# The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1868. VOL. 64.—WHOLE No. 5,458.



TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at $2.00 per annum, *if paid strictly in advance*; $2.50 if paid within six months; $3.00 if not paid within six months. *All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, *ten cents* per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line.

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JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

☞ All letters should be addressd to
MEYERS & MENGEL,
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## Legal Notices.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—*To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:* KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and G. W. GUMP, and WILLIAM G. EICHOLTZ, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, *on the 1st Monday of Sept., (being the 7th day,)* 1868, *at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day*, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

Given under my hand and seal the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1868.

ROBERT STECKMAN,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, } Sheriff.
Bedford, Aug. 14, 1868. } w4

LIST OF CAUSES, put down for trial, at Sept. Term, 1868, 7th day.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paul S. Mock | vs Josiah Burk |
| S S Fluck et al | vs James Bowser |
| Riddlesburg C & I Co | vs Broad Top C & I Co |
| Joseph Williams | vs Solomon Williams |
| Thomas Ritchey | vs Jac Lingenfelter et al |
| Fredolin Smith et al | vs John Cavender et al |
| John Peterson | vs James Heffner & Co |
| Mary Jane Holsinger | vs Josiah Holsinger |
| Sophia Hook et al | vs Thomas Growden et al |
| Elizabeth Beeler et al | vs S S Russell, Trustee, &c |
| John Metzgar's ad'mr | vs Dry Ridge Church |
| John Cessna | vs Jonathan Bowser |
| Fredolin Smith et al | vs Alexander Fletcher |
| Joseph Garlick | vs Abraham Garlick |
| John S Rinard | vs D B Kockenderfer |
| B W Garreston | vs Philip Little et al |
| Susannah C. Taylor | vs William Colvin |
| Peter Cramer | vs William Carns et al |
| Thomas Growden | vs Archibald Blair et al |
| " | vs Mary Wigfield et al |

Certified, August 10th, 1868.
aug.14w4 O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons interested, are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday the 8th day of Sept., next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The accounts of Samuel L. Hamaker and J Piper Smith, adm'rs of the estate of John Smith, late of Schellsburg borough, dec'd.

The account of Duncan McVicker, Esq., trustee for the sale of the real estate of Samuel Hull, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The account of Isaac L Snyder, adm'r of the estate of Samuel Snyder, late of Middle Woodbury tp., dec'd.

The account of J. H. Dilling and George Hoover, adm'rs of the estate of Martin Hoover, late of Liberty tp., dec'd.

The account of John P. Ake and Abraham Hull, adm'rs of the estate of John Ake, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of Michael S. Miller, admr'. of the estate of John H. Miller, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of William Gephart, adm'r of the estate of Eve Stuckey, late of Bedford tp., dec'd.

The account of John Louderbaugh, guardian of Joseph, Catharine and Peter Garlick, minor children of Rachael Garlick, dec'd.

The account of John G. Smith, guardian of Franklin Kegg, minor son of John Kegg, dec'd.

The final account of Levi Hardinger, adm'r of the estate of Jonathan C. Dicken, late of Cumberland valley tp., dec'd.

The account of Peter H. Shires and Samuel Stahl, adm'rs of the estate of Wm. Stahl, late of Bedford borough, dec'd.

The account of P. F. Lehman, Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of Mary Hyssung, late of Londonderry tp., dec'd.

The account of Lewis M. Statler, adm'r of the estateof Joseph Brinkey, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.

The account of Geo. D. Shuck, one of the executors of the last will and testament of Josiah D Shuck, late of Bedford borough, dec'd.

ALSO—The final account of Cyrus Penrose, adm'r. of the estate of Wm. Penrose, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd., for confirmation on the 15th of Sept. next, at an adjourned court.

The account of John Major, Esq., trustee to sell the real estate of Michael Reed, late of Liberty twp., dec'd.

aug.13w4 O. E. SHANNON, Register.

