The Bedford Gazette.

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Fair.

PREMIUM LIST OF THE BEDFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR, to be held in BEDFORD, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 2d, 3d and 4th DAYS OF OCTOBER, 1867.

FIELD CROPS.

Best 5 acres of wheat	$5
Second best do	Agriculturist.
Best 5 acres of Oats	3
Second best do	Agriculturist.
Best 5 acres of Corn	5
Second best do	3
Best 5 acres of Timothy	2
Best bushel of Wheat	1
" " Spring Wheat	1
" " Rye	1
" " Buckwheat	1
" " Corn	1
" " Oats	1
" " Flaxseed	1
" " Cloverseed	1
" " Timothy seed	1
" " Turnips	1
" " Ruta Baga	1
" "Mangel Wurtzel	1
" ½ acre Potatoes	3
" " Turnips	3

HORSES—Class first, Heavy Draught.

Best Stallion over 4 years old	$6
Second " "	3
First Best Stallion, between 2 & 4 year old	3
Best Gelding over 4 yrs. old for heavy Draught	2
First best Brood Mare with colt at her side	5
Second " " " " " "	2
Best colt three years old	2
Second best do	Agriculturist.
Best two year old	3
Second best do	Agriculturist.
Best one year old colt	2
Second best do	1
Best spring colt	2
Second best do	1
Best pair of match horses	4
do riding horse	3
do buggy horse	3
Best pair buggy horses	3 00
Best walking horse	2 00
Best 4 year old driving horse	3 00
Best 3 year old driving horse	3 00

CATTLE.

Best Bull over 3 years old	5
Second " " "	Agriculturist.
Best Bull between 2 and 3 years old	2
" " " 1 & 2	Agriculturist.
" " under 1 year old,	Agriculturist.
Best Cow	4
Best Heifer between 2 and 3 years old	1
Second " " " "	Agriculturist.
Best Heifer under 2 years old	Agriculturist.
Best Yoke of Oxen	4
Second " "	Agriculturist.
Best Fat Bullock	3
Best lot of cattle not less than 5	4

SHEEP.

Best Merino Buck	2
Best South Down Buck	2
Second best South Down Buck	Agriculturist.
Best Leicester or Bakewell Buck	2
Best Common Buck	1
Best lot of ewes (not less than six)	4
Best Southdown ewe	Agriculturist.
Best Merino	Agriculturist.
Best lot fat Sheep not less than 6	3

HOGS—Class first, Large Breed.

Best Boar Chester County Breed	$4
Second " " "	2
Best Berkshire Boar	3
Second best "	Agriculturist.
Best Sow, Chester county Breed	2
Second best " " "	1
Best brood Sow of any breed not less than 5 pigs at her side	3

Class 2d Small or Cottage Breed.

Best boar, Suffolk breed	$3
" " China improved	3
Best sow under this head	2
Best pair pigs under 8 months old	2
Best lot of Swine not less than 6	2

POULTRY.

Best pair of Shanghai fowls	$1 00
Second best pair do	50
Best pair Java fowls	1 00
Second best do	50
Best pair Bramah Pootra	1 00
Second best do	50
Best pair native	1 00
Second best do	
Best pair Poland	1 00
Second best do	50
Best pair Turkeys	1 00
Second best do	50
Best pair of Geese	1 00
Second best do	50
Best pair of Ducks	1 00
Second best do	50
Best pair Pea fowls	1 00
Second best do	50
Best pair Guinea	1 00
Second best do	50
Best lot Pigeons	1 00
Second best do	50

PRODUCE OF THE DAIRY, &c.

