

Dry Goods, etc.

CASH BUYERS, TAKE NOTICE!

SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, just received.

At J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Store, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Having just returned from the East, we are now opening a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods...

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

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

All Wool Flannels from 40 cents up.

French Merinos, all wool Delaines, Colgate, &c.

SHAWLS—Ladies', children's and misses' shawls, latest styles; ladies' cloaking cloth.

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

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

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

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

SHIRTS, &c.—Men's (woven and muslin white); shirt-springs, neckties, and muslin shirts; cotton chain (single and double, white and colored).

GROCERIES—Coffee, sugar, syrups, groins and black teas, spices of all kinds, &c.

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

WE sell goods on the same terms that we have been for the last three months—cash, or note with interest from date. No bad debts contracted and no extra charges to good paying customers to make up losses of slow and never paying customers. Cash buyers always get the best bargains, and their accounts are always settled up.

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

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

sep27

GREAT BARGAINS!

The undersigned have opened a very full supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Our stock is complete and is not surpassed in

EXTENT.

QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS.

The old system of

"TRUSTING FOREVER"

having exploded, we are determined to

SELL GOODS UPON THE SHORTEST PROFIT

FOR

CASH OR PRODUCE.

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

BUYERS FOR CASH

may depend upon

GETTING BARGAINS.

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

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!

The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied stock of New Goods, which are now open for examination, at

MILL-TOWN,

two miles West of Bedford, comprising everything usually found in a first-class country store, consisting, in part, of

Dry-Goods,

Delaines,

Calicoes,

Muslins,

Cassimeres,

Boots and Shoes,

Groceries,

Notions,

&c., &c.

All of which will be sold at the most reasonable prices.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the public patronage.

Call and examine our goods.

may24, '67. G. YEAGER

NEW FIRM! NEW FIRM!

GOOD GOODS ARE DOWN!

SCHELLSBURG AHEAD!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

just received and will be sold

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Call at BLACK & MARBOURG'S,

in Schellsburg,

IF YOU WANT CHEAP GOODS of any kind!

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

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

MUSLINS, from 10 to 17 cents.

CALICOS, from 8 to 15 cents.

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES at reduced prices.

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

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

Gloves,

Hosiery,

etc., etc., etc., very low.

Groceries,

Queensware,

Wooden Ware

&c., &c., at the lowest market prices.

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

NEW ARRIVAL—Just received at M. C. FETTERLY'S FANCY STORE, Street Hats and Bonnets, Straps, Trimmings, Ribbons, Flowers, Millinery Goods, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Bead-trimmings, Buttons, Hosiery and Gloves, White Goods, Parasols and Sun-Umbrellas, Belmors and Hoop Skirts, Fancy Goods and Notions, Ladies' and Children's Shoes. Our assortment contains all that is new and desirable. Thankful for former liberal patronage we hope to be able to merit a continuance from all our customers. Please call and see our new stock. may31

The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1868.

VOL. 62.—WHOLE No. 5423.

Dry-Goods, &c.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

FOR THE PEOPLE!

TELL IT! EVERYBODY TELL IT!

COTTON NO LONGER KING!

G. R. OSTER & CO.

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

CHEAP Dry Goods, Furs, Clothing, Carpets, &c.

Oil cloths, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Wall papers,

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

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

competition. Piles of calico prints and muslin from 61 cents up to sublime quality.

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

TERMS—POSITIVELY CASH OR DELIVERY, unless otherwise specified.

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

\$1000 DOLLARS REWARD!!

Just received at the New Imperial BARGAIN STORE, A handsome assortment of NEW SPRING GOODS.

As goods are now advancing daily, and no doubt will be much higher, we think families cannot buy too soon.

G. R. OSTER & CO. feb25m2

\$3000 DOLLARS WORTH!!

of Boots and Shoes of every description and best Manufacture, just received and For Sale 25 per cent Cheaper than elsewhere.

The Boot and Shoe Department of G. R. OSTER & CO.

has become a leading feature in their business, and is now the place to get it and as well as Cheap Boots and Shoes, as they have the largest and best assortment in town. feb25m2

HATS! HATS!!

