The second resolution stands inflexibly upon this proposition. Our Government has done much, from our earliest history, to protect the lives and the property of its citizens on its public domain. Where are our armies sent? To protect our Territories — For what? To protect persons and property, and nothing else. The citizens of our Territories who have been environed by Indian foes, and have fought their way through Indian wars, realize the importance of this protection. Why was our Navy sent to Paraguay? It was on account of a citizen of one of the free States—a citizen of Rhode Island. It was a case of offence to property; and the Navy was sent there in order that our government might do its duty in protecting that property. A Government is derelict to the very purpose of its institution; it is derelict to its obligations to the individual citizen, if it fails or hesitates in acting promptly to protect the property as well as the person of that citizen.

These resolutions, taken together, do not establish slavery in the Territories, or recognize the principle of the establishment of slavery; but they declare that the rights of property of the citizens of the several States shall be protected by the Federal arm. They declare, in substance, that if a citizen of a southern State shall go to our common Territories with his slaves, his property in those slaves shall be protected. They declare, in substance, that this provisional and temporary government of a Territory shall not molest or interfere with the right of a southern man to hold his slaves as property in the Territory. They declare in substance, that if the Territorial Legislature thus interferes, it is the duty of the Federal Government to interpose and prevent this unauthorized unconstitutional action. But there is no intimation, there can be no inference, from the three resolutions that the old policy, that Congress can neither establish nor prohibit slavery, has been departed from in the slightest degree. It is purely a question of property; it is purely a question of the protection of the rights of southern men equally with the rights of northern men. It is not a concession of the North, they yield none of their rights. It is simply an act of equal justice upon the part of the North, it is a demand of right upon the part of the South.

BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE FALSELY CHARGED WITH DISUNION SENTIMENTS

The effort is made to charge disunion sentiments upon Breckinridge and Lane because some individuals now supporting them have at some period of their lives given utterance to extreme sentiments. See with what weight and point the charge goes home to the Front Street Theatre candidates, Douglas and Johnson. One of their staunchest and most eloquent advocates on the floor of the Convention, was Col. Gaulden, of Georgia who, at the Charleston sitting advocated the re opening of the African slave trade. We quote from the official report:

"Col Gaulden said he would do all he could to reconcile his friends in Georgia to this doctrine, and denounced Congressional protection as an abstraction. In the course of his remarks he referred to Virginia as 'slave trading and slave breeding Virginia.'

"A delegate from Virginia objected to the designation applied to that State.

"Mr Gaulden. Well I'll say slave trading Georgia then. I don't object to the designation. I am a slave breeder. I face the music. Come down to my plantation and I'll show you a fine lot of young niggers there and pure Africans too.

"Col Gaulden then proceeded to advocate the revival of the African slave trade and believed Massachusetts herself would shortly advocate it. He did not see why he should pay $2,000 for a negro from Virginia when he could buy him in Africa for $50. He denounced the treaty for the suppression of the African slave trade, which, he said was against the laws of God and nature's God. The doctrine of non intervention should be applied to that trade. It was inhuman to send back to Africa the negroes at Key West, half of whom would die and the balance be delivered over to cannibalism."

SENTIMENTS OF H. V. JOHNSON

But in controversy we should go to the heart of the matter. How will Mr Johnson, ring this charge to advance his prospects for the Vice Presidency? He was a Senator in Congress in 1848, and on the 7th of July of that year he made a speech to prove that Congress had the power and ought to intervene to protect slave property in the Territories. (See Appendix to the Congressional Globe 1st sess 30th Congress, page 891.) Our space forbids extended extracts. He said:

"In no event can the slaveholder of the South be excluded from settling in such Territory with his property of every description."

* * * * * *

"Since, therefore as I have shown Congress has no power to prohibit slavery, they cannot delegate such a power to the inhabitants of the Territory; they cannot authorize the Territorial Legislature to do that which they have no power to do. The stream cannot rise higher than its course.

* * * * * *

"The institution of slavery is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and it has the same protection thrown around it, which guard our citizens against the granting of titles of nobility, or the establishment of religion; therefore, Congress would be as much bound to veto an act of Territorial legislation prohibiting it, as an act violating these rights of every citizen of the Republic.

To show that Mr Johnson has not abandoned his doctrine of Congressional protection, we quote the following resolutions drafted and then reported by him to the Convention of Georgia, held on the 4th day of last June, which appointed him as a delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore.

