

The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1868.

VOL. 62.—WHOLE No. 5,425.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at \$2.00 per annum, if paid strictly in advance; \$2.50 if paid within six months; \$3.00 if not paid within six months. All subscriptions accounts MUST be settled annually. No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for in advance, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, ten cents per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line.

All legal Notices of every kind, and Orphans' Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place.

All advertising done after first insertion. A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

3 months 6 months 1 year.
*One square . . . \$ 4 50 \$ 6 00 \$ 10 00
Two squares . . . 7 00 9 00 12 00
Three squares . . . 8 00 12 00 20 00
Quarter column . . . 14 00 20 00 35 00
Half column . . . 18 00 25 00 45 00
One column . . . 25 00 40 00 80 00
*One square to occupy one inch of space.

JOBS PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

All letters should be addressed to MEYERS & MENGEL, Publishers.

Dry-Goods, &c.

CASH BUYERS, TAKE NOTICE!
SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS, just received, at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Store, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Having just returned from the East, we are now opening a large stock of Goods, which have been BOUGHT FOR CASH, at nett cash prices, and will be SOLD CHEAP. This being the only fall stock of goods brought to Bedford this season, persons will be able to suit themselves better, in style, quality and price, than at any other store in Bedford. The following comprise a few of our prices, viz:

Calicoes, at 10, 12, 14, 15, 16 and the best at 18 cents.

Muslins at 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, and the best at 22 cents.

All Wool Flannels from 40 cts. up. French Merinos, all wool Delaines, Coburgs, &c. SHAWLS—Ladies', children's and misses' shawls, latest styles; ladies' cloaking cloth.

MEN'S WEAR—Cloths, cassimeres, satinets, jeans, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES—In this line, we have a very extensive assortment for ladies, misses, children and men's and boys' boots and shoes, all sizes and prices, to suit all.

HATS—A large assortment of men's and boys' hats.

CLOTHING—Men's and boys' coats, pants and vests, all sizes and prices.

SHIRTS, &c.—Men's woolen and muslin shirts; Shakers, Lockwood and muslin-lined paper collars; cotton chain (single and double, white and colored).

GROCERIES—Coffee, sugar, syrups, green and black teas, spices of all kinds, dye-stuffs, &c.

LEATHER—Sole leather, French and city calf skins, upper leather, harness, &c.

We will sell goods on the same terms that we have been for the last three months—cash, or note with interest from the date of purchase, and no extra charges for good paying customers. Cash buyers always get the best bargains, and their accounts are never settled up.

J. M. SHOEMAKER Bedford, Sep. 27, '67. No. 1 Anderson's Row.

10 per cent. saved in buying your goods for cash, at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S cash and produce store, No. 1 Anderson's Row.

GREAT BARGAINS!

The undersigned has opened a very full supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Our stock is complete and is not surpassed in EXTENT,

QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS.

The old system of "TRUSTING FOREVER"

having exploded, we are determined to SELL GOODS UPON THE SHORTEST PROFIT

FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.

To prompt paying customers we will extend a credit of four months, but we wish it expressly understood, after the period named, account will be due and interest will accrue thereon.

BUYERS FOR CASH may depend upon

GETTING BARGAINS.

A. B. CRAMER & CO. nov1, '67

Dry-Goods, &c.

ANOTHER VETO ON HIGH PRICES!

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY by buying your GOODS of

MILLER & BOWSER,

Mann's Corner, BEDFORD, Pa.

They are now opening a choice variety of NEW AND DESIRABLE

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Dry-Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Fancy Goods, Notions,

Cotton Yarn, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Groceries, Queensware,

Wooden ware, Tobacco and Cigars,

Brooms, Baskets, &c., &c., &c.

LOOK AT SOME OF THEIR PRICES:

CALICO, at 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.

GINGHAM, at 12, 15, 18, 20.

MUSLIN, at 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.

Cassimeres, Cloths, Satinets and Ladies' Sacking, at very low prices.

Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Shoes, Sandals and Over-Shoes, in great variety.

Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots.

Best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syr-

up in the market. Prices low

Feed, Flour, &c., for sale at all times.