Just received the leading New Spring Styles of Gents, Boys and Children's Hats, much cheaper than elsewhere. We would call special attention to the Gents Soft-Corona, Cassimere dress Hat, also the Velvet, Satin, Seal, conforming Flexible Band Hat. These Hats will be found to be very desirable, being very soft in hand and conforming immediately to the shape of the head. feb25m2

G. R. OSTER & CO.

ANOTHER VETO ON HIGH PRICES!

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY

by buying your GOODS of

MILLER & BOWSER,

Mann's Corner, BEDFORD, Pa.

They are now opening a choice variety of

NEW AND DESIRABLE

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Dry-Goods,

Ready-Made Clothing,

Fancy Goods,

Notions,

Cotton Yarn,

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes,

Groceries,

Queensware,

Wooden ware,

Tobacco and Cigars,

Brooms,

Baskets,

&c., &c., &c.

LOOK AT SOME OF THEIR PRICES:

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

GINGHAM, at 12, 15, 18, 20.

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

Cassimeres, Cloths, Satinetts and

Ladies' Sacking, at very low prices.

Ladies', Gents' and Misses'

Shoes, Sandals and Over-Shoes, in great variety.

Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots.

Best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syr-

up in the market. Prices low

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

times.

We invite all to call and see our

goods and compare prices before buying elsewhere.

Our motto is, Short Profits.

oct25, '67

SELLERS & FOLWELL,

WHOLESALE

CONFECTIONERS and FRUITERS,

No. 161 North Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA

feb21m3 Orders promptly attended to.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, ten cents per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line. All legal Notices of every kind, and Orphans' Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place.

All advertising done after first insertion.

A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Term, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year. Rows: One square, Two squares, Three squares, Quarter column, Half column, One column.

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

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

The Bedford Gazette.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ADD-ON, Pa., Feb. 24, 1868.

DEAR MEYERS:—I was standing at my desk, a day or two since, writing an article of some importance, (at least to me), when Squire William entered and told me he had seen and conversed with my friend Meyers, of the BEDFORD GAZETTE.

The train of thought was broken. The thick-coming fancies were all dispelled, and memory immediately was busied with the buried past, buried more effectually to me than others, as there is now scarcely an interest, or a link, to connect me with it. But "let the dead past bury its dead;" your place is emphatically with the living present. You have a post in the Grand Army of Regeneration, and this is no time for "gentle dalliance in a lady's chamber," or for the lascivious pleasantries of the lute. The hour demands vigorous workers as well as thinkers, when power is in the hands of men, without moral or legal restraint, bitterly hostile to everything that our fathers loved, who are breaking down every social barrier between the proud race to whom this country belongs, whose sacred birth-right it is, and who cannot sell it for a price without incurring an eternity of infamy, and the degraded race who have borne and will bear, the badge of inferiority and servitude, despite the mad efforts of the misguided men, who now control the Nation's destinies, and who will live in History as human recreant to God, to Country and Humanity.

Then the people are at length awakened, the cry of "Rights or Revolution," is swelling on the prairies of the West, and from thence, for some time to come, will the men be taken, who as the representative ves of ideas originating and sustained there, will sway this Nation for good or evil. Let us pray the former.

That cry is a deeply significant and suggestive one, and woe to him who heeds it not. Temporary political damnation, which politicians appear to dread more than any, or all the denunciations in Holy Writ, is the least of the evils that will afflict them.

There is truth in the old adage, that the gods make mad, whom they intend to destroy, as is abundantly proved by the declaration of a Radical Senator that Congress would soon control the Ballot Box in all the States. Control the States, indeed! Why, you can hear the slogan sounding now, that shall be the coronach of the "God and morality," "loil," nigger-loving crew who strut and swelter in the capitol, clothed in corruption, reeking with innocent blood, and drunken with the wine of abomination. Before the specified five years of the "loil" Senator, the whole crew will have been scourged from the Capitol and will have called upon rocks and mountains to hide them from the scorn and indignation of an outraged people. May God in his goodness avert the storm of bloodshed and ruin, the fearful retribution, into which these men are so madly goading a long suffering people.

