



## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Charleston, May 1st, 1860.  
Yesterday was a stormy and rather significant day in the Convention. For several days previous to our meeting, tension and suspense had been progressing between the *Yankees* delegates and their colleagues, — majority of the delegation — let us say, and the guerrilla friends of Judge Douglas, relative to the results and the consequences of what may be made by the National Democratic Convention at Charleston.

It is the purpose of your delegates to remain in the Convention as long as it is in session, and vote the sentiments of their constituents. That will be the position of others — majority of the delegation — let us say, and the guerrilla friends of Judge Douglas, relative to the results and the consequences of what may be made by the National Democratic Convention at Charleston.

Yesterday that contest was brought to a crisis by the defeat of the disunionists, and the adoption of the Cincinnati Platform. In this full was submitted

the *Platform*, (in part,) of the Southern States, — Alabama,

South Carolina, (in part,) Arkansas, (in and Missouri, — Giles and Harlan, and the

part,) Tennessee, (in part,) Texas and Florida, retired from the Convention.

The position of Virginia, as always before, is looked to with interest by the other Middle slaveholding States, and her action will doubtless have a conservative influence with the discordant elements of the Convention. Alabama, with Yancey as the leader, *came here pledged to a certain course,*

with arrogant demands for certain conces-

sions, the refusal of which was pretermi-

nated by her to be cause sufficient for re-

tiring. The demands were inexpedient and

impolitic, looking more to a sectional tri-

umph than to the formation of a basis of

national federatation. Being pledged, as

she was, to this extreme demand, an

upon it. It was upon Douglas

occupying no grounds upon which she could

be approached, or from which she could re-

cede with honor or self-respect; it was

a matter of regret, as well as protest, on the

part of the delegates from the Tenth Legion

District, and R. H. Glass and James Bar-

bour, that Virginia should, by tangible ac-

tion, encourage and nurse the refractory and

obstinate little State; and her deluded fol-

"The Countrymen" and "Farmers" crowded on.

Wm. H. Harman, of this place, has been re-appointed by Gov. Letcher Brigadier-General of the 18th Brigade of Va. militia.

The West Augusta Guard made a handsome turn-out on Saturday last in their new fatigue uniform. The fine appearance of the Company, added to their military discipline, will cause them to be admired whenever they parade.

The Depot.

We learn that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Central Railroad Company, held in this place on Tuesday last, it was decided to make a trial of the passenger

Depot at the head of Augusta street, near the American Hotel, and the present Freight Depot to the grounds now occupied by the Passenger Depot and adjacent thereto.

This change of location of the Freight Depot will doubtless be a great convenience to the people of the country, as well as the town.

The Federal Court.

In consequence of the indisposition of Judge Breckenbrough, the Spring term of the Federal Court, at this place, was not held.

We understand that Judge B. is quite seriously indisposed, but we are informed he is not considered dangerously so.

There were not so many strangers in attendance upon the Court as usual; and it is a source of regret to many of the good people of the town that those who were, sojourning so briefly with us.

Broke Jail.

Allen Ewing, confined in the jail in this place on the charge of passing counterfeit money, and who has already served two terms in the State Penitentiary, broke jail and left for parts unknown on Tuesday morning last, by sawing the bars of his window and squeezing through a 7 ft by 14 inch hole. Ewing is a great villain, and will no doubt attempt to pass under an assumed name as he has done before, a sum of \$100 has been offered by the Governor, and we hope that he will be recaptured and again turned over to our worthy Jailer, who will doubtless secure him so that he will not again escape.

The Japanese Embassy.

The Embassy from Japan is justly exciting great interest, and magnificent preparations are being made for their reception on this side of the Continent. On the Pacific, the demonstration upon their arrival was in excellent taste, and did great credit to the people of San Francisco.

New York will spend thousands in receiving this novel and important embassy, but we doubt whether the love of the New Yorkers for foreign will not detract in a great measure the effect of their display.

