



THE WATCHMAN.

BELLEFRONTE, PENNA.
THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1860.

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

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
ELECTORS AT LARGE.
GEORGE M. KEIM, of Berks county,
ACCURD VALZ, of Philadelphia.

INSPECTOR ELECTORS.
1. Fredk. A. Server, 15 Jos. Lambach,
2. W. C. Patterson, 14 Leok. Rockhow,
3. Jas. Crockett, Jr., 15 G. D. Jackson,
4. John B. Bremer, 16 John A. Aul,
5. Q. 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. Esters,
10. S. S. Hetherington, 22 S. M. M.,
11. Thos. H. Walker, 23 William Beck,
12. S. S. Winchester, 24 B. B. Perlin,
25 Gaylord Church.

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING.
A meeting of the Democratic ratification Centre County will be held in the Court House, Bellefonte, on THURSDAY, evening, 24th inst. (court week). A number of speakers from abroad are expected to address the meeting. By order of the Standing Committee, JNO. T. TROOPER, Clerk.

The Protest of the President.
The message from the President of the United States in regard to the Resolution of John Covode demanding an investigation of the conduct of the President as a subject will be found in today's paper. It took by surprise the masses of men who constitute a majority of that body. The position of the President, protesting against the disgraceful conduct of such a proceeding as Covode, and his Black L. publisher and abolition backers, extended to those countries many a sign of war, and not in a declaratory denunciation of the "travesty" of the President of the United States in claiming "high grounds" as they phrase it, precisely such rights—no more, as the law of country award to the humblest mortal.

The opposition newspapers have long seemed to regard the President as a mark for detraction, whose every action must be misrepresented. He could do nothing right. In advance of his action upon a given subject, it has been assumed that he will pursue a particular course, and that course has been denounced in unmeasured terms, and when it turned out that he had not taken the expected course, but had done what his habitual revilers said he ought to have done, nothing remained for them but to assail his motives. Poor Covode, in introducing his vague, loose resolution of investigation—a sort of drag net in which he hoped to catch up something, he knew not what, that might bring reproach upon the President, supposed to doubt, that in ministering to the morbid appetite prevailing among his political associates for clamorous accusations upon the President, he might lift himself to the height of his insolence, and in the course of time become almost as distinguished a man as "Ogle, the span man." Whether he will have cause to be pleased with such a lottery as he may achieve, remains to be seen. He and his selectors will find that the American people regard for play as a Jew—that there is a deep seated love of justice pervading the masses, and that the like message of President Buchanan will go right to their hearts and find a sympathetic response.

The following extracts from the Philadelphia Evening Journal, (an independent paper), is so well timed and so true that we insert them, and commend them to the attention of our readers.
"If Mr. John Covode himself were put upon the stand, before the Investigating Committee of which he is Chairman, he would not be surprised if he were obliged to make some rather shameful and striking revelations. He should decline to answer by shuffling himself behind that rule of law which prevents a witness from responding to questions which might criminate himself. We well remember to have heard it said, in the canvass of 1859, upon treaty good authority, that he, Covode, was Treasurer of a Republican fund of over a hundred thousand dollars, which he was commissioned to spend in an effort to secure the vote of Pennsylvania for Fremont, and which it is alleged he did spend for that object in bribing newspapers, and in other equally disgraceful and corrupt ways. He has been notorious ever since that time to the present, engaged in the same base and unscrupulous course, which he is now pursuing in this country, who should dare to insinuate charges of malversation in office against any body, much less the President of the United States. His frank as a Congressman was on hundreds of thousands of partisan documents throughout the last Presidential campaign, it may be seen on thousands of similar documents now, and yet a man who presumes to impute venality to the National Chief Magistrate, has been, and is, at this moment, guilty of prostituting his privileges as a Congressman to the meanest uses of the demagogue.

Justice Story says.—The articles thus exhibited need not, and indeed do not pursue the strict form and accuracy of an indictment. They are sometimes quite general in the form of the allegation; but always contain, or ought to contain, so much certainty, as to enable the party to put himself upon the proper defence. "Ye. This, then, is the law of our Federal Constitution respecting the mode of procedure in impeachments, as explained by one of our most learned jurists, and his Black Republican confederates, doing at Washington? By the regulations under which they are acting, "accuse" the President or anybody else, of any specific thing? No. Has any committee been appointed to consider and report upon charges laid against" any one? No. What then do we find? We find John Covode, assuming a resolution of inquiry, which induces

