THE WATCHMAN.

J. KELLEY AND J. S. FINNAGAN, EDITORS.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

THURSDAY, JULY 7 1859

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT,
OF PHILADELPHIA PA.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOHN ROWE,
OF FRANKLIN CO.

HON. S. A. DOUGLAS.—Mr Douglas has written a letter defining the terms on which he will accept a nomination from the Chicago Convention. It is a great comfort to know that he will take a nomination at all. He is not disposed to take the Cold Shake.

HON. R. J. WALKER.—We are glad to say that friendly relations have been re-established between the President and his old friend R. J. Walker. Mr. Walker was at the White House last week. We have no doubt he and old Buck "can feed their oats" on the present occasion to their hearts content.

FOR GOVERNOR.—We see the names of a number of men suggested for nomination by the Pennsylvania party for Governor. Among them are Mr. Emmons, of Pike County, Plumer of Venango county, Foster of Westmoreland county, Myers, of Lancaster; Wright of Luzerne and a number of others.

All Wool, and Nothing Else

The Republicans in New York in Ohio and the West and indeed every where are for "the pure unadulterated Black Republican article and for nothing else." Witness as an example the following from the Pierce Argus. Has it the way the Wisconsin Republicans talk.

"We will not knowingly vote or support a man who does not stand square on the Chicago platform. If the party should nominate for President a Bates or a Seward, a Bates or Banks for President at the head Mr Gov by may be elected by accident we do not enlist and support such a ticket. So long as we have spoken to Seward Chase Fremont Wade Giddings and others that could be named we do not propose to take up a dough face Bates or a such Jack Banks. We will not be called for the war, but we will not scramble with Locofoco freebooters and cowardly Americans for the spoils of victory. If the Republican party of 1860 can only manage to vote for a tried Republican candidate on our national platform, we can have another four years trial of good old Democracy. We can stand it if the people can."

The result of the Kansas election for delegates to the convention to form a constitution is still undecided, but there has been a fair trial, the Democrats and Republicans have met on a level at the polls, and it is said that the Republicans have got a majority. It will require further returns before this can be conceded. A great change of population there in Kansas has undoubtedly taken place and consequently Democracy and patriotism are becoming in the ascendant.

Either there is stupidity or natural malignity of depravity in one would be Intolerant upon the Black Republican Press if there was a disposition upon the language of the Clearfield Republican to make a effort to apply it to this paper which is foreign to the intentions of the writer. The facts are we assure our own witness. When the proper time arrives we shall name the candidate of our choice for Gubernatorial honors. We regret Mr Mc Manus as a man and citizen but look with unutterable contempt upon any effort of a base Black Republican editor to create a cause of policy for us to pursue. Whether Mr Mc will add anything to his political prospects by the hypocritical pretense of the wretch who established for himself a *reputation* in the Philadelphia *Post Office* is yet to be determined.

OBITUARY.—Died, after a short and severe illness of *inflammation on the* 13th of March, Mr FORNEY Covington, of Altoona.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are requested to attend the funeral at the earliest possible hour, as his remains will not hold together or be preserved much longer.

☞ The following paragraph we clip from the New York Tribune which eclipses the "boy" expression of "fight or spike."

In one of the counties of Wisconsin, it is said that there are three candidates for the legislature; J. M Root, Democrat, Robert Hogg Free soil, and T. H. Dye, Whig. So on election day, it will be "Root, Hog, or Die" with the voters.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A counterfeit $10 bill on the Bank of North American, Philadelphia, has just been put in circulation.—The vignette is an Indian family, plough and sheaf of grain, with mountains in the distance. On the lower right hand corner is a female sitting, leaning on a horn of plenty, and on the lower left corner a female representing justice. On the back is the letter X in red ten times. The note is unlike the genuine.

The address of the State Central Committee is crowded out a number articles, intended for our paper this week.

The proceedings of the Town Council relative to the death of the Hon. JAMES BURNSIDE were handed in too late for to-day's paper.

Address of the State Committee.

We publish to-day the Address of the Democratic State Committee, adopted by that body at its recent meeting at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 29th ultimo. The length of this paper has excluded other matter from our columns, but we need not offer any apology to our readers for presenting to them this ably written document.

