

The Bedford Gazette, Bedford, Pa.

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FRIDAY Morning, February 17, 1870

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to public notice, the Democratic County Committee met at the Gazette office, in Bedford, on Monday last, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Committee that a County Convention should be called for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of altering and revising the rules of the Democratic party of Bedford county governing nominations.

Resolved, That such Convention is hereby called to meet at the Court House, Bedford, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 1, (Special Court) and that each election district shall be entitled to one delegate in said Convention.

The Democrats of the several districts of the county are, therefore, hereby notified to meet at their respective election-places and choose one person to represent their respective districts in said Convention.

By order of the County Committee,

E. F. KERR,
Chairman.

GENERAL PAINE, of Wisconsin, has expressed a strong desire to be relieved from further service in the Committee of Elections of Congress.

He is disgusted with the acts of his associates. In view of the infamous reports in the cases of Covode, of Pennsylvania, Van Wyk, of New York, and Wallace of South Carolina, this is not at all surprising. General Paine is a republican. He has served his country with distinction in the field, and bears on his person the marks of terrible wounds received in battle. He feels no necessity to commit frauds on the right of representation in order to testify his devotion to his party. It is needless to add that John Cessna is a member of that committee from service in which General Paine desires relief.

The legislature passed a bill the other day to establish a Metropolitan Police in the city of Philadelphia. The object of the measure was to take the control of the police out of the hands of the Mayor, who is a Democrat, in order that it might be placed in the power of radical politicians who desire to use it to elect themselves to Congress, the State legislature, and other lucrative offices. This direct blow at local self-government, however, was destined to fall short of its aim. Gov. Geary vetoed the bill. His message returning it to the Senate in which it originated, is an admirable State paper and thoroughly Democratic in tone. We are glad to be able to commend this act of the Governor. Some of the radical newspapers are assailing him with great bitterness because of this veto. If he could only be persuaded to go on in the good work, we should feel disposed to forgive him many of his past sins.

THE INQUIRER, like a drowning man catching at a straw, rails out concerning the vote of Senator Findlay in regard to the publication of a *Legislative Record*. If Mr. F. had voted to continue the old *Record*, which under the rule of the *Inquirer's* party at Harrisburg had grown to be a monstrous swindle, we would join it in denouncing that gentleman. But the proposition for which Mr. Findlay voted was quite different from what it is represented by the *Inquirer*. Berger's old *Record* job cost the State some \$24,000 per annum. The *Record* for which our Senator voted was to cost not more than \$8,000, about one third of that of former years. This was a vote in favor of retrenchment, and instead of denunciation, Mr. Findlay should receive credit, for giving it.

SENATOR REVELS, of Mississippi will soon apply for his seat in the United States Senate. He is the colored gentleman who was elected to that dignified station, the other day, by the carpet-bag legislature of Mississippi.—Our Republican friends in this neighborhood will probably be called upon to imitate the example of their brethren in that State. As they expect to obtain the colored vote, they had better give that element some representation on their ticket. We suggest that they nominate one of the Fifteenth Amendment voters for Associate Judge. As they pretend to be so very friendly to the citizens of African descent, this suggestion is made to test their sincerity.

SENATOR MORROW B. LOWRY, of the State Senate, an out-and-out "Republican," recently denounced George Berger, of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, the central organ of the "Republican" party in this State, as and "old State robber, every ounce of flesh on whose body had been stolen from the labor of the tax-payers." There is a Dawes in Congress and a Lowry in the Senate, and the consequence is that some rich tales are being told out of the Radical School.

Henry D. Foster is spoken of as the next Democratic candidate for Congress in the Westmoreland district.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

The Democracy Alive and Kicking, in spite of the Weather.

A Good Turn-out and the Best of Feeling.

The Democrats of Bedford county and others who intend to act with the Democracy in future, assembled in the Court House, on Monday evening last, in Mass Meeting. Notwithstanding the pouring rain, and the general cheerlessness of the weather, the Court room was well-filled.

On motion HON. W. G. EICHOLTZ was elected President.

Geo. Elder, James Northcraft, James Cessna, Esq., Josiah Ritchey, Adam Zembower, Geo. Roades, S. H. Feather, Solomon Barley, Josiah Elder, Josiah Mowry, Peter M. Barton, John Harshbarger, W. S. Fluke, Geo. W. Beales, M. A. Hunter, Henry Fluke, B. R. Henderson and John Dunn were chosen Vice Presidents.

J. E. Noble, A. J. Sansom, J. H. Hutton, W. W. Barclay, J. B. Anderson and J. J. Powell were elected Secretaries.

On motion Mr. B. F. Meyers was called upon to address the meeting—At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Jno. G. Fisher offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, By the Democrats of Bedford county in Mass Meeting assembled, that we re-affirm the true, well-honored and well-tried principles of American Democracy, and especially the fundamental doctrine of our republican system that "all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Resolved, That as corollary to the foregoing, the action of Congress in compelling certain States to adopt amendments to the Federal Constitution as a condition precedent to their representation in that body, thus forcibly and fraudulently and corruptly altering the fundamental law, is anti-republican and subversive of liberty as well as of the stability of government.

