TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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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 cent. per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line. All legal Notices of every kind, and Orphans Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law t be published in both papers published in this

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BOOK STORE, opposite the Mengel House,

The proprietor takes pleasure in offering to the Book Business, at CITY RETAIL PRICES:

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arometer Inkstands,
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Chimney Corner, New York Ledger, New York Weekly, Harper's Bazar, Every Saturday, Living Age,

Living Age,
Putnam's Monthly Magazine,
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Constantly on hand to accomodate those who want
to purchase living reading matter.
Only a part of the vast number of articles pertaining to the Book and Stationery business,
which we are prepared to sell cheaper than the
cheapest, are above enumerated. Give us a call
We buy and sell for CASH, and by this arrangement we expect to sell as cheap as goods of this sell as cheap as goods of this class are sold anywhere

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E L E C T R I TELEGRAPH IN CHINA. THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY & OFFICE.

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The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operation

n China, and laying down a line of nine hundred miles at once, between the following ports, viz :

					250,00
					200,00
					.250,00 $.250.00$
					300,00
					400,00
					,200,00
Shang	hai	 	 	 	 ,000,00
_					910.00

These ports have a foreign commerce of \$900,

which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this company proposes erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the commu-nications of the Government, of business, and of social life especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land, and by steam-ers on water.

ers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very The western world knows that Unitals a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes by the local magistrate make her population Four hun-dred and Fourteen millions, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate Nearly all of these, who are over ten years old not only can but do read and write. Her civil zation is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Eurepe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every profiered facility. for procuring early information. It is observe California that the Chinese make great use the telegraph, though it there transmits message in English alone. To-day great numbers of fice steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose connecting all their great seeports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would

pay the cost within the first two years of its suc-cessful operation, and would steadily increase hereafter
No enterprise commends itself as in a greater
degree renumerative to capitalists, and to our
whole people. It is of vast national importance
whole people is the second of the ommercially, politically and evangelic The stock of this Company has ualifiedly recommended to capitalists qualifiedly recommended to capitalists and business men, as a desirable investment by editorial articles in the New York Herald, Tribune, World, Times, Post, Express, Independent, and in the Philadelphia North American, Press, Ledger, Inquirer, Age, Bulletin and Telegraph. Shares of this company, to a limited number, may be obtained at \$50 each, \$10 payable down, \$15 on the 1st of November, and \$25 payable in monthly instalments of \$2.50 each, commencing the ember 1 1885, on amplication to

> DREXEL & CO., 34 South Third Street,

December 1, 1868, on application to

PHILADELPHIA.

Shares can be obtained in Bedford by application to Reed & Schell, Bankers, who are authorized to receive subscriptions, and can give all necessary information on the subject.

GEO W. NIEMANN. [sep11.	604	NES' ONE PRICE	WE combine style with neatness of fit. And moderate
[sop11,'68,y1] PHILADELPHIA.	604 MARKET STREET,	TONES' ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE	tness of fit. And moderate prices with the best workmanship

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY choice brands of chewing Tobaccos and Cigars, at wholesale or setail, is at Oster's. Good natural leaf Tobaccos at 75 cents. Try our 5 cent Yara and Hayanna cigars—they cant be beat, needs 2

Dru-Goods, &c. NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT J. M. SHOEMAKER'S BARGAIN

NEW GOODS just Received at J.

BUY your Dry Goods, Groceries, lothing. Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, ish, Notions, Leather, Tobacco, &c., at J. M. hoemaker's Bargain Store.

BUY your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes Queensware, Leather, Fish, Notions, Tobacco, &c., at J. M.

BUY your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Notions, Leather, Tobacco, Fish, &c., at J. M. Shoemaker's Bargain Store.

BUY your Dry Goods, Groceries, hing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware ione, Leather, Tobacco, Fish, &c., at J. M emaker's Bargain Store.

BUY your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Notions, Leather, Tobacco, Fish, &c., at J. M. Shoemaker's Bargain Store.

BUY your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware Notions, Leather, Tobacco, Fish. &c., at J. M.

G. R. OSTER & CO.

READ AND SPEAK OF IT!

