Sunbury American.

S. S. MASSER, E. WILVERT. } Editors.

SUNBURY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1875.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Of Montgomery County.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
HON. HENRY RAWLE,
Of Erie.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
J. H. ADAMS, of Shamokin.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
LLOYD T. ROHRBACH, of Sunbury.

FOR TREASURER,
H. J. RENN, of Zerbe twp.

FOR COMMISSIONERS,
J. G. DURHAM, of Delaware twp,
H. E. MALICK, of Lower Augusta twp.

FOR AUDITORS,
J. E. MUENCH, of Shamokin twp,
SAMUEL McNINCH of Chillisquaque twp.

FOR CORONER,
URIAH SOBER, of Shamokin.

Election, Tuesday, November 2nd.

Republican Standing Committee.

There will be a meeting of the members of the Republican County Standing Committee held at the Arbitration Room, in the Court House, at Sunbury, on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st, 1875.

It is hoped every member of the Committee will be present.

L. HUFF, Chairman.

THE excuses of the hard money men who were suddenly converted to soft or paper money at the Erie Democratic Convention, are frequently amusing. One of the leading members of the Convention, whom we met a few days since, said his mind had been changed within the last three months, and that he now believed greenbacks were the best currency in the world. When the Republicans first introduced the greenback currency the Democratic speakers, at their meetings, called them worthless rags, and some of them declared that they were of no more value than the badges worn by the men in procession. We expected that they would sooner or later have their eyes opened and acknowledge the Republican policy correct, but we did not expect that their Convention would adopt that policy as the main plank of their platform. But we should not be surprised at any policy that modern Democracy should see fit to adopt. After selling out the party, and party principles to the friends of Greeley in 1872, and adopting the white coated Philosopher with all his isms, as their candidate, they could hardly surprize us with any movement they could make. Shades of Jackson! How wonderful are the exploits of modern Democrats. The Benton mint drops are now discarded, and the leaders of the party in their electioneering tours will now stuff their pockets with greenbacks instead of gold dollars, which they formerly jingled before the voters.

FRANK HUGHES, of Schuylkill county, made speeches in various parts of the country during the war in behalf of the Democracy. We hear Mr. Hughes then assail the government in severe terms, and denounce the currency it was issuing in the shape of "greenbacks" and declared that the time would come when "a bushel of them would not buy a bushel of potatoes!" Mr. Hughes was chairman of the committee on resolutions at the Democratic convention at Erie, last week, and he there reported and had adopted a resolution urging an entire greenback circulation for the country. We are glad to see that Mr. Hughes and his Democratic brethren have a better opinion of greenbacks than they had when this currency was a vital question in the preservation of the Union. It doesn't look as if they so much disliked greenbacks then as they were anxious to embarrass the government in its ability to carry on the war to put down the rebellion.

THE attempt to run Judge Pershing in as a reformer because two or three county officers were convicted in his court the other day of stealing is a little bit preposterous. The offenders were prosecuted by the District Attorney of the county and they were convicted by the jury. Judge Pershing simply imposed upon them the sentence provided by the law. If he had been one of the most corrupt men on earth, he could hardly have done less. Each one of the jurymen has a better right to be regarded as a reformer than the Judge has, for they convicted the men and the Judge didn't.

THE Domocratic convention at Erie, last week, after an unprecedented struggle among the factions composing it, nominated Judge Pershing, of Schuylkill county, for Governor, and Victor E. Piolet, of Bradford, for State Treasurer. The nominations are regarded as a defeat of Senator Wallace, whose favorite for Governor was Judge Ross. The only resolution of importance adopted by the convention was one in favor of a "greenback" currency, which may seem very strange to those who remember how virulently the Democracy fought the greenback issue as unconstitutional when greenbacks were necessary to carry on the war for putting down treason. The proceedings of the convention throughout were characteristic of political tricksters ravenous for office.

The Democratic party is not an organization to be noted for its consistency to principle. When it was powerful, and led by such men as Benton Buchanan, &c., it was an out and out hard money party, having as great a horror of paper money as the devil has of holy water. Buchanan argued that the laboring man was better off with hard money, if his labor under it would command only ten cents a day, than he was when receiving much higher wages paid in paper; and Benton, in his enthusiasm for gold and silver circulation, drew a picture of these precious metals coming floating up the Mississippi. And only a year ago, our Democrats, in their State convention at Pittsburg, passed a resolution pledging their determination "to secure a return to specie payments at the earliest period that resumption can be affected with safety." But, presto change! at their last week's convention, under the lead of Frank Hughes, who heretofore proclaimed his conviction that the time was near at hand when a "bushel of greenbacks would not buy a bushel of potatoes," an unlimited supply of greenbacks was demanded. Now whether specie or greenbacks are the best for the country's welfare we are not now going to discuss, but surely no respect can be had for the declarations of a party which shows so little principle and so little understanding of what is best for the public good, as to be on both sides of so important a question as this financial one in so short a space of time.—*Lebanon Courier.*