"*Resolved*, That we reaffirm the Cincinnati platform, with the following additional propositions

"1st. That the citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle *with their property of any kind*, in the organized Territories of the United States, and that under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Dred Scott, which we recognize as the correct exposition of the Constitution in this particular, *slave property stands upon the same footing as all other descriptions of property, and that neither the General Government*, NOR ANY TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT, *can destroy or impair the right to slave property* in the common Territories, any more than the right to *any other description of property*; that property of all kinds, slaves as well as any other species of property, in all the Territories, stand upon the same equal and broad constitutional basis, and subject to like principles of *recognition and protection in the* LEGISLATIVE, *Judicial and Executive Departments of the Government.*

"2d. That we will support any man who may be nominated by the Baltimore Convention for the Presidency, who holds the principles set forth in the foregoing proposition, and who will give them his endorsement, and that we will not hold ourselves bound to support any man, who may be the nominee, who entertains principles inconsistent with those set forth in the above propositions, or who denies that slave property in the Territories does not stand upon an equal footing, and on the same constitutional basis of other species of property."

Mr Douglas, in his letter to Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, read before the Convention, uses this emphatic language—"*Intervention means disunion*" Then, according to Mr. Douglas, *Mr Johnson, his colleague on the ticket is a disunionist*. And, according to the second resolution offered by Mr Johnson before the Georgia Convention, he stands pledged not to support or vote for Mr. Douglas.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY.

But in our survey of the field we must not neglect the Constitutional Union party. It is an old party under a new guise. In 1856 they had a platform of the strictest kind, and a secret organization protected by tests and oath. Then they waged war upon our foreign citizens and upon a religious creed. The same leaders now come forward repudiating platforms—announce themselves as the only Union party, and ask for votes without any declaration of their principles. Their platform is the "Constitution and the Union." The Republicans assert they are for the Constitution and the Union, yet their platform gives an interpretation to the Constitution which will destroy that Constitution and break up this Union. For which we have high authority—Mr. Fillmore, the candidate for the Presidency in 1856, of the very men who constitute the Constitutional Union party of the present day. The Douglas Democrats avow they are for the Constitution and the Union; yet their platform, as interpreted by their standard bearer, Mr Douglas, tramples under foot the decision of the Supreme Court, proclaims a higher law, and permits the first squatters in a Territory to exclude the people of the fifteen sovereign States therefrom; reducing them to a condition of vassalage, and doing little less injury to the Constitution of the country than the platform of the Republicans.

The true Democratic party stands on the Constitution and the Union, and their interpretation recognizes the perfect equality of the States, and maintains in violate the genius of the events, necessities and history which brought into one confederacy so many independent sovereignties. Which of these three interpretations is the interpretation of the Constitutional Union party? Or will they scorn each and all, and fall back upon their repudiated and odious platform of '56? We feel that an intelligent people will demand at the hands of men asking their favor a frank avowal of their principles. We feel that they will recognize as a true Union party the organization which stands boldly on the Constitution of their country, and proclaims the just doctrine of the equality of the States.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

We have referred to the warnings of Mr Fillmore against this party. The public mind has become alarmed. The mischievous effect of its doctrines has been shown in the John Brown raid and the recent burnings and pillages in Northern Texas. Bold, unscrupulous and vindictive leaders are at its head. They have adopted the once scorned dogma of Garrison, that slavery is a covenant with hell and an agreement with death. Sumner proclaims the barbarism of slavery. Burlingame the necessity of an anti slavery Bible and an anti-slavery God. Seward and Lincoln the irrepressible conflict. They, with a fanaticism rapidly getting intense as that of Peter the Hermit are fanning the flames of sectional strife soon to break out in intestine war. They are particularly leading a crusade against the South. Thanks to the mercies of the Almighty, brotherly love, the memories of a glorious history, the common sacrifices of our fathers the unparalleled progress to empire and renown of our people have not lost their influence. Honest and true men all through the North have determined to crush out the monster of Northern disunion and fanaticism. A paralysis has come over the energies of the meriers of servile war. The common sense of the people revolts at the consummation of their foul designs. Good men and true are rallying from the mountains and the plains from city and country, from the farm, the shop, and the busy marts of trade to preserve and perpetuate the glorious heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers.

