

The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1867.

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

Attorneys at Law.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims. His for sale Town lots in Tatesville, where a good Church is erected, and where a large School House shall be built. Farms, Land and Timber, from one acre to 500 acres to suit purchasers. Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell. April 8, 1866—ly.

SCHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana street, opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell. March 2, '66.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice. They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Land, &c. Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the Inquirer office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public. Office second door North of the Mengel House. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., promptly collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 1 1/2 doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, 1864.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana Street, third door south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 12, 1864.

M. MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the Gazette office. Will practice in the several courts of Bedford county. Pension claims, back pay, bounty, &c., promptly collected, and sale of real estate attended to. [May 11, '66.]

JOHN H. FILLER, Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa. Office nearly opposite the Post Office. [Apr. 20, '66.—ly.]

Physicians and Dentists.

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D., BLOODY RUN, PA. (late surgeon 56th P. V. V.) tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Dec. 22, '65—ly.

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, PA. tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store. Nov. 24, '65—ly.

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. Bedford, February 12, 1864.

N. HICKOK, J. G. MINSCH, JR., DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA. Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St. All operations pertaining to surgical or mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted. Teeth Pinned and mouth Washes, excellent articles, always on hand. Terms—CASH. Bedford, January 6, 1865.

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS, Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity. OFFICE—2 doors West of the Bedford Hotel, above Bonier's Silver Smith Store. Residence at Maj. Washbaugh's, Aug. 24, '66.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY! TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by the use of Nitrous Oxide, and is attended with no danger whatever. TEETH INSERTED upon a new style of base, which is a combination of Gold and Vulcanite; also, upon Vulcanite, Gold, Platinum and Silver. TEMPORARY SETS inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made. TEETH FILLED to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices to correspond with the times. I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellburg the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3rd Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time can be found at my office, 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa. Nov. 16, '66. WM. W. VAN ORMER, Dentist.

Bankers.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL, REED AND SCHELL, DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PA. DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted. Deposits collected.

G. W. REPP, O. E. SHANNON, J. F. BENEDICT, RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA. BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Oct. 20, 1865.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

J. L. LEWIS having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer, takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities with a well selected stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, STATIONERY, CHINA, GLASS, LAMPS AND CHINA, &c. BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO, FRENCH CONNECTIONS, &c. The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purest quality, and selected with great care. A general assortment of popular Patent Medicines. The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of PERFUMERY, TOILET and FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of perfumes of the day, Colognes, Soaps, Preparations for the Face, Complexion and Teeth; Camphor ice for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair Brushes; Port Monies, &c. Of Stationery, there is a fine assortment: Bill-let, Note, Letter, Leaf and Mourning Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Books, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c. Also, a large quantity of Books, which will be sold very cheap. Coal Oil Lamp Glass Burner, can be lighted without removing the chimney—all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning Coal Oil. Lamp chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp Shades of beautiful patterns. Howe's Family Dye Colors, the shades being Light Fawn, Drab, Sauff and Dark Brown, Light and Dark Blue, Light and Dark Green, Yellow, Pink, Orange, Royal Purple, Scarlet, Maroon, Magenta, Cherry and Black. Humphrey's Homeopathic Remedies. Cigars of best brands, smokers can rely on a good cigar. Rose Smoking Tobacco. Michigan and Solano Fine Cut. Natural Leaf, Toast and Big Plug. Finest and purest French Confections, PICKLED AND SPICED WIVES. Consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry for MEDICAL USE.

The attention of physicians is invited to the stock of Drugs and Medicines, which they can purchase at reasonable prices. Country Merchants' orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable prices. J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, physicians can rely on having their prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. [Feb 9, '66—ly.]

Clothing, &c.

A rare chance is offered to all to purchase good and reasonable goods, at the lowest prices, by calling at Lippel's. If you would have a good suit of Ready-Made Clothing call at Lippel's. If you would have good and cheap Ladies' Dress Goods, Call at Lippel's. If you would have furnishing goods of all descriptions, notions, &c., call at Lippel's. If you would have the best quality of Groceries, buy them at Lippel's. Goods of all kinds, sold at the most reasonable prices, and country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Lippel's. exp. 25, '66.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY! Come one, come all, and examine THE EXCELLENT STOCK OF GOODS AT LIPPEL'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM AND FURNISHING STORE.

A rare chance is offered to all to purchase good and reasonable goods, at the lowest prices, by calling at Lippel's. If you would have a good suit of Ready-Made Clothing call at Lippel's. If you would have good and cheap Ladies' Dress Goods, Call at Lippel's. If you would have furnishing goods of all descriptions, notions, &c., call at Lippel's. If you would have the best quality of Groceries, buy them at Lippel's. Goods of all kinds, sold at the most reasonable prices, and country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Lippel's. exp. 25, '66.

