AMNESTY AND PARDON.

Much interest has geen felt in the country upon the question of the powers of the President to issue his late proclamation to restore the highest classes of Rebels to their rights, as well as what may be the legal effect of this action. The right of the President to do what he has done depends upon the question :- first whether his proclamation is an act of amnes ty and pardon in pursuance of legislative authority, or whether it is a pardon simply as an executive act; and secondly, whether, un-der the well-known rules of law, he can pardon, even in the form in which he has chosen to attempt to do. If his proclamation is an act of annesty, then it would seem to be clear that, as the Executive, he has no power to issue it. The Constitution empowers him only "to grant reprieves and pardons for of-fenses against the United States"—not am-Now, what is a pardon? Chief Jus tice Marshall, delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of the United States vs. Wilson (7 Peters), defines a pardon

"An act of grace, preceeding from the lower intrusted with the execution of the laws, which exempts the individual on whom it is bestowed from the punishment the law inflicts for a crime he has committed. It is the private, though official, act of the Executive Magistrate, delivered to the individual for whose benefit is intended, and not commitmicated officially to the Court." * * * "A pardon is a deed, to the validity of which delivery is essential, and delivery is not complete without acceptance. It may then be rejected by the person to whom it is tendered; and if it he rejected, we have discovered no power in a Court to force it upon him."

It will be seen, therefore, that the President's proclamation has none of the elements of a pardon as distinguished from an amnes ty. It is not a deed to the individual exempt ing him from panishment. It is not a "pri vate though official act of the Executive Mag strate delivered to the individual for who benefit it is intended," but a public proclama-tion, as in terms it exempts whole classes in the community, and, if of any avail, obliterates their offenses. It does not leave to the individual the option to accept or reject its benefits, as he would have a right to do if it were a pardon. Indeed, it professes on its face to be an extension of the acts of amnesty and pardon issued by Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, on December 8, 1863, March 26, 1864, and May 29, 1865, in these words:-

1864, and May 29, 1866, in these words:—

"I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the full pardon described in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, Anno Domini 1865, shall henceforth be opened and extended to all persons who directly or indirectly participated in the late Rebellion, with the restoration of all privileges, immunities, and rights of property, except as to property with regard to slaves, and except in cases of legal proceedings under the laws of the United States." It is, in fact, a proclamation of grace and

mnesty. What, then, is an amnesty? Bou vier, in his "Law Dictionary," defines amnes ty to be "An act of oblivion of past offenses, ranted by the Government to those who hav been guilty of any neglect or crime, usuall upon condition that they return to their duty within a certain period." "Amnesty and par-don are very different." * * * "Amnesty is the abolition and forgetfulness of the offense; pardon is forgiveness. A pardon is given to one who is certainly guilty, or has been convicted; amnesty to those who may have been so." * * * * * "Pardon is always given to individuals, and properly on ly after judgment or conviction; amnest may be granted either before judgment of afterwards, and it is in general given to whole classes of criminals or supposed criminal for the purpose of restoring tranquility in the

It will be observed that amnesty proceed om the sovereign power, and not from the Executive power only, save, perhaps, in time of war, when, for the purpose of suppressing rebellion or civil commotion, sovereign power for this purpose is vested in the Executive. Amnesty is an act of Government which in fact repeals the law which defines the crime. Pardon is the act of the Executive which remits the punishment. Pardon operates on the individual by deed; amnesty upon the community by law. All previous proclamations of pardon and amnesty by President Lincoln or Johnson were authorized which act has been repealed at the late session for the very purpose of prohibiting Johnson from doing this very thing.

State. But sometimes amnesties are limited, and certain classes are excluded from their

Chief Justice Marshall again says:-"As this power of pardon had been exercised from nation whose language is our language, and to

Now, acts of amnesty have been as immemorial in England as grants of pardon, and it price." will be found that, save when proclamations of amnesty and pardon in time of civil commotion have been issued by the King for the purpose of inducing rebels to return to their allegiance, as an exercise of the war-making power, all the English rebellions have been healed by acts of grace and oblivion coming from Parliament, sometimes, though erroneously, called "pardons by act of Parliament." Of these, being parts of the public law, Courts must take judicial notice. Marshall gives the reason for this as follows:—"The reason why a Court must, ex-officio, take notice of a pardon by act of Parliament, is that tice of a pardon by act of Parliament, is that

annulled."