LIST OF CAUSES put down for September—Adjourned Court—14th day.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sol. Dicken | vs. Moses Dicken's Ex'r. |
| Wm Rogers | vs Riddlesburg C & I Co |
| Paul S Mock | vs Josiah Burk |
| S S Fluck et al | vs Able Putt |
| Same | vs Jas Bowser |
| Riddlesburg C & I Co | vs Broadtop C & I Co |
| Simion Walter, et al | vs Joseph Helsel, et al |
| Thos Ritchey | vs Jacob Lingenfelter |
| Fredolin Smith, et al | vs Jno Cavender, et al |
| Jno Peterson | vs Jas Heffner, et al |
| Simon Walter | vs Jno Boyer, et al |
| Sophia Hook, et al | vs Thos Growden, et al |
| S L Russell, trustee, &c. | vs Elisabeth Beeler, et al |
| A C Vaughan, &c. | vs R M Trout, et al |
| Paul S Mauk | vs Josiah C Burk |
| Michael Ritchey | vs S S Fluck |
| John Metzgar's adm'r | vs John Corley et al |
| John Cessna | vs Jonathan Bowser |
| Reed & Schell | vs Aaron W Reed |
| Fredolin Smith, et al | vs Alex Fletcher |
| Wm S Fluck, Esq. | vs A J Snively |
| Hen Bridenthal | vs Rich Hazelett |
| Wills & Hogue | vs Thomos Johns |
| Hester S Barclay, et al | vs Wm Hoffman |
| Isaac L Fickes | vs G T McCormick et al |
| P G Morgart, Com, &c. | vs Danl Harshberger |
| Isaac L Fickes | vs G T McCormick, et al |
| B W Garretson | vs Geo Troutman |
| Isaac F Grove | vs Wm Sumner & Co |
| Michl Ritchey | vs Homer Neice |
| B W Garretson | vs Philip Little et al |
| Mary Ann Hammond | vs Wm Koontz |
| David Over | vs G W Rupp, at al |
| Thos Growden | vs Arch Blair, et al |
| Same | vs Mary Wigfield et al |

Certified Aug. 17, 1868.
aug21w4 O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.


A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED ALL PERSONS
To display their Goods;
To sell their Goods:
To gather information;
To make known their wants;
&c., &c. &c. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
by advertisingin the columns of THE GAZETTE.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is the best Advertising Medium in Southern Pennsylvania.

TERMS for every description of Job PRINTING CASH! for the reason that for every article *we* use, we must pay cash; and the cash system will enable us to do our work as low as it can be done in the cities.

EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low rates at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office. Call and save your orders.



## Hoofland's Column.

YOU ALL

HAVE HEARD OF

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Their introduction into this country from Germany occurred in

1825.

THEY CURED YOUR

FATHERS AND MOTHERS,

And will cure you and your children. They are entirely different from the many preparations now in the country called Bitters or Tonics. They are no tavern preparation, or anything like one; but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are

*The greatest known remedies for*

Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,
and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, stomach, or
*IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.*

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

*All these indicate diseases of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made, are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific Chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with PURE Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in case where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions, leaving the vitalising portion in the grounds. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.

Weak and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

*These remedies are the best*

Blood Purifiers

ever known and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no diseases will ever assail you. The best men in the country recommend them. If years of honest reputation go for anything, you must try these preparations.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system.

Yours Truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON.

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eigth, below Coates Street.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The Genuine have the signature of C. M. JACKSON on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Price of the Bitters, $1 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for $5.
Price of the Tonic, $1 50 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for $7 50.

The tonic is put up in quart bottles.

Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

At the German Medicine Store.

*No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.*

CHAS. M. EVANS,
PROPRIETOR.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

*Do not forget to examine the article you buy in order to get the genuine.*

may29'68y1


## The Bedford Gazette.

### DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL NOMINEES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

**HORATIO SEYMOUR,**

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**FRANCIS P. BLAIR,**

OF MISSOURI.

### SEYMOUR, THE FARMER OF DEERFIELD.

AIR—*Vive l' Amour.*

Come, friends of the Union, we'll rally again,
Hurrah for the Farmer of Deerfield!
From hill-top and valley, from mountain and plain
Hurrah for the Farmer of Deerfield!
Then, freeman, awake! 'Tis the dawn of the day,
When the darkness of misrule shall vanish away,
And the Radical hordes shall flee in dismay
Before the Farmer of Deerfield!

