

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT, General ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR GOVERNOR, Gen. JOHN F. HARTMAN, OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE, Judge ULYSSES MERCUR, OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, General HARRISON ALLEN, OF WARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE, GEN. HARRY WHITE, of Indiana, GEN. LEMUEL TODD, of Cumberland.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia; J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philada.; GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana; GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon; LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill; H. N. McALLISTER, Centre; WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe; JAMES L. RYAN, Lancaster; SAMUEL B. DIMMICK, Wayne; GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington; DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny; W. H. AINEY, Lehigh; JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

Gen. Sherman, it is reported, will remain in Europe until next fall.

Thirty thousand dollars worth of obscene books and materials for their manufacture were seized in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hon. John Scott had the Degree of Doctor of Laws conferred upon him, a week or two ago, by Washington College. A well-merited honor.

U. S. Grant, jr., the son of the President, now pursuing his studies at Harvard, will spend his vacation in Germany, leaving this country in June.

Dr. Minor, an American, who has been several months in London, charged with killing a workman, was tried April 3d and acquitted on the ground of insanity, of which there were no doubts on the minds of the jury.

Professor Watson, of Ann Arbor, reports the discovery, on the night of April 3d, of a new planet in the constellation of Virgo. It resembles a star of the eleventh magnitude. Its position is right ascension 200° 55' declination.

A dispatch from Yeddo, Japan, March 26, via London April 5, announces an attempt by a party of twelve men to assassinate the Mikado. Two of the party were arrested. Great uneasiness is felt by Government officials. Foreigners are forbidden to go beyond the limits of Yeddo.

The comments of the press upon the Harrisburg nominations are pretty badly mixed. If the Convention had been called for the express purpose of furthering the objects of the Cincinnati seceders it could not have done much more to further that movement than it did.

We have heretofore neglected to notice the fact that our distinguished fellow townsman, D. B. Hamlin, D. D., was elected a Delegate to the General Conference of the M. E. Church which assembled in Brooklyn. Hon. C. W. Ashcom, of Hopewell, was elected a Lay Delegate.

William P. Weaver, ticket agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad office, West Philadelphia, who pretended to have been robbed of \$1,700 and knocked senseless in his office about a month since, confessed to having stolen the money and inflicted the injury upon himself. He gave up the plunder and attempted to commit suicide.

Manufacturers of London having been obliged to change their headquarters in consequence of the refusal of the authorities to license the tavern which was their place of meeting, Mr. John Stuart Mill has sent them a contribution of twenty pounds, and expresses his approval of assistance by the organization of an attempt by government to prevent, by indirect means, discussion of subjects which it thinks too hazardous to openly suppress.

The Republican State Convention as will be seen by the proceedings elsewhere, conferred a highly merited compliment upon our worthy fellow-citizen, Dr. Henry Orady, by placing him on the Electoral ticket to represent us in the Electoral College. Dr. Orady has been an efficient worker for the Republican party, and it gives us pleasure to record this appreciation of his effective services. We are in favor of rewarding those who do the work.

Prof. D. F. Tussey, Superintendent of Common Schools, of this county, will please accept our thanks for copies of the Common School Report for 1871, and of the School Laws and Decisions. We are sorry that in so brief a space of time we will be obliged to part with Mr. Tussey who refuses to be a candidate for reelection. In our intercourse with him, for the last eighteen months, we have found him a perfect gentleman in every respect, and he will retire from office with the good wishes of all.

"Live and let live is my motto," snarled a hyena, and added, sub voce, "but I only spare that which I cannot catch." "Live and let live is my motto," grunted a porker, but added quietly, "he is a bigger hog than I am that gets any slops when I am about." "Live and let live is my motto," shrieked a panther, and fiercely added, "but I share with no one and I wage a war of ruin and destruction upon all who desire to share my prey though it bring starvation to my own door." "Live and let live is my motto," sneaked and charitably bleats a lamb, and repeats "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you ye would do unto them." These last be golden words.

