THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
Friday Morning, - - Sept. 17, 1875.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:

CYRUS L. PERSHING,
Of Schuylkill County.

FOR STATE TREASURER:

VICTOR E. PIOLETT,
Of Bradford County.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships of Cambria County are requested to meet at their usual places of holding the general elections,

On Saturday, Sept. 18th, 1875,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., and elect two delegates to represent them in the County Convention, to be held in the Court House, in Ebensburg, on

Monday, September 20th,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., to nominate a County Ticket.

The polls will be kept open until 7 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday.

J. G. LAKE,
Chairman Dem. Co. Com.

Pershing and Piolett.

That the Democratic State Convention which met at Erie on Wednesday of last week reflected the earnest and sincere wishes of the friends of honesty and reform in the government of this State is now an accepted fact. That it did its work faithfully and well is manifested by the thunders of applause with which the nomination of CYRUS L. PERSHING for Governor and the selection of VICTOR E. PIOLETT for State Treasurer has been received by the PEOPLE from the shores of Lake Erie to the banks of the Delaware. Since the nomination for Governor, in 1844, of that stern and incorruptible German Democrat, FRANK R. SHUNK, no other nomination has created a more enthusiastic response than that of Cyrus L. Pershing. What can we say to the people of Cambria county about his admitted ability and approved integrity, in addition to what we have so often and so earnestly said heretofore? *He* needs no platform on which to stand, for the plain and simple reason that he is a *living* and *speaking* platform in himself. His private as well as his public record is before the people of the State without a spot or blemish, and cannot be successfully assailed. Of his triumphant election we do not permit ourself for one moment to doubt, for in *his* pure and untarnished name the people of Pennsylvania will march to a great and glorious victory on the second day of November next.

When Cyrus L. Pershing is invested by the taxpayers of this State with the executive government of their affairs, he will be the same unrelenting and avenging foe to the thieves and plunderers of our own swindled commonwealth that SAMUEL J. TILDEN, the very incarnation of honest government, now is to the *Democratic* and *Republican* thieves of the State of New York. Tilden and Pershing were both cast in the same mould, and as Tilden now in New York is heroically fighting the battle of reform, so will Pershing scourge the plunderers of the people of Pennsylvania and inaugurate a new and better era in her public affairs.

VICTOR E. PIOLETT, the nominee for State Treasurer, is an able, pure and honored citizen of Bradford county. When we say that he is the complete antipode of the present corrupt Republican State Treasurer, Robert W. Mackey, and that he has always been the sworn foe of the rotten and debauched political faction in this State of which Simon Cameron is the head and front, we pay him the highest compliment that words can possibly bestow upon him. When *he* assumes control of the money of the people, *honest* men will be put on guard and *treasury thieves* will be sent to the rear.

Democrats of Cambria county! such is the ticket, honestly, fearlessly and without any corrupt outside influence or dictation, which the Erie Convention has presented to the consideration of the Democracy of the State for their support. Let the verdict at the ballot boxes in Cambria county be the decision of the friends and neighbors of Cyrus L. Pershihg. As glorious Democratic Cambria county answers in favor of sustaining an honest, pure and bold man, so will the people of the entire State respond.

THE Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* ably reviews the currency resolutions of the Erie platform. While the *Bulletin* vehemently denounces the platform, the large majority of the Republican newspapers of the State are trying to crawl on it. Some of them have commenced already. But having disposed of the Democratic platform on the currency, the Harrisburg *Patriot* very pertinantly asks the *Bulletin* to have the goodness to give its readers an analysis of the financial plank of the platform adopted at Lancaster. That plank is very short. It is in the following words: "Free banking, a safe and uniform national currency adjusted to the growing wants of the country." Is that a declaration for hard money, greenbacks or national bank notes? Does it mean contraction or inflation? If it is not a mere jargon of words, what does it mean? The *Bulletin* has shown great alacrity in explaining the Democratic platform, but though more than four months have elapsed since the Lancaster convention it has not yet defined the meaning of its own.

To glorious Victor-E. will Pershing Piolett the Democratic hosts of Pennsylvania on the 2d day of November next.

The Platform and the Men.

The Pittsburgh *Post* knows what it is talking about when it declares that the action of the Erie convention has pleased the people of the entire State to a much fuller degree even than the most hopeful expected. That differences of opinion, continues the *Post*, would exist as to matters of policy was to be expected among men who are intelligently seeking for what is right. But there were no vital differences of opinion presented for the consideration of the Convention, and the result of its labors fully answer the public expectation.

