



DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET. AUDITOR GENERAL. COL. W. W. H. DAVIS, Of Bucks County. SURVEYOR GENERAL. L. T. COL. J. P. LINTON, Of Cambria County. REPRESENTATIVES. A. J. COLBORN, Somerset Co., GEORGE A. SMITH, Fulton Co. COUNTY TICKET. DISTRICT ATTORNEY. JOHN PALMER, Bedford Borough. ASSOCIATE JUDGE. W. G. EICHOHLIZ, S. Woodberry. JUDGES. J. DONAHOE, Southampton. J. KENSINGER, Liberty. COMMISSIONERS. M. S. RITCHEY, Snake Spring. POOR DIRECTOR, 3 years. D. R. ANDERSON, C. Valley. POOR DIRECTOR, 2 years. SAMUEL BECKLEY, St. Clair. AUDITOR. JAMES MATTINGLY, Londonderry. CLERK. JOHN FILLER, E. Providence.

Is Negro Suffrage an Issue?

The Republicans in all the New England States, in Iowa, and Minnesota, have directly, and in Pennsylvania and Ohio, by implication, taken ground in favor of Negro Suffrage. The following are statements uttered by leading Republicans in their respective States, and which by the Bedford Inquirer.

"NOW COMES THE CRISIS, WHAT IS THE NEGRO? WELL I SAY, IN THE FACE OF ALL PRECEDENT THAT AMID THE GALLANTRY, THE PATIENCE, THE HEROISM OF THIS WAR, THE NEGRO BEARS THE PALM." - Wendell Phillips. "WE NEED THE VOTES OF THE COLORED PEOPLE. IT IS NUMBERS, NOT INTELLIGENCE, THAT COUNTS AT THE BALLOT BOX." - Wm. D. Howland. "WE ARE PLANDING EARNESTLY WITH THE STATE TO ABOLISH THE DISTINCTION OF CASTE BY UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. WE SEE THAT IT WILL INEVITABLY LEAD TO THE EQUALITY OF THE NEGRO WITH THE WHITE. THE ELEVATION OF THE NEGRO TO THE GOVERNORSHIP, THE SENATORSHIP BY THE SIDE OF HIS WHITE BROTHER." - H. W. Beecher. "WE KNOW OF SEVERAL DOZEN OF COLORED MEN THAT WE WOULD RATHER SEE MARCH TO THE BALLOT BOX AND CAST THEIR BALLOTS THAN AN EQUAL NUMBER OF COPPERHEADS CAN NAME." - Bedford Inquirer, June 2, 1855.

To the People of Pennsylvania. DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. ROOMS, PHILA., Sept. 27th, 1865. The nation, emerging from internal convulsion, is about to enter upon a new career.

Shall we be launched upon the highway to increased power and grandeur, or upon a sea of distracting questions affecting our social and political relations?

Shall the Constitution be our chart, or will we trust our bark to the guidance of Puritanical schisms?

The Democratic party has arrayed itself in united phalanx under the banner of the Constitution, and marches side by side with the President in his restoration policy.

The Republican party is distracted in sentiment and divided in council. Its platform, its press, its candidates and its central authority fail to meet the questions of the living present, and fear to face the realities of the immediate future.

They seek to cover the future beneath the lifeless events of the past. Oblivious of debt, oppression, and shoddy, they prate of their services, their sacrifices, and their loyalty, and peruse invective supplies the place of manly declaration of opinion.

The past is valuable only as a guide to the present and future. Frigid, earnest, honest men, want acts and opinions for the present and future.

The present and the future now demand of the Republican party that it shall answer:

1st. ARE YOU FOR OR AGAINST PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POLICY OF RECONSTRUCTION?

2d. ARE YOU FOR OR AGAINST NEGRO SUFFRAGE AND NEGRO EQUALITY?

Democrats of Pennsylvania: The hour of your triumph approaches. An enemy divided in council and distracted in sentiment is before you.