DOUGLAS AND REPUBLICANISM

But where is Mr Douglas in this struggle of good men and true, for the perpetuation of the faith of these fathers? He is allied with the Constitutional Union party of the South, and quasi allied with the Republican party at the North. He, like Seward has proclaimed the higher law. At Springfield he declared that the citizen of a Territory "DOES NOT DERIVE POWER FROM CONGRESS, FOR HE HAS ALREADY DERIVED IT FROM GOD ALMIGHTY." One of his principal supporters Mr H. L. Seymour, in his recent speech at Rochester, New York said "AFTER ALL THAT HAS BEEN SAID ON THE SUBJECT, THERE IS A HIGHER LAW. IT IS THAT IS GIVEN IN THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY IS THE EXPRESSION OF THAT LAW." Mr Hickman the boldest and clearest intellect of the followers of Mr Douglas, now upbraids him for his timidity and treachery, has manfully cast off the mask, and is now an avowed leader in the Republican ranks. His bugleman, Forney, openly advocates a coalition with the Black Republicans to defeat our candidates. We see presses, and leaders, and orators pulling down the Douglas and raising the Republican flag. We say to the Democrats of the olden time and to the young Democrats of the present day, beware of the insidious advances of the enemy. Beware of the first fatal step towards Republicanism and disunion. Rally to the old flag. Rally on the tried leaders. Be not sloughed off into the Abolition camp with Hickman and others. We implore you to weigh these facts, and we believe you will be satisfied of the tendency of the Douglas organization towards Republicanism. Indeed the entire organization will melt and is melting away. The free soilism of it is now being absorbed in the Republican ranks, and the true Democrats, of whom there are large numbers, are falling back into line with the old comrades, with whom they have achieved the triumphs of Democracy.

BRECKENRIDGE AND DOUGLAS

Consider the spectacle presented to us by the Democratic and the Douglas candidates for the Presidency. Mr. Breckenridge has retired to his quiet home in Kentucky there calmly and with dignity to await the verdict of the people. Mr Douglas is traversing the country, especially in the north and east, dosing out the panacea of "squatter sovereignty" as a remedy for all our ills appealing to the "higher law," and endeavoring, with the magic of his words and his presence, to cajole the people to his support. In this he will miserably fail. In the exalted position of President of these United States, the people will exact something more than the qualities of a traveling mountebank. Mr. Douglas in his recent letter has averred that his object was to take the question of slavery out of the halls of Congress; and yet during this whole Administration he has kept up the slavery agitation with a persistency and a fierceness amounting almost to insanity. It has caused him to neglect every other duty in Congress except the defence of his consistency and the advocacy of his views in regard to slavery. He has been remarkable for his facility in dodging votes, and when he did vote, for his votes with the Republicans. With that party not only did he vote on the Lecompton question, but on most incidental questions, in total inconsistency with his former votes. With that party he coalesced, not simply in his votes on such minor questions as the election of a public printer, &c., but in determining who in the Senate of the United States were the representatives of the sovereign States of Indiana. He has been a rebel, both to the organization and to the principles of the party. He has voted against its platform and its candidates.

To conciliate Republican votes, he indulged in vulgar things at the South. He prefers the claims of Rhode Island to the niggers of the South. "I HAVE MUCH MORE FONDNESS FOR YOUR CLAIMS THAN I HAVE FOR THEIR NIGGERS." These things have sunk deep into the hearts of the American Democracy; and even if he should extend his clam-baking operations to the coasts of Labrador, trying on his way the infinate relish of freshly caught mackerel, shallbut, and cod, he will find that whilst the people are pleased with the jovial qualities of the hale, well met fellow, they will despise and reprobate the public man.

Words cannot express the magnitude of the blessings which a benignant Providence has showered upon us—a vast and extended area, spanning the entire continent, and reaching from the cold North down even to tropical heat—a population now large and most rapidly increasing—the enjoyment of abundant comforts and even great luxuries of life—a union of industrial interests, varied by soil and climate—a paternal and kindly government, founded on the principles for which we have ever and shall ever contend. Shall discord enter this magnificent abode? Shall the Union be broken up? Shall poverty, anxiety, distress and internal wars take the place of wealth, content, and successful enterprise? Our countrymen, do not close your eyes to the danger of this! When the danger comes it will come from the selfish ambition of individuals, whose talents enable them to sow the seed of strife in a party which for many generations has supported this glorious government, founded on political and social rights to every citizen—a government distinguished alike for its benignity, its wisdom and its strength—the glory of the age, and the admiration of the friends of freedom, and of the rights of man throughout the habitable globe.

Fellow Democrats to the work! Stand on your platform, and cling to your candidates. You are contending for the Constitution of your country, and for the union of these States. Let us fight the good fight, as our fathers did. Our candidates have been baptized in blood in the wars of the country, and have in every act of their lives signalized their patriotism and self sacrifice. The crisis of the times has placed them before the people. You know their principles. There is no silence, as in the case of Bell and Everett. They are no shuffling disguises, as in the case of Douglas and Johnson. There is no war upon both the Constitution and the Union as in the case of Lincoln (the sympathizer with Mexico, and now the sympathiser with fanaticism) and Hamlin. But their motto and our motto is—

"THE CONSTITUTION AND THE EQUALITY OF THE STATES. THESE ARE SYMBOLS OF EVERLASTING UNION. LET THESE BE THE RALLYING CRIES OF THE PEOPLE."

