

# BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, April 6, 1860.

B. F. Meyers, Editor and Proprietor

FOR GOVERNOR:

**HENRY D. FOSTER,**  
OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

## RATIFICATION MEETING!

A grand Mass Meeting of the Democracy of Bedford county, will be held at the Court House, on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 30th, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of HON. HENRY D. FOSTER, and of endorsing and approving the proceedings of the recent State Convention at Reading.—Foster men, to the rescue!

By order of the Dem. Co. Com.  
O. E. SHANNON, Chairman.

April 5th, 1860.

## Money Wanted.

We must and will have our accounts settled up to the time of the dissolution of the late firm of Meyers & Bedford. We have treated our delinquent friends leniently, thus far, but there is a time when forbearance ceases to be a virtue. If you cannot pay the whole of your bill, pay half of it. If you cannot pay half of it, pay as much as you can. If you can't pay at all, let us know, so that we mark you "complimentary."

**BUCHANAN CLUB** will meet at the Court House, on Saturday Evening, April 7th. Several addresses may be expected. Rally, Democrats, rally! **JOHN H. RUSH,** Bedford, Mar. 30th. (President.)

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We ask the attention of our readers to the able, manly and statesman-like message of President BUCHANAN, published elsewhere in this issue. We ask for it a fair and impartial consideration at the hands of all who may peruse it. A grave and important question has called it forth—a question on the settlement of which may depend the future dignity and respectability, not only of the Presidential office, but of our government and nation. It is simply this: Shall our highest Executive officer, no matter how worthy and venerable, no matter how honest and upright he may be, no matter how close at heart he may have the interests of his country, be made the unprotected target of malignant and vindictive partisans and disappointed spoilsmen? Who doubts that if Mr. BUCHANAN had not the nerve and strength of mind so peculiarly his own, that like his lamented predecessors, Harrison and Taylor, he would have long since succumbed beneath the onerous duties of his office, made tenfold more arduous by the harassing and revengeful opposition of personal and political foes? Who doubts that the peace and tranquility of the nation would have been entirely undisturbed, if false issues could not have been raised against the President and if the office-seeking blood-hounds of the Opposition, had been checked in their attempts to hunt him down?—True, the official acts of the President should be amenable to the strictest scrutiny.

Should he be subjected to the most searching investigation—and so it is. But what we protest against, and what every impartial mind will at once concede to be wrong, is the unbridled license given to the enemies of the President, political and personal, in making vague and general charges against him, and after having become his accusers, to be also constituted his judges, and that, too, with no evidence before them except the innuendoes and *ex parte* statements of witnesses expressly hunted or bought up for the occasion. Is such a mode of procedure consistent with justice? Is such the trial the laws give to freemen? No! The veriest criminal would not receive such treatment at our hands. Even John Brown was allowed to make the best defence he could. That notorious felon had the right to ask that the charges against him be made specific and plain—he had time granted him for preparing his case—he had skillful and learned counsel assigned him—he had the privilege of challenging jurors—to short be stopped before the tribunal that found him guilty of murder and treason, pronounced in all the rights and immunities of that pride and glory of our law, the trial by jury. But how is it when JOHN COVODE, the reckless and unscrupulous partisan, arraigns JAMES BUCHANAN at the bar of a Black-Republican Congress? Why, JOHN COVODE, the accuser, is likewise JOHN COVODE, the judge, JOHN COVODE, the prosecuting attorney, and JOHN COVODE, the prompter of the witnesses. In a court like this, the accused has no right to ask that the charges against him be made specific and certain; he has no right to offer any rebutting evidence; he has no right to "challenge jurors," or select counsel. Indeed, it is not intended that he should have any such rights, for the object of such a tribunal is simply to convict, and convict it will and must, from its very nature. Now, then, how in the name of all that is just, can any credit be attached to any report made by Mr. Covode's Committee? With only one side of the case which they are investigating, before them, how can they do the President justice? It is impossible! If John Covode has not enough to do to settle his own account with the devil, and if he must be the conscience-keeper of the President, let him bring his impeachment before the Committee on the Judiciary, and let Old Buck have at least as fair a trial as John Brown. *Fiat justitia, ruat cælum!*

The election held in New Hampshire some time since, resulted in the success of the Black Republicans, by about their usual majority.