"Whilst they move to turn our flank" with the dead rubbish of the past, "let us pierce their weakened centre" with the vital issues of the present. Arouse to vigorous and determined action, and you must be victorious. By order of the Democratic State Central Committee. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

THE FRAUDS UPON THE SOLDIERS!

AN INFERNAL TRICK EXPOSED!

Heroes of the War Cheated out of their Votes!

At the October election, last fall, a poll was held at "Barracks No. 1, Soldier's Rest," Washington, D. C., at which 48 votes were polled in all. Of these 28 were Democrats, and 20 Republicans, the whole Democratic ticket receiving a majority of 8 votes, except the candidate for Congress, who according to the return, received 29 votes, yet was returned as beaten 20 votes by his Abolition competitor, who is set down in the return as having received 58 votes, just 10 more than were polled altogether, by both parties! In order to carry out this fraud, the tickets were destroyed, at least not a single ticket was returned in the poll-book, as the law requires. Thus the 29 men who made a majority of the voters at this poll, were cheated out of their votes, and might just as well not have voted at all. The following is a list of the voters at this poll, and if they are yet living they can remunerate, at the coming election, the Abolition scoundrels who defrauded them.

ANOTHER COMPANY DEFRAUDED!

At the October election, last fall, Co. H, 208th P. V., held an election, but there being a majority of Democrats among them, it was so managed that the return was raised up with the names of voters from five counties, and the tickets were destroyed, or not returned, so that their vote could not be counted. It is generally believed that this trick was performed after the return left the army, and while on its way to the Prothonotary. The following are the names of the soldiers defrauded:

David B. Burger, Levi Stoney, John Pines, David S. Johnson, David D. Lee, Levi Connor, David P. Keary, Geo. G. Gibson, Joseph Ross, John F. Fisher, Geo. G. Gosh, Saml. Cole, Joseph Fry, Jas. E. Oakes, Joseph C. Long, Wm. G. Smith, Jas. McDonald, Anton Connor, Alex. Schaner, John R. Adams, Jacob Crawford, Jas. A. Sander, A. M. King, Wm. L. Stines, John Robinson, Wm. Walker, J. D. Brainerd, Saml. L. Langston, J. W. Ham, Jesse Peck, Joseph L. Brainerd, Leavette Burns, Geo. Keagy, Wm. Frederick, Jacob College, J. T. Barkley.

Who Can Do It?

What Democratic soldier can vote for Capt. Weaverling, after reading the following:

Some time about the last of June, 1865, a gentleman happening to stop at Bloody Run one evening, overheard a conversation between Capt. Weaverling and another gentleman, on the subject of the coming celebration of the Fourth of July in Bedford. Capt. Weaverling said the "copperheads were going to have a celebration, and if he had the means and dare do it, he would charge on them, rather than they should celebrate the Fourth of July." "Should the Captain deny this charge we are prepared to substantiate our words." Among the men who celebrated the Fourth, on Man's Hill, whom Weaverling styles "copperheads," were upwards of 200 returned soldiers, some of them maimed and crippled. Shame, where is thy seat?

More Evidence.

Horace Greeley, having been recently invited to attend a convention of negroes at Raleigh, North Carolina, and being unable to attend, has written them a letter, in the course of which he says: "Be Patient. We may not win a full recognition of your rights directly; but the effort will not be abandoned until its success is secured. And we are no longer resisted by a vested, tenebrous pecuniary interest - small but omnipotent 'vested right.' Slavery the tree, whereof negro hate and white prejudice of color are branches, has been cut down. There is still vitality in the roots, but the branches are bound to wither and decay. Yet this is not the work of a day; and we must 'learn to labor, and (if need be) to wait.'"

This shows the purpose of the party, of which Horace Greeley is one of the leaders. "The effort," says he, "to win a full recognition of the rights of the negroes, will never be abandoned, until its success is assured." 'Ought not this to be evidence sufficient to convince any man that the Abolition party intends to give the negro the right of suffrage?

