Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1868.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:

GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:

COL. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican voters of Bedford County will meet in their several election districts on

SATURDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF JUNE, 1868,

between the hours of 2 o'clock P. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican County Convention, to be held in the Court House at Bedford on

TUESDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE, 1868.

Two delegates will be elected from each election district.

This Convention will offer nances for the following offices: Member of Congress, Additional Law Judge and Member of the Legislature, and nominate a county ticket to be supported by the Republican party of the County, at the coming election. A County Committee will also be formed for the coming year, besides other important business that may come before the Convention.

J. H. LONGENECKER, Ch. Rep. Co. Com.
D. S. ELLIOTT, Sec'y.

IMPEACHMENT.

Elsewhere will be found the details, at length, of the vote upon the 11th article of Impeachment, as developed on last Saturday. As will be seen, it was lost by a single vote, and that the vote upon the other articles, has been deferred until Monday the 26th, inst. This adjournment was necessary in view of the sick Senators in attendance, who could not have remained in attendance until the vote would have been reached upon all the articles, which would have taken at least eight or ten hours, and the fact that a number of Senators and Representatives, desired to attend the Chicago Convention. The Senators who betrayed the Republican party were Trumbull of Illinois, Fessenden of Maine, Henderson of Missouri, Grimes of Iowa, Ross of Kansas, Fowler of Tennessee and Van Winkle of West Virginia. These gentlemen, for reasons best known to themselves, saw fit to enter into a conspiracy to defeat a great remedial measure, which was instituted to remove a man from the position of Chief Magistrate, who had abused the trust reposed in him, after they had, by their votes and their actions, time and again, so declared. Their attempted justification, up to this time, is not satisfactory, and the country will hold them to a strict accountability for their treachery.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The Chicago Convention assembled on last Wednesday. Up to the time we go to press we are not informed in regard to its action. But no one doubts for a single moment that Gen. U. S. Grant will be nominated by acclamation, or on the first ballot. The Vice Presidency is somewhat in doubt. The latest intelligence indicates that the contest will be between Wade and Colfax. We are glad to know that the contest is between two men of no doubtful record. The country will do honor to itself by honoring either of them. It may be that the contest may wax too warm and a compromise candidate may be selected. If this should be the case save us from any man who has not the backbone of Stanton. Vice-Presidents are dangerous things in a political point of views.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

It will be seen, by reference to another column, that the Chairman of the Republican County Committee has issued a call for the Annual Republican County Convention, to suggest the names of persons for Member of Congress, Additional Law Judge and Member of the General Assembly, and to place in nomination a Republican County Ticket to be supported by the Republican party in this County, and to select a new County Committee; to be held on the 9th of June, proximo. The time intervening between the issuing of this call and the time fixed for the selection of delegates is very short. The Committee was, no doubt, actuated by a desire to bring about as speedy an organization, after the Chicago Convention, as possible. This is exceedingly wise, as we cannot get the canvass under way any too soon. Again, had the Convention been called a few weeks later, our farming population would be so closely engaged with their pursuits, that they could not give the matter that attention, which the selection of delegates to hold a Convention should have. But as it is, will that attention be given to it that is requisite to insure a proper expression of the great body of the Republicans of this county? This is the all important question.

We very frequently hear men complain that the right men are not placed in nomination, and that Conventions disregard the wishes of the people in the adoption of unwholesome measures, yet these grumblers have not done a single iota to bring about a different result. The only way for these fault-finders to do, and their name is legion, is to attend the delegate elections and see that good, reliable and sound men are nominated and elected for delegates. As it now is, the majority of our substantial and reliable citizens, seldom attend delegate elections, and have no hand whatever in the selection of persons to represent their views; and those who have little or no interest at stake, who care only for self, are allowed to select the delegates, who, very likely, belong to the same class. Then if the right men have not been nominated, and the views of the responsible part of the community have not been represented, who are to blame? Common sense will answer the question.

We know, very well, that there is a vast amount of imposition in the delegate system, and do not mean to be understood as justifying it. Far from it. It is emphatically anti-Republican, and the only wonder is that it has been tolerated so long, and the sooner it is discarded, and a better system inaugurated, the better it will be for all parties. We have known men to have received special instructions, perhaps without a dissenting voice, who, upon the assembling of the Convention, have been approached by those who make it a business to wheedle men into the support of their pet candidate, and induced to disregard their instructions. Here is where the politician comes into play and wins victories. What does he care who is nominated [illegible] likely after the nomination, which he has purchased, is made, he can not control three opposition votes in favor of it. This is more likely to be the case than otherwise. We candidly believe the delegate system to be the fruitful source of bribery and corruption, which can only be remedied by a system which will permit every man to cast his ballot for the man who, he thinks, would be the man for the place, and that ballot should count one in the aggregate towards his nomination. Of course a system of this kind would have to be regulated by some well defined rules, so as to make it work harmoniously.

