BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, July 23, 1875.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, in Harrisburg, March 4, 1875, the following resolution was adopted, viz. That the next Democratic State Convention, the purpose of combating candidates for Govern and State Treasurer, be held at the City of Eric Wednesday, the sth day of September, 1878, at he

The Convention will consist of the usua number of delegates, viz; one delegate for each member of the Senate and House o Representatives. JOHN MILLER,

The carpet-bag State Treasurer of South Carolina is a defaulter to the tune of \$75,000.

R. Audley Brown, the temperance candi date for Governor of this State, is pastor of the First Presbyterian church in New Castle. "Rifle teams" are the new rage threaten ing to become epidemic. If it puts an end

to the base ball bore it will accomplish on phase of relief. California boasts three lady editors, all o whom are young, good looking and smart, and all of them edit Democratic papers, and

A white man and a negro were recently hung by a mob in Florida A Coroner's Jury rendered this verdict: hanged by parties unknown and served right.

do it well.

Butler county thieves dress in women's clothing because bucks are so gallant out there that they will not hurt a woman, even if caught thieving. Deference to the sex is to be admired, though false pretense is not

The Radical leaders in the west adopt the time of the holding of the U.S. courts in Erie for a mass meeting in that city, and to assure a crowd they get up a series of horse races on the ground !

"The past record of the Republican party is a true index of its future possibilities Radical Papers.

Its past record of rascality, corruption thieving and extravagance is just what the people propose to get rid of by burying it this fall. They don't want a trial of "its future possibilities;" says an exchange.

The German Banking company of Ash land, Schuylkill county, has closed its doors and the cashier, M. M. Mock, has gone to parts unknown. The amount lost is no known, but the depositors and stockholder it is supposed will lose heavily. The former are mostly poor Germans.

The wheat crop now harvesting in the Indian Territory is reported to be the largest ever gathered there. It will average about twenty-two bushels to the acre. For want expected. It is also stated that the India country will ship more than \$1.000,000 worth of cattle, and fatten \$500,000 worth of hogs,

The two Kilkenny Republican factions in Huntingdon county have kissed and made friends after warring for years. They may now realize "how sweet it is for brethren to dwell together in peace," and how blessed that the hope of plunder is strong enough to make them peaceful dwellers until they fight over the fleshpots again.

Judging from the numbers appointed, it would seem that the whole Republican editorial fraternity are candidates for trustees of lunatic asylums. The reason may readily be inferred, for every man likes to be among his friends. Dr. W. H. Bradley, formerly of Bloomsburg but now of Danville, is the last successful editorial applicant for not otherwise dare to perpetrate. That the position stated.

The Prohibitionists are forming separate tickets in many of the counties. In Philadelphia they have selected one from the those of the two political parties. In the western part of the State they are holding mass meetings, which are usually addressed by R. A. Browne, their candidate for Governor, and other orators. They are evidently determined to make the largest show of

The American riflemen have won many prizes in Europe. The Englishmen declined to shoot against them in a team but admitted them to individual contests. For one of the prizes, distance 200 yards, four Americans made 34 points out of a possible 35, but were beaten by an Englishman who made the full complement. Most of the prizes ar shot for at 500 to 1,000 yards.

Editorial quarrels are raging in various localities just now with no small amount of as the meanest use to which editorial occupation can be prostituted-lower than common scolds. It is rather surprising that res pectable people will take papers that indulge in such abuse, for to do so is on a par with inviting a vulgar blackguard to share the company of your family and the sacred pleasures of your fireside.

"The Temperance Blessing" is a vigorou and ably conducted Prohibition weekly paper published by Chas, Heritage, Nos. and 39 north 7th street, Philadelphia, at \$1.50 per annum. 20 copies will be sent to one address until after the election for \$5.

The last number contains well executed portraits of the Prohibition candidates for Governor and State Treasurer, the State and National Prohibition platforms, and a large it is not impossible that there may be merit ceeding suits. amount of interesting temperance reading.

employment in Williamsport by the stop page of the saw mills for want of logs. No withstanding the immense amount of snow last winter, there were no good rafting or floating floods after the ice left and in conse quence the great bulk of saw logs failed to reach the booms, The Lock Haven mills are also stopping. The only attending good result of all this is that the manufactured stock on hand will be well used up, which will make good prices and plenty of work in the

The Philadelphia Chronicle complain that notwithstanding the supply of water t that city for absolutely necessary purpose is short, "the women will scrub pavements as frequently and waste as much water as ever."

Well, pass a city ordinance requiring them to scrub every day and use at least a hogshead of water each time, and see if you eve get your pavements scrubbed or a drop of water put on them ! The principle involved makes the trouble-skirt sovereignty about

The Treasury Investigation.

In another column we give a partial repor the conduct of the Treasurers, past and present. It is to be hoped that everybody will took the biggest bulk in February.

First and foremost is to be noted the fact, now officially reported, that Treasurer Mackey refused to acknowledge the right of the committee to investigate, refused to permit an experienced and highly respected acountant employed by them to examine is books, refused to give any information or to be examined by them, and thus prevented investigation except so far as public documents afforded the means. When the Democratic Treasurer, of New York was imilarly charged, he voluntarily invited the ecounting officers of the State to come and xamine, to employ experts if they desired, and promised all the assistance in his power, acluding the services of his clerks. Here, then, is a striking illustration of the difference between a Democratic and Repulican Freasury official.