In behalf of the National Democratic Executive Committee

ISAAC I. STEVENS, *Chairman.*

THE WATCHMAN.

S. S. SEELY AND J. S. BARNHART, EDITORS.

BELLEFONTE PENN'A

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1860

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

GEN. JOSEPH LANE.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. HENRY D. FOSTER.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET

FOR SHERIFF

EDWARD KREAMER.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

JOHN HOFFER.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,

JESSE L. TEST.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

AMOS ALEXANDER.

FOR AUDITOR,

THOMAS YEARICK.

FOR CORONER,

JOHN SWEENY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

ELECTORS AT LARGE

GEORGE M. KEIM, of Berks county

RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia,

DISTRICT ELECTORS

1	Fred'k A Server,	13	Jos Laubach,
2	W C Patterson,	14	Isaac Reckhow,
3	Jos. Crockett, jr	15	C D Jackson,
4	John B Brenner,	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 Fetterman
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.

Meeting of the Congressional Conferees.

The Congressional Conferees of this District will meet at the Fallon House on Wednesday the 5th of September next to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Meeting of Standing Committee.

The late Democratic County Convention having neglected to nominate a candidate for *Coroner*, the Democratic Standing Committee met on Wednesday last and placed in nomination JOHN SWEENY of Spring Township for this position. Mr. S is recommended to the Democracy for their warm and hearty support.

S. S SEELY, Chairman.

August 28, 1860.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.—The Republican party has placed in nomination the following gentlemen as candidates certain for salt river.

Assembly—Cook Duncan.
Sheriff—Geo. Alexander.
Prothonotary—John T. Johnston.
Register and Recorder—Wm. Longwell.
Commissioner—John McCalmont.
Auditor—Jonathan Eckard.

Dodging the Tariff Question.

A more miserable dodge, to escape the discussion of any question, has perhaps never been made public, than the course of "big John Stover" in regard to his challenging the Watchman to a discussion of the tariff question. Two weeks ago, he openly and defiantly dared us to a discussion on this subject, but when we accepted the challenge, giving him all the latitude that any reasonable man could desire, he began to quibble and equivocate upon terms and propositions. But we are not surprised at this course. Some of our Democratic friends suggested the idea that "big John" was not in earnest, but we thought that we discovered a little straight-forwardness of character, in his challenge. His recent reply only proves, how far in this we have been mistaken. Instead of an open and manly discussion, he contents himself with publishing a private correspondence, between us, which simply signifies with child like simplicity that, "if you only let me alone I shall let you alone." But we have come to no such conclusion. If "big John" desired to get rid of that most vexatious negro question, and supposed us incapacitated for a discussion on the tariff, then indeed he has not bettered his condition *much*, for we always are willing to give a reason for the hope that is within us. And while we do this, let us see whether our acceptance of "big John Stover's" challenge has not been based upon a spirit at least of liberality. Having made the challenge of his own choice, we permitted him to select the ground, and dared him to a choice of weapons. Could anything be more reasonable? Can anything present a fairer proposition? But then it is alleged that our acceptation of the challenge, has been anything else than an acceptation of the terms proposed. Let us look again at our acceptance of this threatening bragadocio's offer. We allowed him to take the old Whig tariff of 1842, the Democratic tariff of 1846, the Black Republican Know Nothing tariff of 1857, or *any other scheme* which he might have to develop, but still the coward hesitates. Could any further latitude or longitude be given on this subject. We appeal to the intelligence of our readers, upon what ground he should reasonably complain—Now there is but one conclusion at which we can arrive, and that is, that the record of the Black Republicans on this tariff question does not bear investigation and they are afraid to bring it forward. We would say to "big John Stover," the Junior editor of the Central Press, that the public is most deeply interested on the tariff of 1857. Why, then, shrink from the responsibility of discussing it?

But again, to come to more specific terms, we do *not deny* that it is the interest of Pennsylvania to have a tariff, but we *do deny* and challenge successful contradiction, that the Democratic party is an *anti tariff party*. This ground covers the first and second proposition of the Press. In regard to the third, we have only to say, that if two Black Republican newspapers is not sufficient to disseminate the principles of *men already proven to be Abolitionists*, they had better send to head quarters and get on another press. We could not under any consideration grant them the use of our columns in which to publish their nonsensical twaddle, to the exclusion of matters of importance to our readers. Not that we fear loosing anything by publishing each others articles, but the crowded state of our columns just in the height of a most important political campaign, will not permit it, and we are surprised that any printer should make this demand.