Until such a system is adopted—a system which will not take from the hands of the many and put into the hands of the few—our Republican friends are earnestly urged to attend the delegate elections, and see that the most responsible men in the different districts are selected for delegates, and then we have no fear that they will fail to put good men on the ticket. The time is very short. Act immediately.

THE CAUSE OF INDIVIDUAL TREACHERY TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Lord Bacon somewhere has said, "ambitious men, if they find the way open for their rising, and still get forward, they are rather busy than dangerous; but, if they be checked in their desires, they become secretly discontent, and look upon men and matters with an evil eye, and are best pleased when things go backward." If this eminent philosopher had lived in the year A. D. 1868, instead of several hundred years previously, and had been closely scrutinizing the actions of men, during the trial of Andrew Johnson for "High Crimes and Misdemeanors," he could not have laid down the rule of human conduct, as regards the actions of ambitious men, as a class, more clearly than he did in the above quoted memorable words. The persons to whom we allude, are the men who, on more than one occasion, signified their approval of the very measures which were adopted to bring a usurping President to Justice, and after having given their unqualified approval of the extreme measures inaugurated, found that they could not further their own selfish purposes, their own advancement, and rather than see others advance, they determined to pull down the pillars of the temple of their friends and partizans, and bury all in one common ruin.

It has been the great misfortune of the Republican party to be weighed down with ambitious men, whom it has delighted to honor; and for trusting too confidingly in them, it has "paid dearly, very dearly for the whistle." It has been more unfortunate, in this respect, than any other party that has existed previously to it. This can only be attributed to the fact, that in a few years after its organization, it became the leading, triumphant party of the country, and those who were ever seeking place, vaulted on to it, in expectation of reaping a rich harvest of office, which they could not do in any of the old organizations. The Republicans, we mean the original Republicans, those who had the manliness and courage to announce their principles to the world without "fear, favor or affection," were glad to receive them as acquisitions to the hosts of freedom, and in hundreds of instances, they stood aside and made room for the elevation of these ambitious newcomers. No set of men have been so shamefully neglected as those who first flung the banner of Fremont to the breeze. They were the pioneers of a new movement, and made it respectable, but they were to enjoy a very few of its rewards. There is hardly a corporals guard of those live men in the country to-day, who are received as Representative Republicans. Almost all positions of profit are filled with men who cursed and denounced the Republicans as a "Negro Party," until it became the winning party, and then they swallowed the Negro as readily as a hawk would swallow a fish. These are general facts, and it is in this light we speak of them, and we leave it to the experience of the country to say whether we are not correct.

Two great evils have resulted from this, which can alone explain the misfortunes of the Republican party. First, leading original Republicans have been compelled to stand aside to make room for those who have thrust themselves into the party, and they have felt the injustice of this preferment and have become soured, and eventually not standing up to the work, according to a standard fixed by those who displaced them, they have been unceremoniously kicked out of the party, and of course they have used all their endeavors to destroy it; and, secondly, those who have scrambled into the party, at the eleventh hour and been elevated to place, finding they cannot secure further elevation, face about and kick the men who were stupid enough to elevate them, and endeavor to draw the party down with them in their fall.

If the Republican party will learn wisdom from this, the experience will not be too dearly purchased, but if it will go on in the same manner, as it has done heretofore, it cannot be many years until it must give way to some more prudent organization. The admonitory words of Lord Bacon, when speaking of ambitious men, are: "Let states choose such ministers as are more sensible of duty than of rising, and such as love business rather upon conscience than upon bravery."

LAST Saturday was a day of considerable interest, all parties desired to know what would be the upshot of Impeachment. The Republicans were nervous and the Democrats in doubt; though the latter appeared to have less at stake than the former, and consequently had the advantage. When the announcement of the vote was received, the Democrats jeered us considerably, and demonstrated, that if they did care very little for the fate of Andrew, that the Republican party had been defeated in one of its great objects, and therefore they had a right to be jubilant. However, when they came to realize that they had won the elephant, they were sorely troubled to know what to do with him, and they, no doubt, bitterly cursed his luck in their hearts. Whatever might be the result of impeachment, they saw in it very little comfort for the Democratic party; and much less in Andy's acquittal than in his conviction.

