



THE WATCHMAN. BELLEFONTE, PENNA. THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION. FOR GOVERNOR, GEN. HENRY D. FOSTER.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. ELECTORS AT LARGE. GEORGE M. KEIM, of Berks county. RICHARD VALX, of Philadelphia.

DISTRICT ELECTORS. 1. Fred K. A. Server, 13 Jos. Laubach, 2. W. C. Patterson, 14 Isaac Reckhow, 3. J. H. Crockett, jr., 15 G. D. Jackson, 4. John B. Bremer, 16 John A. Ahl, 5. G. W. Jacoby, 17 Joel B. Danner, 6. Charles Kelly, 18 J. R. Crawford, 7. Oliver P. James, 19 H. H. Lee, 8. David Schall, 20 J. B. Howell, 9. Joel L. Lightner, 21 N. P. Fetterling, 10. S. S. Barber, 22 S. Marshall, 11. Thos. H. Walker, 23 William Book, 12. S. S. Winchester, 24 B. D. Hamlin, 25 Gaylord Church

Educational Convention.

The triennial Convention of the School Directors of this county met in Court House on Monday for the purpose of electing a Superintendent of Common Schools. John H. Stover, Esq., of Bellefonte, was elected President. Messrs. Wm. Derst, of Potter, and John Carner of Walker townships, were chosen Vice Presidents. Arthur Foreman and Henry Kenny, Esq., were elected Secretaries. Considerable discussion ensued in regard to the salary to be paid the new Superintendent. Col. Brown advocated a proposition to increase the salary. Messrs. Robinson, Derst and others its reduction. A vote being called on the motion of Mr. Robinson, of Harrow township, to reduce the salary from eight hundred to five hundred dollars, it was agreed to. Col. W. W. Brown introduced a resolution that the payment of six months back salary due to Mr. Burrell the former Superintendent. The resolution set forth a great delirium of duty. There was evidently much feeling on this subject, and a vote having been taken it was carried almost unanimously. The following gentlemen were placed in nomination for County Superintendent: Samuel F. Kline, of Howard, A. Boyd Hutchinson, of Potter, James H. Rankin, of Bellefonte, Thomas Holliman, of Harris, George W. Haines of Haines, Wm. B. Thomas, of Union, and James S. Hall of Milesburg. The Convention then proceeded to ballot, and the fourth ballot resulted in the election of Mr. Holliman as the choice of the Convention. A committee was appointed to notify Mr. H. of his election, who after waiting for a short time re-appeared accompanied by the new incumbent. Mr. Holliman, on being introduced to the Convention by the President, was loudly applauded, after which he returned his grateful thanks to that body for the high honor it had conferred upon him. He promised his undivided attention to the interests of the Common Schools, and that nothing should be left undone on his part to elevate them to a higher standard. Mr. H. said that he brought into the position the experience of twenty-two years as a practical teacher. This fact, together with feeling a deep and abiding interest in the promotion of the Common Schools, might enable him to discharge his duty to ward them efficiently. At the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. H., the Convention adjourned.

A Card from Heenan.

Under date of the 22d ult., Heenan writes to the London Times as follows:—I see by your article of Saturday, that you misunderstand my wishes and it does me great injustice. I have no difference to settle with Sayers, except such as I have agreed to settle on the 10th, and instead of being fully paid I ought to be treated as a beggar after having come so far, and not having got a settlement. I should be willing to relinquish my purpose for a few good natured payments on the back and being left in the lurch.

I have received many anonymous letters, asking me if I am not ashamed of myself—a great fellow like me, to come over to help a little man like Sayers. Under ordinary circumstances I should not think of sending a challenge to a man of Sayers' rank that England thinks him big enough to defend the bait. I want it but cannot get it except through him. Enclosed is a letter, which I send to Bellefonte, and which has been published. You will do me a great kindness in letting the English people know what I have to say, if he is late meeting is not to be resumed, and if he is not to come to me for what has already taken place I claim to be first on the list to give Sayers a good reason for not coming to me.

The following is the letter to Bellefonte:—Not having been able to obtain from you as yet a final decision upon the fight of Tuesday last, I desire to demand, through you a new meeting within the present week and make this demand from having no other party that I should give Sayers sufficient time to recover from certain injuries received by him. Now, sir, while I am willing to accommodate him in any manner, I must not be unmindful of my own rights. I also received injuries, but I have no quarrel with you, as I have been treated with honor, whether I had been deceived through the effects of the said battle, or by any other means. In the case of a battle which is disabled by Sayers, you would have made Sayers fight for me, and I put it to you, as a man of honor, whether I had been deceived through the effects of the said battle, or by any other means. In the case of a battle which is disabled by Sayers, you would have made Sayers fight for me, and I put it to you, as a man of honor, whether I had been deceived through the effects of the said battle, or by any other means.