Best fresh butter, 5 pounds or more	$ 1 00
Second best	50
Best pack butter, 20 pounds or more, 3 months or more old	Agriculturist & 1 00
Second best	1 00
Best Ham	1 00
Best Hard Soap	50
1 gallon best Applebutter	50
" " Plum butter	50
" " Maple syrup	50
" " Sorghum "	
Best box of Honey	1 00

GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Best Half peck Tomatoes	$ 50
Best six heads of Cabbage	50
Best bushel of Onions	50
Best bunch Radishes	50
Best dozen Cucumbers	50
Best half dozen red Beets	50
Best half dozen sugar Beets	50
Best half dozen Carrots	50
Best specimen of Potatoes not less than one bushel	1 00
Best half peck Sweet Potatoes	1 00
Best display of Vegetables	1 00
Best specimen House Plants	1 00
Best variety of House Plants	1 00
Second do	50
Best Celery 6 stocks	50
Best Squash	50
1 quart best Lima Beans	50
1 peck best dried Beans	50
Best Egg Plant	50

PRESERVES, &c.

Best selection of Preserved Fruits	$1 00
Second best	50
Best Pound Cake	1 00
" Sponge "	1 00
" Preserves	1 00
" Specimen of Pickles	1 00
" Jelly	1 00
" Grape Wine	1 00
" Currant "	1 00
" Best Vinegar	50
" peck Dried Apples	50
" " " Peaches	50
" " " Plums	50
" " " Cherries	50

FRUITS, &c.

Best half bushel, or more, Apples	$1 00
2d best " "	50
Best peck, or more, Pears	1 00
2d " " "	50
Best half dozen Pears	50
Largest and best variety of Pears	1 00
Largest and best variety of Apples	1 00
Best half bushel Peaches	1 00
2d " " "	50
Largest and best variety of Peaches	1 00
Best variety of Plums	50
Best display of Native Grapes	1 00
2d Best " "	50
Best display of Foreign Grapes	1 00
Best peck of Quinces	50

FLOWERS.

Best and greatest variety of Roses.	$ 50
" " " Evergreens	50
Best variety of Flowers	50
" " Shrubs	50
Best and richest Boquets	50
Best specimen House Plants	1 00
Second do	50
Best variety of House Plants	1 00
Second do	50

MANUFACTURES.

Best 10 yards carpet (all wool)	$3 00
" " (rag)	2 00
Best pair of Blankets	2 00
Second do	1 00
Best 10 yards red flannel	2 00
Second do	1 00
Best pair of knit Socks	50
Best pair woolen Gloves	50
Best pair woolen Mittens	50
Best 4 cuts Stocking Yarn	50
Best 4 cuts Sewing Thread	50
Best Quilt	2 50
Second best Quilt	2 00
Third "	1 00
Best Coverlet	2 50
Second best Coverlet	1 50
Best 5 yds strock striped Linen	2 00
Best 5 yds tow Linen	2 00
Best 5 yds flax Linen	2 00
Best 5 yds Table Diaper	2 00
Best 5 yds barred Flannel	2 00
Best domestic Shawl	2 00
Second "	1 00
Best and Second best straw Hats	1 50
Best Broad Cloth	3 00
Best Cassimere	2 50
Best Satinett	2 00

FANCY NEEDLE WORK

Best Foot Stool Cover	$1 00
Best Chair	1 00
Best Chair Tidy	1 00
Best Slipper	1 00
Best Child's Dress	1 00
Best Chair Cushion	1 00
Best Silk Bonnet	1 00
Best Straw Bonnet	1 00
Best Straw Hat	1 50
Best Braided Hair Work	1 00
Best Bead Work	1 00
Best Wax Flowers	1 00
Best Ornamental Needle Work	1 00

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best bbl. of Wheat Flour	$2 00
Second best	1 00
Best sample of Corn Meal	1 00
" " Buckwheat	1 00
" Loaf of Bread	50
Second best	25

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best Reaper and Mower	$4 00
" Mower	3 00
" Seed Drill	3 00
" Hay Rake	2 00
" 2-horse Plough	2 00
" 1-horse do	2 00
" Hill-side do	2 00
" Threshing Machine	4 00
" Cultivator	1 00
" Hay and Fodder Cutter	2 00
" Cider Mill	2 00
" 4-horse Wagon	4 00
" 2 "	2 00
" 2-horse Spring Wagon	2 00
" 1 "	2 00
" Buggy with Top	3 00
" " without Top	2 00
" 2-horse FamilyCarriage	4 00
Best two-horse Threshing Machine	2 00
Best one-horse Threshing Machine	1 00

CABINET & CARPENTER WORK.