In the second place, the committee show that a sum in the average exceeding two millions of dollars that should have been promptly used in payment of interest-bearing debt, has constantly been kept in Banks or years, to the personal credit of the Treasarer, and that not one cent of interest upon it has ever been paid into the Treasury. The inference is irresistible that Treasurer Mackey has pocketed this interest, which was an indirect way of stealing from the cople, for had the money been used for releeming bonds as required by law, a large amount of interest (exceeding a million) would have been saved to the people. In the way the business was done this interest all went into the pocket of the Treasurer or

When August comes, Auditor General Temple, who is by virtue of his office a comdissioner of the sinking fund, will no doubt demand that all the money in that fund shall be promptly used in payment of State debt. If this is done people will begin to appreciate the value of a Democratic officer, and the most prolific source of radical pilfering of the Treasury will be effectually dried up. The public never could understand, and an explanation never could be forced. why several millions were constantly ker in the sinking fund. Now they see it. Even when Gov. Hartrauf, was asked by resolution of the House to explain this and other mysferies of the Treasury he treated it with outempt and never answered! Was he, either as Auditor General or Governor, a beneficiary? If not, why did he not answer?

This investigation is yet only on the threshold. Let the people elect a Democratic Treasurer and the most monstrous frauds will be uncovered and the people thereby York, Frederick Billings, of Vermont, Geo. largely profited. But read the report,

Recently a Philadelphia Judge instructed a jury in a murder case to the effect that proof having been made that the accused was so drunk at the time he committed the offence of stabbing to the heart that malice might not be possible, and therefore a verdict of murder in the second degree would be a just one, where, in the absence of drunkenness, the crime was clearly of the first degree. The consequence of this judicial nonern markets. A splendid crop of corn is well with whisky as a preliminary step-One of the latest cases is that of a drunken father throwing a babe out of a third story window to his wife in the yard below. Unless the courts change their tune, and properly hold drunkenness to be as it really is an aggravation of crime, there will be a plentiful harvest of drunken outrages.

> It has long been a common practice to assign drunkenness as a cause of crime. We doubt the truth of this in any case, though it is certainly correct that men will commit crimes when under the strong influence of greater importance than any possible inflaliquor that they would shrink from if sober. tion or contraction schemes, and that is the But it is no doubt frequently if not generally great end to which sensible and patriottrue that rascals drink liquor and get drunk ic purposes point. The honest voter's atcing a degree of recklessness that will enable them to commit crimes that they would may be seen and attested frequently, more generally in small grades of offences, such as assault and battery, pilfering and petty mischief. If this be true (and we maintain observation will establish its accuracy) it is high time for Judges in passing sentences, and for juries in determining the degrees of crime, to treat drunkenness or the free use nor people. of liquor as an aggravation of all crime and to follow such cases with additional o heavier penalty. If this once becomes the common practice of courts, there will be fewer crimes committed under the influence of liquor, and it will have a strong tendency to abate drunkenness. The subject is certainly worthy of the most careful considera-

tion of Judges and people who may become

The famous "Chorpenning steal,"-a de mand reversing the usual order of things by claiming pay for what a contractor did not do-is again before the U.S. Attorney General. About half a million of dollars is involved. The Radical press is hugely pleasfervor. It is the most disreputable as well ed because Judge Black is employed by the claimant as attorney. We believe it is regarded as good morals by the legal fraternity for an advocate to be employed to promote or defend any cause, and it is even possible that Judge Black may consider this monstrous claim a fair one, yet it is certainly a matter of surprise to the country that that eminent lawyer and statesman should have any thing to do with such business. Against Judge Black's personal integrity no man would breathe a word or entertain the most listant suspicion, yet the rejection of Chorpenning's claim for services never performed, by half a dozen administration and as that he is promoting a cause not fit to be of genius are some times extraordinary, yet even in a decried claim. The attempt of John Cessna to sneak this claim through Congress in a disreputable manner added much odium to it, as did also the fact that that he was officially and personally connected with it. The admonition to keep out of bad company would probably be as advan-

> One of the shrewd dodges of the Republi ean journals now is to impress the public mind, if possible, with the idea that a reaction in the popular sentiment has taken istry. Public sentiment, instead of having undergone a revolution within the past six months, has only been intensified in its opposition to the dominant party, and is wait-

ing an opportunity for more emphatic ex-

tageous to great men as small ones, if prac-

Defaulting Revenue Collectors.

A Radical revenue collector at Louisville Kentucky, a carpet-bagger, is a defaulter to gate the condition of the State Treasury and the amount of \$82,900. He commenced a

Is it not a little carious that these revenue hieves are never punished? Do they divide with the prosecuting officers? We happen to know one who stole some \$26,000, who has for years lived at his case, without occupation, at a first class hotel in Williamsport, daily strutting under the nose of the U.S. District court and the prosecuting attorney and his deputies, as cock-lofty and pompous as a uillionaire. In a Radical official view he seems rather to be a hero than a criminal, a coundrel double-dyed in the hard-carned blood-money of men who trusted and be-

The Radicals are boasting loudly of Atorney General Pierpont. He will be tested If he lands these defaulting revenue collectors in the penitentiaries he will deserve commendation-if he does not he is no better than they. If the officials are not bribed, why is it that the defaulters are not pun-

There is a Radical organization at Wash ngton which styles itself the "Union Conressional Executive committee," We be leve thereare no Congressmen in it and that that name was adopted for ornamentation and profit. Their leading business is to collect money from Radical officials. What they do with it has not yet been officially announced, and never will be. Ostensibly, it is gathered to aid in carrying elections for the Radicals, But Russel Errett, who manipulates the money raised for the Radical State committee, denounces the Washington arrangement as a fraud, treats their blood-sucking request for money as "an impudent demand," and declares that "any money sent to this Washington committee. is simply thrown away," Well! From all this it would seem quite clear that pilfering from the public has led the Radical sharpers engaged in it to prey even upon their own party and upon each other! Well, let them prey, as long as they confine their perations to those who support and give them life. The adage that "there is honor among thieves" does not apply when Radical plunderers are spoken of.

