

UNION STATE NOMINATION. FOR SUPREME JUDGE, HENRY W. WILLIAMS, OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

JUDGE SHARWOOD ON LEGAL TENDERS. Extract from His Opinion in the Case of Borie vs. Trot.

"On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 22d, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money, and a legal tender, is unconstitutional.

"This renders it unnecessary that I should consider the other question which has been made as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in lawful silver money of the United States. I am in favor of entering judgment for the plaintiff, but as a majority of the court are of a different opinion, judgment for the defendant."

WHO ARE THE FRIENDS OF THE SOUTH? All parties agree that the one thing most needful for the speedy restoration of the Southern States to prosperity is the permanent restoration of law and order, and assurance of security to persons and property.

The Gazette of last week is sorely exercised that we should publish the fact that Judge Sharswood delivered a dissenting opinion in the case of Borie v. Trot in which he pronounced the Legal Tender Act unconstitutional. It labors unnecessarily to show that the question to be decided was whether a debt contracted to be paid in gold or silver could be paid in paper money.

The Gazette in endeavoring to answer our question as to its preference of rebels and deserters over loyal negro soldiers, makes it the occasion for logging in the names of about a dozen men (we suppose all it could find) of the Republican party and parading them as deserters. Of these we know, personally, and the Gazette ought to know that at least four were not deserters. We further know that one, at least, laid down his life in the service of his country, yet the Gazette has the effrontery to insult the gallant soldier's friends and relatives by holding him up as a deserter. For real deserters we have no sympathy, but there is no excuse for publishing to the world such slanderous libel upon the memory of a brave soldier.

The Gazette, with all its zealous labor to shield its Candidate, Sharswood, from the inevitable consequences of his opinion declaring Legal Tenders unconstitutional, by squarely denying it, has fully understood the opinion itself as witness the following: "We have an inflated currency, depreciated in value and yet money is as scarce now as when gold and silver were in fashion. So much for the unconstitutional act of Congress making greenbacks a legal tender."

Where did you get the unconstitutional idea? Sharswood's opinion, eh? Yours too? Yet you would persuade your readers that he never delivered such an opinion! And both in the same issue!!! Slightly mixed, eh?

No very pleasant position is that occupied by General Grant in the Cabinet. He is expected to be obedient to every order, having no other alternative than to carry out the will of the Chief Executive. He may remonstrate against measures, but that is the end of his privilege; he can suggest, but must obey.

low deserted rivers, all bearing to their heads the products of her varied industry, while in the bounds of our wide domain will be found no more contented, happy and prosperous people.

REMOVAL OF SHERIDAN.

The political gullotine of Andy Johnson continues to be wielded with an untrammelled and reckless malignancy. The cool, grim, sternness of Stanton, for a while staggered the resolution of the would-be tyrant of the white house. With his suspension accomplished, the chief obstacle in the way of Sheridan's removal was overcome, and on the 17th inst. Andy Johnson issued his order removing the gallant Sheridan from the command of the 5th military district.

We call the attention of all our readers to the frank and outspoken letter of Gen. Grant to the President, which we print in another column. It will do much to relieve the people as a brave soldier conscientiously discharging his duty, and faithfully, promptly, and energetically carrying into execution the laws of the land, is removed and disgraced by the miserable inebriate and demagogue, who by accident happens to occupy the white-house. And for what? For any crime or misdemeanor? No. For any failure in the discharge of duty? No. Not a fault is alleged nor a cause assigned. Sheridan's fault is in believing that the men whom he conquered at Winchester were enemies of his country, and that not to them, but to loyal men the government of the States lately in rebellion should be entrusted; in believing that traitors and rebels should not be pardoned and received into favor until they have repented of their crimes. For such reasons, and because it was asked by the men who led rebel armies and planned the massacres of New Orleans and Memphis, the brave and loyal Sheridan is disgraced by that miserable conniver at treason and tool of traitors, Andrew Johnson. His removal adds another to the list of humiliating acts of the existing administration, whose very mention brings the blush of shame to the cheek of every true soldier and loyal American citizen. They alone rejoice, who exulted over the defeat of the national arms at Bull Run, Chickamauga, and every other defeat that brought disgrace to our arms and sorrow to the hearts of our people. The men whose whole sympathy was with the rebellion, whose faces brightened with smiles and whose eyes sparkled with delight at the report of reverses to the Union arms, now throw up their hands in ecstasy and shout aloud for joy, for this is once again a momentary rebel triumph. But their joy is transient; their time is short. A loyal Congress and a loyal people will not long brook the gross insult. If we divine aright, ere the last November sun shall set Stanton will be restored and Sheridan avenged. Our recent President will yet be made to realize that his, is only delegated power cannot be abused with impunity—that ours is a government of the people and not a despotism—that his resistance may obstruct and delay, but cannot prevent the work of reconstruction from being done in accordance with the views of the loyal people.