IMPORTANT!

Notice to Election Boards!

The District Attorney of this county has given the following notice, to which we call the attention of the election-boards and citizens of this county:

To the Officers of Election and Citizens of Bedford County:

"As District Attorney for this county, charged amply with the duty of prosecuting in its courts officers against the laws of the Commonwealth, I think it timely and proper to call your attention to a question concerning the right of voting at the approaching election: to the end that the laws may be kept and the legal rights of electors maintained.

The qualifications of an elector (beside naturalization in case of foreign birth) are few in number, and are plainly set forth in the Constitution of the State; and so long as that Constitution remains unchanged no power whatever can add to or subtract from them. They are recited in the general election laws, and these laws are made to present the only questions which arise as to the electoral qualifications of our people.

It has been alleged recently that non-reporting persons under the United States drafts, and others who left their districts to avoid being drafted, are not entitled to vote at State elections, and that boards of election should reject their votes. But election boards have no right to reject the votes of such persons, and no power to try or determine the question whether they are in fault or not under United States laws. The absurdity of stopping elections to try draft questions, is manifest at first blush; and there is no law authorizing such power on election officers regarding their exercise. On the contrary, there is a most express law, with penalties, to prevent any such departure from official duty by them.

By the 104th section of the General Election Law of 2d July, 1852, it is provided, that -

"If any inspector or judge of an election shall knowingly reject the votes of any qualified citizen, \* \* \* each of the persons so offending shall, on conviction, be punished in the manner prescribed in the 167th section of this act, (i. e. by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200.)"

By the 67th section of the same law, it is provided, that - "Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof (if required) of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside."

And by the 19th section of the same law, an inspector's oath is prescribed, which is in part as follows: \* \* \*

"\* \* \* and that I will not receive any ticket or vote from any person other than such as I shall truly believe to be, according to the provisions of the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, entitled to vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is required by law; nor will I intentionally delay or refuse to receive any vote from any person who shall believe to be entitled to vote as aforesaid." \* \* \*

It thus appears, that the vote of a person qualified under the State Constitution and laws need not be received, that its rejection is an indictable offense, and that the inspectors are expressly sworn not to reject such vote, nor even to intentionally delay the voter in giving it.

There is also ample provision of law to protect the voter from annoyance, intimidation, or violence from any person whatever in the exercise of his right to vote. By section 110 of the Election Law above mentioned, it is provided, that -

"If any person \* \* \* shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$500, and be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months."

By this section a severe punishment can be inflicted on any person who attempts to deter an elector from voting by threatening him with a prosecution or arrest, or using any other intimidation or any force with such object. The promise that Congress has prohibited non-reporting men from voting at State elections is not true in point of fact, and such prohibition could have no effect if it were enacted. Congress cannot determine who shall or shall not vote at a State election, simply because the question is wholly outside of its jurisdiction and beyond its power. It has no power in connection with, or relating to State suffrage or citizenship, except the power conferred upon it by the States to pass uniform laws of naturalization for persons born abroad. Each State fixes exclusively and conclusively, by its own Constitution, the qualifications of suffrage at elections within its borders.

I have thus called the attention of election officers and citizens to this subject, as introductory to the notice which I now give, that for any violation of the law securing the full and complete exercise of the right of suffrage to the electors of this county, prosecutions will be promptly instituted and due punishment inflicted. Neither the rejection of legal votes nor intimidation of voters will be permitted to go unpunished. The laws are in force in Bedford county, and they shall be executed.

JOHN PALMER, District Attorney of Bedford County, Bedford, October 2, 1865.

CHEERING NEWS!

We have advices from Philadelphia and Pittsburg, which give us renewed confidence in the coming success of the Democracy. Let every Democrat do his duty and victory is certain!

BE FIRM!

