The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1868. VOL. 62.—WHOLE No. 5,434.

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 subscription 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 due 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	6 00	9 00	16 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	30 00	45 00	80 00

*One square to occupy one inch of space.

JOB 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 addressd to
MEYERS & MENGEL,
Publishers.

The Bedford Gazette.

THE PRESS OF PENNSYLVANIA ON THE SITUATION.

We hope and trust, for the sake of humanity, that civil war may be averted. Yet it were better to lose our lives than transmit to posterify such a government as Stevens, Sumner, Wade, and others of that ilk, would make this if they succeed in their hellish designs against the constituted authorities.—*The Advocate*, Ridgway, Elk County.

These things are stirring the great heart of the people, as well as they may. They are finding their interests trifled with—their Constitution derided—their halls of legislation filled with conspirators—their hopes blasted—their security menaced—and their country on the verge of another terrible civil war to keep power in the hands of the minority.—*The Western Press*, Mercer, Mercer County.

The people have waited patiently for this movement, and they now hope that the President will continue decisive measures to uphold his constitutional authority, and if possible, to curb the progress of the infamous Radical usurpation. Now that the President has made the issue, let him stand firm and the people will sustain him.—*Democrat and Register*, Mifflintown, Juniata County.

The Radicals in Congress have entered upon the desperote step of impeaching the President of the United States! In so startling an emergency, thinking men may well ask, "what are we coming to?" The answer is not at hand, but this may be taken as certain, that a much longer continuance of that party in power will result in general prostration and ruin, and the ultimate wreck of our institutions.—*The Compiler*, Gettysburg, Adams County.

We look upon this man Stanton as the true representative of the vices of the Radical faction—insolent brutal, cowardly and mendacious, and to hear it claimed that he and his associates, will conduct themselves as men of high honor, pure patriotism and true courage creates a feeling of indignant disgust in the minds of all good men. If the President pursues with firmness the course he has begun, and we feel assured that he will, the country will see an exhibit of low conduct in these wretched creatures which will astonish even them. We want to see the Radical Monster in all his hideousness, so that the people may strike it down forever—that the utter detestation for it of citizens of the United States may be expressed in such a manner, that no other such high-handed villainy shall trouble us again.—*The Union*, Wilkesbarre, Luzerne County.

There can be no question that the President will not shrink from the performance of his duty, and it is for the people now to come to the rescue, stop these infernal Congressional Jacobins and villains in their mad, damnable crusade against the Chief Executive of the nation, and if necessary hurl by force these bold, bad men from power. The time for talking has passed, the time for action has arrived. The excitement in the capital of the country is great, and timid men there are dumbfounded, not knowing what to do. But there is one man to whom we look for relief from the dangers which environ our beloved country. He can bring the Ship of State safely through these troubled waters. That man is Andrew Johnson. In him we have faith, and may God defend the right.—*The Gazette*, Reading, Berks County.

Although this last action of the Rump places the country in stormy times, we believe it will prove to be a blessing. The people are tired of strife; and new convulsions, hazarded from partisan motives, will add a resistless impetus to the reaction which set in last summer, and is destined to sweep the Republican party into defeat and disgrace.—*The Democrat*, Honesdale, Wayne County.

President Johnson is once more threatened with impeachment and removal from office, for the exercise of his constitutional functions, and for doing what all his predecessors, from Washington to Lincoln claimed the right to do without question from any one, or from any department of the government.—*The Watchman*, Bellefonte, Centre County.

No true patriot can fail to sympathize and sustain President Johnson in his course. The power of selecting his own Cabinet ministers, has been exercised by, and conceded to, every President from Washington down, and any law, or pretended law, which aims at the curtailment or destruction of this right is clearly unconstitutional and void.—The *Gazette*, York, York County.

The infamous conduct of this most infamous Rump will certainly end in a tragical way, unless Thaddeus Stevens and his co-conspirators hastily change their programme, and conform themselves to their oaths and the Constitution of their country.—The *Republican*, Clearfield, Clearfield County.