that somebody or other is guilty of some corruption or other, but which charges nobody in particular with anything in particular. Was ever such impudent and malicious trifling with grave matters in a grave fact, heard of before in our history? The fact is, that Covode's resolutions do, in effect, accuse the President of corruptly abusing the patronage of his office, and then appoint a committee to try him on that indefinite charge. Witnesses are summoned and examined *ex parte*—the chairman of the committee being at once chief accuser and Chief Justice! If Mr. Covode had possessed the instincts of an honorable gentleman, he would have refused to be a member, much less the head of a committee to substantiate these insinuations of crime, made by himself, against the highest officer of the Republic. We do not believe he had personal knowledge of even a single act of official misdemeanor on the part of Mr. Buchanan. But he was mean enough to hint slander, and tall enough to be a chief agent in establishing what he could not directly and boldly charge. He may say that he and his allies never intended to impeach the President. That is very likely. But they designed to injure him by a proceeding which should have the effect of an impeachment, without giving the accused any of its benefits in its defence."

Gov. Packer.
The fearless and independent manner in which Governor Packer has performed his duty to power is worthy of considerable commendation. The reckless legislation of a Black Republican Legislature has met with an effectual barrier, when it came before the Chief Executive of the State, demanding the approbation of his name. He had the manhood to act in accordance with the Democratic principle that elevated him to the proud position he now occupies with his firm veto protected the people from the influence of the corrupt legislation of all kinds. His veto of bills incorporating privileged companies and erecting corporations over the heads of the people, commands the respect and approval of honest men of all parties, but especially does he deserve the approbation of the party which elected him for defeating the infamous partisan measure divided, for the purpose of placing in the hands of the Republican candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia, the control of some seven hundred appointments, with which to influence their municipal election. The resignation of such partisan offices by a body of legislators indicates a very corrupt scale of political rotundity, and most certainly cause our character as a Commonwealth greatly to depreciate in the eyes of the high minded and pure.

We have heretofore taken occasion to lay before our readers some of the messages of the Governor, so that our citizens have had a fair opportunity of understanding his administrative course, and we feel confident that we are not oversteering proper bounds in saying that WILLIAM F. PACKER'S veto message on this bill is highly esteemed by the people in the county of his nativity. But we intended no personal laudation of this Executive, for although we have known him long and well, the occasion does not call upon us to say more than is suggested by his recent characteristic official article. We, therefore, close this brief article by recommending our readers to read all the veto messages of the past winter as containing the embodiment of sound Democracy.

Free Banking Bill.
On the first page of today's paper will be found the free banking bill, passed by the Legislature of this State, which we publish entire, knowing that many of our readers are anxious to read it. The following is a synopsis of the main provisions of the bill.
A certificate stating the particulars as to the bank to be established must be drawn up approved by the Attorney General, published in the newspapers, and recorded in the Auditor-General's office.
The Auditor General has the notes engraved and printed. Every note must be signed by him or his clerk, numbered and registered, and have stamped on it "secured by the deposit of public stock."
The stock is to be held by either of this State, or of the United States, and the amount of notes issued to the bank by the Auditor-General to be equal to the market value of the stock less five per centum, provided that this is never to exceed fifty per centum of the stock.
Twenty per centum in specie must be paid up before the bank can begin business, and it must always keep in its vaults an specie twenty five per centum of the amount of notes issued, as a security additional to the stock in the hands of the Auditor-General.
The capital stock cannot be more than fifty thousand nor more than one million of dollars. No note less than five dollars to be issued.
As soon as the bank stops the payment of specie the Auditor-General appoints three trustees to make inquiry and if they report the bank is sound, he is to appoint a receiver, who is to turn all the assets into money and pay first the note holders, second the depositors, third the other debts, and fourth to distribute the remainder among the stockholders *pro rata*.
The condition of each bank must be published monthly in the newspapers, and on each semi-annual dividend day a statement is to be made on the oath of the President and Cashier, which is to be sent to the Auditor-General and published, setting forth minutely the condition of the bank. Existing banks may come under this bill.
Defalcation is to be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for from one to ten years.

A tax is paid on dividends to the State of from eight to thirty per centum.
THE PASSENGER.—The newspapers from all parts of the State come to us full of expressions of confidence in the result, next fall. The greatest enthusiasm prevails among our ranks throughout the entire State. The Democracy are wide awake and are making ready for the contest, with a determination that indicates victory. The two great harmony seems everywhere to exist, and the Opposition are already trembling in anticipation of defeat. They know, full well their doom, when a united Democracy is in the field.

