The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2. 1875.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR:

MAJ. GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

STATE TREASURER:

HENRY RAWLE, of Erie.

AN INSULT.

We have two remarks to make as to the action of the State Convention in admitting the bolters delegates from this county. The first is that their admission, in the face of their open opposition last year to Gen. Beath on the State ticket, and to Col. McGowan for State Senator, to say nothing of the county ticket, was an insult to the Republicans of this county.

The second is that the delegates sent by the regular Republican County Committee, in remaining in the Convention after that insult, rebuked such men as Mackey and Don Cameron who last year sent money into this county to assist these bolters in defeathing *Beath, McGowan, and the Republican county ticket.* The Republicans of this county will find their remedy for wrongs inside the organization, notwithstanding the example of Mackey and Don, and notwithstanding even the encouragement given to bolters by this recognition of them by the State Convention. Even the idea, very prevalent here, that their admission was part of the consideration they got for their opposition last fall, is not enough to induce Huntingdon County Republicans to magnify the personal and local wrongs above the interests of the whole party.

The people of this county were in the mood to settle our party differences, and we believe they would have done it, if the State Convention had not taken the job off their hands by recognizing the leaders of the bolting organization. It is a harder job now than ever, and we hope the Convention will go on and finish the work.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The proceedings of the Republican State Convention, held at Lancaster, on Wednesday last, will be found elsewhere in this paper. Governor Hartranft, as everybody expected, was re-nominated by acclamation. So well has he administered the affairs of the State, for the last three years, that the people universally desired to retain him for another term. He is popular with all parties, and will be re-elected by a large vote.

Hon. Henry Rawle, of Erie, received the nomination for State Treasurer on the second ballot. Mr. Rawle is said to be a very good man. He is a new man to the Republicans of the State at large, and owes his success to the fact that the opponents of Hon. Butler B. Strang, of Tioga, concentrated upon him as an available opponent. We are sorry that Mr. Strang was not successful, but we shall give a hearty support to his successful rival. With Hartranft and Rawle, as the standard bearers, and one of the best platforms ever submitted to the Republicans of Pennsylvania, we ought to beat our political opponents far out of sight.

☞ At last General Grant has spoken on the third term humbug. In a letter under date of Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., May 29, 1875, addressed to Hon. Harry White, President of the last Republican State Convention, which assembled at Lancaster, he gives the quietus to this matter. The President says:

"To recapitulate, I am not now nor have I ever been a candidate for a renomination. I could not accept a nomination if it were tendered unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty—circumstances not likely to arise. I congratulate the convention over which you presided for the harmony which prevailed and for the excellent ticket put in the field, and which I hope may be triumphantly elected.

"Das settles das tings," as Hans Breitman would say.

AN ADMIRABLE SELECTION.—In organizing his staff as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in the United States, Governor Hartranft has appointed as his Adjutant General, Gen. ROBERT B. BEATH. The Governor has thus not only recognized the merit of a gallant soldier in making him his nearest and most confidential associate in conducting the organization, but has rebuked the malignant spirits, in this county, who traduced and opposed General Beath because of the fearless discharge of the duties imposed upon him by his comrades. We honor the Governor for this vindication of a fellow soldier.

☞ We publish a lengthy account of our late hasty trip to the South to the exclusion of much interesting matter. We have tried to make it of interest to those who are seeking information in regard to the South. Many of our people are seeking for new homes, and new places to invest capital, and we hope that our observations, though hastily made, will turn their attention to this vast region. They want good Northern men and their capital all over the South, and we believe that better opportunities present themselves for investment in that section than any other portion of the States or Territories East of the Rocky Mountains.

☞ The platform adopted by the Republican Convention, at Lancaster, was drafted by Hon. Ed. McPherson, Clerk of the National House of Representatives.—We do hope Mr. McPherson will be appointed Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and that he will accept the position. No one is better qualified to vindicate the party than he. Having constructed the platform he ought to be permitted to manœuvre the hosts that are to sustain it. The platform is truly an excellent piece of workmanship, barring a superfluous plank or two.