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The *N. Y. Herald*, a paper which has always been on the side of the Democrats is disgusted with the Democratic Convention at Erie, last week. It calls that body "the convention of political tramps and vagabonds" as says:

"The platform is an insult to every American who believes in the sacredness of the national honor. It is a platform which means repudiation, because the policy it supports is a policy which looks toward repudiation. It will so result unless the good sense of the people should defeat it. Instead of uniting with the Democracy of New York and the East, who have shown themselves in every trial resolute in support of the national honor, who stood by the Union when it was threatened by treason, Pennsylvania Democrats, under the leadership of the worst men in the party, go wandering after the wild, hare-brained fanatics of Ohio and the West.

When we look over the names of the men who controlled this Convention we are painfully reminded of those Pennsylvania Democrats who, during the war, did so much to bring disaster upon the party and dishonor upon its record. Those men are political tramps and vagabonds. It is fitting that a resolution which practically means repudiation should be championed by that noted tramp Francis W. Hughes, of Schuylkill. If the Democracy of Pennsylvania han been true to the proud legend of their State, that it is the keystone of the Union, they could have done more toward reviving national credit, strengthening the confidence of foreign governments in our financial integrity, aiding the administration in funding our debt, and, in the end, bringing to our burdened people the sure blessings of specie payments and a sound currency, than any other State in the Union. But the old Bourbon Copperhead politicians, the tramps and vagabonds who flourished during the war, have taken possession of the party. A platform was adopted that is an insult to every American."

That enthusiastic Democratic sheet, the N. Y. *Tribune*, represents the convention to have been a howling mob, more like a gathering of shouting inebriates than a deliberate body of representative men. The *Tribune* says:

"The rag-money resolutions were received with cries of "No, no," which were speedily drowned by loud and strident yells, a manner of expressing their feelings that appeared to be peculiar to the inflationists. These yells were as aggressive and unreasoning as the cries of maniacs."

"Cheers and yells of exultation on one side were met by angry cries and a chorus of howls on the other. Bedlam never offered such a scene as the Convention presented for a few minutes. A hundred members were screaming at once something that nobody could understand. Some mounted on the seats. Others jostled each other in the aisles, and all, including the officers on the stage and the few spectators who lounged in the galleries, helped to swell the din."

And even the Philadelphia *Times* has something to say not complimentary to the dignity of the body. Alderman Bill McMullin was one of the b'hoys in the convention, and he made his muscular abilities command the respect of the President of the convention. A motion at one time was made to adjourn, and the President declared it carried, and was about to leave the chair, and as the *Times* says:

"He had hardly turned round, however, before Mr. McMullen, of Philadelphia, and a dozen more rushed from the body of the hall, surrounded the chair, and for a few minutes it looked as though its arbitrary occupant would be hurled bodily from the platform. Then it was that John Miller, chairman of the State committee, announced from his private box on the left hand of the stage, that the rights of the delegates should be protected; that if the president did not at once resume his seat and proceed with the business before the convention he himself would take the chair. The chair quailed before the storm he had raised, and resuming the insignia of office, the gavel, rapped for the convention to come to order."

When papers friendly to the party are compelled to give such accounts of the proceedings of the convention, those proceedings must have been disorderly indeed.

RESUMPTION.

A DEMOCRATIC ABSURDITY MADE MANIFEST.

The Wilmington *Commercial* says:

Now let us look at the probable consequences, if the nation remains pledged to resume on January 1st, 1879, and if the effort to do so is honestly made by government and people. There is a margin today, of sixteen per cent. between the value of greenback notes and of money. This margin must disappear, to effect resumption on the date named, in a period of three years and a quarter, or at nearly the exact rate of five per cent., per annum. Such a decline in gold, or more correctly, appreciation of paper, can certainly produce no great shock of itself, when we remember that the fluctuations of the gold premium in a single year have been much greater than the reduction now to be made in three and a quarter years. In 1865, gold descended from a premium of 128¼ on the 1st day of January, to 45½ on the last day of December, a change, in one year of 73⅝ per cent., or a rate of descent *more than fifteen times as rapid* as is now proposed! In 1866, there were variations during the year of over forty per cent., gold quoting as high as 67¾, and as low as 25, the actual decline of the year being from 44½ to 33 or more than twice as great a fall as the average which is required now to reach par in 1879. So in 1868, the fluctuation was from 35 to 50; in 1869 from 24 to 36; and in 1870 the premium dropped to 19 and then to 10, there being an actual decline, between the beginning and end of the year, of ten per cent. These changes, so far in excess of what is now needed to reach resumption, caused no panic, no crash, no disaster. The panic did not come until 1873, the gold premium having been, since the close of 1870, fluctuating but a few per cent.

