to a German population that always paid their to a German population that always paid their debta, and they are a peonie who always do it. "Not only this, but the Federal I-galation on the subject is a gross attempt to establish an ari-tocracy, and it permitted to remain, in ex-istence will, in twenty-five years, establish an arise cracy of wealth in this country with more power over the labor, over the life, the pro-perty, and the interests of our clizens, than their which converses the monole the arise ther that which oppresses the people in any other quarter of the globe." We commend to Mr. Piollet his own

apply bgem concerping bonest mer, and would respectfully refer him to his mother-iu-law for a certificate of character in that respect. His alliaion to our German population is also highly appropriate, viewed in the brilliant light which streams from Ohio. He is soliom prodigal of the truth, but in this he spoke beer ten years ago than he knew to-day. The Germans are a bard-money people, and believe in paying as they go. Unwillingly and with sarcastic tongue he foretold the future of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania when he demonneed the coming of the moneyed aristocracy and its effect up in the country. Blindly, but more the less accurately, has he described its dangerons tendencies. He made but one mis-take; the rag baby is the adopted child of the Democracy—one of two—at whose rechristening at Erie he was present, and stands to-day one of its mest present god-fathers. To inflate the volume of minerate to define the source with exercise of currency, to flord the country with oceaus of irredeemable promises t) pay, is a word, to remidiate, will produce the wretched result predicts. Thanks to the honest which he voters of Obio, they buried one of these twins the other day; on the 2d of November the bonest voters of this State will do the same by the other.

In 1865 Mr. Piollet was burning with Dibriotic zeal to pay off the national debt. The sacred faith of the government was in his ey s

sorred failh of the government was in his eyes beautiful to contemplate. History: "Turn them out of office, and put in bonest men, and charge these new agents to go, for-ward in good faith and make inversion for the settain payment of every dollar that has been borrowed upon the faith of your Government Then tell them to take steps to convolidate a peak, over the land; to take steps to convolidate that portion of the country which it has been found necessary to desolate in order to put down armed resistance wield a researce comdown armed resistance yield a revenue com-mensurate with its former prosperity as soon as possible. Then go into the markets of the world with your bolds, bearing three per cent. interest, and borrow money at that rate to pay off that debt. This process would virtually pay one-balf of it; for I feel convinced, that we can borrow the amount at three per cent, the moment we show the world that we have con-shidated a perfect peace, and that the people of our rountry are again in unison and an going to produce as they have heretoford."

How beautiful this is! How full of the wisdom of ages! How practical the theory and bow logical the result! How consistent: with his former declaration that "Federal legislation on the subject is a gross attempt to establish an aristocracy." How closely does this language tally with his utterance of to-day.

He complains that:

"The money of this country invested in Government securities pays nothing towards, any of these purposes, while the holders of those bonds drawing such a high rate of in-terest, are entitled to all the right; that we en-joy. Fellow Democrat, when these men talk. to you about the equality of the negro; ask them if it would not be well to talk about equality amongst ourselves." [Applause.]

And then he mournfully comments upon this and state of affairs and virtuously resolves':

. The worst feature of this system is that it is destructive of the equality which was meant to be maintained amongst the citizens. I cer binly as not envy the man who pockets this advabtage. I wobid not walk around among my f-llow-citizens and keep company with gentlemen, reflecting that I had taken advantage of a bad law, and meanly attempted to live in the State without contributing to its support.

Leria nly, Mr. Piollet has no call to envy himself upon this any more than he has upon any other part of his public or private record and his assumption of superior virtue needs but a sroke of the pen to puncture and show the hollowness of the bubble. We will prove from the record in his own county that he has a right to every other sentiment under heaven rather than that of envy at his position of a tax-payer and supporter of the government. Look at these figures and read them, not once, but twice and thrice. It is the Income Tax PAID BY VICTOR E. PIOLUET during the years from 1863 to 1870, inclusive :

Tax . hid by J. E. & V.

premium of 200 or 300 per cent., well knowis g it was impossible for the government to produce it, and also koowing that while this disk yal action fet ered the government it gave aid and comfort to the rebels. His entire course upon this import int question must be reviewed in the light of treasonable motives at d principles.