Come, pass the glad watch-word all o'er the broad land,
Hurrah for the Farmer of Deerfield!
No rule of the sword by a traitorous band,
Hurrah for the Farmer of Deerfield!
Then, freemen, awake! 'Tis the dawn of the day
When the darkness of misrule shall vanish away,
And Radical Tyranny flee in dismay
Before the Farmer of Deerfield!

Come, brothers, 'tis freedom that bids you rejoice,
Hurrah for the Farmer of Deerfield!
For Seymour, the statesman 's the popular choice,
Hurrah for the Farmer of Deerfield!
Then, Freemen, awake! 'Tis the dawn of the day
When the darkness of misrule shall vanish away,
And Radical tyranny flee in dismay
Before the Farmer of Deerfield!

Come, drive out of power the cold-blooded knaves,
Hurrah for the Farmer of Deerfield!
And free the three hundred thousand white slaves,
Hurrah for the Farmer of Deerfield!
Then, freemen, awake! 'Tis the dawn of the day,
When the darkness of misrule shall vanish away,
And Radical tyranny flee in dismay,
Before the Farmer of Deerfield.

THINK OF IT.—Farmer, mechanic, workingman—and especially you who have heretofore acted with the Republican party—you have now until November to think of a matter that concerns you and your children. Will you vote the Radical ticket and pay the bondholder's taxes, or will you vote the Democratic ticket and make the bondholder pay his own taxes? Every dollar added to the duplicate relieves you. The Democratic platform *demands* that bonds shall be taxed the same as other property—the same as your dwelling house. The republican platform favors the exemption of the bondholder, says, in effect, that he is a privileged character, and shall not be taxed on his bonds. Which is right? Throw aside your party prejudices, and think of it!

BEEF AND TAXES—A BOVINE BIOGRAPHY.—I was born in Nebraska. The farmer to whom I belonged paid a tax upon me as a part of his income during my vealhood. He sold me when I was three years old, and paid an income tax upon what I brought. I was nicely fatted until I weighed nearly a ton, by a Democrat on Weeping Water, who paid the Government eighteen cents for the privilege of selling me to a butcher, who pays a tax of ten dollars for the privilege of selling meat to the public. The butcher sold my tallow to a chandler, who made me, by paying a license as manufacturer, into candles for the poor people, who pay a five per cent. tax on candles to read by. My horns and hoofs are made into combs and glue, and pay another tax. My hide goes to the tanner, who pays a manufacturer's license, and is made into leather, upon which is paid an ad valorem tax of five per cent. The tanner will sell the leather to a wholesale dealer, who pays a mercantile license and an income tax, and he will sell it to the shoemaker, and the shoemaker will get up boots for the laborer, farmer and mechanic, and charge enough for them to cover all the taxes enumerated together with his own manufacturer's tax.

The revolutionary programme of the Radicals is daily developing itself. A "carpet-bagger" named Coon, in the Alabama Senate, recently displayed his fire-eating tendencies by announcing that "if war must come, let it come—that the Radicals would give their opponents a belly full of it before it was over—and that in the next war victory would perch upon the Radical banners." Coon evidently let the cat out of the bag, and his admirers in the North are now deploring his indiscretion. The Radicals desire to get up a new revolution, so that they may continue their plunder of the people's money, but they don't want their tools to say so.

### GREELEY ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Greeley begins to see the Presidential canvass in clear light, and sees every reason to fear the failure of Grant. He says that the labor that is to insure the triumph of the republican candidates "is yet to be done;" that six times as many clubs as the Grant men now have are necessary, and that before it can expect to win the clubs must "gather and glean half a million votes from those who are now indifferent or hostile" to the republican party. And all this, he justly reasons, "implies such a canvass as has never yet been in our country." For those who fancy the election of Grant and Colfax certain he says:—"So far is this from the fact that they are this hour in peril of defeat" and "will surely be beaten if there steadfast supporters are not speedily aroused to general and intense activity." Republicans "have to poll their very last vote in half the States—many more than they ever yet polled in the belt of States beginning with Connecticut and extending through New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio to Indiana—or Seymour will be the next President." He believes that "there is danger—grave danger"—that Grant will not be the next Executive; not that he doubts of the real supremacy of the republican party in point of numbers even, but he fears that republicans will be apathetic and democrats crafty, and of course dishonest—a view not quite consistent with his other view that his party needs to win half a million votes gained either from its opponents or from men indifferent to party.