The Undemocratic Democracy of Pennsylvania.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania has declared for an inflation of the currency.

For the first time in the history of the Democratic party the Democrats of an Eastern State, in convention assembled, have declared themselves in favor of paper money as against specie, and have recommended the inflation of our currency. They have squarely and unanimously indorsed the theories of the Ohio inflationists and they have done it at a time well calculated to strengthen the latter. This is little short of a revolution against all the fundamental principles of the Democratic party, and against all the measures heretofore adhered to by the party, under all circumstances. It is neither more nor less than an abnegation of Democracy by a serious number at a most serious time.

Before this issue, all other issues sink into insignificance. The welfare of the people is bound up in it. The honor of the nation is bound up in it. The security of our trade is bound up in it. The operations of all our commerce are effected by it; and, in the struggle of parties, it looms up as the deciding question of success or failure, according as sense or madness shall rule at the deciding hour. It is well therefor to calmly consider the inevitable effects of the inflation of our currency, which means simply an indefinite increase of the debt of the nation, the indirect interest on which must mean an increase of taxation of the poor through an increase in the price of all the necessities of life.

An increase of the currency means a placing of the purse of the nation in the hands of the administration, to whom the dissemination of that paper must be trusted. This is undemocratic.

This dissemination can be effected only by expenditure in public works of some kind or other whose need is not now apparent, and which, if the need were apparent, should be met by the people where the need exists—not by the Central Government. Here again it is undemocratic.

Thus an increase of the currency would mean an increase of Government extravagance affording, as heretofore, full opportunity for the rich to become richer, and for the poor to become poorer, as has been the effect of the issuance of paper by the Government since such issuance first commenced, resulting in the sufferings for which fools seek a remedy in this inflation. This is a seeking to eject arsenic by taking a few more doses of the same poison. In this it is undemocratic.

Inflation means a dishonest and dishonorable reduction of the value of every promise to pay of our Government which is now held by the people. And again in this it is undemocratic.

Inflation means another departure from the constitutional theory that gold and silver are the only Legal mediums of financial exchange of this Republic. And in this it is undemocratic.

Inflation means increased temptations to the corruptions already created by paper money and against which, in State and in Federal administrations, the Democratic party has been fighting for the last fourteen years, and against which it now is fighting.

Inflation, by making the administration the perfect possessor of the pocket-books of the people, means utter centralization, for where the money is their is the final power and in this inflation wars with the very fundamental doctrine of Democracy, indeed with the very Constitution itself, and shadows a complete change in the spirit, if not in the very form of our Government. A man can no more be a Democrat and an inflationist at the same time than he could be at once a Rebel and a Tory during the Revolution.

All the collateral theories of government that go with inflation are antithetical to Democratic principles. They mean increased inequalities between the rich and the poor, the destruction of frugality, the rendering chronic the spirit of reckless extravagance: first in the Government, then in the people. We saw attend the issue of the first Governmental currency, fashioning that very character in the people which best fits them to a willingness to surrender liberty for the sake of pecuniary protection.

We hold from all this that, in this matter, the duty of the Democratic party is as plain as the sunlight. No matter what the consequences to it may be, no matter what political losses it may thereby be led temporarily to incur, no matter who fails from it or who opposes it, it cannot recede one inch from the platform of the principles on which it was born:—"Hard money, and self rule by each community in the land." Let it be understood by every inflationist in every State that the regular Democratic party of the land considers him no more of a Democrat than it considers Boutwell or Morton one. Let it be well understood in every State that this plank in the Ohio and Pennsylvania platforms is repudiated by the general party throughout the country, and that the Democracy will fight all who run on it as eagerly as they will fight every Republican. If beaten on that Democracy will be Democracy still. Wedded to victory with inflation, it were Democracy no more.—*From the Brooklin Eagle.*

The "Scarcity of Money."

Nothing is more common than to hear thoughtless persons say that if the currency were increased in volume times would be far better, and more business would be done, and there are a great many people who believe that there is truth in such a statement. It only needs an examination to discover how groundless it is.