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NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The President Vetoes, but a Radical Congress Passes the measure by two-thirds.

Negro Suffrage has been FORCED upon the District of Columbia by a Radical Congress against the expressed wish of its people!

During the last political campaign, "Republican" orators and editors persistently denied the charge that their party favored negro suffrage, and thus many were deceived into supporting their candidates. But no sooner is the election over, and Congress meets, than this odious measure is again urged, and passed, by the "Republican" majorities in both Houses.

The bill to confer the right of the ballot upon the swarms of negroes in the District of Columbia having been presented to the President, he, on Monday, returned it with a veto, giving his reasons at length for withholding his assent. The document contains many clear and powerful arguments. The following are its main points:

Entirely disregarding the wishes of the people of the District of Columbia, Congress has deemed it right and expedient to pass the measure now submitted for my signature. It, therefore, becomes the duty of the Executive, standing between the legislation of the one and the will of the other, fairly expressed, to determine whether he should approve the bill and thus aid in placing upon the statute-books of the nation a law against which the people to whom it is to apply have solemnly and with such unanimity protested, or whether he should return it with his objections, in the hope that upon reconsideration, Congress, acting as the representatives of the inhabitants of the seat of government, will permit them to regulate a purely local question, as to them may seem best suited to their interests and condition.

The District of Columbia was ceded to the United States by Maryland and Virginia, in order that it might become the permanent seat of Government of the United States. Accepted by Congress it at once became subject to the "exclusive legislation" for which provision is made in the Federal Constitution. It should be borne in mind, however, that in exercising its functions as the law making power of the District of Columbia, the authority of the National Legislature is not without limit, but that Congress is bound to observe the letter and spirit of the Constitution, as well in the enactment of local laws for the seat of government, as in legislation common to the entire Union. Were it to be admitted that the right "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever," conferred upon Congress unlimited power within the District of Columbia, titles of nobility might be granted within its boundaries; laws might be made "respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for redress of grievances." Despotism would thus reign at the seat of Government of a free Republic, and, as a place of permanent residence, it would be avoided by all who prefer the blessings of liberty to the mere emoluments of official position.

It should also be remembered that in legislating for the District of Columbia, under the Federal Constitution, the relation of Congress to its inhabitants is analogous to that of a Legislature to the people of a State, under their own local Constitution. It does not, therefore, seem to be asking too much that, in matters pertaining to the District, Congress should have a like respect for the will and interests of its inhabitants as is entertained by a State Legislature for the wishes and prosperity of those for whom they legislate. The spirit of our Constitution and the genius of our government require that, in regard to any law which is to affect and have a permanent bearing upon a people, their will should exert at least a reasonable influence upon those who are acting in the capacity of their legislators. Would for instance, the Legislature of the State of New York, or of Pennsylvania, or of Indiana, or of any State in the Union, in opposition to the expressed will of a large majority of the people whom they were chosen to represent arbitrarily force upon them, as voters, all persons of the African or negro race, and make them eligible for office without any other qualification than a certain term of residence within the State? In neither of the States named would the colored population, when acting together, be able to produce any great social or political result. Yet, in New York, before he can vote, the man of color must fulfill conditions that are not required of the white citizens; in Pennsylvania the elective franchise is restricted to white freemen; while in Indiana negroes and mulattoes are expressly excluded from the right of suffrage. It hardly seems consistent with the principles of right and justice that representatives of States whose suffrage is either denied the colored man, or granted to him on qualifications requiring intelligence or property, should compel the people of the District of

Columbia to try an experiment which their own constituents have thus far shown an unwillingness to test for themselves.