The old Know-Nothing leaders, in disguise, fresh from persecuting and murdering one class of our citizens, have abandoned their old incendiary cry, the gathering cry of the Church-burners, "America for Americans," and are now shouting another, equally as specious, as damnable—"America for the Africnans." Oh, worse than foolish! The specious cries, "Rebellion," "Treason," "Loyalty," will no longer avail you. The brass on Grant's coat, in Stanton's cheek, cannot save you.—The worn out twaddle of the last seven years, is impotent for political effect and stripped of your false colors of patriotism and humanity, you will be turned out to meet the scorn of all good men, and the revilings, mayhap the torturing, of the bad. For your servile tools who have hunted to the death so many true men, who burned and mobbed, and exulted in the devil's work you set for them, will burn and rend you, as the dogs did Jezebel and will employ the lessons you taught them, for

your own destruction, notwithstanding, "that the colored troops fought nobly."

If the foregoing suits you, Messrs. Editors, it is entirely at your service, and you will again hear from me, if you see fit to "print" it.

Very truly, &c., ZINGARO.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

His Reasons for the Removal of Mr. Stanton.—The Argument and Defense.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following message. It was read in secret session, laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The Senate removed the injunction of secrecy:

To the Senate of the United States:—I have received a copy of the resolution adopted by the Senate on the 21st instant, as follows:

"Whereas the Senate have received and considered the communication of the President stating that he had removed Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and had designated the Adjutant General of the Army to act as Secretary of War ad interim: therefore

"Resolved by the Senate of the United States, That under the constitution and laws of the United States the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office ad interim."

This resolution is confined to the power of the President to remove the Secretary of War and to designate another officer to perform the duties of the office ad interim, and by its preamble is made expressly applicable to the removal of Mr. Stanton, and the designation to act ad interim of the Adjutant General of the Army.—Without, therefore, attempting to discuss the general power of removal as to all officers, upon which subject no expression of opinion is contained in the resolution, I shall confine myself to the question as thus limited—the power to remove the Secretary of War.

It is declared in the resolution "that under the constitution and laws of the United States the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office ad interim." As to the question of power under the constitution I do not propose at present to enter upon its discussion. The uniform practice from the beginning of the government, as established by every President who has exercised the office, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, have settled the question in favor of the power of the President to remove all officers excepting a class holding appointments of a judicial character.—No practice, or any decision, has excepted a Secretary of War from this general power of the President to make removals from office. It is only necessary, then, that I should refer to the power of the Executive under the laws of the United States, to remove from office a Secretary of War. The resolution denies that under these laws this power has any existence. In other words, it affirms that no such authority is recognized or given by the statutes of the country.—What, then, are the laws of the United States which deny the President the power to remove that officer? I know but two laws which bear upon this question. The first in order of time is the act of August 7th, 1789, creating the Department of War, which, after providing for a Secretary as its principal officer, proceeds as follows:

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be in the said department an inferior officer, to be appointed by the said principal officer, to be employed therein as he shall deem proper, to be called the chief clerk in the Department of War, and who, whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy, shall, during such vacancy, have the charge and custody of all records, books and papers appertaining to the said department."

It is clear that this act, passed by a Congress many of whose members participated in the formation of the constitution, so far from denying the power of the President to remove the Secretary of War, recognizes it as existing in the Executive alone, without the concurrence of the Senate or of any other department of the government. Furthermore, this act does not purport to confer the power by legislative authority, nor in fact was there any other existing legislation through which it was brought upon the Executive.

The recognition of the power by this act is therefore complete as a recognition under the constitution itself, for there was no other source or authority from which it could be derived. The other act which refers to this question is that regulating the tenure of certain civil officers, passed by Congress on the second day of March, 1837. The first section of that act is in the following words: "That every person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office, and shall become qualified to act therein, is and shall be entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided.—Provided, that the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, and of the Interior, the Postmaster General

and the Attorney General, shall hold their offices, respectively, for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The fourth section of the same act restricts the term of offices to the limit prescribed by the law creating them. That part of the first section which prescribes the *provisos* declares that every person holding a civil office to which he has been or may be appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed. It purports to take from the Executive, during the fixed time established for the tenure of the office, the independent power of removal, and to require for such removal the concurrent action of the President and the Senate.—The proviso that follows proceeds to fix the term of office of seven heads of departments whose tenure never had been defined before, by prescribing that they "shall hold their offices, respectively, for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Thus, as to these enumerated officers, the *provisos* taken from the President the power of removal except with the advice and consent of the Senate. By its terms, before he can be deprived of the power to displace them, it must appear that he himself has appointed them. It is only in that case that they have any tenure of office or any independent right to hold during the term of the President, and for one month after the cessation of his official functions.

