

# The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1868.

VOL. 62.—WHOLE No. 5435.

## Dry-Goods, etc.

CASH BUYERS, TAKE NOTICE!

SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

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, which have been BOUGHT FOR CASH, at net cash prices, and will be SOLD CHEAP. This being the only full stock of goods brought to Bedford this season, persons will be able to suit themselves better, in style, quality and price, than at any other store in Bedford. The following comprise a few of our prices, viz:

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 cts. up.

French Merinos, all wool Belaines, Coburgs, &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 and boys' boots and shoes, all sizes and prices, to suit all.

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

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

SHIRTS, &c.—Men's woolen and muslin shirts; Shakspeare, Lockwood and muslin-lined paper collars; cotton chain (single and double, white and colored).

GROCERIES—Coffee, sugar, syrups, green and black teas, spices of all kinds, dye-stuffs, &c.

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

We will 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 or no extra charges for 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,  
No. 1 Anderson's Row.

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

Bedford, Sep. 27, '67.

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## 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

unrivalled in Central Pennsylvania, all of which they

offer wholesale or retail at prices that defy

competition. Piles of calico prints and muslin

from 6 cents up to sublime quality.

They invite all to call, see for themselves and

be convinced.

TERMS.—Positively CASH ON DELIVERY, unless

less otherwise specified.

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

9900 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.,

Feb 28m2

9300 DOLLARS WORTH!!

of Boots and Shoes of every description and best

Manufacture, just received and For Sale 25 per

cent Cheaper than heretofore.

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 Good as well as Cheap

Boots and Shoes, as they have the largest and best

assortment in town. G. R. OSTER & CO.,

Feb 28m2

HATS! HATS!!

Just received the leading New Spring Styles of

Gents, Boys and Children's Hats, much cheaper

than heretofore. We would call special attention to

the Gents Self-ventilating Cassimere dress Hat, also

the Velvet Finish Self-ventilating 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. G. R. OSTER & CO.,

Feb 28m2

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 G-oods,

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

times.

We invite all to call and see our

goods and compare prices before buying elsewhere.

Our motto is, Short Profits.

TERMS—Cash, Note or Produce.

ost25, '67

SELLERS & WHOLESALE

CONFECTIONERS and FRUITERS,

No. 161 North Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Feb 21m3

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 due after first insertion.

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

One square . . . 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

Two squares . . . 6 00 9 00 12 00

Three squares . . . 8 00 12 00 20 00

Quarter column . . . 14 00 20 00 35 00

Half column . . . 18 00 25 00 45 00

One column . . . 20 00 35 00 50 00

One square to occupy one inch of space.

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

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

## The Bedford Gazette.

### GREAT SPEECH OF

### HON. WM. A. WALLACE,

Delivered in the Senate of Pennsylvania, on the Impeachment Resolution, Feb. 23, 1868.

The Committee on Federal Relations reported the following:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c.

1st. That the thanks of the people of this Commonwealth are due and are hereby tendered, through their immediate representatives, to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, for its fidelity to the people and its promptness in preferring articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson for his late acts of usurpation.

2d. That the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania are due and are hereby tendered to Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, for his courage and fidelity in resisting the attempted invasion of his office and violation of the fundamental law, and his resolute resistance to executive encroachment.

Mr. White moved to proceed to the consideration of the resolutions, which was agreed to by a party vote.

Mr. Wallace offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That in the passage, veto and re-passage of the tenure of office law, the executive and legislative branches of the Government, each for itself, had the right to judge of its constitutionality, and there being a conflict of opinion thereon, it was the privilege of either of said departments, when called to execute or obey the same, to bring it before the Supreme Court of the United States for adjudication.

Resolved, That in the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War and the appointment of General Lorenzo Thomas in his stead, for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the said tenure of office bill, the President of the United States was obeying his oath "to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," and was guilty of no crime for which he can legally be impeached.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the executive and legislative branches of the Government, and of all good citizens, to enforce, respect and obey the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the question of the constitutionality of the said tenure of office law when it is announced by the said court.

MR. SPEAKER: The position we occupy upon the question now agitating the public mind is stated in the amendment I have just submitted. Our position, sir, upon this issue, is that of obedience to law, of an appeal to legal tribunals for its settlement. We are now, as we have been in the past, for the maintenance of the law and the Constitution. We are for a free system of laws against revolution and despotism; for maintaining constitutional obligations against anarchy and chaos.

In bringing the constitutionality of the tenure of office law before the Supreme Court for adjudication and settlement, the President exercised a right that was vested in him by virtue of his high office. In making a practical case for adjudication he exercised what was not only his right, but his sworn duty.

The removal of a Cabinet officer was an executive power; and as such, one of the high prerogatives of the executive branch of the Government. This right you cannot take from him and preserve this department in its integrity.

The right of removal by the President alone has, by universal practice of the Government, been recognized from 1789 to 1867. Every President of the United States exercised it unquestioned. As early as 1789 the question came up in Congress, on a motion to strike out of a law organizing the State Department a provision to make the officer removable at the pleasure of the President. This motion, after debate, was negatived by the decisive vote of

20 to 35. During the debate many of those who aided in forming the Constitution took part.