The platform of principles enunciated cover the entire ground and challenges the severest scrutiny and criticism. A redress of grievances, a restoration of honest and economical government, a complete purging of the State Treasury and government of the corruptions that have so long festered there, and relief from financial evils, are things which the people imperatively demand, and what they are bound to have.

The idle clamor of a few Ringsters about the currency will avail nothing. The Democracy do not depart from ancient faith that gold and silver are the constitutional basis of the currency. To reach this without bankrupting the masses is the aim of the party. The wisdom of this course is made apparent by studying the result of the cruel fallacy of forced resumption. It is yet more than four years until the time fixed by the act of last winter, and what is the result? Already the currency is locked up, business is prostrated, manufactures is nearly at a standstill, and the condition of things is growing worse every day, and unless this unwise and wicked act is repealed, will continue to grow worse until the final crash comes with the attempt to enforce it.

The present currency system, with all of its evils and defects, is the work of the Radical leaders. The Democracy propose to take hold of it and work out relief by a process that will not crush the masses, and render it next to impossible for the laboring man to gain a subsistence for himself and family. The government shall not discredit its own currency that is in the hands of the people. The people have faith in it and the Democracy say that the government, too, shall have faith in it. When the faith shall become mutual, then we shall have attained resumption without having done violence to the interest of any one.

How is this mutuality of faith to be brought about? There are two plans proposed. The first is by the Radical leaders, which proposes to still further contract the currency, and compel specie resumption when there is no specie with which to resume. When people cannot get currency with which to pay their debts it is worse than nonsense to talk about forcing them to pay them in gold. Absolute bankruptcy would be the result.

On the other hand the Democracy are opposed to all attempts to force a resumption of specie payments, as not only unwise but absolutely wicked. There is another and a better way to reach a specie basis, and that is by stimulating and promoting the industries of the country, pruning gradually away the evils of our present currency system and building up material prosperity, by which means the legal tender currency can be gradually but most certainly brought to a par with gold. In this way we will reach the specie basis with the wealth of the country still distributed with a fair degree of equality among the masses. By the Radical process, present distresses will be increased ten-fold, and when, after years of suffering and deprivation, the specie basis is reached, the few will have all the property, while the millions will be left penniless and bankrupt.

Now as between these two propositions it is not hard for intelligent men to choose, and we feel assured that they will choose the one that leads to the desired object through constantly increasing prosperity.

Of the candidates nominated at Erie, it can truthfully be said that their honesty is above suspicion, and that they are the enemies of the Ring that has so fearfully debauched public sentiment in this State. Already the Ring organs controlled by such Ringsters as Errett and Mackey have begun their jackal attacks upon them, but it will only add to their strength. The people of this State have learned to put the proper estimate upon the slanders of the apostles of Addition, Division and Silence. Both the Erie platform and nominations will be triumphantly ratified.

APROPOS of the Know Nothing crusade in Ohio and the attempt of the Republican leaders there to stir up a religious strife in order to secure the election of the radical ticket, the *Catholic Columbian*, edited by Rt. Rev. Dr. Rosecranz, Bishop of the Columbus diocese, makes the following generous proposition to the blatant Republican politicians of that State:

"We will give a handsome picture to every man in the Diocese of Columbus who will make it appear that any priests in the diocese ever asked him to vote for any particular party.

"Also, to any one who ever heard a political harangue in a Catholic church.

"Also, to any one who can prove any bargain between the Catholic authorities and the Democratic party, or any party.

"Also, to any one who will find a newspaper attack on the Catholic Church without a misrepresentation in it.

"Also, to any one who will find a non-Catholic community in which a large knowledge of Catholic doctrines is sought in Catholic books. We have no pictures on hand, and do not expect to need any."

—Col. Noyes in a public card says: "The statements contained in various papers, purporting to give an account of an attack made on Senator Wallace, at Erie, by Mayor Bridgens, of Lock Haven, are entirely incorrect."

THE GOOD WORK DONE AT ERIE.

Cambria's Favorite Son Honored by the Democracy.

A Pennsylvania Tilden for Governor and an Old Democratic War Horse for State Treasurer.

The Democratic State Convention assembled on Wednesday, September 8th, at Erie. The attendance was unusually large, and notwithstanding the various interests represented by the numerous candidates for the positions to be filled, everything was harmonious, with a determined desposition on part of all present to make such nominations and present to the people of the State such a platform as could be willingly and cheerfully upheld by the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and all citizens who favor retrenchment and reform in the affairs of the State, and honesty and integrity in its officers.