WE learn that our neighbor of the *Gazette*, B. F. Meyers, Esq., is to become the editor and proprietor of the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union*, about the first of June. We congratulate our cotemporary upon his good fortune in securing the control of the leading central Democratic organ in the State, and though we set up no pretensions to prophesy, we plainly predict that he will make it one of the first Democratic papers in the country. Since there will be Democratic papers, we know of no one who can find more plausible sophistry for the support of the Democratic party, than our neighbor. We wish him abundant pecuniary success, and as for his politics, we hope they may only work the political discomfiture of himself and friends. "This and nothing more."

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Hopewell—A Furnace to be erected at Riddlesburg—Operations Already Commenced—Prospect of the Valley,—&c., &c.

HOPEWELL, PA., May 18, 1868.—*Messrs. Durborrow & Lutz.*—GENTS:—In a communication addressed to you, several months since, calling your attention to the natural adaptation of this valley to the manufacturing of Iron, with "Broad Top coal" as a fuel, I asserted that all that was necessary to accomplish so desirable an object, would be to acquaint capitalists with the undeveloped mineral wealth of this region. I have now the satisfaction of informing you, that a company of practical iron manufacturers, of New York, at the head of which stands the Hon. William Kelley, of Rhinebeck, New York, and Judge Parrott, of the West Point Foundry, (whose *cannon, bearing his name, talked so effectually to the rebels during our recent struggle for the life of this nation*), has been organized for the purpose of manufacturing pig metal, with Broad Top coke, at Riddlesburg, two miles east of this place. They have already commenced operations, preparatory to the erection of the Furnace which is to be 60 feet high, with 14 feet boshes, and it is the intention of the company to have the Furnace in operation the coming fall. If this Furnace proves to be a success, of which I think there can not be a reasonable doubt, I venture the prediction, that in the course of a very few years, you will not hear of the shipment of iron ore, from the mines of this region, a distance of 200 miles, by railroad, as is now the case, at a cost of transportation of $4 per ton, but you will see this entire valley smoking with its own coal, smelting the iron ores and bringing in to practical use the untold wealth of this hitherto neglected region.

Very Truly Yours, J. F. LOWRY.

THE SCENE IN THE SENATE ON SATURDAY.

From a special despatch to the Phila. *Post*.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1868.

At eleven o'clock, on Saturday, nearly two thousand spectators looked down on the Senate floor, nervously, impatiently awaiting the hour when the final vote on the articles of impeachment was to be taken. At half past seven the Senate met. Nearly every bench was occupied, and when Mr. Conkling appeared, the Republicans took hope and consolation. Senator Howard was absent, but then Mr. Grimes was away too. Between half past eleven and twelve there was some dull, dry routine legislation, if the introduction of resolutions and land bills may be termed as such. At twelve o'clock, Benjamin F. Wade left the chair, and the Chief Justice took the vacated seat. He called the Senate to order as a court, and the sergeant-at-arms made the usual proclamation. Then the galleries were warned that if there was the slightest interruption they would be cleared. Senator Williams moved that the Court proceed to vote on the eleventh article first. Mr. Howard entered the Chamber at this time in evidently a very feeble condition, and the Republican impeachment ranks were full. Grimes was absent, but nobody missed him except the President's friends. The galleries were now hushed into breathless silence. The Secretary began to call the roll; it was the opening of the battle, the exchange of shots between the picket lines. Anthony (doubtful) at once put an end to all uncertainty as to his position by voting aye; it resulted 34 yeas to 19 nays. The vote was regarded generally as a measure of strength, though it in no way involved the question of guilt or innocence. The Chief Justice then rose and directed the Secretary to read the eleventh article. At the conclusion Mr. Chase again rose and read from a piece of paper: "Mr. Senator Anthony, how say you, is the respondent Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, guilty or not guilty of a high misdemeanor as charged in this article?" Mr. Anthony's voice faltered and his head trembled. Mr. Grimes was brought into the chamber at this time, and took a seat near the side door, here was another vote against conviction. Mr. Anthony stood while the question was being pronounced. All eyes were centered on him, and every neck was stretched to catch the first syllable upon which so much depended. Firmly and decidedly he answered "Guilty," and the first doubtful Senator was no longer doubtful. Then came the question again to Bayard, and the President got one ballot in his favor. It counted two, however, under the two-thirds rule. Buckalew followed on the same side. When the Chief Justice said "Mr. Senator Cameron," the venerable Senator rose promptly, but not so calm as he usually is. It was evident that now his earnestness had passed into excitement. Before Mr. Chase had completed the question, Mr Cameron was ready with his answer—"Guilty," he said, with an emphasis which showed that his heart was for conviction, and soon through the list to Fowler; here was the next doubtful man. He had a cringing, skulking kind of a manner. The Chief Justice put the question. He nervously rubbed his lips with his black gloved hand and answered in a totally indistinct voice. Sumner, two or three benches away, looked scornfully at him, and said, "We cannot hear the gentleman." He spoke a little more loudly, "Not guilty." It may be that at that moment he remembered his own words, "if we refuse to depose Andrew Johnson the blood of the loyal men slain in the South will be on our souls." When Ross was called on the excitement was intense. He had appeared excessively nervous and frightened all the morning, and was constantly busy in tearing white paper into small fragments, till the floor around him was like snow. "Not guilty," said Mr. Ross, and it was felt that Impeachment was dead on the eleventh article, for no one depended on the honesty of Van Winkle. Mr. Ross had reason for his fears, for I have it from the highest authority that on Friday night, at the conference at Senator Pomeroy's the renegade Senator from Kansas placed his name on the list and promised to vote for the second, third, fourth and eleventh articles. He had been brought over to the President on Saturday morning, and no man in the Senate was guilty of a more diliberate and cowardly treachery—he concealed his intentions up to the last moment. He says that he does not care to go back to Kansas. That impeachment is not abandoned the adjournment of the court to the 26th proves. After the defeat of the eleventh article, considered the strongest, the impeachers wanted time to consider, but it is probable now that the whole thing is dead. A vote will probably be taken on each article, and the men put on record, but the President is not likely to be removed.