The Northern Pacific Railroad, with all ts property and franchises, is to be sold at uction under decree of Court, August 2d, in New York City, for the benefit of the firs portgage bondholders.

The general body of bondholders have united in a plan for protecting their interests, by causing the road and property to be bid in for them by a Bondholders Commit tee, selected for the purpose. This Committee consists of Johnston Livingstone, of New Stark, of Massachusetts, J. K. Moorhead and J. N. Hutchinson, of Pennsylvania, and Juo. M. Denison, of Maryland. The plan of purease and reorganization presented by this Committee has been unanimously approved by a general meeting of the bondholders. All bondholders, who wish to share in the benefits of the plan or desire information, should immediately address THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE, N. P. R. R., at 23 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, A number of bonds of this company are held by citizens of Bloomsburg. This will probably be the last chance they will have to get any pects for even slight recompense is very bright, but if they do not attend to the bus iness now it is not at all likely that they will ever get any thing-scarcely possible, in-

The efforts of the brokers and stock gamblers, and their newspaper echoes, to make party issues of financial questions, will utterly fail. To wrest the Federal and State governments from the clutches of plunderers and oppressors of the people is of infinitely with the deliberate purpose in view of indu-tention will not be diverted from the great purpose by any degree or amount of consequential gab about paper issues that may be indulged in by the pampered and purchased or purchasable city press. The rule of brokers and shavers will pass away with the

rule of Radicalism. Whether we have four thousand millions or four thousand and one millions of irredeemable government paper afloat will neither make nor break the nation, nor parties,

Resuming Specie Payments. U. S. treasury officers intimate that there is to be a suspension of all gold sales after the present month, and the hoarding of specie commenced, preparatory to a resumption of specie payments as provided in the act of July last. The coin balance in the Treasury, after deducting outstanding liabilities, is lower than it has been for several years. The work of contracting the fractional currency outstanding continues, and the Secretary hopes ere long to commence the sub stitution of silver coin in lieu of it. The \$10,-000,000, called sinking fund bonds, still outstanding, are nearly all held in Europe, and as they have to be paid for in coin, there will be further depletion of the stock of coin

in this country to that amount. At Washington, D. C., suit has been brought against Henry Smith, colored, a lodging house keeper, by a white man, for ejecting him from his house on account of his color, contrary to the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United Harmanit or on Henry Rawle. [Cheers.] States. A room had been rented to the white man in the absence of the landlord, by his mother, who upon his return closed the doors upon him, with the frank avowal that he would accommodate no white person. A many Congresses, would seem to indicate colored men in Washington, as a majority of touched by clean hands. The eccentricities to shave colored men, and this, it is hoped

THE NOMINATIONS,-The Uniontown Genius of Liberty says: "In selecting our candidates, the chronic office-seeker should first and foremost be promptly discarded. Neither will it do to nominate any man who can be approached by any of the members of the Ring, while others would be extremely objectionable. We want men who are objectionable to the ring; men who will cause them some alarm; who will investigate the manner in which State affairs have been managed for several years, and who will make it lively for those who have been place, and that the tidal wave which swept building up their private fortunes at the exaside the legions of the administration in pense of the tax payers of the State; in 1874 has taken a turn, and is flowing in an short, we want such men as will insure suc opposite direction. This ruse may answer cess at the November election, and whose with the unsophisticated, but the observant terms of office will be pointed to in all fu citizen will not be misaled by any such soph- ture time as models of honesty and able ad-

The sale of atcoholic liquor has been third less during the past six months than usual. Three reasons are given for thispression. This will be given it in October | the increasing consumption of lager beer, in Ohio, and in November in Pennsylvania. | the large quantity of cider made last fall, and the scarcity of money.

As the editor of the Republican is not very careful in keeping the public booked up about the doings of his party leaders, we print the following circular of the Radsystematic course of stealing long ago but ical National committee, for general infor-

> TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. SEND ON THE STAMPS-SIMON SAYS: "COM DOWN!

UNION REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 30, 1875. DEAR SIR: In view of the approaching esidential campaign and the ons which are to occur the coming autumn se committee has been directed to provide for the immediate and thorough and com-plete reorganization of the Republican par-, and the circulation of such documents a

will be essential for the work.