We invite all to call and see our goods and compare prices before buying elsewhere.

Our motto is, Short Profits.

TERMS—Cash, Note or Produce.

oct25, '67

GLAD TIDINGS

GOOD GOODS ARE DOWN!

SCHELLSBURG AHEAD!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

just received and will be sold

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Call at BLACK & BORDER'S,

in Schellsburg.

IF YOU WANT CHEAP GOODS of any kind!

We have no big stock of old goods at big prices.

Our stock is nearly all fresh and new. Look at some of our prices:

MUSLINS, from 8 to 17 cents.

CALICOS, from 8 to 15 cents.

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES at reduced prices.

DRESS GOODS, all kinds, cheaper than before the war.

ALL WOOLEN GOODS 25 per cent. cheaper than what have been sold this season.

Gloves, Hosiery, etc., etc., etc., very low.

Groceries, Queensware, Wooden Ware, &c., &c., at the lowest market prices.

If you want Good Bargains and Good Goods, call at BLACK & BORDER'S, Schellsburg, Dec. 6m3

Dry-Goods, &c.

GLORIOUS NEWS! FOR THE PEOPLE!

TELL IT! EVERYBODY TELL IT!

COTTON NO LONGER KING!

G. R. OSTER & CO.

Are now receiving at their NEW STORE a large and carefully selected stock of new and

CHEAP Dry Goods, Furs, Clothing, Carpets, Oil cloths, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Wall papers,

Willow-ware, Queens-ware, Oils, Tobaccos, Segars, &c., together with an extensive assortment of Fresh

Groceries, which for extent and CHEAPNESS is unrivaled in Central Pennsylvania, all of which they offer wholesale or retail at prices that defy

competition. Piles of calico prints and muslins from 6 cents up to sublime quality.

They invite all to call, see for themselves and be convinced.

TERMS.—POSITIVELY CASH ON DELIVERY, unless otherwise specified.

Bedford, Pa., Dec. 13, '67m3.

Attorneys at Law.

R. L. RUSSELL, J. H. LONGENECKER, RUSSELL & LONGENECKER, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their professional care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

Office on Juliana Street, south of the Court House.

J. M. SHARPE, E. F. KERR, SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bedford House of Reed & Schell.

March 2, '66.

J. R. DEBORROW, JOHN LUTZ, DEBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They also, regulate the land office and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Land, &c.

Office on Juliana Street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the Inquirer office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the public. Office second door North of the Mengel House. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana Street, 2 doors South of the Mengel House.

Jan. 22, 1864.

F. M. KIMMEL, J. W. LINGENFELTER, KIMMEL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

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. Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.

May 13, 1864.

B. P. MEYERS, J. W. DICKERSON, MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the Gazette office, will continue in the several courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. [may]1, '66.

HAYES IRVINE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House. [may]24, '67.

Dentistry.

J. N. HICKOK, J. G. MINNICH, JR., DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St. All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted. Teeth Filled and Mouth Washes, excellent articles, always on hand.

TRUSS—CASH. Bedford, January 6, 1868.

DENTISTRY!

Dr. H. VIRGIL PORTER, (late of New York City), DENTIST.

Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and patrons, that he is still IN BLOODY RUN, where he may be found at all times except on Tuesdays, at the low price of from Ten to Twenty DOLLARS per set. TEETH EXTRACTED, without pain. Temporary sets inserted if desired. Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. H. VIRGIL PORTER, Jan. 6, '68

The Bedford Gazette.

IMPEACHMENT.

The Minority Report of the Impeachment Committee.

The following is the report of Messrs. Eldridge and Marshall, members of the Judiciary Committee, to which was referred the subject of impeaching the President.

The undersigned, agreeing with our associates of the minority of the committee in their views of the law, and in the conclusions that the evidence before the committee presents no case for the impeachment of the President, might, if not stopped or excused, have been content to apply to have joined in the report which they have submitted. But as they, as well as the majority, have felt it their duty to go further, and express their censure and condemnation of the President, we feel that it due to our constituents to present as briefly as possible a few additional remarks for the consideration of the House and of the country.