Greeley, then, begins to feel the coming defeat of General Grant. He has good reason to be uneasy in view of the possibility. He may regard this result as in a peculiar degree the consequence of his own efforts. He has directly contributed to bring it about. He created in the first place and has kept alive those elements of disaffection to the republican party from which alone Grant's defeat can come. He is the man who has driven the common sense, the respectable controlling conservatism of the country into an attitude of hostility to the republican party. He is the real source in his party of all its extreme tendencies—all those desperate efforts to remodel the nation in accordance with extravagant and misty theory—those ridiculous vagaries of a dreaming enthusiast who fancies he is a politician and a statesman. Had republicanism acted on the impulses of the people at the close of the war, had its policy reflected the true will of the people, how different would have been our recent history. But it gave way to that spirit of which Greeley was the head and front, and the rest came of course.—Thence came all the nigger legistation and all that perversity of our recent political strife that would not have peace if it was not peace with the nigger in the best place. Thence came all the legislation outside the constitution and the efforts to cast the Executive office out of our system of government because the occupant of that office did not agree with Greeley in his view of his duties. This is the spirit that has rendered it impossible for the people to act longer with the republican party; and though the nation respects and reveres Grant for his character and his history, it cannot even for his sake accept a party of such tendencies and subject, as its record shows, to such unsafe influences.—*New York Herald.*

THE CROPS IN ENGLAND.—The Gardener's Chronicle, of London, of the 1st of August, contains harvest reports from 206 different places in England. To what extent these reports may be accepted as authentic it is not in our power to say; but most probably they are as truthful as information of this nature generally is. The result obtained from a compilation of these returns is that there has never been a better crop of wheat on all good wheat soils than the present one, and that the average of the whole crop will probably prove higher than it has been for many years. In 67 of the districts from whence these reports were received the wheat crop was an average good one; in 126 districts, 61 per cent. of the whole number, the crop was above an average; and in only 13 districts was it below an average. The reports of the condition of the other crops were not quite so full, nor nearly so satisfactory.

THE CROPS OF THE WEST AND SOUTH.—The New York Express, referring to the harvest in the West, remarks:

"The granaries of the West, we are glad to see, are to be largely poured into the lap of this great centre of trade and commerce. We hear, since the harvesting commenced, of large shipments of grain from the farmers, by the lakes and by rail, to New York, and the expectation is that no small quantity of all this will be forwarded to Europe. A fair cotton crop, say 2,000,000 bales, and large shipments of breadstuffs, with pork hay and other articles, to go forward, will tend to keep down the price of gold. But for the extravagance and follies of Congress, we might at least hope to keep our debt from increasing."

THE Tariff men of Pennsylvania, having been uniformly wheedled into the support of Radical candidates, are now asked to renew their aid to that party, notwithstanding the fact that it has introduced the whole negro element of the South into politics, which will give that section increased representation in Congress, and thus strengthen the Free Trade vote.

IT is impossible to insure success to Hiram Ulysses as long as he refuses to have a policy. *No policy, no insurance,* is the underwriter's rule.

### DOES THE LABORING MAN PAY ANY TAXES.

While the producing industries of the country are unjustly taxed, and the almost intolerable burdens of the war rest upon those who fought the battles and made the sacrifices, those who tilled land to produce supplies, and those who labored in the work-shops, the organs of the Radicals are asserting that the bondholders are the men who pay all our revenue. The organ of the Radicals in Lorain county, replying to an article which recently appeared in the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, sneeringly says that "not one laboring man in every hundred pays a penny of taxes to the government directly." True, the laboring man does not pay his taxes directly to the government, but every man of sense knows that the consumer pays the tax upon every article manufactured by capital. A practical working man, a few days ago, being in our office, handed us the following, which in itself is a volume of argument to show that the poor man does pay taxes:

Radical legislation requires the consumer to pay all taxes. It taxes
The hat on your head.
The boots on your feet.
The clothes on your person.
The food you eat.
The tea and coffee you drink.
The pot it is cooked in.
The cup you drink it out of.
The implements on your farm.
The tools you work with.
The paper you write on.
The pen and ink you use.
The paper and books you read.
The furniture in your house.
The gas or oil you burn.
The coal you consume.
The stove you burn it in.
The match you light it with.
The medicine you take.
The tobacco you smoke.
The pipe you smoke it in.
The dishes on your table.
All you eat off them.

The laboring man of the country, who owns a little house and lot, which he has earned by toiling from early morning to night, pays State tax, county tax, school tax, road tax upon it; while his next door neighbor who is a bondholder, owning fifty thousand dollars in bonds, pays no taxes whatever, draws interest in gold, and laughs at his unfortunate neighbor, who has his money in a little home! If the masses of laboring men desire the equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value—government bonds and other securities included—if they want one currency for the people, the laborer and the officeholder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder, they will not vote the Radical ticket, but will vote for that of the Democracy.

### RECONSTRUCTION IN LOUISIANA.

In the Fifth District Court of New Orleans an action to recover 35,000 from S. Leastings, of this city, for occasioning the death of Mrs. McCubbin by wrongfully preparing a prescription ordered by her physician while she was recovering from yellow fever, came up last week.—Amongst the first juryman called was Ernest Nelson, a coal black negro of the most unintellectual type, to whom were propounded the following questions:

Can you read?
No.
Can you write?
No.
Can you count?

Juryman hesitates, but his answer, whatever it may have been, is stayed by objection from Mr. Hornor, plaintiff's counsel, who contended that the only question the court has any right to entertain is whether the juryman is a registered voter.

Mr. Bermudez, for the defense, urges that in a case where, as in this instance, a large sum of money was claimed, a man who couldn't count was as incompetent to render a just verdict as a man who was insane.

The Court ruling that under the existing state of things, evrey legal registered voter was a competent juryman. Mr. Burmudez returns to the charge, asking of the juryman:

Are you a legal registered voter?
No answer.
What is a legal registered voter?
Dunno.

[Hornor to the rescue.] Perhaps if the Court would ask him whether he voted at the last election we would get at the facts.

[Juryman, with a look of intense relief.] Oh, yes, sah, I voted.

Juryman sworn in.

Empannelling of jury proceeds in the following manner: Hornor pre-emptorily challenges every intelligent looking white man till his challenges are exhausted; Burmudez challenges every imported negro till his are exhausted. The jury is then completed.

White man steps up and objects to serve.

Why?

Because I am a white man and I object to sit on a jury with niggers.

The Court—That's no objection, sir, you must serve.

So a jury of two-thirds plantation negroes is empannelled to try a cause involving the nicest questions of medical science, the trial of which will probably extend over three or four days. To the decision of this body is confided the professfonal reputation of a highly respectable apothecary; anxious relatives have to look to them to determine whether a loved member of their family was killed by gross negligence, or died solely from natural causes.

"IF the policy of selfish ambition and of sectional hate is put down, our country will stare upon a new course of prosperity, and all classes will reap in common the benefits of good government."—*Seymour.*

### Hotel Miscegenation and Amalgamation.

The so-called South Carolina Negro Legislature have passed the following "Law," 61 ayes to 19 nays:

*A bill to prevent discrimination between persons, by those carrying on business under license, on account of race or color, or previous condition.*

*Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same.

SECTION 1. That from and after the the passage of this bill it shall not be lawful for any party or parties, engaged in any business, calling or pursuit for the carrying on of which a license or charter is required by law, Municipal, State, Federal or otherwise, to discriminate between persons, on account of race, color, or previous condition, who shall make lawful application for the benefit of such business, calling or pursuit.

SEC. 2. Any party so discriminating shall be considered as having violated this act, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not less than $1,000, or imprisonment for not less than twelve months.