The Convention was duly called to order at 12 o'clock, noon, by John Miller, Esq., Chairman of the State Central Committee, and the Convention declared ready for business. James Ellis, of Schuylkill county, and Hon. John D. Stiles, of Lehigh county, were placed in nomination for temporary chairman. The vote was close—Mr. Ellis, 133; Hon. John D. Stiles, 112.

Committees on Credentials and Contested Seats, Organization, and Resolutions were appointed, committees consisting of one member from each Senatorial District.

The Convention adjourned at 2 o'clock until 4.

Upon reassembling, the Committee on Organization reported Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne county, as permanent president, with secretaries and vice presidents from various Senatorial Districts. Upon assuming the chair, the president accepted his position in a lengthy speech, when the Convention again adjourned.

Pursuant to adjournment the Convention met on Thursday morning. The journal of Wednesday was read.

After thanks tendered to the people of Erie for their hospitality, the chair decided the next business in order. The Committee on Resolutions not being ready to report, R. M. Speer moved to adjourn for one hour, the object being to allow the committee time to complete its labors. Pending a vote on this motion, it was announced that the platform was ready for adoption, and the convention therefore decided by a vote of 137 against 101 not to adjourn, a gentleman from Cumberland county having in the meantime nominated William A. Bigler for Governor.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote on adjournment, and another to indefinitely postpone that, which was supported by all who wished to continue business.

The vote to indefinitely postpone was, yeas 138, nays 103.

Mr. Brawley, of Crawford, moved to adjourn until three o'clock, on the ground that it was useless to attempt to force a nomination for Governor until the committee were ready to report.

Mr. Snyder, one of the anti-Ohio men on the platform committee, called upon Mr. Hughes, its chairman, to present its report. This was greatly applauded. Mr. Hughes, the chairman, declared that if the convention would adjourn until three p. m. it would save time and enable the committee to prepare a report upon which all could harmonize. The convention should not be characterized by any faction and should work for success.

The adjournment was carried by an overwhelming majority.

On ressembling at three p. m. the committee on resolutions reported the following platform:

1. That we hereby declare our unfaltering devotion to the fundamental principles of Democratic government as enuncuated by Thomas Jefferson in his first inaugural address. Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatsoever state or persuasion, religious or political; the support of the state governments in all their rights as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest barrier against anti-republican tendencies; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expenses, that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our just debts, and the sacred preservation of the public faith; freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of person under the protection of the great writ of *habeas corpus*, and trial by juries impartially selected.

2. That the wide-spread depression and suffering which effect every business and employment that is capable of being touched by legislation show beyond a doubt the ignorance, inefficiency and wickedness of the leaders of the party that has ruled the state and nation for a period of years, and we call for their immediate and permanent removal from the places they have so long dishonored and disgraced.

3. That the undue multiplication of 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, favoring an economical administration of the federal and state governments so that the people may be as speedily as possible relieved from the burden 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 the very lowest practicable number and amount.

4. That the conduct of the present state treasurer in the management of the commonwealth's finances, in neglecting to appropriate the moneys in the sinking fund in payment of the public debt as rapidly as required by law, his non-accounting for the interest received by him on the people's 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 legally constituted committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the same, is deserving of the severest condemnation at the hands of an outraged and already overtaxed people.

5. That the condition of our state treasury demands the most searching and thorough investigation and we call upon the committee appointed to investigate the state of the treasury to resolutely pursue the duty which has been confided to it.

6. That the nominees of this convention are hereby pledged to apply all moneys in the sinking fund, as required by law, in the reduction of the public debt, and thereby save the interest on the same to the amount so reduced, and that moneys due the commonwealth from corporations and individuals shall be promptly collected and paid into the treasury, and not in any manner, directly or indirectly, to employ public moneys for their own profit or purposes.

7. That the contraction of the money currency and circulating medium heretofore made by the Republican party, and the further contraction proposed by it with a view to force resumption of specie payment, has already brought disaster to the business of the country, and threatens general bankruptcy. We demand that this policy be abandoned, and 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 by destroying them.

8. That the policy already initiated by the Republican party of abolishing legal tenders and giving national banks the power to furnish all the currency, will increase the power of an already dangerous monopoly and the enormous burdens now oppressing the people without compensating advantage, and that the national bank circulation be promptly and permanently retired and legal tenders be issued in their place.

9. That the public interest demands that the government should cease to discredit its own currency, and should make its legal tenders receivable for all public dues, except where respect for the obligation of contracts requires payment in coin.