In earlier times the Kings of England, borrowing the practice from the Pope, undertook to issue dispensations, both to individuals and communities, for the commission of crimes and the suspension of the execution of the laws; but the last of such dispensations was issued by James II, and cost him his throne; and in the first year of William and Mary, Parliament enacted that no such dispensation or general pardon by the King should thereafter be granted. And the first subsequent attempt has been made in this constitutional Government by President Johnson.

As illustrating the difference between pardon and ammesty, it will be observed that the Constitution empowers the Resident Government to churches and good

don and amnesty, it will be observed that the is an excellent opportunity tornor a good farm constitution empowers the President "to near Bedford, convenient to churches and good Constitution empowers the President "to grant reprieves and pardons." The one power is as broad as the other. A reprieve is a stay of execution of the punishment of an ofstay of execution of the punishment of an offense for a limited time. A pardon is a remission of the punishment for an unlimited time. Would not the country receive, with stay of execution of the punishment of an of-

a universal smile of derision, a proclamation to reprieve all the Southern Rebels for sixty days? Yet his constitutional power is as road in the case of reprieve as pardon. N. F. Tribune.

Tuniorous.

READER did you ever enjoy the ecstatic bliss of courting? You didn't! then you had better get a little Gal-an-try.

"Which way do you travel from ?" asked a wag of a crooked-back gentleman. "I came straight from Wheeling," was the reply. "Did you?" said the other. "then you must have been shockingly warped by the railroad."

"You would be pretty, indeed," said a gentleman, patronizingly, to a young lady, "if your eyes were only a little larger." "My eyes may be small, sir, but such people as you don't fill them."

THE following is the true copy of a sign upon an academy for teaching in one of the far western states: "Freedman and Huggs school teachers. Freedman teaches the boys and Huggs the girls,"

An exchange, in speaking of the magical strains of a hand organ, says: "When he played Old Dog Tray, we noticed eleven pups sitting in front of the machine on their haunches, brushing away the tears from their eyes with their fore paws."

THE Pella Blade says: "a Chicago 'Run ner' recently left a shirt at one of the Oskaloosa Hotels, and wrote to the chambermaid to forward it to him at this place, upon which she wrote to him the following reply; 'I hope dear sir you'll not feel hurt, I'll frankly tell you all about it; I've made a shift with your old shirt and you must make a shift without

JONATHAN presented himself and his intended to the minister for the purpose of being married. Being questioned if they had been published, "Oh, I guess so, for I told it to Uncle Ben, and he told his wife more'n a week ago."

UNDER the head "Positively the last of the Long Skirts this Season," Punch gives the following: "Hostess—'Oh, how tiresome! Somebody must be standing on my dress! Would you just run down stairs, and see who it is, Mr. Brown?"

A FOUR year old urchin at South Hadley Falls, greeted a cousin who had come from New York to observe the country through the medium of a pair of eye-glasses, with the re-mark, "Cousin Will, your spectacles haven't got any shafts to them."

During the war, a lady passing from cot to through the wards of a hospital, was shocked to hear one fellow laugh at her. She stop ped to reprove the wretched patient. "Why madam, says he, "you have given me a tract on the sin of dancing, when I have got both legs shot off.

Somebody says that the best way to get rid of weeds is to all ays put your cigar-case and its contents at the service of your friends. Jones says that the most effective means he ver tried was by squeezing the hand of a plump young bereaved in black. The next day she was in half mourning, and a second kindly pressure resulted in a pink bonnet. Farmers please notice.

A traveler stepping in at an inn down East vas asked how the business men in New York were getting along.

"Oh," answered the traveler, "many of them have got upon their legs again."
"How so; has trade got brisk?"

"Oh, no; but many who rode in their oaches have been obliged to learn to walk.

A GENTLEMAN who entered a barber's shop to get shaved, was recommended by the operator to raise a moustache. "It is impossible," replied the gentleman. "Oh, no," insisted the tonsorial artist—"Oh, no! I am ertain, sir, you could raise a moustache-a light Summer moustache!"

I SAY, SAMBO, can you answer this conunerfrum? Supposin' I gib you a bottle ob whiskey corked shut with a cork; how would you get the whiskey out without pullin' de dork or breakin de bottle?" "I gibs dat up," "Why push de cork in. Yah, yah!"

