic State Convention, held at Saratoga, composed of the friends of Mr. Douglas, it is authoritively stated that a sentiment favorable to a union of all the opponents of Lincoln upon a single electoral ticket, prevailed with many of the delegates; that Mr. Parker, of Ontario, in the Committee on Resolutions, offered one embodying such a recommendation; which he urged with great earnestness. His views were supported by Mr. Cole, of Cortland, Mr. Crouch, of St. Lawrence, and others.

Other members of the Committee doubted the propriety of reporting resolutions on that subject, and Mr. Parker consented to leave them out of the report. But the facts mentioned, prove that the plan of co-operation finds advocates among Douglas men as well as Breckinridge men, in the interior and extreme sections of this State, as well as in the city of New York.—*Journal of Commerce.*

☞ The following new dodge, which we copy from the Lancaster *Daily Evening Express*, exceeds anything in the dodge line we ever heard of:

"*Your Coat is Chalked.*"—On Tuesday evening last, as William Hickey, of this city, was walking up Orange st., a man overtook him near Dr. Atlee's corner, and called to him saying, "your coat is chalked!" Mr. H. stopped, and being again assured that "somebody had chalked his coat all over the back," he began to draw it off for the purpose of cleaning off the "chalk." No sooner had he drawn his hand through the cuff of the last sleeve, than the stranger snatched the coat from him, and ran off with it at full speed. The coat was a new black cloth one, Mr. H. says the best one he had. He thinks the voice was familiar, but he has been unable to identify the author of this new dodge.

☞ If a tree were to break a window, what would a window say? Tree-mend-us.

The Harrisburg Circular—Reply of Mr. Monaghan.

WEST CHESTER, PA., July 20, 1850.

To A. L. ROBERTS, PHILIP DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM H. ECKLES, J. MONROE KREITER, WILLIAM D. BOAS, JOHN H. ZIEGLER AND WILLIAM H. MILLER:—*Gentlemen:* I have before me your circular, dated 16th inst., with the proceedings of a meeting held by you at Harrisburg. You set forth that you dissent from the late action of the State Executive Committee, in the effort to unite the Democracy of the State on one and the same electoral ticket; and you invite all the members of the State Executive Committee, who agree with you in sentiment, to meet in the Senate Chamber, Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

On the same day I received your circular, came to my hands, from your city, another circular—or rather an address, or an address and circular—of the same date (July 16th,) signed by R. J. Haldeman, as a member "*of the National Committee for Pennsylvania.*"—Mr. Haldeman finds *himself* "compelled, by an imperious sense of duty, to protest against the resolution of the State Executive Committee of Pennsylvania," to unite the Democratic party in the present campaign, and calls on all who agree with *him* "to meet in Harrisburg, on the 26th of this month, in Delegate and Mass Convention, &c., that they may take such action as in their wisdom should seem best," &c.

The language of both circulars is similar, and I presume the object to be the same.—That object is to defeat, if possible, the action of the State Executive Committee of Pennsylvania, in their truly wise, unselfish and patriotic efforts to unite the whole Democratic vote of this State on a single electoral ticket, without regard to the personal preference for the individual nominee, and thereby enable the Democratic party to carry the old Keystone of the Union against the sectional, Abolition and Disunion party—to prevent the election of a Republican Disunion candidate to the Presidency—to restore the feelings of fraternal love among our people—to preserve the Constitution and the Union, and to give tranquility to the present and hope to the future. Now, sirs, if this be your object, if this be your purpose—if you desire to inaugurate discord, and array brother Democrat against brother Democrat, at a time when, above all others, there should be peace and concert of action, in me you can find no sympathy for your evil work—in me you find no instrument to give you aid!

I am a friend of the wise compromise and unity action of the State Executive Committee. I voted for that compromise, for in it I saw the hope of the future of the country and the party; and the committee was actuated by the purest spirit of patriotism in the effort to unite a divided Democracy, that had always stood true to the Union and the Constitution, against a common enemy, which has already divided the confederacy by a geographical line, and trampled the Constitution under their unholy feet. You know that the desire to defeat that party, having principles dangerous to the Union and at war with the Constitution, was the great moving cause of the compromise. And, sirs, you know, as I know, that Pennsylvania can be carried against the Abolition Republican party only by an union electoral ticket. You know, as I know, if the Democratic party divide on two electoral tickets, this State, beyond all hope, is given up to the enemy. You have reason, also, to anticipate that if Pennsylvania be carried for Mr. Lincoln, his election is almost a foregone conclusion. You know all this.—And with the present excited and embittered feeling of hostility between the Republican party and our brethren of the South, the triumph of a Sectional Abolition candidate to the Presidency, pledged beforehand against their constitutional rights, and who is backed by a party at the North whose hatred of the South is without limit and beyond control, would endanger the peace of the nation, the very existence of the Confederacy, and perhaps ultimately result in plunging our now blessed and prosperous country into a cruel and bloody civil war, and spread over the land desolation and death! These are considerations every patriot should think of, and every true Democrat should boldly but calmly ponder.