SEC. 3. No act of incorporation shall be conferred upon any organization the rules and regulations of which contain features not compatible with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. All acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

A negro named Johnson, demanding the bill, said,—

"I notice a publication in the daily paper concerning Nickerson's Hotel. They seem to be exceedingly frightened about colored gentlemen stopping there to board. Perhaps on some future day I shall come here to Columbia, and there may not be any private house, and being a gentleman, may call at Nickerson's Hotel. If I do so I don't wan't to be refused. *I want the right and privileges of going into that house no matter who it is kept by, and having myself cared for, as well as any other guest of the house. And so I want to go into a workshop or any other place of business.*

This is what Radicalism means, North as well as South, side-by-side and bed-by-bed "equality,"—not that all Radicals now mean this, but it is what all are coming to if Gen. Grant is elected President.

GEORGE LEE (NEGRO).

Now I was not one of those who accompanied the excursion to Greenville, a short time ago, but I understand that on arriving there the members had no place to go for a lodging. To meet just such an emergency as this, I am anxious that this bill shall pass, so that those having hotels shall be made to pay the penalty if they deny the accommodations which we demand. And to this end I appeal to every Republican on the floor to pledge himself to do equal and exact justice to all. That is the essence of this bill. It is all we want; it is that which is secured to us by the Constitution of the State and the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and it is what we must have.

"What we MUST have," and will have, of course, is Northern Whites to co-operate with the Southern Negroes in making Grant President, as their common servant and servant-man,—as he must be, if thus elected.

R. B. ELLIOTT (NEGRO).

I hope that every man on this floor who claims to be a Republican will vote for this bill. I will not insult the dignity of the House by appealing to race, or asking a man to vote for it because he is either white or black; but I ask simply on the ground that the measure is right and proper, and in accord with the principles involved in the whole scheme of reconstruction.

Of course, it is in accordance with all the Reconstruction Acts of Congress—nay, in a lower, rather than a higher keynote—for these acts put the negro above the white man, by disfranchising thousands of white men while enfranchising all the negroes; whearas, this S. C. act only puts the negro on an equality with the white man—in bed, board, table, shop, &c.

DON'T KILL HIM.—Many farmers have noticed in their fields a large black beetle, with most brilliant golden dots placed in rows on his back. Dr. Fitch says: "It's eggs produce the *corn-grub killer.* It is a most inveterate foe to the cut-worm grasping the worm in its strong jaws, and, in spite of its violent writhing and struggling, securely holding it. When it finds these worms in plenty, it gorges and surfeits itself upon them till it is so glutted and distended as to be scarcely able to stir, for it never knows how to let a cut-worm alone when it meets him. It is continually hunting these worms, feeding on nothing else if it can obtain them. Both it and the golden dotted beetle, which produces it, therefore, should never be harmed.

RIPE FRUIT.—While we cannot too strongly caution our citizens against the use of unripe fruits, on the other hand we cannot too strongly urge a free indulgence in well ripened ones at this season. A distinguished physician states that, in an extensive practice, running through a long series of years, he had always found the occasions of his services in a family reduced in proportion as they came into the daily use of good ripe fruits, from strawberies onward. Some of the most distinguished pomologists of the country bear unqualified testimony in behalf of well ripened fruits.

A SAD SNAKE STORY.—A young lady in Snyder county, Pennsylvania, was in the garden picking berries. A piercing scream from her alarmed the rest of the family, who were at the teatable. Hastening to the spot, they found her lying on the ground insensible. She was carried into the house, and sad to relate, examination proved that she was dead. Her friends, on proceeding to prepare the body for interment, were horror stricken to find an immense black snake coiled tightly around her person, underneath her clothing. There being no evidence of the snake having bitten her, the inference was that the young lady died from fright.