The Board of Managers held a consultation last night, and were again this evening deliberating upon the course to be pursued in the investigation of the alleged bribery and corruption of Senators. A brother of Senator Ross was before them last evening, and it is asserted that they are on the track of some very important and startling transactions. They will have a meeting, to morrow for the examination of certain parties who made themselves particularly conspicuous during the trial in upholding the President's side of the case. Senator Fowler, who lived in the same house with Col. Forney, has changed his residence and gone over to a Copperhead hotel in Georgetown, where Senator McCreery, of Kentucky, rooms. Mr. Henderson has also engaged rooms at the same hotel.

The defeat of the eleventh article has ceased to be the excitement of Washington. The talk to day is of the new party, of which it is said Chief Justice Chase is to be the leader and the candidate. These rumors are complicated with others which suggest that Mr. Chase and his friends are in treaty for the Democratic nomination. I give you these rumors simply as a report of what is going on in the Capital, not as facts for which I can vouch. This is what is said by the prominent Republicans. First the conspiracy on the part of Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbull & Co., includes not merely the defeat of impeachment, but of the Republican party and of the candidates of the Chicago Convention. So far as Mr. Chase is concerned, it is known, for he does not hesitate to say, that he holds that the Republican party has been led in a wrong direction, and that he has always been opposed to impeachment. He has not abandoned these principles, which he claims to be Republican. He believes in universal suffrage and in universal amnesty.

Within the last few days Mr. Chase has stated that if the Republican party should persist in its present path, a new party would inevitably be organized. That the Republican party is unlikely in the extreme to modify its policy, while Andrew Johnson is in power, must be plain to every one who knows the feeling of the people and of Congress. It is logical to believe that the new organization will be effected. Besides this it is certain that Messrs. Trumbull, Fessenden, Henderson, and their fellows, will never again be trusted by the party they have betrayed. The Chicago Convention will deal with them as deserters. These gentlemen having been turned out of the Republican party, with little hope of getting into the Democratic, will naturally desire to make a political purgatory of their own. Mr. Trumbull expects to carry a large portion of the vote of Illinois. With him Mr. Fessenden has great faith in his influence over Maine, and Mr. Henderson has openly expressed his conviction that the defeat of impeachment would be enthusiastically received by the people. They will cheerfully unite with any effort to make a conservative party which shall be in the control of the old established office holders. The young aspiring souls of the Republican party, the leaders who within a few years have sprung from the people, are to be driven from power. The new party will not oppose the admission of the Southern States; in fact, they prefer them admitted immediately. They say that Mr. Chase will carry a very large part of the colored vote. The President, it is said, is to change his Cabinet and send in the names of some ex Republicans. Mr. Seward is to be retained. They count on him, Mr. Evarts, the New York Times and Evening Post to split up the Republican party in New York. Another of the reports is that the new party is simply a half-way house at which Mr. Chase may meet the Democratic party. Democrats of influence have declared in his favor, and have given it as their opinion that the Democratic party would accept universal suffrage if coupled with universal amnesty. But it is not generally believed that any of Mr. Chase's friends expect him to take the Democratic nomination or cherish the slightest idea that it would be offered him. But this subject is all that is talked of in Washington to day, and I have simply given you a summary of it all.