We feel satisfied that President Johnson will only act on the defensive, and should the Senate attempt to remove him, he has only to call on the people to sustain him, and then woe be to those perjured villains who have for the past few years been controlling the legislation of the country. They will find no convenient back windows by which to effect an escape from the punishment they so richly merit.—*The Herald*, Brookville, Jefferson County.

Should the conspirators against the public liberties manifest a disposition to complete the work they have begun, it will be the duty of the Democratic party to announce in language that cannot be misunderstood, its determination on the subject, and proceed to adopt means for making that determination good.—*The Observer*, Erie Erie County.

Excitement reigns over all the country, and the Jacobins may have the satisfaction of inaugurating an era of revolution worthy of their historical namesakes.—*The Democrat*, Laporte, Sullivan County.

Before another month rolls around, we will have passed through another crisis in our history which will tell either for the weal or woe of the whole people. We pray God, in His infinite goodness, that He so temper the hearts of all the people, as to prevent the horrors of what now seems to be an impending civil war!—*The Gazette*, Berwick, Columbia County.

For what crime is the President thus to be dealt with? Why, for doing precisely what every former President has done, and what the Constitution guarantees every President the right to do—the right to choose his own Cabinet. If this action of Congress is successful, and is to be established as a precedent, any future Congress may summarily put out any President by merely passing an unconstitutional act, and if such President refuses to recognize and obey it, or takes any steps to have it judicially tested, he will subject himself to impeachment at once.—*The Local*, Beaver, Beaver County.

If, instead of Congress going off into spasms, on the announcement by the President that he had removed Stanton, they had quietly awaited the result, and co-operated with the President in endeavoring to have a judicial settlement of the question at the earliest day, the whole matter might have been disposed of by this time, and the public mind set at rest. But this did not suit the Radical purposes.—*The Intelligencer*, Danville, Montour County.

The people are everywhere expressing their willingness to stand by the President with their fortunes and their lives, if needs be. Both houses of the Legislature of New Jersey have adopted a resolution to support the Executive. A paper is being publicly and numerously signed in New York, pledging support of arms, if required. In Philadelphia, numerous meetings were called, and tenders of aid made the President. From all sides comes similar offers.—*The Democrat*, McConnellsburg, Fulton County.

That the President has the Constitution of the country, and right on his side, we have no manner of doubt. His patience and forbearance in presenting his rights are most commendable, and just the contrary to the impatience and passion displayed by Congress. That he will be sustained by the people of the country, there is the strongest reason to believe, from the universal approval his acts have received, and the denunciations of the course of Congress, by Democrats and Conservatives everywhere.—*The Standard*, Pottsville, Schuylkill County.

The country is greatly agitated as a result of these revolutionary proceedings, and there is no telling what the matter may terminate in—perhaps revolution and bloodshed. Let every good man sustain the President because he is right, and condemn the Radical leaders because they are wrong—infamously wrong.—*The Democrat*, Mauch Chunk, Carbon County.

BULLY BOY.—Old man Grant, Ulysses' father is writing the early life of his son, which is now being published. He says that when Ulysses was a boy, if a circus or any show came along, in which there was a call for somebody to come forward and ride a pony, he was always the one to present himself, and whatever he undertook to ride he rode. This practice he kept up, until he got to be so large that he was ashamed to ride a pony." The first chapter only comes down to Uiysses' twelfth year. In the next we look for the old man to give us a graphic description of the first drink of "red eye" his precious boy ever took.

ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

The articles of impeachment against the President of the United States, were presented to the House on Saturday by Mr. Boutwell. As we have not space to print them in full this week, we give the following synopsis from the Baltimore *Sun:*

It will be seen that the committee do not take up any act of the President prior to the removal of Mr. Stanton. Most of the articles are based upon the alleged violation of the civil-tenure act, passed March 2, 1867, including those from 1 to 5, as well as 7 and 8. In addition to these, article 6 charges unlawful conspiracy with General Thomas to obtain possession of United States property in the War Department, in violation of the act of July 31, 1861, which provides "that if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States, shall conspire together by force to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take or posess any property of the United States against the will or contrary to the authority of the United States or by force or intimidation or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office or trust or place of confidence under the United States, each and every person so offending shall be guilty of a high crime." Article 9 charges an unlawful effort to control the disbursement of funds for the military service and for the War Department, contrary to the civel-tenure act. Article 10 charges that the President, as commander-in-chief of the army, declared to and instructed the commander of the department of Washington, General Emory, that the portion of the army appropriation bill of March 2, 1867, which "provides that all orders and instructions relating to military operations, issued by the President or Secretary of War, shall be issued through the general of the army," &c., was unconstitutional and in contravention of the commission of said Emory, the intent being thereby "to induce said Emory" to "violate the provisions of said law," and receive and act upon orders from Mr. Johnson which would *not* be issued through the general of the army, all of which is declared to render the President guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Accompanying the articles of impeachment is the testimony of General Emory, as well as of Luit. Col. Wallace, commanding the garrison of Washington, as in support of the allegations of the tenth article, which, it seems to us, it is impossible for any one to read without unspeakable astonishment at the audacity which seeks to found a guilty charge upon so flimsy a basis. The provision in question is one of those gross and incongruous provisions which are sometimes injected into appropriation bills for a purpose, and by which often not only the public officials themselves are entrapped; but in this case the evidence does not show that anything at all was done in violation of the act; on the contrary, it would appear that on a due understanding of the position the president no further referred to the subject.

IMPEACHMENT TRIALS.

Since the adoption of the Constitution there have been five trials of impeachment by the Senate. The first of these was that of William Blount, a Senator from Tennessee. It commenced December 17th, 1798, and was concluded January 14th, 1799. The next was the trial of John Pickering, Judge of the New Hampshire District, which lasted from March 3d to March 12th, 1803. The third was that of Sam'l Chase, one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, which was commenced November 30th, 1804, and lasted until March 1st, 1805. The fourth was the trial of James H. Peck, Judge of the Missouri District, which was prolonged through two sessions, viz: from May 11th to May 25th, 1830, and from December 30th of the same year to January 31st, 1831. The last trial by the Senate was on the impeachment of Judge Humphreys, of the Tennessee District, about the year 1863, we think; but the record is not before us.

It may be interesting to give a brief sketch of the mode of proceeding in trials on impeachment. After the House has resolved to make charges, a committee is appointed to impeach the accused before the Senate. Then the Senate, by its Sergeant-at-arms, summons the accused to appear and answer. He is then furnished with a copy of the charge, and allowed time to answer them. The House of Representatives replies to the answer when it is put in, declares its readiness to prove its charges, and appoints managers to conduct the impeachment.—A time is then determined for the trial. The accused has the advantage of legal advisers, and witnesses in his behalf are compelled to attend. The forms of trial are the same as in other courts of justice. When the trial is concluded, the Senate considers the subject, and each Senator, having been previously sworn, as jurors are sworn, is called by name and says whether the accused in his opinion is guilty or not guilty. If two-thirds of the Senators declare him guilty, then judgement to the effect is pronounced. The sentence of the Senate on trial of impeachment is limited to removal from office, and future disqualification to hold any office under the United States.

A EULOGY OF WOMEN, BY "MARK TWAIN."

At the dinner recently given by the Correspondents' Club at Washington, "Mark Twain" was called on to respond to the usual toast to "Women" which he did in the following characteristic style:

"Mr. President: I do not know why I should have been singled out to receive the greatest distinction of the evening,—for so the office of replying to the toast to women has been regarded in every age. [Applause.] I do not know why I have received this distinction unless it be that I am a trifle less homely than the other members of the Club. But be this as it may, Mr. President, I am proud of the position, and you could not have chosen any one who would have accepted it more gladly, or labored with a heartier goodwill to do the subject justice, than I. Because, sir, I love the sex. [Laughter.] I love all the women, sir, irrespective of age or color. [Laughter.]