A SCOTCHMAN put a crown piece into "the plate" in an Edinburg church on a late Sunday morning instead of a penny, and asked to have it back, but was refused. "In once in forever." "Aweel," grunted he, "I'll get credit for it in heaven."—"na, na," said the door keeper, "ye'll get credit only for the penny you meant to gi'."

A SCHOOL Boy being asked to define the time immemorial by the executive of that word "admission," said it meant twenty-five cents. "Twenty-five cents?" echoed the whose judicial institutions ours bear a close schoolmatser, "what sort of a definition do resemblance, we adopt their principles respecting the operation and effect of a pardon." such that the specific the boy, "but I'm sure it says so on the advertisement, down there at the show." plied the boy, "but I'm sure it says so on the "Yes," said another boy, "and children half

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

tice of a pardon by act of Parliament, is that it is considered as a public law, having the same effect on the case as if the general law punishing the offense had been repealed or annulled."

POR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do will find it to their advantage and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage.

GENERAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, in and by an Act of Geneval Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what offeers are to be elected, I, ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the country of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the econd Tuesday (8th day) of October,

Second Tuesday (8th day) of October, 1867, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township and Coal Dale Borough to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Paniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of A. J. Pennell, in Rainsburg, in said township.

house of A.J. Pennen, in reserving, ship.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house creeted on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at the house of Jacob Feight2er, in said township. The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Ropers to the house of John Dasher, is aid township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a hop in Bridgopert, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the chool house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the ouse lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearille in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the school house may be a township.

The electors of Sinake Spring township to meet at the school house mear the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at the school house of Philip Hollar, in said township.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at the school house of Philip Hollar, in said township.

neet at the noise of Fhilip Hollar, in said townhip.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at
friffith's school-House, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the
school house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to
neet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's
nill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet
at the house of Wm. Adams, in said township.

The electors of Saxton Borough to meet at the
School House in said borough.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to
neet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of
Woodberry.

oodberry. At which time and places the qualified elector ill elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Judge of the upreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the counces of Somerset and Fulton, for the office of Memors of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

one PERSON for the office of District At-

one per said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer for d county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Comssioner for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director

Bedford county. IWO PERSONS for the office of Jury Com-SOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That ever

ified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also swear that his bono fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting.

his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force, or violence, with the dosign to influence unduly, or overswe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five-hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so effending was not a restlent of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than one hundred or more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wagor upon the result of re election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal preclumation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

The qualified electors will take notice of the following act of Assembly approved the 13th day of

The qualified electors will take notice of the fol-wing act of Assembly approved the 13th day of

lowing act of Assembly approved the 13th day of March, 1869:
That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed, or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled, outside, "judieiary," one ticket shall embrace the names of all state officers voted for, and be labelled, "functioned in the several property of the several property

them by law.

ELECTION OF JURY COMMISSIONERS.

I also make known that by an Act entitled "An Act for the better and more impartial selection of persons to serve as jurors in each of the counties of this Commonwealth," approved the 10th day of April, A. D. 1867, it is directed as follows:

"That at the general election, to be held on the second Tuesday of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty soven, and triennially thereafter, at such election, the qualified electors of the several counties of this Commonwealth shall elect, in the manner now provided by law for the election of other county officers, two sober, intelligent and judicious persons, to serve as jury commissioners in each of said counties, for the period of three years ensuing their election; but the same person, or persons, shall not be eligible for re-election more than once in any period of six years: PROVIDED, That each of said qualified electors shal ynte for one person only as jury commissioners and that the two persons having the greatest number of votes, for jury commissioner, shall be duly elected jury commissioners for such county.

commissioner, shall be duly elected jury commis-ioners for such county.

Ven under my hand, at my office in Bodford, this 2d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven and in the ninty-second of the Indepen-dence of the United States.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Bedford,

Sept. 6, 1867.

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ion to the nearest Bank or Banker; also by eithe

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ther several politics are made every solicies. Bonusses on additions to politics are made every very ears, without any increase in the premium, the profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate, its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses of has wever contested a claim.

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oy a few appurations, to its youthfur accordingly vitality and color.

It makes the hair soft, glossy, fragrant, pleasant to the touch and easy to arrange. Dry, wiry and intractable locks become moist, pliant and disposed to remain in any desired position. As a Hair Dressing it has no equal. The sales are enormous and it is a universal favorite with old and young of both sexes.

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ing and anxiety.
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