The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Oct. 8, 1875.

To the Readers of the "Columbian."

In resuming the Editorial chair of the COLUMBIAN, vacated by me over two years ago, I fully appreciate the responsibilities I incur, and the additional labor that will be imposed upon me. The best guarantee of its future policy, is its management when formerly under my control. It will be made a strong, active, aggressive Democratic journal; and will contain current, general and local news;—reading matter for the family circle, the business man, and the politician. It will be true to the traditions of the party, and follow the teachings of the wise and good men who founded our Government. Whilst true to the organization, it will not shield a dishonest Democrat, nor defame a meritorious opponent.

George E. Elwell is associated with me as Editor and Proprietor of the newspaper. As most of its readers know he is a gentleman of culture, high social standing, and possessing unusual ability and energy.

The recent Democratic successes in this and other states indicate that with proper effort we can secure the election of our candidates for Governor and State Treasurer in November, and thus pave the way to victory in the Presidential contest of next year. A well sustained county newspaper is the strongest agent in securing triumph, and we therefore appeal to the party for active support.

C. B. BROCKWAY.

With much diffidence I come before the public as associate Editor and Proprietor of the COLUMBIAN, for I am fully aware of the task that is before me in assisting to make this paper what it should be, a first class family journal. Our aim is to benefit the Democratic party, and for this object we shall give our time and attention and whatever ability we may possess; but without the co-operation of our friends throughout the county we cannot hope to succeed. By them must be solved the question as to whether the COLUMBIAN shall remain an efficent newspaper, worthy of the staunch Democracy of Columbia; from them must come that hearty support which alone can enable us to carry on the enterprize which we have undertaken. The former policy of the paper, under the able management of Capt. Brockway, has been indicated as its future course, and I can only say that I shall use every effort in my power to assist him in adopting and carrying out that policy which in the past proved itself the proper and successful one.

Our legal business will not be neglected by reason of our taking charge of the COLUMBIAN. One member of the firm, and both when necessary will constantly look after the interests of our clients.

GEORGE E. ELWELL.

Mr. Dieffenbach, as explained by him last week, was induced to relinquish his post as editor of the COLUMBIAN, by reason of the recent death of his wife making it necessary to place his young children under the care of friends in Clinton county, whence their mother came.

We know that it is with regret that he leaves the post which he had expected to occupy for years, and the people among whom he had intended to pass the remainder of his days.

It will be a matter of regret to his many friends in this county, and to the profession generally, that his pen, for the present at least, cannot be wielded for the cause in which he has spent his life, and especially at a time when editoral ability is in such great demand.

Our best wishes go with him, and our hope is that he may live long to aid our cause by his judicious advice, and that soon he may see the enemies he has so long fought, vanquished by an unbroken Democratic front which he has so much helped to strengthen.

Stereotyped Statements.

In looking over our Republican exchanges we notice that the charges against our candidates, our platform, and our party, appear simultaneously, and in the same language, with the same italics and exclamation points. Of course these leaders are manufactured at Republican head-quarters, and forwarded to editors of the Radical persuasion. They are published as original, and without examination. The result is that the Republican papers are edited by unknown and irresponsible parties. Assertions are made that are proven to be untrue,but the mischief has been done; the calumnies have spread, and no word of refutation is ever heard.

The charges against our candidates have been shown to be utterly false. Their legislative records have been misrepresented, and neither editors nor speakers have the manliness to tell the truth. A man who will lie for a political purpose, will for any other; and is not entitled to the confidence or respect of honest men.

Fisher, a blatant loyalist, late prosecuting attorney for the District of Columbia, who was removed from office by the new Attorney General has been arrested for stealing recognizance bonds from the archives,which he was selling to the interested parties under indictment, and also for stealing indictments and information against criminals. Truly a rare specimen of Radical loyal officials!

LET THE PEOPLE HAVE IT.—The Republican papers threaten us with Judge Pershing's record. Let them parade it.—No Democrat will have reason to be ashamed of it. It will show no speculations with the money of the State; no connection with treasury robbers: no sacrifice of the public good for private interest. It is a clean record throughout and will need no defense.

Judge Pershing has ever been the consistent and straightforward friend of laboring men. While in the legislature he voted for a bill which prohibited the practice of paying wages with store orders. The bill was introduced by Hon. Bernard Reily, a Democratic Senator from Schuylkill county and passed the legislature, but was vetoed by the Republican Governor, thus failing to become a law.

Now and Then.

When our nominee for Governor was a candidate for Judge in Schuylkill county, his war record, his votes in the Legislature, and his purity of character commended him to the Republicans and Labor Association in that county. The *Miner's Journal* then as now the leading Republican newspaper spoke of him as follows:

REPUBLICANS, READ AND REFLECT.—"The following is an extract from the *Legislative Record* of 1862, page 252:

Mr. Pershing, (on leave given) offered the following resolution, which was twice read:

Resolved, That the House has heard with feelings of patriotic joy, the intelligence of the capture of Fort Donelson; and we hereby tender the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania to the gallant officers and men of the army and navy, who, by the recent victories at Roanoke Island, Fort Henry, and Fort Donelson, have added new lustre to the American name, blighted the hopes of treason and of traitors, and thrown an imperishable glory over the age and nation.

The above resolution, which was unanimously adopted,was the first of the character offered in the legislature of Pennsylvania during the Rebellion. *After such evidence, who will dare repeat that Cyrus L. Pershing was not a union war Democrat?—Daily Miner's Journal, October 7th, 1872.*"

"We also give the following reasons why all parties should vote for Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing:"

"1st. He is a gentleman in the prime of life, of acknowledged legal ability, having been the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court in 1869, he having been nominated without seeking for the office."