The present , aution of Mr. Piollet on the financial question is of 100 much notoriety to beed nuch comment. It is that of the D-nounuc platform a Erie, and in its entire scope, opposed to all his professed principles of former years. Now he wants soft money, be don't care whether the national dept is ever paio, so that he gets more miney, and as for the builds, why, he'll take as many of 'em as he can ger, and have no compunctions about clip-ping the courous, no matter what the rate of terest may be. Money, not principles -office.

not honor, is his motio. This is the record of the man who desires to be State Treasurer. We are wofully mistaken ni the intelligence, sound judgment and patriotism of the people of Pennsylvania if they shall consent to his desire. From any stand-point whence the character of Victor E. Pioles may be viewed, it is covered with corruption, dishonesty and treason.² Whether it be as one of a flock of roosters standing, to use his own words, "in the corners of the Capitol with their hands open behind their backs, ready to take the price that might be given them?" whether it be as paymaster in the Mexican war. receiving from his nepbew, a soldier in our army, the sum of \$1,800 to take to he, the solvier's afe, in the event of bis death and keeping it for 18 months in the here that the nephew would die, only refund-og it finally on his return; whether it be a canal contractor building his farm building. fr m the na erial belonging to the State; whether it he as a partiet of the Fishing Creek Confederacy, and the champion of the unpun bed traitors at Nob Mountain; whether it be as a most skulpul and unscrupulous wire pul-ler f.r effice; whether it be as a model son-inaw in the role, of the rascally Attorney a hether it be his ground and lofty tumbling frem hard to soft money; whether it be his creat ability to carry water on one shoulder and whisky on the other; whether it be any or all of these, he presents a speciacle utterly un-worthy and unfit for any public trust. They hang out all over him like so many moral indictments upon which he has been convicted by the put lic, without a single recommendation to pardon. A noisy demagogue in politics. tricky and unreliable among his fellow-men, and insincere always, is it to be supposed that he can pring to the duties of State Treasure hat probity, candor and singleness of purpose receivery to their faithful; and conscientiondischarge, and win and retain the confidence of the people? We believe the people will +spond to this an emphatic negative on the 2 day of November.

DEMOCRATIC FINANCIEBING.

State Treasury Under The **Covernor Bigler.**

Governor Bigler has just written a letter on politics, wherein what he says and what he omitare alike surprising. He devotes two full columns to talking about national affairs, and thirteen lines to State affairs, the most of which latter is consumed in suppositions. Not onword does he say about State tazation, not one word about our State debt, not a line in rela tion to the manner in which the Republicaparty, for fif cen years, have managed the State 20verniment.

This would be surprising in anyone writin so long a letter on the eve of a State election But for a man who has filled the offices of S'a' Senator, Governor, and United States Senator to make a political address to his fellow-citizen and entirely ignore State affairs must strik everyone with wonder and surprise, and followed up by another declaration in his letter, iz. "That his letter is all he will contribute towards the campaign," is a frank confession that he does not mean to be dragged into a debate on Siale matters.

The solution of this pancity of remarks on state affairs leads us to exam agement of our State finances under Governen Bigler's administration :

Government would have had a deficiency () , tal of over \$600,0:0,000, pay but \$2,400,009 of the year of three hundred and thirty thousand (350,000) dollars.

The year 1853 commenced with a debt, less cash in the Treasury, of\$40,142,264 37 and at its termination, Dec. 1, 1853, it stood as follows :

year..... 590,000 00 Total debt..... 41,156,279 54 Les cash in Treasury..... 724.417 85 cember 1, 1852...... 40,142,264 37 D-bt, less cash in Treasury, De-cember 1, 1853...... 40,431,862 19 There will be observed in the above statement a loan of \$590,000. This loan was made in the month of June as a temporary losn, but was not paid during the year. And yet we find at the end of each month the following balance remaining in the State Treasury : June 30.....\$1,078,897 00 July 31..... 1,864.606 05 Angust 31..... 1,179,996 36

Did any one ever behold such rascally financiering-carrying a temporary loan the whole six months of \$590,000, and at no time having a balance on hand of less than \$724,-417 35, and at the time the money was bor. rowed having over one million on hand? Is it not evident why this money was borrowed? Could it have been for any other reason than to enable the State Treasurer to have a large balance? Had this loan been a permanent one. the excuse might have been that loans had to be (regotiated when we had a purchaser, but not so with this loan. It was made from the Banks of the State at six per cent., and kepthe whole year, and not a single dollar of it used, so far as the Commonwealth was con-

cerned. is it any wonder that F. W. Hughes, the author of the Erie platform, should pride himself on his financial ability when it is known that the leading member of the State Administration that perpetrated this magnificent plece of financial stupidity, was the same F. W. Hughes, only twenty-two years younger? At the termination of Gov. Bigler's third year, Dec. 1, 1854, the debt stood thus:

Funded debt \$40,613,160 57 Temporary I an, borrowed 1851, 500,000 00 Additional sum borrowed this

	yca!	••••••	427.435	0
	To'al deb	11easury\$	41,623,535	7.
	Bala ce in the	Lieasury	1,240,928	7
	Actual debt, les	s cash\$	40,382,607	0
1	Another term	ober neol	and name	-

rary loan made and none of it raid and yet carrying a balance in the Treasury of \$1,240,928 72, or a sum sufficient to have paid it off and leave a balance remaining of over \$200,000.

This was the end of the Bigler and Hughes administration, and their balance sheet stood thus:

Debt 1851, beginning of their

istration, 41,623,535 74

Increase of debt..... \$1,509,299 35 So much for Democratic financiering. They had key tour public institution in a state of semi-starvation. Our schools with an appropristion scarcely to keep them open 3 months, and had yet increased the public debt to the enormons amount of \$1. 509,209 35.

JUDGE PERSHING ON THE REVE-NUE SYSTEM OF THE COMMON-WEALTH,

Judge Pershing, i is letter of see takes exception to the present Revenue System of the Commonwealth because, as he says, ".t taxes too severely the Industrial interests of the Commonwealth." This enigmatical phrase would not of itself indicate much, but that it is followed up by an attack on the Republican Party, for (to use his own language) diverting the Revenue of the Sinking Fund." These two sentences incorporated into Mr. Pershing's letter are unmanly efforts to express his contempt for the law repealing the tax on real estate, whilst he dare not in so many words say : " The Republican party, in 1860. finding our revenues unnecessarily large, and believing that it was better to pay off \$1,500,000 of our debt, and re ieve real estate from taxation, than to allow it to remain on and pay off \$3,000,000 per annum; that it was unjust to the people, after just coming out of an ex. hausting war, to tax their energies beyond the bounds of necessity; and believing that as real estate had paid our entire war deht expenses by having a half mill war tax levied on it exclusively as a war tax, whilst railroads had not only fattened on the war, but had almost escaped taxation--reknown now that large sums yearly charged to pealed the State tax on real estate, leaving it to pay the expenses of local government, and had thus diminished the amount of money that would have gone into the sinking fund.' This he should have said, but that would not figures, they show that the Demo- have answered his purpose. He prefers to use phrases implying dishonesty on the part of that efficer, and yet not openly to declare it. It is \$8,474,415 01. And to show that these ex well known that Mr. Pershing was opposed to the repeal of the real estate tax refused to vote for it-and when solicited by the State Treasurer to vote for il, peremptorily declined; but finding his opposition of no avail left the House in disgust and failed to record his vote. It may be answered : If what Judge Pershing says is true -that the business inter. ests of the Commonwealth are excessively taxed -then this tax should be reinstated in accordance with Judge Persbing's suggestion. But is it so? Let us see! Taxation is unfair whenever the burdens are unfairly apportioned, as all property should be taxed in proportion to the benefits received from government. We have but two kinds of property to tax, viz.: Real Estat and Corporation property. At present real estat : is taxed to pay expenses of local government, whilst corporation stocks and bonds are taxed only for State purposes, and of corporation property, railroads, as having the most privileges are most heavily or taxed. Taking the entire real and personal property as returned by local assessors, it amounts to, in round numbers, \$1,700,000,000, whilst the forgiven them. But he was not honest. H.4 than one-half the deficiency spent in education local taxes on the same property amount to, purpose and desire, like that of Mr. Pershiuz, or charity. So had our children remained in round numbers, \$33,000,000, or nearly two per cent. on its assessed value; whilst the rail-

· · ·

taxes, or four mills on the dollar; or, to make a clear and more definite comparison, take the Reading and Pennevivania railroads as representing railroads, and the county of Chester as representing real property. We have the fallowing results .

