THE CENTRE REPORTER,

JNO. KURTZ..... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Sept. 23, 1875.

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Democratic Ticket.

Governor,
CYRUS L. PERSHING,
Schuylkill county.

State Treasurer,
VICTOR E. PIOLETT,
Bradford county.

Sheriff—LEVI MUNSON.
Treasurer—D. A. MUSSER.
Prothonotary-AARON WILLIAMS.
Register—W. E. BURCHFIELD.
Recorder—WM. A. TOBIAS.
Commissioners—H. A. MINGLE,
—J. N. HALL.
Coroner—DR. JOS. ADAMS.
Auditors—JOS. GILLILAND.
—A. J. GREIST.

Hon. Hendrick B. Wright was appointed Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

Hon. Sam'l Calvin, who once represented this district in congress, and heretofore a republican, has come out on the stump for Pershing.

In every county of this state, the local papers have column upon column of Sheriff sales, and yet the radical press would have us believe their party has given us the promised prosperity, and have the brass to ask the people to re-elect Hartranft with his doubled salary!

The most laughable thing just now is the attempt of some radical papers to crow over the Maine election, with their majority reduced from 11,000 down to scant 5,000.

Did you hear the news from Maine? You can't stand the thing again.

Significant.—It is rumored that Gov. Hartranft is negotiating for a residence in Norristown. There will be a big flitting from Harrisburg to that town about January, next—Hartranft already feels it in his bones that he must emigrate.

The Bellefonte Republican thinks we should support Mr. Glenn, because he is a one-armed man. Well, we can't see it, at all. Mr. Glenn gets a good round pension from the public treasury for that loss,—enough to keep him without doing any thing. Then he is able for many other pursuits—stout and active, to an extent that he hardly feels the loss of his arm, so far as it might interfere with his livelyhood. Mr. Munson, on the other hand is a gentleman of delicate health, broken down by hard labor, and poor, and will make a better Sheriff than Mr. Glenn.

We never knew of a democratic nomination that was hailed with such universal delight and satisfaction all over the state, as that of Judge Cyrus L. Pershing. About three-fourths of the republican papers admit that it is a good nomination. Now, then, voters of Pennsylvania, if you desire the election of a man of undoubted honesty and purity, show it by casting your votes for C. L. Pershing.

There has been quite a collapse in radical hopes of late. They do not boast of defeating D. A. Musser, for Treasurer, as they did some time ago. Upon snuffling around they find that our nominee, Mr. Musser, is all right with the voters after all, and that he will go in with a majority. They can not impeach Mr. Musser's honesty; they can not call in question his entire fitness for the place, and all know him as a first rate business man. Mr. Bayard might as well decline, and he would add to his reputation by publishing a declaration that himself will vote for D. A. Musser for Treasurer.

The biggest thing that the radical ticket will meet with is the long string that is made out of it under the head of the Bellefonte Republican, where the forlorn hope is strung out in big type, with much desert land between the names. It serves the Republican, it would seem, as right good ballast to fill its columns. These rad nominees will never again look as large as they do now in that sheet. After November they will not be heard of again. Now it is weak and little men in big letters—the fable of the toad and bull—and the bubble will soon bust.

The prolonged struggle, says the Morning Patriot, and the close vote in the Erie convention over the currency question would indicate that a wide difference exists among the democrats of Pennsylvania on that subject. Yet this difference is more apparent than real. All democrats are agreed that gold and silver constitute the safest and best currency. All of them look forward hopefully to the day of resumption, but the main difference is as to the manner and time in which resumption shall be brought about. The resolutions of the Erie convention, expressing the opinions of the majority, declare emphatically against further contraction of the currency and the forced resumption of specie payments under the legislation of the last republican congress. They demand that this policy shall be adandoned and that the restoration of legal tenders to par with gold shall be brought about without any violent shock to the business interests of the people. Thus the question resolves itself into one concerning the best manner in which specie resumption shall take place. The national bank system is condemned as a dangerous monopoly imposing oppressive burdens on the people, and the demand is made that the currency issued under this system shall be permanently retired. These resolutions on the currency question may be regarded as instructions or suggestions to the democratic representatives in congress from Pennsylvania. In this practically consists their main importance, for with the democratic majority in the next congress the determination of the financial question will rest, and to them it may be safely remitted. So far as the democrats of Pennsylvania are concerned they will permit no honest differences of opinion in regard to the currency to divide them in this contest which will be decided on state rather than on national issues. All, hard money men and greenback men, will earnestly unite in supporting Cyrus L. Pershing, the able, pure and honest jurist who has been nominated as their candidate for governor.