Congress has under consideration the appropriation of an additional sum of \$50,000 to pay the expenses of the embassy whilst in this country, and we hope and expect our government will secure it with the cordial hospitality and Republican simplicity which always comports with the dignity of a great people, and cannot fail to have a good effect in cementing the kindly (and most useful) relations now existing between the U. S. and Japan.

This being the first occasion upon which the ancient government of Japan has descended to hold diplomatic intercourse with "outside barbarians," Yankees indeed are, of course, greatly excited. The shaman downed and gaudy apparel of these representatives of an almost unknown, but exceedingly popular people, will attract immense numbers of our people to New York, Washington, &c.

In a commercial point of view, the Japanese Embasy will be regarded as of greater importance — the result of it, all hope and believe, will be further to remove restrictions from our trade with Japan, and to open up a new field for our enterprising and forward nation.

We find more interest in this visit than either in England or France, because the one is entirely in privy, and the other to indicate another discussion exhibition of *middle-class* civilization in the Northern cities, which will distract sensible people at home, and give us a new set of difficulties.

John H. Moton, the colored abolitionist, who is the author of the *Domestic Slave*, has come to this country in private, and the other to induce another discussion exhibition of middle-class civilization in the Northern cities, which will distract sensible people at home, and give us a new set of difficulties.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Belvin are in tow, and will give one of their popular and amusing exhibitions at Union Hall, to-night. For particulars see programme.

John H. Moton, the colored abolitionist, has devoted \$100,000 to the endowment of Freedoms of the United States. The Democratic party will feel that they are whipped before the battle, if this platform is forced upon them.

Mr. Justice — I suppose, that would be

## Major-General Marion Harper.

Charleston, May 1st, 1860.  
We have again called upon to characterize an appointment which gave us more satisfaction than that of our highly esteemed friend and county-man, Eugene Harmer, to the command of Major-General of the 6th Division of Virginia Militia, recently made by His Excellency, Governor Letcher.

Gov. Letcher, in this appointment, has given another evidence of that rare faculty of discrimination, which is so eminent a characteristic him. We hazard nothing in saying, there *is* no man in the Congress who is a gentleman who combines in a high degree all the essential qualifications for high military position than General Harper. Well may the Commander-in-Chief of Virginia repose "special trust and confidence" in General H.'s "fidelity, courage and good conduct."

For more than a quarter of a century, General H. has been regarded as the military man of our community; and yet to-day, the most recent graduate of the Military School has not less of the "Old Fogy" about him. In Mexico he was known as an officer of the highest gallantry and merit, and was selected by Gen. Wool (then in command) to fill one of the most important positions on the *Northern* line.

Should the militia of Virginia ever be called to the "World's End," whilst General Harper remains in his position, we predict for him a distinction equal to that of any valiant man of the occasion.

To the old Mexican emigres of General Harper — scattered as they are from Virginia to California — this appointment will be a source of incalculable delight. Already we have seen upon the countenances of those who are still among us an enthusiastic smile, which recalled to our memory the *esprit de corps* which distinguished them during their long and arduous service under his command.

I still think, however, that they will compare to the original Convention, and participate in its proceedings. Of this, however, you will take pleasure-hedging, in venturing the action of some of the Virginia delegation, who have both honored Mr. Hunter, and unrepresented the State. The time has come for better men to take the place of a few tricksters, and by this means, restore the old Commonwealth to her true position in the family of States.

The *Leavenworth* delegation presented a resolution, which is believed have emanated from Mr. Slidell, for the protection of slave property in the territories, and that it is the duty of the Federal Government to secure the rights of slaveholders there.

The Convention then adjourned until four o'clock in the afternoon.

The Convention re-assembled at 4 P. M. Several unimportant resolutions were introduced and referred. It having been repeatedly asserted that the platform committee would be unable to report at all, a resolution was offered instructing the committee to report progress at 10 o'clock to-morrow. Pending the consideration of the resolution, the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

CHARLESTON, April 27. — The Platform Committee have adopted the Cincinnati Platform, with the following additions:

"That Congress and Territorial Legislature have no power to legislate slavery in or out of the Territories, or impair the right of slave property."