Taxes of Pennsylva- nia B.R. for 1874. 1 Invested capital\$113,010,000 Taxes of Reading H.	\$468,789 20
R. for 1874 Invested capital 94,284,843	347,934 33
Invested capital\$207,294,843 Taxes OR LESS THAN FOUR MILLS ON T	\$816,723 58
Taxes of Chester county : County tax	\$145,008 30
School tax S'ate tax Township, road and borough,	172,378 85 24,519 80
estimated	\$145,000 00

\$486.907 01 On an assessed valuation of \$58,163,751, or Si mills on the dollar, more than double the taxes paid by two of our most prosperous railroads. It may be said that real estate is not fully assessed, to which I answer that if you measure the dividends from railroads with the rent received from Chester county farms, you will find Chester county is assessed fully up. But let the dissatisfied make as liberal a reduction as he may, and what becomes of Mr. Pershing's declaration that the business interests of the State have been overtaxed in order that the tax on real estate may be taken off?

AN EARNEST APPEAL TO TEMPER-ANCE MEN.

The following is an extract from the Tenperance Blessing, a paper devoted to the cause of temperance. It is an earnest appeal to the friends of temperance not to ignore the cause by encouraging a Prohibition party:

Mr. Editor-1 see with regret that some of our over-arduons friends of temperance have engaged in a political canvass under the name of "The Prohibition Party," and have nominated a State and, in some places, a local ticket. There can be no doubt of the sincerity of many of the people, and they really think the cause of temperatice can be best promoted in this way. The writer of this, who has been for many years identified with the temperance organization, in common with many others, difters from the friends above mentioned. The flect of the new party can only be to divide the temperance advocates and put the enemy in power. All legislation favorable to temperance has been enacted when the Republicans were in power. Can we, as temperance people, gain anything by striking them down and putting in power those who not only never have given anything when we asked; but take from given anything when we acaco, our take from us all we ever got. The Local Option act was passed by a Republican Legislature, and dopted in 41 counties out of 66.

This was certainly a victory for the cause of temperance, and many considered it as such. But the men who would the leaders were not satisfied. They claimed that nothing would satisfy them but prohibition for the whole State. They looked upon the large vote cast for local option as a vote of a people who would sustain a temperance party, and now was the time to form the new party. The Republican party, respecting the wishes

of a large portion of its members (for that its where the most of the local option voters came from), placed upon their State ticket, last falls one person who was a leading member in one of the temperance orders, and the other two were well known as committed to local option. But this did not suit the political temperance men. They seem to have smelt the loaves and tishes from afar, and the large local option vot-being secure for the new party, now was the time. It was "principle, not men," they wanted, and so they put up a State ticket. While this ticket failed to secure the vote its advocates expected, it discouraged and divided the temperance Republicans. The result was the defeat of the Republican State ticket, and the transfer to the Democrats of the House of Representatives, and then we had the work of 1855 repeated. The Democrats being re-stored to power, all temperance registation

its issues and principles ? Having dour o, good Democratic and R-publican citize s, we should accept the result without arraign ng the Governor for not doing an act he clearly und be right to du. Has it come to this, that the American peo-

ple desire their executive to act upon his own notions of expediency in regard to matters that have been passed upon by them? If such he the case, let us abolish our Republican institutions and choose a despot at once. Andrew Johnson acted upon this principle, and we can not say he was a success. Do you ask if you should submit to have

laws' repealed which you have secured? We say, submit, for the time, but never cease your efforts in a practical direction. We believe that the cause of temperance and prohibition is right, just and has truth on its side. Its merits are such that we believe they will be finally adopted by the people. But they must be educated up to it, by presenting the cause upon its merits; not by securing a balance of ower between political parties, and then selfing out, trading out, or, crushing out; in order to get laws which under such circumstance will never be enforced. Educate the people and they will demand, get and enforce pro hibitory laws. Political parties are always on the alert to catch the popular cry, and will always pass laws which will put them in power. The soft-money advocates have no need to orm a party to advance their scheming, f if a party is ready even to turn a somersault to catch a "taking whim." And so they will adopt local option or prohibition as soon as you give it a popularity. The people of Maine acted in this way, and they have had prohibition for more than twenty-five years without any political temperance party. Other New England States secured prohibition, but ny satisfied, the ambitious ones wished office and place. They formed their prohibition parties and the result has been the forces divided. parties which favored the cause defeated, and now Maine is the only or nearly the only State left with a prohibitory law. Will not the frier ds of temperance take warning? If they believe in the merits of the cause they advo ca'e, they must have faith that the people will adopt it, not by force, but by reason, and e-rtainly not by putting the enemies of the caus-into power and keeping them there. And thi-is what voting for the candidates of the temperance party in Pennsylvania will do. AN EARNEST TEMPERANCE MAN.

From the Temperance Blessing. THE TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN JAMES BLACK AND CHARLES HERITAGE.