The contest in October next will be one of immense importance to the Democracy of Pennsylvania. At no time in the history of our party, have the Opposition exhibited a greater determination to win a victory. They want the *prestige* of success, for the Presidential election in 1860. It will be necessary, therefore, for our friends through out the State to begin the battle early and to relax no efforts until they have secured a triumph. We have no fears of the result, if the Democracy go into the fight with their old fashioned ardor and energy. Our candidates, Messrs. WRIGHT and ROWE are men in whom the people can have the utmost confidence. They are honest and competent; and their election would secure to the State the services of able and accomplished public servants. The address of the State Committee reviews the political questions of the day with great ability and clearness, and will amply repay a perusal. We commend it to our readers, and trust that during the campaign, which is now opening, we will have more documents of the same character from the same able pen.

ADDRESS.

Fellow-Citizens of Pennsylvania

We are happy to address you at a moment when unmistakable manifestations of returning confidence and courage on the *part of the Democracy are beginning* to exhibit themselves in all quarters of the Commonwealth. You have already seen with what unanimity the State Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 16th of March last, passed resolutions affirming the principles and policy to which we hold ourselves pledged before the country, and how it *pronounced, by acclamation, in favor of* our excellent and unexceptionable candidates. *With an occasional exception*, in the nature of an amicable protest or suggestion, the proceedings of the Convention have been in the highest degree satisfactory to the entire Democratic party of the State *since its adjournment*. there has been an almost perfect restoration of cordial good feelings among Democrats where they had been in some instances temporarily interrupted. Unfortunate and unmeaning dissensions have entirely disappeared. In earnest of this, the State Central Committee, although composed of forty one members representing every district in the State and some of whom, you will doubtless recognize in their long and faithful connection with the Democratic organization have been found an unit in the resolve purpose to sustain that organization at all hazards against open or secret hostility. The county meetings, wherever they have spoken have shown themselves fully conscious of their responsibilities, by forming local tickets of the most acceptable description and by otherwise exhibiting an earnest and, we trust invincible determination to crown the canvass with the success that can hardly fail to attend the zealous and efficient exertions. *We are glad to state*, also that the Democratic press have dropped with one accord all unfriendly and unprofitable discussions on irrelevant topics and ecclesiastical questions, and are properly directing their undivided and powerful energies against the common enemy. For every professing Democrat who values consistency and principle, *the path of duty is now broad*, plain and inviting. No one can be so ignorant as to pretend to misunderstand the present relation of parties in this State: the importance of the contest, *both in its State and National* aspects upon which we have now fairly entered and the precise import of the issues that have been formed in this pending controversy. The line which divides the two contending parties whether drawn on the map of the State or that of the Union is too deep and striking to escape the eyes of any one who may not wilfully choose to be blind. On one side of this line stand the Democracy of Pennsylvania, harmonious in their deliberations and fearless in the expression of our views with a platform and ticket challenging honest criticism; while on the opposite side you perceive two factions the Black Republicans and Know Nothings composing the Opposition each afraid to avow its ultimate designs, or its present destructive characteristics; each speculated of its original distinguishing quality, each declaring itself opposed to the other on certain vital points yet conspiring together to secure place and pelf, by deliberately ignoring all sound principles of Government and all enlightened inspirations of true American statesmanship.

We do not approach you, fellow citizens in the name of a "People's Party," concocted on yesterday composed of the shreds and patches of all opinions and intended to serve not the masses who may be deceived by its empty promises but the politicians who have invented it for their profligate purposes. We speak in the same language used by the founders of our glorious party *sixty years ago*. No candid man will deny that, from the inauguration of Mr Jefferson *to the present date*, the Democratic party has been the real representative party of the genius, character, honor and interests of our free institutions. It has been so recognized by the people of the United States who have so consistently imposed upon it the duties and burdens of government. It has happily denounced the leading truths *of the Constitution*, embodied them in simple though imperishable formulas of doctrine, and applied them firmly and efficiently *in practical administration* until it has become the actual reflex of all the great constitutional principles at the basis of our *republican system*. Its ancient creed is unchanged, and remains substantially at this day what it has ever been. More than half a century ago as at this hour, one of its articles watched with faithful vigilance, over the rights of the States and the union of the States; another insisted that, as now on civil and religious freedom for all classes and sects, *discriminating for none* and against none, whether Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile, but permitting "every man to worship God after his own heart;" a third invoked, as it now invokes, in the shape of generous laws, a liberal hospitality towards the oppressed of all lands, as well for reasons of sound policy as from motives of humanity and a love of liberty; a fourth demanded, as it now requires, territorial expansion to meet all exigencies, whether military or commercial—*for security, defence*, or national aggrandizement—arising out of the natural, inevitable and benevolent progress of American civilization, and hence it has happened that every foot of Territory annexed to the Union has been acquired by the *Democratic party*, in a fifth article of our faith was and is presented the noble Jeffersonian conception of universal suffrage with universal education; in a sixth was and is proclaimed the grand principle of equal rights, before the laws, of all citizens, rich or poor—native or naturalized; in a seventh was and is announced the doctrine of a strict construction of the necessary powers of government, as being alone compatible with sound political morals, and in the unwise relaxation of which debt, extravagance, tyranny and corruption would soon find their way into the very citadel of the Constitution, to betray and destroy it.—Under this head the labors of the Democracy would have been invaluable. We have opposed National Banks, destroyed them and established the Independent Treasury. We have steadily and successfully resisted the imposition on the people of heavy federal taxes by excessive duties on imports, and have obtained the concurrence of a large majority of the country in the rule that taxes shall be limited to the demands of revenue alone with incidental protection, by judicious discriminations, to Home Industry.—We have defeated all propositions for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States. We have sedulously and effectually guarded the Public Treasury from heavy charges for internal improvements in cases admitted to be not general or National, but special and local in their character. And we have steadily refused our assent to, and resisted many cunningly devised schemes for squandering millions of dollars of the public money, and tens of millions of acres of the public domain, on objects whose usefulness and legality have been alike questionable.