In conclusion we shall expect "big John Stover" to come forward in his next issue of the Central Press and define his position on the tariff question, or acknowledge his incapacity to do so. We have no hesitation in saying that if we "understand the English language" sufficiently to bring ourself down to *his comprehension* of matters and things, we want neither *quibbling nor equivocation*.

Democratic Meeting.

In another column will be found the proceedings of one of the largest Democratic meetings, which we have witnessed in this place for many years. We have spent nearly all our life in this county, and have seen many large and enthusiastic Democratic meetings, but one larger or more harmonious, it has seldom been our pleasure to see. The Court House presented an immense throng of people in short, was crowded almost to its utmost capacity. Able speeches were delivered on the various questions of the campaign by Israel Test, Esq., of Clearfield, Hon. C. H Shriner, of Lewisburg, and Judge Fleming, of Williamsport. The Democracy have truly become aroused, and are pushing forward the good work in real earnest. It is determined not to increase the breach, but to unite in strength against the common enemy of all conservatives the Abolition Republican party. There was no desire on the part of any one to introduce any thing which was not acceptable, and in accordance with the spirit of compromise, adopted by the State Exective Comittee.

The meeting was enlivened by music from the Bellefonte Brass Band, and adjourned at a very late hour, with three cheers for the Hon Henry D. Foster. We regret that the crowded state of our columns will not permit a more general notice of the meeting.

Democratic Convention.

The action of the Convention—and we can speak for many prominant Democrats from different sections of the county—gives very general satisfaction. The people fully endorse the resolutions, of the State Executive Committee, for there is nothing in them that any Democrat can refuse to endorse; and they look upon the ticket as one of the best ever nominated in this County, and one which stands a very fair chance of an election. We cannot speak now particularly for each candidate; it is enough to say that the ticket is composed of such men as will fill the different offices for which they are nominated, honestly, impartially, and ably—for we have not the least doubt of their election. Next week we will notice the candidates individually.

Adhere to the Compromise.

We publish to day, a report of the National Executive Committee. We do this in order to present our readers with a comprehensive view, of the questions which divide the Democratic party. The address of the Douglas Executive Committee, has been extensively circulated in this County in pamphlet form, and the Democracy can now have the opportunity of reading both sides of the question. Hereafter our columns shall be closed to any discussion whatever on the subject of our nominees. We shall adhere to the compromise, adopted by the State Executive Committee at Cresson, and shall leave the question of a preference between the candidates, to the Democrats to be decided in their own peculiar way. We would urge however, upon every Democrat a firm adherance to the compromise. Whether you vote for Mr Douglas or Mr. Breckenridge, is about equivalant to men starting out from the same point, and after traveling upon diverging roads arriving at the same destination. In either case cast your vote in favor of a Democrat. It is important that you teach this sectional party a lesson of experimental defeat philosophy. The sympathizers with the Harpers Ferry insurrection, have become too bold and daring—They should be taught obedience to the majestry of the constitution, the Union, and the *higher law*. There is a spirit of infidelity abroad among them. This abominiable abolition heresy of which Mr. Lincoln is the Standard bearer, has called for an anti slavery Bible, an "anti slavery constitution and an anti-slavery God." Now from this it is evident that the Republicans are satisfied with *nothing* that tolerates slavery. The constitution is repudiated—the Bible is repudiated, and that power by which we "live and move and have our being," is repudiated, simply because that is a scriptural acception of the term it has tolerated slavery. Was ever *infidelity* more manifest? It becomes a christians duty then to advance a moral principle, and sustain not only the moral but the civil code, by adhering to the Democratic party. And we can serve this purpose best, by adhering to the compromise measures of the State Executive committee, and thus promote in the election of a Democratic President, the peace, the harmony and prosperity of a free and happy country.

More Trouble in the Camp.

The New York Tribune of the 15th ult., seems goaded almost to desperation, from some cause or other. Could our cotemporary, the Central Press, explain the reason? Lest it should be indisposed, or attempt to pervert the record we will give the matter, what at least seems to be a very reasonable construction. It is true, that in the article alluded to, the editor pursues his subject apparently in a spirit of moderation, and boasts most profoundly of the election of the rail splitting, (but would be more appropriately named) the Union splitting candidate. If we examine the article more particularly, it is easy to discover, that some fearful forebodings must have been configuring before his imagination. He starts off with this very emphatic appeal, "brother Republicans in every State, we *implore* you if not already fully organized, go to work loose not another moment's time, do not say our State is safe enough, or it *cannot* be carried." Horace is vehement in exhorting his Black Republican brethren to be faithful and in action. They must arouse from their lethargy. Republican clubs must be formed to satisfy him in every State, in every county, in every township, and in every neighborhood, throughout the entire Union. It will not do, says he, "to use our *hope* in the *belief* that the Democratic party is divided on the Presidential question."