Mr. Madison himself said: "The Constitution affirms that the executive power is vested in the President. Are there exceptions to this proposition? Yes, there are. The Constitution says that in appointing to office, the Senate shall be associated with the President, unless in the case of inferior officers, when the law shall otherwise direct. Have we (that is, Congress) a right to extend this exception? I believe not. If the Constitution has vested all executive power in the President, I confidently assert that the legislature has no right to diminish or modify his executive authority. The question now resolves itself into this: Is the power of displacing an executive officer? I conceive that if any power whatever is in the Executive, it is the power of appointing, overseeing and controlling those who execute the laws. If the Constitution had not qualified the power of the President in appointing to office by associating the Senate with him in that business, would it not be clear that he would have the right, by virtue of the executive power, to make such appointments? Should we be authorized, in defiance of that clause in the Constitution—"the executive power shall be vested in the President"—to unite the Senate with the President in the appointment to office? I conceive not. If it is admitted that I should not be authorized to do this, I think it may be disputed whether we have a right to associate them in removing persons from office, the one power being as much of an executive nature as the other; and the first is authorized by being excepted out of the general rule established by the Constitution in these words: "The executive power shall be vested in the President."

Fisher Ames said—"It is a leading principle in every free government; it is a prominent feature in this, that the legislative and executive powers should be kept distinct; yet the attempt to blend the executive and legislative departments in exercising the power of removal, is such a maxim as ought not to be carried into practice on arguments grounded on implication."

"Another reason occurs to me against blending these powers. An officer who superintends the public revenue will naturally acquire a great influence. If he obtains support in the Senate, upon an attempt of the President to remove him, it will be out of the power of the House, when applied to by the first magistrate, to impeach him with success; for the very means of proving charges of mal-conduct against him will be under the power of that officer; all the papers necessary to convict him may be withheld while the person continues in office. Protection may be rendered for protection; and as this officer has such extensive influence it may be exerted to procure the re-election of friends. These circumstances, in addition to those stated by the gentlemen from Jersey, (Mr. Boudinot,) must clearly evince to every gentleman the impropriety of connecting the Senate with the President, in removing from office."

George Clymer, of Pennsylvania, a signer of the Constitution, said: "If the President is divested of this power, his responsibility is destroyed; you prevent his efficiency, and disable him from affording that security to the people which the Constitution contemplates. What use will it be of, to call the citizens of the Union together every four years to obtain a purified choice of a representative, if he is to be a mere cypher to the Government? The executive must act by others, but you reduce him to a mere shadow, when you control both the power of appointment and removal. If you take away the latter power, he ought to resign the power of superintending and directing the executive part of the government into the hands of the Senate at once, and then we become a dangerous aristocracy, or shall be more destitute of energy than any government on earth. These being my sentiments, I wish the clause to stand as a legislative declaration that the power of removal is constitutionally vested in the President."

Mr. Baldwin, another signer of the Constitution, said: "The Senate must concur with the President in making appointments, but with respect to the removal they are not associated; there is no such clause in the Constitution, and therefore I should conclude that the convention did not choose they should have the power."

Judges Kent and Story, in commenting upon the Constitution, have both assented to and affirmed this doctrine, and no more valuable authority can be found.

In our own Supreme Court the same question has been judicially settled in the case of Lehman vs. Sutherland, 3d Serg. and Rawle, 145. The Court said:

"The Constitution is silent as to the removal of officers, yet it has been generally supposed that the power of removal rested with the Governor, except in those cases where the tenure was during good behavior," clearly recognizing the principle that the power of removal was incident to the power of appointment. And what an anomaly it would be, and how it would shock our sense of propriety to affirm that the Secretary of State or our Commonwealth could force himself upon the

Governor in defiance of his express wish for his removal.

In the Supreme Court of the United States, in 13th Peters 259, it is stated by the Court that—"This power of removal from office was a subject much disputed, and upon which a great diversity of opinion was entertained in the early history of the Government. It is held, however, to the power of this Court, to remove officers appointed by the President, in concurrence with the Senate; and the great question was whether the removal was to be by the President alone or with the concurrence of the Senate, both constituting the appointing power. No one denied the power of the President and Senate, jointly, to remove when the tenure of the office was not fixed by the Constitution, which was a full recognition of the principle that the power of removal was incident to the power of appointment. But it was very early adopted, as the practical construction of the Constitution, that this power was vested in the President alone. And such would appear to have been the legislative construction of the Constitution."

"The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America," its recognition by an act of Congress contemporaneous with the Constitution, as an executive power, and vested in the President; the universal practice of the Government ever since its formation; the sanction of Madison, Ames, Clymer, Baldwin, Story and Kent; the express ruling of the Supreme Court in the case in 13th Peters, 259; the endorsement of the doctrine by our own Supreme Court, as well as the necessary implication and the fitness of the thing, to sustain us in the position that the power of removal was an executive power and vested in the President alone.

Such being the condition of the law, Congress sees fit to pass the tenure-of-office law, by which the President is forbidden to remove his cabinet officers without consent of the Senate.—The President vetoed the bill and distinctly asserted that it