☞ The Altoona *Evening Mirror* reached us, on Tuesday morning, of this week, very much enlarged and improved, and the price increased to two cents. We are glad to know that the people of Altoona are trying to keep up at least one daily paper. Success, gentlemen.

OUR POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES.

The following approbatory comments upon our article of two weeks ago, proposing a plan for the settlement of our political difficulties in this county, we copy from our neighbors. The Chambersburg *Repository* says:

The *Globe* and JOURNAL of last week have articles on their party difficulties, and although still heavily charged with venom, the poison is of a milder type than usual. Indeed there appears to be a ray of sunshine breaking upon both parties at last, and we think that, with ordinary prudence and skill, an adjustment, alike honorable and satisfactory to both factions, may be reached.

The *Globe* (Anti Scott) insists, as usual, that the other side began the quarrel and has acted in bad faith ever since, but closes with the following emphatic language, which we rather like, because it meets the case squarely and without reservation, by proposing to submit the whole question to the arbitration of friends indifferently chosen:

To the *Repository, Register*, and other papers which have asked us to refer the matter to disinterested Republicans from other parts of the State, we would say that so far as we are concerned individually, we would agree to such an arbitration and abide the results, and we believe our friends would agree to do the same, but as the Ring of Renegades who control the other wing have determined to have no union it would be useless to select arbitrators. So we rest here.

The JOURNAL (Scott) after recognizing the propriety of Franklin county Republicans manifesting solicitude over their troubles, gives a history of their distractions, beginning with 1869, and suggests a plan for reuniting the party.

It then copies so much of our article as proposes a plan of settlements and adds:

The suggestions thus made by the organs of the respective factions, appear to foreshadow a fair and honest effort to reconcile their differences, and we trust they will be followed by immediate and favorable action by the masses of the party. The *mode* of producing the settlement is not important, provided it be fair and equitable in its provisions, and thus secure a lasting and honorable peace.—When we suggested an arbitration of the case, we had in our mind the selection of unbiassed Republicans residing at a more remote point from the scene of disturbance, but, without being anxious to mingle in the controversy, we would be more than happy if we could be a medium through which the division might be healed. We have, however, escaped either the honor or censure which might attach to the effort, by the nomination of the JOURNAL; for, according to all precedent, the other side will declare that we are the most objectionable referee the Scottites could have named; and yet, feeling if called into the jury box in this case, we could testify that we are entirely unbiassed in relation to it, we would have reason to believe that Dr. Shade, David Dunn, B. X. Blair, William H. Brewster, David Etniere, and others who are prominent in the anti-Scott party, whom we have known all our life, might probably not concur in that opinion.

The Chambersburg *Public Opinion* says:

"About once a year our Huntingdon friends get down to the importance of a settlment of their difficulties. Propositions have been made by both sides within the last few weeks and they now appear to be nearer a settlement of the difficulties than ever before. As is known to our readers an unhappy state of affairs exists in the Republican party of that county. It is divided into two factions—the first and stronger known to out-siders as the "Scott" wing and represented by the JOURNAL, and the second as the "Woods," represented by the GLOBE, claiming to control from three to five hundred votes, or enough at any time to assure the defeat of the Republican party and the success of the Democracy, or *vice versa*. The history of the troubles has often been attempted by both sides, but it only appeared to intensify the local newspaper war which was kept up with intense malignity, columns and columns appearing, week after week, often to the exclusion of everything else.