COME SEE AND BE CONVINCED

We are now receiving our usual extensive and

well assorted STOCK OF NEW AND

CHEAP SUMMER GOODS,

And are now prepared to offer SMASHING BIG

BARGAINS TO

CASH BUYERS

In Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, Car-pets, Oil Cloths, Cotton Yarns, Carpet Chains, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Clothes, Brooms, Baskets, Wall and Window Papers, Groceries, Queens-ware, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Salt, &c. invite everybody to call and see for the

NO TRUBLE TO SHOW GOODS. TERMS CASH.

Be assured that CASH in hand is a wonderfully winning argument, and that those who BUY and SELL for CASH are always masters of the situation june18m3 G. R. OSTER & CO.

E. M. FISHER AND BABIES, GOOD NEWS AT LAST. The Cheapest Goods ever brought to Bedford

We will sell Goods ever brought to Bedford.

We will sell Goods Cheaper, by 15 to 25 per cent. than ever sold in Bedford county. The best COFFEE at 25 cents, but the less we sell the better we are off.

The LADIES' HOSE, at 10 cents we will not have this time, but come at us for 15, 20 and 25 cents, and we will make you how!.

You will all be waited on by ELI and the BA BIES, as the OLD ELI cannot do anything himself. A great variety of Parasols, Sunumbrellas, Pocket-books &c. Linen Handkf's (Ladies and Gents) from 5 cents to 25 cents. CALICOES, from 10, 12 and a few pieces at 15 cents. MUS-LINS, from 10 to 25 cents. You all know that we sell NOTIONS 100 per cent. cheaper than anybody else. All Wool Cassimeres, from 50 cents to \$1.00. All Wool Dress Goods, from 15 to 25 cents. Ticking, from 20 to 40 cents. Paper Collars, 10 cents; best, 25 cents per box. 4 pair Men's Half Hose, for 25 cents. Clear Glass Tumblers, 60 cents ad ozen, or 5 cents a peace. A great lot of Boots and Shoes, to be sold cheap. Queens and \$100. \$1 30 for best as clear as honey, and thick as tar. Bakers' Molasses, 50 cents per gallon, or 15 cents a quart. These Goods will "portitively" not be Bakers' Molasses, 50 cents per gallon, or 15 cents a quart. These Goods will "poritively" not be sold unless for Cash or Produce. Come and see sold unless for Cash or Produce. Come and see us, it will not cost anything to see the Goods and Babies. N. B. All these Goods were bought at slaughtered prices in New York

These Goods we sell so low, that we cannot afford to sing (Auld Lang Syne.)
All accounts must be settled by the middle of July next, by cash or note, or they will be left in the hands of E. M. ALSIP, Esq., for collection. jun18m3

YOTICE.-I hereby give notice to all persons nonto harber or trust my wife, SAKAH, on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract—she having teft my bed and board without just cause or provocation. Union tp. Aug 12 w3*

The Bedford Gazette.

Things to be Remembered when You go to the Polls.

We are disposed to regard the unusual calm which has prevailed throughout the present political campaign in this State as a favorable indication .-We believe the people of Pennsylvania are quietly thinking over the issues of the day, and preparing to vote intelligently and independently at the coming election. They cannot be carried away by a whirlwind of passion, as they have too often been heretofore. They will not be forced to vote as party leaders may dictate; but will go to the polls in October as freemen should, prepared to break the ties of party, if they believe the best interests of the nation and the State demand it. Believing that to be the present temper of the people of this Commonwealth, we respectfully ask each voter to remember certain prominent facts and political occurrences when he goes to the polls.

REMEMBER.

That the Union is still divided: that its restoration has been delayed for the sole purpose of continuing certain persons in office; that the material interests of the North and the South have been alike impaired by the partisan action of Congress; that the burthens of taxation have been thereby increased; that business in both sections has been prostrated; and that a complication of evils has been produced which has disastrously effected every producer and consumer in the nation.

REMEMBER,

That States which have complied with every demand of Congress, unjust and oppressive as many of them were, are still deprived of representation in the councils of the nation, not only in violation of the Constitution of the United States, but even in violation of the enactments of a Radical Congress.