LANCASTER, Sept. 27, 1875. SIR :-- Whereas, at the State Probibition C mvention, held in Harrisburg, June 17, 1875, Charles Heritage, of Philadelphia, appeared and in due time declared he was in full accord with the objects of the convention, and during its progress made speeches and offered resolutions. And when the platform was adopted, and the candidates selected, declared his approval aud adhesion to the Prohibition party, and was therefore placed upon the State Committee and Executive Committee, and met with and deliberated with the Executive Committee, and in-vited and held a meeting of the committee in

his office in Philadelphia. And whereas, the said Charles Heritage has since seen proper to withdraw the names of the Prohibition caudidates from his paper, which is the exercise of a privilege, and to oppose their election, which he may properly do if actualed by however, and properly do, if actuated by honest convic

But, whereas, the said Charles Heritage has not had the openness nor manimess to resign, and it is certainly unbecoming that his name should be connected with the management of a cause which he has deserted, if n t betrayed, and has done and is doing all in his power to injure.

Therefore, as chairman of the State and Executive Committee, I direct that you cause a copy of the above statements to be served ou said Charles Heritage, and summon him to meet the Executive Committee at Prohibition Cinb Rooms, No. 33 North Ninth street, on Tuesday, the 28th day of September, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the city of Philadelphia, to show cause, if any he has, why his name shall not be stricken from the roll of said committees.

[Signed] JAMES BLACK, Ch'ma.

uccerd at all, in allen my luc tribudsurp of the eat Republican party from the temperance movement in Pennsylvania, and when this end is a complished where are we to look for that ald in our work which we have long h p d and prayed for, and which we so much need? Certaluly we can expect nothing from the Demy c atic party of this State, as that party is penly and avowedly against us. The work yon have in hand, therefore, is designed, ac. cording to your own abowing, to result in seri-ous, almost irreparable, lojury to a cause which has all my sympathy; all my devotion, and to which I have given years of hard and that kless labor. I cannot consent to become partner to such a scheme, or an assistant in is consummation. You may pursue your path f it suits you, and you can reconcile it with the line of Christian duty, but I beg leave to remain faithful to a cause which I love more than personal ambition or pecuniary gain.

You are at perfect liberty to strike my name from your roll whenever it suits you to do so, and you may make all the parade about the proceeding that your variity desires. I shall enjoy God's kindness and many blessings just as theroughly when deprived of all association with you as I did when you courted my con-fidence and solicited my support, and I shall continue my temperance work with as much zeal as ever. Your influence may induce some slurs to be cast upon me, and some who have been my friends may turn from me. But can sull pray that men may be made better. and I can go to the fallen of my kind and give them a helping band toward a purer and holier life. I like this kind of temperat ce labor b = ter than that tanght and practiced in your p <math>b = ter than that tanght and practiced in your p <math>b = ter than that tanght and practiced in your p at the term of the term of the term of the term of term oftical school, and therefore, my deposal from your sanhedrim will bring me no regrets.

Respectfully yours, CHARLES HERITAGE.

MR. PERSHING ON PROHIBITING IMMIGRATION.

On the 25 h of March, 1863, the House of Representatives of this State took up for consideration a bill entitled "An act to prevait the immigration of Legroes and mulattoes into this State."

The first section of this bill made it uplayful for any negro or mulatto to come into this State, with the intention to make it' a temp rary or permanent place of residence, under a penalty of \$20 fine and instant removal heyoud the limits of the State. The second section provided that if any

railroad conductor, steamboat or canal captain, or any other person should bring or cause to be brought into the State any negro or mula to slave, whether such slave was set free or not, he should be subject to a fine not exceeding \$500 and one year's imprisonment.

The third section made it the duty of every sherifi, constable and police officer in the State to arrest all such negroes and mulattoes and remove them from the State

The first section of the bill being before the House, Mr. Champuers, of Lancaster, de-nounced the bill as one of the most extraordinary ever introduced into the Legislature, "It is," he said, "a measure utterly unconsti-tuticual." Mr. Snannon, of Allegheny, 250 declared it "inconstitutional, and so inbiman," monstrous and barbarous in its provisions" that he entered his protest against it. | Mr. Pershing, therefore, cannot plead that his at-tention was not called to the question of its constitutionality, and to the fact that it permitted a man to be punished without being heard.

