

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

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The Bedford Gazette.

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OUR LOCAL HISTORY.

Re-opening of Indian Hostilities: Massacre of Tull and his family: Ten persons murdered and scalped and their dwelling laid in ashes; Samuel Adams killed by Indians.

Immediately upon the breaking out of the Revolution, the Indians again became troublesome on the frontier, and Bedford county was once more the scene of their savage cruelty.

At the time referred to, the son was absent, leaving at home his aged parents and nine sisters.

At present there is no part of our country in which the authority of the United States is disputed.

The bill proposes to establish, by authority of Congress, military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen.

The source from which this military jurisdiction is to emanate is none other than the President of the United States, acting through the War Department.

I have no reason to suppose, and I do not understand it to be alleged that the act of March, 1865, has proved deficient for the purpose for which it was passed.

The subjects over which this military jurisdiction is to extend in every part of the United States includes protection to all employees, agents and officers of this Bureau in the exercise of the duties imposed upon them by the bill in eleven States.

This military jurisdiction also extends to all questions that may arise respecting contracts. The agent who is thus to exercise the office of a judge may be a stranger, entirely ignorant of the laws of the place.

No previous presentment is required, nor any indictment charging the commission of a crime against the laws, but the trial must proceed on charges and specifications.

A system for the support of indigent persons in the United States never was contemplated by the authors of the Constitution.

The appointment of an agent for every county and parish will create an immense patronage, and the expense of the numerous officers and their clerks, to be appointed by the President.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

Demolition of the "Freemen's Bureau Bill."

To the Senate of the United States: I have examined with care the bill which has been passed by the two Houses of Congress to amend an act, entitled "an act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and for other purposes."

The power that would be thus placed in the hands of the President is such in time of peace certainly ought never to be intrusted to any man.

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If, passing from general considerations, we examine the bill in detail, it is open to weighty objections.

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immense patronage, and the expense of the numerous officers and their clerks, to be appointed by the President, will be great in the beginning.

If the presence of agents in every parish and county is to be considered as a war measure, opposition or even resistance might be provoked.

There is still further objection to the bill, on grounds seriously affecting the class of persons to whom it is designed to bring relief.

Undoubtedly the freedman should be protected, but he should be protected by the civil authorities, and especially by the exercise of all the constitutional powers of the courts of the United States.

In truth, however, each State, induced by its own wants and interests, will do what is necessary and proper to retain within its borders, all the labor that is needed for the development of its resources.

It is no more than justice to them to believe, that they have received their freedom with moderation and forbearance, so they will distinguish themselves by their industry and thrift.

In this connection the query presents itself, whether the system proposed by the bill will not, when put into complete operation, practically transfer the entire care, support and control of four millions of emancipated slaves to agents, overseers or task masters.

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United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, and adds with peculiar force, that no State, without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

Now the case is changed, and some, at least, of the States are attending Congress by loyal representatives.

The principle is firmly fixed in the minds of the American people that there should be no taxation without representation.

All the people of eleven States are excluded; those who were most faithful during the war not less than others.

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country, I feel not only entitled, but bound to assume that with the Federal courts restored, and those of the several States in the full exercise of their functions, the rights and interests of all classes of the people, will, with the aid of the military in cases of resistance to the law, be essentially protected against unconstitutional infringement and violation.

Should this expectation unhappily fail, which I do not anticipate, then the Executive is already fully armed with the powers conferred by the act of March 1865, establishing the Freedmen's Bureau, and hereafter, as heretofore, he can employ the land and naval forces of the country to suppress insurrection, or to overcome obstructions to the laws, in accordance with the Constitution.

I return the bill to the Senate in the earnest hope that a measure involving questions and interests so important to the country will not become a law, unless upon deliberate consultation by the people it shall receive the sanction of an enlightened public judgment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19, 1866.

WELL-TIMED REMARKS.—In reply to a scurrilous attack upon Senator Cowan, the Philadelphia Daily News, a republican print, says:

"He was a Union man when the Republicans all claimed to be Union men. He is so still; and if they have departed from the position they pretended to occupy, and have become disunionists, is he to be censured for not going with them? The Tribune may say the same, if it pleases, of President Johnson. The gap between that gentleman and the Republican majority grows wider every day, but Andrew Johnson was a Union man when Horace Greeley was advocating in the columns of his newspaper the right of secession, and blubbing every day, 'let them go.'"

THE Philadelphia Press yesterday published the following significant telegram:

[Special despatch to the Press.] HARRISBURG, Feb. 15.—It is now definitely understood, from information received through sources of the greatest reliability that John W. Geary has sixty-four delegates to the Union State Convention instructed to support him as a candidate for Governor. As it only requires sixty-seven votes to nominate, it is fair to believe that Geary's nomination will be made on the first ballot.

This is intended as a warning to Ketchum, Moorhead, Cessna, and the rest of the Republican gubernatorial candidates, to stay at home and not bother themselves about a matter in which they have no interest.

MOSEY.—Men work for it, fight for it, beg for it, steal for it, starve for it, and die for it. And all the while, from the cradle to the grave, nature and God are thundering in our ears the solemn question—"What shall it profit a man, if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" This madness for money is the strongest and lowest of the passions; it is the insatiable Moloch of the human heart, before whose remorseless altar all the finer attributes of humanity are sacrificed.

Attorneys at Law.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

EDWARD F. KERR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly and carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

PSPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law.

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

FILLER & KEAGY have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, Attorneys at Law, Bedford, Pa.

Physicians and Dentists.

P. H. PENNSYLL, M. D., BLOODY Run, Pa. (late surgeon 3d P. V. Y.) ten years professional services to the people of that place and vicinity.

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY Run, Pa. tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity.

D. R. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

DENTISTS. BEDFORD, PA. Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

Bankers.

J. J. SCHELL, Bankers and DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PA.

W. RUFF, S. HANSON, F. BENEDICT, RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general Exchange Transacted.

Miscellaneous.

DANIEL BORDER, Watchmaker and Dealer in Jewellery, Spectacles, &c.

H. F. IRVINE, Jeweller in Bed. Stone, Queensware, and Various Ornaments from Country Merchants retail.

DAVID DEFIBAUGH, Gunsmith, Bedford, Pa. Shop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased.

BEST BEEBA GRINDSTONES, Sharpened Axes, Patent Fixtures for Saws and Planes, Old Stand.