Best Bureau	$2 00
Best Beastead	2 00
Best Wash or Toilet Table	1 00
Best Table	1 00
Best set of Cane bottom Chairs	2 00
Best set of Hair Cloth Chairs	2 00
Best set of Common Chairs	1 00
Best Rocking Chair	1 00
Best specimen of Carpenter Work	3 00
Best Coopers Work	1 50

STOVE AND OTHER CASTINGS.

Best Parlor Stove	$2 00
" Cooking Stove	2 00
" Coal Stove	1 00
" Fence Railing	2 00
" Display of Castings	2 00

TIN & COPPER WARE.

Best display of Tin-Ware	$2 00
" " Copper-Ware	2 00

BOOTS & SHOES.

Best pair Gentlemen's fine Boots	$1 00
" " Common Boots	1 00
" Ladies' Gaiters	1 00
" Children's Shoes	1 00

LEATHER

Best side of Sole Leather	$1 00
" Upper "	$1 00
" Harness "	1 00
Best Calf-skin	1 00
" Kip	1 00
Best finished Sheep Leather	1 00

SMITH WORK.

Best pair Traces	$1 00
set Horse Shoes	1 00
" Horse-shoe Nails	50
display of Smith work	2 00

TEAMS.

Best 6 Horse Team	$4 00
" 4 " "	2 00
" 2 " "	2 00
" 6 Mule "	4 00
" 4 " "	2 00

PLOWING MATCH

First premium for best Ploughing	$3 00
Second " " "	2 00
Third " " "	1 00
Best Plough Team	2 00

COOPER'S WOKK

Best Tight Work	$1 50
" Flour Barrels	1 00
Second " "	75

SADDLERY.

Best Saddle, gents,	$2 00
" " ladies	2 00
" single Harness	2 00
" double "	2 00
" wagon gears	2 00

PICTURES.

Best display of Ambrotype pictures	1 00
do do Photograph do	2 00

☞ Any article exhibited and not named in premium list will be attended to, and if worthy will be awarded a suitable premium.

sep13 J. W. DICKERSON, Sec'y.

Job Printing.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE
POWER PRESS
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
BEDFORD, PA.
MEYERS & MENGEL
PROPRIETORS.

Having recently made additional improvements to our office, we are prepared to execute all orders for

PLAIN AND FANCY
JOB PRINTING,
With dispatch and in the most
SUPERIOR STYLE.

CIRCULARS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, CHECKS, CERTIFICATES, BLANKS, DEEDS, REGISTERS, RECEIPTS, CARDS, HEADINGS, ENVELOPES, SHOWBILLS, HANDBILLS, INVITATIONS, LABELS, &c. &c.

Our facilities for printing
POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, &c.,
FOR
CONCERTS AND EXHIBITIONS,
ARE UNSURPASSED.

"PUBLIC SALE" BILLS
Printed at short notice.

We can insure complete satisfaction as to time and price

NEW ARRIVAL.—Just received at M. C. FETTERLY'S FANCY STORE, Straw Hats and Bonnets, Straw Ornaments, Ribbons Flowers, Millinery Goods, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Bead-trimmings, Buttons, Hosiery and Gloves, White Goods, Parasols and Sun-Umbrellas, Balmorals and Hoop Skirts, Fancy Goods and Notions, Ladies' and Children's Shoes. Our assortment contains all that is new and desirable. Thankful for former liberal patronage we hope to be able to merit a continuance from all our customers. Please call and see our new stock.

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Dry-Goods, etc.

NEW GOODS and NEW TERMS!

CASH AND PRODUCE STORE!

J. M. SHOEMAKER has just returned from the East and is now opening a

NEW AND CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS,

bought at the late decline in prices.

The following comprise a few of his prices:

Calicoes, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 cents.

Muslins, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, and best, 22.

Cassimeres, 75, 90, 100, 110, 120, 150 a yard.

Ginghams, 12 cents up to 25.

Cottonades, from 18¾ cents up to 50.