The plea for more currency is put forth in the supposed interest of those who want the means of engaging in business. The point with these is how to get these means. The wealth or capital of the country consists of its accumulated surplus. This is property, not necessarily money, but property of one kind or another. The value of property is in its production. No matter what form property may be in, it must be employed in some way or it deteriorate; it decays, rusts, wastes, weakens, is eaten up by taxes, and is destroyed if not used. The owner of property, therefore, must use it. He must hire or rent it to others, or exchange it. If it be land, or buildings, or merchandise, or live-stock, he must put it to some use. The man who has a house and lot hires or rents it to some one who has no such house and lot and needs them, the contract being that at the end of a stated time the property shall be restored, with a certain amount of other property, in the form of money or otherwise, for its use. Here is an exchange of properties. The owner hires his house, his property, to another man who in turn pays for its use in a stipulated amount of his property. If the tenant be a shoemaker, grocer, or furniture-maker, he either pays his rent in kind or converts his property into cash and pays the latter over to the owner. It is an exchange of properties. If money be used in the transaction, it is a mere agent in the exchange of commodities. If a farmer, having no sheep, purchase 500, he exchanges therefor, with some neighbor, beeves, horses, hogs, or corn; if the owner of the sheep does not want either of these commodities, then they are sold to some other person who does, and the money received therefor is paid over for the sheep. In either case, the transaction is an exchange of commodities, an exchange of properties, which properties are the accumulations of the respective parties. The same is the case where labor is employed. The one man exchanges his labor for boots, clothing, food, or fuel. If he does not receive these articles directly in exchange, the employer converts some property of his into money, pays it to the laborer, who forthwith exchanges the money for the commodities he needs. So in transportation. So in every branch of trade and commerce. The only property never exchanged is money. That is, men do not buy gold with gold. The use of money property is to facilitate the exchange of other properties. A has corn and wants to excange it for dry goods; B has dry goods, but does not want corn; C wants corn, but has no dry goods, though he has leather which B wants to purchase. So C sells his leather to B for a hundred dollars; C pays the hundred dollars to A for his corn, and A pays the money back to B for dry goods. Here are three exchanges of commodities, the money serving merely as an agent in the transaction, and finally resting where it started from. Nothing in the end was bought or sold, or changed hanged hands, but the corn, leather, and dry goods. The money was an equivalent value and a medium of an exchange, but not the ultimate object. A common case in the Western States where a score of men, living in the same general neighborhood, have each a stock of grain which they wish to convert some into one thing and others into other things, embracing the whole variety of household and family necessities. At a convenient railroad station they find a dealer who, having none of the articles they need, takes their grain, pays them in money, and each man takes his money to the nearest store and converts it into the commodities he wants. Here, too, the exchange of the commodities is the object and substance of the whole transaction. The office of the money was to facilitate the exchange; it was no sense the object desired by any of the parties to keep for use.

There has never been a time in this country, nor in any other commercial country, when there has ever been a lack of money for the purpose of making the exchang of desirable commodities. The amount of money needed for such purpose is generally grossly exaggerated. The sum needed for that purpose bears but a very small proportion to the aggregate values of the properties exchanged. On the day the banks resumed business in Chicago after the fire (they had been closed to depositors for nearly two weeks), it was wildly predicted that their funds would be exhausted. During that day payments amounting to many millions of dollars were made, but the amount of money actually drawn from the banks was hardly above the average. The ordinary amount of exchanges of commodities in this city, as shown by the clearing-house, averages $3,500,000 a day, while the actual money changing hands as a result of these transactions will not average perhaps one-tenth of the sum. The office of money being merely that of an equivalent agent to facilitate the exchange of commodities and not to be exchanged itself, the sum needed for that purpose is comparatively so small that, except in the case of a temporary lock-up, caused by panic, the presence of hostile armies, or other calamity, there can be no such thing as a scarcity of money.

But the cause of inactivity in business, or what is called "hard times," is the scarcity of exchangeable or loanable capital. When the man who wants materials to manufacture articles for sale has nothing to exchange for such materials, has nothing that he can part with to obtain the money, and is not able to hire the money or the materials on a rent, the trouble is not a scarcity of money, but a scarcity of exchangeable property or capital. As we have said, property, in whatever form it may be, must be put at use or its value decreases; every man therefore, owning property, whether it be merchandise or in the form of money, must make it productive either by hiring it out or exchanging it for other property, and when this process of hiring, or renting property, or exchanging property, grows faint or stops it is due, not to a scarcity of currency, but to a scarcity of this loanable and exchangable property called capital. This state of things is produced by various causes. When there has been waste, want will follow. Excess is sure to be succeeded by shortage. Extravagance necessitates retrenchment. We are just emerging from a season of continued and wasteful investments in wild and unremunerative speculations. Millions of dollars have been buried temporarily in railroads which for years will be unproductive. The waste has not been repaired. There is the stagnation that follows suspension. Confidence is still wanting. Holders of capital are still fearful, and decline to invest in speculations. The remedy for this is production. The wealth lost in speculation and extravagance must be replaced by an increased surplus production. Capital must be created to take the place of what has been lost, and it is this scarcity of capital, and not a scarcity of mere currency that has produced the condition of things known as hard times.—*Chicago Tribune.*

JUDGE PERSHING.