We might extend the enumeration of our principles, concerning which there has been no change of sentiment whatever in the Democratic party since its earliest records were made, but we think we have already said enough to convince every intelligent citizen desirous to know the impartial truth that we now speak as one of the constituted organs of a great and glorious party, not of an ephemeral faction or combination of factions that we represent on this occasion a party as venerable for its age as it is useful and honorable, in view of the extraordinary services it has so long, so honestly and so ably performed. Can it be asserted as an unquestionable fact, that no party ever yet existed in any country on the face of the earth that can justly claim to have rendered the same amount of valuable services to that country, which the Democratic party has rendered to ours? On any issue therefore involving honorable historical antecedents or a consideration of general merits in the past or present, we shall appeal with confidence to the voters of Pennsylvania.

As regards the personal character and qualifications of our nominees for Auditor General and Surveyor General of the Commonwealth, Messrs R. L. Wright and John Rowe we earnestly desire to call the attention of our fellow citizens to their unblemished private reputation, to the ample experience they have acquired in the service of the State in various responsible offices, and to the admitted integrity and efficiency marking their entire official lives as offering the strongest guarantee of their fitness in all respects, for the position to which they now aspire.

But there is one question comparatively new to the country, in the form in which it is presented, that has occasioned some diversity of sentiment among us and which has not been settled authoritatively as some Democrats contend, by the highest councils of the party. We refer to what is commonly known as the Territorial question. The most ingenious and laborious efforts have been made to confuse the public mind on this subject but when rescued from the incomprehensible jargon of the demagogues, it merely raises an enquiry which should be calmly and candidly met, as to the nature and extent of the Legislative power possessed by the inhabitants of a Territory of the United States, in the political relations of such Territory to the Government and States of the Union. We do not propose to discuss this question at any considerable length or to say much more than briefly to express our views regarding it. We presume that every true Democrat will yield his ready adhesion to the principle of Popular Sovereignty when rightly interpreted and applied. But real Popular Sovereignty is not a spurious political idea, indefinite, vagrant and accidental. It is when properly defined nothing more nor less than the right of self government pervading our entire system but expressly limited in its action by the Constitution and the laws. It cannot exist legitimately outside of these. Otherwise instead of being a safeguard to Government *the touchstone of order* justice and peace it would become the source of multiplied disorders and constant anarchy. Thus defined and limited Popular Sovereignty is equally incompatible with the rash proceedings of a mob as with the edicts of a tyrant. We can not therefore subscribe to the illegitimate assumptions of "*Squatter Sovereignty*."

We are clearly of opinion that a Territory of the United States can in no respect what ever, be regarded as either a Foreign or Sovereign State. Not an enjoy by possibility any political capacity independent of or inconsistent with the government of the Union established by the States, by whose agency they *the States* it may be, *their* blood have acquired the very Territory in question as so much public domain or "*common property*." Where let us ask resides the right of eminent domain over a Territory of the United States? Is it not animated by all to be with the Federal Government? Where shall we look for the right and power to ascertain and fix all Territorial boundaries? Is it not to the Federal Government? Where shall we seek the right and power and duty to dispose of all lands embraced in the Territory? The answer is, in the Federal Government. Where in the government of a Territory is lodged the Executive authority? It is lodged in the hands of a Federal Governor. Where is the judicial power of a Territorial Government? In the keeping of a Federal Judiciary. Where is the Legislative power? Everyone knows it did not exist and that it could not legally exist, until called into being by the Federal Congress, by the same act of Territorial Government. In all these demonstrations of power, and there can be none others outside of them in a Territorial Government, we behold the direct positive and tangible evidences of the presence of the sovereignty of the Government of the United States, excluding the pretensions of Squatter or Territorial legislative sovereignty or Popular Sovereignty when used as a convertible term with these, as being alike untenable in fact *and preposterous in logic*.