But, sirs, has honor fled from men? Has propriety, in our day, left mankind? Have all moral obligations been laid aside and abandoned? Is Punic faith the order of the day, and the cherished principle by which public men shall govern their actions? Has political integrity been exchanged for political infidelity, and has men's honor been swallowed up by personal resentments? Upon what evil times have we fallen! Why, sirs, when I turn to the proceedings of the State Executive Committee of the 2d inst., when that compromise resolution was passed, I find the names of five of you, gentlemen, recorded as being present; and I know you were present! As a member of that Committee, I was in the room of the meeting until the final adjournment, and not one of you raised your voice against the compromise action of the Committee, save but to record your vote. Neither you, Mr. Eckels, nor you, Mr. Kreiter, nor you, Mr. Boas, nor you, Mr. Ziegler, nor you, Mr. Miller, raised your voice, in *speech or protest*, against the compromise resolution of that Committee! Now, sirs, you who were present on the 2d inst.—if honor binds men in this age—in my judgment, are bound to stand by and sustain the action of that Committee. If you do not—if you repudiate that action, you disregard the usages of the party and become disorganizers; and, in my judgment, every man who meets in the Convention at Harrisburg on the 26th inst., called, as it is, by no recognized authority, and meeting for no other purpose than to create discord in our ranks—puts himself in the position of a disorganizer of the Democracy, and places himself in the ranks of the enemy, giving them aid and comfort in the time of great political and national dangers. And, think you, sirs, if by your action, (if you take the fatal step, which I hope you may not,) you give this State to the Republican candidate, to be followed by all the train of fearful disasters to this Union, the country will not hold you responsible for the wrong, when you shall stand appalled, condemned and trembling for the sad ruin you shall have brought upon the nation? Let me implore you to pause and long reflect before you take this most fatal step. No *true* Democrat, however strong his feelings for Mr. Douglas or for Mr. Breckinridge, will sustain this movement; no lover of his country will approve it; and time, "when reason rules," will point the steady and never-erring finger of condemnation at the actors.

Who counsels this action—this Convention of the 26th inst.—but those of most doubtful political reputation? Forney, the abandoned demagogue and purchased Clerk of the Black Republican Congress, leads the host and carries the flag; Lauman, who for years has played captain of a desperate band of disappointed men in Berks, and Haldeman, the "*rule or ruin*" man, who was closeted with Forney on the evening of the 2d inst., in the city of Philadelphia, planning some means by which to disorganize the party of the State; these are the men who lead this movement—the master spirits of the conspiracy against our good old party. But no true Democrats lead in this movement. None of the Democratic candidates desire it. Gen. Foster, our honest and truly gallant candidate for Governor, has not desired it. Mr. Breckinridge has not called for it. Judge Douglas repudiates it by his whole life-long action. He opposed disorganizers in his own State; and he openly denounced a similar movement in this State in 1858. In that year he boldly denounced a similar set of disorganizers in a public speech in the city of Pittsburg. In that speech he declared that every true Democrat remained in the party organization, and stood by the organization and the usages of the party, and that they who strayed outside often remained outside. His speech then was as appropriate as it was truthful; for Hickman and Forney, the prime movers, *then* when outside of the party, and they are *now* outside of the party—the one an advocate, on the stump, for the Black Republican candidates for Governor and President, and the other the purchased champion of their cause. And it is not too much to say that a similar fate awaits similar actors. Two years hence may find the disorganizers of to-day taking their places in the ranks of those whose sentiments and action have always been directly against the party of the Union.

But, gentlemen, these are no times for discord and divisions in the Democratic party. Better that any Democrat should fill the Presidential chair and rule this God blessed nation, and bind the people's hearts together in fraternal love, than that the best Black Republican should be elevated to that proud position over a violated Constitution and a disrupted Union. Let all true and patriotic Democrats—let all true Douglas men and all true Breckinridge men—act the noble part of true Pennsylvanians, contending for a common Constitution and a common Union, for a common and equal people, standing close to the national flag staff, from which shall ever stream the glorious ensign of *Liberty and Equality*, with no star bedimmed and no stripe erased, but guarding each and all amidst the dust and smoke of the greatest trials and the most fearful calamities, struggling for the last lingering remnant of our country's greatness! Thus having done our whole duty to our country—thus having faithfully guarded the sacred trusts confided to us by the patriotic fathers of this nation, let whatever misfortunes may come, we will feel not the responsibility.