"The JOURNAL and the GLOBE now appear to be of one mind, viz: that a settlement if made, must come from the people and not the leaders of either side. In the last issue of the GLOBE the editor makes what appears to be an honest assertion in the following sentences: "It is not in the power of A. L. Guss or W. H. Woods or any man to lead our friends into the Scott faction, or form a re-union on any dishonorable terms. It is in the hands of the people, and they are a thinking set of men who reason for themselves, and it is folly to talk of us controlling them;" whilst the JOURNAL in a lenthy and fair article on the settlement of the troubles admits that "any attempt to deal with *organizations* must necessarily fail. All leaders must step back and the people must assert their own power." The JOURNAL then goes on to make the following suggestions.

"Instead of holding the nominating convention in August, this year, why not have the delegate election called at the usual time and places, by both chairmen of the county committees, and the people meet and elect two delegates from each township, ward and borough to meet in convention, at the August court, for the purpose of adopting rules for the government of the party, fixing the mode of electing county committee, and its chairman, of organizing conventions, powers of temporary or permanent chairman, the basis of representation, and all other matters that may require regulations by rules? When we say two delegates for each township, &c., we do not by any means abandon the doctrine now adopted in almost every county in the state, that the power of the township in Convention is to be proportioned only to its Republican vote. Those two delegates should cast just the vote in Convention that their township cast at the last general election for the Republican candidate for Governor. This secures for every Republican voter representation, and as it is the people that are represented in Convention, not the corporate bodies from which the delegates come, any other system is anti-republican and undemocratic. If delegates divide on any question let each cast the half of his township's vote. Upon the basis let the convention meet and adopt such rules as will obviate all questions of power about organization, &c. To recieve entire fairness at this Convention, let us adopt the suggestion of Major Pomeroy, of the *Franklin Repository*, to call in a neutral (and we know of no better "neutral" in that sense than the Major himself.) Let him be invited to come over and act as the chairman of that Convention. When that Convention shall have acted let it elect a Chairman of the County Committee for the ensuing year or itself issue a call for the nominating convention to meet, say in September. This will give time plenty for the campaign, as the election now occurs in November."

The proposition is certainly a fair one, and as the idea of leaving the settlement to representatives of the people appears to be agreeable to both wings of the party, we see no reason why an early settlement should not be insisted upon on the plan suggested. Go to the people, neighbors.

The Hollidaysburg *Register* says:

There appears some hope that the differences amongst our friends, in Huntingdon county, may be adjusted, and the party again united. The JOURNAL has a long article, on the situation, of a conciliatory character, and also copies our article of the 12th inst., with the comments: "The above comes so well endorsed that we cannot ignore it, and in fact, we have no objections to urge against the plan proposed." The *Globe* also, in reference to the plan of arbitration proposed by the Chambersburg *Repository*, and the Hollidaysburg *Register*, says: "To the *Repository, Register* and other papers which have asked us to refer the matter to disinterested Republicans from other parts of the State, we would say that so far as we are concerned individually, we would agree to such an arbitration and abide the results, and we believe our friends would agree to do the same." Now, then, friends, choose an equal number of disinterested Republicans, from other parts of the State, and heal your differences. It can be done, to the interest of the party in good old Republican Huntingdon, and to the great advantage of the party in other counties, and throughout the State. We are glad to be able to record the above language from the two respective organs of the different wings. It looks as though reason were returning. "Where there is a will there is a way."

☞ Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, was made Temporary Chairman of the Republican State Convention, at Lancaster, and while we very seldom have compliments for the honorable member from Bedford, yet we feel it due to Mr. Cessna to say that his management of the Convention was admirable, and won universal commendation. He is one of the best, if not the best, parliamentarians in the State.

The Great Discovery!

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of Iron we possess: Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron combined with our valuable Nerve, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes of muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKEL, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Sold only in $1 bottles.—All others are counterfeit, so beware of them.

TAPE WORM.

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee until the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. F. KUNKEL, No. 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice free.—Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. Ask your druggist for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1 per bottle. Send for circular. [may12-4t.

Daniel Baugher, Esq., of Hydetown, Crawford county, while out hunting the other day, caught a young woodchuck which had three perfectly formed heads on one body.

ON THE WING.