What They Think of Him in His Old Home.

The Johnstown (Cambria county) *Tribune* says:

"Cyrus L. Pershing, formerly of this place, has been nominated for Governor on an inflation platform. This nomination was made not because Pershing was considered the proper man, but because the friends of the prominent candidate spoken of could unite on no person who had a political character. There are some people here who imagine he will make a strong candidate, but he has not been so before, although he has been benefited by dissensions in his own party just as he was at Erie last night. He was elected several times a member of the Legislature from this county, but there never was a time within our recollection that the Democrats could not elect their nominee, provided he received five-sixths of the party vote. He has been whipped for Congress, for Judge of the Supreme Court, and for Judge of the District Court for the Southern District of Cambria, by an overwhelming majority, and was only elected Judge of the Schuylkill District Court because there were divisions in the party there. He has profited greatly by office, and is considered worth about $75,000, although no man who knows anything about his practice here believes that it averaged $1,800 a year, and he had no other sources of income except his profession and his politics. He is cunning, close-mouthed little man, who can worm himself into more places, say less, do less, and make more money by this course than any man on the continent. Here he is considered very thin material."

Snow fell on the mountains in Cambria county on Friday, 10th.

A Snyder county man raised potatoes at the rate of 384 bushels per acre.

One cabbage stalk with eleven heads is considered a curiosity in Tremont.

A mill now being torn down at Lewisburg was built over a century ago.

The Sheriff of Lycoming county is destroying the fish dams in the West Branch.

Helmbold has sued the physicians at Kirkbride's insane asylum, and others, for confining him on the plea of lunacy.

Hon. Jacob G. Heilman was this morning unanimously renominated for State Senator by the Republicans of Lebanon county.

There is an old adage relative to the nobleness of consistency. The Democracy do no illustrate this. A year ago the Pennsylvania Democracy were in favor of "a steady effort to bring the Government notes to par with gold, and to secure a return to specie payments at the earliest possible period that resumption can be effected with safety." This year they have turned tables on themselves, and are just the other way. Honest, they.

MAINE.

THE STATE CARRIED BY THE REPUBLICANS.

PORTLAND, Sept. 14.

Returnes to 2 A. M. from 184 towns give Connor, Republican, for Governor, 34,874 votes, and Roberts, Democrat, 32,193 votes In 1874 the Republican vote was 31,759 and that of the Democrats 25,133. Connor's majority in these towns is 2,681 against 6,626 in the same towns last year.

The towns yet to hear from gave last year 21,190 Republican and 12,085 Democratic votes.

Pike, independent, is elected in Calais. The Republicans have carried ten counties and the Democrats six. A special dispatch from Bangor says Plaisted, Republican, for Congress, is ahead of his ticket and will be probably elected.

THE LATEST FROM MAINE.

Returnes received at the Kennebec *Journal* office this morning, mostly official from 264 towns, give Connor 45,035, Robert,s 41,541; Connor's majority, 3,494. The same towns last year gave Dingley 40,907, Roberts 31,474; Dingley's majority 9,433. There are yet 229 towns to be heard from.

The majorities by counties are, so far as returned, as follows:

Republican:—Androscoggin, 589; Arroostook, 43; Franklin, 519; Hancock, 47; Kennebeck, 1,217; Lincoln, 115; Oxford, 583; Penobscot, 236; Piscaeaquts, 270; Sagadahere, 380; Somerset, 358; Washington, 97; York, 123

Democratic:—Cumberland, 381; Knox, 479; Waldo, 53.

The Democrats have elected 13 and perhaps 15 senators.

In the Fourth congressional district General Plaisted's friends claim from 800 to 1,000 majority for him, and the returns will doubtless elect him by these figures.

Thirteen towns in Cumberland county give a Democratic vote of 7,267, Republican 6,886, making the Democratic majority 381.