The first section was then agreed to, year 51. nays 41, and Mr. Pershing's name is found recorued among the ayes. The second section was then agreed to, and

the third section being up, Mr. Cocuran moved to amend by adding thereto the following: "Provided, that no bing in this act shall apply, to ony colored person in the military or naval service of the United States."

This seems to be a perfectly proper provision; but as the oill was intended to ob-struct the prosecutions of the war, as well as the abolition of slavery, the Democratic ofstructionis s of Pennsylvania would not agree to permit any colored person in the service of the United States Government to put his foot within the limits of the State. Upon this amendment the vote was : yeas 37, nays 50, and Mr. Pershing's name appears among the

nays. The Philadelphia Times claims that this man during the war contributed all in his power to sustain the Government and carry

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Bn't this a splendid showing? Is it any wonder that envy has no place in his breas. Read this and then see how eloquent are ih se figures. How is a man who owns 1:644 acres of some of the finest land in Bradford county, and, in addition, owns a large store and an ex-tensive mill. Besides, during these years, he was in the receipt of a large income as Gen-eral Superintendent of the Construction of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. His assessment is on \$24,149. And yet, during all these years, HE HAS PAID THE MAGNIFICENT SDM OF TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO DOLLARS AND THIRTY-**FIVE CENTS.** In 1865, the very year he delivered himself of this virthous burst, HE PAID ONLY FIVE DOLLARS AND NINETY CENTS. In 1867 and 18:8 THE AMOUNT OF HIS TAX WAS REPRE-SENTED. BY. ZERO-ABSOLUTELY OGTILING. It was during the Joins in or Democratic administration, and, of course, he had no trouble in SWEARING IT OFF. In 1870 he succeeded, by thosk or crook, IN AGAIN TAKING "ADVANTAGE OF A BAD LAW," AND PAYING NO TAX. His veil of virtue is all too thin-his systemation tic and successful attempt to defraud the govtic and successful attempt to derraun the gov-ernment of its revenue is meanness per-soniti-d, and he knew it, and probably gloried in it, even while he was speaking. Besides he is largely interested in a National bank, and holds and deals in Government bonds and profits by their possession. Of course he does not envy these men-except those who own more of these bonds than he does himself. And he is still enabled to "waik around among his fellowcitizens," bearing this and a much heavier load of sin, not only " inflating " but chuckling over the fact that he has "taken advantage of a bad law," and made money out of it, too. Respecting the equality of citizenship, he is a capitalist as well as a "bloated bondholder." 'Let 'any one go out upon his farm of 1,600 acres and ask his score or two of farm laborers how h exemplified bis idea of equality there. And they will readily answer, "By grinding more hours of work and less pay than any man they hours of work and tess pay that any many interpret know of; and exhibiting the deportment of a taskmaster instead of a centi-min." For his crustly to his men, THEY HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO SHOOT AT HIM WITH GUN OR PISTOL, as the court records will show. His theory is one thing, his practice another.

In brief, his record in 1865 was that of the Copperhead Democracy-hard money, the im-mediate payment of the National debr, the absolute worthlessness of greenbacks, which he said were the product of "Chase's paper mo-1 ey factory," and the cancelling of all boads earing interest above three per cent. If he or his party had been honest in their vie av. the people, while they condemned, might have war and hamper its efforts for reconstruction. He wanted hard money when gold was at a

On the fat of January, 1852, Wm. Bigle: became Governor. Up to this time the State government had been almost continuously it the hands of the Democratic party. The entire expenses of the government for the year preceding were \$4,584.288, exclusive of public loans redeemed; of this sum there was contributed for education \$164,620 26, and for charitable institutions \$100,381 21, leaving the expenses, exclusive of these two items, \$4,310,-287.

According to the report of Ephraim Banks then Auditor-General, and elected by th-Democratic party, the State debt was \$40,114 236 39. This debt had been incurred under Democratic rule. They claimed that they bad spent on the canals and railroads \$30,000,-324 76, and in subscriptions to turnpike aud navigation companies \$1,632,996 62, or a total of \$31,439,3_1 38, leaving a deficit between the amount spect on internal improvements and the public debt of \$8,474,915 .01. This sum represents the amount they admit that their expenses exceeded their income. It is well the construction of public works should have been charged to expenses, and it is doubtful whether their true cost exceeded the gross sum of \$20,000, 00. But, taking their own cracy had not collected sufficient revenue to pay the current expenses by the large sum of penses were for neither education nor charit I have stated that of the expenses of 1851. amounting to \$4 584 288, but \$265,001 were spent for those obj-cis. At this period Gov. Bigler entered office with high promises of reform, and found the debt \$40.114.236. At the end of the year the debt stood, say December 1, 1852, \$41,524,875, and the balance remaining in the hands of the State Treasurer \$1,-382.611, whereas, on his accession to office the ba'ance on hand was \$543.979 21. This would make Governor Bieler's first