"Human intelligence cannot estimate what we owe to women, sir.—She sews on our buttons [laughter], she mends our clothes [laughter], she ropes us in at church fairs,—she confides in us; she tells us whatever she can find out about the little private affairs of our neighbors; she gives us good advice—and plenty of it; she gives us a piece of her mind sometimes—and sometimes all of it; she soothes our aching brows: she bears our children—ours as a general thing. In all the relations of life, sir, it is but just and a graceful tribute to women to say of her that she is a brick. [Great laughter.]

"Wheresoever you place woman, sir—in whatever position or estate—she is an ornament to that place she occupies, and a treasure to the world.—[Here Mr. Twain paused, looked inquiringly at his hearers, and remarked that the applause should come in at this point. It came in. Mr. Twain resumed his eulogy.] Look at the noble names of history! Look at Cleopatra! look at Desdemona! look at Florence Nightingale! look at Joan of Arc! look at Lucretia Borgia! [Disapprobation expressed.] "Well,' said Mr. Twain, scratching his head doubtfully, 'suppose we let Lucretia slide.' Look at Joyce Heth! look at Mother Eve [Cries of 'Oh!' 'Oh!'] You need not look at her unless you want to, but (said Mr. Twain reflectively, after a pause) Eve was ornamental, sir; particularly before the fashions changed! I repeat, sir, look at the illustrious names of history. Look at Widow Magree! look at Lucy Stone! look at Elizabeth Cady Stanton! look at George Francis Train! [Great laughter.] And sir, I say it with bowed head and deepest veneration, look at the mother of Washington! she raised a boy that could not lie—could not lie. [Applause.] But he never had any chance, ['Oh!' 'Oh!'] It might have been different with him had he belonged to a newspaper correspondents' club. [Laughter, groans, hisses, cries of 'put him out.' Mark looked around placidly upon his excited audience and resumed.]

"I repeat, sir, that in whatsoever position you place a woman she is an ornament to society and a treasure to the world. As a sweetheart she has few equals and no superiors [laughter]; as a cousin she is convenient—as a wealthy grand-mother she is precious—as a wet nurse she has no equal among men! [Laughter].

"What, sir, would the people of the earth be without women? They would be scarce, sir—almighty scarce! Then let us cherish her—let us protect her—let us give her our support, our encouragement, our sympathy—ourselves, if we get a chance.—[Laughter.]

"But jesting aside, Mr. President, woman is lovable, gracious, kind of heart, beautiful—worthy of all respect, of all esteem, of all deference. Not any here will refuse to drink her health right cordially in this bumper of wine, for each and every one of us has personally known, and loved, and honored, the very best of them all—his own mother!" [Applause.]

MISUNDERSTOOD THE TEXT.—A worthy deacon hired a journeyman farmer from a neighboring town for the Summer, and induced him, although he was unaccustomed to churchgoing—to accompany the family to church on the first Sabbath of his stay. Upon their return to the deacon's house he asked his hired man how he liked the preaching. He replied—

"I dont like to hear any minister preach politics."

"I am very sure you heard no politics to-day," said the deacon.

"I am sure that I did," said the man.

"Mention the passage," replied the deacon.

"I will." He said; "If the Democrats scarcely are saved, where will the Republicans appear?"

"Ah" said the deacon, "you mistake. These were the words—'If the righteous scarcely are saved, how will the wicked and ungodly appear?'"

"O, yes," said the man, "he might have used those words but I know dueced well what he meant.

Senator Wade, in his recent speech, declared that the gates of hell could not prevail against the Radical party. Probably not. Whenever these principles butt against those gates the gates will give way and into hell will go both principles and party.—*Ex.*

SHE WOULDN'T MARRY A MECHANIC.

A young man commenced visiting a young woman, and appeared to be well pleased. One evening he called when it was quite late, which led the young lady to enquire where he had been.

"I had to work to night."

"What! do you work for a living?" she enquired in astonishment.

"Certainly," replied the young man, "I am a mechanic."