The Tyrone Star.
The following we clip from the Tyrone Star, an Opposition print, having the name of Simon Cameron at the mast head for President, and Col. Curtin for Governor.
"Are We to be Abolitionized?"
On Monday, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Blake, (Rep.) of Ohio, offered the following preamble and resolution:
"Whereas, The chattelling of mankind and the holding of persons as property is contrary to natural justice and the fundamental principles of our political system, and is notorious and a reproach to our country throughout the civilized world, and a serious hindrance to the progress of Republican liberty throughout the nations of the earth; therefore,
Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and the same are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill giving freedom to every human being, and interdicting Slavery wherever Congress has the Constitutional power to legislate on that subject."
Commenting on the above, the N. Y. Tribune says:
"Mr. Blake, of Ohio, stirred up a pretty good excitement in the House of Representatives on Monday by a radical Anti Slavery resolution. For a few minutes the noise and confusion were great. But the resolution was safely voted down, and all subsided into peace again."
The vote on the resolution stood yeas 60, nays 109. "All" members from Pennsylvania voted with the Abolitionists, among them (Grove), HALB Stewart, and Blair of this District? Or are we all Abolitionists? We presume that Mr. Blair desires a re-nomination."

From a later number of the Star we clip the following extract:
"We are not surprised to find the name of Galusha B. Grow of Pennsylvania, among the Abolitionists, for it is on that question alone he left the Democratic party; but we confess we are rather astonished that Judge HALB and Mr. Blair should have deserted their 'dreaded' by being as they did. We can only account for their abolition vote by supposing that they are tired of 'Washington, and have a desire to go back a second time.'"

BEYOND THE HEADS UP!! DEMOCRATS!!! THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON!!! THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

TRUIMPH OF THE DEMOCRAT—ELECTION OF MR. SPRAGUE AS GOVERNOR.
After one of the most exciting contests ever known in Rhode Island, Col. William Sprague, the candidate of the Democracy and the Union man, has been elected Governor by a majority of 1,500. This splendid victory shows an astonishing revolution in sentiment when we consider that the Republicans carried the State last year by 5,392 majority. Following immediately after the great Democratic gains in Connecticut, nothing could be more cheering to the Democracy of the Union. Connecticut shook the solid phalanx of Republican States in New England, but Rhode Island has broken it glorious Rhode Island! She is nothing more than a small strip, but she has gone to battle with the Republican Giant and slain it.
Thus, on the very threshold of the Presidential contest, have the Republicans sustained a serious repulse in two States heretofore counted upon for the Republican candidate for President. Their majority in Connecticut, dwindled down from thousands to a few hundred, carries alarm instead of encouragement into the Republican camp. And now Rhode Island has deserted them, has defeated the Republican candidate for Governor, and utterly routed the impressive. The Republican party may as well close business and make an assignment, when it is defeated in New England.

Connecticut.
The Republicans have carried Connecticut by a majority of about 600, after one of the hottest campaigns ever known in that State. A few more such victories in New England, and the Republican party is undone. The vote of Connecticut shows the gradual decline of Republicanism in its stronghold. At the Presidential election of 1856, Fremont carried the State by a majority of 7,705 over Buchanan, and 5,090 over Buchanan and Fillmore combined. Last year the Republican majority in the State was over 1,900, and this year, after the most strenuous exertions and although the vote polled shows a large increase, the Republicans have only succeeded in saving the State by some 600 votes. If the reaction goes on at this rate, Connecticut is sure to cast her vote for the nominee of the Charleston Convention.

Democratic Victories.
We have numerous and gratifying victories, from all sections of the country, of an active National public sentiment.
In Milwaukee, on Tuesday, the Democrats elected their Mayor and other city officers by 1,000 majority.
In Cincinnati, the entire Democratic ticket was elected by over 700—which is a large Democratic gain.
In Elmira, N. Y., the entire Democratic ticket was elected.
In Portland, Me., the Democrats elected their Mayor by 480 majority.
In Trenton, N. J., the Democrats elected their Mayor by 449 majority. So it goes over the Union.

Three months ago, the N. Y. Tribune virtually gave up the Presidential election predicting the defeat of its party. Having thus thrown its followers into the mood of drowning men, they were very ready to adopt any expedient that is thought to afford a ray of hope, and the Tribune's response, came out for the nomination of Mr. Bates. It expresses the opinion that Seward is any other Republican would be badly beaten, and the only hope of the party is in Bates. And even with him, it would seem as if it regarded success as next to hopeless for it says, in order to succeed, they must carry 55,000 in Illinois, 16,000 in Indiana; 90,000 in Pennsylvania; just double their vote in New Jersey; gain 50,000 in New York; and so forth. Or, to state it all in a single word, they must raise their vote in the country from 1,241,000, in 1856 to 2,000,000 this year! This they cannot do; and whoever may be their candidate, they are bound to be annihilated.