"THE WORLD MELO COTC	THOT DIRICT & HIS!
year abow thus :	1 – <i>1</i>
Debt Dec. 1, 1851	\$40.114.238 39
Balance in Treasury	543 979 21
Debt exclusive of cash	39.570.257 18
Debt Dec. 1. 1852	41.524 875 37
Cash in Treasury	1,382,611 00
Debt, exclusive of cash	40.142.264 37
Actual deficit for year	572.207 19
Danicg this year there we	as spent for com-

1	mon school	*		\$165,109	63.	and	ош Ifa
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i	TOIN.		•••••	241,872	96,	0r	les

was to embarrass the government during the from school, and our blind starved in . ¹¹

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must be repealed, and the reasonable Local Option act was repealed by a large vote.

But the temperance people said the Senate is Republican and they date not repeal the law. By their own act they had attempted to separate the temperance voters from the Re publican party and then classed them with the enemies of the cause, but when they needed their votes they called upon them to support and in case of refusal threatened them with entire annihilation. Now we are willing to admit that the Senate did wrong in assisting to repeal the Local Option act. They acted like men moved by passion rather than reason. They felt sore, grieved and mad at the course of the temperance politicians in defeating their State ticket and their party in the Lower House. Acting upon their passions instead of their judgment they in effect said, "We owe the temperance people nothing and we will repeal the law." They did so, and now we have the result. The temperance people, now in turn, have their passions aroused, and say by way of retaliation (for they do not expect any-thing from the party they are assisting into power), we will defeat your candidate for Governor and every county office in the State where we have the power to do so. Now, we are willing to say that the temperance p have had enough to stir their passions, but we would ask, is it acting wisely to act upon our passions? Should we not rather be guided by our reason? Can you force people to accept and adopt a reasonable proposition by force, by stirring up and keeping alive passion, hate and atimosity? But you say, when the Republi caus see they are burled from power by the act and votes/ot temperance people, they will come to your aid and assist in passing the law asked We reply, in the first place, that a defeated party is not in a very good position to aid much in enacting laws. In the second place you premised them your support, they will if not after this experience trust you, and you say by your acts you will not trust them. You say we are to have a new, party, clean and pure but your new party must have recruits. Where do you propose to get them? Is the party you have defeated to thus recompense you for their defeat? You will hardly expect any recruits from the party you have innocently put in power; they have all they want - and have no more use for you. The political temperance people say Hart-

rauft must be defeated, it matters not who may come in his place. He signed the repeat of the Local Option Law and he is morally re-sponsible; he has opened the flood-gates of misery and woe caused by the license law, &c., Act us look at this matter calmly. It is a well settled principle known to every school girl that the legislative and executive depart ments of the government bave their distinct and separate functions and duties to perform. The veto power (which you desire to have been used on this occasion) is given to the ex-ecutive to prevent unconstitutional and hasty legislation when the rights of the people are involved. On political questions, which have been discussed by the people, and the people afterwards have elected their representatives upon these issues, it is clearly the sworn duty of the executive to obey the voice of the peo-ple as expressed by their representatives chosen from and by them. If these issues were not their arylums, still the Democratic State roads of the State, representing an actual capi- party, for what is a party for if not to present To I. NEWTON PIERCE, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE Temperance Blessing, No. 37, 39 N. Seventh St., P.nia. Septembar 29, 1875.

JAMES BLACK, Erg., | Chairman of Prohibition Executive Com-

mittee of Pennsylvania: DEAR SIR: I have received from I. Newton Pierce, Esq., Secretary of your Committee, a copy of the above letter, and as it is an arraignment of my course in a semi-public capacity, I take the liberty of replying to it in this manner. I do this, as much because I have done nothing that, as an advocate of temperance, I wish to conceal, as because of the fact that I am convinced the Committee over which you preside has no disposition or desire to do justice to me, or to any man, whi differs from its very peculiar policy. You and there acting with you, will readily understand why I entertain this opinion; and as the people of l'ennsylvania have no interest in our personal matters, I leave the assertion to stand without elaboration.