IMPEACHMENT.

The Vote.—The 11th Article.—"Not Guilty."—Thirty-Five to Nineteen.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—As soon as the Court was organized for business, they proceeded to vote upon the Eleventh Article, which reads as follows:—

That the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and his oath of office, and in disregard of the Constitution and laws of the United States, did, heretofore, to wit:—On the 18th day of August, 1866, at the city of Washington and the District of Columbia, by public speech, declare and affirm in substance, that the Thirty ninth Congress of the United States was not a Congress of the United States authorized by the Constitution to exercise legislative power under the same, but on the contrary, was a Congress of only part of the States, thereby denying and intending to deny, that the legislation of said Congress was valid or obligatory upon him, the said Andrew Johnson, except in so far as he saw fit to approve the same, and also thereby denying the power of the said Thirty-ninth Congress to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States. And in pursuance of said declaration, the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, afterwards, to wit:—On the 21st day of February, 1868, at the city of Washington, D. C., did, unlawfully and in disregard of the requirements of the Constitution that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, attempt to prevent the execution of an act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, by unlawfully devising and contriving and attempting to devise and contrive means by which he should prevent Edwin M. Stanton from forthwith resuming the functions of the office of Secretary for the Department of War, notwithstanding the refusal of the Senate to concur in the suspension theretofore made by said Andrew Johnson of said Edwin M. Stanton from said office of Secretary for the Department of War, and also by further unlawfully devising and contriving, and attempting to devise and contrive means then and there to prevent the execution of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 20, 1868, and for other purposes," approved March 20, 1868. And also to prevent the execution of an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," passed March 2, 1867. Whereby the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then, to wit, on the 21st day of February, 1868, at the city of Washington, commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

The following was the vote in detail:—

GUILTY.

Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morton, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Nye, Patterson (N. H.), Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates.

NOT GUILTY.

Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreary, Norton, Patterson, (Tenn.), Ross, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers.

The vote stood 35 for conviction, and 19 for acquittal. So Andrew Johnson was acquitted on that article.

The Court then adjourned to May 26.

The Articles of Impeachment.

As the Senate votes separately on each of the eleven articles of impeachment, and the final judgment may not be given for some days, but meanwhile, during the inevitable discussions, rumors and speculations, with which society and the newspapers are filled, it is convenient to have the points of the indictment itself at hand.

Article I. That the President issued an order to remove Secretary Stanton, with intent to violate the Tenure of Office act.

Article II. That he by letter authorized Lorenzo Thomas to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, when there was no vacancy in that office, with intent to violate the same act.

Article III. That he so authorized Thomas to act as Secretary, with intent to violate the Constitution of the United States.

Article IV. That he conspired with Lorenzo Thomas and others, by intimidations and threats to hinder Mr. Stanton from holding his office as Secretary of War, thus violating the Constitution and the conspiracy act of July 31st, 1861, thus committing a high crime in office.

Article V. That he conspired with Lorenzo Thomas, and other persons unknown, to prevent the execution of the Tenure-of-Office act; and, in pursuance of this conspiracy, attempted to prevent Mr. Stanton from holding his office of Secretary of War, thus committing a high misdemeanor in office.

Article VI. That he conspired with Lorenzo Thomas to seize by force the War Department, contrary to the Conspiracy act, and with intent to violate the Tenure-of-Office act, thus committing a high crime in office.

Article VII. That he conspired with Lorenzo Thomas to seize by force the War Department, with intent to violate the Tenure-of-Office act; thus committing a high misdemeanor in office.

Article VIII. That he delivered to Lorenzo Thomas a letter of authority to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, with intent unlawfully to control the military appropriations, in violation of the Constitution and of the Tenure-of-Office act; and so committed a high misdemeanor in office.

Article IX. That on February 22d last he instructed Major General Emory that that part of the Appropriation act of March 2, 1867, which provides that all orders of the President and War Department relating to military operations shall be issued through the General of the army, was unconstitutional, and tried to induce Emory to violate it, by receiving orders directly from the President; with the further intent to prevent the execution of the Tenure-of-Office act, and to prevent Mr. Stanton from holding the office of Secretary of War.

Article X. That he delivered inflammatory and scandalous harangues, at various times, to bring contempt upon Congress. In this charge, specification first quotes a speech at Washington, August 18th, 1866; about a body "hanging on the verge of the government."

Specification second: The Cleveland speech of September 3d, 1866—Your Congress that is trying to break up the government," etc.