10. The extinction of the present national banks, and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discount and deposit, under such regulations as the states may respectively prescribe, and no paper currency, except such as may be issued directly by and upon the faith of the general government, affording practically a currency based on the gold and silver and other property of the whole people of the country.

11. That with this declaration of principle of policy we arraign the leaders of the Republican party for their extravagant expenditures and profligate waste of the people's money, for their corruption, for their peculation, for their contempt of constitutional obligations, for their extortionate increase of the salaries of our public officers, for their oppressive, unjust and defective system of taxation, finance and currency, for their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in office; and, further, general mismanagement of both the state and federal governments; and we cordially invite liberal Republicans and all other men, without regard to past party affiliation, to co-operate with us in expelling them from power and securing such an administration of our public offices as characterized, in purer and better days, the Republic.

It was moved to adopt the resolutions as a whole without debate.

Mr. Sowden, of Lehigh, got the floor, but as soon as it was apparent that he proposed offering an amendment to the currency plank his voice was drowned in an uproar. The previous question was demanded, but amid cries of "Free speech," "No gag," etc., he was allowed to proceed with his remarks. He spoke decidedly in favor of hard money, and said it was good old democratic doctrine. If the convention took a decisive stand on the currency question it should favor gold and silver. He thought the resolution should be noncommittal, and moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Hughes, of Schuylkill, chairman of the committee on resolutions, defended the platform as reported, and thought him worse than a Bourbon who advocated a currency based exclusively on gold and silver. He said legal tenders are not merely promises to pay any more than gold currency. A legal tender is of itself money. It redeems itself every time it is tendered and received in payment of debt. He moved that Mr. Sowden's amendment be tabled.

The yeas and nays were called on Mr. Hughes' motion, which was carried, and Mr. Sowden's amendment was lost.

Mr. Sowden took the floor against it, amidst considerable confusion, and moved to strike out sections seven, eight, nine and ten, substituting the financial resolution of last year of the Pennsylvania democratic platform which called for early specie resumption, but under the call of "question," no attention was paid to Mr. Sowden's motion and the resolutions were adopted as originally read.

NOMINATIONS FOR GOVERNOR.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Governor, and out of the confusion the following names were obtained: Hon. Wm. Bigler, Hon. J. P. Barr, Hon. Henry P. Ross, Hon. D. M. Fox, Col. Amos C. Noyes, Victor E. Piolett, H. S. Mott, Col. R. M. Gibson, nominated by Robert Liddell; Hon. A. H. Coffroth, John D. Stiles, Hugh M. North, Samuel S. Draper, George H. Spang, Judge C. L. Pershing, Robert E. Monaghan, A. C. Boynton, James B. Knox, W. P. Jenks and L. Z. Mitchell.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

In presenting the result of the several ballots had for Governor, which we do in tabular form as follows, it is proper to say that the withdrawal of ex Gov. Bigler's name, which was done while the tenth ballot was being taken, turned the tide in favor of Mr. Pershing and secured his nomination on the next ballot, as will be seen below:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
Pershing	13	16	18	18	25	25	30	45	42	79	145
Ross	18	29	26	28	32	36	45	47	54	68	94
Bigler	26	29	41	45	48	52	51	55	55	54	..
Noyes	31	34	34	32	37	41	45	42	41	30	..
Barr	48	47	40	40	52	46	48	43	34	29	..
Piolett	11	13	13	17	13	11	8	8	11	7	1
Monaghan	13	14	12	13	12	9	9	9	8	5	5
Jenks	2	5	4	3	1	7	10	3	2	2	..
Fox	26	26	29	24	25	24	..	..	..	..	..
Morton	17	17	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North	20	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stiles	5	6	7	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dreher	5	5	3	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffroth	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mott	4	4	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gibson	4	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Knox	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spang	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mitchell	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Judge Pershing was after the announcement of the result of the eleventh ballot declared the nominee for Governor amid the wildest enthusiasm, and, on motion of George Ross, brother of Judge Ross, one of the candidates, his nomination was made unanimous.

THE VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER.

The following is the complete vote by ballots for State Treasurer:

	First.	Second.	Third.
Victor E. Piolett	..	64	124
Orange Noble	62	62	17
W. H. Playford	42	64	54
J. J. Young	30	..	..
H. McGuire	19	..	..
Joseph N. Piersol	14	17	..
John Hancock	14	..	..
William Willis	13	6	..
A. N. Benton	13	..	..
J. R. Ross	8	8	..
William Abrams	7	5	..
Martin Powell	7	3	..
H. B. Embrick	5	..	..
H. K. Sloan	5	..	..
W. B. Dougherty	5	..	..
C. B. Keller	4	..	..
James J. Waream	3	..	..