It is true that I did attend the State Convention of the Prohibition party at Harrisburg, took part in its proceedings, and expressed myself satisfied with the candidates nominated. I believed then, and still believe, that Messre Browne and Pennypacker are sincere, able and devoted advocates of Christian temperance reform. But as soon as you and your committee commenced to "lay the wires" for a campaign in Pennsylvania, I saw that your object was alone the gratification of personal ambition and animosity, Almost your first step was an announcement that your purpage and desire was simply the defeat of the Republican candidate for Governor. You also, through your committee, endeavored to injure me personally and in my business. Why you did this I do not know, unless you found me one of those Temperance men who are unwilling to "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning." I became convinced, as did thousands of others, that the cause of temperance, a cause only second in sacredness to that of the Christian religion, could not and should not be prosti-tuted to individual purposes ; that it would be both sinful and silly to render it, by perversion and trickery, an aid to the success of the Democratic party, an organization that by precept and practice is and always has been s diametrically opposed to Temperance reform as infidelity is to Christiani-y. Being so convinced, I did not hesitate to express my convictions, and I have claimed no part in your councils. I did not remove the names of the Temperance candidates from my paper because I loved them or the cause they cham-piqued any the less, but because I was not willing that you and your following should eather glory or gold by a fictitions advocacy of their election. This is my offence, if such 1 have committed, and is your grievance, if such you have suffered. As a Christian and au at-vocate of temperance, I believe my course was and is right, and I therefore offer no apology for it. ; This whole Temperance campaign, as con-

ducted by you, is a flimsy cheat. You have confessed that you have no hope of electing the candidates nominated at Harrisburg, good and true men as they are, and that your purpose, therefore, is to use them to defeat General Hartranft. In doing this, you will succeed, if you

on the war to a successful conclusion; yet here we find him deliberately roung to close the doors of the State against any one in the military or naval service of the United States whose skin happened to be colored. It was a direct thrust at the Government, and was so intended.

On the tinal passage of this infamous bill, disgraceful alike to its framers and supporters, the vote was yeas 52, na s 40, and Mr. Pershing was again found voting ny-. For this and all other votes on this bill, see Legislatice R cord for 1863 pp. 545, 546, 547.

The Democrats of this State were, at that time, united and firm in their determination to oppose and obstruct the Government in its prosecution of the war, and in every vote and a t theirs in that direction they had the aid of Mr. Pershing. He was as venomous a Copper-bead as was then to be found; and if there were any in the State capable of outdoing htm In subservience to slavery and in aid of the r -bellion, they were to be found in the Fishing Creck Confederacy mustered under the lead of Piollet and Buckale v. But, plant as he was in submission to the

demands of the party upon him, meither here r any of the Democrats in the House had be pluck to say a word in defence to this our rageous bill. They kep silent under the r-saults made upon it, and when its unclusion tionality was exposed, they seared their lips and were dumb. We will give them the creft of being ashamed of it, as they exceptly wree; but they dared not ascert la ur manhood, and they suffered themselves to be prought up in force, to pass a bill they dared no, open their hps to defend.

But notwithstanding Mr. Pershing kept Quiet while this bill was if progress, has viers in its favor, and his voie above group to the colored soldiers and sailors of the function the radius of refuge upon our soil, speak i miller for this dislovally than any mere speech would (o. They proclaim, trum et doughed, his speservicency to the slave power, his tra klung or-mission to the belests of his path, his mer want of patriotism and loy alty, and his will be ness to violate the solemo ga ran eas of the Constitution for the purpose of obstructing be Government in its efficies to put down the rebellion; and no amount of plansale tak will serve to dispel the convictory that a mar i who could vote as Persuing did on this will it u.ft to be Giversor over a free pople.

WALLACE, in his speech to the Danovravy of Clearfield assailed the "Junior Sons if " is a secret political order, and we infer, then Wallace's ouslaught upon them, that its minbers are not inclined to vote for Pershuiz-The Clearfield Journal, referring to this speech, eave "In one of these asides Mr. Wallace gave

the 'Junior Sons of '76'-a lodge of which order has recently been established berg-3 most complete drubbing. He came down on them solid, saying that he was opposed to any secret, osth-hound political organization ; and be despised and condemned them. He said that when he saw a Democrat connect himself with an organization of that character he concluded that there was a lack of true minliness in his breast, and in tragic momen referred to them as meeting in hers, copers and other dark places. He advised his friends to flee from them as rats from a sinking ship."

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