Specification third: The St. Louis speech of September 8, 1866—"If I have played the Judas, who has been my Christ that I have played the Judas with? Was it Thad. Stevens? Was it Wendell Phillips?" &c.

These speeches are charged as a high misdemeanor in office.

Article XI. that he declared in a public speech in Washington, August 18, 1866, that the Thirty-ninth Congress was not a constitutional Congress of the United States, but a Congress of part of the states; thus denying the validity of their legislation, except so far as he chose to approve it; and in pursuance of this declaration, attempted to prevent the execution of the Tenure-of-Office act, by unlawfully contriving means of preventing Edwin M. Stanton from resuming the office of Secretary of War, when the Senate had refused to concur in his suspension; and also attempted to prevent the execution of the Appropriation act of March 2, 1867 (as in Article 9); and also of the act of March 2, 1867, "for the more efficient government of the rebel states;" thus committing a high misdemeanor in office.

Bill for the Admission of Southern States.

The following bill reported by Mr. Stevens, from the Reconstruction Committee, to admit the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama to representation in Congress was passed by the House by a vote of 108 yeas to 35 nays on Wednesday the 14th inst:

"A BILL *to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama to representation in Congress:*

"Whereas, the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama have, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled 'An act for the more efficient goverment of the rebel states,' passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, formed constitutions of state government which are republican in form, and have adopted said constitutions by large majorities of the votes cast at elections held for the ratification or rejections of the same; therefore.

"Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama, shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as states of the Union, when the legislatures of said states, respectively, shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteenth, upon the following fundamental conditions:

"That the Constitutions of said states shall never be so amended or changed, as to deprive any citizens or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote, who are now entitled to vote by said Constitutions, respectively, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have duly been convicted; and no person shall ever be held to service or labor as a punishment for crimes in said states, except by public officers charged with the custody of convicts by the laws thereof.

"SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the day fixed for the meeting of the legislature of either of said states, by the Constitution thereof shall have passed before the passage of this act, such legislature may be convened within thirty days after the passage of this act, by the president of the Convention which framed the Constitution of such state.

"SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the first section of this act shall take effect when the President of the United States shall officially proclaim the due ratification, by the legislatures of said states, respectively of article 14th of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress."

Action of the General Conference on Impeachment.

On Wednesday afternoon, in the Methodist Episcopal General Conference, now in session in Chicago, the Rev. Bishop Simpson said that he had no right to make a motion, but the Bishop felt that the Conference occupied an unpleasant position in reference to a matter brought up yesterday. It was found that action may be construed directly opposite to what the Conference intended. He thought that the Conference should not place themselves in a doubtful position, and he would suggest the following resolutions:—

Whereas, There is now pending in the Senate of the United States the most important question which has ever engaged its attention: and

Whereas, The evidence and pleading in this case have fully opened before the people, so that all may form an enlightened opinion: and

Whereas, We are deeply impressed that upon its rightful decision will largely depend the safety and prosperity of the nation as well as the religious privilege of our ministers and members in many parts of the South, and

Whereas, Painful rumors are in circulation that, partly by unworthy jealousies and partly by corrupt influences, pecuniary and otherwise, most actively employed efforts are being made to influence the Senators improperly, and to prevent them from performing their high duty: therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby appoint an hour of prayer from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., to-morrow, to invoke the mercy of God upon our nation, and to beseech Him to save our Senators from errors, and to influence them that their decision shall be in truth and righteousness, and shall increase the security and prosperity of our beloved Union.

Rev. Mr. Blades, of Michigan, moved to reconsider the political resolutions of yesterday. Carried, and the resolutions were laid on the table.

Dr. Harris moved that the vote on the resolutions just offered be taken without debate. Carried, and they were unanimously adopted with applause.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Republican State Central Committee met on Tuesday, at Philadelphia. The attendance was very large, only two of the most remote counties being unrepresented. George W. Hammersley was re-appointed clerk of the committee, to be assisted by J. R. M'Affee, Esq., of Westmoreland. Both these gentlemen are well acquainted with the politics of the State, and are well fitted to discharge the duties of their positions. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the members of the Republican State Central Committee, are fully convinced that Andrew Johnson is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, with which he stands charged before the Impeachment Court, constituted in accordance with the laws of the country, and that the alarming state of affairs as they now seem to exist at Washington, demands an expression of opinion on the part of men of all parties who have the welfare of their country at heart; therefore, be it

Resolved, That profoundly impressed with the solemnity of the issue at Washington between Government and anarchy, unbridled usurpation and the supremacy of law, we but reflect the unanimous and earnest convictions of the faithful people of Pennsylvania, in demanding the conviction of Andrew Johnson, upon the grave charges preferred against him, by the people of the nation through their representatives, believing that there can be no peace, no safety, no respect for law, in a large portion of the Union while the apostate usurper remains in the Presidential chair.