"2d. *He belongs to that class of Democrats who always sustained the union cause during the war. He encouraged enlistments, and aided in the raising of volunteers and bounties. He offered, advocated and had passed, in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the first resolution recognizing the services of our gallant soldiers and sailors, as will appear by reference to the Legislative Record for 1862, page 258.*"

* * * * *

"3d. *He has proven himself the firm, consistent, and steady friend of the laboring men, by his votes on the wages acts, the Tioga act, the money order act and all other just and proper measures for this worthy class of our fellow-citizens"—Daily Miners' Journal, Oct. 1, 1872.*

"Judge Pershing's record on the bench, where politics have not been allowed a seat, has been most excellent.—*Daily Miners' Journal, September*, 1875.

Repudiation.

The Republicans affect to believe that the Erie platform means the repudiation of our national debt. Not a line of it justifies the presumption. So far as the currency question is concerned we are more conservative than our opponents.

Here is Lancaster:

Free banking, a safe and uniform national currency, *adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country*, and a steady reduction of the national debt.

And here is Erie:

We demand that the volume of currency *be made and kept equal to the wants of trade*, leaving the restoration of legal-tenders to gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the country, and not by destroying them.

The real repudiators come from the ranks of our enemies, and we wish to give them a sample from Republican leaders in relation to the payment of the Five-Twenty Bonds.

THE FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

"*When the bill was on its final passage, the question was expressly asked of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and as expressly answered by him, that only the interest was payable in coin.*"—THADDEUS STEVENS.

"*If the bond-holder refuses to take the same kind of money with which he bought the bonds, he is an extortioner and a repudiator.*"—JOHN SHERMAN.

"*We should do foul injustice to the Government and to the people of the United States, after we have sold these bonds on an average for not more than sixty cents on the dollar, now to propose to make a new contract for the benefit of the holders.*"—OLIVER P. MORTON.

Comment is unnecessary.

A CONTRAST:—The commissioners of Schuylkill county—two democrats and one republican—were recently convicted of wilful misappropriation of the public funds. A motion for a new trial was at once made, but after being fully and ably argued, was refused, and Judge Pershing sentenced each of them, Patrick Conroy, Moses Hine and Valentine Benner, to two years imprisonment, $1,000 fine and to pay back the county's money which they had wasted. They were, too, at once removed from office, and their places filled by appointments by the court. This was done in an overwhelming democratic county, by a democratic judge, and prosecuted throughout by democratic officials.

Contrast this case with another we all remember, when three years ago a republican governor, within a few days of the election, opened the door of the penitentiary and freed two convicts whose false oaths as a consideration for their freedom, placarded broadcast over the country, might gain votes for the then republican candidate for governor, John F. Hartranft, now again before the people for the same office, who had rested for a year under a charge preferred by the oaths of these same convicts. How do you like the picture? Where, too, are the thousands of republican defaulters and corruptionists throughout the land. Look around, and you will find them in the front ranks, none of them molested for their crimes.—*Allentown Democrat.*

A memorial celebration in honor of Andrew Johnson took place in Nashville, on Saturday. It included a procession comprising thirteen divisions,composed of military, civic, trade and literary societies, which were two hours in passing the Capitol; and also an address in the Capitol by ex-Senator Fowler. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired at sunrise; during the passage of the procession minute guns were fired; one gun was fired every fifteen minutes through the day and there was a national salute of thirty-seven guns at sunset. From seven to eight o'clock in the morning all the bells in the city were tolled. Business was generally suspended; all the public buildings and many stores and dwellings were draped in mourning, and it is estimated that thirty thousand people were in the streets. Letters of regret were read at the Capitol from Secretary Belknap, the Governors of New York, Maryland, Arkansas and Kentucky, ex-Governor Leitcher of Virginia, Hon. G. Welles of Connecticut, Adjutant General Townsend, Senator Merrimond; H. C. Carey of Philadelphia and others.

State Game Association.

This organization met at Harrisburg on Tuesday last.

The following resolutions was adopted: *Resolved*, That the corresponding secretary be authorized to communicate with at least one representative gentleman in each county requesting them to organize protective associations and appoint delegates to the convention on November 18.

The temporary organization was ordered to be continued until November 18.

One of the objects of the state game association will be to draft a law for the consideration of the legislature which will modify and simplfy the present mixed game laws.

A new name was given at the recent meeting of the British Association at Edinburg, to an old and well known disease. "Emotional asphasia," said a learned professor,"is a disease in which the patient, whenever he opens his mouth, speaks only nonsense."

The Boasted Honesty of the Bondholders.

According to the act of Congress passed at its last session, specie payments are to be resumed in this country in 1879. This legislation suits the National Banks and government bondholders The latter class it will be borne in mind pay no taxes of any kind, while the National Banks have large grants from the government to sustain their monopoly, which is intended to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer. To illustrate how the National Banking law works: Suppose A. B. and C. have one hundred thousand dollars and wish to go into the banking business. They take the one hundred thousand dollars and buy government bonds with it,which bonds they deposit with the government, and receive in return ninety thousand dollars in national bank notes, and then receive their charter and open the bank. How much money can these three capitalists make out of their money? The answer is as follows:

For the one hundred thousand dollars of the bonds which the government holds, the government pays A. B. and C. six per cent. interest, or	$6,000
The national bank notes, amounting to ninety thousand dollars,for which the bank pays the government no interest, are loaned out to borrowers for at least six per cent. interest, and in many instances eight and ten per cent are charged, but at six per cent, this sum of money would yield in one year,	5,400
Total,	$11,400