A Hasty Trip Through Maryland, Virginia, East Tennessee, Georgia, Florida and the Carolinas.

(Concluded from first page.)

I suspect there is only too much truth in this. They say that they could work in entire harmony with the negroes if it were not for the Scal-awags and carpet-baggers. They complain bitterly of the mis-representations which are circulated in the North. They say they have a tendency to irritate their people very much; but it is only at the idea of the injustice done them. They deny that there is any disposition to resort to violence, whatever. They contend that the Southern man has enough to do now to get bread, and in fact they only want to be left alone. They insist that it would be a thousand times better for them if they could dispense with politics and be permitted to give their entire attention to producing food. Bread is what the Southern man wants now more than political rights. They admit that our complaint against their sending their army leaders to Congress is well grounded, but they contend that no class of men South understand their destitution better than their late Generals, and how futile it would be to talk of another rebellion; and they feel that that they could not trust the politicians, who brought all their troubles upon them. They say if the North doubts their loyalty to the old flag let some foreign nation attempt to insult it and the South will respond as one man. They speak very encouragingly of our CENTENNIAL.—The Macon Daily *Telegraph and Messenger* of this morning, says:

Why, then, should we dishonor our noble ancestry, by refusing to join in the imposing ceremonials commemorative of their sufferings, patriotism and valor. And that we can once more again become a united and harmonious people, surely has been settled by the political mutations of the past year. Partisan feelings and sectional jealousies have been most signally rebuked at the ballot box, and now it only remains, we trust, for the Centennial to perfect the bonds of fellowship and fraternity, and cause North and South, East and West, to strike hands, and stand shoulder to shoulder in all time to come. So mote it be.

Baldwin, Florida, May 20, 1875. I left Jesup last evening. I knew very little of the country south of the latter place until I awoke this morning, when I found we were still passing through pine, but these were mere pigmies beside the pines of yesterday. The larger ones had evidently been thinned out and the smaller are mostly scored for turpentine. They only grow about two-thirds of the usual size and they look as if an invisible hand had been placed upon the tops and the branches pressed down, or, as if they had grown against the sky and turned back. Many of the trees are covered with a species of moss or creeper that hangs down in folds, clusters or switches, and makes them look as if they were in mourning for the poverty stricken country. The land is very thin and nothing but palmetto and spear grass are visible. The residences of the natives, what few there are of them, are mere little coops. The land does not yield anything scarcely. The people along the railroad are engaged in lumbering, in the turpentine trade and railroading. It is a miserably poor country, hardly worth coming all the way from Pennsylvania to see. As we approached Jacksonville, vegetation becomes more luxuriant. The palmetto and grass give way to more luxuriant growths.

At nine o'clock a. m. we pulled into the objective point. A number of schooners were taking on and unloading lumber at the wharf. There was very little stir. The train brought in very little addition to the population or visitors. The "bus" men were disgusted and d——d the universal dullness. I left my luggage in charge of the porter of the Palace Car and started out to run down the town. I walked almost the entire length of the principal street and then turned back and took a general view of things back from the river.

The first object of interest that presents itself is the sand. The principal streets are covered with it to the depth of three or four inches. The next object is the large hotels, gotten up in the most modern and artistic styles—all closed. The streets present the appearance of streets in our Northern cities. The buildings are compact and the merchants display their wares after the same manner that merchants do in Philadelphia and New York. Here everything is offered that we usually have in season in the North—strawberries, sweet potatoes, yams, corn, and in fact everything that we usually have in September. Many of the residences are handsome and bear a Northerly impress upon them. They are generally built back and the yards are filled with Oleanders, Shrubs, Japonicas, orange trees, and many other choice plants and flowers. The oranges were the most interesting to me. I never saw them so ripe before. They looked splendidly, but the quantities were limited. Cactus, full of flowers, and Century plants, large enough to fill the largest sized hogshead, were to be seen at different places. What grows dwarf in the North here obtains mammoth proportions. I write sitting in a pavilion, in the midst of a public square, around which tropical plants are growing.