Mr. Piolett, having received more than the necessary number of votes, was declared the choice of the convention for State Treasurer.

A dispatch was then read from the chairman of the Ohio State Central Committee in which thanks were tendered the Democrats of Pennsylvania for their platform and promising 50,000 Democratic majority for Gov. Allen. Great enthusiasm followed the reading of this dispatch.

After selecting a State Central Committee, of which John Porter is the member for this district, the convention, at 2:49 a. m. Friday, adjourned *sine die*.

THE CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing was born at Youngstown, Westmoreland county, on the 3d day of February, 1825, but to all intents and purposes he is a native of "little Cambria." He practiced law in Johnstown for many years, and has devoted his life to his profession. Although a democrat in his convictions he was not a violent partisan, and was often called upon to take a place on the ticket. In 1856 he came within a few votes of defeating Colonel Edie for Congress is the strong republican district of Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria and Somerset, and in 1858 he was renominated for Congress, but defeated by S. S. Blair, by some 2,000, although leading his ticket. In 1860 he was the democratic nominee for Supreme Judge, but was defeated by Judge Williams by 8,791 majority. Two years ago the people of Schuykill county, without distinction of party, nominated him for President Judge against Judge Ryan, and he was elected by over 3,000 majority. Since then he has devoted himself to his judicial duties, and discharged them most acceptably.

THE CANDIDATE FOR STATE TREASURER.

Victor Emile Piolett is of French extraction, and was born in Wysox, Bradford county, in 1812. His education, was obtained at the ordinary schools of that section of the state, fifty years ago. It was solid and practical and fitted him for the occupation he chose for life—that of a farmer. Being a good speaker and early gaining the respect and confidence of the democrats of Bradford county, he was elected to the legislature in 1846, and again in 1847. During the last cession John C. Knox and himself led the Democrats against the opposition with fearlessness and ability. Still continuing in the democratic party, Mr. Piolett was nominated by that organization and the Grangers for Congress in 1866, and beaten by Mr. Mercur by 1,901 majority. In 1868 he was nominated for the same place, and against the same gentleman. This time he ran the majority in the district down to 311. In 1872, being for the third time put upon the track, he failed to secure an election, as in the other cases. The district is one of the strongest Republican portions of the State. When the war broke out between Mexico and the United States in 1846, Mr. Piolett was appointed paymaster, which place he held till the close of the struggle. He is now engaged in farming and stock raising in his native county. He occupies a leading position in the Granger organization of his State, and is looked upon as one of the solid men of northern Pennsylvania.

—Let us have Ps—Pershing—Piolett, plenty and prosperity.

Judge Pershing Interviewed.

HOW HE RECEIVED THE NEWS OF HIS NOMINATION—HIS VIEWS ON THE ABSORBING QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

A special dispatch from Pottsville to the Phila. *Times*, bearing date Sept. 10, says: The news of the nomination of Judge Pershing for Governor did not reach here until about 9 o'clock this morning. It gave great satisfaction to the judge's many friends, and these are of both parties, as his able administration of justice in this county has commanded the admiration of all good citizens, and his pleasant social qualities make all who come in contact with him feel that they are in the society of an educated gentleman. Judge Pershing is one of the most unassuming of men, never seeking office, but when chosen to fill one he has always made those who have chosen him feel proud of their judgment. Judge Pershing received quite a number of congratulatory dispatches from the most prominent men in the Democratic party, which seems to verify the assertion of THE TIMES' Erie correspondent that there is no personal antagonism against Mr. Pershing. At the court house to-day he was surrounded by an admiring crowd anxious to hear what the gentleman whom they believed would be our next Governor had to say. The nomination seems to have been unexpected by him, and he says he had no desire for it, and only the earnest solicitation of friends induced him to permit his name to go before the convention. But that being nominated, he will, if elected, cheerfully undertake the duties of the office, and perform them impartially and to the best of his ability. He believes that the great need of the present is to secure for the people an honest and economical government, and to awaken so deep an interest in public affairs among the whole mass of the people and such a jealous appreciation of the reciprocal rights and duties of the governing and the governed, and that such an utter disregard of these rights and duties as has characterized the administration of public affairs during the past fifteen years may in the future be impossible. That a thorough reorganization of all branches of government is necessary so that no more persons shall have public employment than is necessary to perform the work. On the subject of the finances Mr. Pershing was reticent, not desiring to express any opinion upon a subject which had so little to do with the office for which he has been nominated. He said that political platforms meant very little at this day. That in the United States every year, for many years, an average of seventy-two platforms had been adopted, and yet but little, if anything, had been accomplished by them. That he supposed many Republicans would stand on the Democratic platform and vote the Republican ticket, and *vice versa*. The judge has not yet received any official notification of his nomination. If the people of Pennsylvania should elect Judge Pershing they will certainly have a reformer for Governor who, in the administration of public affairs, will know neither friend nor foe, and will never be influenced by either fear or favor. He came to this county in the interest of reform, and in the few years he has been here he has unflinchingly performed every duty of his office as judge. The people of Schuylkill county appreciate this, and will give him a large majority.