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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 resolutions accepted by the House of Representatives, on the 5th inst., and published in the Congressional Globe, on the succeeding day. The 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, by money, patronage or any other 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 into and investigate whether any officer or officers of the Government have by continuation or otherwise, preferred or executed any law or laws not 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 past official conduct, published in the public works of the United States. In such cases inquiries are highly proper in themselves, and belong equally to the Senate and 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 first part of the resolutions are extremely general, yet my sole purpose is directing to the present time to mark the broad line of action between the necessary and the needless abuses of this resolution. The House of Representatives possess no power under the Constitution over the first executive portion of the resolution, except as an impeaching body, and that over the last, in connection with the Senate, as a legislative body. This body is cheerfully limited.

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, no jurisdiction, no supremacy whatever over the President. In all other respects he is quite as independent of them as they are of him. An co-ordinate branch of the Government, he is their equal. Indeed he is only the direct representative on earth of the people of all each of the sovereign States. To them and to them alone, is he responsible while acting within the sphere of his constitutional duty, not in any manner to the House of Representatives. The House have thought proper to invest him with the most honorable, responsible and dignified office in the world, and the individual however exalted, who holding this exalted position will take care, so far as in him lies, that there be no precedent of such a thing as his successor's impeachment by the House of Representatives. He will not do so, unless he be first impeached by the House of Representatives. Shall I then, in the name of the House of Representatives, attempt to come down upon what is in my opinion, the most sacred rights of the Executive, and to deprive him of his office, and to deprive him of the great principles which prevail in every land where a ray of liberty penetrates the gloom of despotism? Shall I attempt to deprive of rights which all his fellow-citizens enjoy? The 21st Article of our Constitution justifies the fears of the 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 Executive, and the exaltation of the Executive and Judicial Departments.

I can declare, emphatically, that I make this protest for a reason personally 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 never long in this sacred land, and have enjoyed all the offices and honors which my country could bestow, and all the police honors through which I have passed, the present is the first attempt which has ever been made, to my knowledge, to exact any personal or official integrity, and to take the time is approaching when I shall voluntarily retire from the service of my country. I do not by any means believe that there is not a set of my life which I would rather dedicate to the service of my country, than to the service of my country. I do not believe that there is not a set of my life which I would rather dedicate to the service of my country, than to the service of my country. I do not believe that there is not a set of my life which I would rather dedicate to the service of my country, than to the service of my country.

Washington, March 28, 1860.
JAMES BUCHANAN.
MAKING CAKE WITHOUT BUTTER.—A lady, who is quite a famous housekeeper, recommends an economical plan for making cake without butter, which may be useful to our readers. Take a piece of fat, salt pork, melt it down and strain it through a piece of coarse, thin muslin. Set it aside until cool. It is then white and firm, and may be used like butter in any kind of cake. In a pound cake she assures us it is delicious. She says that after one trial she never used butter again.

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Correspondence.

Masses, Seriz & Barnhart.—(GENTLE MEN.)—In the last issue of the Centre Democrat you have no doubt noticed that both the Associate and Ass. terrik editors of the Centre Democrat entirely evaded the interrogatories put to them in my communication published in a recent number of your paper. Their silence is a virtual admission of the truth. They cannot escape the responsibility in this manner. Those questions can be quite as easily answered now as after the election, and it is much better for them to attend to the amusement of the Watchman editor, than to let their names be put to the blush by giving me immediate attention to this case. Why don't they own up like men their complicity when the evidence against them are so overwhelming? They might serve the interest of John Covode even much better by doing so. There is nothing like an honest confession to all the wranglings of an accusing conscience. Masses Editors, I expect next week to give you another communication containing more important questions for them to consider. And I would take this occasion to request every Republican who does not want his confidence betrayed, to support the Centre Democrat as now regarded, as the only true exponent of our principles.
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High Grounds.
Col. A. G. Clark, the Black Republican candidate for Governor of this State, has claimed, in a grand flourish, in a recent speech made at Philadelphia, that he intended conducting the present campaign on "high grounds and gentlemanly principles." Begging for quarters, eh? Suppose the Democratic party should by accident have selected a candidate against whose previous character of political record, there could have been raised a single point, do you think there would have been a word said about "high grounds"? No, indeed, the English language would scarcely have contained words strong enough for their use, but the opposite being the case, the Colonel's high grounds may not be altogether "gentlemanly conduct." It is all but a foregone conclusion, that he will not be allowed to say a word more than is necessary to prove before the closest scrutiny, that he is a gentlemanly man.

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