It is now half-past ten o'clock and the heat is moderated by a very fine sea breeze. It is quite as warm in Pennsylvania in June as it is here now. The ladies are circulating quite freely. The town is admirably shaded. Every street, except the principal business one, is protected by mammoth live and water oak trees, many of them twenty and thirty inches in diameter. Of course no sun can get through their thick foliage. They are really superior shade trees. I just saw an elaborately finished residence, painted white, with blue trimmings. It is something out of the usual style and looks very neat. You see quite a number of Northern men here who look as if they could crawl through a greased whistle. They go bustling about as if they owned all creation, with the moon thrown in, and yet a good sea breeze might very readily, I think, waft them to the other shore. I am really becoming alarmed—my note book is getting full, and when it does get full, what then? Well, while it holds out I will continue to dot down. One or two of the streets are macadamized, but the inevitable sand has found its way even here. It is the best natured sand in the world. It don't tarnish the blacking on your boots, and who couldn't appreciate a nice white sand that you can walk through, by the hour, and yet have your boots shine with undiminished lustre. Flowers! flowers greet you on every hand and the birds keep up a constant twitter! This is a gay country, but man has had to prepare the way for everything that is here save the climate. Florida is a mere sand-bill, but where man takes hold he makes it bloom like the rose.

There is a large lumber interest here. Several large steam saw mills, like those at Williamsport, are located along the St. Johns. The logs are brought down the St. Johns' river in rafts. The only thing which I see the town needs badly is a good water supply, not so much for drinking, as the saloons can remedy any deficiency in this respect, but for public baths and fountains, to say nothing in case of fire. Jacksonville must be a very interesting place in mid-winter.

At 3:45 P. M., we started on our return over the same ground I travelled over this morning. I will have but little to note until I reach Savannah. I awoke this morning at Jesup. From that place we passed through similar lands to those previously described. An hour or two before we reached Savannah we passed through some open country, I suppose what is generally known as "the Savannahs." I had a driver run me through much of the city. It is a very pretty place, but I do not feel like writing it up. We have quite a number of fine ladies on board the train. They are typical Southern ladies. I sometimes think it would be a good idea if the Merriams would get out an edition of Webster's Dictionary—an affectation edition—it would be such a real convenience to the young ladies. Their affectation might be reduced to something like system. It might be called the *Misses* edition, albeit it would contain many capital *hits*. The most extraordinary old gusher—after the Beecher and Brooklyn church style—that I have seen down South, is the late Senator Yulee, of Florida. He knows how to do and appreciates kissing. He reads Greeville's Memoirs.

North of Savannah, May 21, 1875. We have been passing through a low country, principally timbered with pine and scrub oaks. There is not very much land under cultivation. Corn and rice are the principal staples. We have just reached Eden station. Some one remarked we had reached Eden at last. Another replied that it was too bad that we had to be driven out of it by steam, and still another rejoined that this was the age of steam and little else could be expected. It 'twernt much of a place after all.

For the last hour or two we have been riding through a pretty good country in most excellent company. A splendid looking young lady, from Savannah, with an interesting baby, going up the country during the sickly season, has been the centre of an admiring circle. She was very handsome and an excellent mother. She was educated in Baltimore some four or five years ago. One gentleman of our little party has been engaged upon the United States Coast Survey for a long time. He has lately been employed at Tampa, Florida. He claims that Tampa is better adapted for a wintering station than any other point in that State. He says while it rained almost continuously at Jacksonville during the month of January last, they had only a few days rain at Tampa, not exceeding three or four days. He reports the hunting and fishing as being excellent.