About Locusts.

A correspondent of the Doylestown Democrat, who seems to be well, informed of the time of coming and the habits of the seventeen years' Locust, furnishes that paper with the following article on the subject, which may prove interesting to some of our young readers:

"Locusts make their appearance once in every seventeen years, the writer having had the opportunity of seeing them three times, viz: in 1817, 1834, and 1851, and out of curiosity the last time was led to watch their movements. As they appeared in 1851 they will appear again this year, about the 23d or 24th of May, or perhaps a few days sooner or later, owing to the state of the weather. They make their appearance one or two days sooner on the sunny side of a hill than on the north. They open a hole through the surface of the ground about two days before they come out. At the end of that time, in the afternoon, about an hour and a half or two hours before sunset, they make their appearance on the top of the ground, and the first thing they can reach, whether a brush, a tree, a stake, or even grass, or anything else strong enough to bear them, they climb up from one to two or even as high as twelve feet from the ground. As soon as they are satisfied as to the height they can go, they fasten their feet, and immediately begin to rupture on the back, a process which goes on very slowly. In about twenty-five minutes it works its head and six legs out of the shell; as soon as this is done it lets itself back, hanging at about right angles with its old shell, apparently almost dead, and so fatigued for a time as to be entirely unable to help itself. In this position it remains nearly an hour, until it has gained strength, when it reaches up, gets hold of its old shell with its two front feet, and draws itself up on the top of the shell, and at the same time draws out its hind parts. At from mere nothing, to their full size, which this moment its wings begin to grow or enlarge takes exactly ten minutes. They keep coming out of the ground, at the above named hours, every afternoon, and at no other time in the day, until about the 7th day of June, when no more leave the ground. In 1851, the writer observed an odd one leave the ground on the 18th day of June. They commence depositing their eggs in the bark or on the limbs of every kind of tree, except pine, cedar, or any of those that contain turpentine, from about the 15th to the 25th days of June. They will remain with us until about the first of July, when they die off and will not appear again until May, 1885. Locusts are now to be found in the ground from four to eight inches deep with their heads upward, preparatory to coming through the surface. They can only be found under trees that have stood seventeen years, or where timber stood at that time. There will be fewer locusts every time, they appear, on account of the scarcity of timber."

SCOFIELD—WOODWARD.—At the close of one of the fierce debates which now daily occur in Congress, Judge Woodward approached Judge Scofield, and said—"*I expect to live to see this Government fall to pieces.*" This was uttered with all the *hauteur* peculiar to Woodward. He spoke it like a fiat, and no doubt he expected at that instant to hear the crash of the dome of the capitol falling on the marble pavement beneath. The supercilious sympathizer with treason was regarded but an instant by Judge Scofield, who, glowing with indignation, at once scathingly replied to Woodward—"AND I, SIR, EXPECT TO LIVE TO SEE THE DAY WHEN YOU ARE AN INMATE OF AN INSANE ASYLUM." Had lightning descended from the brilliant glass ceiling of the House and struck Woodward on the head, he would not have wilted sooner than he did beneath the electrical keenness of Scofield's retort.—*State Guard.*

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The receipts of customs from May 1st to 9th, inclusive, were $3,769,841.

THE Republican Convention of Colorado has instructed for Grant and Colfax.

HON. HENRY D. FOSTER, of Westmoreland, will be the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twenty-first district.

CAPITAL punishment has been abolished in Wisconsin, and the question is soon to be acted on in Minnesota.

THE Boston *Post* nominates Charles Francis Adams for Vice President on the Democratic ticket.

SPEAKER COLFAX made $10,000 from his lecture "Across the Continent," and his friends claim that it has secured him the Vice-Presidency.

Miscellaneous.

TO BUY CHEAP!

And get what you want, go to the

NEW BARGAIN STORE of
G. R. OSTER & CO.

NEW GOODS every week, and constantly on hand a large and attractive STOCK OF GOODS.
Bedford, Pa., May 8, 1868.

PEACHES.

Choice peeled and unpeeled

DRIED PEACHES,

in store and for sale by
may 8 G. R. OSTER & CO.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR!