But it must be borne in mind that the Federal Government cannot act in a Territory as a despot, or arbitrary ruler; *and herein the difference between our doctrine and that of the Wilmot-provisoists*. It must govern in a Territory in the sense of the Constitution, from which it derives its life and its every function, and it is bound to respect with strict impartiality, the rights and interests of all parties concerned, these parties being the States and people of the States respectively. Now the Government of a Territory is not natural and indefeasible, but derivative from the Congress; otherwise *the few thousand inhabitants of a Territory*, after its acquisition by purchase, or as indemnity for war expenses perhaps, would have the right to set themselves up as a foreign State, if they so liked, and to deny the jurisdiction of the United States. But Congress, *when establishing* a Government in a Territory, cannot impart to it authority to do, by feeble Territorial enactments, what Congress itself cannot undertake to perform under the Constitution, and can never venture to undertake, except in flagrant usurpation of powers not delegated, but reserved to the States.

We are opposed, however, to the introduction of any provision particularly protecting slave, or any other kind of property, into an act organizing a Territorial Government.—But if a Territory attempt nullification, or rebellion, in the shape of resistence to acts of Congress, or to judicial decisions in their proper logical and legal consequences, or to any other legitimate act done in and by virtue of the Constitutional authority of the United States over the case, then the Federal Government should at once interpose and put it down, not so much for the sake of slave, or any other kind of property, or even of the personal rights of citizens that may be thereby invaded though constituting a sufficient reason for the movement, *as looking to the necessity of its own preservation*. But before the happening of any such act of nullification or rebellion and at the time of organizing a Territorial Government the presumptions are all in favor of a legal and peaceful course of political conduct on the part of the inhabitants of a Territory, *whereas the doctrine of Congressional intervention would assume the reverse*.—In fine, we are disposed to maintain on this question, and at all times, the fundamental principle of the *equality of the States*. We are distinctly opposed to any compulsory relinquishment, in the name of squatter sovereignty, of the rights of the State of Pennsylvania, as one of the sovereign proprietors of all the public domain or Territorial property of the United States, and we still occupy, without any change of opinion, the ground held by the following resolution of the Cincinnati Convention of 1856, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

This resolution distinctly represents the marked difference between the revolutionary efforts of the first squatters in a new Territory to abolish Negro Slavery or to prevent the introduction of Slave property into the Territory by the incompetent agency of a Territorial Legislature and the constitutional and quiet exercise of the rights of sovereignty by the people of a territory in the formation of a State Constitution with or without domestic Slavery, as they may determine. In the meantime, the citizens of each and every State, being in all respects equal with each other under the Constitution, take their various kinds of property with them into the Territory, and while in a Territorial condition they and their property are all equally protected by the Constitution of the United States and the Dred Scott decision. We thus stand on the sure foundation of the Constitution and the Law, which sternly and justly deny *the arbitrary power of one set of settlers to confiscate the property of another set*. We thus avoid, in those contests between settlers, by which the people are kept in a constant state of commotion and turbulence, with murder, rapine burnings and all kinds of violent acts, throughout their entire Territorial existence and to the prejudice of their best interest, and of the peace and harmony of the States of the Union.