DISRAELI.

Disraeli addressed an immense conservative (tory) meeting, in Free Trade Hall, Manchester, England, on the evening of the 3d of April. The leading object of the address was opposition to the Gladstone administration; but the speaker weakened his influence upon the audience by a weak and silly attempt to belittle the American Government in a comparison made with that of England. This may do for a prejudiced aristocracy; but the yeomanry, mechanics, and middle-classes generally of England cannot be deceived as to the comparative merits of the two governments under consideration. There is undoubtedly much in the constitutional government of England that is good, excellent, noble; but in a comparison with that of the United States its defects stand out in bold relief and are distinctly seen by every unprejudiced eye. His line of argument was ill chosen and the argument itself exceedingly weak. He said: "We have assembled here to proclaim our resolution to uphold the constitution of the Kingdom. We have come together to take a program of reform and to demand that the Government should be reformed, not destroyed, and that the people should be reformed, not crushed."

He then made an earnest defense of the monarchy. Of the throne, he said it must be ascribed the blessings which Englishmen enjoy. Monarchy was an institution around which the peril and adversity of the people can rally. The English monarchy costs less than that of any other nation. The expense of the sovereignty of the United States, which embraced Congress and the state legislatures, as well of the Executive, was between seven and eight hundred thousand pounds sterling—double that of the English civil list.

Continuing his comparison between the British and American forms of government, he said that the President of the United States was not a sovereign. His position was similar to that of an English Prime Minister, and both were paid a salary which was about equal to the income of second class professional men. Then followed a direct attack upon Gladstone and his Cabinet. He said he condemned the course taken by the Government—it was the cause of the public alarm and indignation which now existed. He admitted that it was impossible for America to recede from her position in regard to the questions to be presented to the Geneva board. He concluded by expressing the belief that the record of ministerial incompetence would be sealed by the ultimate acknowledgment of the principle of indirect claims, the result whereof must be fraught with the utmost danger to England.

GREELY AND GROSVENOR.

Col. Grosvenor of Missouri is a leading Free Trader, and prime mover in the Cincinnati Convention. Greely signed a call, to liberal Republicans in New York to attend that Convention, and many believed that the Champion advocate of Protection had abandoned his first love and gone over among the Free Traders. The following excellent article from the editorial columns of the Tribune of April 2nd, would seem to indicate that he adheres to the policy he has always so consistently and ably defended: "The opponents of Protection believe that each locality has its special advantages for trade, and if left alone cheap and good production necessarily follows from the more possession of the raw material. For example they say England's superiority in the iron manufacture is due to her immense coal and iron deposits, and as it is impossible for us now to compete with her successfully, we ought to throw open our markets and turn our energy into those pursuits for which we are naturally better adapted. Passing by the fact that the single State of Ohio contains coals equal in extent to those of the entire State of Pennsylvania, and that we have deposits unsurpassed by those of any other country, while the mineral wealth of the West is beyond all calculation, it is in the proportion of probably 100 to 1, the history of the British iron manufacture proves that, without the aid of Protection, England would probably be importing her iron from Russia, Sweden, and North America."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Congress—General Business—The Tariff—The Franking Privilege—Civil Service Appropriation—Thomas A. Scott's New Railroad Depot.

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On Thursday Mr. Thomas A. Scott and Mr. Randolph, chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, were before the committee and made arguments in relation to the proposed Baltimore and Potomac railroad depot. The statements made were substantially those presented to the House committee, while the subject was pending, therein. Another hearing will be given the opposing parties to-day. N. H. P.

REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATIONS.

The proceedings of the Republican State Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg, on last Wednesday, will be found in to-day's issue.