We have just partaken of a pretty good dinner at Millen and taken the poorest cars that I have seen since leaving home. The region lying between Savannah and Augusta, is a very rich soil. The lands are better worked and in a much higher state of cultivation than any lands that I have previously seen in Georgia. A large crop of cotton is in and looks well. Oats are about ready to cut. Corn is short. The timber is very heavy and consists principally of live oak, sycamore, pine and the usual timber of our section. Augusta must have been the pride of the State at one time, but her glory has departed. There are very fine architectural designs here—more good churches than I have seen in other cities of the South that I have visited—the South has never invested very extravagantly in churches—but everything wears an air of decay. In fact much of it is a regular old tumble-down town. It is the centre of a great agricultural region and like all towns which depend on agriculture has become dead and in a few years Decay will claim it for his own.

We are off for Columbia, South Carolina, where we will arrive about dark. From Augusta towards Columbia, for the first twenty miles at least, the country is none of the best, but much of the soil is tilled and an effort to raise cotton is made, but the crop will be quite short. Negroes are abundant along the route. We have just passed a most excellent field of wheat which will be ready to cut in two weeks or less. I saw nothing of Columbia but learn that it is in the heart of a very fertile region.

West of Wilmington, N. C., May 22, 1875. We are now crossing the great pinery of North Carolina. Rosin and turpentine, will, in a great measure, entertain us to-day. It was very cool and pleasant this morning. This has been the case every morning since coming South. Each morning has been blessed with a heavy dew. People all insist that the weather has been extremely cool, but to me it has been very pleasant indeed. While in Jacksonville I noticed every variety and style of dress from heavy winter wear to the most gauzy summer attire. The houses and people are the same here in the old north State that I have found them in all the States through which I have passed. The soil is principally sand. I noticed a few miles back of Wilmington an effort to raise cotton, but I suppose it will be a slim yield. From Wilmington we started with crowded cars. The country, through which we passed, was no improvement upon that west of that place. At one of the stations, an "Up the Country Cracker," with a countenance as solemn as that of a mule and a cheek as hard as flint, stalked through the car, saluting the ladies' and gentlemen, causing considerable amusement. He was a tall, gaunt fellow that would have made a horse laugh. The ridiculous bull-team turns up more frequently in North Carolina than elsewhere. Southern railroads are pretty generally built straight—miles without a curve. On the Georgia Roads they do not call out the stations. At least this was the case on some of the roads on which I travelled, especially the Central Georgia. Some people say the negroes will not work. If this is so how do they get the money to travel in the cars. They travel on every train. This takes money and money can only be procured, in this region, by hard labor. It seems to me that negroes are, on an average, more intelligent than the masculines.

At Goldsboro we took on a number of very large fine looking men—the flower, I should think of this region—who had been in attendance upon the Charlottsville Centennial. The result of this celebration will be very healthy. The parties with whom I conversed complained bitterly that the Northern people did not attend this celebration.—They said of the many northern public men invited Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, was the only one to attend and his motives were questioned by some. Our northern people ought not give them cause to complain thus. We cannot lend too much countenance to these patriotic assemblies. At Charlotte, when the band, under the lead of a Philadelphian, struck up the "Star Spangled Banner" there was the grandest enthusiasm excited that has ever been excited upon the soil of the old North State. Many eyes were wet that had scoffed the flag but a few years ago. From Wilmington to Weldon some of the handsomest ladies we have seen on our trip occupied seats in the train. Mr. E. D. Browning, the conductor, who runs from Wilmington to Weldon, weighs 235 pounds and stands about six feet four inches in height. He is very gentlemanly but there is a firmness peculiar to that man that would make it very dangerous to cross him. A half dozen of common men would hardly afford him respectable amusement. He is the champion conductor.

Wilmington was the point where the drummers made their appearance by the half-score. They are live characters. They are full of wit, nonchalance and gas. They entertain and instruct. What they do not know about current topics, gossip and the small affairs of the localities which they visit, is not of much account. New York and Baltimore appeared to enjoy a monopoly of these commercial travellers. At Franklin, Virginia, we parted with some companions of a day or two.