Fresh ground

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B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,
LARGEST MANUFACTURES OF
VENITIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES,
SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Blinds Repaired. Store Shades, Trimmings, Fixtures, Plain Shades of all kinds. Curtain Cornices Picture Tassels, Cord Bell Pulls &c.
apr24; 2mos.

JUST RECEIVED!

A large assortment of D. R. KING & CO'S. Ladies' Misses, and Children's

GAITERS, BOOTS and SHOES,

made to order. Ladies call and see them. They speak for themselves.
may 8 G. R. OSTER & CO.

BACON!

Choice Sugar Cured Bacon,

SHOULDERS, HAMS and DRIED BEEF,

in store and for sale by
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GRAIN CRADLES!

GRAIN CRADLES!

Hartley & Metzger are the ONLY AGENTS in Bedford Co., for the ORIGINAL GENUINE, GREEN CASTLE GRAIN CRADLES.

Persons needing cradles should call soon at HARTLEY & METZGERS, as the supply of "genuine Green Castles" is LIMITED.

INSURANCE.—Wyoming Insurance Company of Wilkes Barre, Capital $150,000. Commerce Insurance Company of Albany, New York, Capital $500,000. Fulton Insurance Company of New York City, Capital $250,000

F. BENEDICT, Agent at Bedford, office with H. Nicodemus.

F. M. MASTERS Agent at Bloody Run.

December 20th, 1867. m6

LET EVERY BODY wanting any thing in the Hardware line, call at HARTLEY & METZGERS, They have the largest stock of goods ever seen in a country store, and as they BUY FOR CASH—and many things direct from the manufacturers,—they CAN and DO sell at CITY PRICES. Give them a call.

WANTED—An Agent in this County for the *NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.* This is the oldest Mutual Organization in the country. Handsome compensation given. Address

STROUD & MARSTON, General Agents,
April3:6t No. 32 North Fifth St., Phila

CHILDRENS WAGONS, Carts and wheelbarrows, Baskets of all kinds Rope and twine of all sizes.

Miscellaneous.

IMPROVED

THRASHING MACHINE!

DANIEL GEISER. J. F. OLLER.
B. E. PRICE. JOSIAH FAHENEY.

Farmers will please look at the great advantage in Thrashing Grain with

GEISERS' PATENT SELF-REGULATING GRAIN SEPARATOR, CLEANER AND BAGGER.

With the latest Improved Tripple-Geared Horse Power, driven either by Gear or Belt.

No. 1 is a eight-horse power, with cast iron thresher frame and wrought iron and wood cylinder, sixteen inches in diameter and thirty-three inches long. Trunk has ten inch rake crank and seven rakes is thirty-five inches wide, and delivers the straw on the second rake, these carry the straw out on their tops, and deliver it on the stack or, which will deliver about thirty five feet beyond the feeder, on a stack fifteen to eighteen feet high, and can be easily managed to carry the chaff with the straw, or deliver it in a separate place. The trunk and fan sides being closed, to confine the straw and chaff, remedies all difficulties in cleaning grain against windy weather. It bags the grain by reasonable management, sufficiently clean for market, and its capacity, under ordinary circumstances, is from twenty to forty bushels per hour, using eight horses and the same number of hands; but to force the work under favorable circumstance, it will thresh from forty to fifty bushels per hour, and with more ease and agreeableness to hands than any other machine now in common use.

The No. 2 is particularly adapted to the farmer's use; in intending to apply to any common lever or railway power; weighs 1,300 pounds; has an iron threshers frame, and cylinder, 12½ inches in diameter and 28 inches long; delivers the clean grain in bags, or if desired, in a half bushel. It delivers the straw fifteen feet from the feeder, or if desired, can deliver the straw and chaff together; will thresh and clean, in good grain, ready for market, from 100 to 175 bushels of wheat, or from 300 to 500 bushels of oats per day, using four or six horses, and the same number of hands; but to force the work, under most favorable circumstances, good grain, &c., will thresh and clean considerable more. The Machine will thresh and clean all kinds of grain generally threshed with the common machine, and requires no more horse power, but in many cases does not run so hard. It will apply very well to a two-horse railway power.

Now here is what the Farmer and thresherman wants, a Separator to go from farm so farm, to thrash grain, with more satisfaction than any other separator now in use, and why is it? Because this separator has a self regulating Blast, which prevents grain from blowing into the chaff, and also has a self regulating feeder to feed the cleaner and it has rollers and combs in the cleaner which prevents it from choaking. Why does this machine run so light, and give so little trouble? Because there is less friction in the Journals, and the rakes and fan are geared so that you have no trouble with Belts breaking and slipping, causing dust to fall into the wheat. Why does it clean against the wind?