We have seldom heard of a more terrible affliction in one family, than has been the case in that of Michael Gallagher, of New Garden township, Chester county. He has lost eight of his nine children by scarlet fever, four having died within one week some time ago, and four more having died week before last.

It is with pride that we refer to our county ticket. The men upon it are of spotless character and eminently qualified for the respective offices for which they have been nominated, and the radicals have thus far not been able to find a single flaw in any one of them. The ticket should have every democratic vote, and the majority should and can be 1,000 in the county, if every democrat does his duty.

Levi Munson for Sheriff; D. A. Musser for Treasurer; Aaron Williams for Prothonotary; Wm. A. Burchfield for Register; Wm. A. Tobias for Recorder; H. A. Mingle and J. N. Hall for Commissioners, and Messrs. Greist and Gilliland for Auditors are the men presented by the democracy for our county offices. Read over the list, and pick out one of whom you can truthfully say, that he is not honest, or that he is not competent. The fact is that it is such an array of good men, that the radicals have given up all hope of defeating any one of the democratic nominees. They have all been true, life-long democrats, and that entitles each and every one of these gentlemen to the vote of every good democrat. Let us give them a rousing vote for their honesty, qualifications and consistent democracy.

Democrats of Centre, are you organized? Will you see that every democratic voter pays his taxes on or before the 1st of October, so that we loose no vote by such neglect? See that your neighbor is fully aroused to the great importance of the campaign. Reform is the watch-word. Reform can only be brought about by turning out the Cameron ring and putting the state into the hands of the pure and incorruptible Pershing. Democrats of Centre, arouse! go to work, and see that our good old county does her full share in the great work of Reform.

Poor Alabama! She is bankrupt—Carpet-bag rule has done it for her. Northern adventurers, supported by federal bayonetts under order from Washington, have robbed her, and left her with a debt of $29,000,000, against a taxable property of the state of $159,000,000, and now she can not pay, just as many in Centre county, and adjoining counties, who by the scores are under the Sheriff's hammer.

The Committee on Finance and Taxation made a report to the Constitutional Convention of Alabama a few days ago. They say they have examined into the condition of the Treasury, which they find almost exhausted, and have looked into the financial condition of the State, which is absolutely appalling. They find the total indebtedness of the State to be about $29,000,000, and the total value of taxable property about $159,000,000; that it would require nearly 20 per cent. of the entire taxable property of the State to liquidate the debt. This would indeed be appalling were it not for the hope of an adjustment held out by the Commissioners appointed to adjust the public debt, by which Alabama may be relieved from this heavy burden which is crushing the energies of her people. The direct debt is about $15,000,000, and the contingent, for indorsement of railroads, &c., about $14,000,000.

The report says: "It is only necessary to present this statement of formidable indebtedness to convince the creditors of the State that full payment is impossible, and that the State can never return the payment of interest until the debt is adjusted and reduced so as to correspond with our diminished resources. But in the face of this dark feature it affords us pleasure to state that the Commissioners are sanguine of their ability to reduce the entire indebtedness of the State, exclusive of the educational and trust funds, to a sum not exceeding $10,000,000, the interest on which will not exceed $420,000 per annum. We recommend economy in each branch of the Government; we recommend property to be taxed in proportion to its value; we recommend a prohibition of the State from engaging in works of internal improvement, or the loaning its credit for that purpose; we recommend that no debt shall be incurred by the State except to repress insurrection, rebellion or invasion; we recommend a reduction of 25 per cent. on all salaries and a reduction of pay and mileage of members of the Legislature from $6 to $4 per day, and from 40 to 10 cents per mile; we recommend that the Legislature shall not, in any one year, levy more than three-fourths of 1 per cent. tax upon the property of the people for State purposes. We believe, with these economical views fully carried out and the contemplated compromise consummated, with the rate of taxation fixed at three-fourths of 1 per cent. as a maximum, that our State will once more gain her deserved prosperity.