A little more than two years ago Pennsylvania had the proud satisfaction to witness the elevation of her most distinguished Statesman to the Presidency. This illustrious citizen her choice and that of the country for the first office of the Republic, was elected after a doubtful and dangerous contest as the candidate of the National Democracy of the Union over the nominee of a sectional movement suddenly springing into real life a avowedly confined in its operations to one moiety of the Confederacy, and in its reckless disregard of the Constitution seeming to indicate as its proximate design the total ruin of the country. Having sustained himself during the period which has elapsed since he entered on the duties of the Presidency, against the most extraordinary opposition that any Chief Magistrate ever yet encountered and survived the Administration of James Buchanan stands now above the impotent reach of its enemies strongly entrenched in the confidence and respect of the conservative masses of the nation. Introduced into his great office as the chosen representative of law of union and of the true principles of the Government, he has in his official conduct fully justified the confident expectation of a large majority of those whose votes were given for him. The foreign policy of the Administration has not been merely satisfactory, it has been so eminently successful that it is agreed almost by common consent the country never before filled a position so enviable in the estimation of foreign States. Although opposed most earnestly and indefatigably throughout and in many instances meanly, treacherously and vindictively by his opponents, he has consummated measures in the direction of the diplomacy of the Government that stamp his Administration with the seal of imperishable honor. The Paraguay expedition notwithstanding its failure was so confidently predicted by the clamorous organs of the Opposition, was attended nevertheless, with the fullest success. The treaty with Japan, opening new ports to our present and future trade with that crowded empire, the treaty with China by whose careful provisions besides covering the entire ground of commercial advantages, the light of Christianity, for the first time is permitted freely to shine among the heathen millions of the Chinese world, the consummate skill and judgment with which, in the face of never ceasing difficulties and surprising complications, the Central American questions have been managed now just on the eve apparently, of producing their well nigh invaluable fruits: and above all, the final settlement of the Right-of-Search question with Great Britain, clearly on American principles: all make up a chapter of history which if it should contain an account of nothing else of note, would secure for President Buchanan's Administration a prominent and glorious place in our annals.

When we turn to Mr Buchanan's domestic Administration, so far from its affording reasonable cause of complaint, it deserves the heartiest commendation of every citizen who scorns the petty, personal, paltry politics of the hour, who admires the conceptions and practice of real statesmanship, and who detests the miserable evasions and dishonest expedients of office-seeking politicians. While the President may have offended, in some instances the morbid sentiments of particular localities, we aver that no one who speaks seriously and truthfully, can point his finger to a single case in which he has not endeavored, according to his best convictions, *to vindicate the laws* he has sworn to maintain and to execute. Nor can his bitterest opponent honestly accuse him of having sought personal popularity at the expense of the Constitution; or that he has at any time deserted his rigid official obligations by coinciding with the prejudices, or peculiar interests of any section, or State, *North, South, East or West*.

We speak somewhat warmly, fellow citizens, because we have been and are conscientiously indignant at the course of misrepresentation and vituperation adopted by the Opposition, *as the electioneering trick of a party*, against a great and venerable man, the purity of whose private life or public conduct, cannot really be questioned by any honorable person on honorable grounds.—Besides we wish to declare that, if to their discredit, others may forget it, we always remember that James Buchanan is a Pennsylvanian born and bred; that his fame as a statesman, while serving with the highest reputation in the most responsible trusts under the Government, is inseparably a part of our State glory; and that by force of his virtues and splendid abilities, he is the first and only Pennsylvanian to whom the nation has accorded the Chief Magistracy of the Union.

When he assumed office it is well known to us, and to all, that two important Territories of the United States were in a condition of revolt and civil war. We need not point out the fact that both of these Territories are now at peace with themselves and obedient to the Government. It is in every one's recollection, too how angry and perilous was the excitement prevailing both North and South on the subject of negro Slavery: an excitement constantly fanned into a flame by "Kansas shrieking" inventions and other sensation appliances of the same sort, until patriotic men began to fear the worst and to turn pale with apprehension. It is due to the President to say that he has restrained the wild and vicious spirit of faction with a strong hand—moderate in its grasp though strong—until, at last, *the whole fabrication of the land, Federal and State*, at Washington, to Ohio in Georgia, in South Carolina and elsewhere, may be seen coming to the rescue of the Government: while in the august presence of the Courts the storm of political violence begins sensibly to subside, common sense begins everywhere to master unreason and the victorious presence of the law begins to conquer the hydra of license and disunion.

In the year 1857, a commercial and financial revulsion, overwhelming as it was sudden, swept over the country, threatening not only private, but public solvency. No one will think of seeking to hold the President in any way responsible for this extensive and disastrous convulsion of business and credit. But we believe that we have a right to insist that all proper acknowledgment should be made for the sagacity, prudence and tact characterizing the proceedings of the Administration, by means of which the Government was taken through an unexpected crisis of profound embarrassment, without the least depreciation of its credit, and without any addition to the taxes, or permanent increase of the public debt.

We might say much more, and equally to the purpose, in defence of the President and his Administration from the scurrilous gossip and slanderous attacks of those who degrade themselves and the press, by resorting to such contemptible devices, so certain to be exposed but we forbear, leaving the whole subject to the sober investigation and serious judgment of the people.