Assuming you to be a Republican desirous of maintaining the ascendency of the Republican party, and thus securing the benefit of Republican principles, and that to do this you are willing to contribute to a reasonable extent in providing the necessary and legitimate means to support the Republican party, both in the form of presents of lican party, both in the form of personal ef-fort and in the contribution of money, we hope you may be willing to send to the com-mittee twenty (20) dollars, to be expended as The committee desire to enter upon their

e list of contributions and those who will ke an active part in the work, and to judge he extent of the means to be at their disp Please reply under cover of the cuclos envelope and greatly oblige the committee and it is particularly desired that in reply ing to this letter the name of the postolic and State, together with the date and name of the writer, should be written clearly and legibly, in order that credit may be proper-Your obedient servant. J. M. EDMUNDS, Secretary,

lutics at once, and it is of the utmost im-ortance that they will be able to make up

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Z. Chandler, Chair'n, Marcus L. Ward, T. C. Platt, G. C. McKee, J. M. Edmunds, Sec. H. H. Starkweather, Jacob Tome, Treas. William L. Stewart.

UNION REPUBLICAN RESIDENT COMMITTEE R. R. Cowan, Wash-ington, D. C , Allen Rutherford, J. M. Edmunds, ington, D. C , E. W. Barbow,

Those who desire to have their names enolled among the faithful and secure the first chance for a post-office will do well to answer promptly. They need not be troubed about the uses to which the money will e put. "Zach" Clandler and Simon Camron will see that it is devoted to the "nee ssary" and "legitimate" support of the Republican party. To these gentlemen's keepag the individual conscience may be safel intrusted. Send on the \$20 without further

The Gubernatorial Canvass.

The prohibition candidate for Governor Ion, R. A. Browne, opened the campaign at the Mercer county convention in a strong peech of which we give an extract:

During your proceedings—a part of which I heard—recent conversions to the prohibition faith were compared to that of Saul of Tarsus. I myself am a new convert, but I was not a Saul of Tarsus. I did not persecute prohibition. I am not a convert to temperance, but a convert from the Ramblian. erance, but a convert from the Republican perance, but a convert from the Republican to the Prohibition party. The Republican party converted me. By a Democratic house and a Republican senate the nail was driven home to the head and then clinched on the other side by the Republican Governor, Har-tranft, [Cheers.] The Republican party is no more the party we helped to organize. It is dead. When a party is dead we ought o bury it. The Republican party was ganized to accomplish a great work, which it has nobly done, and is now without an ob-icet. The lower way. ect. The liquor work is a great work—r work yet to be accomplished. I address a convention to-day such as does not often meet to do so great a work. We are went now but when "shall we be stronger?" He is not wise that despises a day of small things. I was content to accept a position that subjects me to contempt. I have not sought it: but being in it I mean work. If there is a vote of 50,000 this fall it will be a mighty triumph. Twelve thousand votes in the State of New York last fall held that State in check. You may hold the balance f power in this State; if not now, at least at an early day. How could you respect yourselves if you should not act this fall in view of the actions of the parties who have not respected those men who came within 48,000 of carrying the State, and in forty-oue counties were for prohibition. Had our eaders let local option alone the people would have had a chance to speak again, but hey did not want to hear the people speak local option act was constitutional, and yet it was repealed at the dictation of the friends of the liquor traffic. They tell us that more iquor was sold then than under license. It s as Cresar says, that "men believe that which they wish to believe." The repeal is a stroke at popular liberty. We had a Gov-ernor that could by one stroke of his pen iave said, we will await the will of the pe ole, who may speak again in a year. If he had done so he would have merited the conidence of the people, and would have gone with a rush to the gubernatorial chair this all; he would have been re-elected overvhelmingly. What now remains? The last refuge of freemen-the ballot box. certainly not the best party which would rob us of this weapon of defense; and this rob us of this weapon of detense; and this
the existing parties have attempted. I was
truer to the Republican principles than the
most of the men who speak of it so loudly.
I love its principles, but I believe it is hopelessly destroyed. The hand writing is on
the wall. It has become a liquor party.
The ballot remains to us, the hope of freemen. To vote with Republicans is to have
prohibition tacked on to steady the kite
which is fastened by a string to the whisky
ring and led by them at pleasure. I have not a word to say against Cov. Hartranft as nan But when as a politician be did what he did. I say now I am ready to smash parties. Now I am the candidate of a respectable party. Numbers do not make respectable at 1, 1860.) or to impeachment and removal ty. I am sorry that some men have the number of our votes at the coming election. If there are the three parties this fall, you with the conduct of affairs, that this large

ring and led by them at pleasure. I have Now I appeal to Republicans friends not to throw away their votes this fall on Governor and receiving large returns, and no interest

A game of political sharp shooting is going on between Vice President Wilson and Grant's personal organ, the Washington Regreat deal of interest is manifested by the publican. The Vice President seems to be ashamed of the behavior of his superior, the barber shops in the city invariably refuse and speaks out quite plainly through the columns of the Boston Advertiser. The Repubby them, may serve as a precedent in suc- ficen counters and charges the Vice "govrnment" with being a "thin skinned Credit Mobilier" and a cringing, cowardly imbe cile." Rather high-sounding words, we should say, for an organ which leads a party ontrolled by grand moral ideas. If imbecility leads an old rooster like the Vice President to tell the truth, it would be well for the country if a few more leaders would imitate him. It is so remarkably strange that whenever a leading Radical becomes disgusted with the crimes and follies of his party, and commences to expose them that he is at once pronounced a rascal or crazy. Speaking of the Vice President's letter of defense and justification, the Boston Post says "When he condemns what he finds evil in "that (the Republican) party he stultifies himself, and worse by arguing for the perpetuation of its system of corruption, profligacy, grabs, rings, third terms and office-'holding. If he is sincere for reform, and 'cared for that chiefly, he would at least mention with respect the great Democratic party which reform has honored with its

capacity of from 500 to 1,500 tons each.