One of the resolutions of the democratic state convention pledges its candidate for state treasurer to apply all money in the sinking fund to the prompt payment of the state debt, and to employ none of the public money, directly or indirectly, for his own profit. In other words there is to be no further accumulation of enormous balances in the sinking fund for use among bank corporations and individuals. This abuse which has run riot for so many years in the management of the financial affairs of Pennsylvania is to be finally cut up by the roots, and the money as it came into the treasury is to be promptly applied according to law to the payment of the public debt. Victor E. Piolett of Bradford county, the democratic candidate for State Treasurer, is a man who may be depended upon to faithfully redeem the pledge of the convention. With him in control of the treasury of Pennsylvania the abuses of the present management will be effectually destroyed.—*Patriot.*

The key-note of successful politics, in a strictly party sense, too, was sharply struck by Governor Tilden when he recommended independent voting as the remedy against "nominations not fit to be made." It is always the rascals in a party who pull it down and destroy it, and the way to control and eliminate a superfluity of naughtiness is simply to picket the rascals. They are not sensitive to ordinary influences, but can understand wonderfully well what it implies to be beaten on a winning ticket. Party "managers" likewise are powerless to counteract this specific. What use is there for them to put their tools in nomination if the people refrain from voting for them? The surprising virtue in a "scratched" ticket is that it not only puts a quietus upon the rascal nominee of today, but guarantees us virtue in nominees to be put forward to-morrow. Hence, leaving all benefits to the State out of the question, and looking at the matter in a purely party sense, Governor Tilden's rule of action must be accepted as the key-note to party success, for it is demonstrably true that the party which puts forward the purest candidates will in the long run be most frequently successful. A scratched vote picket a political rascal as effectually as a red flag pickets a house having the small-pox in it, and as our policeman could if they chose (but do not) picket gambling and panel houses.—*World.*

SERENADE TO JUDGE PERSHING.

On Saturday evening the citizens of Pottsville headed by a cornet band proceeded to the residence of Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, the Democratic nominee for Governor, and tendered to him a complimentary serenade in honor of his nomination. It was entirely a citizens' movement, and was not in any way a party or political affair. The Judge appeared on the balcony and made a short address which was rapturously applauded. He said:

My Fellow Citizens: In this visit of congratulation I recognize the fact that there is no political significance. The Convention which assembled this week at Erie saw proper to present my name to the people of the State as a candidate for Governor. As fellow-townsmen, you have come to my home on this mountain side to say that you are pleased that this high honor has been conferred upon me. I accept this offering of your personal regard in the spirit in which it is given, and in return say to you that I am greatly gratified to be its recipient at your hands. To be Governor of Pennsylvania, a State which includes in its boundaries nearly four millions of people, and whose mining, manufacturing and commercial interests, vast as they now are, are year by year growing in magnitude, might well fill the measure of the ambition of any of her citizens. To the many friends who have thought me worthy to occupy so distinguished a position, and who, hailing from different sections of the State, labored so earnestly and unselfishly for my nomination, are due my warmest thanks. But especially have the people of Pottsville, and the county of Schuylkill imposed upon me a weight of obligation which cannot be discharged by any mere expressions of gratitude or thanks. When I came among you as a resident I was cordially received, and since that time have been, on all occasions, most generously encouraged and supported. Should the opportunity present itself hereafter, my acts, I trust, will demonstrate my appreciation of your kindness. [Judge P. here paid a compliment to Jones' band, which accompanied the procession of citizens.] I will detain you but little longer in this cool atmosphere. I cannot promise now that I will certainly attend the next inauguration of a Governor at Harrisburg. Should the voters of the State command me to take part on that occasion, I will be happy to see as many of you, my fellow citizens, in the line of the procession as can find it convenient to attend. I again thank you for this large demonstration. I trust the ties which now bind us to each other in mutual personal regard will never be broken.

