

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER: DAN L. O. BARR, Allegheny County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF: MICHAEL J. NAUGHTON, Carroll Twp. FOR PROBATE DIRECTOR: JOHN HONRICH, of Carroll Twp. FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER: JOHN J. HONRICH, of Richland Twp. FOR COUNTY SHERIFF: HENRY SCANTLAND, of Carrolltown.

A TELEGRAM from Rome states that in view of the satisfactory results reached by Cardinal Jacobini, the Pope Nuncio, in his interviews with Bismarck at Gastein and Vienna, the Pope desiring to secure an absolutely successful termination of the negotiations with Germany, has determined to appoint Cardinal Jacobini to succeed Cardinal Nina, the present Pontifical Secretary of State.

HENRY C. CAREY, the distinguished and well known writer on Political Economy, died in Philadelphia on Monday last, in the 80th year of his age. He was a son of Matthew Carey, an Irishman, who came to this country soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, having been expelled from his native land for treating in the February Journal, of which he was the editor, the legislative independence of Ireland, and for the vigorous attacks he made on the British Parliament and British Ministry.

GEN. MERRETT, who left Rawlins, Wyoming Territory, with reinforcements for the relief of Capt. Payne, who took command of the troops after Major Thornburg was killed by the Indians, reached the White River Agency last Saturday, when a scene of utter desolation presented itself. All the buildings except one were burned to the ground, and not a living thing was to be seen. The dead body of the agent, Meeker, was found near his house, lying on his back, shot through the head. The dead body of Post, the assistant, as well as the bodies of some of the employees, were found at various points close by. Some of the bodies of the women and children of the agency were found, they having been either burned up or taken away by the Indians, who had gone southward. This is a sickening tale, and the first thing that Congress ought to do after its meeting in December is to institute a complete and searching investigation into the true cause of the outbreak—whether it was caused by the whites and in what manner, or whether the Crows themselves, without any adequate reason, are responsible for such a cruel act of barbarism.

GEN. SHERMAN, the head of the army, has been traveling with Mr. Hayes through the West, making speeches wherever he had a chance, and supervising in a general way the interests of his brother John, who has his heart set upon the next Republican nomination for the Presidency. The General was with the Hayes show at Indianapolis when the news was received there of the killing of Captain Thornburg and several of his men by the Indians in Colorado, and delivered a speech in which he made his usual demand for an increase of the army. He didn't say how large he wanted the army to be, but we suppose that a man of his expanded notions about military affairs would not be satisfied with less than 100,000 men. As General of the army he is paid about \$18,000 a year; and the country would spend more of his time at Washington in the discharge of the duties of his office, instead of traveling with Mr. Hayes to State Fairs in the West and boasting his brother's prospects in the next Republican national convention.

The trouble with the Indians in Colorado has been brewing for some time and was of course known to Hayes, Sherman, McCarty, the Secretary of War, and Schurz, Secretary of the Interior, and yet not one of them was the national capital just at the time they ought to have been there. They made the tableaux complete, Sprague ought to have been on the platform with his slot-gun in his hand, threatening and Theodore Tilton should have been there hanging pictures in his night-shirt, with the virtuous Bessie Turner holding the candle by his side.

Conkling's speech was a repetition of his malignant charges against the South and her people, while Beecher confined his remarks to a defense of the "machine" in politics, which never had a more expert manager in New York than Cornell, Conkling's candidate for Governor. That Beecher should appear before an audience as the open advocate and defender of all that is odious and detestable in political management is not at all singular when some of his previous performances are recalled. No confidant man in this country ever fell from so high a pinnacle of fame to such a profound depth of contempt as Henry Ward Beecher.