THE SINKING FUND. Partial Report of the House Investigating

THE DIRECT AND INDIRECT PLUNDER OF THE RING.

To His Excllency, John F. Hartranft, Gov. ernor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and J. F. Temple, Auditor General:

The committee of the house appointed to investigate the accounts of the treasury of the State, beg leave to report their proceedings to diving the month of May.

No excuse can be offered for a similar discovered to the state, beg leave to report their proceedings to the state, beg leave to report their proceedings to the state, beg leave to report their proceedings to the state, beg leave to report their proceedings to the state, beg leave to report their proceedings to the state, beg leave to report their proceedings to the state, beg leave to report their proceedings to the state, beg leave to report their proceedings to the state, beg leave to report their proceedings to the state, beg leave to report their proceedings to the state, beg leave to report their proceedings to the state, beg leave to report their proceedings to the state, beg leave to report their proceedings to the state, beg leave to report their proceedings to the state, beg leave to report their proceedings to the state, beginning the month of April, 1875, there was a balance in the fund of \$1.427,407,18, and but \$1.427,407,18, a ings to date.
The committee is composed of members of

given birth to the most important investiga-ting committees of the Congress of the Uni-ted States. The resolution directed that the committee should have power to send for persons and papers, should have free access to all books and papers in the office of the Treasurer of the State, and have the assistance of a clerk and an accountant. After organizing, a majority of the committee, exhausted four times a year. It is for the that they had any authority to investigate, and would not permit their accountant even to look at the books and papers. The members of the committee, as private citizens or individual members of the legislature, he said, might examine the Treasury accounts, with the assistance of the clerical force of the department. This meagre grant of primpeached and removed from office. But the department. This meagre grant of privilege, the committee felt they had no right to accept. They were there as duly authorized representatives of a branch of the legislative department of the government; that they have just the committee feel that they have just ranch in which alone is vested the power! devising means of taxation. They felt that they could only act in this representative capacity, and that by acceding to the terms of the State Treasurer, they would divest every transaction has been exposed to the hemselves of their right to invoke the powr of the house when in session, to open the looks and papers to the inspection of themelves and their accountant.

Upon this refusal of the State Treasurer

o permit a full and free investigation, the committee might have rested, conscious that he people of the State would not have re-puired the committee to go further, until the Iouse reassembled, its power invoked, is dignity maintained, and the books and papers of the Treasury opened to a searching and untrammeled investigation. But the committee have not given up the inquiry on which they started. The best means at their command have been resorted . A vast field, however is before them, and mass of facts is to be scrutinized, embracng transactions of many years, and includg innumerable items amounting to many lions of dollars. If, as is alleged, frauds were perpetrated, no monuments have been erected to mark their existence or aid in their discovery. But the committee desire to make the investigation thorough, and to lay naked every fact that has in it the taint vitness that should be called, or a transac-

ion which should be investigated. In this connection the committee call at-The amendment to the constitution of 1838 adopted in 1857, provided that "unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the

dollars." A similar provision was inserted in the constitution of 1873. These would seem to be sufficiently plain and explicit to prevent any inroads on that fund Yet, on page 39 of the report of the State Treasurer for 1875 will be found this

entry:
"By credit authorized to be made under
"By credit authorized to be made under
"By credit authorized to be made under

a resolution of the commissioners of the sinking fund date May 2th, 1874, being the whole amount of funds used for first use of any part of the sinking ter how small the result. und for other purposes than the payment of he public debt appears to have been to about 1866. From that time to 1874,

arge sum of nearly three millions of dollars was withdrawn. Had this money been applied to the uses contemplated by the consti-tution, the State debt would have been so nuch less, May 9th, 1874. The committee are aware that an act was approved April 14th, 1870, authorizing the

tain contingency, to permit the State Treas-urer to use a part of the sinking fund revenues for the current expenses of the governconflict with the constitutional provisions coninct with the constitution in provided above quoted the committee will not now express any opinion. But they do call attention to this fact: The public accounts show that more than one-half of the \$2,807-\$17.32 was withdrawn from the fund before the act of April 14, 1870, was passed. And withdrawn, so far as the committee is able to discover, without the shadow of legal sancion. Such open disregard of the plainest constitutional provisions cannot but have a

ernicious effect on the morality and probity of public officers.

During the period of twelve years, beginning with December 1, 1862, the committee are unable to find that one dollar has been paid into the State Treasury on account of interest received on the public moneys. All that time, however, a large amount of State funds has been in the Treasurer's control, and by him deposited with various banks and bankers throughout the State. For these twelve years the monthly balance in the hands of the State Treasurer, in round numbers averaged \$2,100,000,00, varying from the highest monthly balance of \$6,853,134. 9, August 31st, 1867, to the lowest, \$935,-29,53, January 31st, 1869. At five per

cent, these balances would have netted the receiver over \$1,200,000,00. Or had the money been promptly used to purchase the State six per cent, bonds, the tate would have saved interest on the publie debt to the amount of over \$1,400,000 00, and the debt would in consequence be that

much less at this date.

Of course, the State Treasurer cannot law fully appriate any interest on the public moneys to his own use. To do so, would be to render himself liable to fine, imprison-ment and removal from office, (act of March balance should have been deposited with various banks and monetary institutions, at have been paid to the depositor. But if paid, where has it gone? The committee annot find that one cent ever reached the

offers of the State.