Thus under the National Banking law,one hundred thousand dollars invested without any banking at all, will make almost twelve per cent on the money, or $11,400 interest on $100,000 capital, and yet this large return, in the eyes of the bondholders and national banks, is not large enough, but specie payments are to be enforced four years distant, which means that the property of the working people now out of work will pass out of their hands and into the possession of the men of capital, who will buy it at a sheriff's sale at a mere song. Can there be any other conclusion unless they obtain work? The working people and their families must live, and to obtain food and clothing they will be compelled to raise money;they will be obliged to go to the capitalists, who will secure themselves by taking mortgages or judgments on their property. These liens being unpaid, measures at law will be taken by the leaders to get their money and thus the properties of thousands of industrious and thrifty families will be sacrified under the Sheriff's hammer, to pay the persons who loaned them the money. This terrible calamity can be averted by a repeal of the law, fixing a day for a return to specie payments, abolishing the odious national banking system, issuing more greenbacks and taxing government bonds.—*Reading Gazette.*

[Communicated.]

Tom. Chalfant and the Hiding Act.

To the Editors of the COLUMBIAN:

As Tom. Chalfant pours out a considerable quantity of spleen upon your humble servant in the last issue of his paper, I beg your indulgence for a small space in reply.

Through the paper I had asked him to explain why he failed to vote when the "Hiding act" passed,which enables Treasurer Mackey to amass millions of the people's money in the Treasury and pocket the interest, using it to corrupt elections and defy the people's ballots, besides enriching himself, &c. This was a fair question which any constituent had a right to ask without offence,and which any honorable representative would have felt bound and been glad to explain. Instead of giving explanation he scolds like a drab, saying I obtained my information from New York papers two years after the occurrence, &c. The fact is, I have not read a New York paper or looked into one in two years, or in ten years, and I did not refer to his culpable conduct before because he was not worth a reference until candidacy for reelection gave him some momentary importance. That he was a tool of the Treasury ring during his Senatorial career his acts demonstrate, and that he was nominated by their agent is equally well known.

His attack upon me is based upon the assertion that I charged too much for advertising the new Constitution. I will only say that I charged strictly in accordance with my published terms and at precisely the same rate that I charged Bloomsburg merchants and mechanics for the same kind of advertising. The job being a large one it made a large bill,perhaps more than I would have asked under different circumstances, but the terms of the blank affidavit furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth required the charge to be made at a regular rate. When I forwarded my bill I at the same time informed the Secretary that I was willing to take whatever amount was paid to other reputable papers of equal circulation. And that is all there is of that mare's nest.

But there is much difference in the action of Tom. and myself in reference to this matter. He obtained nearly as much as I did for the advertising in question, though his paper had only about one-third the circulation that mine had, and he therefore done only one-third as much work! Which, then, is guilty of charging exorbitantly? Another difference; my bill was paid only after legal approval by the proper officers, (Secretary of the Commonwealth, Auditor General and State Treasurer,) while his was paid by Mackey, as I am informed, before there was any law authorising the payment! Why?

Tom. sneers at me for being "old." Well, while age is certainly not discreditable, it is equally true that I am considerably *his* junior. H. L. D.

THE CHANGE IS ALREADY NOTED.—The Philadelphia Evening *Chronicle* says, business has certainly undergone a revival since the Erie Convention. Everybody seems to be in better spirits. Merchants are more smiling and hopeful, and everywhere the spirit of business affairs is decidedly more encouraging. These healthful indications are, of course due to the generally prevailing impression that Pershing and Piollet are to fill the offices of Governor and State Treasurer, and that, as a matter of course, the affairs of the Commonwealth will be wrested from the hands of the Ring that have so long controlled them and be administered by honest and capable men. So far, so good.

The victory in California gives the Democrats a majority of States in the next Congress, so that if as is very improbable, there should fail to be a choice by the people in the Presidential election the Democratic party would be certain to choose the next President The second Congressional district in California, by-the-way, which we reported doubtful last week, elected the Republican candidate, which makes the delegation of the State in Congress stand three Democrats to one Republican, exactly the reverse of last Congress.—*Exchange.*

LEGISLATIVE REUNION:—This organization will meet at Harrisburg Nov. 10. It comprises members of the Legislature prior to 1851.

Political Notes from the Capital.

A CHAPTER FROM THE HISTORY OF THE JOBS AND JOBBERS ON THE HILL. THOSE MISSING VOUCHERS, &C.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 1st, 1875.

One of the sinecure positions on the "hill" which will be consigned to a resting place amongst the things which were, when Judge Pershing assumes the duties of the gubernatorial office is that of "Superintendent of Public buildings and grounds," at least the position as it now is, with its ample opportunities of extravagant jobbing and fraud. The present incumbent is Capt. Wm. H. Patterson, who, to his credit be it said, is exercising the duties of his office with more circumspection than seems to have been the case with his predecessor, upon whose record we propose to let the light of day shine.

Upon an examination of the printed reports of the Auditor General it will be seen that large sums of money during 1873, 1874, and up to April of 1875 were granted on warrants to S. H. Walter, Supt. of Public Grounds and Buildings, and also that credits are given him for large amounts of money disbursed, but for what purposes, in detail, disbursed, a careful perusal of these reports fails to show.