## A WORD TO CANDIDATES.

The time for holding the Democratic County Convention, is but a few months distant, and yet in the interval between the present time and the meeting of that Convention, much may be done for good, or for evil to the party.— Whilst we do not believe that there will be a single candidate before that Convention, who will not cheerfully acquiesce in its decision, and who will not be ready to throw aside all personal and private considerations for the good of the organization, yet we conceive it to be our duty to say to those candidates and their friends, that it is highly important that the canvass about to be made for nomination for the various offices, should be conducted in a harmonious, conciliatory and brotherly spirit. Let there be a fair and open contest between the different candidates: let each strive against the other, not as enemies, but as friends and fellow members of the greatest party that ever existed. A selfish politician can never be a popular one, and in the end, is but rarely a successful one. This truth is self-evident and teaches its own lesson. Therefore, let the good of the Democracy, and through and by the success of the Democracy, the good of the country, be an ever present thought in the minds of candidates and their friends, and all will be well.

## Local and Miscellaneous.

**—DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.**—A small child, belonging to the family of Mr. Richard Hill, residing at the foot of Dry Ridge, was run over by a horse, one day last week, and so badly injured that its recovery was despaired of. Too much care cannot be taken with horses, especially when children are about them.

**—All-fools-day** (first of April) must have been so called, because on that day folks generally expect some "foolishness," and are usually most egregiously "fooled." This year this unwelcome anniversary came on Sunday, but, as if people were determined to have at least one day of misery and distress in the year, Monday was substituted in its stead. A great throng of people celebrated this unlucky day in our town, and much against our will, we found ourselves appointed on the Committee of Arrangements. We discharged the duties of our position to the best of our knowledge and belief; the principal scenes of our labors being lawyers' offices and the Bedford Banking House. We soon found that our office was not a *sinicure*, but decidedly a *sinicure pecunia*. As night set in, we were compelled to abandon the scene, our pocket-book having collapsed and our small change having been spirited away in mollifying the hearts of importunate creditors.

## "Dies iræ, dies illa!"

Men that love it must be silly!

—The little \* at the end of announcements of candidates, means that the announcement to which it is attached, has been pre-paid. We make this statement, lest some persons might suppose that there is some mysterious meaning in this little mark. We also warn candidates not to imagine themselves in heaven, because they are getting among the stars! Office-seekers are a very busy business.

Several of our Hotels have changed hands. The Washington, lately kept by Mrs. Cook, has been leased by Mrs. S. Filler, well known as the proprietress of an excellent private boarding-house on Juliana street. The Mengel House, for a number of years in the occupancy of Valentine Steckman, than whom a better landlord is rarely to be found, has passed into the hands of Isaac Mengel, Jr., who, we feel confident, will be able to give entire satisfaction as Mr. Steckman's successor. Col. Hafer still keeps the old Bedford Hotel, in his inimitable style, and has recently improved his accommodations by fitting up a saloon in the basement. The "Union" will continue under the management of our friend Horton, whilst the "Western" will be kept, as of yore, by John Brice. So much for the Hotels.

**—PROF. ROLLIN,** the "Great Southern Magician," will give one of his *recherché* entertainments at the Court House, Monday evening next. We have seen the Professor in some of his performances, and must say that so far as we are able to judge, he is a second Robert Houdin. Some of his tricks are really wonderful. Go and see him.

Our old friend, Jacob Bolinger, has established a branch of his grocery in the room immediately East of the Post Office. Persons desirous of any thing in his line, will do well to give him a call.

We announce with deep regret, the death of Mr. A. J. BAYLOR, of this borough, which took place on Friday evening last. Deceased leaves a large family to mourn his loss.

Read the original tale on our first page, entitled, "Wilhelm: A Legend of Old Fort Bedford." It is well written and full of interest. The author is a ripe scholar and by his natural talents, as well as by education, is admirably fitted for the career of a novelist. We are promised further contributions from his pen.