JOHN C. HEENAN. P. S.—You will please understand that I do not write to compel Sayers to fight because he is represented to be in a disabled state; but I wish to obtain what I think I have already won, and which I shall cheerfully hand back whenever he or any other person thinks he can take it from me.

Two hundred pounds have been subscribed for Heenan by the American captain at Liverpool. Betting on the Election.—The foolish practice of betting on elections was indulged in to a considerable extent at the recent election in Philadelphia. A large amount was staked on the result; some men betting all they could raise; others wagered their real estate, and an individual in the upper part of the city bet his house and cart, which he supported himself and family. The winner, however, did not get them, for, upon the wife of the loser hearing of it, she went to the stable where they were deposited, harnessed the horse in the cart and drove him home. It has been estimated that at least a hundred thousand dollars were staked on the majority; the confidence of each party in the result mainly contributing to it. —Ledger.

The Charleston Convention.

The Opposition have been for some time, says the Argus, enjoying the hope that the difficulties of the Democracy in the Charleston Convention would terminate in the final breaking up of the Convention and the disruption of the Democratic party.

We admit that the ultraism exhibited by the Northern and Southern delegates, the disposition shown by both sides to yield no compromise upon the subject of slavery, and the paritization which marked the conduct and governed the actions of many of the delegates, gave much cause for such a conclusion.

We are greatly disappointed we admit, in the line of action pursued by a number—and a very large number—of the delegates to Charleston. We had hoped that men so selected as delegates to a National Democratic Convention would have sufficient patriotism to have laid aside their personal predilections for any man, no matter how distinguished; that they would not have suffered their prejudices to impair the great interests of the National Democracy; that they would have adopted a platform based upon the compromises of the Constitution; and that they would have presented to the country, as the standard bearer of the Democratic party, a man whose record was clear, and who would have been acceptable to all portions of the Republic. They have not done so. Their time has been wasted in bickerings and recriminations, unbefitting their position and not in accordance with their duties. Instead of harmony and union, they have suffered the spirit of discord to prevail, one portion of the delegates seeking from the others, and although well as wish to impose the motives of a single delegate, yet the great truth stands out in bold relief, that personal feeling and partisan affinities have governed them throughout.

The only truly sensible action of the Convention, in our opinion, was the adjournment to Baltimore on the 14th of June; and we are pleased that the succeeding Convention also adjourned to meet at Richmond on the 11th of June. In the mean time, the "sober second thought" may prevail. At least, delegates will have an opportunity to interchange opinions with and consult their constituents.

It is to be hoped that the two Conventions will meet together at Baltimore, and nominate a man who has the confidence of the country—who will maintain the Constitution, sustain the supremacy of the laws and who, by the faithful discharge of his Executive duties, will preserve the Union.

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Pennsylvania Politics in 1855—Letter from Wm. A. Reed, Esq.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1855. To the Hon. A. G. Curtin, Chairman of the Whig State Committee, Harrisburg.

DEAR SIR: I beg to resign my position as a member of the State Committee, and desire to state the reasons which have led me to this conclusion. I am quite aware that these motives may have no interest either to my late colleagues, or to the public, but I am not less satisfied that there is something in existing political relations calculated to affect personal character, and which admonishes every honorable man to be perfectly ingenuous and unswerving as to what he does. In this communication I mean to be so, and I shall be very glad, if I am in error in any matter of fact, that you will correct me.

I was appointed a member of the State Committee by the Whig Convention of 1854, which nominated Mr. Pollock and Mr. Darsie. To us was confided the duty of promoting the success of that ticket in its integrity. Mr. Darsie's success was such as Mr. Pollock's. We were bound in honor to do all we could for both these gentlemen, and I can confidently assume that if any human being, in or out of the Convention or the Committee, had hinted the idea that one of these candidates was to be sacrificed, it would have been met by a most indignant rebuke. There was not even an unbecoming suggestion of a compromise. Those were Whig convictions, entrusted to the honor of a Whig Committee.

On receiving the intelligence of my appointment, I immediately wrote to the President of the Convention, begging for personal and official reasons, to be excused from serving on the committee. Those were Whig convictions, entrusted to the honor of a Whig Committee. On receiving the intelligence of my appointment, I immediately wrote to the President of the Convention, begging for personal and official reasons, to be excused from serving on the committee. Those were Whig convictions, entrusted to the honor of a Whig Committee.