As events lately transpiring have rendered an examinations of these accounts necessary the following statement of their condition and of developments in regard to them will doubtless prove of considerable interest to your readers at the present time. For a full understanding of the matter, we submit Mr. Walters account in full:

S. H. Walter, Supt., of Public Buildings and Grounds.

				Dr.
1873.	June	To	Warrants	$250,00
	July	"	"	600,00
	Aug.	"	"	600,00
	Sept.	"	"	300,00
	Oct.	"	"	500,00
	Nov.	"	"	900,00
	Dec.	"	"	650,00
1874.	Jan.	"	"	1,000,00
	Feb.	"	"	1,000,00
	Mar.	"	"	650,00
	April	"	"	800,00
	May	"	"	700,00
	June	"	"	2650,00
	July	"	"	1000,00
	Aug.	"	"	3000,00
	Sept.	"	"	1000,00
	Oct.	"	"	800,00
	Nov.	"	"	1200,00
	Dec.	"	"	1800,00
1875.	Feb.	"	"	1000,00
	Mar.	"	"	1000,00
	April	"	"	1000,00
				22,400,00

			No.	Cr.
1873.	Sept.	By disbursmts.	208	1,706,17
	Dec.	" "	285	2,057,10
1874.	Mar.	" "	397	2,686,26
	June	" "	506	4,004,80
	Aug	" "	33	2,000,12
	Sept.	" "	55	3,307,77
1875.	Mar.	" "	241	2,633,76
	Mar.	" "	242	2,723,16
	April	" "	289	562,93
				$21,742,96

The numbers "208," "285" &c., to the left of the amounts in the above record of disbursements taken from the *Ledger* in the Auditor General's office,refer to the pages of the day book where credits is given to S. H. Walters for each of the above amounts of disbursements, at the time the *vouchers* for the same were filed, without which vouchers no credits could have been lawfully given. Examining the day book we find an entry on each of the above dates for each of the above amounts in the style of the following which is the first entry:

September 1873.

"Seat of government Dr. to S. H. Walters Superintendant of Public Buildings &c., for amounts of disbursements $1,736,17"

There are in all nine entries of this kind as can be seen from the Ledger account above.

So the left of each entry, in the day book also, in their proper order are found certain numbers which refer to the itemized accounts and vouchers for the above amounts, being the numerical position which they occupy or should occupy among the miscellaneous accounts and vouchers for that month arranged in "bridle boards" in order and filed away in the cases, where, provided they are not misplaced, future reference can be had to them.

Referring to the vouchers filed for each month from September 1873 to April 1875, in search of the following numbers, which the day book shows are the vouchers, for the amounts expended by Walters during each of these months as they appear above, we find that they have disappeared in all manner systematic and mysterious, and that—too before the new Auditor General took his seat, but not before such charges as that for a walnut door, under the head of improvements, to the governors stable, had been usually noted and remarked upon by members of the Investigating committee and others. The following are the missing vouchers:

1873.	Sept.	No.	1213	for	$1706,17
"	Dec.	"	1407	"	2057,99
1874.	Mar.	"	395	"	2686,26
"	June	"	1261	"	4004,80
"	Aug.	"	1381	"	2000,12
"	Sept.	"	1472	"	3367,77
1875.	Mar	"	4422	"	2633,76
"	Mar.	"	444	"	272316
					$21,180,03

For April 1875 a credit appears upon the books for $562,93 cash refunded by the estate of Walters, but according to the Auditor General's books even this does not balance the account, for the warrants show that Mr. Walters drew $22,400,00, and giving him credit for $562,93 refunded, he has credit in all for but $21,742,96, leaving $657,03 unaccounted for. It is claimed however that Mr. Walter's account, *upon the books of the State Treasurer is squared.* A most suspicious circumstance, when taken in connection with the missing vouchers, which were the only records of the items, in detail, for which the above large sums of money were expended. How many more charges like the famous "walnut door" have gone from the gaze of the curious Tax-payers by the mysterious disappearance of these valuable papers, Time alone may tell.

N.

Whenever, by force of public opinion,any of the dishonest officials of the Government are compelled to resign, it is quite delightful to note the Christian-like complacency with which they lay down the baton of office. They are not only willing but eager to be relieved of the arduous duties of their positions, would have done so long ago, had they been assured their resignations were desired or would have been accepted. Delano is a case in point, and now comes his fellow-worker in iniquity, Indian Commissioner Smith, each giving expression to the same hypocritical utterances.

The famous trotter, American Girl, dropped dead in the first heat of a free-for-all race, at Elmira, on Saturday afternoon. She was 13 years old, was owned by William Lovell, of New York, and was valued at $25,000, that sum having been offered for her within a week. As soon as her death was known, "the band played a funeral dirge," and it is stated that the Driving Park Association of Elmira actually propose, should her body be left with them, "to erect a thousand dollar monument to her memory!"

Address of the Democratic State Committee. The Financial Issues. Evils of Bad Government.

To the Electors of Pennsylvania:

The time has not come for the resumption of specie payments; nor has the time come to *fix a time* for that purpose. No voice has proceeded from the mills or manufactories; from the mines or furnaces; nor from the farmers or working men demanding either. Governments are established for the benefit of the governed; and until the people who represent the industrial pursuits of the State ask for a change, it is worse than folly to agitate the question. The people, therefore, of this Commonwealth, who are engaged in mining and manufacturing; in agriculture and the other branches of industry, and especially labor, which is at the foundation of the prosperity of the State, should be consulted upon a question of so momentous a character, as a change in the currency, or in the enlargement or contraction of its volume.

How forcibly does this question present itself, at a time when the industrial pursuits of the people of the State are so fearfully depressed She is rich in her mines and her manufactories and in the products of her soil. Her great stables have been made available in a liberal allowance to labor, but causes have arisen which have retarded the march of her prosperity. What has produced this is not the subject of inquiry now, but such is undeniably the fact.