Ladies' Hose, 12, 16, 20, 25, 50.

Gents' Half-Hose, 12, 20, 25, 40, 50.

Boots and Shoes, all sizes and prices.

Hats, a large assortment, from 15 cents up.

Coffee, 25, 28 and 30.

Green and Black Teas, from $1.50 up to $2.20.

Sugars, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, and best at 19 cents.

Rice, 12½ cts per lb.

Clothing—Linen Coats, $1.50, 1.75 and $2.00.

We will sell Goods for CASH and PRODUCE only, unless otherwise specified, and then we will require a Note, with Interest from date, and in no case will these terms be deviated from. We expect *TO SELL GOODS AT SUCH LOW FIGURES* that the consumers will see at once that it is *TO THEIR INTEREST TO BUY FOR CASH* or *PRODUCE*. You need not have any fears about paying high prices for goods to make up for losses sustained from customers who never pay for the goods they buy. *YOU CAN SAVE AT LEAST TEN PER CENT BY BUYING FOR CASH.*

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S,
jun28,'67. No. 1 Anderson's Row.

SPLENDID
OPENING of
CHEAP
SPRING and
SUMMER
GOODS,
AT
FARQUHAR'S
New Bargain Store,
REED'S BUILDING.

CALICOES, (good) -	12½c.
do (best) - -	18c.
MUSLINS, brown, -	10c.
do (best) - -	20c.
do bleached, -	10c.
do (best) - -	25c.
DELAINES, best styles, -	25c.

DRESS GOODS
of all kinds
VERY CHEAP.

MEN'S and BOYS'
COTTONADES,
GOOD and CHEAP.

A large stock of
FANCY
ALL WOOL
CASSIMERES
ASTONISH-
INGLY
CHEAP.

BOOTS
AND
SHOES.

MEN'S
AND
BOYS'
HATS.

GROCERIES:

Best COFFEE, - - 30c

Brown SUGAR - from 10 to 15c

FISH:

Mackerel and Potomac Herring.

QUEENSWARE
and a general variety of
NOTIONS.

Buyers are invited to examine our stock as we are determined to to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

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The Bedford Gazette.

READ! WHITE MEN, READ!

Pennsylvania to be Reconstructed!

Her Government Not Republican!

The Sumner-Kelley Negro Equality bill to be Passed at Once.

Judge Williams to Enforce It.

The Last Disguise Cast Aside!

If there is a man in Pennsylvania who still doubts that the Radicals are determined to force Sumner's universal negro suffrage and negro equality bill through at the next session of Congress, to him especially do we commend a perusal of the account of the "Equal Rights Meeting" at Wilmington, Delaware, as reported at length in Forney's *Press* of yesterday. The assemblage is said to have been large, and the special reporter of the *Press* exhausts the vocabulary in describing the exciting scenes of the occasion. We make the following extracts:

[Special Correspondence of the Press.]

WILMINGTON, September 4.

The largest political meeting ever held in the State of Delaware assembled yesterday at Wilmington, to demand *the recognition by law, over all the country, of the entire equality of all American citizens in all civil and political rights, without regard to color*, and to appoint delegates to a Convention of the Border States, to be held at Baltimore on the 12th instant, *to solicit the passage by Congress of the Sumner-Kelley bill establishing impartial suffrage throughout the whole Union.*

The vast assemblage convened in and overflowed the large hall of the Wilmington Institute, and was called to order at twelve o'clock.

After the appointment of a long list of officers, part negroes and part white men, the *Press* goes on to say:

A list of a hundred delegates to the coming Convention at Baltimore was then read by Samuel Bancroft, Jr., Esq., and unanimously adopted, *a third of the delegates chosen being colored men, about six hundred of whom were present at the meeting.*

The following resolutions as read by Mr. Harrington, were received with the greatest enthusiasm, and adopted by acclamation, the whole audience rising to their feet:

Resolved, That the theory of our government, the claims of impartial justice, the equal rights of citizens, and the loyalty and faithful services of the colored people, *demand that the right of suffrage shall be extended to them in common with all other loyal citizens; and we respectfully petition Congress to confer and secure this right at the earliest possible period*, by such legislation as they may deem right and appropriate.