GRANT'S friends say that he shuns public demonstrations. That's a mistake. The shunning is all on the side of the demonstrations.—*Prentice.*

### "BAIT HIM WITH A WHITE WOMAN."

The terrible, shocking, nameless crimes of the Southern niggers, are a matter for grave reflection, not only of the leading minds of this country, but of all Christendom. To speak out plainly, rapes upon white females by brutal negroes are of daily occurrence. Horace Greely and Henry Ward Beecher, more than any other two individuals in this country, are the authors of these rapes. Not long ago, Ward Beecher said in a speech, "the way to maintain a man in a position is to take one step before him; being crafty, I desire to capture him by guile; take a black man, bait him with a white woman, and I think you will catch the black man." Was there ever a more atrocious or horrible sentiment uttered by a human being, much less a clergyman, and yet this debauched scoundrel calls himself a Christian teacher! Pandering to the animal passions of a half brute, covertly inviting rapes and murders, has had its fruits. Nigger outrages upon white females are of weekly occurrence, and Beecher and Greely continue to preach up the doctrine of bating the black man with a white woman, while Christendom looks on with horror, but nobody moves to stay the dreadful crimes. Democratic voters, shrink not from your duty. Let the consequences be what they may, Mongrelism must be crushed out at all hazards. The election of Seymour and Blair will do it.—*N. Y. Day-Book.*

AMONG the last public acts of General Halpine, or "Private Miles O'Reily," was to put on record the following in relation to Governor Seymour and General Blair. General Halpine said, in the *Citizen*:

On the whole muster-roll of the army no name shone more conspicuously for personal gallantry than that of Frank Blair, few officers have been more desperately wounded, and no officer has been more gloriously conspicous for never saying "Come" to his men, but "Follow me." As for the loyalty of Horatio Seymour, the fact that in every national exigency he hurried forward more troops to the scene of action, whether it was Washington or Gettysburg, than any other Governor, together with the warm letters of thanks for his loyalty and devotion from the late President Lincoln, which have already appeared, must be a sufficient answer. Knowing Seymour well, and having had opportunities to know him thoroughly, officially and peronally, during the war, we reluctantly but firmly apply to whomsoever shall question his action and practical loyalty, the famous words of that great Radical Chief who answers every charge which he deems unfounded by the striking phrase of the true Saxon dialect: "You lie, you villain, you lie;" and—what the great Radical philosopher does not do—we are willing to be held responsible for these words.

Hon. W. B. Jones, elector for Grant in the Fourth Congressional district of Alabama, declines to serve, and will take the stump for Seymour and Blair. Hon. Thomas Masserton, representative from Lawrence county, has also abandoned Grant and will support the Democratic nominees. The *State Sentinel*, carpet-bag organ of Atlanta, has suspended from want of patronage.

THE genus carpet-bagger is a man with a lank head of dry hair, a lank stomach and long legs, club knees and splay feet, dried legs and lank jaws, with eyes like a fish, and mouth like a shark. Add to this, a habit of sneaking and dodging about in unknown places—habiting with negroes in dark dens and back streets—a look like a hound, and the smell of a polecat.

"We have seen the mischief wrought out by the policy of the past three years. It will be as hurtful in the future as it has been in the past. Yet the Republican party has approved it and is pledged to it."—*Seymour.*

To earnestly denounce military despotism, or to express a determined purpose to put an end to the anarchy which prevails in the South, is charged by the Radicals as a revolutionary threat.

VOTING for Grant and Colfax, is equivalent to voting for High Taxes, Negro Governments in the South, Gold for the Bondholder, and paper currency for those who do not hold bonds, and for the exemption of all capital invested in Government securities from all manner of Taxation.

Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm with which the names of Seymour and Blair are greeted throughout the land, except the freezing indifference with which the Radical nominees are received wherever they make their appearance.

WHEN General Grant reached Denver, Colorado, all the soldiers of company B, Third Infantry, saluted him with a Seymour and Blair flag. The General felt unable to remain in that town or even to alight from the coach.

GRANT'S "peace"—negroes outraging white women and shooting their male relatives—a common occurrence in Tennessee and other satrapies.

AN appropriate design for a Grant illumination——an old woman hung on a gallows for vengeance. Motto—"we now acknowledge her innocence.

Grant was once a tanner. He is still in the hide business, having hidden himself in the Western bushes.

To the negro savages of the South, the Radicals offer ballots; to the Indians of the frontier, bullets.

The New York *Herald* says that the Radical "peace" means a peace with the nigger in the best place.