The country has now, and has had for the last twelve years, a paper currency, irredeemable in gold and silver. This has been adopted as the basis of values. The system was not the offspring of Democratic legislation. It is claimed, by those who introduced it, as one of those necessities caused by the Rebellion. Right or wrong, the country accepted it, and since the close of the war, to the present moment, all our business transactions have been regulated by it.

Upon the legal-tender basis the farmer has purchased his land, the manufacturer put in motion his machinery, and the working man cought the lot upon which he erected his home. To change this dasis of values suddenly, by the substitution of gold and silver, would depreciate the price of land and cause alarm and distress in all the avenues of trade. The change will be a work of time and cannot be effected until the country is in a better condition to receive it. And however much the politicians of the country may interfere, the solid sense and good judgment of the masses will, by the force and power of the ballot, prevent hasty and ill-digested legislation on the question of specie resumption.

However much we may complain of the want of wisdom that prompted the introduction of the present system, there can be no doubt of the folly of attempting now to destroy it. Whatever evils belong to it have already been realized; the business of a whole decade and more has been based upon it, and only those who desire to speculate upon a breaking up of all values, whether of labor or property, are now advocating a contraction of the currency, and it may not be inappropriate to add here that in nothing has the confidence of the people in their government been to strikingly illustrated as in the universal acceptance and use of the money issued by it notwithstanding the bad management of the administration.

We claim that the Democratic party has always been and is now in favor of a sound and stable currency, and we have uniformly opposed the mercenary inflations that have so often disturbed and destroyed the business of the cuntry. Composed as the Democratic party is, in a large part, of the labor of the nation, it is essential to its best interests that all needless fluctuations of the currency should be avoided, and it is entirely safe to say that with the government in their hands lies the only hope of reaching the specie standard as the basis of our currency. It is no part of its mission or its destiny to abandom this idea. It will not. But that same party must be governed by reason as to the time, the mode and manner in which the point is to be reached. It cannot afford even if it had the power, to march on to the object point over a desolate country and amidst the ruin of its industries. It does not propose to commit any such folly; and, therefore, when in council at Erie, the party determined to put itself in a conservative position and act with deliberation and discretion when they passed a resolve—"demanding that the volume of money be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par in gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people and not destroying them"—they but evinced sound judgment, and made no sacrifice of principle

The effect of this is to make one common currency, save where Congress has made special provisions to the contrary, in the national loan. There is no inflation in this part of the Erie platform; is is but supplying the people with the amount of currency withdrawn by the National Legislature from circulation.

The people of this State cannot be forced into submission to a strictly commercial rule in their business affairs. Commerce clamors for free trade. The people engaged in commerce carry on a traffic with all nations. They obtain and receive large profits. They can well afford to pay differences in exchange. Our mines, manufactories and agriculture want and can only prosper under protective revenue laws. Pennsylvania has always been a protective State and is so now, and she cannot dispense with this feature but with serious loss.

The commercial interests of Pennsylvania in common with the interests of the Western States, are identical in this particular, and their common destiny lies in the same channel. With the exception of Philadelphia, and which may be classed more as a manufacturing city, with a limited commercial marine, they have no ships upon the sea. Their trade and barter is at home. Their profits are comparatively small, and they are not in condition to meet sudden convulsions in the contraction of currency. The Western States have realized this state of affairs, and they have boldly assumed a position in which the Democratic party of this State has sustained them.

The platform adopted at Erie takes the position that bankers and brokers may not have the control of the currency, that the industries of the State and the great question of labor have, as they should have, a voice in the currency question, and we fearlessly maintain that this is correct. The men who represent these interests are entitled to a voice in the common council of the State. To their efforts we owe its prosperity, and their advice is not to be discarded.

The coal and iron trade to-day in this State is prostrate; it is paralyzed. Tens of thousands of men who are employd in these industries will be discharged if the doctrine of immediate resumption is successful; nor will they be in a much petter condition if the currency as contracted by government, with a view of fixing a day for resumption, is maintained.

Fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, these are important issues, and they claim your serious consideration in the approaching canvass.

The pressure is upon us. If we cannot avoid its evil consequences absolutely, we must mitigate them as far as is in our power. It has not been the work of the Democratic party. "Thou canst not say we did it."

Therefore in declaring, at Erie, that we would not permit a contraction of the currency, we deserted no Democratic land mark. Our policy, as a party, has ever been to protect and guard the industries of the country. We demand that the legal-tender issues be made receivable for all dues to the government—a policy that will speedily bring them to par with gold and interchangeable therewith.

We denounced the system of National Banking. We did so for the reason that the National Government pays the banks, acting merely as her fiscal agents, over twenty millions a year in coin. As the government is responsible for the redemption of the notes they issue to those corporations, why pay them a premium for circulation? Why not let the government issue legal tenders in their place, and appropriate the twenty millions of coin annually paid as interest upon banking bonds, toward the relief of the people in taxation. And we are sure the producers of the country will be startled to be told, for they are in realty the taxpayers of the nation, that this bank note circulation has in ten years, since the close of the war cost them over one hundred and fifty million dollars, which has been paid in gold raised by taxation, and which has been constantly sold by the banks for purpose of speculation affecting by its artificial and gambling quotations the prices, if not the values, of every thing consumed in the country.

We condemned, too, the policy of the national government in the increase of officers and the profligate system of salaries.

We resolved "that the undue multiplication of the public officers and the inordinate increase of salaries and emoluments of offices are among the many evils which Radical rule has forced upon the country; and in forming an economical administration of the Federal and State governments, so that the people may be as speedily as possible relieved from the burthen of taxation; with which they are now seriously oppressed, we call upon our Federal and State representatives to strive by all proper means to reduce them both to their very lowest practicable number and amount.