THE CLOUD THAT FORECASTS THE TEMPEST.—Justice has ascended her throne and where she was least looked for. In the mountains of Schuylkill, where disorder and lawlessness have so long reigned, the people in a fortunate hour called Cyrus L. Pershing from his distant home to hold the scales of justice before them. He came a stranger, and with the single purpose of discharging his responsible duty with fidelity. In this epidemic of official peculation it was deemed safe for the Commissioners of Schuylkill county to pocket illegitimate profits in the construction of a new county building. They reasoned that it was done elsewhere; that nearly every city had its confederated band of plunderers, and that they escaped the toils of retribution. They pointed to Philadelphia, where millions are stolen as if in open day, and justice sleeps over the public wrongs, and why not plunder in Schuylkill, where law was often powerless and justice as often mocked? They stole but a few thousand dollars—not more than would satisfy an average Council committee in a small job. But seven thousand dollars all told were filched from the public treasury, and they felt safe. Were they not Democratic commissioners, in a Democratic county, with Democratic juries, a Democratic District Attorney and a Democratic Judge? And with such political power to aid them, who could call them to justice? But they were brought before a court in which Judge Pershing presided, and there justice was blind to social position, to political influence and to official honors. To the utter consternation of the plunderers, they were tried as other men who come into the dock, friendless and penniless, and the brave, just Judge quickened the integrity of officers of the court and of the jury by the sterling impartial manner in which he discharged his own duty and defined the duties of others. The evidence was conclusive, for the truth was protected by the honest administration of the law, and conviction followed. Yesterday the closing scene in this impressive lesson was enacted. The commissioners of the county stood up before the honest judge and heard the judgment of the law. The felon's cell for two years, a fine of $1,000 each and the restitution of the stolen money were the terms of the sentence, and those who were officers of the county but a day before were stripped of their authority, of their plunder, and of their citizenship, and turned from the temple of justice to their prison homes. It is a cloud no bigger than a man's hand in a great Commonwealth like ours; but it is a healthy land-mark that will be noted by the people as they hear its story. It is a beginning, and before another year shall belong to history there will be other courts and other arraigned officials and other convicts to teach the lesson that the way of the transgressor is hard. Honor to Judge Pershing for this noble example of the omnipotence of justice when faithful officers are charged with her sovereignty!—*Phila. Times.*

IN the Westervelt trial in Philadelphia on Monday the cross-examination of Mrs. Westervelt was concluded, and the direct examination of Westervelt himself begun. His evidence was important only as corroborating the testimony of his wife that he was at home July 6, 1874, the day upon which Mrs. Peers testified to having seen him in a Brooklyn street car with a child resembling Charlie Ross, and that he had never been in Germantown in his life—thus flatly contradicting the evidence of Mr. McDowell, who swore that the defendant had visited his store and made inquiries about Mr. Ross during the month of the abduction. The case, remarks the *Times*, increases in interest as it approaches a conclusion.

—Judge Lowrie, of the Crawford judicial district, has made an order of court that no attachment should be issued against any witness who has not been paid the mileage and one day's fees in that capacity. This rule should be adopted all over the country, for it is all wrong to compel people to attend court on other people's business and pay their own expenses.

News and Political Items.

—Mike Scully, a Columbus pedestrian, on Saturday completed the task of walking one thousand miles in one thousand hours.

—A young girl in Chicago has been crazed by religious excitement, and persists in tearing off her clothes and running about the streets naked.

—Dr. Dollinger, according to the London *Times*, is merely an eminent divine who is straining at a gnat after having swallowed a camel.

—It is said an unusual amount of counterfeit fifty cent notes are in circulation, and business men should keep an eye upon those who attempt to pass them.

—A German named Frederick Judd, residing in New York, attempted to murder his wife last Saturday night, and killed himself. The woman will recover.

—Three children of James Davis, died in Pittsburgh of scarlet fever, two dying within five minutes of each other. All three were buried in one coffin on Sunday.

