

UNION STATE NOMINATION.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE, HENRY W. WILLIAMS, OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR ASSEMBLY, JOHN T. RICHARDS, Fulton County, JOHN WELLES, Somerset County.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

H. A. POINTS, Bedford Borough.

TREASURER.

JOHN E. JORDAN, Bedford Borough.

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.

CONTRACTY COMMISSIONERS.

WILLIAM KARNES, Hopewell.

DIRECTOR OF POSE.

ADAM ULERY, Middle Woodberry.

AUDITOR.

JOHN S. SWARTZ, Snake Spring.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD ON LEGAL TENDERS.

Extract from His Opinion in the Case of Borie vs. Trost.

"On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 22nd, 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, and as a majority of the court are of the same opinion, judgment for the defendant."—Copied from the Philadelphia Age of 23d of February, 1864, where the opinion is published in full. It may also be found in the Legal Intelligencer of March 18, 1864, page 92.

In the same copy of the Age is a carefully prepared copy of the judgment and this opinion, which is the following: "Judge SHARSWOOD rises up and decides the case as if he were some lofty spirit sitting far above and out of the contentions and strifes of the world."

Will not the holders of greenbacks and Government bonds consider this judgment as quite too elevated and ethereal for such earthly honors as a seat on the Supreme Bench?

DEERTERS.

At the October election of 1866 the votes of Deserter were rejected by several of the election Boards of this County. These Western and Canadian patriots grew indignant and the Democratic Lawyers of Bedford County and of the whole Judicial District were sorely vexed at this reduction of their party vote. They forthwith commenced a series of suits in Court against the Election Boards of East Providence, Monroe, Harrison, Union and other Districts. Four of these cases were down for trial at the September term of our court. Only one case, however, was reached and tried. The other three were continued. The case of John H. Koontz vs. Ritchey, Manspeaker and Mellott, Election officers of East Providence township was fully tried and decided. The Deserter and his friends rallied in full force. The Democracy of the Bedford and Chambersburg Bars were duly on hand to defend the conduct of their patriotic brother and convince the Court that he still possessed all the requisites of a good citizen, and especially the true blue Democrat. Indeed they were not satisfied to stop here. But they were bent on inflicting severe penalties, in the shape of damages, upon the abolition officers of East Providence. The case was tried on Saturday and after an absence of nearly five minutes the jury returned with a verdict for the Defendants the Abolitionists' affidavit.

The Deserter obtains the proud satisfaction of paying the costs for the lesson he has learned. His Attorneys asked the Court to pronounce the law of Congress, which disfranchises Deserter, unconstitutional. This the Court refused to do, but on the contrary informed the learned gentlemen that the Supreme Court of the State had already declared that the law was constitutional.

They then asked the Court to declare as unconstitutional the Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania of 1866, which provides the plan and means, whereby the election officers may carry out the law of Congress, disfranchising Deserter. Again the Court refused to comply with their request, on the contrary, the Judge informed them that they might go to the Supreme Court for a decision of that question; and further that it would be a shame and a disgrace in any civilized or Christian community to allow election officers to be punished for obeying the plain provisions of the law.

Will they take their case to the Supreme Court? Will they try the other cases? Will they ever bring any more suits? Won't the sheriff publish the law? Will Democratic Election Boards continue to disobey the law and receive the votes of Deserter? Time will make all things right. We shall see.

CASE OF KOONTZ vs. RITCHEY et al.

The Disfranchisement of Deserter.

Every one will remember what a howl our Copperhead neighbors set up this time last year about Deserter not being allowed to vote. They said it was unconstitutional. Every thing with them has been unconstitutional for the last six years. They called upon their men to vote in spite of the law. They called upon election officers in townships where they had the boards to disregard the law; and they colonized their Deserter into townships where they knew the election boards would disregard the law and receive the votes. Mr. Wallace, the Chairman of their State Committee, issued a secret circular on the subject. They threatened the election officers with suits if they refused the votes. The result of all this was that they polled some two hundred Deserter votes in Bedford County, and after the election, to make themselves as good as their words, they brought eleven suits against as many different election boards in the several Republican townships of this county. Four of these cases were put at issue and for trial at the Court last week, and one, the case of Koontz vs. Ritchey et al. of East Providence Twp, was tried as a test case. The counsel for the plaintiff fairly begged the Court to charge on the consti-

tutionality of the law. But His Honor, Judge King, decided that that was not in the case; that election boards were bound to obey the law as they found it on the statute book. The Jury was not out over FIVE MINUTES when they came in and rendered a verdict FOR THE DEFENDANTS.

The Democratic Lawyers who tried this case for the plaintiff (of whom was Mr. Sharpe of Chambersburg,) speedily wilted when the facts and the law were fully before the court and the Jury. They had not the hardihood to assert vigorously that they were entitled to a verdict. It is greatly to be hoped that our Copperhead opponents will hereafter keep their Deserter away from the polls, and not further consume the time of the courts with their unprofitable suits.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.