An effort is now being made by the Abolitionists to prevent white citizens from voting at the coming election. Stand up for your rights, men, and don't be alarmed at any demonstration or trick of the enemy. If they attempt to interfere with the elective franchise, the laws will be enforced upon them and some of them will have a nice chance of a residence in the county jail. Read the notice of the District Attorney, in this column, know your rights, and stand firm!

Pensioners!

Crippled soldiers, what will become of your pensions, if a standing army is to be kept up and the public debt repudiated, as Wendell Phillips proposes to do? If you let the government get into the hands of the Massachusetts Abolitionists, they will repudiate the public debt, greenbacks will be worth no more than the old Continental Currency, and you will be left without support from a government, which you gave your blood to sustain!

A Great Convert.

The President of the United States, ANDREW JOHNSON, is now carrying out the Democratic doctrine, in the restoration of the Southern States. He is truly a great accession to the Democratic army. Let us rally around him and beat back from him the attacks of his enemies, the radical Abolitionists!

POLL EVERY VOTE!

Let not a single Democratic voter remain away from the polls. A victory now, will insure us a Democratic Governor next fall. Now is the time to work. See that your neighbors turn out to the election. If they cannot get there any other way, take your team and haul them. Every Democrat should attend, in person, to getting his neighbors to the poll. Hurrah, boys! - Keep the ball rolling!

Doctors Differ.

The N. Y. Tribune, of Sept. 26, in an article headed, "Come up Higher," addressed to John Cessna, we find the following: "We are sorry to see Mr. Cessna's article in the Tribune so justly pressed upon him. If negro suffrage is not a question in Pennsylvania, we should like to know what it is?"

John Cessna tries to make people believe that Negro Suffrage is not an issue in Pennsylvania. Horace Greeley says it is. Who shall decide when doctors disagree? The best plan is to vote the White Man's Ticket, and then you can't go wrong.

Beware of Bogus Tickets!

The county has been flooded with bogus tickets. Examine your ammunition before you shoot. Fire a solid shot. Make your vote count and don't fritter it away by "scratching" a single name upon the ticket.

Look Out for Tricks!

The Abolitionists will, doubtless, post up lying hand-bills, just prior to the election. This is one of their usual games. Don't be deceived by them!

LIES!

The last Inquirer is filled chock full of the most glaring and outrageous lies in regard to Democrats. We appeal to the intelligent people of Bedford county, can you be influenced by such infamous lying? Among the lies which the last Inquirer utters are the following: "The copperheads contemplated a general assassination!" "Copperheads shoot at Enrolling officers!" "Copperheads ran in a body to exclude the soldiers from the right of suffrage!" "Copperheads run the county \$10,000 in debt!" "Jacob Crouse was murdered by order of the Bedford Gazette!" "Copperhead teachings burned Josiah Baughman!" "Copperheads burned the barns of Union men!" &c., &c.

When we say that these things are lies, we say that we mean and we hold ourselves personally responsible for what we say. If "Copperheads" burned barns and conspired the murder of Lieut. Baughman, why don't some law-abiding abolitionist have them indicted and punished? If Jacob Crouse was shot by "order of the Bedford Gazette," why is not B. F. Meyers indicted as accessory to the shooting? And the scoundrels who promulgate such hellish lies, know too well that these charges are coined in their own accursed hearts and that no decent white man (only their own miserable dupes) can be induced to believe them. How low must a party have sunk, whose leaders are compelled to resort to tricks like those of the Bedford Inquirer!

\$500.