You will excuse the recapitulation. It is necessary to the illustration of the painful, and in some respects, unendurable sequel to what was so prospectively bright as the winter and spring of 1854, two incidents of public interest occurred, which in my opinion were attended with the worst consequences of the passage of the Consolidation Act, and the election under it. To consolidate all every form of which it was presented, I am proud to say I always was, and yet am, resolutely opposed. The principle was wrong and dishonest; the details of the measure, as has been abundantly proved, were incongruous and imperfect. The machinery of the act was such as to which it was forced on the public, not venturing to resist the spurious sentiment that was stimulated, was most unfortunate. It was a compromise, and a compromise of the most deplorable kind.

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions:—1st. That the government of a Territory organized by an act of Congress is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all laws of the United States have an equal right to settle within the Territory, without their rights, either of person or property being destroyed or injured by Congressional or Territorial legislation. 2d. That it is the duty of the Federal Government in all its departments to protect the rights of persons and property in the Territory, and wherever its constitutional authority exists.

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asked the Committee, by a manly declaration of principle, to free the Convention on its inception from the suspicion which since that secret party had existed, has hung round every political body that has met. I therefore offered and asked the Committee to adopt the following brief and comprehensive resolutions, every word of which had been well considered and every word of which I am willing to be responsible.

Resolved, By the Whig Executive Committee of the State of Pennsylvania, that an address be issued by this Committee calling the Convention to meet at Harrisburg on the 1st of August, and asserting the following principles of action:—1. Disapproval in the clearest and strongest form of all secret political associations as immoral and unconstitutionally opposed to the principles of our Republican form of government and utterly subversive of the confidence which ought to subsist among political friends.

2. Condemnation especially of that form of secret political association which proscribes American citizens on account of their religious opinions or their place of birth, this Committee and the Whig party recognizing in its broadest sense, the constitutional principle that every man has a right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and that organized political proscription on account of religious belief would be an interference with that right.

3. Disapproval by this Committee collectively and individually of any connection or sympathy with any such secret political organization. 4. The assertion of the feeling common to every Whig of Pennsylvania, and to every man of other organizations, that the Nebraska and Kansas measures of the late Congress, the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise line, and as a part of the same system, the lawless and violent conduct of individuals since in Kansas, especially if abhorrent to the people of the North, and a blot upon the name of the Whigs of Pennsylvania, and especially the Whigs of Pennsylvania, responsible.

5. That these measures were a wanton renewal of sectional agitation, for which in no sense are the Whigs of the North, and especially the Whigs of Pennsylvania, responsible. 6. That the restoration of the Missouri compromise line ought to be demanded and insisted on as a matter of right. 7. The reassertion of the Whig principle—the value of which every hour is confirming the protection in some form to American industry, and especially to the staple products of Pennsylvania—depending on its existence, the policy of peace and neutrality on the part of the general government, and absolute abstinence from all schemes of foreign aggression and sympathy or affinity to foreign powers.

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News from other Counties.

MIFLIN COUNTY.—The True Democrat says: Joseph McManigal, a young man about 20 years of age, son of Thompson McManigal, of Armagh township, in this county, injured himself internally so severely a few weeks since, at Lock Haven, that his recovery at the present time is considered extremely doubtful. It appears that he and a few companions were exercising themselves in jumping, and young McManigal, after a moderate leap, felt sharp pains in the abdomen, together with strange movements of the intestines. He was taken to his room, and placed under the care of Dr. Coffey. He had improved so far as to be considered beyond danger, and it was concluded to take him to his parents in this county. He reached this place a few days since, but was suffering from a very severe attack of inflammation of the bowels, which will probably terminate in death. The Governor has appointed John Scott and John G. Miles, Esq., of Huntingdon county, and Andrew Barker, Esq., of Juniata county, Commissioners to appraise the real estate of the Miflin County Bank, in pursuance of the act incorporating the said Bank, passed at the last session of the Legislature.

Some time during Thursday night last, Adam Brought, an insane man, committed suicide by hanging himself from the wall of the county jail, with a top of maul. He evidently must have been very resolute in his determination to terminate his existence, from the fact that he had suspended himself from a clothes line in the wall, and which required a protrusion of the legs to accomplish the feat. He was a native of New York, and was placed in jail several months since on account of his insanity, which at times manifested itself in a very vicious manner. He belonged, we believe, to the vicinity of Locke's Mills. An inquest was held upon his body, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts elicited. On Tuesday, an infant child was discovered lying dead in the field of Henry Orr's farm, in Derry township. When found a dog was eating of the body. Word was taken to Coroner Miller, and an inquest was held on Wednesday morning. There was a strong suspicion connected with this affair that would undergo thorough investigation.