Resolved, That in the State of Delaware there does not exist a Republican form of government because of the exclusion of a large number of her colored citizens from participation in the enjoyment and exercise of political rights, and because of the gross inequality of representation in the Legislature, whereby less than one half of the citizens wield the power of the State. We hereby call upon Congress to assure to us the guarantees of the Constitution of the United States in every particular.

Resolved, That we demand the recognition by law of the entire equality of all American citizens, without regard to color, in all civil and political rights and privileges, and the protection and encouragement of the Government to enable every man to occupy whatever position his virtues and intelligence may qualify him to hold.

John Andrew Jackson Cresswell, of Maryland, an ex-United States Senator, made a long and exceedingly Radical speech, demanding that the Sumner-Kelley bill be passed at the very beginning of the next Session of Congress. He took the ground that no State which refused the negroes a vote or the right to hold office could be said to have a republican form of government, and expressed the firm conviction that the next Congress would at once pass a law abolishing every distinction between the races in every State of the Union. A prominent Radical Congressman from Pennsylvania followed the blustering ex-Senator from Maryland. We give the *Press*, report of how he was received and what he said:

The colored band of Wilmington then played "Hail to the Chief," when the president, amidst a perfect storm of enthusiasm, introduced Hon. William D. Kelley, member of Congress from Philadelphia, the colored portion of the audience especially rising to their feet and giving nine cheers for the Judge, whom, since his Southern tour, they seem to consider their especial spokesman in the halls of Congress.

The Judge said he could not help thinking how rapidly the world does move and how good old John Brown's soul is leading it on. He hoped that some one of the distinguished delegates just appointed to attend the Border States' Convention would bear to it a message from him, viz: that he endorsed every word of the admirable resolutions reported by his friend General Harrington. He saw early in the war that it was the duty of the Government to rally all of its citizens around its flag, and to allow all to peril their lives in its defence. From the beginning of our great conflict he saw that an imperilled country needed the aid of four millions of its most robust citizens, and felt that the Almighty would not allow victory to perch upon our banners till we at last did justice to our American citizens of African descent. And now we need the political power of these four millions of people, as we needed their military power before. Without their aid we cannot reconstruct a single loyal State in the South. Some time a state government must be organized there. We cannot send white men there because they do not want to go, and if they did they would hardly be welcomed by their white brethren. But in all those States there are brave and true men, who all through the war perilled their lives in gallantly serving their country in their humble way. But it is said these black heroes are ignorant. How many of the "white gentry" (?) of the South are the reverse? The last census shows that in Virginia alone 70,000 whites don't no B. from a bull's foot." So in all the other States of the ex-Confederacy.—Yet these ignoramuses are to be clothed with all political privileges, rebs as they are, because they are white.

Judge Kelley logically reviewed the present State of Southern society, illustrating by the experience of his late tour, through the reconstructed region, the necessity of impartial suffrage as the sole remedy for the political evils now afflicting the Southern people.—*He believed that, in the logical course of events, the colored man would, by the year 1870, vote in both Maryland and Delaware.* He refered to a speech made by him as long since as February, 1866, advocating the constitutional right of the Congress to regulate suffrage in all the States, and supported the positions then assumed by him with ample legal arguments. He next took up and considered the relations of the labor question to that of suffrage, showing their intimate connection and the importance to the Northern laboring man of the adoption of principles of civil justice. By his well-known mixture of wit, logic and sarcasm, the Judge carried conviction to many previously doubting minds on this important branch of the suffrage question, and was repeatedly greeted with loud applause. He then resumed:

The hour of triumph will come to the loyal men of the Border States long before it is expected. The fine arts, the mechanical arts and religion itself, are all the on side of right. No poet ever sung the praises of slavery; no painter limns on his canvas the grandeur of tyranny; no sculptor perpetuates in marble the wrong-doer or the oppressor. God and nature are on our side. *We have determined that the bondman, his broken shackles yet clinging to him, shall vote, shall enter the jury box, and shall have all the rights of a citizen.*

The North and South have alike entered on a new and grander march of progress, but our work is even greater than the regeneration of our own bright land. The eyes of all Europe are upon us, and the struggling millions of the Old World begin to realize that what America is doing, England, France and Italy *may* do. Let us then cheer and gladden the hearts of the oppressed every where, and make our land in the future, as in the past, the lode-star to which all lovers of liberty will be attracted.