The proviso, therefore, gives no tenure of office, to any one of these officers who has been appointed by a former President beyond one month after the accession of his successor.

In the case of Mr. Stanton, his appointment under which he held the office of Secretary of War was that conferred upon him by my immediate predecessor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. He has never held from me any appointment as the head of the War Department. Whatever right he had to hold the office was derived from that original appointment and my own suffrage.

The law was not intended to protect such an incumbent of the War Department by taking from the President the power to remove him. This, in my judgment, is perfectly clear, and the law itself admits of no other just construction. We find in all that portion of the first section which precedes the proviso that as to civil officers generally, the president is deprived of the power of removal; and it is plain that if there had been no proviso, that power would just as clearly have been taken from him, so far as it applies to the seven heads of the departments, but for reasons which were no doubt satisfactory to Congress, these principal officers were specially provided for, and as to them the express and only requirement is that the president who has appointed them shall not, without the advice and consent of the Senate, remove them from office. The consequence is that as to my cabinet, embracing the seven officers designated in the first section, the act takes from me the power, without the concurrence of the Senate, to remove any one of them that I have appointed, but does not protect such of them as I did not appoint, nor give to them any tenure of office beyond my pleasure.

An examination of this act then, shows that while in one part of the section provision is made for officers generally, in another clause there is a class of officers designated by their official titles, who are excepted by the general terms of the law, and in reference to whom a clear distinction is made as to the general power of removal limited in the first clause of the section. This distinction is that as to such of these enumerated officers as hold under the appointment of the President, the power of removal can only be exercised by him with the consent of the Senate, while as to those who have not been appointed by him there is no like denial of his power to displace them. It would be a violation of the plain meaning of this enactment to place Mr. Stanton upon the same footing as those heads of departments who have been appointed by myself. As to him, this law gives him no tenure of office.

The members of my cabinet, who have been appointed by me, are by this act entitled to hold for one month after the term of my office shall cease; but Mr. Stanton could not, against the wishes of my successor, hold a moment thereafter. If he were permitted by that successor to hold for the first two weeks, would that successor have no power to remove him? But the power of my successor over him could be no greater than my own. If my successor would have the power to remove Mr. Stanton after permitting him to remain a period of two weeks, because he was not appointed by him, but by his predecessor, I, who have tolerated Mr. Stanton for more than two years, certainly have the same right to remove him, and upon the same ground, namely, that he was not appointed by me, but by my predecessor.

Under this construction of the tenure-of-office act, I have never doubted my power to remove Mr. Stanton.—

Whether the act was constitutional or not, it was always my opinion that it did not secure him from removal. I was, however, aware that there were doubts as to the construction of the law, and from the first I deemed it desirable that at the earliest possible moment those doubts should be settled, and the true construction of the act fixed by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. My order of suspension, in August last, was intended to place the case in such a position as would make a resort to a judicial decision both necessary and proper. My understanding and wishes, however, under that order of suspension, were frustrated, and the last order for Mr. Stanton's removal was a further step towards the accomplishment of that purpose.

I repeat that my own convictions as to the true construction of the law, and as to its constitutionality, were well settled and were sustained by every member of my cabinet, including Mr. Stanton himself. Upon this question of constitutionality each one in turn deliberately advised me that the tenure-of-office act was unconstitutional. Upon the question whether, as to those members who were appointed by my predecessor, that act took from me the power to remove them, one of those members emphatically stated in the presence of the others sitting in cabinet, that they did not come within the provisions of the act, and it was no protection to them; no one dissented from this construction, and I understood them all to acquiesce in its correctness.

In a matter of such grave consequence I was not disposed to rest upon my own opinions though fortified by my constitutional advisers. I have therefore sought to bring the question at as early a day as possible before the Supreme Court of the United States for final and authoritative decision. In respect to so much of the resolution as relates to the designation of an officer to act as Secretary of War ad interim, I have only to say that I have exercised this power under the provisions of the first section of the act of February 13th, 1795, which, so far as they are applicable to vacancies caused by removals, I understand to be still in force. The legislation upon the subject of ad