Three towns, to hear from gave 500 Democratic majority, last year, so that the majority this year will not fall short of 500 against 300 Republican majority last year. The representatives are probably 12 Democrats, 5 Republicans and 2 ties, against 12 Democrats and 8 Republicans last year. The county officers are all Democrats.

The Democratic Platform.

First. 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 bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the supremacy of the civil over military authority; economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our just debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith; freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of person under the protection of the great writ of habias corpus, and trial by juries impartially selected.

Second. That the widespread depression and suffering which effect every business and employment that is capable of being touched by legislation show beyond a doubt the ignorance, insufficiency, 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.

Third. That the undue multiplication of the public offices and the inordinate increase of 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 burden of taxation, with which they are now seriously oppressed, we call upon our Federal and State Representatives to strive, by all proper means, to reduce them both to the very lowest practicable number and amount.

Fourth, 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, 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 overtaxed people.

Fifth. 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, and resolutely pursue the duty which has been confided to it.

Sixth. That the nominees of the 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 money 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 of purposes.

Seventh. 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 the forced resumption of specie payments, has already brought disaster to the business of the country and threatens general bankruptcy. We demand that this policy be abandoned, and that the volume of money be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par in gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people, and not by destroying them.

Eighth. That the policy already initiated by the Republican party of abolishing 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 burden 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.

Ninth. 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 obligations of contracts requires payment in coin.

Tenth. Demands the extinction of the present national banks, and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discount and deposit, under such regulations as the States respectively may prescribe, and no paper money except such as may be issued directly 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.

Eleventh. That with this declaration of principles and policy, we arraign the leaders of the Republican party for their extravagant expenditures and profligate waste of the people's money; for their corruption; for their speculation; for their contempt of constitutional obligations; for their extortionate increase of the salaries of our public officers; for there oppressive, unjust, and defective system of taxes, finance, and currency; for their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in office, and for their general mismanagement of both the State and Federal Governments, and we cordially invite the Liberal Republicans and other men, without regard to past party associations, to co-operate with us in expelling them from power, an establishing such an administration of our public affairs as characterized the purer and better days of the Republic.

When a man kills his wife in Chicago now-a-days, they convict him of manslaughter and send him to the penitentiary for one year.

The Lancaster county court has put its foot on a number of petty cases by dismissing them and making each party pay his own costs. It costs every county yearly a large sum in cases which ought never to reach court, and one-half of which judicious magistrates might settle.

The Norristown *Independent*, says had the Republican party announced Hartranft to deliver an address in any part of the State on a Sunday, there would have been one universal howl of indignation from the Democratic press. But Rev. Browne, the Temperance candidate, can have Sunday meetings and it is all right. Reformers should begin reforms right. It is well to hold temperance meetings on Sunday for legitimate purposes, but a political reform party, should set a better example than by violating the Sabbath.

Correspondence.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

THE IRISH IN NEW YORK—THE TIMES AND RENTS—MONEY—FASHIONS—POLITICAL—WEATHER.

NEW YORK, September 14, 1875.

THE IRISH IN NEW YORK.

Morrissey and Kelley are fighting for supremacy in the Democratic organization in the city, which means, control of the Democratic party in the State, and New York looks on with breathless anxiety. What is it all about? Any question of policy involved? Any great difference of opinion on matters of great moment between these leaders of a great party, these arbiters of destiny, these makers of Presidents? Nothing of the sort. It is simply a fight between two Irishmen—one of them a professional gambler, and the other a worse man—as to which shall dispense, to other Irishmen, the offices in the city. This is all there is about it.

Do you realize the extent of Irish rule in New York? Do you know that the police almost without exception are Irish? That the schools, the public works, the—well everything, in short, is from the head to the foot in the hands of these people? In a vast majority of the wards it is impossible for a man not an Irishman to hold any position, and the consequence is, the city is sure and certain in their hands. It is a regular pyramid—the Irish people at the bottom, and Cardinal McCloskey at the top. The voters are in squads of fifties and hundred; then captains and policemen, and rum-mill keepers; over them come the heavy contractors and higher officials; over them the Morrisseys, Kelleys, and O'Briens; over them the priests and bishops; and over all the Cardinal, who wields all this power. He really directs the politics of the city, and to a very large extent the State.

And that he knows how to use his power, the property the church holds in the city is sufficient proof. The church has acquired from the city block after block of the most valuable real estate as free gifts. It escapes the payment of taxes, and it manages immense appropriations from the public treasury for the support of its hospitals, asylums, schools, and convents. In short, the Irish Catholic Church is supported by the tax-payers.