This abuse of Federal power cannot be denied. It is known to the country and the people are untrue to themselves if they do not correct the evil.

And not more glaring and offensive is the conduct of some of our local officials. It is alleged that the large sums of money set apart in the State Treasury, as a sinking fund for the payment of the public debt, have not been appropriated as the laws require, and that no interest on these millions has been accounted for to the State. If this be true it is a crime of great enormity. The resolve of the Erie Convention charges openly: "That the conduct of the present State Treasurer, in the management of the Commonwealth's finances, in his neglecting to appropriate the sinking fund in payment of the public debt as rapidly as required by law; not accounting for the interest received by him on the peoples money deposited with the several banks and banking institutions throughout the State, and his insolent refusal to submit the archives of the Treasury Department to a legal constituted committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the same, is cause for grave suspicion, and is deserving of the severest condemnation at the hands of an outraged and already over-taxed people."

These are astounding charges, and the parties accused should put themselves on the defensive. Their silence is ominous.

As the resolves of the convention have gone forth to the people of the State, it may not be proper in this address to go further into detail.

And now as to the candidates we have placed upon this platform—and pledged to a reform of the abuses set forth.

Judge Pershing, the nominee for Governor has proved himself to be, in his legislative capacity, a statesman; he is an upright and fearless Judge a moral and conscientious man. He is eminently fit for the high place he is put in nomination to fill, and the tax-ridden people of this State cannot afford his defeat.

The candidate we present to you for State Treasurer, in the person of Colonel Piollett is worthy of your support. He is a plain intelligent farmer. He has no purpose to accomplish inconsistent with the honor and credit of the State. His rigid honesty is proverbial with the people of Northern Pennsylvania, and if elected, the public monies' principal and interest, are safe in his hands. He would scorn to appropriate illegally for private gain a solitary farthing of the people's taxes. Heaven knows, wrung as they are from the hard blows and preserving industry of our people, they ought to be honestly appropriated.

With candidates who are beyond all question properly selected; nominated outside of all political rings and combinations; selected because of their peculiar fitness, they should be triumphantly elected. Our political opponents concede that they are upright and honest men, and we know them to be such. Let us elect them.

The time has come for *change* in the management of the National and State affairs. And in that change is there any conceivable possibility that affairs can be placed thereby in a more deplorable condition than they are now? Our credit, our industries, and our moral reputation as a people are demoralized. It is to be hoped that profligacy bad management and embezzlemnt and official peculations have reached a point beyond which they may not further advance The tax-paying and tax-ridden people of this State have it in their power at the approaching election to relieve themselves from the sad condition in which they now are. Will they do it?

The campaign we are entering upon must be aggressive. We have no apologies to make and no bribes to offer. Reason must be our argument, and the people of this Commonwealth, who are deeply interested in a pure and economical administration of their affairs, must come to the rescue.

We charge upon our opponents that they have wasted the puplic treasure in the bestowal of it upon their politeal friends and partisans; that through a want of capacity in conducting the public affairs the trade and business of the country are prostrated; the iron mills are out of blast, the coal trade depressed, the wages of labor reduced. and the products of farm are at a ruinous price. Gloom and depression in our industries stare us in the face, and the time has come for a change of policy as well as a change of rulers. Let those who hold the political power of the land answer these charges at the great tribunal of the people. They have no right to ask a further continuance in power if they are in the wrong, and they cannot deny but that they are responsible for that want of prosperity which the people of this State are entitled to and of right ought to have.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT.
Chairman Democratic State Committee.

[*From the Farmer's Friend.*]

RECOGNITION OF FARMERS.—The political convention which assembled at Erie on the 8th of September last, had the sagacity, at the latest moment, to recognize the claims of the farmer, by placing in nomination for the office of State Treasurer, a representative of the class in the person of our worthy State Lecturer, Col. V. E. Piollet.

While it is not our province, as a general rule, to discuss the proceedings of political conventions, their platforms or nominations, yet in this case we may pe permitted to say a few words.

That the nomination for State Treasurer was entirely unsought by Brother Piollet we know from a conversation had with him four days previous to the meeting of the convention; and whether he will accept the honor tendered him we have not yet learned; but of this we feel assured, if he accepts the nomination and is elected by the people they will have a reformer for Treasurer who, in the administration of the affairs of his department, will be influenced by neither fear nor favor, and will know neither friend nor foe. We base this prediction upon a personal knowledge of the characteristics of the man.

We have not the right or inclination to advise members of our order to support this nomination. Each one will act for himself. Col. Piollet has been nominated by a Democratic Convention as a Democrat. That he is a representative farmer and a leading man in our order, may not assist him in the campaign, but it should not injure him.

Having said this much, we dismiss the matter from further consideration in our editorial columns. Our order is not political, and its organ will not advocate the claims of any party nominee for office.

Town elections were held Oct. 5, in Connecticut. Amendments to the state constitution changing the time of the State elections to the fall, making the terms of the governor and other State officers two years, and giving the legislature power to restore forfeited rights to an elector, were also voted upon. The returns indicate that these amendments have been carried by a large majority. The election for local officers seem to have had little significance, there being no material changes from those of last year. Under the local option law "no license" seems to have carried all the small towns, and license all the large ones.

The black Hills Commission have reached Cheyenne on their way home from the Red Cloud Agency. All attempts to obtain the Black Hills country failed, as the Indians "held out for fabulous sums." The Northern Indians are leaving the agency, and a bad temper prevailed among some of the bands.