The Supreme Court, now sitting at Pittsburg, delivered an opinion early last week in which it decided that, under the act of Assembly of 1840 Allegheny county is liable for the losses growing out of the Pittsburg riot in July, 1857. Of course this opinion of the Court reveries the State from all legal responsibility. It was a test case, and the decision against the county will apply to all the other claims for damages. It is not worth while now to discuss the failure of the riot bill at the last session of the Legislature, further than to say that no measure of so much importance was ever so prematurely pressed upon that body, or so lamely managed—the open and notorious connection with it of so venal a man as William H. Kemble being its fatal to its success. He was, no doubt, as he swore before the investigating committee, specially employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in his capacity as a lobbyist, and that knowledge was enough to damn any measure, no matter how meritorious it might be. That the people of Allegheny county are fairly and equitably entitled to some measure of relief from the State will be admitted, we think, by every fair-minded man. It seems to us to be peculiarly desirable that the State should be relieved of this burden of debt, and that the amount of the damages should be imposed upon Allegheny county alone, as they must be in view of the opinion of the Court unless the Legislature comes to its relief. There will be no session of that body until January 1881, which will afford the people of the county ample time to ascertain the exact amount of all the claims against it, and to present to the Legislature in good faith such an equitable bill as ought, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, meet with its ready sanction.

The Two Harrisburg Platforms.

THE Democrats didn't carry the Ohio election on Tuesday last to any very alarming extent; but, on the contrary, were pretty well scooped in. Well, what of it? and what's the use in crying over spilled Democratic milk—not a bucket full merely, but the contents of an entire hogshod? "Whatever is, is right," or is supposed to be, although at election time it is often very uncomfortable and would be much more pleasant if it had turned out the other way. Ohio is always Republican with the German vote, or the bulk of it, is on that side, as it was in the late contest. The German vote in that State seems to vote with the Democrats every year, and with the Republicans the next year, and it is their maintenance of consistency in this line they will, of course, enable the Democrats to carry the Buckeye State next year. But we scorn their assistance, because the Democracy will be able to elect their candidate for President without the aid of Ohio.

We can't give the result in the State in figures, and we wouldn't this week if we could, for they would not look well in print; and, besides that, one or two Democrats here of our acquaintance invested a small amount of "trash" in the strength of the "Ohio Idea," and we don't want to be among the first to remind them how neatly they have been done for. It can be stated in a general way, however, that Tom Ewing, as he is familiarly called—a man of brains and shining parts, who risked his life in defense of the Union in the late war, and earned the reputation of a true hero—has been defeated for Governor by Charles Foster, of the small village of Fostoria, where he kept a country store during the four years that Ewing was helping to put down the rebels, and where he (Foster) made a fortune by selling the poorest kind of coffee forty cents a pound, with all other articles in his line of business in proportion. If this is not a great and glorious country, and if Ohio is not the fairest land in the West, then a person is kind enough to tell us where we can find one?

Next week we hope to be able to state how the Ohio Legislature stands, and how the Union of States for political reform stands in the eyes of the Legislature. To give it the benefit of contrast this week, let us take a glance at the platform sense now in vogue in the platform previously adopted by the Democrats—indeed it occurs but once therein, and then only in a subordinate position of the Republican profession of faith; and its presence in almost every plank constitutes the authors of it of deliberate and conscious impostors, that their utterances to the pillars of popular suspicion and distrust. It is no more less than the shibboleth of a reactionary movement that claims to conserve the Union of States for political reform, and in an entire appeal of the government itself.

To gain a clear insight into the purposes of the Republican leaders in this platform, it is merely necessary to note that of its fourteen subdivisions, one and a half refer specially to matters pertaining to the State, and the remainder, exclusively concerned. To set this fact out in clearer light, it may be observed that of the twelve Democratic resolutions, with which the former must be compared, eleven have reference to the relations of the people to the State, and, reciprocally, of the State to the people. Such a contrast cannot be too emphatically kept in mind. The proposition of the Republican leaders, as we find it in this platform, are desperate expedients—grown out of a condition of things, in the management of the affairs of the State, that are intolerable. The platform brought plunder, waste and corruption in legislation and at the polls to the people; and all these things with these led preliminary of political anarchy to the country.

A brief examination by way of contrasting the terms and tenor of these two platforms will be sufficient to show which of them holds itself accountable to the people, their rights, their interests and the general welfare of the Commonwealth; and which has merged all the inducible privileges of citizenship and the Federal Union into a mockery of the people of the State, in a mockery of professed fealty to the National Government, which sham of all lawful authorities, in its highest office, by a Republican conspiracy, excludes and humiliates the popular will, and is made to appear in this platform as the cherished object of the Republican conspirator's solicitude and love.