I am, very truly, yours, &c.,
R. E. MONAGHAN.

FOR THE COMPILER.

Secession.

MR. STABLE:—In looking over some of the public papers, I see a great deal about secession, disunion, traitors, and so forth, which seems to be intended for the Breckinridge wing of our party. Now, it is not my purpose to defend particularly any one side of the question, as my motto is union, harmony, and conciliation. I am not one of those obstinate persons, who says, Lincoln before Breckinridge, or Lincoln before Douglas. Were I of such sentiments, I would consider myself a Republican at heart, and against the Democracy. I was in Gettysburg a few days ago, and heard such expressions. One or two person in particular, were unbecomingly severe upon Mr. Breckinridge; so severe, indeed, that I was of opinion they had made up their minds to leave us forever.

I should have reprimanded these gentlemen, had I been possessed of the same self-assurance as with which they approached me; but I distrusted my abilities to encounter those so much more learned than myself.—But in regard to secession, as they call it, allow me to draw your attention to a few plain facts in the case. Since 1840, it has been the usage of Democratic National Conventions, that no candidate could be settled unless he received ⅔ of the Convention. The justice of such rule has been long conceded, and until the 18th of June, 1860, it was never repudiated. When the Convention assembled at Charleston, it was ascertained beyond doubt that Stephen A. Douglas was not the choice of the entire people, neither could he get the requisite vote to nominate him. The number of battles fully demonstrated the utter impossibility of such thing taking place. This plain, unmistakeable voice of the Convention, should have been sufficient grounds for his friends to withdraw his name and substitute another, and I believe that Mr. Douglas was ready at any time to sacrifice his own personal benefit for the good of the party.

The Convention adjourned to meet at Baltimore, and upon its re-assembling it was again discovered that the urging of his name would cause a rupture of the meeting. Still, the stubbornness of some of his friends declined surrendering, and forced him upon fifteen States of the Union. From the fact that it was impossible to get a two-third vote, is sufficient to clear any man or set of men of the guilt of secession. The convention was governed by this rule, and if any blame is to be attached, it certainly applies to the friends of Mr. Douglas, not to those of Mr. Breckinridge.

Our present worthy Chief Magistrate, James Buchanan, as well as the venerable Lewis Cass, were on several occasions withdrawn, to conciliate the party, and less deserving men nominated. This was in accordance with the usages of the party, and the friends of these two great statesmen, for the sake of harmony, submitted. Is this so in the case of Mr. Douglas? Far from it; and if this great man falls a victim to the stubborn tenacity of a National Convention, who is to blame but his friends.

Secession cannot, and ought not to, be charged to either wing of the party under the circumstances, and it is not only unkind, but ruinous to do so, and those who make such charges ought well to consider the effects of such a course. It is not to be supposed that fifteen States of the Union would sanction a platform of principles directly prejudicial to their best interests, and submit with servility to the force of representation in a National Convention. How easy it would have been to prevent the rupture at Baltimore, had a little more discretion prevailed in that body. It is well known that the seceders, as they are called by some of our friends, consented to every resolution in the minority platform, and simply demanded in another that their property should be protected in the Territories, under the Constitution, until such Territory would have the necessary population to form a constitution and be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as a majority might determine. How easy it would have been, and how just, to have given them this right, and thus secured harmony and peace.

The attitude of some of the Douglas *leaders* at the present time, in my humble opinion, tends toward Republicanism, and unless I am greatly deceived its effects will be the means of gradually dragging a number of good Democrats into the Republican ranks before they are aware of it.

If we desire the welfare of our party and the perpetuation of its principles, we must cease to charge each other with secession or disloyalty, and enter the contest with a spirit of forbearance and a determination to keep Lincoln from the Presidency. Let our motto be, Douglas or Breckinridge before Lincoln.

A FARMER.

No Union.

It is a significant fact, that while the few straight-out Douglas men in Pennsylvania are denouncing the action of the State Central Committee, in their efforts to conciliate and harmonize, Forney is recommending a union of Douglas men with the Lincoln rail splitters. There is to be no union with Democrats; but, if possible, the friends of Douglas are to be sold to the Abolitionists, and Forney and his immediate satellites to receive the pay.—*Jeffersonian.*

☞ Hanover Borough has a population of 1638, an increase of 428 in the last ten years. The suburbs of the town have also rapidly increased, and counting that portion of Heidleberg township, adjoining the borough, it has a total population of 2,030, an increase of almost 750. The borough proper contains 694 white males, 837 white females, 2 colored males and 5 colored females. There are 2 idiots and 10 adults who cannot read or write.