A friend authorizes us to say that after he shall have voted, on next Tuesday, he will be FIFTY DOLLARS that the Democratic State Ticket will be elected! FIFTY DOLLARS that A. J. Colborn and Geo. A. Smith will be elected to the Legislature! FIFTY DOLLARS that the whole Democratic County Ticket will be elected! FIFTY DOLLARS that John Palmer will be elected District Attorney! FIFTY DOLLARS that George Markle will be elected County Treasurer! FIFTY DOLLARS that Hent. W. G. Fisholtz will be elected Associate Judge! FIFTY DOLLARS that Patrick Donahoe will be elected County Surveyor! FIFTY DOLLARS that Michael S. Ritchey will be elected County Commissioner! FIFTY DOLLARS that D. R. Anderson and Samuel Beckley, will be elected Directors of the Poor!

FIFTY DOLLARS that Bedford county will give 500 majority for the Democratic State Ticket! All of these bets to be taken together!

SHAME!

The Inquirer of this week contains its usual apparatus of "headlines" and "big passions" for the brutality of that man's nature, who can resort to the trick of stirring to the worst passions of his fellow being, for the purpose of gaining his end. The fellow who writes the appeals to the baser natures of his fellows, which befoul the columns of that sheet, should be ridden out of town on a three-cornered rail. We demand of the decent man of the "Republican" party whether they intend to take the responsibility for whatever may result from his outrageous publications!

REMEMBER THEM!

Personal appeals are now being made by the Abolition candidates and their friends, to Democrats for support at the coming election. Some certain men in Bedford who belong to the Abolition organization, boast privately, that they can control the votes of Democrats for whom they have done little favors. What Democrat will permit these men to crow over his dependence as a voter? In the same breath they call us "copperheads," "traitors," "burn-burners," "Crouse-murders," and ask you to vote for men on their ticket! Remember your sinners! Refuse to vote for a man on their ticket, and you will teach them to mend their manners!

THE NAIL CLINCHED!

White Men Not to be Disfranchised!

Senator Buckalew on Conscription Suffrage!

READ! READ! READ!

U. S. Senator Buckalew has just written a letter fully and clearly demonstrating the right of non-reporting conscripts to vote at the coming election. Senator Buckalew is one of the ablest lawyers in the United States and as he was present in the Senate, when the act of March 3, 1865, was passed, he ought to know how to construe it. Read his letter and be convinced.

SUFFRAGE QUALIFICATION.

I propose to examine and answer a question which has been recently put into public debate, involving the construction of several acts of Congress, and the constitutional relations of this State with the Federal Government. The question is, "Are men drawn in the several U. S. drafts who did not report for duty, disqualified as voters at elections held by virtue of the Constitution and laws of this State?" A further question, connected with this, is, "Are the State officers of election authorized by law and bound by duty to examine the qualification of a voter as a responding drafted man, and to reject his vote for dereliction of duty under the United States laws?"

I affirm two propositions upon this subject of enquiry, and shall support them by such arguments and authority as seem to me decisive. The first is, that every qualification of suffrage in Pennsylvania, save naturalization of persons of foreign birth, is fixed by the Constitution of the State; and that neither the Legislature of the State nor the Congress of the United States can change those qualifications in the slightest particular. The second proposition is, that the election boards, or officers of election, in this State, are not authorized to try or determine any question whatever under the draft laws of the United States, nor to reject the ballot of any person offering to vote upon the allegation that he is liable to disfranchisement under those laws.

Our State Constitution provides that an elector must be a white freeman, twenty-one years old or upwards, a free payer, unless twenty-two years and twenty-two years of age; a resident of the State for one year, unless in case of a former citizen, returning within six months and having a wife, and finally, a resident for ten days of the election district where he offers to vote; (strict residence is not required of soldiers in public service, under a recent amendment.) These are the qualifications of suffrage fixed by the people of Pennsylvania in their Constitution, and the whole of them to which nothing can be added and from which nothing can be taken away, unless by the same power which established them. There is but one exception to the universal truth of this proposition, and it is found in the Constitution of the United States, in the provision conferring authority upon Congress to pass uniform laws of naturalization. As this special power has been vested in Congress with the assent of the State, she prescribes no rule for the naturalization of foreigners. But this is the single power, connected with suffrage qualification at her elections, unexercised or unregulated by her Constitution. It follows, that an act of the State Legislature or an act of Congress, prescribing a qualification, or creating a disqualification of suffrage at State elections, must be wholly unauthorized and void. When it was desired to extend suffrage privileges to our soldiers absent in the late war, the Legislature could not do it, and the State Constitution was amended for the purpose. And as to Congress, the case is still more clear. There is no grant of power to Congress over State suffrage in the Federal Constitution, which fact excluded all pretensions of its existence. And the express grant to Congress of the power to pass uniform laws of naturalization, which have relation to State suffrage, is also inconsistent with the proposition, for the grant would not have been necessary, if powers relating to citizenship and suffrage could have been implied.