We have a pile of communications, essays, tales, &c., lying in our drawer, which await their turn for publication. We find it impossible to make room for every article we would like to publish. So, if any of our friends who expect to get themselves in print, should be disappointed, they must forgive us.

Don't forget the meeting of the Buchanan Club, at the Court House, on Saturday evening next. Let every friend of FOSTER and the interests of Pennsylvania and the Union, attend. The Buchanan Club has always been a terror to the mongrel Opposition, and they will find during the coming campaign that it has lost none of its pristine virtues.

—The pie-bald, chameleon-hued Opposition

in this place, have started a club, to meet monthly—that is every time the dark of the moon comes around. Is this club No. 1, or No. 2, of the series started in 1857? As it is a Cameron concern, we presume when Old Winnebago gets the Chicago nomination, it will be christened the "Buzard Club." At this christening, Fr. Jordan will, of course, act as sponsor.

—See Advertisement of Dr. F. C. Reamer, in this issue. Persons desirous of purchasing, or trading for Illinois lands, will serve their interests by giving him a call.

—The Democratic National committee have determined to take no steps for changing the place of holding the National convention. It will meet at Charleston.

**CONNECTICUT ELECTION.**—GREAT GAINS FOR THE DEMOCRACY!—The election for Governor and members of the Legislature, came off in Connecticut, on Monday last. The contest was so close that the majority for either party will not be more than 200 or 300. In 1856 Fremont's majority over Buchanan, in this state, was 772, showing a Democratic gain since then of over 7000 votes.

—The latest political news from Washington appears to indicate that Seward's prospects for the republican nomination, are advancing. It is said that Cameron does not want to be President, but Secretary of State, under Seward. Chase is "out of the ring."

## Money for Elections.

To take them at their word, the leaders of the Republican party are the purest, most virtuous and incorruptible set of men that this earth of ours has blessed withal, since the days of Cicero, the Roman. They go into fits of holy agony over the bare idea of official position being used for the purposes of party success, and weep like very angels of virtue, when they contemplate that money has been or may be made an agent in producing election results. After all, we are presumptuous enough to confess to a belief which has long been impressed on our minds, that these political Uriaah Heeps who are so "sumble" and so unsophisticated are not incorruptible.

Two weeks ago, the Hon. John Covode (ironically called *honest John*) moved in the House, the appointment of a select committee to inquire whether money had been used in Pennsylvania, in the last Presidential election, and from what source it was obtained. Very well. That is all right; if there has been bribery and corruption, let us know of it. Simple hearted people would think, from the fact of his taking the lead in this matter, that Covode was a pious christian man, honestly trying to ferret out party knavery. But we have a fact to present, which shows him to be a political hypocrite and the Republican leaders with whom he acts to be as deeply in the mire of party corruption as ever they accused honest Democrats of being. The Republican Congressional Executive Committee, at Washington City, have issued a secret circular, in which they very earnestly press upon the Republican party the importance of contributing money for the purpose of carrying on the campaign. The circular, we say was secret, but very fortunately it has come to light, and the whole scheme of corrupt influence has been laid bare. The identical John Covode, of whom we have spoken, is one of the committee, and yet he was the one who urged the Democratic party using money in elections. Money by the thousands of dollars will be collected and expended for the purpose of carrying the next election; press and stump orators will be hired and bought over, yet the leaders of the Republican party will continue to bawl out "corruption" against us, without once showing a sign of shame.—*Washington Examiner.*

## Democratic State Committee.

The following State Committee of the Democracy, for 1860, was officially announced on Monday last, by the Hon WILLIAM H. WELSH, President of the Reading Convention, acting under the authority of a resolution of that body: WILLIAM H. WELSH, CHAIRMAN, (by Resolution of the Convention.)