The celebrated trotting mare, Goldsmith Maid, undertook to beat her best time, last week at the Southern Ohio fair, She only made 2;30, 2;24½ and 2;40½. Doble, her owner, said she was not in trim. So it would appear.

News of the Week.

Abraham A. Winegardner, a wealthy citizen of Williamsport, Pa., committed suicide on Saturday night by drowning himself in the canal.

Mr. Coleman, who is mentioned as Delano's successor, recently presented to the President a number of Holstein cattle,which have been shipped to the President's farm.

Grant for the first time had a chance to realize the dullness of trade, in selling his St. Louis farm stock. He finds a big salary, with perquisites, easier than a horse-farm.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached his first sermon after his vacation yesterday to as large an audience as was ever assembled in Plymouth church. Nearly all the Beecher family were present.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 4th.—The Swedish steamer, L. J. Boger, running between Lubeck and Copenhagen, has been burned in the Baltic. Twenty-four of the passengers and eleven of the crew perished. The steamer was a small one, and was built in 1858 at Gottenburg.

The Rev. Dr. Porteus, an Episcopal clergyman, and L. Benjamin, were drowned last week near Newport, R. I., while out sailing in a small boat. There was some suspicion of foul play, but Dr. Porten's friends discountenance it. The body of Benjamin was washed ashore near Glen Cove Island, L. I., on Sunday night.

The members of the Canadian Institute have decided to hold the funeral of Guibord on Friday or Saturday next. They will ask military protection on the occasion, "and a secret preparation is to be deposited in the grave which will render it dangerous for meddlers to attempt to disturb the body."

LONDON, Oct. 4—The *Times* in its second edition to-day has a telegram from Shanghai in which it is said that Mr. Wade is still at Pekin. It is reported that Hon. Mr. Grosvenor, second secretary of the legation, will go to England with despatches. The details are unknown, but it is not believed that a final settlement has been reached. It is also announced that Mr. Wade has notified the British legation here that his negotiations at Pekin have averted immediate war.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$1.30
Rye "	.90
Corn "	.75
Oats "	.60
Flour per barrel	7.00
Cloverseed	7.00
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.25
Eggs	.20
Tallow	.08
Potatoes	.40
Dried Apples	.10
Hams	.16
Sides & Shoulders	.12
Lard per pound	.18
Hay per ton	20.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	4.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$4.00 per Ton
No. 5 "	$3.75 " "
No. 6 "	$2.50 " "
Blacksmith's Lump on wharf	$4.00 " "
" Bituminous "	$6.00 " "

Democratic State Nominations.

GOVERNOR,
CYRUS L. PERSHING,
Of Schuylkill county.

STATE TREASURER,
VICTOR E. PIOLLET,
Of Bradford county.

Columbia Co. Democratic Nominations.

SENATOR,
CHARLES G. BARKLEY, Bloomsburg.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
GEORGE SCOTT, Catawissa.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. FRANK ZARR, Bloomsburg.

REGISTER and RECORDER,
WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY, Bloomsburg.

TREASURER,
Dr. HUGH W. McREYNOLDS, Hemlock.

COMMISSIONER,
SILAS W. McHENRY, Jackson.
JOHN HERNER, Locust.

AUDITORS,
JOHN B. CASEY, Bloomsburg,
MARTIN V. B. KLINE, Catawissa.

Republican State Nominations.

Governor—JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
State Treasurer—HENRY RAWLE.

Prohibition State Nominations.

Governor—ROBERT A. BROWNE.
State Treasurer—ELIJAH F. PENNYPACKER.

Democratic Meetings

Democratic meetings will be held as announced below. The Vigilance Committees will please see that the places where meetings are fixed are properly warmed. Two speakers will attend each meeting.

Buckhorn, at Dietterick's hotel, Monday, Oct. 11.
Light Street, at brick school house, Monday, Oct. 11th.
Centre, at Shuman's hotel, Tuesday, Oct. 12th
Montour, at Dietterick's school house, Tuesday, Oct. 12.
Mount Pleasant, at Miller's school house, Saturday Oct. 16th.
Main, at Mainville, Saturday, Oct. 16th.
Scott, at Espy, Saturday, Oct. 16th,
Orangeville, Monday, Oct 18th.
Jerseytown, Monday, Oct. 18th.
Fowlersville, Tuesday, Oct. 19th.
Franklin, Tuesday, Oct. 19th.
Locust, at Yeager's hotel, Wednesday, Oct. 20th.
Miflin, in school house, Wednesday, Oct. 20th.
Rohrsburg, Wednesday, Oct. 20th.
Centralia, Thursday, Oct. 21.
Stillwater, Thursday, Oct. 21st.
Eyer's Grove, Thursday, Oct. 21st.
Foundryville, Friday, Oct. 22d.
Beaver, Friday, Oct. 22d.
Iola, Saturday, Oct. 23d.
Jackson, Saturday, Oct. 23d.
Benton, Monday, Oct. 25th.
Sugarloaf, at Ezekiel Cole's, Tuesday, Oct. 26th.

The above will be evening meetings and will commence at 7½ o'clock. Where no building is named the members of the standing committee will see that a place is procured. Places not provided for will be filled by writing to the chairman of the County Committee. By order of the Standing Committee,

W. J. BUCKALEW, Chairman.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT.—The office formerly occupied by Mr. Dieffenbach, in the second story of the COLUMBIAN Building is for rent. The sanctum has been changed to the law office of Brockway & Elwell. tf.