LYCOMING COUNTY.—The Lycoming Gazette says: The sale of the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad.—The sale of this road took place at the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, on the 18th ult., in accordance with the decrees of the Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania and New York, which decrees were published in the Gazette. The sale included, we believe, all the property and privileges of the company. Edward S. Whelan, in behalf of the high bidder, was the purchaser for the sum of \$1,000,000. The sale was merely a formal one, for the purpose of carrying out agreements between parties to the sale of the road. A plan for the new Court House has been prepared by Mr. Sloan of Philadelphia, a celebrated architect, and adopted by the County Commissioners. The new building will be 60 feet front and 122 feet wide, with a tower at the rear, and a front porch. Henry L. Litcher, of this place, with a serious accident on Friday last week. While in the act of killing a beef the animal suddenly threw up his head and struck his hand, through the large knife which he held in his right hand, making an extremely ugly wound, from the effects of which he has since been completely disabled. John Pratt of Jersey Williamsport, J. R. Coolbaugh, of Jersey county, and J. H. Magawald of Mifflin, have been appointed Marshals of the county of Lycoming county, for 1860. Mr. Coolbaugh will take the census of the upper end, Mr. Pratt that of the middle, and Mr. Magawald that of the lower end of the county.

HENNINGTON COUNTY.—The Union says: Roskay's Store was entered last Friday night, and knives, jewelry, port monies, &c., to the amount of about \$250, taken. The entrance was made through the barbers' saloon which is under the store room and connected with it by a pair of stairs at the top of which is a door. In this door, there was a hole made, a foot wide and near three feet long, through which the villains or villain could pass. Mr. Roskay says he has a number of articles in the safe at night, and thus his loss is not as heavy as it otherwise would have been. No letters were taken from the post office, and no money was taken. The thieves took a bucket kept in the store room which doubtless filled with valuables. Several post knives were found next morning at a stable not far distant.

A couple of young men were arrested on Saturday evening and taken before Justice Stare, but no charge was laid against them. The guilty parties were taken to the jail on Friday afternoon. They were in the yard, when the notion of taking a little exercise entered into their heads, and they surmounted the wall and ran off. The jailer, Mr. Stare, was a reward of 100 cents for their capture.

CLINTON COUNTY.—The Democrat says: A man by the name of Henry Hunter, a waterman, was seen wandering about town last week from place to place, evidently suffering from the dreadful effects of poisonous liquor, obtained along the line of the river, near the bridge crossing last, when his disappearance occurred some time since. On the following morning liquor was made for the missing man, but nothing could be learned of him until Monday morning, when he was found dead in an outhouse in the rear of the Clinton House. Justice Noble inquired into the matter, and found the man with a physician, Dr. R. Armstrong, examined the body, and rendered a verdict as follows:—"That the deceased came to his death from the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, &c." Dr. Joseph McMillan, has received the appointment of Deputy Marshall to take the census of this county.

CLEARFORD COUNTY.—The Journal says: On Tuesday, April 24th, as the wife of Mr. Abimelech Alexander, of woodward township was returning from a visit to her mother, Mrs. Miles, got a murr at Pusey's saw mill, near Alexander's, fording, to take her children to school, in a drift or flat. When near the opposite shore, the man dropped a bottle of whiskey from his pocket, and in endeavoring to recover it, fell and upset the boat, precipitating Mrs. Alexander and child as well as himself, into the stream a short distance above the saw mill. The man who saw the accident, threw a plank to the woman, and made other exertions to render her assistance, but before he could reach her, the woman, with one arm over the plank and holding the child in the other, was carried over the breast of the dam. The man who was trying to render assistance, hurried with all possible haste around the mill, and seeing the woman disappearing in the re-action water, jumped in, and endeavored to rescue her, but she was safe to shore. The child, unfortunately, was drowned, and at last moments its body had not been recovered. The conduct of the person who rescued the woman, is highly praiseworthy, and we commend it to the notice of the community. We understand that the proprietors of the bottle of "Jersey Lightning" was displayed.

THE FEMALE ORGANIZATION is of ten as frail as that of a tender flower. Many of the sex enter into marriage relations without being able to undergo the labors and trials of maternity. In this country thousands of young and beautiful women are sacrificed every year from this cause alone. Dr. Carter's Celebrated Sledge-Bitters will save many of this class from an untimely grave. The medicine has been used with great benefit by a large number of people throughout the republic, and the proprietors have received grateful commendations from all sections of the country. The Bitters will be found to be very pleasant to the taste, even as a beverage, and prompt and powerful in its effect as a medicine. It infuses new vitality into the frame, and strengthens the whole system, so that women who use it are enabled to go through with labors which would, without it, be certain to prostrate them. Sold by all druggists.