A way to utilize the balance in the Treasury, to the benefit of the State, has been open since the sinking fund was established. These balances were a part of the sinking fund revenues. The sole purpose of the creation of that fund was the payment of the public debt, and to that purpose all the moneys should be applied as rapidly as re-ceived. Such are the directions of all acts of Assembly relating thereto. That of May 9th, 1874, however, is the most explicit in its terms. It is there provided that:

ers of the sinking fund, on the first busine day of each mouth, to prepare a statement of the total amount of money in said fund, which having been verified by oath or affir-mation, shall be published in two newspa-pers in Harrisburg, for public information. The Commissioners of the sinking fund shall also, on the first business day of the months of May, August, November and February, in ach and every year hereafter, apply all anneys in the sinking fund to the redemption of an equivalent amount of the public debt.

since its enactment has all money in the May August, November and February, been applied to the redemption of an equivalent amount of the public debt. On the contrary only a small portion of it has been thus ap-The official papers prove that on May 9th, er Journal.

1874, the day the act was approved, there was a balance in the sinking fund of \$1,230,759.11, and there was but \$48,055.84 of the debt redeemed during the balance of the "confidence."—Clearfield Republican.

The Reading railroad company owns fourteen steam colliers, which have a carrying \$66.801.48 of the debt redeemed during the balance of the month of May.

On the 31st of July there was a balance in the fund of \$526.978.35, and there was but \$66.801.48 of the debt redeemed during the

during the month of February.

On the 30th of April, 1875, there was a balance in the fund of \$1.427.407.18, and but \$432,350 00 of the public debt redeemed

regard of the act in the future. The first business day of August, 1875, is the next the House of Representatives, alone. They day on which according to the provisions of were appointed by the speaker, under a resolution passed in conformity with a well-established parliamentary practice—a system generally followed by legislative bodies, and which its practical workings, has and which its practical workings, has a left to the redemption of on equivalent amount of the public debt, and the commissioners must publish in two papers in Harrisburg a statement of the amount in the fund at the beginning of the month, and with their accountant, called upon the State
Treasurer at his office, in Harrisburg, and
stated by what authority and for what purpose they had called. The State Treasurer
the state of the state that the grinding weight of interest be lifted and the temptations of a plethoric

entered on the work before them. O. H. REIGHARD, Chairman.

A. SMITH, I MILTON A. EMBICK, M. R. Wise, July 16th, 1875.

The signs of the times augur well for the Democracy. Struggling through long years against a most corrupt and unprincipled op osition, it once more emerges into light. I s the grand old party that has stood the tes of time, and now its restoration to power is the only hope of the country. With thi ascendency it behooves us to see that proper nominations are made. Competency, honesty, a faithful performance of duty and a strict regard for the best interests of the whole people, should be exacted of every nomince. This is what the times de mand. It is our opportunity, and we should not throw it away by giving positions to unwort hy of corruption or dishonesty. To this end or inferior men. Let this idea be inaugurathey invoke the aid of all who can name a ed and its influence will spread throughout ed and its influence will spread throughou the entire State and Nation, insuring a re turn of prosperity and the success of Democ racy for all time,-Sunbury Democrat,

The "Crooked Whisky" Raid.

The Secretary of the Treasury has offerto compromise the great whisky cases in the public debt, until the amount of such debt West. One of these is from the largest firm is reduced below the sum of five millions of that has been indicted in Chicago, and the West. One of these is from the largest firm offer of compromise was for a very large sum money. The other was a firm outside of Chicago. Accompanying the offer was a statement that if the suits were pressed the government would get much less than could be realized if a compromise was accepted To this Secretary Bristow has replied that he shall compromise no case, and that every suit will be passed to an honest trial, no ma

The general character of the officials who eceive their appointments through political influence, at Washington, is strikingly illustrated by late despatches from that city Forty Gaugers, thirteen Storekeepers, four Revenue Agents, four Collectors, two Depurty Collectors, two Supervisors and two District Attorneys have been discharged for defrauding the government. The worst feature of the case is the fact that officials occupying high stations knew, for a long time, that these robberies were being committed, and yet used their power and influence to cover up the guilt of their favorites and keep them in their places .- Gettysburg Compiler.

WEST POINT, MISS., July 7.-Lieut. Governor Davis, colored, acting Governor in the absence of Gov. Ames, is charged with receiving \$250 to pardon the murderer of a widow. He pardoned 25 convicts last year. Many negroes are losing confidence in the Republican officials and are joining the Democratic party in the hope of effecting a reform next year. The State is almost Bank-All rupt and has been Republican for ten years

> The iesuitical attacks of the Philadelphia Times upon the House Treasury investigating committee, and the resulting covert defences of Mackey and the Treasury leeches will not pass unobserved and afford a timely warning to Democrats what may be expected from that quarter. Ravens do not congregate except where there are carcasses to the lowest name shall be struck off and so on a pick, nor vultures where there is no carrion.

> The export demand for grain and flour has given an upward tendency to those staple commodities, which promises to exercise a ealthful influence upon the fall trade. The All instructions shall be reported by the election orders to be filled are mainly from France and England, and advices are to the effect that there will be a continuous call for portions of our large supplies. This is certainly very encouraging .- Philadelphia Chron-

man, in the grasshopper region of Nebraska, thinks the "general government should do something to destroy them among the hatching grounds in the mountains and such ef forts would be for the honor and profit o the nation."—Exchange.