We had intended calling your attention, fellow citizens to other topics; to offer some suggestions in reply to the misrepresentations made by the Opposition of Gen Cass' recent letter to Mr Hofer and to refer to and to denounce, in appropriate language, the present amendment of the Constitution of Massachusetts, effected by the votes of the Opposition there, being at once, as it is a deadly insult to every naturalized citizen in the United States and an excessive demonstration in favor of the pet Black Republican doctrine of *negro equality*, or rather shall we say of *negro superiority*. But we feel that we have already sufficiently occupied your attention, and we will reserve what we have further to say for another occasion.

ROBERT TYLER.

Chairman in behalf of the Committee
JOHN G. FREEZE,
JOHN HODGSON,
JACOB TURNEY,
N. P. LETTERMAN,
} SECRETARYS.

Defying the Germans.

The German Republicans denounce Massachusetts, and demand as the price of their continuance in the Republican party, that her delegates should be refused admittance to the next Republican National Convention. To these threats the Boston Atlas and Bee replies:

As for excluding the Massachusetts delegates from the National Convention unless they repudiate the two years' amendment, all we have to say is *Let the Convention try it*. The Massachusetts delegates would probably not leave alone, and those who urge such a proposition will find that a Massachusetts Republican is as good as a German one, and they will find also, that Massachusetts will take no step backwards in this or no other proposition she can honestly and properly maintain.

We say again that we have no unkind feeling towards the German voters of this country. At the same time Massachusetts will permit no one, native or foreign living beyond her boundaries, to dictate terms to her. Let it be known now and forever, that if the Western Republicans submit their party and themselves to be lorded over by a few German voters that they will break up their organization in their own States, and sow the seeds of another American party which will exert a power more fatal than those who now traduce Massachusetts, to obtain favor of the Germans have the remotest idea of.

Should the National Convention, by resolutions or otherwise be silly enough to attempt to single out Massachusetts and discredit her for having in *her own way amended* her own fundamental laws, or should they attempt to exclude the delegates from this State from holding seats for any such cause, *a storm will be raised such as has not been heard of since such Conventions had an existence*. We hope we shall hear no more of this kind of talk.

The Administration of James Buchanan

It has always been the policy of the Opposition to abuse the Democratic Presidents Jackson, Van Buren Polk, and Pierce, received the most unsparing attacks from their enemies: and, now, Mr Buchanan is meeting with the same rewards. In view of this state of things, we present, from the Salem Advocate, the following accurate and concise enumeration of Mr Buchanan's labors as President of the United States:

"He has accomplished everything he proposed in the outset, so far as the public agencies have rested with him; he has conducted our affairs, both at home and abroad, with prudence, sagacity, and an eye single to the honor and welfare of the nation; he has preserved international peace and domestic harmony through the most perplexing difficulties and delicate complications; he has met every political issue of the times manfully and honestly, rejected all temporizing policy in dealing with them, and firmly adhered to his convictions of public duty, regardless of personal popularity and local prejudices.

"He has upheld the integrity of the Constitution, preserved the Union unimpaired, and will transmit to his successor an example of official purity and patriotism, unsurpassed in our republican annals. He has done all that an honest and able statesman could do, in a few eventful years, to carry out the traditional policy of the government; and, on his own behalf, he asks of his fellow citizens nothing more than to be permitted to retire to the walks of private life, and to enjoy with them the fruits and blessings of this liberal policy."

☞ See Advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator, in another column.

THE DEMOCRATIC WATCHMAN.

BELLEFONTE JULY 7, 1859.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

DEATH OF HON. JAMES BURNSIDE.—It becomes our painful duty to record an accident terrible in every aspect, which resulted in the death of the Hon James Burnside of this place. The circumstances which led to his untimely demise are briefly as follows: At about 8 o'clock on Friday evening the 1st inst., Mr. Harvey Mann, Jr., accompanied by his mother, drove to the residence of the judge where the latter intended to visit. After Mrs Mann had passed into the house of her brother, he felt desirous to drive this animal, which was known to be fractious, for a little recreation and pleasure. But alas! how soon life's beautiful dreams dispated! He had scarcely taken a seat in the buggy when the horse frightened, and every effort to restrain him proved ineffectual. The judge finally secured the lines, but the terrified animal ran down High street with so much speed that on turning the corner into Lamb, southward, the fore wheel of the vehicle crushed to pieces, and precipitated him with tremendous violence upon his forehead, the force of which is supposed to have ruptured the cerebral artery, and produced instantaneous death. All this was but the work of a moment, from the time of receiving his friends. The buggy upset upon him. The efforts of physicians were of no consequence. He never spake or breathed after the accident. His face was considerably mutilated and he bled profusely from his mouth, ears and nostrils. The most intense excitement prevailed for a considerable time and every countenance wore a sad and gloomy expression.