Resolved, That we recognize in the assumption of power over the domestic concerns of the States by Congress, a deep-laid plan to erect a consolidated government, of imperial powers, concentrated in the hands of an oligarchy, and that we most solemnly protest against the usurpations of the majority in Congress by which our republican system of government is rapidly being changed into a centralized despotism.

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Resolved, That the leaders of the so-called Republican party have deliberately violated their pledge to their own followers and to the public made in the Chicago Grant and Coxall platform, namely, that the people of the States should control and regulate the Suffrage question, and have, therefore, utterly forfeited the respect and confidence of those who formerly voted their ticket, that it becomes all decent men to stand forth and expose such of the infamous pledge-breakers, such as the true and faithful friends of republican government, being now entirely feasible since by the forcible and fraudulent adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, the issues which lately divided parties are practically, though unfairly, settled, and new questions, arising from the financial condition of the country, the regulation of the currency, system of taxation, payment of the public debt and the foreign policy of the Federal Government, are at present claiming paramount consideration.

Resolved, That the Democrats of Bedford county will re-organize the party with a view of removing the contest with the enemies of civil and religious liberty more vigorously than ever, that "sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish," we will uphold the flag of the Constitution and battle under it to the death, believing still that the Devil of Fraud who hath been loosed for a little season, will soon be chained in the fetters of his own forging.

Resolved, That J. W. Dickerson, Esq., he and he is hereby elected a delegate to the Democratic State Convention for the present year.

E. F. Kerr, Esq., being called upon, then addressed the meeting in a brief, but pertinent and argumentative speech.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE PRESENT session of the legislature does not promise to be propitious to the members of the ring. The roosters are coming down as if there was a fire among the rafters of the capitol.—There is such a thing as the veto power in Pennsylvania.

THE Democratic meeting on Monday night, was quite a success. The new issues on which parties are about to divide, will make future Democratic meetings so large that the Court House will not hold them. Mark it!

We have received the annual report of the trustees and superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Harrisburg, for 1869. The number of patients admitted during the year was 212, of whom 103 were males and 109 females. The number discharged during the same period was 158, of whom 40 were restored and 42 improved.—The total of patients treated in this institution since its establishment is 2,750. Of these 1,272 were married, 263 single, and 215 widowed. Males, 1,685; females, 1,182. Among the assigned causes of insanity, "trouble" figures most prominently, the number thus assigned being 324. Ill-health and domestic trouble follow next in order.—There is but one case of "want of occupation," and only 82 cases assigned to intertempore. In 1,264 cases no cause was assigned. Of the occupations, 501 were farmers, 577 were housewives, 431 laborers, and 190 had no occupation. There has been no epidemic sickness during the year, and only 28 deaths have occurred.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

In the U.S. Senate, yesterday, Georgia was duly reported as having ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. Messrs. Hill and Miller, the Senators elected by the Legislature a year ago, are in Washington demanding admission, but they are hardly Radical enough to get in. The Senate discussed the Census bill, and also Mr. Trumbull's bill to relieve Members of Congress from the importunities of office-beggars. Two railroad bills were reported favorably by Messrs. Howard and Osborn. Mr. Corbett reported favorably the bill to encourage telegraphic communication between the United States and Asia, by means of a submarine cable under the Pacific Ocean. The Senate listened to eulogies upon the late Representative Hoag from Messrs. Sherman and Thurman. In the House of Representatives four fresh railroad bills were introduced. An important vote was had on the tariff question, which showed that the free-traders are making a steady gain. It was upon a resolution declaratory of the sense of the house that no tariff should be adopted that was not adjusted to a revenue standard. It was laid on the table by a vote of 89 to 77. Bills were introduced to reduce letter postage to two cents, and newspaper postage to one cent; to exempt newspapers from operation of the law abolishing the franking privilege; to discontinue the Freedmen's Bureau; to authorize the government to buy all patents and copyrights; and (by Mr. Arnell of Tennessee) to "do justice to the female employees of the government, by giving them the same compensation as men in like positions." The death of Mr. Hoag was announced with appropriate tributes, and a committee appointed to accompany the remains to Miss Anthony's army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, there was an animated debate over Mr. Kellogg's bill to remove the political disabilities of several hundred people in the South (mostly ex-rebels professing Radicalism). Mr. Stewart wanted to introduce a resolution making the removal general, but at the suggestion of Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, he withdrew it until a more appropriate occasion. Mr. Summer expressed his disgust at this clemency business. He had received letters from Virginia assuring him that some of the individuals who had been pardoned recently, had since spoken very disrespectfully of Congress. In spite of Summer's remonstrance, however, the bill was passed. Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution having in view the promotion of a common standard of international coinage. Mr. Tipton favored another railroad bill. The Senate debated the census bill until the hour for the executive session.