Well, let the "general government" colo nize the carpet baggers there-they will rid any country of every living thing.

These Radicals have used the temperane people so long as a tail to their kite, that we are not astonished at their being out of humor because they have set up for themselves. If those in favor of prohibition can not find that aid and assistance in carrying out their principles in either of the parties or made any promise of money or valuable thing to which they deem essential, we can not see why they should be denounced for striking out on their own hook .- Butler Herald. An exchange says it was a newspaper re-

porter who uncarthed the western whisky frauds. And we believe it. If a western reporter cannot detect a fraud in whisky here is no use of the government officials wasting their time in that direction .- Norristown Herald. The Pennsylvania Republicans are a log

cal crowd. They approve the administration of Grant as "among the most brilliant achievements in the annals of the country," and then turn around and say that they don't want any more of his achievements,-Churi-

he threatened loss of the temperance vote. But how can they expect to keep it? Once they had the confidence of the temperance people, but betrayed the trust, and now they must abide the consequences .- Bellefonte

On the 31st of October, 1874, there was a balance in the fund of \$470.579.26, and there was but \$95.677.50 of the debt redeemed during the month of November.

On the 31st of January, 1875, there was a balance in the fund of \$1.153.155.85, and there was but \$5.53.21 of the debt redeemed during the month of February.

were assisted by Republican officials. The Prince of Wales is expected to hunt lephants on his Indian tour and will visit Coyon for that purpose. Due care will be taken that the elophants do not hunt his Royal High-

Evarts is building a barn with the \$25,000 ho ot out of the Beecher business. The neighboring farmers who have seen it pronounce the true inwardness of that barn to be something fearful in agricultural architecture. In fifteen years of radical management the

rearly cost of State Government has run up from in aggregate of \$408,007.40 in 1859, to \$1,096,-153.63 in 1874. In other words, public offic lab screw two dollars out of the public transury now for every one dollar they received in the day of Official information has been recieved of

tride toward civilization in Alaska. The natives are making whisky from molacoes and call it 'Hoochnoo," Two old oil cans and a piece of kelp for a worm are all that is required for the process of distillation. When they cannot ge ugar, molasses or potatoes, they use all swee perries, of which the country furnishes an abund,

Every day's experience convinces more and nore fully that capital punishment is the only correct thing for first-class murder. Anything short of hanging is a fraud upon justice.

With the assuring announcement of plentiful crops in this country comes the news of an im proved grain market in Europe. The people of the east cannot need our breadstuffs any than we need their gold to pay our taxes with-

CANDIDATES. We are authorised to announce the follow-

ing candidates for the offices named, subject to Democratic rules:

ASSOCIATE JUDGE. GEORGE SCOTT, Catawissa, ISAAC S. MONROE, Catawissa, PROTHONOTARY, &C. B. FRANK ZARR, Bloomsburg. REGISTER AND RECORDER.

W. H. JACOBY, Bloomsburg, CYRUS ROBBINS, Fishingcreek,

MORDECAI MILLARD, Centre, LEONARD KLINE, Greenwood,

WHITE N. HOSTLER, Fishingereek TREASURER. H. W. McREYNOLDS, Hemlock, H. A. SWEPPENHISER, Centre. ISAIAH BOWER, Berwick, JOHN LEGGOTT, Greenwood

COMMISSIONER. DAVID S. HELWIG, Locust, HENRY GABLE, Locust, SILAS W. McHENRY, Jackson, TOHN HERNER, Locust,

Rules of Nomination.

JOHN ENT, Scott.

As Adopted by the Convention, Dec. 26th, 1870. I. The Annual County Convention shall be hel t the Court House in Bloomsburg, on the secon Delegate Elections shall be held on the Saturday b fore, at the place of holding the general elections in three and seven o'clock in the afternoon.

II. The representation of districts in County Convention shall be in proportion to the Democratic vote of each as cast at the most recent election for Governor, but the whole number of delegates shall not exceed seventy nor be less than fitty-four, and no district shall be all. district shall be allowed less than two nor more than four delegates.

III. Until the next election for Governor delegate

shall be allowed to districts upon a ratio of sixty voters for a delegate, allowance being made for the

essary make an apportionment of delegates to the several districts under these rules and publish it, with the rules as amended, in the Democratic news V. Voters at Delegate elections may give their

votes to a smaller number of candidates than the whole number to be elected, in the manner provided in the fourth section of the Bloomsburg act of 4th shall be held and conducted by a Judge and clerk, to

be selected by the Democrats in attendance, and the said officers shall keep a list of voters and tally of votes counted, to be sent by them to the Convention with their certificate of the result of the election. VII. All cases of disputed sents in Convention he respective claimants and their evidence.
VIII. All delegates must reside in the districts they represent. In case of an absent delegate he may depute another. If he fail to do so his colleagues

n attendance may substitute for him. In other cases the Convention may fill up the representation IX. The voting in Conventions shall be open, and

necessary, by the Standing Committee, the proceed-31. All county nominations and all appointments of conferees and of delegates to State Convention shall be made in County Conventions. XII. The Standing Committee shall consist of one nember from each election district, who shall be

shall choose their own Chalrman; and any five of

hosen by this county as a Delegate to a State Convention during his term of office. XIV. In Convention a majority of all the votes

ist of candidates until after the fourth vote, when

each successive vote until a nomination shall b lect them shall obey their instructions in conven-tion, and votes given by them in visiation of their fostructions shall be disallowed by the Convention.