For years the word Democracy has been used as a mere catch word of party. Its meaning, a Government of the People, has been utterly perverted. Instead of being a government of the People, three or four hundred thousand slave-holding aristocrats, who despised the People as the mere mud-sill of society, dominated and controlled pretty much as they pleased a nation of twenty-five millions. And when the People dared to speak out and elect a President of their own, these same aristocrats got up a great rebellion and a terribly bloody war. And yet this sham-democracy, which has been for years a mere falsehood and delusion, a power of Darkness which had stolen the ivory of Heaven to serve the Devil in, led by the mere charm of the name many good men and true, who are deceived by despising leaders and office seekers. The despising Democracy of the present day of which Buchanan, and Breckenridge, and Andrew Johnson and Jeff. Davis, are the representatives and exponents, bears no more resemblance to the Democracy of Jefferson and Madison and Jackson than the Devil does to an Angel of Light. In the judgment and opinion of Jefferson and Madison, slavery was an evil speedily to be done away with. Madison would not have the word slave in the Constitution. And in the judgment of Jackson, a nullifier, much more a secessionist, ought to be hung. He expressed his regret, and mentioned it as one of the great mistakes of his administration, that he had not hung John C. Calhoun. Whilst modern Democracy fostered and encouraged slavery, and wanted to make it perpetual and introduce it into all the territories. And modern Democracy originated and advocated the doctrine of no-coercion, and would have permitted state after state to secede until all were gone, if they had pleased to go. And yet these miserable copperheads have the assurance to call themselves Democrats!

THE COPPERHEAD LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES.

The Legislative Conference of the opposition in this Legislative District, assembled in this place, on the 2d inst. and nominated Hon. William P. Schell and Hiram Findley, for Assembly. These gentlemen are well known in this county. Schell has represented his party a number of times in the House and served one term in the Senate. Mr. Findley is the standing candidate in Somerset. These individuals have been kindly set up to be very cleverly knocked down. They are very clever fellows, and if Copperheads were the winning nags, we don't know any of the "animals" that we would sooner see win than these same two hearties. But since that don't occur in this "nook o' woods" we are happy to congratulate them upon their nomination, the only success likely to attend them in this trial of speed. Messrs. Richards and Weller have gained the confidence of the honest masses, and no gammon or mis-representation will deter them from re-electing them.

Does the Gazette want to know whether we are in favor of Negro Suffrage?

The Gazette asks "who is Sheridan?" We refer it to one Jubal A. Early. Perhaps he can answer the question.

If you want greenbacks to be a legal tender for all debts contracted during the war, vote for Hon. Henry W. Williams for Supreme Judge and not for Judge Sharswood.

The Gazette has published Judge Sharswood's opinion on the constitutionality of the greenbacks, will it now publish the letters of Gen. Longstreet, Buckner, and Jeff. Thompson?

ANDREW JOHNSON is a candidate for the Copperhead nomination for President. What say ye, admirers of Jeff? Can you set Jefferson aside for Andy? That will be hard to do.

The Republicans will secure the next Associate Judges in this county, in all probability, since the Cops have come to the conclusion that they are opposed to political judges.

SOLDIERS, while you were in the field impelling your lives for your country, Judge Sharswood was at home endeavoring to crush the Government by declaring its currency unconstitutional. Will you vote for him?

SOMETIMES some would-be-very-smart people do some very stupid things. For instance: the Copperhead Attorneys who forced a decision of the Court, sustaining the law disfranchising Deserter, in the face of an election.

The Cops said something about Deserter a week or two ago. That class of scoundrel was pretty good then. We suppose it has heard of a certain case against the election Board of East Providence lately? Deserter stock is below par at present.

The Cops hold up their hands in holy horror at the idea of the Republicans endeavoring to elect judges to the Supreme bench whose opinions accord with the views of a majority of the people on political questions. They never elect political judges!

THE most crest-fallen set of gentry that it has been our fortune to witness for many months was the Cops, who had charge of the deserter case in Court on last Saturday. The defeat of Waterloo or Bull Run was nothing in comparison to it. They looked as if "they had been shot at and missed."

AMNESTY TO REBELS.

The following is the late pardon proclamation, issued by the President on the 9th: By the President of the United States, PROCLAMATION. Whereas, in the month of July, Anno Domini 1861, the two Houses of Congress, with extraordinary unanimity, solemnly declared that the war then existing was not a civil war, but a rebellion, and that the United States, in consequence of such rebellion, had established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects should be accomplished the war ought to cease; and whereas, the President of the United States, on the eighth day of December, Anno Domini 1865, and on the twenty-sixth day of March, Anno Domini 1864, did with the objects of suppressing the then existing rebellion, of inducing all persons to return to their loyalty, and of restoring to the man who had been guilty of rebellion, amnesty and pardon to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as in those cases where the Government in the United States did on the twenty-ninth day of May, Anno Domini 1865, issue a further proclamation with the same objects before mentioned, and to the end that the authority of the Government of the United States might be restored, and that peace, order, and freedom might be established, and the President did, by the said last mentioned proclamation, proclaim and declare that he thereby granted to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as therein excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves, and except in certain cases where legal proceedings had been instituted, but upon condition that the persons so pardoned should subscribe an oath therein prescribed, which oath should be registered for permanent preservation; and whereas, in and by the said last mentioned proclamation of the twenty-ninth day of May, Anno Domini 1865, fourteen exceptions were made of persons, heretofore described, were altogether excepted and excluded from the benefits thereof; and whereas, the President of the United States did, on the second day of April, Anno Domini 1866, issue a proclamation declaring that the intention was that at the end, and the fourth to be so regarded; and whereas, there now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States, in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, and Texas, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed to the laws of the United States, and their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and whereas, there no longer exists any organized armed resistance within the States which were involved in the late rebellion any renewal thereof, or any unlawful resistance by the people of said States to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and whereas, large numbers of persons, heretofore mentioned, are now in military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus and the right of trial by jury, are in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatibly with the individual rights of the citizen, and a sufficient number of persons are now in military occupation, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus and the right of trial by jury, are in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatibly with the individual rights of the citizen, and a sufficient number of persons are now in military occupation, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus and the right of trial by jury, are in time of peace dangerous to 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