C. M. BROWN, Dealer in BOOTS AND SHOES. TOWANDA Boots a specialty. Repairing done at short notice. Under Brown's Hotel, Bloomsburg. Oct. 8,'75-1y

CENTRAL HOTEL, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, Oct. 8,'75-1y JOHN LAYCOCK, Prop'r.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired, OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct 1,'75-1y

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Opposite the Court House, BLOOMSBURG, PA. The Largest and Best in all respects in the county. W. B. KOONS, Proprietor. Oct. 8,'75-1y

SAMUEL KNORR, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets. Oct. 8, '75

E. R. IKELER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Rooms in Exchange Block, 2d floor, Bloomsbur, Pa. Oct.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa. Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America. Agents for Continental Life Insurance Company of New York. Assets nearly $7,000,000. The best in the country. Send for descriptive pamphlet. tf

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. ESTATE OF C. B. BROBST, DECEASED. *In the Orphans' Court of Columbia County.* The undersigned, Auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of the Administrator of C. B. Brobst deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Brockway & Elwell, in Bloomsburg, on Friday, November 5, 1875, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same before the Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund. GEO. E. ELWELL, Bloomsburg, Oct. 8, 1875.-4t. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ESTATE OF JOHN SWISHER, LATE OF MADISON TOWNSHIP. Letters of Administration on the estate of John Swisher, late of Madison township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to D. A. Watson, of Madison township. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay. D. A. WATSON, Oct. 8,'75-6t Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. *Estate of Jacob Kostenbauder, deceased.* The undersigned Auditor to make distribution of the balance of the funds in the hands of J. R. Knittle and O. D. L. Kostenbauder, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Kostenbauder, deceased, among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Catawissa, on Tuesday, November 9th, 1875 at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present the same before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund. W. H. ABBOTT, Oct. 8,'75-4w Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. ESTATE OF ADAM HILL, DECEASED. The undersigned, auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Stephen Hill, Administrator of the estate of Adam Hill, late of Centre township, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 6th day of November, 1875, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, when and where all persons having claims on the fund are required to present them or be debarred from coming in for a share of the same. E. R. IKELER, Oct. 8,'75-4w Auditor.

LOUIS BERNHARD, Dealer in ELGIN WATCHES, CLOCKS, Silverware, Watches and Jewelry, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches, of American and Foreign manufacture. Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks. FINE JEWELRY, &C., &C. REPAIRING AND ENGRAVING Promptly Executed. Oct. 8,'75-1y

J. H. MAIZE, Dealer in GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE, WOODEN WARE, All kinds of Dried Fruits, Canned Fruits, DRIED MEATS, HAMS. Fresh Fish, Mackeral and Cod Fish, SYRUPS AND MOLASSES, COAL OIL, And the Largest General Assortment of Groceries TO BE FOUND IN THE COUNTY At the MAMMOTH GROCERY Cor. Main and Center Sts., Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct. 8, 1875—

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. ESTATE OF JACOB MANNING, DECEASED. The undersigned, Auditor to distribute fund in the hands of the Administrator, of the estate of Jacob Manning, deceased, among the parties entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on Monday, October 18, 1875, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the office of E. R. Ikeler, in Bloomsburg, at which time and place all parties interested will attend and present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in for a distributive share in said estate. F. P. BILLMYER, Bloomsburg September 17, 1875-4t Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF GEORGE MAUS, DECEASED. The undersigned, Auditor to make distribution of the balance of the funds in the hands of Thomas J. Vanderslice, Administrator, with the will annexed, amongst the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Thursday, October 14, 1875, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund. ROBERT F. CLARK, Bloomsburg, Sept. 17,'75-4t. Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. ESTATE OF PHILIP WILSON, DECEASED. Letters testamentary on the estate of Philip Wilson, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Julia A. Wilson and Jacob O. Wilson, of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, Pa. Executors, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executors without delay. JULIA A. WILSON, JACOB O. WILSON, Aug. 27, '75-6t.* Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. ESTATE OF JOHN MICHAEL, DECEASED. Letters testamentary on the estate of John Michael, late of Mifflin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to John H. Hetler, of Mifflin township, Columbia county, Pa., Executor, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executor without delay. JOHN H. HETLER, Aug. 10-6t. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ESTATE OF RICHARD F. KELLER, DEC'D. Letters of Administration on the Estate of Richard F. Keller of Centralia, Columbia County deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to Samuel L. Keller Centralia, Columbia county, Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the said estate will make them known to the said administrator without delay. SAMUEL L. KELLER, Adm'r. Sept. 20, 1875.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has been appointed an Assignee for the benefit of the creditors of J. J. Hougland, of Centralia borough, in Columbia county, and has take upon himself the duties of the trust. All persons are therefore required to settle with him, adjust and pay to him all accounts, debts and dues of the said J. J. Hougland; and those having claims to submit them to the Assignee properly authenticated. MARTIN GASS, Sept. 3-3t. Paxinos, Northumberland Co., Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Property. In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, the undersigned, Administrator of Richard F. Keller, late of Centralia, Columbia Co., Pa., deceased, will expose to public sale at the Public House of J. B. Ellinger, in Roaringcreek, in said county, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1875. Commencing at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day the following described Real Estate, to wit: All that certain piece, parcel or tract of timber land, situate in Beaver township, Columbia county, adjoining lands of John Mowery, Daniel Gearhart, Franklin L. Shuman, and others, containing 150 ACRES, All Timber Land, consisting of White and Pitch Pine White and Rock Oak Timber, lying within 1½ miles of the Catawissa railroad. CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-half of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-half less the ten per cent. to be paid at the confirmation of the sale and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi of said sale. SAMUEL L. KELLER, Adm'r. Roaringcreek, Sept. 22, 1875—ts