—An enthusiastic delegate at Erie gave the keynote for the Pennsylvania campaign when he exclaimed, after the nomination of Judge Pershing, "He is platform enough."

—Hezekiah Leard, who died recently in Augusta, was the fattest man in Maine, and required a coffin thirty inches broad, twenty inches deep, and six feet two inches long.

—The court of Washington county has fined several of the township auditors $50 each for not publishing a report of the financial condition of their several towns, as required by law.

—The Pittsburgh *Telegraph* says that in punishing the thieving commissioners of Schuylkill county "Judge Pershing only did his duty." Granted. And because the democracy are sure he will do his duty they are running him for Governor.

—Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is said to have accepted the thrice-offered appointment from the Khedive to become Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptain army. He is to have supreme command with a salary of $25,000 a year and the sum of $100,000 for the purchase of an outfit.

—John J. Geghan, the author of the Ohio law, which secures to every inmate of a prison or other institution the right to be ministered to by a clergyman of his own faith, is not a Catholic at all, and the bill itself was drawn up by a number of Democrats and Republicans as a compromise measure.

—A woman in New Orleans and her daughter, a girl of eigteen, having been severely burnt by an explosion of oil while filling a lamp, have recovered $1,250 damages in the Supreme Court from the Septonian Oil Company. This is a timely warning to the innumerable manufacturers of "non-explosive" oils.

—A deputation on behalf of the American residents of Rome, both Catholic and Protestant, visited Cardinal McCloskey on Friday last and presented him, as a token of their esteem, a complete Cardinal's dress and a mitre set with precious stones, together with an address expressing their good wishes and veneration.

—On Saturday last George Sweigert, aged seventy years, residing in East Cocalico township, Lancaster county, entered his barnyard, where he was immediately set upon by a beligerent ram, whose attack was so fierce that before assistance could reach Mr. Sweigert he had sustained such serious internal injuries that he died soon afterwards.

—The Jonesboro (East Tenn.) *Herald and Tribune* says that in several localities in that county the grasshoppers have made their appearance and are eating the blades of corn. It is too late in the season for them to do much damage, but they will probably leave their eggs and next year there will be millions of them. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

—The Erie correspondence of the Chicago *Tribune* says: Mr. Piolette is the leader of the Grange movement in this State and will poll a good vote with the country people, and is as strong a candidate as could have been put up. The nomination of Pershing for Governor is conceded by all to be a victory for the Reform party in this State, and as such will undoubtedly draw well.

—The great Mississippi outrage has simmered down to nothing and proves Gov. Ames to have been something worse than a coward. Ex-Senator Pease and Senator Alcorn both pronounce the whole thing a humbug, and Attorney-General Pierrepont is thoroughly disgusted with Ames' lying, knavery and subsequent skulking, and final refusal to answer inquiries. This deprives Morton of a glorious chance to flourish the bloody shirt.

—Gov. Smith of Georgia says the worst scoundrels in the country, and the men who keep the negroes in turmoil, are the negro preachers, or at least a large majority of them, who, under the cloak of religion, instil into the minds of the colored men notions of law, politics, civel rights, insurrection, and a host of other things which only make them loafers and thieves. He wants authority to arrest for vagrancy all such disturbers.

—George Smith, of Philadelphia, a brakeman in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was struck by a bridge between Lancaster and Leaman Place, Friday night, resulting in the fracture of his skull—the unfortunate man dying a few minates after the accident. His body was taken to Leaman Place, where an inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death rendered. The remains were then confiscated and sent to Philadelphia.

—A private telegram has been received in New York from Toronto, announcing that a frightful accident had occurred on the Grand Trunk Railroad on Tuesday morning. A train was thrown from the track and several employes killed. The whole train was a perfect wreck, and to add to the horror, the cars took fire. Large numbers of cattle, which were buried under the debris, were actually roasted alive, it being impossible to extricate them.

—The best argument that can be made for the election of Judge Pershing to the Governorship will be found in the examination of his official acts as the representative of the people. In 1863, while in the Legislature, he opposed the act of the Legislature by which Pennsylvania was put in the position of repudiating the just claims of her creditors by paying the interest on her State debt in currency in place of coin, according to the terms of her contract.

—Henry A. Henken, a lad of sixteen who lately fell heir to some $50,000 worth of property in New York, on the death of his parents, and who, having fallen into bad company, has become so dissipated that he cannot take care of his property, has been taken charge of by the society for the prevention of cruelty to children. The court has placed his property in the hands of a surrogate for protection. A jury of fifteen citizens pronounced the boy an habitual drunkard.