Chairman of the Standing Committee, or in his absence by some other member thereof, who shall entertain and put to vote motions for the election of a porary organization.

XVII. No person shall be eligible to a nomination.

by a Convention who has opposed the Democratic ticket at the next preceding election; but this rule half apply only to cases of opposition to tickets her

against any person offering to vote at any delegate election that he has voted against Democratic can-didates at Federal or State elections within two ears, or has opposed the Democratic ticket at the last preceding election, or has taken or agreed to take money or other valuable thing, or any pecuniary advantage, as a consideration for his vote at such the same; but this rule shall apply only to causes of challenge arising subsequent to its adoption. XIX. If it shall be made to appear to the satis-

egate to vote for him; or to any other person with the view of inducing or securing the votes of delegates; or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge and approbation of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be im-mediately struck from the list of candidates; or if uch fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office and before the final adjournment, the nomi-nation shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination ; and in either case such person shall be incligible to any nomination by Convention, or to election as a delegate, for a period

other valuable thing, or accept the promise of mon-ey or other valuable thing, or any pecuniary advaner to himself or to any other person for him, from any candidate or other person for such candidate, as an inducement for his vote, or under any other pre-text upon proof of the fact to the antisfaction of a majority of the Convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled and shall not be received as a we years, and during that time shall also be inetiga-de for any party nomination. Cases arising under his and the next preceding rule shall have prelence over all other business in Convention until

cinded at a regular annual Convention, unless by a vote of two thirds of all the delegates present.

XXII, Candidates for nomination may be voted ertion to their popular vote in the several district

XXIII. No delegate to any Convention bereafter

shall be entitled to a scat unless his credentials show that he is instructed for some candidate for the va-

rious offices to be filled, as set out in the call for Marriages.

On the 28th ult., by Rev. F. Gearbart, Mr. ENOS

At the M. E. Parsonage, in Benton, by C. S. Box. coter, on Saturday, July 3d, Mr. S. J. BENJAMIN, of ugarloaf township, to Miss MARY C. EVANS, of

Deaths.

In Renton township, July 10, 1878, JOHN B., Inhoo In Benton township, on Friday, July 9th, FANNIR E., daughter of F. S., and Hulda Smith, aged 3 Jeans,

10 months and 24 days. On the 16th inst., near Buckhorn, Mrs. MAGDA. LEEN HITTEL, aged 88 years, 1) months and 14 days, On the 19th inst., in Bloomsburg, SAMUEL CODER, son of George and Emma Hagenbuch, aged 4 months and 7 days.

In Bloomsburg, en Thursday evening, 15th nst, after a lingering illness, Mrs. EMMA L. KNORE, wife of Col. Samuel Knorr, aged 33 years, 8 months and 15 days. Mrs. K. was an estimable lady, and the large attendance at her foneral attests the high respect in which she was held, She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal shurch, and died in the full confidence of a ele ions immortality.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHALLENGE

SUPER PHOSPHATE Price, \$70 per Ton of 2000 lbs.

GUARANTHEO ANALYSIS. Moisture (det. at 1000c.)...... Soluble Phosphoric Acid... Precipitated Phosphoric Acid... Bone Phosphate of Lime rendered soluble . 5.429

Compare this with the best Acid Phosphates or Su er Phosphates in the market, and it will be touch o present three times the strength, impare this with the cost of freighting Passions ock or Bones, and Achd in carboys, to which make Farmers who wish to use the Charlenge should pply early, as the supply is limited the present sea

BAUGH & SONS.

FOR SALE A N Open Buggy, good as new, will be sold the cheap for cash. Inquire of W. H. Pot St. Agent at Depot

FOR SALE.

MONYNGHAM SCHOOL DISTRICT

By unscated land tax returned for collection.

By errors and exonerations al-lowed y collectors com, at 5 per cent. 445 91
'amount of out-tanding orders of '13 pall. 425 00
'Sceretary's salary and stationers'

ary nanount Teachers' salary Tuel, contingencies and cleanbease of law suit.....books, furniture and miscel-

SHERIFF'S SALE. BY VICTUE OF A WRIT of Levari Factas, issue out of the Court of Common Pleas and to accreted, will be exposed to public sale at the Court buse, in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY AUGUST 7TH, 1875, it one o'clock, p. m.; all that certain measuage, tennent and tractor piece of land, stitute in the deviation of milling, in the country of columbia, and star forestall, being composed of six pieces or parcele and, bounded and described as follows:

Filist tractor parcel of land, beginning at a roak corner of land of Wan, W. Brown and running thence north fitteen and three-squarters degrees, we litrly and six-tentils perches to a stone, then south sixty-eight degrees, west thirty-seven per by land of the fitteen of the complete six of the constant of the south sixty-eight degrees, west thirty-seven per by land of the off of the constant of the constan SATURDAY, AUGUST 7TH, 1875,

BRICK HOUSE, A BANK BARN

three-fourths perches, more or less.
Selred, taken in execution and to be seld as to
properly of Stephen H. Woir and Marta Wolf.
Surange's Oppion. MICHAE: GLOVED.
Bloomsburg, July 10, 1875.