REMEMBER. That Grant was no sooner elected than a Radical Congress passed the Fifteenth Amendment, in violation of the

pledge given to the country in the second article of the Chicago Platform; that an effort is now being made to force upon the people of this State, by fraud, negro suffrage and negro equality which have been established in the South

tioned for that right.

REMEMBER, That a host of useless officials have been | That leading Republican newpapers the people, who swarm all over the land, like locusts of Egypt, while the inated him with the tools of the legismasses pay tithes of their toil to sup-

port them in luxurious idleness.

REMEMBER. made false exhibits of the national indebtedness for a partisan purpose, declining to count the bonds given to the Pacific railroad as part of it, and manipulating his monthly statements in other respects to deceive the people.

REMEMBER. Yankee monopolists as to greatly enrich are admitted at comparatively | Erie, that he pledged himself in favor

low rates of duty.

REMEMBER, ting to the highest offices men who old. gave him large presents; that he has used his office to enrich his relations regardless of the public interests; that he has spent his time in idlene sat fashionable resorts, and in "swinging round the circle" of first-class hotels as a first-class dead head, while grave questions demand the consideration of himself and his cabinet.

REMEMBER.

That the election of Geary and Williams will be regarded as an endorsegress and of the course of Grant, REMEMBER.

That the present contest involves the most important local issues, and that it ought rightly to be decided upon

REMEMBER.

That the expenses of the State Governlessly squandered.

REMEMBER,

That under Geary's rule the grossest corruption and the most unblushing bribery have prevailed in the State

REMEMBER, That it has become impossible, since

Geary was made Governor, to get any bill through the Legislature without paying for it, and that almost the entire time of that body is devoted to passing the multitude of improper private acts which have swelled the vol-

ponderous proportions.

umes of our pamphlet laws to the most

REMEMBER, That Geary declined to use the veto power to check the mighty and growing end of special legislation; that he signed the infamous Herdic act, by which a judicial district was summarily wiped out of existence, that he appended his signature to a bill increasing the rate of tolls on the canals, which enabled the railroad companies to defy competition, and thus largely increased the cost of transporting grain, coal, groceries, and all bulky commodities; that he approved the calamity bill, which fixes the maximum rate of damages for loss of limb by the negligence of railroads at \$3,000, and for the loss of life at \$5,000; and remember that these are only a few of the more outrageous instances in which he prostituted the power conferred upon him, at the dictation of wealthy men and

mammoth corporations. REMEMBER.

That under his rule, and unrebuked and unrestrained by him, an army of extra pasters and folders has been employed every winter, many of whom like Illyus, of Mt. Joy, never did an hour's work, and yet were paid out of the hard earnings of the toiling masses. REMEMBER.

That Geary confessed in his speech at Troy that he could not check the corruption of the Legislature, or lessen the waste of the public funds. REMEMBER,

That he has been openly charged by prominent Radical newspapers with being the corrupt tool of the legislative

ring, and the candidate of the "roos-

ters" and "pinchers." REMEMBER. That Geary has abused the pardoning power so grossly, that prominent Republican newspapers in different parts of the State, have been compelled to denounce him for turning many dangerous criminals loose upon the com-

REMEMBER,

That Radical newspapers have characby military violence; and John W. terized Geary as a "loafer," denounced Geary is responsible for the refusal of him as "a liar," declared him to be "a the Radical Legislature to permit that humbug," and pronounced him to be "lacking in integrity," "the willing the people, though thousands of citi- tool of the ring," and "wanting in all zens, without respect to party, peti- the requisite qualifications for so high an office."

REMEMBER. appointed to eat out the substance of have charged Geary with having packed the State Convention which renomlative thieves, and that at least one honest and distinguished member of that body refused to vote for a resolu-That the Secretary of the Treasury has tion declaring him to be the unanimous

> choice of the party. REMEMBER That Geary has solicited admission into every secret Order, in hope that he

might thus make votes, and for no other or more worthy purpose.