The names of the nominees will be found at the editorial head, where we place the names of all regularly nominated candidates. But we have no hesitation in saying that we have never known the work of a State Convention to be more generally regretted and criticised than this one. The universal sentiment appears to be that the Convention was entirely controlled by a "ring," and that the nominations of Gen. Hartman, Gen. Allen and Gen. White were forced upon the masses of the party. We are sorry that such is the feeling, but it is nevertheless so, and we state the facts because the majority of those with whom we have talked so express themselves. If they are mistaken their minds can readily be disabused, but on the other hand, if it is only too true, "rings" should understand that the masses of the party have acquiesced in this kind of thing quite long enough. If Gen. White is to continue on the ticket we have no doubt that at least one Democratic Congressman, at large, will represent us in the next Congress. This sentiment no one attempts to contradict.

We have placed the names of all the nominees at our mast-head because we always support regular nominees, but for the sake of the best interest of the Republican party we think the ticket should be reconstructed and the State assured to Gen. Grant. We will do what we can to elect this or any other regular Republican ticket, but we do not wish to see the party loaded down too much dead weight. We hope that the State Central Committee will be organized at once and that the ticket will be so reconstructed as to meet the approbation of the great body of the party. Let some of the Johns go over-board.

GREELY AND GRANT.

No man of influence is to-day making greater efforts to defeat the re-nomination of President Grant than Horace Greeley. And yet all of his plans appear to become failures in his hands. The one-term error has been abandoned, and a hearty support has been given to the Cincinnati Convention. A friend of the President, a few days ago, called at the White House on business; and after arranging the special case on hand the visitor, a member of Congress, brought up the subject of Mr. Greeley. The President smiled, and simply remarked, "Poor Horace; he has had advisers."

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THE STATE CONVENTION AND THE HON. FRANCIS JORDAN.

At a convention where so many things are done in so short a time it is quite common for some things to be misunderstood, and sometimes unjustly done. The reflection attempted to be cast on Mr. Jordan, in one or two newspapers, because he declined to allow the use of his name for Governor in the recent convention is as ridiculous as it is unjust. When it was made to appear by the meeting of Hartman's friends in caucus that between seventy and eighty of the delegates could be relied on to nominate him for Governor, his selection on the first ballot was assured.

FOR GOVERNOR, GEN. HARTMAN.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE, ULYSSES MERCUR.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, HARRISON ALLEN.

Congressmen-at-Large, Harry White and Lemuel Todd.

Delegates-at-Large to Constitutional Convention.

Delegates to National Convention.

PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS.

UNANIMOUS ENDORSEMENT OF GRANT.

At 12 o'clock, Hon. Russell Errett, Chairman of the State Central Committee, said: "Gentlemen, the hour named by the State Central Committee for the assembling of this convention has arrived, and the convention will, therefore, come to order."

I am sorry to see a great many gentlemen seated on the floor for seating delegates. The Secretary of the State committee have prepared a list of delegates to this convention from the best information available in the State, and I trust that there are any mistakes in names, or seats to be contested, gentlemen will please speak their names as they are called. The secretaries will proceed with the call.

General Charles Albright said that before the call was proceeded with he would like to see the most important that was passed by the late Legislature. If its provisions are strictly observed, in the course of a few years our streams will teem with fish again. The only wonder is that some enterprising individual did not take hold of the subject long before this and have the necessary legal measures adopted to secure this great object, but it seems the matter was left for Senator Petken, who will long be remembered as a public benefactor. Has he been approved by the Governor?

There is a bill before Congress to abolish the Freedmen's Bureau. General Howard reports that it will require an appropriation of \$100,000 to wind up the affairs of that institution. The committee of the House on Freedmen's Affairs thought that amount very large, and directed that a letter be sent to the Secretary of War inquiring as to the items requiring this sum.

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After the adjournment of the time and place for the meeting of committee, on notice, the convention adjourned until 3 o'clock, p. m.

ASTEROON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 3 o'clock. General Koons offered a preamble and resolution in regard to an appropriation to be voted on to-day, should the Governor veto the appropriation bill passed by the Legislature, and providing for the appointment of a committee of three to wait upon the Governor and advise him in regard to the same, which resolution was referred to the committee on resolutions.

The committee on credentials reported that for the county the following representatives were elected: delegates at large to Constitutional Convention, Delegates to National Convention.

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