- First District.—City of Philadelphia.—John Hamilton, Jr., Vincent L. Bradford, J. Henry Askins, Benjamin H. Brewster, William Morgan, H. R. Linderman, Charles W. Carrigan, Robert McCay, Edward D. Cleary, Hugh Barr, Geo. W. Irwin, John P. McFadden, A. C. Cetti, Henry Donlap, Stephen D. Anderson, C. M. Donovan, Isaac Leech, F. P. Magee, John R. Chadwick, George Link, E. C. Mitchell, Daniel Solomon.
- Second District.—Charles D. Manly, Robert E. Monaghan.
- Third District.—George Lauer, J. H. Hobart.
- Fourth District.—Stokes L. Roberts, John Davis.
- Fifth District.—O. H. Meyers, Nelson Weiser.
- Sixth District.—Charles H. Hunter, Howard L. Miller, H. H. Muhlenberg, J. Lawrence Geiz, E. E. Griesemer, Reuben F. Brown.
- Seventh District.—Bernard Reilly, Samuel H. Shannon.
- Eighth District.—H. B. Burnham, Jackson Woodward.
- Ninth District.—John F. Means, Wm. C. Ward.
- Tenth District.—E. B. Chase, D. R. Randall.
- Eleventh District.—H. A. Guernsey, S. C. Hyde.
- Twelfth District.—Henry L. Dieffenbach, W. H. Blair.
- Thirteenth District.—Peter Ent, J. Woods Brown, John Cunningham, Reuben Keller.
- Fourteenth District.—John B. Bratton, Joseph W. Parker.
- Fifteenth District.—A. L. Roumfort, Thomas C. McDowell, William H. Miller, Philip Dougherty, J. Monroe Kreiter, William D. Boas, George W. Bowman, Joseph Gleim, William H. Eckles, John H. Ziegler.
- Sixteenth District.—Frederick S. Pyfer, Samuel Parker, James W. Clark, A. S. Bare.
- Seventeenth District.—Peter McIntyre, A. Hiestand Glatz.
- Eighteenth District.—Henry J. Stahle, J. B. Sansom.
- Nineteenth District.—B. F. Meyers, R. Bruce Petriken.
- Twentieth District.—Robert L. Johnson, Israel Test.
- Twenty-First District.—J. Alexander Fulton, Joseph M. Thompson.
- Twenty-Second District.—James C. Clark, Thomas B. Seairight.
- Twenty-Third District.—George W. Miller, A. A. Puman.
- Twenty-Fourth District.—Andrew Burke,

John M. Irwin, John M. McCloury, Wm. H. McGee, Hiram B. St. Clair, Edward Campbell, Jr., F. M. Hutchison, James P. Barr.

Twenty-Fifth District.—Thomas Cunningham, John Graham.

Twenty-Sixth District.—Thompson Graham, James W. Kerr.

Twenty-Seventh District.—Wilson Laird, James E. McFarland.

Twenty-Eighth District.—William T. Alexander, Joseph Hyde.

The last number of the York Gazette, of which Mr. Welsh is editor, contains the subjoined remarks in relation to the appointment of the Committee. It will be seen that the Chairman pledges the devotion of all his energies toward the success of the Democratic party in the coming struggle; and to all who are acquainted with his talents and zeal, the value of his services will be duly appreciated:

Our readers will remember that William H. Welsh, the President of the Reading Convention, was made Chairman of the State Committee by that body, and was authorized to appoint two from each Senatorial District, with such additional members as might be deemed necessary. In making up the Committee he honestly endeavored to do that which seemed best for the entire party, and he indulges the hope that united action will result from the course which has been pursued in reference to this matter. As Chairman of the Committee he will devote all his energies, unceasingly and unreservedly, to secure the success of the Democratic party in the approaching struggle, and he invokes the aid and assistance of all good and true men in the party in his endeavor to bring the contest to a successful issue.

"The Convention also authorize the appointment of a Committee of Correspondence, to consist of one from each county in this Commonwealth. This Committee has not yet been completed, as the President of the Convention deems it proper and prudent to defer its announcement until further consultation has taken place upon the subject. The Committee will be announced as soon as it can be completed in accordance with the general interest of the party."

## PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives:

After a delay which has afforded me ample time for reflection, and after much and careful deliberation, I find myself constrained by an imperious sense of duty, as a co-ordinate branch of the Federal Government, to protest against the first two clauses of the first resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, on the 5th instant, and published in the Congressional Globe on the succeeding day. These clauses are in the following words: "Resolved that a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, for the purpose (first) of investigating whether the President of the United States, or any other officer of the Government, has by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the action of Congress, or any committee thereof, for or against the passage of any law pertaining to the rights of any State or Territory; (and 2d) also, to inquire and investigate whether any officer or officers of the Government have, by combination or otherwise, prevented or defeated, or attempted to prevent or defeat, the execution of any law or laws now upon the statute book, and whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any law thereof."

I confine myself exclusively to these two branches of the resolution; because the portions of it which follow relate to alleged abuses in the public works of the United States. In such cases inquiries are highly proper in themselves, and being equally to the Senate and the House, as incident to their legislative duties, and being necessary to enable them to discover and to provide the appropriate legislative remedies for any abuses which may be ascertained. Although the terms of the latter portion of the resolution are extremely vague and general, yet my sole purpose in referring to them at present is to mark the broad line of distinction between the accusatory and the remedial clauses of this resolution. The House of Representatives possess no power under the Constitution over the first or accusatory portion of the resolution, except as an impeaching body; whilst over the last, in common with the Senate, their authority as a legislative body is fully and cheerfully admitted.

It is solely in reference to the first or impeaching power that I propose to make a few observations. Except in this single case, the Constitution has invested the House of Representatives with no power, nor jurisdiction, no supremacy whatever over the President. In all other respects he is quite as independent of them as they are of him. As a co-ordinate branch of the Government, he is their equal. Indeed, he is the only direct representative on earth of the people of all and each of the sovereign States. To them and to them alone, is he responsible whilst acting within the sphere of his constitutional duty; and not in any manner to the House of Representatives. The people have thought proper to invest him with the most honorable, responsible, and dignified office in the world; and the individual, however unworthy, now holding this exalted position, will take care, so far as in him lies, that his rights and prerogatives shall never be violated in his person; but shall pass to his successors unimpaired by the adoption of a dangerous precedent. He will defend them to the last extremity against any unconstitutional attempt, come from what quarter it may, to abridge the constitutional rights of the Executive, and render him subservient to any human power except themselves.

The people have not confined the President to the exercise of executive duties. They have conferred upon him a large measure of legislative discretion. No bill can become a law without his approval as representing the people of the United States, unless it shall pass after his veto by a majority of two-thirds of both Houses. In his legislative capacity, he might, in common with the Senate and the House, institute an inquiry to ascertain any facts which ought to influence his judgment in approving or vetoing any bill.

This participation in the performance of legislative duties between the co-ordinate branches of the Government ought to inspire the conduct of all of them, in their relations towards each other, with mutual forbearance and respect. At least each has a right to demand justice from the other. The cause of complaint is that the constitutional rights and immunities of the Executive have been violated in the person of the President.

The trial of an impeachment of the President before the Senate on charges preferred and prosecuted against him by the House of Repre-

sentatives would be an imposing spectacle for the world. In the result not only his removal from the presidential office would be involved, but, what is of infinitely greater importance to himself, his character, both in the eyes of the present and of future generations, might possibly be tarnished. The disgrace cast upon him would in some degree be reflected upon the character of the American people who elected him. Hence the precautions adopted by the Constitution to secure a fair trial. On such a trial it declares that "the Chief Justice shall preside." This was doubtless because the framers of the Constitution believed it to be possible that the Vice President might be biased by the fact that, "in case of the removal of the President from office," "the same shall devolve on the Vice President."

The preliminary proceedings in the House in the case of charges which may involve impeachment have been well and wisely settled by long practice upon principles of equal justice both to the accused and to the people. The precedent established in the case of Judge Peck, of Missouri, in 1831, after a careful review of all former precedents, will, I venture to predict, stand the test of time. In that case Luke Edward Lawless, the accused, presented a petition to the House, in which he set forth minutely and specifically his causes of complaint. He prayed "that the conduct and proceedings in this behalf of said Judge Peck may be inquired into by your honorable body, and such decision made thereon as to your wisdom and justice shall seem proper." This petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Such has ever been deemed the appropriate committee to make similar investigations. It is a standing committee supposed to be appointed without reference to any special case, and at all times is presumed to be composed of the most eminent lawyers in the House from different portions of the Union, whose acquaintance with judicial proceedings and whose habits of investigation qualify them peculiarly for the task. No tribunal, from their position and character, could, in the nature of things, be more impartial. In the case of Judge Peck the witnesses were selected by the committee itself, with a view to ascertain the truth of the charge. They were cross-examined by him, and everything was conducted in such a manner as to afford him no reasonable cause of complaint.