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Where parties marked "deserters," can prove that they left the army under circumstances described in this act, they will be hereafter entitled to the elective franchise. —Gettysburg Star.

To BE NOTED.—Parties who have invested in Government bonds, as well as all persons who are holding either national bank notes or greenbacks, would do well to keep an eye on the doctrines advanced by the Democratic party. In Ohio Vallandigham and Pendleton are openly advocating what amounts to simple repudiation. In this State the Democrats are endeavoring to put a man on the Supreme bench who has squarely denied it, has fully understood the opinion itself as witness the following: "We have an inflated currency, depreciated in value and yet money is as scarce now as when gold and silver were in fashion. So much for the unconstitutional act of Congress making greenbacks a legal tender."

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The illness of Gen. Thomas, so as to disable him for service for some time, seems likely to postpone, for a time, the removal of Sheridan unless a new appointment is made, which is not improbable as the President will doubtless be willing to avail himself of any reasonable excuse, for appointing some one more likely than Thomas to do the bidding of himself and kindred rebels.

Since the above was put in type General Hancock has been assigned to the Department of the Gulf, with permission to modify any orders issued by Sheridan, while the latter is ordered to report at once to the Headquarters of the Department of Missouri.

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REGISTRATION has been completed in Louisiana under the management of General Sheridan, and Texas was next to be reconstructed had that Commander not been removed. He believes that by the first of next January the State of Louisiana will be ready to present its Constitution to Congress.

When Gov. CURTIN had served the first six months of his first term, the Copperheads professed to be very indignant at reports manufactured by themselves, that he was drunk half his time. Before Governor Geary has been a year in office the same men complain that he is too temperate, and give too much countenance to the temperance cause. How are the Copperheads to be suited in men?—Harrisburg Telegraph.

REMOVAL OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

Correspondence Between the President and General Grant. PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO GEN. GRANT. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1867.—Dear Sir:—Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order, I would be pleased to hear any suggestion you may deem necessary respecting the assignment to which the order refers.

THE ORDER OF REMOVAL. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1867.—Major Gen. George G. Meade is hereby assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the act of Congress passed on the second day of March, 1867.

How "INDIAN OUTRAGES" ARE SOMETHING MANUFACTURED.—An Omaha correspondent of the Chicago Republican writes concerning the recent attack on a train of the Union Pacific Railway, as follows: "The way the thing looks now, it does not appear that the redskins did the scalping, but the white skins did. The scalping was done by a party of white men who were on the train. A redskin would not be apt to leave the scalp behind—he would rather lose his own—that of itself is a little evidence; but what makes it almost sure is the fact that the scalp of the man who was still living, and in a fair way to recover, by the way—is not in the Indian style. An Indian is never known to take the whole top of the head for the scalp but merely a couple of inches from the crown of the head; and besides they generally take it off neatly, while this was done in a very bungling manner. Some persons—and I must say that I am one of the number—think there were no Indians concerned; but Omaha and all these western towns are bound to have an Indian war if possible; and the chief of the Indian war is extermination. Now, this late attack serves first rate to bring Eastern people to their side of the question, provided they keep under a few of the facts. Several trains on Eastern and Southern railways have been thrown from the track before now, the cars robbed and sometimes destroyed. This has been done within two years. There being no Indians to blame, it was at once charged rightly to thieves, rowdies and highway robbers; and it is very natural to suppose that the same class of beings will do the same kind of work here, if that class is here to do it. And it is not denied, but readily admitted; that towns such as Julesburg, and others not so far away, are more than half populated by rough, lawless, and lawless men. There is a rumor of an Indian attack anywhere, it is telegraphed East as a fact; but when a few hours later, it proves to be entirely untrue, the telegraph does not carry the correction."