Now this article of Mr Greely's, throws some light upon the efforts that are being made in this county, by that same class of stump orators, who are riding day and night to get up an enthusiasm. The Republicans are fully satisfied, that to carry the election they must do it, by the force of extraordinary efforts, as they have no principles which will bear the light of investigation. Look at the Junior of the Central Press, for instance begging off from any further discussion of the negro question, in order to disguise the hateful abolition principles of his party. Not satisfied with having dodged this issue, he next takes refuge behind what little seeming shelter the tariff question presents, only to expose his cowardice again. There is evidently something wrong, or big John Stover would have faced the music with a little more manly courage. Either the fourteenth resolution of the Chicago platform, or the ghostly apparition of the bloody hands and hospitable graves of Tom Corwin, (Col Curtin's traveling companion) has frightened them into a perfect medley of disorder.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A young man named Clark McClenetan, met with a terrible accident on last Saturday, in the neighborhood of Centre Hall by which he lost his life. It appears, that he was driving the horses of a threshing machine and in stepping down from the platform on to the horse power, by some mishap, become entangled in the cog wheels. One of his legs was crushed mutilated and broken in a horrible manner. On Sunday Doctor James Wilson, assisted by several other physicians, amputated his leg and the unfortunate young man died in two hours afterwards. He was engaged as a hand on the farm of Mr. Rinesmith, and is said to have been a sober and industrious young man.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—We had the pleasure during our stay at Zion, to be present at the examination of the select school, taught by our young friend, Prof. H. Y. STITZER, which came off on Thursday Evening last in that place. We regret we have not time to notice it as we would wish for want of time—but suffice to say, that the examination, was a very creditable one, and calculated to create a great interest in the parents for the success of the School. The compositions read by the scholars would have done credit to older heads, and the singing rendered general satisfaction. Prof. Stitzer is a successful teacher and desires the countenance and encouragement of that community.

Enthusiastic Meeting.

In accordance with a previous announcement a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy convened in the Court House in this place. The meeting was called to order by the Hon. Wm. Burchfield. The Bellefonte Brass Band was present and added much to the interest of the occasion. On motion, Gen. Geo Buchanan was called to the chair, who stated the object of the meeting, in a few appropriate remarks. The following Vice Presidents were then announced.

Bellefonte,	Abram Switzer
Ferguson,	Samuel Hess.
Halfmoon,	Jas. McDyet.
Patton,	Maj John Hunter.
Worth,	Jno. G Jones.
Union,	
Boggs,	Hon. H Barnhart.
Milesburg,	And. Kreamer, Sr.
Howard,	Henry Dopp.
Benner,	Wm. Poorman.
Haines,	Jno Horterman.
Rush,	Chas. R. Foster.
Penn,	Wm. L Musser.
Potter,	Maj Jno. Neff
Harris,	Samuel Gilliland.
Walker,	John Swartz
Miles,	Samuel Strohicker.
Howard,	H. B. Dopp.
Burnside,	B. Faldoner.
Snowshoe,	Jas Foresman.
Spring,	Wm. Rodgers.

Messrs Hardman P. Petrican and Wm. J. Kealsh were appointed secretaries. On motion, the following persons were appointed a committee on Resolutions

Messrs J S Barnhart, John V Foster, Samuel Gilliland, T. M. Hall, and Hon. Wm. Burchfield.

Israel Test, Esq., was then introduced to the audience and addressed the meeting at length on the subject of a protective tariff. His speech was frequently applauded.—Loud calls were next made for the Hon. Charles H Shriner, who made his appearance in the midst of enthusiastic cheering. His speech was eloquent, logical and forcible, and exposed the hypocrisy and insincerity of the opposition, with much effect. Major Robert Fleming was then called to the stand. The Major defined his position on the tariff question at some length. The speaker left a favorable impression and were frequently and loudly applauded, during delivery.