Having determined that the evidence does not show that the President has been guilty of an act or crime, for which, under our Constitution and laws he can or ought to be impeached, this conclusion, it seems to us, is the determination of the whole question submitted by the House to the committee. It is the commission by the President of an impeachable offense only that can subject him to our official jurisdiction, or justify us, a committee of the House of Representatives, or even the House itself, as such, in challenging his official acts.

As the report of the majority does not charge the President with any act recognized by our statute law as a crime, or as a crime or misdemeanor, we can but regard the charges preferred as a political or partisan demonstration, tending and intended to bring him into odium and contempt among the people.

As an unjustifiable attempt to restrict their powers, or to exercise in *ultra vires* manner, we utterly deny the right of the committee, or any member thereof, as such, to do this. As citizens, as politicians, we may criticize, find fault with and condemn the entire administration of the President, but as a committee of the House, considering the charge referred to it as members of Congress, acting officially, we have no such right, power or jurisdiction.

The Executive is one of the co-ordinate departments of this government, invested with certain defined constitutional powers and prerogatives, which the Legislature has no control, and with the constitutional exercise of which the Legislative Department has no right to interfere. The original source of all executive and legislative power is the same—the people; the original and ultimate authority is the same—the Constitution. In his constitutional and legislative sphere; in the exercise and conduct of his department, he is not to be controlled or interfered with by any other department.

While acting within the bounds prescribed for it by the Constitution, he is no more accountable or responsible to Congress than Congress is to him. Congress has no more authority to censure and condemn Congress. His discretion exercised within the bounds of the Constitution, is no more subject to the animadversion or reproof of Congress than are the constitutional and discretionary acts of Congress to him.

Neither Congress or the President has any powers or authority not derived from and found in the Constitution. The only question with reference to which the committee were authorized to inquire, was whether the charges alleged and declared at all times, in Congress and out of it, even more strongly than is expressed in their report, the same censure and condemnation, the same opinion and approval, were not formed upon any testimony taken before the committee, or upon any facts elicited in its investigation, and which, in our opinion growing out of a difference of views upon political questions. It was the opinion with which the majority of the committee entered upon the investigation. It was that which inspired and stimulated all its inquiries and examinations. But notwithstanding these pre-existing opinions and prejudices, the minority of the Committee have been compelled to find, after the fullest examination and the most protracted deliberation, that the President has committed no offense for which, under our laws, he can or ought to be impeached, and hence none, as we insist, subjecting him to the official jurisdiction of the committee of the House.

The censure and condemnation of the President, either by the majority or minority, is without our jurisdiction, and is not to be enforced by any department of the government towards the other, and calculated to bring reproach upon the committee, the House and the nation. We cannot ignore the fact that the majority of the committee, endeavoring to ascertain if the President, in his official capacity, has spoken censoriously or condemnatory of Congress, with a view to his impeachment. Therefore, can it be more becoming in a committee of this House, or in the House itself, to go beyond its jurisdiction and censure and condemn the President, than for him to censure and condemn Congress?

Is not the impropriety of the one as apparent as the other? If one is impeachable is not the other wrong? What was the thought of the Supreme Court if after having been compelled, in a case properly pending before it, to decide an act of Congress unconstitutional, it should, because it did not agree to the propriety or policy of the enactment, declare its severe censure and condemnation of Congress for having enacted it? Who would be so presumptuous as to undertake to pronounce this an unjustifiable and even an unwarrantable interference with the rights and duties of Congress by the Supreme Court calculated to disturb the harmony of our governmental system, and to bring into unhappy, if not fatal, collision, the co-ordinate departments? Like this attempt to deprive or censure the President for acts or wrongs not amounting to offenses subjecting him to the legal jurisdiction of the House of Representatives, such an act would, it seems to us, be sheer imprudence; an act on the part of the court justly meriting obloquy and reproach. Such interferences by one department of the government with the others, must and will most assuredly break off that courtesy which should

at all times characterize their relations and intercourse. The end cannot but be foreseen; the antagonism will ultimately produce enmity, open hostility and aggression, which must result in the destruction of one or more departments, and as a consequence, destroy our system of government.—Altogether, with due respect to the majority of the committee, we cannot regard the charges made against the President as a serious attempt to procure his impeachment, without dwelling upon the utter failure to point to the commission of a single act that is recognized by the laws of our country as a high crime or misdemeanor.