"That the Federal Government should protect American persons and property on the high seas, and elsewhere, as well as the rights of naturalized citizens in foreign countries."

"Favoring the acquisition of Cuba and denouncing the interference of State Legislatures with Federal laws."

[SECUND DESPATCH.]

The Convention met at 10 o'clock, A. M. Sundry resolutions were introduced and referred, but on the announcement that the

Platform Committee would not be ready to report at a hour, the Convention took a recess until that time. During the recess printed copies of the minority report of Platform resolutions were scattered in the Hall, also copies of one of the minority reports signed by R. F. Butler, and merely referring to the propositions of the Cincinnati platform, but recommending in addition a resolution for the protection of naturalized citizens.

The principal minority report re-affirms the Cincinnati platform and adds the protection of the rights of persons and property, and plodging the Democracy to carry out all the decisions of the Supreme Court; giving ample protection to native and naturalized citizens at home and abroad; aiding the Pacific Railway; the acquisition of Cuba, and denouncing resistance to the fugitive slave law.

The minority report is the same, in substance, as heretofore sent.

At 12½ o'clock the Convention re-assembled. The majority report was read by Mr. Avery, who stated that the Committee were entirely unanimous in their portion of the resolution, but that the first and the resolution regarding slavery in the Territories, depends upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States; which, they pledge the Democratic party to sustain and abide by.

Mr. Samuels presented the minority report, separating congressional intervention, and declaring that whether Congress or the territorial legislature have the power to intervene, depends upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States; which, they could not longer remain in the minority report.

Mr. Stevens presented his reasons for sustaining the report of the majority. Mr. Brent of Maryland, though opposed to equal sovereignty, sustained the doctrine of non-interference as a matter of policy, as the South did four years ago.

Mr. Brown of North Carolina warned gentlemen, that if they adopted those resolutions, the Democratic party would cease to exist as a national party.

Mr. Cook gave notice that he should more to reconsider the vote on the Pacific Rail Road resolution.

Much excitement prevailed. The vote

was taken separately on each of the minority resolutions, and they were carried by a large majority — Alabama, Arkansas and Florida refusing to vote.

CHARLESTON, May 1. — The Convention adjourned at 10 o'clock. The Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia delegations were in the room. The President stated that three separate motions to reconsider the platform were pending when the Convention adjourned.

Mr. Butler presented another minority report, signed by Massachusetts, Minnesota and Indiana, consisting of the Cincinnati platform, pure and simple, which he offered as a substitute for both the majority and minority reports.

Mr. Stevens presented his reasons for sustaining the report of the majority. Mr. Brent of Maryland, though opposed to equal sovereignty, sustained the doctrine of non-interference as a matter of policy.

Mr. Cahan of Georgia said he remained to the South for four years ago.

He said that such Southern views would lead to nothing but the election of a Black Republican President by Congress.

Mr. Darrow of Connecticut, on the other side of the question, — He argued that the majority report was rejected, and he concluded by saying, "Yes, my fellow-citizens, that came of Plateau, and against his own convictions, he erred in his judgment." He intended that if squatter sovereignty was introduced into the platform, no slaveholder would venture to remove his property to any new Southern Territory; that the Democracy could not advance beyond the limits of the Constitution, and that was adopted without discussion.

The two minority reports were then presented. Several interrogatories were asked and answered.

Mr. Avery then addressed the Convention in favor of the majority report. He urged a strong speech on the resolutions.

At a meeting of the voters of the third Magisterial District of this county, held April 28th, 1860, I was nominated as one of the candidates for the office of Magistrate. I beg leave most positively and most respectfully to decline the position.

M. W. D. HOGGHEAD.

May 30, 1860.

For the Vindicator.

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