In view of this precedent, and what is of far greater importance, in view of the Constitution and the principles of eternal justice, in what manner has the President of the United States been treated by the House of Representatives? Mr. John Covode, a representative from Pennsylvania, is the accuser of the President. Instead of following the wise precedents of former times, and especially that in the case of Judge Peck, and referring the accusation to the Committee on the Judiciary, the House have made my accuser one of my judges.

To make the accuser the judge is a violation of the principles of universal justice, and is condemned by the practice of all civilized nations. Every freeman must revolt at such a spectacle. I am to appear before Mr. Covode, either personally or by a substitute, to cross-examine the witnesses which he may produce before himself to sustain his own accusations against me; and perhaps even this poor boon may be denied to the President.

And what is the nature of the investigation which his resolution proposes to institute? It is as vague and general as the English language affords words in which to make it. The committee is to inquire, not into any specific charge or charges, but whether the President has, by "money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence," not the action of any individual member or members of Congress, but "the action of the entire body of Congress," itself, "or any committee thereof." The President might have had some glimmering of the nature of the offence to be investigated had his accuser pointed to the act or acts of Congress which he sought to pass or to defeat by the employment of "money, patronage, or other improper means." But the accusation is bounded by no such limits. It extends to the whole circle of legislation; to interference "for or against the passage of any law pertaining to the rights of any State or Territory." And what law does not appertain to the rights of some State or Territory? And what law or laws has the President failed to execute? These might easily have been pointed out had any such existed.

Had Mr. Lawless asked an inquiry to be made by the House whether Judge Peck, in general terms, had not violated his judicial duties, without the specification of any particular act, I do not believe there would have been a single vote in that body in favor of the inquiry.

Since the time of the Star Chamber and general warrants there has been no such proceeding in England. The House of Representatives, the high impeaching power of the country, without consenting to hear a word of explanation, have endorsed this accusation against the President, and made it their own act. They even refused to permit a member to inquire of the President's accuser what were the specific charges against him. Thus in this preliminary accusation of "high crimes and misdemeanors" against a co-ordinate branch of the Government, under the impeaching power, the House refused to hear a single suggestion even in regard to the correct mode of proceeding; but, without a moment's delay, passed the accusatory resolutions under the pressure of the previous question.

In the institution of a prosecution for any offence against the most humble citizen—and I claim for myself no greater rights than he enjoys—the Constitution of the United States and of the several States require that he shall be informed, in the very beginning, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him, in order to enable him to prepare for his defence. There are other principles, which I might enumerate, not less sacred, presenting an insuperable shield to protect every citizen falsely charged with a criminal offence. These have been violated in the prosecution instituted by the House of Representatives against the Executive branch of the Government. Shall the Executive alone be deprived of rights which all his fellow-citizens enjoy? The whole proceeding against him justifies the fears of those wise and great men who, before the Constitution was adopted by the States, apprehended that the tendency of the Government was to the aggrandizement of the Legislative at the expense of the Executive and Judicial Departments.