PLATFORM OF THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

The democracy of the Empire state held their state convention at Syracuse, last week, and adopted a sound and pointed platform, which we produce below. The financial resolution is for hard money, in which respect it differs from that of the Penn'a democracy. The platform is as follows:

"The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise." (Applause.)

A speedy return to specie payment is demanded alike by the highest consideration of commercial morality and honest government. (Applause.) To these authentic declarations of Democratic principles and policy time give proof. The present depression of business is caused by the reaction from the unhealthy stimulus of an excessive, depreciated and irredeemable currency; by enormous and ill-adjusted municipal, State and Federal taxation, and by extravagance, waste and peculation in the administration of public affairs. In the face of the fact that the existing volume of currency is greater than can be absorbed by business, in the face of the fact that the recent fall of prices have followed repeated inflations, any attempt to increase the currency would be worse than ineffectual to revive prosperity, for it would interrupt the healing processes of industry. It would be worse than futile to restore confidence for it would create distinct and new uncertainties in business, paralyze the beginning of enterprise, rob labor of its too scanty employment, and while stifling the progress of administrative reforms, would bring lasting dishonor upon the credit, the intelligence and the character of the country. (Applause.)

The Democratic party of New York also re-affirm the principles set forth in their platform adopted last year at Syracuse, and endorsed by 50,000 Democratic majority, (applause) at the election following in a poll of nearly 800,000 votes and vindicated before all the people of this Republic by the illustrious administration of Governor Samuel J. Tilden. [Great applause.]

From the New York Democratic platform, Syracuse, Sept. 16, 1874.

First—Gold and silver the only legal tender, no currency convertible with coin.

Second—Steady steps toward specie payments, no step backward.

Third—Honest payment of public debt in coin and sacred preservation of public faith.

Fourth—Revenue reform, federal taxation for revenue only, no government partnership with protected monopolies. [Applause.]

Fifth—Home rule to limit and localize most jealously the few powers instructed to public servants, municipal, State and Federal; no centralization.

Sixth—Equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation, no partial taxation.

Seventh—A free press; no gag laws, (Applause.)

Eighth—Free men; a uniform excise law; no sumptuary law.

Ninth—Official accountability enforced by better civil and criminal remedies; no private use of the public funds by public officers.

Tenth—Corporations chartered by the State always supervisable by state interests of the people.

Eleventh—The party in power is responsible for all legislation when in power.

Twelfth—The Presidency is a public trust, not a private perquisite. No third term. (Applause.)

Thirteenth—Economy in public expenses, that labor may be lightly burdened.

The Democrats of New York, in Convention assembled, pledge themselves, their nominees and their representatives in Senate and Assembly to follow where an honest and fearless Chief Magistrate has dared to lead in reforming the administration of our great canals, so long despoiled in their construction, maintenance, repairs and revenues; to carry on with unwavering purpose and fidelity wise measures; to increase the efficiency of all departments of public works and service, and to persist in reducing our State tax, in which burdens have already been lightened by the retrenchments and reforms of a single year to the amount of nearly $3,000,000, and upon this paramount, immediate and practical issue of administrative reform, we cordially invite the co-operation of every true Democrat, and every Liberal Republican, and all our fellow citizens of whatever party or name, who are willing in the coming State election, to unite with us in supporting the reform candidates upon a reform platform.

The democracy of Nebraska in their state convention, a few days ago, adopted the following resolutions unanimously:

First, Resolved, That the Democratic party of the State favors retrenchment and reform in the administration of all departments of the Government, both State and National.

Second—That we are in favor of a sound currency coin or its equivalent as essential to stability in business and a restoration of property. We favor steps towards specie payments and no step backward.

Third—That we deprecate all attempts to commit the Democratic party to a system of paper money based upon an unconstitutional exercise of federal power as a crime against common welfare and wanton violation of a cardinal article of the Democratic creed.

Hon. Samuel Calvin, former Congressman and delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and a staunch Republican, spoke at the Pershing ratification meeting in Hollidaysburg, on Saturday evening last, and with him on the rostrum was Major. William Williams, also a long-time Republican leader. Is Republican Blair about to drop out of line?