"I dislike the name of a mechanic," and she turned up her pretty nose.

That was the last time the young man visited that young woman. He is now a wealthy man, and has one of the best women in the country for his wife.

The lady who disliked the name of a mechanic is now the wife of a miserable fool—a regular vagrant about grog shops—and the soft, verdant, silly miserable girl is obliged to take in washing in order to support herself and children.

You dislike the name of a mechanic, oh? You whose brothers are but well dressed loafers. We pity any girl who has so little brains, who is so verdant, so soft, as to think less of a young man for being a mechanic—one of God's noblemen—the most dignified and honorable personage of heaven's creatures.

Beware, young ladies, how you treat young men who work for a living, for you may one day be menial to one of them yourself.

Far better to discharge the well-fed pauper with all his rings, jewelry, brazeness and pomposity, and take to your affections the callous handed, intelligent and industrious mechanic.

Thousands have bitterly regretted their folly who have turned their backs to honesty. A few years have taught them a severe lesson.

A GOOD TEST.—In consideration of the fact that frequent explosions in coal oil, kerosene, etc., are of almost daily occurrence, endangering life and property, the following simple method of testing the pure (non-explosive) from the impure or mixed (explosive) article, may be of benefit to people who are obliged to use coal oil instead of gas. A gentleman connected with one of the principal railways centering at Harrisburg informs us the oil used for the "head-light" or reflector of an engine, is a mixture of pure, refined coil oil and lard. In order to prevent explosions, it is highly necessary to use the pure article of coil oil. To ascertain whether the latter is pure, a quantity is poured out upon a board or flat piece of stone or iron, and a piece of burning paper applied to it. If the oil takes fire, and burns, creating a flame, it is pronounced an adulteration and unfit for use. On the other hand, pure oil will not burn in the open air, when thus tested, and its safety may be relied upon. In this manner large quantities for railway purposes are tested. The hint is worthy the attention of consumers of coal oil. All the kerosene, or so called "refined" coal oil that will not stand the above test, ought to be promptly excluded from every household.

THREE QUESTIONS FOR EVERY MAN TO ANSWER HONESTLY.—If the Southern States by act of Secession or result of War are *not* out of the Union, how can Congress declare an amendment to the Federal Constitution *ratified* which *has not* received the sanction of *three-fourths* of thirty-seven States; as by the Constitution?

Again—

If the Southern States are *not* out of the Union, by what right is it attempted to make of them a Southern Despotism given over to one to rule, as is proposed?

Again—

If they *are out* of the Union (and on no other base can a despotism be there established,) *how* came they out, *when* went they out, and in *what way* was the war *a success?*—*Biddeford (Me.) Democrat.*

The following item from the Lewistown *Gazette* will be of interest to our farmer readers:—

ROCK WHEAT.—Some years ago a fine stalk of wheat was found growing among the rocks on Shade Mountain, which when ripe was plucked by Mr. Miller and handed to Joseph Krick of Decatur township, who has been raising it since, and last fall sowed about four bushels, so that, should it continue to yield as it has done, next year will enable a number of farmers to undertake its cultivation. It is a white wheat, with strong straw, remarkably compact heads, grains thin-shelled, and produced at the rate of 48 bushels to the acre, while other wheat in similar ground on the same farm averaged under 16 bushels.

WHERE'S THAT MAN?—A few days ago the agent of an accidental insurance company entered a railroad car, and approaching an exceedingly gruff old man, asked him if he did not want to "take out a policy." He was told "to get out with his policy," and passed on. After riding about an hour, an accident occurred on the train, and the car ran over the sleepers, causing much consternation among the passengers. The old man jumped up, and seizing a hook at the side of the car to steady himself, called out "where's that insurance man?" The question caused a roar of laughter among the passengers, who for the time forgot their danger.

—The Georgia tanists have resolved to remove the State Capital from Milledgeville to Atlana. Great is the nigger.

—The California Legislature has passed resolutions approving the action of the President and censuring the Rump.