The inconsistency of the majority cannot fail to challenge the attention of the country. Acts for which Mr. Lincoln, was unanimously applauded, are deemed high crimes in Mr. Johnson. For every act so gravely condemned the President had the sanction and approval of his Cabinet, and yet while he is arraigned before the world as a criminal of the deepest dye, they are not only not impeached, but are recognized as special favorites of the impeachers. The latter have even gone so far as to impute in the passage of an extraordinary and unprecedented law to prevent the President from removing these officers from the places which they hold.

Mr. Stanton, the late Secretary of War, gave his emphatic approval of the acts for which the President is arraigned; and yet the ex-Secretary is a favorite and popular martyr, and the whole country is vexed with clamors for his restoration to office. The President is held criminally responsible for the acts of subordinates of which he did not even have the slightest notice or knowledge; and yet those bringing him to trial enact a statute depriving him of all control over these subordinates, and they are deemed worthy of the especial protection of Congress.

The President has used every means within his power to bring the great State prisoner, Jefferson Davis, to a speedy trial, and yet he has been decried throughout the land for procrastination in prosecuting the war, while judges and prosecuting officers, having entire control of the matter, have been deemed worthy of the most honorable plaudits. Were ever inconsistencies more glaring and inexplicable than these, and can we possibly be mistaken when we assert that however honest may be the majority of the committee, the verdict of the country and posterity will be, that the crime of the President consists not in violating but in the refusal, to violate the law, in being unable to keep pace with the party progress in the management of the war, or to step outside of and above the Constitution in the administration of the government; in preferring the Constitution of his country to the dictation of an unscrupulous partisan cabal; in daring to meet the malcontents of those who have managed at the accomplishment of a most wicked and dangerous revolution, rather than to encounter the reproaches of his own people, and to incur the odium of opposition of all those who claim, by virtue of the alleged conquest of the territory, and the subjugation of the people of the lately rebellious States, the power and right to dictate to them the constitution and laws they shall live under, and the liberties they shall be permitted to enjoy. In this difference between Congress and the President, and the desire of each for the adoption by the country of their respective views, is, we suppose, to be found not only the cause for the movement to impeach the President, but the cause of the most withering and indignant condemnation and rebuke of the entire people from Maine to California.

The impeachers forgetting that they have themselves impeached, and that the verdict of the tribunal of last resort has already been pronounced against them, still persist in trifling with the peace, safety and prosperity of the country by precipitating upon it this dangerous question, at a time so critical as this. It is wicked thus to trifle with the interests of a nation, and disregard the voices of a great people, when spoken, as in this case, so emphatically in favor of the preservation of our constitutional form of government, and the rights and liberties established by our Revolutionary fathers.

We should not attempt to add anything to the able, and as we believe, unanswerable argument just presented by the Chairman of our committee, upon the law of impeachment, had not experience taught us the wonderful diversity of human opinions, does not occur to believe that there could, upon the questions submitted to us, possibly be two opinions among candid and intelligent men. Blind bigotry and unbridled partisan rage, it is true, can see crime in the most meritorious actions, and men governed by these unhallowed passions do not hesitate to drag to the stake and torture of the inquisition, all who will not conform to their wretched creeds and miserable dogmas.

They substitute their own egotism and their crazy theories for truth and justice, and under pain of the severest penalties demand of all men to bow down and worship the idol they have erected. That their own judgment may be fallible, or that other men, differing from them, may be equally wise and honest with their minds, and that, without hesitation, question the justice even of the Almighty, if the ways of Providence do not conform to their own crude theories.

This class of men, has constituted a considerable portion of mankind in all ages, and the most meritorious actions, and men governed by these unhallowed passions do not hesitate to drag to the stake and torture of the inquisition, all who will not conform to their wretched creeds and miserable dogmas.

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