THE ABDUCTION TRIAL.

Evidence that Westervelt was concerned in the Charlie Ross case.

Philadelphia, September 9.—At the Westervelt trial to-day Henry A. Hartman was the first witness, and by him counsel for the prosecution explained it was intended to show that the defendent had been seen from time to time in company with Mosher and Douglass, and also what statements and admissions Westervelt made to witness, the testimony to cover the time between the abduction of Charlie Ross and the killing of Mosher and Douglass. The witness testified that he knew Westervelt, and saw him very frequently in Mott street, New York, where the witness was staying for during the time mentioned; he saw Mosher and Douglass twice during the month of July; they were introduced to him by Westervelt, who told the witness that the two men were from Philadelphia; the second time the witness saw Douglass was some three days after the first time, and Westervelt was present as before; the witness first heard of the abduction of Charlie Ross through the papers; Westervelt read it to him and said he would bet two shillings he could tell some of the parties that were in it; Westervelt told the witness he lived at Rondout trip that he was going on a trip for a day or two. He was gone two days, and on his return told the witness that he had been with Mosher and Douglass up the river. The witness was asked if he had a conversation with Westervelt in September about a signal, and what it was. (Objected to as a leading question. The objection was not sustained.) The witness then stated that in the latter part of September or early in October Westervelt asked the witness to let him know if a chalk mark appeared on the cellar door, as that would be a sign that those parties were in town; after the killing at Bay Ridge the witness accompanied Westervelt to Brooklyn at the request of the latter. During the trip to Brooklyn the two conversed about Charlie Ross. Westervelt said: "These were the parties, and if they were arrested the child would not live three days." The witness asked Westervelt where the child was, whether hidden in a hut, a cave, or where? "I will never tell you," responded Westervelt. Subsequently in response to further questions on the part of witness, defendant said Mosher had the child up the river, but where, he did not know.

At the afternoon session the prosecution offered in evidence some documents, including anonymous letters received by Mr. Ross from the abductors, among them being a letter directing him to ride on the rear platform of a train from Philadelphia to New York, keeping a look out on the way for a signal to throw the $20,000 off. After the letters were read and admitted as evidence Mr. Ross was called and testified that he took the trip referred to, and rode on the rear platform of the car, as directed; and that he called for a letter spoken of in another of the letters of the abductors, but failed to get it and returned home.

On cross examination he said that he did not take the $20,000 with him.

The commonwealth did not formally close their case, but at the conclusion of the evidence the Court adjourned.

MISSISSIPPI.

PIERREPOINT'S LETTER TO AMES.

He Gives the Governor Good Advice.

Washington, September 16.—Senator Brice, of Mississippi, and one of his associates, called upon the Attorney General today and stated they had telegraphed Governor Ames they were satisfied with what the Attorney General had done in regard to applications for the interference of Gen. Grant. They again requested the publication of the Attorney General's letter to Governor Ames, and Pres. Grant concurring, it is made public. The letter is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 14.

Governor Ames:

This hour I have had a dispatch from the President. I can best convey to you his ideas by extracts from his dispatch. "The whole public are tired out with these annual autumnal outbreaks in the South and the great majority are ready now to condemn any interference on the part of the Government. I heartily wish that peace and good order may be restored without issuing the proclamation, but if they are not, the proclamation must be issued, but if it is, I shall instruct the commander of forces to have no child's play. If there is a necessity for military interference, there is justice in such interference as to deter evil doers. I would suggest the sending of a dispatch or letter by a private messenger to Governor Ames urging him to strengthen his own position by showing his own resources in restoring order before he receives government aid. He might accept the assistance offered by the citizens of Jackson and elsewhere. Governor Ames and his advisers can be made perfectly secure, as many of the troops now in Mississippi as he deems necessary may be sent to Jackson. If he is betrayed by those who offer assistance he will be in a position to defeat their ends and punish them.