Mr J S Barnhart on behalf of the committee on resolutions reported the following which were adopted

Whereas the political questions of the day involve the very vitality of a free Government, and the Democratic party is now in another crisis of its history similar to that when the immortal Jackson was its standard bearer it becomes the duty of honest men every where, to stand by its principles and organization. Recognizing the germinating principles of a speedy dissolution in the sectional character of the Abolition Republican party, it is most especially important that we come forward, to rescue and preserve this glorious confederation from the evil consequences which an unscrupulous opposition have been premeditating upon it. Believing that an embodiment of the spirit and principles of our fathers, can best promote the interest of our country and bear aloft the Democratic time honored flag of the Union, it is therefore

Resolved, That the Democratic party in the County of Centre reiterate its devotion to the Union and express its abhorence of the sectional character and revolutionary doctrines promulgated by the Abolition Republican party.

Resolved, That we regret, and deplore, that the National Democratic Convention which held its sessions at Charleston and Baltimore, failed to unite the Democratic party of the Nation upon a single candidate for the Presidency, and in view of the divided condition of the party, between Mr. Douglas and Mr Breckinridge, it becomes the duty of all who prefer Democratic ascendency to the elevation of a Republican to the Presidency, to repair and heal to the extent of their power, whatever difference of opinion may exist in our ranks.

Resolved, That the first object with every Democrat should be the defeat of Republicanism, and in this view we cordially recommend the compromise measures of the State Executive Committee, for the union of the party upon the regular electoral ticket formed by the Reading Convention.

Resolved, That one of the objects of the Republican party as evinced by the writings and speeches of its leaders, and by acts where it is in the ascendency, is the social equality of the negro with the whites a doctrine debasing in its tendency and insulting to the toiling millions of our white citizens.

Resolved, That believing there is a decided majority of the citizens of Pennsylvania opposed to the doctrine of Abolition Republicanism, we appeal to them by their love of country, and desire for the perpetuation of our glorious Union, to arouse themselves to the importance, and dangers of the present crisis, and casting aside all differences on minor questions, to rally as one man in support of one electoral ticket, as the only practicable means of carrying the State against Lincoln and Hamlin.

Resolved, That the support of the general government should be mainly raised by duties upon foreign imports, and that any tariff affording incidental protection to all home manufactures—a tariff of Revenue, which can be made without increasing the burden upon the non manufacturing States, shall meet our hearty approval and we hereby declare, that our Representatives in Congress should exert their influence in support of a tariff for Revenue, which will secure to Pennsylvania that full share of incidental protection, to which she may be entitled under such a provision.

Resolved. That we regard the election of Henry D. Foster, to the office of Governor, as essential, not only to the promotion of the best interests of the State, but also to a proper manifestation of the national and patriotic sentiment of Pennsylvania, against sectional Abolitionism. Aside from the fact that he is the regular nominee of the Democratic party, we heartily approve of his conservatism, in regard to any public expression in favor of either of the Presidential Democratic candidates. He is recommended to popular confidence, and to the support of all national and conservative voters, by his high character as a man, his superior qualifications as a Statesman, and his well known devotion to the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge our undivided support, in favor of the men who may be nominated by the Democratic Convention of this County which is now in session, and shall put forth all honorable means to accomplish their election, in the utmost confidence that victory shall reward us.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Berichter; the Democratic Watchman, and such other Democratic journals as see proper to insert them.

Wm. H Blair Esq., then offered the following additional resolution which was adopted.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Democracy of Centre County to prepare at once for a thorough and vigorous campaign, by organizing Foster Clubs in every township in the county whose great object shall be the election of Henry D. Foster, and the whole District and County Ticket.

On motion, it was unanimously Resolved—That the Ticket just nominated by the Democratic Convention, is one eminently fit to be made and fit to be voted for and that we pledge ourselves to give to it a hearty and enthusiastic support, and to go to work from this evening until the 2d Tuesday of October in or to elect it.

The meeting then adjourned in the midst of three cheers for the Hon. Henry D. Foster for Governor.

(*Signed by the Officers*)

Democratic County Convention.

Pursuant to public notice, the Delegates to the Democratic County Convention met in the Arbitration Room at Bellefonte, on Tuesday evening, August 28th, when, on motion of F. Kurtz, Esq., Maj. J. B. Fisher was called to the chair, and R. H. Foster, and John Bing appointed Secretaries. The following delegates then handed in their credentials, and were received as members of the Convention.