The only law, current debates upon suffrage in the South, may be gathered in this connection. The President holds, and holds truly, that the Government of the United States cannot determine the rules of suffrage in a Southern State. The mass of one-sided Railroads, hold that it may, but upon what ground? Why, upon the ground that the so-called States of the South are States no longer - at least not States in the Union - but conquered territories, and as such, subject to Congressional jurisdiction and interference as to suffrage and other questions. In brief, one party to the debate asserts, and the other virtually concedes the doctrine avowed, that the exclusive power of a State in the Union to regulate suffrage for itself. Clearly, then, by the common consent of all parties, the position is established, that Congress cannot make the responding to a military draft a qualification of suffrage in Pennsylvania or any other adhering State; and the act of Congress of 3d of March, 1865, supplementary to the Conscription act, must receive a construction which shall conform to this view of Congressional power, if its validity is to be maintained.

There is no power or right in boards of election to investigate or determine a question of the sort set out of 3d March, 1865; but, on the contrary, they are forbidden by law to enter upon such action.

State officers are not bound to take jurisdiction under U. S. laws and execute them. Congress can charge no such duty upon them. This was held by the Supreme Court of the U. S. in the case of Prigg vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to be found in the 16th volume of Peters Reports, and is the undoubted law of the land. The State might, in a proper case, charge such duties upon them and compel their performance; but this has not been done in the present case. On the contrary, the laws of the State do most expressly confine the officers of election to the examination of electoral qualifications of voters under "the Constitution and laws of the State," as will be presently shown.

The act of Congress does not attempt to confer any power upon State officers to secure its execution. But by the prior conscription act of 3d March, 1863, Congress does confer authority in cases of desertion upon courts martial to try deserters and pronounce sentence upon them. This is the sole and exclusive mode provided in the conscription laws for the trial and conviction of the deserter and for adjudging to him the punishment provided by law.

The 13th section of the act of 3d March, 1863, reads, in part, as follows: " \* \* \* And any person failing to report after due service of notice, as herein prescribed without furnishing a substitute or paying the required sum therefor, shall be deemed a deserter, and shall be arrested by the Provost Marshal and sent to the nearest post, fort, station, or court martial, unless upon proper showing that he is not liable to do military duty, the board of enrollment shall relieve him from the draft." And by section 7, of same act, it is provided, "that it shall be the duty of the Provost Marshal to arrest all deserters, whether together, voluntarily, individually, or persons called into the service under this or any other act of Congress, wherever they may be found, and to send them to the nearest military commander or military post, &c." By other sections of the same act, further provision is made for a complete system of military arrest and trial, including the procuring of evidence, the continuance of trial, when necessary, &c. - thus securing, in a regular manner, the examination of facts, a formal finding and a pronounced sentence conforming with law. A tribunal is designated, jurisdiction conferred upon it and its proceedings subjected to regulation. And then the record of the trial and finding may be reviewed by superior authority, and the President may, in a proper case, interpose his pardoning power to remit the punishment of the person convicted.