Corn in Illinois.—The Chicago Press speaking of the corn crop in that State, says:

"We dare not repeat the estimates, soberly made by competent men, of surplus corn which Illinois can spare out of the crop now maturing; but this year exaggeration would be difficult. We can only say that there will be no famine in this or any other land which our commerce will reach."

Another Dred Scott Case.—We understand from the Shelby (Ky.) *News* that a suit has been instituted in the Shelby Circuit Court involving the question of slavery in the northwestern territory, as affected by the ordinance of 1787. The plaintiff asserts that his master became a permanent resident of Illinois, and took the plaintiff to that State, and there kept him during the period of his residence therein. The plaintiff claims that by virtue of the ordinance of 1787 and the Constitution and laws of Illinois, this residence liberated him from slavery.

LOCAL NEWS.

Postscript!

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic County Convention, to-day, placed in nomination the following excellent ticket:

ASSEMBLY:
HENRY J. MYERS, of Tyrone township.

SHERIFF:
SAMUEL WOLF, of Berwick borough.

PROTHONOTARY:
HENRY A. PICKING, of Straban township.

REGISTER & RECORDER:
EDWARD McINTIRE, of Liberty township.

CLERK OF THE COURTS:
JOHN EICHOLTZ, of Butler township.

COMMISSIONER:
WILLIAM B. GARDNER, of Huntington twp.

AUDITOR:
HENRY DYSERT, of Germany township.

DIRECTORS:
JACOB MILLER, of Reading township, 3 years.
ISAAC PFOUTZ, of Hamiltonban tp., 2 years.

THE AUGUST COURT, to commence on the 20th inst., will no doubt afford opportunities to many indebted to this office for subscription, jobbing and advertising, to remit the money. Our expenses are at all times heavy, and to meet them we must expect our patrons to be reasonably prompt in their payments. "Material aid" now from those in arrears would be most thankfully received.

CAMPAIGN COMPILER.—The *Compiler* will be furnished from this time until after the Presidential Election at FIFTY CENTS!—SEND IN THE NAMES!

BENDERSVILLE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—We learn that the citizens of Bendersville and vicinity intend holding an Agricultural Fair on the 25th, 26th and 27th of September next.—The proper steps have already been taken, and from the manner in which they have taken hold of the matter, it promises to be entirely successful. This and adjoining counties are invited to bring in their stock, agricultural implements, &c. The premiums will compare favorably with those in other sections.

CONCERT AND FESTIVAL.—A grand Concert will be given in Hanover on the evening of the 30th inst., by the Singing Associations of Fairfield, Hanover and Littlestown, under the direction of Prof. HARRY; and on the day following a Festival will be held at Pleasure Grove, near Hanover. Six Bands are expected to be present, and an appropriate address will be delivered by Hon. E. McPHERSON. In the course of a week or two we shall be able to present the whole matter.

FAIRFIELD, Aug. 9, 1860.

FRIEND STABLE:—The following is a statement of the Census returns of my district:

HAMILTONBAN.—Dwellings, 282; families, 304; population, 1,653; farms, 84; deaths, 49.

LIBERTY.—Dwellings, 128; families, 136; population, 755; farms, 67; deaths, 23.

FREEDOM.—Dwellings, 81; families, 83; population, 472; farms, 47; deaths, 5.

Please return my thanks to the people of the district for their courtesy and kindness extended to me, whilst in the discharge of my official duties. Yours truly, ROBERT McCLEAF.

READING TOWNSHIP contains 138 farms, irrespective of smaller lots which do not produce over $100 worth of grain per annum.—There are about 13,286 acres of land, of which 2,294 acres are unimproved, as woods, &c.—From the improved land was grown last year 28,535 bushels wheat, 2,377 bushels rye, 34,398 bushels corn, 31,550 bushels oats, 3,389 tons hay, 240 bushels cloverseed, and 1,325 lbs. of wool. There are 230 dwelling houses, containing 245 families, numbering 654 males and 719 females—total 1373.

The Marshals to take the Census of the county would confer a favor by giving us similar information in regard to every district.

HON. W. P. SCHELL.—The Democracy of Bedford, at their recent County Convention, unanimously recommended Hon. W. P. SCHELL as the Democratic candidate for Congress in their district. Mr. Schell is widely known for his fine abilities, and his unwavering Democracy, and he would make a most capable and efficient representative in our National Legislature.—*Patriot & Union.*

A Painful Accident.