As a general rule, sound policy requires that the Legislature should yield to the wishes of a people, when not inconsistent with the Constitution and the laws. The measures suited to one community might not be well adapted to the condition of another; and the persons best qualified to determine such questions are those whose interests are directly affected by any proposed law. In Massachusetts, for instance, male persons are allowed to vote without regard to color, provided they possess a certain degree of intelligence. In a population in that State of 2,231,066 there were, by the census of 1860, only 9,602 persons of color, and of the males over twenty years of age, there were 339,086 white to 2,692 colored. By the same official enumeration, there were in the District of Columbia 60,764 whites to 14,316 persons of the colored race. Since then, however, the population of the District has largely increased, and it is estimated that at the present time there are nearly a hundred thousand whites to thirty thousand negroes. The cause of the augmented numbers of the latter class needs no explanation. Contiguous to Maryland and Virginia, the District during the war, became a place of refuge for those who escaped from servitude, and it is yet the abiding place of a considerable proportion of those who sought within its limits a shelter from bondage. Until then, held in slavery and denied all opportunities for mental culture, their first knowledge of the Government was acquired when by conferring upon them freedom, it became the benefactor of their race, the test of their capability for improvement began, when, for the first time, the career of free industry and the avenues to intelligence were opened to them. Possessing these advantages but a limited time—the greater number perhaps having entered the District of Columbia during the latter years of the war or since its termination—we may well pause to inquire whether after so brief a probation, they are as a class capable of an intelligent exercise of the right of suffrage, and qualified to discharge the duties of official position. The people who are daily witnesses of their mode of living and who have become familiar with their habits of thought, have expressed the conviction that they are not yet competent to serve as electors, and thus become eligible for office in the local Government under which they live. Clothed with the elective franchise, their numbers, already largely in excess of the demand for labor, would be soon increased by an influx from the adjoining States. Drawn from fields where employment is abundant, they would vain seek it here, and so add to the embarrassments already experienced from the large class of idle persons congregated in the District. Hardly yet capable of forming correct judgments upon the important questions that often make the issues of a political contest, they could readily be made subservient to the purposes of designing persons. While in Massachusetts, under the census of 1860, the proportion of white to colored males over twenty years of age was one hundred and thirty to one, here the black race constitutes nearly one third of the entire population, whilst the same class surrounds the District on all sides, ready to change their residence at a moment's notice, and with all the facilities of a nomadic people, in order to enjoy here, after a short residence, a privilege they find nowhere else. It is within their power, in one year, to come into the District in such numbers as to have the supreme control of the white race, and to govern them by their own officers, and by the exercise of all the municipal authority—among the rest, of the power of taxation over property in which they have no interest. In Massachusetts, where they have enjoyed the benefits of a thorough educational system, a qualification of intelligence is required, while here suffrage is extended to all, without discrimination, as well to those persons of color who, comparatively few in number, are permanent inhabitants, and having given evidence of merit and qualification, are recognized as useful and responsible members of the community. Imposed upon an unwilling people, placed by the Constitution under the exclusive legislation of Congress, it would be viewed as an arbitrary exercise of power, and as an indication by the country of the purpose of Congress to compel the acceptance of negro suffrage by the States. It would engender a feeling of opposition and hatred between the two races, which, becoming deep rooted and ineradicable, would prevent them from living together in a state of mutual friendliness.

After full deliberation upon this measure, I cannot bring myself to approve it, even upon local considerations, nor yet as the beginning of an experiment on a larger scale. I yield to no one in attachment to that rule of general suffrage which distinguishes our policy as a nation. But there is a limit, wisely observed hitherto, which makes the ballot a privilege and a trust, and which requires of some classes a time suitable for probation and preparation. To give indiscriminately to a new class, wholly unprepared, by previous habits and opportunities, to perform the trust which it demands,

is to degrade it, and finally to destroy its power; for it may be safely assumed that no political truth is better established than that such indiscriminate and all-embracing extension of popular suffrage must end at last in its destruction.

The action of the President in refusing to sign the obnoxious bill is in full accord with the wish of nearly every white man in the District, and yet the Radicals in both Houses have enacted it into a law, by two-thirds votes. "Can such things be" in a country of white freemen? Surely Radicalism cannot long rule at such a pace. The popular judgment must, ere long, crush it. The people will not be forever blind.

A GRAPHIC SKETCH.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Pittsburg Commercial thus reports the late Senatorial caucus and the condition of things in Harrisburg after the nomination was made: "What does it all amount to? Mr Stevens has an interview with his delegation; charges the members of the House with a bought betrayal and denounces them. Defiantly, in answer, they say, that 'nobody knows it.' The old Commoner declares that 'the boys in the street know it.' He sends for a Senator from the south-eastern country, instructed for him, and tells him he is young, and has a character yet, and that he 'ought to take it back to them.' The youthful Senator, with education, a family name, and bright prospects, retires unimpressed by Mr. Stevens and subsequently votes for Mr. Cameron. Mr. Stevens has an interview with Governor Curtin, deprecates what his men have done, and urges the Governor to join him in a revolutionary movement. 'Break up the Caucus,' 'go to the people,' cries the enraged old hero from Lancaster. The Governor calmly replies: 'The condition of things may be new to you, sir; but everybody here has known it for weeks, and I cannot aid in any movement which will break up the party. My name is with my friends, and I must abide the issue, whatever I may believe as to the means which have been employed to produce this result. The people have already elected enough members to elect me, and if they don't vote for me, their responsibility is to their constituents. I was done when I aided, with what humble powers I possess, to carry the State last fall in a canvass of unusual bitterness and requiring great exertions on my part.'—And so waste away Tuesday evening and Wednesday. Cameron's adherents still active, and defections in the Stevens and Curtin ranks still being made, and the means openly talked of on streets and in the bar-rooms. 'Bad! bad!' exclaims a Democratic member; 'no show for us. Well; well! I'll vote once for Cowan, and then I'll go for Spinner, like the Republicans.'