REMEMBER. That a tariff has been so framed by That Geary made a laughing stock of himself during the Canvass of 1866 by hance the price of the necessaries used a very silly toast which he proposed by the masses, while luxuries for the while drinking lager with Germans of of a prohibitory llquor law when he joined the Good Templars in 1867, and That Grant has shown utter unfitness | then told those that had initiated him for the position that he occupies; that | that he had not tasted any intoxicahe has disgraced the nation by appoin- ting liquor since he was seven years

REMEMBER. That there can be no hope of reform in the State Legislature if Geary should be re-elected, that the chiefs of the ring which packed the State Convention have been renominated, and that they expect to renew their carnival of plunder if their candidate for Governor

should be chosen. REMEMBER,

That Asa Packer pledges his word that he will break up the legislative ring if ment of all the acts of the Radical Con- he is elected, that he is an honest and truthful man, whose word is as good as his bond, and that he will inaugurate an era of economy and reform.

REMEMBER.

That Henry W. Williams, the Radical candidate for Supreme Judge, did not scruple to sit in a case where he had a direct personal interest in the dement in all its departments have been cision, something never done before vastly increased under Geary, and the by any Pennsylvania Judge, and that money wrung from the taxpayers reck | he is pledged to administer the office of Judge in accordance with the views of his party, and not according to law

and justice. REMEMBER.

Judge Packer and his Taxes.

To a modest man, like him whose name heads this article, the publication of the following facts is most distasteful, but they are forced into the light by the constant, malignant and willful falsehoods of unscrupulous Radical newspapers and irresponsible Radical speakers. Failing to find any assailable point in Judge Packer's private character, and conceding that his wealth is the result of industry, they now resort to a most unjustifiable and malicious attack upon his integrity as a tax-payer. They do not stop to ask if the assertion is true, but upon the reckless charges of a small sheet, published in the borough of Mauch Chunk, and one individual of as little authority, they base this disgraceful and flagrant violation of truth. We will see, "how plain a tale shall put them down." It is alleged that Judge Packer sought to evade the payment of taxes, legally assessed against him, and that he only paid them on compulsion. We will now show that this allegation was conceived in falsehood, presented to the public in a spirit of partisan malignity, and adhered to with a persistency that finds no parallel save in the lowest depths of defamation.

In the winter of 1866-67 Judge Packer, being then Vice-President and the largest stockholder of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, determined to make the city of Philadelphia his resi dence, as the duties of his position in the company, the ill-health of the President, and his own private affairs made his presence a necessity-almost continuously-in this city. This fact was well known at the time to many of his personal friends and business acquainten ces. He made efforts to purchase a suitable house during that winter and spring, but finding none to suit him, he made his residence at the Merchants' his time.

then informed of his change of resi only his real estate; but the county the Lehigh Valley Railroad to the assessor's return.

When the collector called for the payment of taxes thus assessed, he was informed of Judge Packer's entire willingness to pay the amount due on his real estate, but objection was made to the payment of any tax assessed by the county commissioners on his personal estate, as he was a resident of Philadelphia, and was assessed there.

At this point, the Commissioners of Carbon County consulted counsel, as did also Judge Packer. The latter consulted Hon. W. A. Porter, lately one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and Furman Sheppard, now District Attorney of this city. Both these gentlemen advised Judge Packer that he was not legally bound to pay the taxes assesse l in Mauch Chunk on his personal property; that he had the same right to chose his place of residence as all other citizens had, and Philadelphia being his residence, he could be assessed for taxes only on his real estate in Mauch Chunk.

After receiving this opinion, Judge Packer stated to the counsel of the Commissioners and of the borough that he proposed to pay the taxes rather than endure the annoyance of a lawsuit, even although his counsel advised him that he could not be compelled to pay. He proposed that if he could be assured that no difficulty would arise in the future from this cause, that he would pay the taxes for 1867. The counsel for the Commissioners advised them that they could not assess Judge Packer for another year, and that any attempt on their part to do so would be fruitless, and they then received the taxes with that understanding and upon that a-

It is, indeed, strange that Judge Packer, rich as the Radical papers represent him to be should not have the same right that the poorest man in the State . 3, to decide whether Mauch That Cyrus L. Pershing adds to great | Chunk shall be his residence, or some Legislature. The office of United States | ability the most inflexible integrity | other place. The true secret of all this Senator, and that of State Treasurer and the most incorruptible honesty, fuss is that Judge Packer paid such has been openly put up at auction and and that he will administer justice immense taxes, as the following stateknocked down to the highest bidder. | without fear, favor, affection or parti- | ment will show that the Mauch Chunk | Philadelphia Age.