Mr. John Attick, a young man about 23 years of age, a son of Mr. Henry H. Attick, of Fairview township, met with a most heart-rending and fatal accident, on Friday, the 27th ult. Mr. Attick, in company with some others, was engaged in hauling in oats, and as they were passing through the field with a load, by some singular motion of the wagon, upon which he was sitting at the time, he supposed that it was about to upset and attempted to slide down to the ground over the grain, but was unfortunately caught by one of the wooden pins in the hay ladders immediately over the wheels, which penetrated the lower extremity of his body to the depth of about seven inches, from the effects of which he died on Sunday, the 29th ult. The pin, which was about one inch in thickness, was broken off and remained in the wound until after his death. The circumstances connected with this melancholy casualty must fall heavily upon the aged parents of this unfortunate young man, and we most sincerely sympathise with them in the sad bereavement which has befallen them in this dispensation of an all wise Providence. The deceased was much esteemed for his integrity and general deportment, and his untimely end is deeply mourned by the entire community in which he resided.—*York Press.*

☞ The Rockingham, (Va.) *Register*, one of the Douglas papers in that State, thus talks:

Miles Taylor's Pronunciamento.

We have received a circular from Miles Taylor, Esq., the Secretary of the National Executive Committee of the Democratic party, at Washington, in which he informs us that they are opposed to any union of the two wings of our party, and that they will not sanction the running of a joint electoral ticket in any of the States. We do not hesitate to say, that, although the circular comes from the Douglas Committee, we have no disposition to obey its behests or comply with its unwarranted effort at dictation. If we understand the Democracy of the country, they do not belong to any self-constituted committee, nor can they be driven to pursue any course a few politicians at Washington may suggest.

We repudiate utterly the efforts of Miles Taylor, or anybody else, to widen the unfortunate breach which has been made in our party. In the face of his proclamation we declare that we are in favor of a union of the two wings of the party in every State where there is division of sentiment; that we are in favor of running but one electoral ticket, and if the votes of the State cannot be secured to Judge Douglas, we want them cast for Breckinridge.

We go for the success of our party and its principles before men, and though we may be required to sacrifice Douglas a hundred times over, we are willing to do it, if by so doing we can defeat the enemies of the Constitution. "Principles, not men," has been inscribed upon our banner too long for us to repudiate the sentiment now. We will not enter into the feeling of any faction whose motto is "rule or ruin."

We have never been factious in our support of any man, nor will we encourage, by word or act, any factious spirit in any portion of the Democratic party. We repeat, we are for a union of the party in Virginia, upon a basis which shall be alike honorable to all parties, and which shall secure the vote of the State for Douglas or Breckinridge.

The North Carolina Election.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY!

THE SECOND GUN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Old North State Responds to Oregon!

The election for Governor and members of the Legislature took place in North Carolina, on Thursday, the 2d inst. Gov. Ellis, the present incumbent, was the Democratic, and John Pool, the Opposition candidate. Notwithstanding the existence of an exciting local question, of which Pool had the popular side, and which doubtless lost Ellis thousands of votes, Ellis, an avowed Breckinridge man, has been elected by a large majority. After giving the result in the different counties, a dispatch from Petersburg, Va., under date of August 4th, concludes as follows:

"The returns indicate heavy gains for Pool, but they are not sufficient to affect the result. Well informed parties give the State to the Democrats with a majority of from 8,000 to 10,000."

All honor to North Carolina. She is the second State which since the Baltimore Convention has declared for the Constitution and the Union and the Equality of the States.—Oregon and North Carolina are only the commencement of that grand pyramid of loyal States which the patriotic Democracy will erect before the November Election, when their success will be complete. Let union and harmony prevail and a glorious victory will crown our efforts.—*York Gazette.*

☞ The returns of the election in Kentucky give Coombs, the Constitutional Union candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, twenty odd thousand majority—resulting from the fact that there were no less than three Democratic candidates in the field—one Breckinridge, another Douglas, and a third Independent.

Missouri is also "mixed up"—the result not yet known. Senator Green, who is on the stump making powerful speeches for Breckinridge, supported with equal ardor C. T. Jackson, the Douglas candidate for Governor, in opposition to H. Jackson, the Breckinridge candidate.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson on the Republican Party.

At the Breckinridge and Lane ratification meeting in New York, on the 15th of July, in words of burning eloquence and sober truthfulness, Mr. Dickinson furnished a life picture of the Republican party. This sectional party is now struggling for possession of the National Government. If successful the peace and unity of the Confederacy must be endangered:

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

This organization, with many elements of personal cleverness, bodes evil to the best interests of true freedom and humanity. It is founded in