But this is the least expense the Irish are to the city. They furnish the criminals almost exclusively. Read any proclamation describing a murderer, and the words "of Irish birth" will be found in nine cases out of ten. The reports of the police courts read like a poll-book in County Cork. It is all Mc and O. The assaulting, the knifing, the garroting, the robbing, is ninety per cent. of it Irish. In short, almost all the lawlessness that makes New York to-day an unsafe city to live in, is nine-tenths of it, the work of the Irish. They rule the city, they have control of the offices, they make laws and break them; they are at once the judges, criminals, and jurors. Talk about the oppressed Irish! Those in Ireland, if they are groaning under English rule, ought to come at once and join their compatriots. All that the English put upon them, they are putting upon the American branch of the same family. New York has more Irish in it than any city in Ireland, and that the Irish cities are better governed than New York is simply because the Irish are not permitted to govern them.

This condition of things in New York will continue till the Americans get time to attend to politics. They are in a numerical majority, and if they would unite and act they could put down their foreign rulers.

THE EFFECT OF THE TIMES UPON REAL ESTATE.

I said in a previous letter that there were six thousand houses vacant in Brooklyn. Yesterday I took a run among the real estate agents to get at the cause. They told me that the dullness of trade had driven thousands from the city, and that many more, unable to keep a whole house, had doubled with others. And the same is true of New York, not only in dwellings, but in business houses. Where a firm had a whole floor, they find half will answer all the purposes of their shrunken trade, and so two shrunken trades go together, leaving an empty store and a disconsolate landlord, and a still more discousolate party in the persons of the landlord's family, who find their income suddenly struck out. Rents of dwellings have gone down a half, and they are going still lower. Per consequence, the codfish aristocracy are coming back from Long Branch, Saratoga, and and Newport in numbers. With stores and dwellings empty, the head of the family can't afford to keep his wife and three daughters at a fashionable watering-place, at an expenditure of at least $1,000 per week. The mother may rave and the girls may weep, but back they come, perforce, to cold mutton and hash in their house in town. The old gentleman says it was business that brought them back so early, and the feminine part of his family say they find more comfort at home than in Saratoga; but the fact is, they lacked the stamps to stay. And the hotel-keepers mourn with their departed customers. Every one of them has lost money this season, and thereat I rejoice. Their exhorbitant charges made it impossible for people to stay with them. There is no trouble that has not some compensation. I could endure more hard times if it would kill off more watering-place landlords.

MONEY.

Affairs in this city to-day reminds one of the mournful state of things at the South in the early days of the war. There is a blockade of money in the banks. An immense amount of money rests in the banks of New York; millions upon millions—business men say between thirty and forty millions, which may be above or below the actual figure—an amount abundant to relieve the distress of the country if it could only be set afloat. But it is locked up by very justifiable fear. The banks do not know to whom it is really safe to lend money, for the firms reckoned the best last week are failing to-day; and be ides, at any monent the feeling of insecurity may amount to a general alarm among depositors and lead to a run upon the banks, for which they are determined to be anxiously and watchfully prepared.

They are lending money on call, on the best security, at one and a half per cent., which Western business men of the stanchest sort would be glad to pay eight and ten per cent. for, on collaterals that would rejoice the heart of a Shylock. Undoubtedly, bankers would be glad to set some of their abundant capital afloat where it would do others and themselves the most good, but in these uncertain days they don't know what hour they may want it themselves. One case, that is a specimen of a hundred others, is that of a man who spent days the last hot week trying to borrow $5,000 for six months, with $200,000 worth of first-rate securities in a Western city in his pocket, without success. Business of every kind looks sick.

It is pitiful to see the great retail stores, which were always thronged at this season of new goods, as little crowded with buyers as the vestry of a country church at the weekly prayer-meeting. With all the depression, there is a rise in some articles. Carpets are higher, and China has advanced in price at the best houses. Probably the only way dealers can make up their expenses is by putting a small extra profit on such goods as will bear it.

FASHIONS.

A mildly rough finish on all sorts of wools goods is in style at present. Cashmeres and merinos, with surface almost as dull as serge, and the Knickerbocker goods, like winsey, with knots of brighter color on the face, will be the popular wear, with trimmings of silk, or the wide woolen or silk braids seen last year. The shapes introduced last spring were so graceful that they will be retained through the winter. The apron overskirt, round or square, long, and becomingly draped, with the closely-fitted basque, lengthened in front to give more the idea of a wrap, will be models for every sort of costume. In cloaks, a deep sacque, fitting in the back, loose but not ackward in front, is the newest pattern, and will be made in heavy drap d' ete and sicilione, the soft thick silk, with the pliancy and substance of cloth. Felt hats, in cream color, gray, and coffee-brown, will appear as soon as the chip and straw of summer are laid aside. Trimmings of heavy silk twists and loops, with a single long, loosely-floating plume, supersede streamers of ribbon and clusters of feathers. Colored velvets, of the darkest shades in green, seal-brown, and blue, will supplant the traditional black velvet bonnet for best wear. There are the few hints it is safe to offer for the selection of country toilets. Modest shapes and little trimming is the rule for everything.