I again declare, emphatically, that I make this protest for no reason personal to myself; and I do it with perfect respect for the House of Representatives, in which I had the honor of serving as a member for five successive terms. I have lived long in this goodly land, and have enjoyed all the offices and honors which my country could bestow. Amid all the political

storms through which I have passed, the present is the first attempt which has ever been made, to my knowledge, to assail my personal or official integrity; and this as the time is approaching when I shall voluntarily retire from the service of my country. I feel proudly conscious that there is no public act of my life which will not bear the strictest scrutiny. I defy all investigation. Nothing but the basest perjury can sully my good name. I do not fear even this; because I cherish an humble confidence that the gracious Being who has hitherto defended and protected me against the shafts of falsehood and malice will not desert me now, when I have become "old and grey headed." I can declare before God and my country that no human being (with an exception scarcely worthy of notice) has at any period of my life dared to approach me with a corrupt or dishonorable proposition; and until recent developments, it had never entered into my imagination that any person, even in the storm of exasperated political excitement, would charge me, in the most remote degree, with having made such a proposition to any human being. I may now, however, exclaim, in the language of complaint employed by my first and greatest predecessor, that I have been abused "in such exaggerated and indecent terms as could scarcely be applied to a Nero, to a notorious defaulter, or even to a common pickpocket."

I do, therefore, for the reasons stated, and in the name of the people of the several States, solemnly protest against these proceedings of the House of Representatives; because they are in violation of the rights of the co-ordinate Executive branch of the Government and subversive of its constitutional independence; because they are calculated to foster a band of interested parasites and informers, ever ready, for their own advantage, to swear before *ex parte* committees to pretended private conversations between the President and themselves, incapable, from their nature, of being disproved; thus furnishing material for harassing him, degrading him in the eyes of the country, and eventually, should he be a weak or a timid man, rendering him subservient to improper influences, in order to avoid such persecutions and annoyances; because they tend to destroy that harmonious action for the common good, which ought to be maintained and which I sincerely desire to cherish, between co-ordinate branches of the Government; and finally, because, if unresisted, they would establish a precedent dangerous and embarrassing to all my successors, to whatever political party they might be attached.

JAMES BUCHANAN.  
WASHINGTON, 28th March, 1860.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.**—The voice of the people is the testimony of reason! Ministers of the Gospel are everywhere recommending them, while eminent medical men prescribe them for their patients in all cases requiring tonic, disinfectant, antiseptic or alterative remedies. Letters are received from all parts of the United States and the Canadas enclosing orders from respectable physicians or certificates, from clergymen of every denomination, of extraordinary cures effected by the agency of these medicines. It but a tube of these well authenticated documents were published it would form a respectable sized volume and an interesting addition to the literature of the day. Read the advertisement.

## MARRIED.

On the evening of the twentieth inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Abrm. H. Hull, Esq., Mr. Valentine Weyant, to Miss Sarah Jukes, all of Union Township, Bedford Co., Pa.

On Tuesday evening, March 20th, by the Rev. Wm. D. Deitrick, Mr. Samuel W. Horace, Westmoreland county, Pa., to Miss Adeline R. second daughter of Mr. Wm. Young, of Hopewell township, Bedford co.

Near Pleasantville, Bedford co., 11th inst., by the Rev. B. H. Hunt, [Mr. Peter Nunemarker, to Miss Matilda Mochlyte.

January 12th, in St. Clair tp., by the same, Mr. George Border, to Miss Martha Miller.

On 22d ult, by the Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr. John Powell, to Miss Mary Creuss, both of Bedford Co.

## DIED.

At Rock Island, Illinois, on the 25th of Feb. ult, John A. Blodget, son of Alfred and Eliza D. Crane, aged 5 years and 11 mo.

On the 16 ult., Mr. Adam Barnhart, of Bedford township, aged 56 years, 4 months and 10 days.

The community, in the death of Mr. Barnhart, has lost a bright ornament—the church, of which he was a member, the Evangelical Lutheran, a faithful friend, one who loved and labored for its good. The wife and children, a devoted husband and loving parent. He was a man of great moral worth—quiet, unassuming in his disposition, modest and retiring in his habits, yet firm and decided in religious belief and practice. Death presented no terrors to his mind—for him, death had lost his sting and the grave its victory. Of him it may be said, "the being dead, yet speaketh." S. Y.

## Political Announcements.

[All notices under this head must be pre-paid.]

### Prothonotary.

We are authorized to announce **MAR. SAMUEL H. TATE**, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of **J. HENRY SCHULTZ**, of Schellsburg, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

March 30th, 1860.

### Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce the name of **VALENTINE SECKMAN**, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

## FOR SALE.

### ORE EXCHANGE.

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