Dayton Daily Empire.

DAVID CLARK, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Friday Evening, Sept. 23, 1859.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RUFUS P. RANNEY, of Cuyahoga County.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM H. SAFFORD, of Ross County.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HENRY C. WHITMAN, of Fairfield Co.
AUDITOR OF STATE,
G. VOLNEY DORSEY, of Miami County.
TREASURER OF STATE,
WILLIAM BUSHNELL, of Richland Co.
SECRETARY OF STATE,
JACOB REINHARD, of Franklin County.
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JAMES TOMLINSON, of Washington Co
COMMON SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
CHARLES N. ALLEN, of Harrison Co.

Democrtic County Ticket.

FOR SENATOR,
HENRY SHIDELER, of Preble.
FOR STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.
T. J. S. SMITH, of Montgomery.
REPRESENTATIVES,
HENDERSON ELLIOTT, of Dayton.
ADAMI CLAY, of Miami Tp.
TREASURER,
BENJ. M. AYRES, of Dayton.
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
THOS. F. THRESHER, of Dayton.
COMMISSIONER,
ROBERT CHAMBERS, of Dayton.
INFIRMARY DIRECTOR,
ZEPHANIAH CATROW, of German Tp.
CORONER,
JACOB RIGLER, of Harrison Tp.

☞ Reading Matter on Every Page ☜

☞ For Locals, Telegraph, and other matters of interest and information, see First and Fourth Pages.

Dennison and the Banks.

During the last ten years, the people of Ohio have lost five hundred thousand dollars by depositing the public money in banks.—Fifty thousand a year is a considerable amount to pay for experience, and the citizens of the State ought to have learnt something about the inefficiency of the system by this time. If a man's fleeced to the tune of four hundred or five hundred dollars a year, even in his private business, by investing in a certain way, he will be very cautious thereafter; but if he loses that amount every year for several years, in succession, if he is possessed of a modicum of sense, he will abandon such a branch of business as dangerous and absolutely ruinous. The people at large, after repeated losses, managed to get their eyes open, and notwithstanding the declarations of the heads of the Republican party to the contrary, at last consented tha the old system should be abandoned and a new one adopted, which would insure the safety of the public funds. It was found that banks were first-rate institutions to put money into, but the most difficult placer in the world to get it out of. When the pressure came and the funds were needed, they could not be found. The banks had invested them in western railroads, or started worthless "wild cat" branches on the frontiers, where they expected to make something handsome, and when the crisis came they suspended, and the people of the State sustained the loss as best they could.

The Sub Treasury system has worked well beyond all anticipation, and so far as is known, not a dollar has been lost under it. There is no earthly objection to it, except abstract, theoretical reasons, which can never have any practical effect. Mr. Dennison is opposed to it, and is in favor of returning to the "good old system," under which the people of the State lost the paltry sum of only fifty thousand annually, which amount, by a commendable slight of hand process, was transferred from their pockets into those of certain gentlemanly bankers. It is very modest in Mr. Dennison, as a leading banker, who has already lined his pockets out of the public crib, to propose that the public money shall be handed over to a few men of his calling to speculate with. What a pleasing spectacle it is to see gentlemen of the same profession hob nobbing lovingly together and doing each other a good turn in business. The gentlemanly bankers of Columbus and some other cities of the State, are to help Dennison to the Governorship, and in return he is to open the doors of the treasury, so that they can gorge themselves to distension. They are to clothe him with the power, and he is to use it by loaning them the people's money, at 6 per cent., which money they will loan back to the people, at the inconsiderable advance of 3 or 5 per cent a month and think they are conferring a great obligation by so doing; or if that is not getting rich fast enough, they can pocket the whole and cry failure. This is but following out the golden rule and returning favor for favor, and as such Mr. Dennison expects that it will recommend itself to the good people of the State. One would think from the persistency with which he dwells upon the subject that it was the only issue of any importance involved in the election. The major part of his harangues at different points in the State, is made up of complaints that the Democrats have choked the bankers off from the public crib, and he seems to think that his great mission on earth is to put an end to this unparalleled piece of cruelty. With all their respect for this "immaculate class" of our citizens, let the people ask themselves whether fifty thousand a year is not almost too much to pay for their accommodation, and whether they could put their money to a better use than to bestow it upon a clique of wealthy Shylocks.

Amendment to the Constitution

At the ensuing election, the electors of the State will be called upon to vote upon the approval or rejection of an amendment to the Constitution of the State, providing that "all regular sessions of the General Assembly shall commence on the first Monday of January annually." The clause to be amended reads as follows: "All regular sessions shall commence on the first Monday of January biennially." It has been found by experience, that the Legislature always decides that annual sessions are necessary, at any rate, and call an extra session to complete unfinished business. The object of the proposed amendment is to obtain an expression of the will of the people in this matter. It is claimed that emergencies arise every year, which demand legislation. The accounts of the State officers and other officials require investigation to prevent corruption, and the affairs of the State generally go at loose ends before the end of two years. There are strong arguments on both sides of the question, and it is for the people to decide which plan is the best.

