

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT: JOHN. G. ARTHUR, of New York. FOR VICE PRESIDENT: JOHN. G. ARTHUR, of New York.

The number of immigrants who arrived at New York during the month of May was unprecedented, being 56,083. The total number of arrivals since the beginning of the year was 135,330.

On Tuesday of last week the Philadelphia Daily Record entered upon its third year as a penny newspaper. When the Record was first started the success of the experiment it was about to make was a matter of grave and serious doubt.

Having on a previous occasion discussed the several propositions to be submitted to the Democrats of this county at the approaching delegate election, we need only urge them at this time to turn out and give effect to their convictions on these important questions.

ALTHOUGH there was no necessity for imparting the information, nevertheless when ex-Congressman Elliott, who was a colored delegate to Chicago from South Carolina, seconded the nomination of John Sherman, he took occasion to inform his Republican brethren of the convention that they need not expect to receive the vote of a single Southern State for their candidate, no matter who he might be.

BLANCHIE K. BRUCE, the colored U. S. Senator from Mississippi, in behalf of whose nomination at Chicago for the Vice Presidency a strong and vigorous effort was made by some of the leading colored men of the country, was put in nomination before the convention and received the beggarly amount of 8 votes in a total of 736.

CHICAGO is to be pitted. During six days it was compelled to suffer the infliction of the Republican National Convention, which, by common consent of all the newspaper reporters, was nothing less than a howling mob, and right on the heels of its final adjournment on Tuesday night, this (Wednesday) morning was ushered in as the day for the meeting of the Greenback National Convention, with Denis Kearney and the no less notorious Brick Pomeroy as two of its leading spirits, whose mission, like that of "Black Jack Logan" and "Holy Bob Ingersoll," in the first named "convention," is "to save the Nation."

ONE of the well known Flanagan family of Texas was a delegate from that State to the Chicago convention, and beyond all doubt made the shortest, most effective and most convincing speech against Mr. Hayes' reformed, but obsolete, civil service reform that has ever been delivered. When that part of the platform was under discussion, Flanagan, honest and truthful, rose to his full height, six feet two, and fully approving the true unworthiness of the crowd around him, as well as his own yearnings, innocently exclaimed: "What are we here for any way? Ain't we here for the purpose of getting the office?" This was a neat and comprehensive way of putting the argument *ad hominem*, and had the desired effect on the convention. When it is considered that Logan lives in Texas, where Republicans are few and far between, and are not nearly lucky enough to be elected to office, there is a great deal of humor in the two questions he so feelingly asked of the convention.

It cannot be denied that Conkling, who was the admitted leader of the Grant forces at the Chicago convention, although engaged in an infamous undertaking in which he most signally and deservedly failed, displayed very superior generalship in his entire management of the struggle. No other man, we think, could have held the Grant column together so long and so successfully. It remained firm and unbroken to the very last, and when Grant went down to defeat on the thirty-sixth ballot, the same third-term plianth, three hundred strong, that had entered into the thought at the start, was there solid and compact, though powerless, with Conkling, immovable and defiant, at its head.

The Chicago Daily News, a Grant organ, of Saturday last said that if Grant should be defeated in the convention it would certainly result in the defeat of the Republican party, and that "the chances are more than even that the convention can nominate no man now who will save the Republican party from defeat this fall."

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7, 1880. To the Editor of the Cambria Freeman. As I write the Presidential struggle is still in progress, and as to the result at Chicago everything is in doubt. Had the nomination been forced on Saturday night, Blaine would have been the victor, but just now all is uncertainty. On Saturday night everything was favorable for Blaine, but his managers were not equal to their opportunity.

THE DIVIDING OF NEW YORK. In my last letter I spoke of New York being divided into two parties, the State of New York. The scheme is not a new one, as it was talked about in the days of Tweed. The public would be surprised to learn that the same old citizens of both parties are identified with the movement. Party politics, it is said, is not at the bottom of the movement.

THE FLOOR OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION presented a most singular spectacle near midnight on Friday last. The report of the committee on credentials was under discussion, and one of the three Grant "bosses," Logan, of Illinois, was howling himself hoarse against the decision of the committee excluding eighteen Grant delegates from that State, being two from each of nine congressional districts, and supplying their places with eighteen Blaine men.

THE CEREMONIES OF THE first Provincial Council of Philadelphia, the greatest having taken place on the 26th of May, at the Cathedral with an ornate ritual of the most imposing character. The Cathedral was packed with worshippers, in some places persons being crowded in from the pews. The altar was profusely decorated with flowers and gleamed with many lights. The drapery was of rich crimson, and the Archbishop's throne was hung with heavy curtains of yellow silk, held up by tassels of green and gold.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION which met at Chicago on Wednesday last week, did not get down to the important work of balloting for a Presidential candidate until last Monday morning at 11 o'clock. The first ballot resulted as follows: Grant, 304; Blaine 284; Sherman, 93; Edmunds, 24; Washburn, 20; Windom, 10. As it required 379 votes to nominate, it will be seen that Grant lacked 75 of that number, while Blaine fell short just 95. Up to 10 o'clock at night, when the convention adjourned until Tuesday morning, twenty-eight ballots had been taken with no substantial change in the vote of the different candidates on the first ballot.

PHILADELPHIA A CENTURY AGO. In last week's letter the notes on Philadelphia in 1785 were concluded by giving the names of lawyers at that date. The 178th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated in Philadelphia on the 4th of July. From a series of systematic investigations of the number of men, women and children who attended church in the city, it appears that most of the churches are full of women, and the proportion of men in an ordinary congregation diminishes as they rise in the social scale, until it is found that the most fashionable churches have the smallest number of men. The investigation has also shown that while in Philadelphia the Protestant Episcopalians are far less numerous than the Catholics, in the latter city the Catholics have only 44, while there were but few churches and a small number of ministers in Philadelphia a century ago. There were 204 churches, and 10,000 communicants in Philadelphia a century ago. There were 204 churches, and 10,000 communicants in Philadelphia a century ago.

According to reformed Presbyterians, those who framed the Constitution, which they nearly all tinged with infidelity. They tell us that a great mistake was made at the organization of our government because no religious qualifications were re-

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

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THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

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Rev. Mr. Hayden, who has been twice tried, is connected with a charge of murdering Mary Stannard, may have to undergo a third ordeal, as new evidence bearing against him has been discovered. Hayden says he is not anxious for a new trial if it were not for the expense, his defense having already cost him over \$7,000 and ruined him financially. Justice in this country is plainly a luxury in which the rich can indulge. An innocent but poor man, wrongfully accused, has no show to establish his innocence.

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Such a stock as Black Silk affords the best test of spirit of a merchant. It constitutes too large a part of the trade to be trifled with, as he considers it wise to conduct the rest of his business. He has here the clue to his policy. If he sells cheaply at a low price and then cheap because they are heavy, he either does not know his business or else is nothing; to be heavy may be nearly all cotton, heavy silk may be nearly dye!

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The buyer's problem is how to get the certain good and avoid all that can be avoided of the uncertain bad. And this is the answer: buy of a merchant whose general plan of business is to decrease your confidence by never betraying it, either through ignorance or indifference; whose dealings are legible enough to give him the best in the market at the best of the market price.

This is all that can be profitably said about buying silks in general. It is the whole ground and it is the whole science of buying in persons without a special technical, and very no knowledge of goods.

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A good silk may be sold here for a dollar. The best silk can be got here for five dollars; after that it is a matter of weight alone. The best and heaviest we have plain black silk is six-and-a-half dollars.

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