—The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 2d says: "During the latter part of last week a terrible case of wholesale poisoning occurred in the family of Mr. Mier, living in the Parish of Ascension. It appears that Mr. Mier administered to four of his children a couple of worm lozenges, or dragees, apiece, such as are prepared and put up, sugar-coated, by the French manufacturers of this class of medicines. Three of the children were almost instantly seized with convulsions and cramps, and died in a few hours. The fourth child was a little later in the day attacked in the same manner, and died in less than twenty-four hours afterwards."

—The Republicans of Crawford, after an experience of many years of the Crawford county system of nominating, have resolved to abandon it, and instructed the county committee to devise some better and more satisfactory plan. The fairness of it is not questioned, but it is found impossible under it to elect the nominees over the county ticket. The irresistible tendency of it is to nominate the entire ticket from the populous part of the county.

—Some time ago a cow belonging to John Bully, of Cogan Valley, Lycoming county, strayed away and failed to return. For several days search was made for the animal, and after the lapse of a week she was found in the woods dead, with her tail twisted around a small sapling. It is supposed that in brushing away the fly her tail became knotted around the tree, and in her efforts to get free she had wound around the sapling, thus tying herself more securely. She had starved to death.

—Gov. Ames' lying despatches from Washington are contradicted by the fact that the military would cheerfully go to the assistance of the state to preserve peace and protect the rights of citizens whenever called upon, that they did not know that there was any insurrection in Hinds or any other county until they saw Ames' despatches from Washington, but that they were, never more ready to respond. It is understood that one hundred men of Lowndes have reported by letter to the governor to this effect.

—A few months ago the Rev. Mr. Jacquemet, then pastor of a Roman Catholic Church in Baltimore, renounced religion, resigned his charge, and became a Protestant. The Presbyterians sent him to Montreal to work as a missionary among the French. Recently he again changed his mind and asked to be reinstated in the original church. He will regain his ecclesiastical position in that body, however, but will be compelled to undergo a period of penance in a Jesuit community near Montreal.

—Whilst Mr. Joseph Terrell was sitting in his back porch about dusk one evening, says the Terrell (Ky.) News, he saw two rats coming from under some rubbish close by. Noticing something unusual about them he paid close attention and discovered that they had a straw in their mouths, one rat at each end. The rats went down to a little pond in the yard, laid the straw down, took a drink of water, picked up the straw and marched back in the same way they went down. This they kept up, reaching the wood Mr. Terrell thought belonged to both, and upon examination found the largest and oldest rat to have been blind. Mr. Terrell says the old rat was very fat, and is satisfied that the blind one must have been feeding him on young rats and turkeys, as well as watering for him.

—There was a frightful accident in the northern part of Franklin county on Monday evening. A young man and three girls, two of the girls being daughters of 'Squire John A. Peters, of Pickerington township, were riding in a two horse carriage, the pole of which broke. The pole was referently repaired at Chestnut Ridge, and as the team was descending a hill near Pickerington College it broke a second time, the horses ran away and one of Peters' girls, a girl of fifteen years old, was thrown out, her feet caught in the spring and her clothes were torn off by the wheels. She was dragged for half a mile, the horses were beaten out by the horses' heels, and her body was badly mangled. The occupants of the carriage were finally thrown out and the other Peters' girl was slightly hurt that she is not able to be out.

—A terrible disaster occurred on Lake Michigan early on Friday morning. The propeller Equinox, on her way from Chicago to Bay City, Mich., with a cargo of salt, and towing the schooner E. Mayes, loaded with lumber, was taken by a storm about 2 o'clock Friday morning, at Point au Sable, 28 miles north of Chicago. Capt. Woodworth, of the Equinox, came to the stern of the vessel at that time, and called out the engineer to stop the propeller careened and sank in a few minutes after. She had on board a crew of nineteen men and Capt. Dwight Mills, of Cleveland, a well-known lake captain, who was accompanied by his wife and granddaughter, making a total of twenty-two. The first intimation the crew had of the catastrophe was the cry of "Save the drowning. The Mayes could render no assistance whatever in the terrible sea that was going, and the entire crew of the Equinox went down.

Public Plunderers Punished.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY SENTENCED FOR STEALING.

Special Dispatch to the Phila. Times.

POTTSVILLE, Sept. 6.—At the opening of the County Court this morning the court room, corridors, and all the avenues were crowded with people from all parts of the country, anxious to see and hear the termination of the criminal prosecution against our County Commissioners