So far as any comparison touching the same or similar topics can be made, it may be fairly stated as follows: "The Democrats assert that the United States is a Federal Union, that the people of the platform announces the political paradox already noted that the Federal Union is a Nation."

The Republican platform declares that the establishment of a State over eighty "overthrust National supremacy." The Democratic resolutions say that "the rights of the States and the liberties of the people" depend on the Union. The Republicans declare that State sovereignty endangers "Federal unity." The Democratic declarations condemn "the invasion of States for political purposes without regard to Constitutional restrictions." The Republican resolutions say that "the supremacy of the National Government" depends upon "the National Union, which protects the ballot box." The Democrats say that all such measures are "imperial methods of supervising election," and that the "Republican platform" is "a mockery of the people's will," and that the "presence of soldiers of Government officials at the polls" "destroys all freedom of elections and upturns the foundations of self-government." The Republicans declare that the Democratic party has committed itself to break up the Government by refusing to appropriate money already collected from the people to "protect the ballot." The Democrats say that "the military might in all things to be subordinate to the civil power;" and that "when the people assemble to express their sovereign will, they are to be treated as the property of officials claiming to represent and imprison citizens without warrant or hearing" do by their presence "destroy all freedom of elections." The Republican Convention named Hayes for vetoing Congressional measures which refuse to pay the deputy marshals whose function, it is said, is to "protect the ballot box." The Democrats have a demand for the creation of an "unlawful" "conspiracy" by the well-known and legally expressed will of the people? That the use of his veto maintain unconstitutional and despotic power? The Democrats have a demand to "insult and abuse a man of the country?" The Democrats appeal to their fidelity to the "workingman;" the Republicans call upon "the veteran soldiers of the war."

The Democrats condemn "the system of subsidies by the General Government, which during the period of Republican rule, has been recommended, but which corporate bodies have profited at the expense. They condemn "any appropriation of public moneys or public credit to any other object than the public benefit." The Republican Convention was silent on this subject.

The Two Harrisburg Platforms.

WHAT THEY SAY, WHAT THEY MEAN, AND RESULTS IF CARRIED OUT.

The two opposing parties—one of which must prevail at the next State election—having put themselves, pro forma, upon the country in the declarations of their platforms, by these declarations they have given to the public a number of such deliverances, confirmed by custom, go before every election. They profess to be pertinent to the immediate issues of the political campaign, to the general principles that are to govern both parties, and the differences that distinguish one party from the other.

The tenor of a political platform may depend not upon specific declarations of policy, but upon the spirit that pervades it—the seemingly senseless repetition of certain terms, for example, that show the real unscrupulousness of the party. The platform of Tallmadge, that language is made to conceal, not to express, thought, can nowhere find a better illustration than in a political platform.

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NEWS AND OTHER NOTICES.

—Judge Mellon, of Pittsburgh, has read the Evening Telegraph, of this city, for the first time. The account given therein of the late case, were read last week from Lexington, Ky., to Alfred G. Fisher, and he was so much interested in a girl called Sallie Vance.

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WE ARE STILL ON DECK AND PROPOSE TO REMAIN THERE! A Perfect Tornado in Low Prices, V. S. BARKER & BROTHER Men's Department.

Ladies' Department. WE WISH TO CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR SUPERB STOCK OF LADIES' COATS.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

RICHARDSON'S CARPET EXHIBITOR. To show you in your own case, as it were, the value of a New York Wholesale House. We are now fully equipped with all the merits of the "Exhibitor," and are now in receipt of the samples in your store, which will give you an opportunity to select any carpet you may desire.

THE WATCH DOG. ALWAYS BARKS OUT.

A W ADVERTISEMENT. HOSTELERS CELEBRATED. TO ALL VISITORS AT JOHN WANAMAKER'S GRAND DEPOT.

McNEVIN & YEAGER, Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron WARE, COOKING & HEATING STOVES, RANGE, FURNACES, &c., &c., 110 1/2 EIGHTH AVENUE, ALBANY, Pa.

JOHN WANAMAKER, Grand Depot, 13th Street, Philadelphia. J. A. MAHER, Lilly, Pa., CASH DEALER IN Dry Goods, Clothing, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Notions, &c., &c.