The caucus meets at 7 1/2 on Thursday evening. The vote is soon over; the seceders are impatient for their pay. A member from Philadelphia, who that morning had assured Curtin that he would obey his instructions and vote for him, votes for Cameron. The Delaware members vote for Cameron, with their instructions made only two days before to vote for Stevens, then for Curtin, and never for Cameron in their pockets. Betrayal is everywhere around. Men who had grown grey in respectability and honor, and in a life of professional toil, yielded to the 'mammon of unrighteousness.' Men young in life with every professional prospect bright before them, went down under the wand of the enchanter. A Senator from the Northwest declared his determination to vote for Cameron, although he did not believe twenty of his constituents were for him. A member of the House from the same region was allowed to vote for Curtin, notwithstanding he had betrayed him in the organization. A member of the House, from a district adjoining yours on the north, betrayed his constituents and went for Cameron, although he had declared within a week that he would elect Curtin and Curtin's friends, and notwithstanding the fact that several of his personal and political friends were near him, beseeching him not to falsify his former life and commence a career of infamy.

The Philadelphians who were here seemed to regard the violation of instructions and the infamous conduct of their members as unparalleled, and their indignation broke forth in every assemblage in town. Men's names and amounts paid were spoken trumpet-tongued. Mock auctions were held in the Lochiel, Jones, and State Capitol Hotels, and members were auctioned off amid the cheers and plaudits of the crowd. The impromptu auctioneer would name his man, state his office, describe his district, specify his instructions, proclaim his violation of them, and all this in unvarnished vernacular, and then ask for bids, which were made, and would vary from a chew of tobacco to a kick a posteriori, and the poor devil would be knocked down, branded for life publicly as a man who had forfeited all claim to the consideration of honest men, and must go down to a life of infamy 'unhonored and unused'—and all this personal and political infamy, all this aggregation of personal corruption to accomplish the election of a worn out polluted political hack to the United States Senate.

THE TIDE TURNS.

The following very romantic, yet truthful story, has just been told by one who is pretty well posted. It is another proof of the end that awaits all fast young bloods. The hero of the story is John Steele, a young man only twenty-three years of age. By the death of an old lady named Widow McClintock, who died from the effects of burns received while kindling a fire with crude oil, he came in possession of all the old lady's property. The farm of the widow was on Oil creek, in Venango county, and was known as the Widow McClintock farm. It is immediately opposite the flourishing little town of Rousseville, and was amongst the first of the oil-producing farms of the valley. Early in 1863 the Van Slyke well, on this farm, was struck, and flowed for some time at the rate of 2500 barrels per day, and several wells, yielding from 200 to 800 barrels, were struck at subsequent periods. Mrs. McClintock was hardly cold in her coffin before young Steele, who appears to have had nothing naturally vicious in his composition, was surrounded by a set of vamps, who clung to him as long as he had a dollar remaining. The millionaire's head was evidently turned by his good fortune, as has been that of many an older man who made his pile in oil, and he was of the impression that his money would accumulate too rapidly unless it was actually thrown away, and throw it away he did. Many of the stories concerning his career in this city and Philadelphia savor strongly of fiction, and would not be credited were they not so well authenticated. Wine, women, horses, fairs and general debauchery soon made a wreck of that princely fortune, and in twenty months Johnny Steele squandered two millions of dollars. Helost in this city, at fair, over \$100,000 in two nights; he bought high-priced turn-outs, and after driving around an hour or two, gave them away. He organized the Skiff & Gaylord Minstrel, and put them on the road in tip-top shape. He traveled with the company for some time, enjoying himself hugely, paying pretty dearly for his experience in the show business. He lavished upon music hall performers of the females persuasion the most costly presents. To a popular vocalist engaged at Trimble's Varieties, Pittsburgh, and who caught his eye, he gave a \$3000 diamond ring, and squandered his money in the like manner upon other members of the profession. He is now, we are told, filling the position of door keeper for Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels, the company he organized, and is, to use a very expressive, but not strictly classical phrase, completely 'played out.' The wealth obtained by those who worked so assiduously to effect Steele's ruin gave little permanent benefit to its possessors. The person most brazen and chiefly instrumental in bringing about the present condition of affairs is said to be Seth Slocum, who hung around Meadville, Pa., several weeks last summer. He was worth at one time over \$100,000, which he had 'captured' from Steele, and laid aside for a rainy day, but when the latter's money vanished, this amount soon took unto itself wings, and he is at present known among his old associates as a gone coon. At last accounts Slocum was incarcerated in the jail of a neighboring county for various breaches of the peace, and was unable to obtain bail in the sum of \$500. Exemplifications these of the old adage, 'easy come, easy go,' or that other, 'fools and their money are soon parted.' The farm was sold recently for tax due the Government.—New York 'Tribune.'

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