authorities were loth to loose him:

Subsequently to these assessments, a Republican Legislature passed a bill exempting the stock of corporations, in the hands of the individual stockholders, from taxation for State, county or local purposes. Under this act. approved by Governor Geary, on the third day of January, 1868, Judge Packer's railroad and other stocks, in common with the stocks of all othcitizens of the Commonwealth, became non-assessable and exempt from taxation. Thus the revenue derived from Judge Packer's personal property, as well as that from every other citizen in the State, was remitted by the act of a Rupublican Legislature, approved by a Republican Governor. And yet, one would suppose from the character of the assaults made on Judge Packer by the Radical press and Radical speakers, that he is a dishonest man for not nullifying the act of January third, '68, and forcing the Commissioners of Carbon county or Philadelphia to accept what is not due to them, and which a Radical Legislature and Governor said should not be assed or collected.

What difference, then, could his change of residence have made to the county and borough after the passage of this law? Very little. In 1868 Judge Packer was and could only have been assessed for his personal salary, moneys at interest, and some other small items. This was done in Philadelphia where the Judge has since resided and voted. In Mauch Chunk he was and is still assessed as a non-resident on his property taxable then. Thus it will be seen how a simple statement of facts emasculates the tissue of Radical falsehood of its design, and vindicates an honorable and worthy citizen.

But this is not all upon this subject of taxation. On the representation of irresponsible and subordinate revenue Hotel, where he had during the past officers in this city, Thomas J. Bingten years, spent much more than half ham, of Pittsburg, and the Hon. John A. Bingham, orators imported and In the spring of 1867, the assessor of hired by the Radical State Committee Mauch Chunk called on Judge Pack- to canvass this State for Geary and er for a statement of his property for Williams, knowingly concealed from the purpose of assessment, and was the public the amount of State and national taxes paid by Judge Packer idence, remarking that the taxes on in the First Collection district his personal estate would be paid in in this city. They falsely and mali-Philadelphia, but that his real estate clously assert that the records show in Mauch Chunk would be assessed the payment of only \$8.50, and this is there as usual. The assessor very taken up and published throughout properly, made his return, assessing the length and breadth of the Commonwealth as truth. Nothing can be commissioners, without notice to more utterly and intentionally false, Judge Packer added his stock in the as all per ons who pay tax on their incomes well know. The very printed scedule furnished by the United States Revenue Department, upon which the return of incomes is made, shows to the credit of every stockholder the amount of tax withheld by a corporation on the dividends declared, which amount would be added to the dividend, if not -withheld as a tax of the corporation. Thus the tax so withheld is pald on the incomes from these dividends by the corporation, on the nature of the trustee for the stockholder. The amount thus paid is part of the profits due Judge Packer on the earnings of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and if not paid by them, would be returned, and accounted for by him. What, then, is the amount paid by Judge Packer, to the United States and the State, on his income from his interest in the Lehigh Valley Railroad. and the taxes on the tonnage and gross reciepts of his proportion of stock?

In the year 1866 it amounted to.....\$ 86,219
In the year 1867 it amounted to..... 66,111
In the year 1868 it amounted to..... 104,208 Making a total in three years of\$256,538

After refuting succinctly and in detail this base calumny of the supporters General Geary, we ought to expect a measure of atonement of their great crime, by a retraction of their falsehoods, and the publication of the truth as it is. Public decency, which has been shocked by the false accusation-common honesty which has been wantonly outraged-public character, which has been ruthlessly assailed, and the repudiation of the citizens so malignantly traduced, all demand that this base and wanton deception should have a full and and public retraction in every Republican paper, and from the mouth of every Republican speaker; from Governor Geary and Daniel Kalbfus, down to John A. Bingham and Columbus Delano, the imported orators from Ohio. Whether such magnanimity will be evinced or not, Judge Packer, will outlive all the slanders that have been heaped upon him, and find his triumphant vindication in the suffrages of the honest men of the Commonwealth .-