In the House of Representatives there was a discussion over the *Globe* printing job, and some hard things were said of the expensiveness of the luxury. Mr. Laffin estimated the cost of last Friday's issue of the paper at about \$1,300, and Mr. Dawes thought that after it was published it was good for nothing. Mr. Garfield made a set speech in favor of abolishing the *Globe* altogether. During the debate Mr. Voorhees (Dem.), of Indiana, and Mr. Blair (Rad.), of Michigan, took occasion to defend the franking privilege against the assaults of the Postmaster General. Mr. Ingerson attempted to introduce a resolution to the Judiciary Committee for reference to the Judiciary Committee a joint resolution proposing a new amendment to the Constitution, to the effect that Congress shall have the power to issue United States notes, and may make them a legal tender in payment of debts. A Democrat from Kentucky objected. The House took up the report of the Committee on elections in favor of giving the seat of Henry D. Foster, of Pennsylvania, to the contestant, John Coyode, and a debate ensued. To the consternation of the Radicals, Mr. Paine, of Wisconsin, chairman of the committee, arose and offered his resignation. He could not consent to serve on a committee where blind partisanship is the sole rule of action. Mr. Paine's honorable action for a high compliment from Mr. Randall (Dem.) who hoped that the House would not accept the resignation. The meeting then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, Morton made an elaborate speech in favor of the Cubans. He was notably severe upon the cruelty of the Spanish troops, and remarked that "the Spanish character has lost nothing of the atrocious and satanic barbarism by which it was distinguished in the war in the Netherlands." Mr. Anthony followed with a vigorous speech, in the manner of Dawes, against the extravagance of the government. Mr. Trumbull reported a bill admitting Mississippi. It admits the State *minus* the Virginia restrictions. The House census bill was then taken up and discussed, and was enlivened by a severe examination of Mr. Sumner by Mr. Conkling. The House bill, so persistently supported by Sumner, was laid on the table by a vote of 46 to 9, a significant illustration of the lost power of the Massachusetts autocrat over the Senate. In the House of Representatives the *Globe* waste was under discussion again; but a motion of Mr. Dawes to strike out of the appropriations the item for *Globe* reporters was defeated. The House with partisan haste, voted to admit John Coyode (Rad.) to the seat to which General Foster (Dem.) was elected, not even having the courtesy to wait for General Foster to reach Washington to speak in his own behalf. Mr. Cox attempted to get in a resolution of inquiry for information as to the unexpired balance monthly from March, 1869, to February, 1870, but was choked down by a Radical objection. A resolution introduced by General Banks, calling upon the President for information about

the murder of Americans in Havana, was adopted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill appropriating \$3,000,000 to supply deficiencies for the naval service was amended and passed. After the transaction of other business the House bill for the admission of Mississippi was called up. The question pending was the amendment proposed by the judiciary committee of the Senate to strike out the proviso imposing conditions of admission. A long debate ensued, which continued up to the hour of adjournment.

In the House, the bill in relation to the imprisonment of American citizens in Great Britain was discussed. The bill for the relief of the poor of the District of Columbia was amended so as to allow the Secretary of War to contract for supplies, where it may be done at less cost than by issuing rations, and agreed to. The consideration of the legislative appropriation bill was then resumed. Quite an exciting debate ensued.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

In the United States Senate yesterday Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution providing for the immediate recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, and supported it in a strong speech. In the course of the debate which followed, Mr. Sumner remarked sneeringly that the Committee on Foreign Relations were willing to report in favor of recognition if a war existed in Cuba, but up to the present time they had been unable to obtain any facts which indicated the existence of war. Mr. Sherman in reply called his attention to the thirty gunboats built in New York for the Spaniards on Cuban waters. He consented to the reference of his resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Senate also discussed the Franking Privilege and Mississippi Admission bills. While upon the latter subject, Mr. Drake defended Mr. Summer against the aspersions of his numerous enemies in the Radical ranks, and berated those who did not worship him as apostles and consorts with Democracy. There was also a blackguard tilt between Nye and Fowler while comparing records as to the soundness of their Radicalism. In the House of Representatives bills were introduced to amend the Bankruptcy and Civil Rights bills, and to provide for the further reduction of the army. After the disposal of a number of private bills, the House went into Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill. An amendment offered by Noah Davis, to deprive the members of Congress of their free newspapers and stationery, was promptly voted down. Both Houses, before adjournment, listened to eulogies upon the Hon. B. F. Hopkins, M. C. from Wisconsin, who died on the 1st of January last.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

To CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severing affection, and that disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be valuable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

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