The Judge closed amidst great enthusiasm, and after three tremendous cheers for Kelley, the convention, on motion of General Harrington, adjourned *sine die*.

Comment upon the above account would be superfluous. None is needed. The resolutions speak for the Radicals of Pennsylvania as well as for those of Delaware. The Keystone and the little Diamond State are in the same boat. In the estimation of Congress neither of them has a republican form of government. They will both be reconstructed by the Sumner-Kelley bill, unless Radicalism receives a check in this State at the coming election. The Yankee Judge Williams is a firm believer in the high-flown rhapsodies indulged in by Bill Kelley. He is pledged to decide the Sumner-Kelley bill to be constitutional and binding on every election officer in Pennsylvania. He will not deny that charge. No Republican paper dare deny it for him. It is part and parcel of the plan of the present political campaign. The Republican press in different parts of the State have so announced it. The issue is fairly and squarely made up, and it must be boldly met. Nothing can prevent the passage of a bill making all the negroes of Pennsylvania the full political and social equals of the whites, except the election of Judge Sharswood. Even that may not be sufficient to deter Congress; but with him upon the bench of our Supreme Court the obnoxious law could not be enforced.

We hope every Democrat will put this article into the hands of his Republican neighbors. They might not believe what we say, but they cannot refuse to credit Forney's *Press* and Judge Kelley's speech.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

POLITICAL REACTION.

The conservative triumph in California, which in 1864 gave a radical majority of 20,000, evinces, we trust, the beginning of a reaction from the unfounded assumptions and excesses of ultraism which it is to be hoped will extend throughout the country. It is true that the radical party was divided on the Governor, but the general result, including the Legislature and Congressmen, cannot be ascribed to the split upon the Governor, or even if it be admitted that personal issues and discords are already obtaining such ascendancy over party discipline in the radical ranks as to produce such results as we see in California, it is a symptom of elements of disintegration and decline within itself which is of hopeful augury to the best interests of the country. It is evident, however, that broader issues than those of a personal character have revolutionized this important western State, and that whilst the result is not indicative of a mere party reaction, or of any tendency to revive political ideas which belong to a state of things that has passed away, it is a distinct and emphatic condemnation by men of all parties of the false political theories, extravagant assumptions and wild experiments in government which ultraism has endeavored to build on the changed state of things brought about by the war. No State has exhibited or can claim greater devotion to the Union or a firmer purpose to abide by the legitimate consequences of the war than California, but the significance of the late surprising revolution is in its expression of the idea that the interests of country are superior to those of party, and that any party which jeopards and sacrifices the welfare of the country for political purposes is unworthy of public confidence.

The result in California is the more remarkable because it was achieved not only without, but against, the office-holding patronage and influence. Without and against the action of these powerful agencies, and with very little of disciplined organization, the people of California have overcome the heretofore large radical majority in that State, and emphatically declared against the destructive spirit which has so long prevailed in the national legislature, and which is threatening to go to still greater extremes. The diminished radical majorities in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, West Virginia, and now in Maine, the conservative triumph in Connecticut, and the signal political revolution in California, encourage the hope that a turn of the tide of popular sentiment has begun in the North and West which will end in the redemption of the country from the ruinous counsels which have hitherto been in the ascendant. It is to be hoped that these results will animate conservatives in the elections about to come off in the Middle States to make a powerful struggle for the deliverance of those States from radical misrule, and for the consumamtion of a triumph which will preserve the constitution, restore the Union in fact, as well as in name, and give peace and prosperity to the land. The people of the United States are heartily tired of turmoil and disorder and the paralyzing effects upon all the great interests of the country, which bid fair to become chronic, unless the popular voice shall be heard in such tones of condemnation as will compel Congress to change its destructive policy.—*Baltimore Sun.*

HOOK-EM-SNEEVY!