Bellefonte—B Galbraith, J. D. Shugert
Benner—John Mallery, Micheal Myers.
Burnside—J. Harbison Holt.
Boggs—Jacob P. Shope, Wm. Y Yeakick.
Curtin—Jos. McCloskey.
Ferguson—Jacob Neidigh, George W. Donnelly, William Ribes.
Gregg—Micheal Stover, J. B. Fisher, John Grove, Jr.
Halfmoon—John Miller.
Haines—Micheal Hubler, Frederick Kurtz.
Harris—Philip Moyer, Wm. Hess.
Howard—Daniel Z. Kline.
Huston—H G. Cronister.
Liberty—Wm. F. Coulter.
Marion—John Garberich, George Hoy.
Miles—Samuel Frank, John Wolf, Henry Foster.
Milesburg—James Glenn.
Patton—William Rowan.
Penn—Henry Fedle, Philip Gebhart.
Potter—John Blair, Samuel Foster, Wm. Miller, Wm Wolf.
Rush—John Howe, Abram Jackson.
Snowshoe—Austin Hinton.
Spring—Samuel Noll, J. G. Larimore.
Taylor—John Fink
Union—Henry Gates.
Unionville—John Bing.
Worth—John H Cook
Walker—John Dyins, Henry Dunkle

A motion was then made that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates to fill the various offices in the county.

On motion of Michael Hubler, we proceed to nominate a candidate for Sheriff first, but, after some debate the motion was disagreed to.

The Convention then proceeded in the usual order of nominating candidates commencing with the office of Assembly.

The following gentlemen were then placed in nomination to wit:

For Assembly—John A. Hunter William Allison, J. S. Proudfoot, Maj John Neff, Wm J. Kealsh, and Judge Strohecker.

Before proceeding to ballot, the name of Judge Strohecker was withdrawn at his own request.

	1st bal	2d bal.	3d bal
J. A. Hunter,	22	23	26
Wm Allison,	10	9	6
J. S Proudfoot,	10	13	13
John Neff,	2	1	1
Wm J Kealsh,	1	(withdrawn)	

On motion, the nomination of Capt. Hunter for Assembly was made unanimous, which result was followed by tremendous cheering.

On motion of F. Kurtz, Esq., John Hoffer and Jesse L. Test, Esqrs., were nominated for re election to the positions they now fill—which result was also received with enthusiastic cheers.

On motion of B Galbraith, we proceed to nominate a candidate for the office of Sheriff.

BALLOTS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
H Laurimore,	1	2	(withdrawn)					
Jos Schnell,	2	(withdrawn at his request)						
Henry Kreps	2	2	4	4	(withdrawn)			
Henry Weaver,	3	2	2	"	(withdrawn)			
James Furey,	6	7	6	6	3	withdrawn		
J. Kreamer,	2	1	(withdrawn)					
John Rishel,	9	9	7	9	8	7	(withdrawn)	
T Caldwell,	2	1	(withdrawn)					
G R Huston,	3	2	2	(withdrawn)				
P Barnhart,	7	8	9	9	8	8	11	(withdrawn)
Ed Kreamer,	4	4	8	10	16	18	22	34
R Cummings,	5	8	8	8	11	13	13	12

Edward Kreamer having received the majority of votes cast, was declared duly nominated, and on motion the nomination was made unanimous. Tremendous cheers followed the result of this nomination and it was with difficulty the President brought the Convention to order.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for County Commissioner. The following gentlemen were placed in nomination, to wit

	1st bal.	2d bal.
Amos Alexander,	23	34
James Foresman,	11	7
Rob Thompson,	9	5
Joseph Gates,	3	(withdrawn)

Amos Alexander having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared the nominee.

The Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Auditor, the following gentlemen were placed in nomination to wit

	1st bal
Thomas Yearick	32
James Hughes	10
Edward Houser	4

The nomination of Thomas Yearick was made unanimous.

On motion of Frederick Kurtz Maj. Wm F Reynolds was unanimously nominated for Congress.

T M Hall, Wm. H. Blair and J. G Larimore were elected Congressional Conferees.

The following Standing Committee was appointed by the Convention for the ensuing year

S. S See'y, Chairman,	Bellefonte,
John Mallery,	Benner,
William Askey,	Burnside,
William Marks,	Boggs,
Robert Mann,	Curtin,
George T Danly,	Ferguson,
J B Fisher,	Gregg,
Jacob Pottsgrove,	Halfmoon,
Jacob Hosterman,	Haines,
William Foster,	Harris,
Henry Dopp,	Howard,
John Campbell,	Huston,
Simon Lingle,	Liberty,
John Garberich,	Marion,
John Kreamer,	Miles,
J. S. Proudfoot,	Milesburg,
William Rowan,	Patton,
John Smith, Sr,	Penn,
John Shannon,	Potter,
Charles R Foster,	Rush,
James Foresman,	Snowshoe,
William H Null,	Spring,
John Copenhaven,	Taylor,
George S. Peters,	Union,
Samuel Brugger,	Unionville,
John H. Cook,	Worth,
Henry Dunkle,	Walker,

The following Resolutions were read by J. D. Shugert, Esq.

Resolved, That we the undersigned Delegates and