The funeral took place on last Sunday at 5 o'clock, and was attended by members of the bar from every county in the judicial district. The cortege was perhaps the largest ever witnessed in this place.

Judge Burnside has left a wife, several small children, and a large circle of admiring friends to mourn their loss in this sad and melancholy dispensation of an All-wise Providence. He was one of the oldest native inhabitants of Bellefonte. His sympathies were always deeply identified with the interests of our people, and every spirit of enterprise and progress. Among the legal profession he won, by a laudable zeal, that high position, the duties of which he discharged as President Judge of the 25th judicial district, with so much honor to himself and fidelity to the people. The memory of few men will indeed be so warmly cherished as that of Judge Burnside by the people of Centre county.

Snatched all tenderly from that august fame
That on the serene heights of silvered age,
Waited with laurelled hands.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar and officers of the Court of Centre county held at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte on the 2nd day of July A. D., 1859 for the purpose of manifesting their regret at the death of the Hon James Burnside,

On motion Jame's McManus, Esq., was called to the chair and, John Hoffer, Esq appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the President, on motion H. N. M'Allister, Wm. P. Wilson, Edmund Blanchard, Wm. H. Blair and Adam Hoy, Esqs., were appointed a Committee to draft Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who having retired for a short time reported the following Preamble and Resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas an affective dispensation of Divine Providence has removed from the midst of us the Hon James Burnside, late President Judge of the 25th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, therefore

Resolved, That whilst we would bow with humble submission to this awful manifestation of God's inscrutable dealing we would with this bereaved family and friends and this surviving community, mourn the loss of an esteemed brother in the Profession, a learned and upright Judge, a worthy, respected and public spirited citizen, a kind husband and affectionate father, and an honest and benevolent man.

Resolved, That in our intercourse with him in our various, social and professional relations, we have ever found him to be polite, courteous and hospitable, and one who never failed to appreciate and reciprocate a kindness.

Resolved That as a token of respect for his memory we will close our respective offices till after the funeral and attend the same in a body and wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That Samuel Linn R. G. Dunham Thomas M'Coy, Isa C. Mitchel John H. Stover, Esqrs., be appointed a committee to communicate a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the family of the deceased with an assurance of the condolence of the members of the Bar and Officers of the Court.

Resolved, That the Hon A. G. Curtin be requested to present these proceedings in Court and request that the same be entered of record.

Resolved That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the several papers throughout this Judicial District.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JAMES MACMANUS, Pre'st.
JOHN HOFFER, Sec'y.

At a special meeting of the Vestry of St. John's Church, Bellefonte, July 4th, 1859, called to take order respecting the death of the Hon. James Burnside, a committee was appointed consisting of the Rector, Major Armor, and J. K. Shoemaker, to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Vestry, which resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His wise Providence, to take out of this world, by a fearfully, sudden and violent death, the Hon. James Burnside, late Secretary, and for several years a member of this Vestry;

Therefore, Resolved, That we acknowledge, with becoming reverence and submission the hand of God, the Supreme and wise disposer of all events, in this exceedingly sad and startling illustration of the uncertainty of human life; whereby we have been deprived of the counsels and assistance of one who always manifested a hearty interest in our proceedings, who was entitled, by his intelligence and position, to take a prominent part in them, and who had done much in various ways to promote the welfare of the Parish.

Resolved, That we gratefully record our sense of the value of Judge Burnside's past service, in the Vestry and to the Church, that we declare our unfeigned sorrow for his melancholy death, and our warm appreciation of his many estimable qualities, which will cause his memory long to be cherished by our congregation, and the whole community.

Resolved, That we respectfully offer to the much respected widow, and other friends of the deceased, the assurances of our warm sympathy and sincere condolement, in this *their day of sharp and unwarned grief*.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions properly attested, be presented by the committee appointed to prepare them, to the family of *Judge Burnside*; and *that* the favor of their publication in the County Papers be requested.

GEO. G. FIELD, Rector.
JAMES ARMOR.
J. K. SHOEMAKER.

Celebration at Mechanicsville.