Radical Effort to Humbug Tax-payers!

Let the People Read!

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* makes a "big blow" about a reduction of the State debt. It claims that $1,794,644 have been paid in one year without collecting one single dollar from the farmer and mechanic in the shape of tax on his Real Estate. It neglects to state however, in what other shape the tax has been levied and collected. Geary, Kemble and Hartranft have not paid that amount from their private pockets, and there is not the remotest probability that the shoddy thieves advanced the money. It is not true, however, that not a dollar of this amount was collected as a tax upon real estate. In 1866 an act was passed remitting the real estate tax, but there is no evidence that it has been discontinued. There is abundant evidence, however, that the taxes upon the people—the "mechanic and farmer" included—have been more than doubled during the past year.

These same parties—who now announce this reduction of the State debt—lately sent requisitions to the various county authorities for amounts of money aggregating (judging from the amounts claimed from Berks, York, Fayette, Allegheny, Indiana and Westmoreland) fully two million dollars ($2,000,000.) This, they said, was to be paid in lieu of the real estate tax for 1866 and 1867. The additional sum thus demanded amounts, for each of those years, to nearly the total of the original levy, and the whole sum for both years will have to be paid during the present year. To do this a new tax levy will have to be made. The State officials can well pay off $1,794,644 of the State debt out of the $3,000,000 in the Treasury, when they have so good a prospect of getting $2,000,000, before the year is out, by means of an extra tax levy. By that time, however, the people will have learned, to their cost how State debts are reduced under Radical officials. Those who paid real estate tax from 1865 to the present time know that there has been no reduction in their taxes. When they come to pay during this year, the extra levy for 1866 and 1867, they will discover, also, that their taxes have been more than doubled over 1864 and 1865.

Not only are the people required to pay in extra taxes the whole sum thus denominated a "reduction of the State debt," but they are required to make up, in the same way, about three hundred thousand dollars for increased salaries authorized by the late corrupt Legislature; about one million dollars for sums squandered in contracts and donations to political favorites by the same body, and about half a million dollars lost to the State on the twenty-three million loan, by paying six per cent. interest on untaxed bonds to take up taxed bonds of the State bearing five per cent. interest.

It is entirely too late in the day to set up a claim of good management in finances for Radical officials—State or Federal. The people have a constant refutation of the claim in the vast burden of taxation under which they are wearily plodding, and, whilst comforts are abridged and all luxuries are debarred the majority of the working classes, it will require something more tangible than words to convince them that the Radical State administration is a success. *When the people feel relieved, they will not need to be told that their burdens have been lightened.—Patriot & Union.*

GRUMBLERS.—These are everywhere and they seize upon everything which goes wrong, to find fault about. If a mosquito flits across their pillow, the announcement is made next morning that not a wink of sleep had they during the night. A slight pain is magnified into cholera, and a grumbling toothache into excrutiating torture. If the sun shines it is too hot, and if it rains it is too wet. If they lose a dollar, ruin stares them in the face, and anticipated sickness is kept constantly on the slate.

THE TWO CANDIDATES.

In one of her letters to the Chambersburg *Repository*, (Radical), Mrs. Swissheim gave the following as her estimate of the Radical candidate for the Supreme Court. It may be premised that Mrs. S. is a thorough-going Radical, a shrewd observer, and probably as good a judge of mental abilities and stamina as any one of her sex in public life:

It appears to be an acknowledged fact that the Pittsburg bar is to-day as little burdened with brains as at any period since it was a bar—and no better evidence of its appreciation of *respectable mediocrity* could be offered than the selection of Judge Williams for the Supreme Bench. In '41 and '42, when he was a law student in the office of Judge Lowrie, I had some business in settling my father's estate. Judge Lowrie was my attorney. Going to the office one day, I found him explaining to Mr. Williams and another student a point of law, and he asked me to sit down and wait. I sat down and had the benefit of the explanation; heard the questions propounded by Mr. Williams and the other, and the going over and simplifying the case by the teacher. I sat in blank amazement, wondering if that little man ever, *ever*, EVER, would get enough law into his head to make any kind of living by letting it out in quantities to suit customers; but he is sober, industrious, patient, and plodding, and after all his dullness of comprehension, did learn a good deal of law, and I think that in any case which was well established by precedent, and which had been carefully and lucidly explained, and simplified, he could understand it, and would decide according to the best of his knowledge and belief. When he comes to a new field of investigation, the saints have compassion on the poor, fat, short, puffy man. What a time he would have wading, floundering—and what a muddle he would be likely to make of it! A man of active brains would not be likely to run quite as much to that substance most valuable in whales, and if the Republican party of Pennsylvania have *no better material* out of which to manufacture a Supreme Judge than Hon. W. W., or H. W., or W. something of Pittsburg, *they had better vote for the Democratic candidate, whoever he may be, on the ground that they cannot be worsted.*

In contrast with this notice of Judge Williams, of Connecticut, from one who, like him, is attached to the principles of the Radical party, we present the following tribute to Judge Sharswood, of Pennsylvania, from the pen of Hon. F. B. Penniman, of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, a leading Radical organ in the Western part of the State:

In nominating Judge Sharswood, as their candidate for the Supreme bench, the Democrats have *made a wise selection* for themselves during the progress of the canvass, *and for the people of the whole Commonwealth in case he should be elected.* He is as suitable a man for the place as they could have brought forward. Naturally of sound and discriminating judgment, his faculties have been matured by thorough study and a large and varied experience. His reputation as a man is unblemished. Indeed, he is a consistent and honored office-bearer in the Presbyterian church. *As a magistrate, a suspicion of unfairness or partiality has never been raised against him.*

WHO ARE THE REBELS?—The Radical journals think it is a very smart thing to speak of the forty or fifty thousand Democrats and Conservatives who have just voted against Republicanism in Kentucky as the "rebel" majority, but they may rest assured the day has gone by when that silly display of partizan malice will deceive anybody. The truth is, there are no rebels in this country except the Radicals. Jeff. Davis never was a worse rebel at heart than, for example, the members of the Rump Congress who voted the other day to exclude Kentucky members from their seats. The rebels, in arms, fought to dissolve the Union, but they did their work openly and above-board—not in the sneaking, hypocritical way affected by the Radical rebels, who, with eulogies of the Union eternally upon their lips, are exerting all their energies to keep that Union divided.—*N. Y. Express.*

That's so!

TAX PAYER! your attention to the following figures, the correctness of which cannot be truthfully denied nor successfully contradicted:

Cost of the Legislature of 1867,	$265,861 16
Cost of the Legislature of 1847,	42,276 19
	$223,584 97

Behold this difference, tax payers!—Your Legislature of 1867, with John W. Geary as Governor, has cost you just $223,484 97 *more* than did your Legislature of 1847, with Francis R. Shunk as Governor. Think of it, ye tax-burdened voters of Bedford county, and remember that Weller and Richards, who now seek a re-election at your hands, voted for this enormous increased expenditure of your hard earned taxes.

TO KEEP POTATOES.—A correspondent of the *Scientific American* says that he has tried the following method of keeping potatoes for years with complete success, though in some instances the tubers were diseased when taken out of the ground:—"Dust the floor of the bin with lime, and put in about six or seven inches of potatoes and dust with lime as before. Put six or seven inches of potatoes and lime again; repeat the operation until all are stowed away. One bushel of lime will do for forty bushels of potatoes, though more will not hurt them—the lime rather improving the flavor than otherwise."

LAW FOR LADIES.—In the year of grace 1770, a law was enacted by the English Parliament: "That whoever shall seduce into the bonds of matrimony any of his Majesty's male subjects, by the use of scent, cosmetics, paints, washes, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish wool, iron stays, hoops, high-heeled shoes, or bolstered hips, shall be prosecuted for witchcraft, and the marriage declared to be null and void." How would such a law work in these latter days—in this year of our Lord 1867? Think of it, oh, ye women!