AN USURY LAW.—In 1854 when the Legislature of the State was Democratic, a stringent usury bill was introduced into the Senate where it passed without much opposition. But when it was sent down to the House, by the efforts of the Republicans, and a flinching of a few weak-kneed Democrats, it was unfortunately defeated. Another attempt to pass such a law will be made in the next Legislature, and it is important that men of the right stripe should be elected. Mr. Shideler, our candidate for Senator, supported the usury bill of 1854 and exerted himself to the utmost to get it through both Houses, his efforts in that direction may be relied on. Our candidates for Representatives are also pledged in favor of an usury law. The principles and practice of the Republican candidates, are too well known in this community to require comment.

☞ The Opposition in Hamilton county met in Convention yesterday, and nominated a ticket. They had a time of disquiet and their action gave great dissatisfaction to the Americans, who held a meeting in the evening, at which a resolution was passed declaring that the Americans of Hamilton county would use their utmost exertions to defeat the Republican ticket, State and County. A resolution was also made asking the Americans on the Republican ticket to resign. The Commercial is of opinion that the concern will "go under." The Gazette says: "It might have been better in some respects." That's just the trouble with the ticket here; and that is what will be the death of it.

A SOUND DEMOCRATIC SPEECH.—Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson made a speech which was received with great favor, before the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse. In the course of his speech he said:

The Democratic party is the great Catholic party. By its doctrines I abide. I do not ask what man holds office, and if he discharges his duty, I don't care. I have held office myself, and I long enough for my advantage, and do not hold office now, yet "I still live," as Webster said. (Laughter.) Whether I shall ever hold another office, I do not know, and do not care. I am better out of office than in, and have sense enough to know it. If the people want me, I believe they will stop the great Democratic train and take me in. If they do not want me they will not stop for my hallooing.—They will always know where to find me—in my garden, in the bosom of my family, in the pursuit of an honorable profession, by which I am to gain a livelihood. When they want me they will find me there.

☞ A New York clergyman has been "demolishing" the opera by preaching against it. The New York Herald gives the sermon entire, and says, in spite of its doctrines, "the perverse public, to the number of nearly four thousand, rushed to the opera on Monday, and we presume that the Brooklyn Academy of Music, at which this anathema was especially levelled, will still be built. The reverend gentlemen's point, that the associations of the opera house, are invariably bad, tells against his brethren, who clamored for free tickets to the success of Jenny Lind ("nothing but an opera singer,") and were used by the Chronicle (morning) as advertisements."

[illegible] recently in session in Fremont, Sandusky County, O., was presided over by Bishop Morris. The Presiding Elders appointed are—Delaware District, P. H. Wilson; Sidney, J. S. Kalb; Lima, E. C. Gavitt; Findlay, J. T. Cables; Toledo, Jas. Ayers; Kenton, J. M. Holmes. Mr. Wells was appointed agent of the educational institutions at Delaware, in place of S. Lynch, who enters the regular work. The effective force of the conference, as appears from the appointments, is 100; divided as follows: Delaware District, 14; Sidney, 18; Lima, 15; Findlay, 19; Toledo, 17; Kenton, 14; and five ministers connected with the University and College at Delaware.

An invitation was extended to Bishop Morris to take up his residence at Delaware within the bounds of the Conference.

The next session of the conference will be held at Bucyrus, Crawford County, the time to be fixed by the Board of Bishops at their meeting in New York.

☞ The Columbus Statesman says that a young lady aged about sixteen, of considerable intelligence and prepossessing appearance, is now residing with the Sheriff of Ottowa county, preparatory to her removal to the lunatic asylum having become insane from viewing the Aurora Borealis a short time ago, which she was induced to believe betokened the approaching end of the world.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The comparative peril of railroad and steamboat travelling is clearly exhibited in a statistical paragraph now in circulation; giving the number of lives lost on the rails in the United States since 1853, a period of six years, and the destruction of life during the first six months of the present year, by snagging, explosion, &c., of steamboats. More persons have been killed on the boats in six months than on the railroads in six years, to say nothing of nearly two millions of dollars worth of property destroyed on the boats. Travel by water is thus shown to be at least ten times more dangerous than travel by land.

☞ The people of Groton, Mass., have been moving in the matter of the violation of the temperance laws. The other day they arrested a victim, and for want of a lock up in the town placed him in an empty baggage car for the night. During the night a freight engine backed up to the train, and steamed away with the "Groton jail" and its contents. The prisoner soon awoke to his condition, but did not succeed in making his case known until the arrival of the train at Portland, Maine.

U. S. CONVENTION OF UNIVERSALISTS.—This body is now in session at Rochester, New York. The officers are: President, J. D. W. Joy, of Boston; Vice President, G. F. Mason, of Pennsylvania; Secretary, Rev. M. G. Lee, of Indianapolis, Indiana. There was a series of resolutions presented by Rev. Moses Ballou, of New York, and adopted, expressing the most earnest interest in the cause of Sabbath schools. Among the speakers was Rev. G. L. Demarest, of Cincinnati.

SWEARING.—"Mother, I heard sister swear." "What did she say?" "She said she was going to wear her darned stockings to-morrow."