THE SERVICES OF GENERAL THOMAS in battling for the Union entitle him to some consideration. He has repeatedly entered his protest against being assigned to either of the military districts, and especially to being assigned to relieve Gen. Sheridan. General Hancock ought not to be removed from where he is. His department is a complicated one, which will take a new commander some time to become acquainted with. There are military reasons, and above all, patriotic reasons why this order should not be insisted on.

THE EXTRAORDINARY WEATHER.—Meteorological observations show that there has not been so wet a summer within the experience of the present generation. About 130 years ago, we are told, there was something of the kind, but as nobody is living now to give us the particulars, we are obliged to content us with the simple statement of the meteorological fact. Perhaps one of the severest of all the many rain storms with which we have been visited almost daily during the season, was that which fell on the 23d of the month, and which fell last night and this morning. We fear the bad effect it must have had in the agricultural districts.

THE ORDER REMOVING GEN. SHERIDAN suspended Gen. Thomas to the command of the Department of the Gulf, and the removal of Gen. Sheridan from the command of the Fifth Military District, in lieu of Gen. Sheridan. The reason for this action of the part of the Executive, is on account of the health of Gen. Thomas, who is now undergoing medical treatment at one of the springs in West Virginia. In view of this fact it was deemed highly improper to order him to New Orleans, where the yellow fever is raging in an epidemic form. An Administrative Council paper says it is not definitely known whether Gen. Sheridan will be permitted to remain ad interim, or whether some other officer will be assigned to the command. It is rumored that Gen. Hancock will be assigned to the position. A long series of charges against the officials of the Freedmen's Bureau will be presented to the President during this week. They apply especially to the subordinates, and not to the head of the Bureau. There is no change, however, in the President's determination to remove Gen. Howard.

THE PATRIOTIC MEMBERS of an ex-school board of New Orleans, who were removed by General Sheridan for their trifling offense of discharging teachers who were so indiscreet as to allow their schools to sing patriotic songs, or display miniature flags of the Union, have resolved to apply to a District Court for a writ of injunction to restrain the district commander from proceeding to eject them from office. Theirs is one of the hardships to which the innocent and down-trodden citizens of that neighborhood have been subjected by Sheridan, and it remains to be seen whether they will receive proper redress for their injuries by re-instatement. We hope not.—Exchange.

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THE INDIAN WAR.

SEVERE FIGHT with the Savages on Republican River.—Our Troops Repulsed.—More Fighting Expected.

ST. LOUIS, August 25.—A dispatch from Fort Hayes, Kansas, Aug. 23, says a courier had just arrived from Capt. Ames with dispatches to Captain Corbin, to the effect that Ames had had a severe battle with 800 Indians, under "Satanas," on the Republican river. The Indian village was two miles long, and Ames charged twice through their wigwags. The savages fought desperately.

FOREIGN. More Territory for the United States.—An Offer Accepted for Samana—\$5,000,000 for a Portion of Hayti.—The Land End of the New Cable.

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COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Clerks, the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:

It is reported that the Czar, who is now in Crimea, is quite ill.

It is understood that all the members of the Cabinet are willing to resign if the President so requests.

It is understood that the assets of the Unadilla Bank will pay about thirty per cent of its liabilities.

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