A celebration in which the Mechanicsville and Eagle Forge Sabbath Schools took part, came off on Saturday, the second of July, near the above named place. The Eagle Guards, under the command of Capt. Henry L. Barnhart, than whom a more suitable leader could not be found in that locality,—accompanied by the martial band, were in attendance. *The following were the chosen* officers of the day. John Curtin, President; Judge Barnhart Rev John L. Baker, Philip Antis and Philip Barnhart, Sr., vice Presidents, and J. R. Beck, of Bellefonte, Secretary. The meeting being organized, some time was spent in waiting the arrival of Rev. Edmund E. Snyder, who had promised to be present and address the Sunday schools.—But from some cause unknown to us, Mr. Snyder failed to make his appearance, much to the disappointment of the audience.—However, determined to employ the moments in a profitable manner, all repaired, according to announcement, to the dinner table there to partake of one of the most tempting feasts we have ever seen or enjoyed. Ancient language fail as to express its vanity, mock'ness and sumptuousness, we would endeavor to give our readers at least a faint idea of it. But it is unnecessary to bestow attitude to its merits as those from a distance in the habit of attending celebrations there know that the good people of that vicinity can not be excelled if equaled in the County in preparing a first class dinner. This over, and an hour employed in social festivity, the large and respectable assemblage were recalled to collect and listen to the reading of the Declaration of Independence. This read in a clear audible and eloquent manner by S. A. Brew, Esq., Rev. Wm. J. Schreiber addressed the audience for half an hour very appropriately upon Sunday Schools being a glorious instrument in the hands of God's people in spreading truth and righteousness throughout the land. Jno. F. Hollahan next entertained the assembly with a short, but eloquent and patriotic speech. Though quite a youth his effort would have done honor to an older and more experienced speaker. At its close he was greeted with three hearty cheers, which showed that his remarks met with a cordial response in the hearts of his hearers. A vote of thanks being tendered the orator for their happy and well timed address as well as the choir composed of ladies and gentlemen from the different schools for enlivening the exercises with some fine music, all present dispersed in good order, no doubt to go to remember the many pleasing incidents connected with the celebration of the eighty third anniversary of American Independence at Mechanicsville.

SECRETARY.

We had the pleasure of attending this celebration, and believe the Secretary did not portray the facts in too glowing colors in his report. But we differ very materially as to the appropriate character of the Rev Shriber's remarks and are sorry that he suffered ill disguised sectarian prejudices to become offensive to a portion of his hearers. Every person should meet on one common platform to celebrate our national Anniversary, ever keeping in view that great event which has disseminated the principles of civil and religious liberty throughout the world. We don't like to hear ill timed allusions to either religion or politics on such occasions, and will express our disapprobation of such a course fearlessly under all circumstances that may require it.

It is due to the Rev E. B. Snyder, to state that ill health prevented him from being present at the Eagle Chapel and Mechanicsville Celebration in consequence of which he was unable to attend his appointment on last Sabbath in this place.

Mowing Match.

A great trial of Reapers and Mowers took place in Patton township on the farm of Caleb H. Kephart, Tuesday, June 21st inst.—There were a large number of farmers and others present on the occasion. Considerable interest was manifested in the trial by all present. At 1 o'clock P. M., the following machines were on the ground ready to enter the contest. Fisher's Patent Mower, Lewisburg, combined with Marsh's Improvement, Manny's combined with Wood's Improvement and Pennock's Iron Harvester.—The judges appointed to decide on the superior merits of the above machines were the following disinterested persons. Hon. Wm. Marshall, Jesse Underwood, Agnew Sellers, Robert Hunter and Jacob Peters. After a fair trial of the rival competitors, the judges after a thorough examination and due deliberation, offer the following

REPORT.

We, the majority of the undersigned committee appointed to judge the merits of the above machines decide in favor of Manny's Combined Reaper and Mower, for the following reasons: Because it is better adapted to cutting on uneven ground, and because it is lighter in draught than the others. In our judgement the real strife was between the Lewisburg Combined and Manny's Combined Reaper. We admire the single gearing of Pennock's Iron Harvester, but owing to some fault or other did not succeed in equalizing the others in mowing. The only objections we offer to Fisher's Mower is, in cutting grass it leaves in each through a small space uncut which we believe, however, was caused by the driving. The mowing in itself was well done by all of the machines and far surpassed our expectations, but for the reasons above given the majority of us decide in favor of Manny's Combined Reaper with Wood's Improvement.

JESSE UNDERWOOD,
JACOB PETERS,
ROBERT HUNTER,
AGNEW SELLERS,
WM. MARSHALL, Pre'st.
G. W. RUMBARGER, Sec'y.

SLANDEROUS.—An exchange is rude enough to tell its readers that a ship is called "she." for these reasons: "Because a man knows not the expense till he gets one; because they are useless without employment; because they look the best when well rigged; because they are upright when in stays; because they bring news from abroad and carry out news from home."

The farmers in our valley are now busily engaged in cutting grain. The crops are very heavy and hands scarce. Could not some idlers about Bellefonte make themselves useful.