You see by this the mind of the President with which I and every member of the Cabinet who has been consulted are in full accord. You see the difficulties. You see the responsibilities which you assume. We cannot understand why you do not strengthen yourself in the way the President suggests, nor do we see why you do not call the Legislature together, and obtain from them whatever powers and money and arms you need.

The constitution is explicit that the executive State can call upon the President for aid in suppressing domestic violence only when the Legislature cannot be convened, and the law expressly says, in case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President, on application of the Legislature of such state or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened to call, and it is the plain meaning of the Constitution and laws when taken together that the executive of the State may call upon the President for military aid to quell domestic violence only in case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof when the Legislature can be called together. You make no suggestions even that there is any insurrection against the government of the State or that the Legislature would not support you in any measures you might propose to preserve the public order. I suggest that you take all lawful means and all needed measures to preserve peace by the forces in your own State and let the country see that the citizens of Mississippi who are largely favorable to good order, and who are largely Republican, have the courage and manhood to fight for their State rights and to destroy the bloody ruffians who murder the innocent and unoffending freedmen. Everything is in readiness. Be careful to bring yourself strictly within the Constitution and the laws and if there is such resistance to your State authorities as you cannot by all means at your command suppress, the President will swiftly aid you in crushing lawless traitors to human rights. Telegraph me on receipt of this and state explicitly what you need.

Very respectfully yours,
EDWARD PIERREPOINT,
Attorney General.

The number of bankruptcies in England and compositions with creditors and liquidations by arrangement conducted under the provisions of the bankrupt act was 7,619 in the year 1874, 7,489 in 1873, 6335, in 1872, 6,280 in 1871, and only 5,002 in 1870, the first year under the new act. The total liabilities were £17,446,429 in 1870, but there were in that year some very heavy bankrupts'ies, in four of which the aggregate liabilities exceeded £1,000,000; in 1871 the liabilities were £14,158,809; in 1872, £14,187,418; in 1873, £19,181,812; in 1874, £20,136,670, showing a large increase of bad debts in the last two year. In the five years the number of bankruptcies declined from 1,351 in 1870 to 930 in 1874, but the compositions increased from 1,616 to 2,549, and the liquidations by arrangement from 2,635 to 4,440. The assets in the failures of 1874 were but £5,431,848, to meet liabilities exceeding twenty millions, or half a million less of assets than in 1873, to meet liabilities which showed an increase of nearly a million sterling. The assets in the 930 bankruptcies of 1870 were estimated as no more than £485,445, the liabilities £3,788,693.

According to a careful estimate made by Mr. James Caird, whom the London Times deems high authority, there is likely soon to be a lively demand for American wheat in Great Britain. The decrease in the production of wheat in Ireland and England since last year has been immense, and the amount of wheat required from abroad, it is estimated, will be "11,000,000 quarters," or 88,000,000 bushels. This deficiency is tremendous and must have a favorable effect upon American farmers, for of course a large proportion of the wheat needed by Great Britain and Ireland will be imported from this country.

PLATFORM OF THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY ADOPTED AT ERIE.

Resolved, That we hereby declare our unfaltering devotion to the fundamental principles of Democratic government as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson in his first inaugural address, to wit: "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 bulwark against anti Republican tendencies, the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, economy in the public expenses that labor may be lightly burthened. 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.

2d. That the wide spread depression and suffering which affect 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 calls for their immediate and permanent removal from the places which they have so long dishonored and disgraced.

3d. That the undue multiplication of public officers, and the inordinate increase of the salaries and emoluments of office 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 burdens 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.

4th. That the conduct of the present State Treasurer in the management of the Commonwealth's finances, in his 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 cause for grave suspicion, and is deserving of the severest condemnation at the hands of an outraged and already over-taxed people.

5th. That the condition of our State Treasury demands the most searching and thorough investigation, and we call upon the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the state of the same, to resolutely pursue the duty which has been confided to it.

What is Required of the Nominees.

6th. 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.

7th. 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 forced resumption of specie payment has already brought disaster to the business of the country and threaten general bankruptcy, and whilst we expressly enunciate the principles that a sound currency should be gold and silver, or redeemable therein, we are opposed to either a contraction or an inflation of the present currency, and would insure 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.