POLITICAL.

The triumph of the inflationists in the Pennsylvania State Convention has made the solid portion of the Democracy of this city sick. They hoped that Ohio would stand alone in this matter, that they might still act with their party, but the action of the Pennsylvania Convention shows that inflation has a sure grip on the Democratic mind of the whole country, and that it will be in the next national Democratic platform. Look out for a split in the Democracy on this question. The Eastern Democrats will never consent to wild-cat repudiation. They know that the business of the country demands what only the Republican party can give it—stability and certainty. Thousands of Democratic merchants and mechanics will vote the Republican ticket unless fall on the issue.

THE WEATHER

is moderating a little, that is to say, the thermometer doesn't go above 85, and the nights are decently cool. Thank heaven, fall weather is close at hand!

PIETRO.

New Advertisements.

Order of Court.

And now, August 9th, 1875.

In pursuance of the first Section of the Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth approved the 18th day of March, A. D. 1875, entitled "An Act to authorize the Judges of the several Courts throughout the Commonwealth to fix the number of regular terms of said several Courts and the times for holding the same, the time for summoning the Grand Jury and for the Returns of Constables, Aldermen and Justices of the Peace to the same," it is hereby ordered by the Judges of the several Courts of Northumberland County, that the regular terms of the Court of Common Pleas of the said County of Northumberland shall be holden five times in every year, at the Court House, in the borough of Sunbury, to wit: On the first Monday of January to continue two weeks, on the second Monday of March to continue two weeks, on the first Monday of June to continue two weeks, on the first Monday of August to continue two weeks, and on the second Monday of November to continue two weeks, if the business depending in the said Court shall require it; provided that the Court may, by a special order, abridge or enlarge the said terms in accordance with the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, as in the opinion of the Judges the business may require.

It is further ordered that the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Northumberland County shall be holden five times in every year, that said Court shall commence on the several days appointed for the commencement of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, and shall continue during the same time, if the business depending in the said court shall require it. It is further ordered that the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in and for said county of Northumberland shall be holden five times annually, at the several times appointed for holding the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the said county. It is further ordered that the Orphans' Court of said county of Northumberland shall be held five times annually during each term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, and at such other times as the Judge or Judges thereof shall think necessary or proper. It is directed that this order shall be published in not less than two newspapers in the county at least thirty days before next term, that being the time fixed for the taking effect of this order. P. C.

From the record,
LLOYD T. ROHRBACH,
Prothonotary, &c.

Sunbury, Sept. 17, 1875.—4t.

Administrator's Notice.

(Estate of Andrew Ditty, Deceased.)

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Andrew Ditty, late of Lower Mahanoy township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have granted to John Ditty, Milton Ditty and Adam Lenker, residing at Georgetown, in said county, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.

JOHN DITTY,
MILTON DITTY,
ADAM LENKER.
Administrators.

Georgetown, September 17, 1875.

OPENING!!

ALL THE NEW SHADES.

Seal, Brown, Plum, Navy Blue, Steel, Dark, Green, &c. In Silks, Merinos, Cashmers, Camels Hair, Glacl, Serge and Diagonals.

RICH DARK PLAIDS,

HAND WOVEN BLACK SILKS

A Specialty.

Imported direct, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Mourning Goods of Every Description.

Housekeepers Goods.

BLANKETS FLANNELS, QUILTS, TOWELS.

Sheetings, Table Linens, Napkins, &c.

F. M. ROGERS & CO.,

Old Stand Eyre & Landell,

S. W. Cor. Fourth and Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Sept. 17, 1875.—2 mos.

New Advertisements.

RULE ON HEIRS.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, County of Northumberland. } SS.

At an Orphans' Court, held at Sunbury, in and for said county on the thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1875, before the Hon. Wm. M. Rockefeller, President, and Joseph Nicely, Esq., Associate, judges of said Court. In re of the estate of Samuel Hales, late of Shamokin township, Northumberland county, Pa., deceased.

On motion of S. P. Wolverton, Esq., Att'y for Rebecca Tharp, the Court granted a rule directed to Rebecca Tharp, a sister of said Samuel Hales, dec'd, inter-married with W. C. Tharp, residing in Shamokin township, North