The twenty-first section of the supplementary act of the 3d March, 1865, provides additional penalties for the crime of desertion, but the trial of the offense itself remains as fixed by the act of 1863, &c. &c. by express enactment. Upon trial and conviction by such military court, the deserter becomes subject to the penalties affixed to his offense, whether under the former or later statute, but such trial and conviction by court martial is indispensable to their infliction. This stands the question under the conscription laws of the United States; exclusive jurisdiction to military courts over cases of desertion, both to try the offense and pronounce the punishment.

But the State election laws still more clearly exclude the unauthorized action of election boards. The inspectors are sworn that they will not "voluntarily delay or refuse to receive any vote from any person whom they shall believe to be entitled to vote according to the provisions of the Constitution and the laws of this Commonwealth." And the general election law further enacts that "every person" qualified to vote according to its provisions "shall be admitted to vote" in his proper district. There are also penalties provided for such officers as may violate these plain and imperative requirements of the law.

For high evidence of the law upon the present subject of inquiry, I refer to the proceedings in the House of Representatives of this State at the last session, upon a particular bill pending before it. It was a bill to withdraw privileges of citizenship and the right to vote from deserters, and drafted men in default. But the bill was successfully opposed upon the ground before stated in this argument, that the qualifications of suffrage are fixed in the Constitution of the State and unaltered except by an amendment of that instrument by the people. The sound and judicious remarks of Mr. Brown, of Warren, and Col. McClure, of Franklin, leading members of the majority in the House, were decisive of the fate of the bill. It was dropped and its consideration never resumed.

It then plainly appears that election officers cannot reject the vote of any person who is duly qualified to vote of any under the Constitution and laws of this State, nor can they enter upon any inquiry regarding his performance of duty to the United States under the conscription laws. They can only perform the duties charged upon them by our election laws, and in the performance of which they are bound by oath.

As to proceedings against deserters and non-reporting men hereafter, by the conscription laws they may be tried before courts martial, and, if convicted, punished or pardoned according to the merits and circumstances of each case. It is a question of policy with the government whether proceedings shall be instituted or not, in any particular case, or generally throughout the country. The object of the conscription acts, including their severe penalties, was to fill our ranks. That object no longer exists. Men are not wanted. Instead of being now enlisted or drafted, they are discharged from service in great numbers. Relief to the treasury is thus secured, and additional relief is secured by dispensing with provost marshals, boards of enrollment and courts martial, in short, with all the machinery of the conscription laws, including the numerous officials required for conducting a general system of military trials under them.

But, whatever may be the policy or action of the Federal Government on this subject, it is certain that State election boards cannot take up untried draft cases and pass upon them as legatees of United States military power, or in any other capacity whatever. C. R. BUCKALEW. Sept. 30, 1865.

FLAG-RAISING!

Mr. Isaac Mangel, proprietor of the Mangel House, in this place, raised a large and beautiful flag, a few days ago, in front of his house, inscribed with the motto, "ANDREW JOHNSON PRESIDENT AND DEMOCRATIC TICKET."

This is the flag of Democracy and under it the Democracy of Bedford Borough and Bedford township, will march to victory, on the 10th of October next. The stars and stripes, the banner of Democracy, has also been thrown to the breeze, by Mr. Shoemaker, of the Bedford Hotel. "Rally 'round the flag, boys, Rally 'round again, shouting the battle-cry of freedom!"

LONDONDERRY. - The Londonderry boys met at Palo Alto, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 27, and were addressed by John G. Fisher and John Palmer, Esqs. The following gentlemen acted as officers of the meeting: James Mattingly, President; Samuel Devore, Geo. W. Deales, Nicholas H. Beales, Jacob Tharp, So. Tharp, Samuel Volentine, Isaac Burket, Jacob Bruner, Daniel Raley, Peter Stutz, Peter Albright, John Tharp, Seth Barker, John Beales, Vice Presidents. Thomas J. Porter, David Simmons, John Lower, and Thomas Mattingly, Secretaries. The returned veterans were out in force and full of enthusiasm for the Democratic cause. Hurrah for Londonderry!