8th. That the policy already initiated by the Republican party, of abolishing the legal tenders and giving the 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 all the National Bank circulation be promptly and permanently retired, and full legal tenders be issued in their place.

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

10th. The extinction of the present National Banks and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discount and deposits, under such regulations as the States respectfully may prescribe, and no paper money except such as may be issued directly by and upon the faith of the Federal Government, affording practically a currency based on the gold and silver and other property of the whole people of the country.

11th. That with this declaration of principles and policy we arraign the leaders of the Republican party for their extravagant expenditures and prodigate waste of the people's money; for their corruption; for their contempt of Constitutional obligations; for their extortionate increase of our 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 for their mismanagement of both the State and Federal Governments, and we cordially invite the Liberal Republicans and all other men without regard to past party associations, to co-operate with us in expelling them from power, and in securing such an administration of our public affairs as characterized the purer and better days of the Republic.

ATTAINMENT OF HAPPINESS.

"Who will render to every man according to his deeds; to them who by patient continuance in well doing seek for glory and honor and immortality, eternal life. But unto them that are contentious, and do not obey the truth, but obey unrighteousness, indignation and wrath. Tribulation and anguish upon every soul of man that doeth evil; of the Jew first, and also of the Gentile; but glory, honor and peace to every man that worketh good; to the Jew first and also to the Gentile. For there is no respect of persons with God."

It was a habit of the Hebrew mind to regard God as the immediate cause of all the phenomena of nature. The wind was his breath; the lightning was the flash of his eye; the thunder was his voice or his footsteps; the clouds, they were his golden thrones. They had not learned that though this was a truth, it was a truth only remotely; that the divine power was not less but rather more wonderful when it was found out it was exercised through second instruments—laws, as we now term them; and as visible, observable phenomena of life were supposed to be the force of the immediate volition of God, much more were a little mysterious and cloudy. And then there was no knowledge of the human mind. When men had radiant thoughts no person in the Hebrew nation would have denied it was a wholesome condition of brain and pure and vital blood; this was the highest indication of the highest development known among them. And you will discern through the Old Testament that, so far as man was supposed to have a mind seperate from the inspiration of God, the mind was supposed to reside wherever they felt anything. And so the notion was born that probably never will be laid aside, we still speak of the heart as connected with the affections, but we know that the brain exerts an influence through the whole nervous system; but still we never shall get over using the phrase, of the heart as the seat of affection, though the affections have nothing to do with it. So we find the old Hebrews placing the passions in the bowels or in the veins or kidneys; in either words, so ignorant were they of the first elements of psychological or physiological lore. We are not, therefore, to look in the scriptures of the Old Testament for any of the particular physiology which belongs to a later and more modern period, and which has a remote scientific form; and yet truths which we now express scientifically were just as plainly expressed, but with the peculiar phraseology that belonged to the form and time and age.

Now, men believe, in regard to the lower or physical world, there is such a thing as immutable cause and invariable effect, and no man can hope to have either health or life or strength or skill or success that has not the ordinary knowledge of what these laws are, and a reasonable degree of obedience to these laws, and the enjoyment of bodily life, depends upon the observance of natural law. We never expect the man that transgresses the great law of rest can be a healthy man. To use the familiar phrase, "You cannot play out and hawk both;" work all day and watch all night; it would kill anybody. You must have sleep in its time, food in its time, variety in its time and want in its time. We have learned more than that; men have came to believe that with quick certainty there is a connection between cause and effect in what is called "getting on in the world;" and by "getting on" we mean so far subjecting the great natural laws to our use that we have raised up around about us physical means of enjoyment. "He that will not work shall not eat," Paul says, but in this latitude the climate said it before Paul did. But it is not absolutely so, because there are gentlemen who do not work, and by gentlemen I mean men that do not do anything. That is very nearly the American idea of a gentleman—a man that has property left him, and does not need to do anything. He dresses well, moves around in life easily, not soiling his hands, living easy, not contributing anything, keeping proper bounds—a man nice, respectable, but he won't eat, and have facilities for doing all kinds of IRON WORK such as PLANING, TURNING, BORING, &c

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