At Portsmouth we took the "Georgiana," a packet belonging to the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, (Bay Line,) for Baltimore. Here we experienced our first imposition. It was a small matter, but it was imposition nevertheless. We held a ticket good for one first-class passage from Norfolk to Baltimore by this line. On the train, as we were approaching Portsmouth, we were asked by the conductor whether we desired a state-room on the packet and informed that there would be one dollar extra to pay. We supposed that a first class ticket gave us decent accommodations, and that it did not contemplate that the passenger was to be put to sleep and stood up in a corner. However we said nothing and directed the conductor to telegraph for a state-room. On reaching the vessel we could not procure our ticket until the vessel was under way, when we were told that we must pay two dollars. There were other things about the vessel unsatisfactory. We would suggest to Mr. D. M. Boyd, jr., General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in making future arrangements, that he give these people a wide *berth*.

By the way, we may just as well say here as elsewhere, that too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Boyd for the pleasure I experienced in making this hasty trip. Of almost a score of different lines over which I passed and re-passed there was not a single thing to mar the harmony of the whole. I calculated, to a dead certainty, days ahead.—Passengers taking any of the excursion routes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will find they will have no trouble with connections provided they start early enough in the week. The passage from Portsmouth to Baltimore was a very delightful one. I retired early, and arising in the morning, (May 23d,) found the steamer nearing Baltimore. The bay was calm. It was a delightful scene. The waters in the basin, at Baltimore, are fearfully offensive, and if something is not done to purify them half the population will be swept away by pestilence before the end of the summer season. We lay over in Baltimore, at the Maltby House, until 8:50 in the evening, and reached Huntingdon by the Cincinnati Express at 2:30 A. M., on Monday, after an absence of eight days, in which time we travelled the following distances:

Pennsylvania Railroad to Harrisburg	98
Northern Central to Baltimore	85
Baltimore and Potomac to Washington	41
Washington City, Virginia Midland & Great South to Lynchburg	171
Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio to Bristol	204
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia to Dalton	240
Western & Atlantic to Atlanta	100
Central Railroad of Georgia to Macon	103
Macon and Brunswick to Jesup	140
Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to Live Oak	122
Florida Central to Jacksonville	79
" " back to Live Oak	79
Atlantic and Gulf to Savannah	179
Central Railroad of Georgia to Augusta	132
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta to Columbia	86
Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta to Weldon	351
Seaboard and Roanoke to Portsmouth	80
Steam packet to Baltimore	180
Northern Central to Harrisburg	85
Pennsylvania Central to Huntingdon	98
Total	2,659

And here I will leave my readers, if I have any, because this has strung out far beyond any expectations of mine, by remarking that the traveller is just as safe from violence, over the route I travelled, as a traveller would be on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad. J. R. DURBORROW.

Republican State Convention.

Report of Proceedings—Hon. John Cessna Temporary Chairman—Text of his Speech—Gen. Harry White Permanent Chairman—Platform of Principles—Resolution Against Third Term Adopted Unanimously Amid the Widest Excitement—Henry Rawle, of Erie, Nominated for State Treasurer—The Convention Unanimous.

LANCASTER, May 26,—The convention was called to order at 12 o'clock by Russel Errett, chairman of the State executive committee, proceeded to call the roll of delegates, as already printed in THE TIMES. William B. Miller was substituted for R. B. Allen of Armstrong, and C. W. Arnold for E. A. Irwin of Clearfield.

On motion of General Bingham, of Philadelphia, Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, was chosen temporary chairman. On taking the chair Mr. Cessna, expressed the hope that the work of the convention would result in entire harmony. As soon as nominations are made differences about candidates should be laid aside. All eyes are now directed to Pennsylvania, and a victory in 1875 will assure a greater and more glorious victory in 1876. Elated by their success in 1874 our adversaries flatter themselves that their victory at the coming election is already assured; but the people of Pennsylvania are not prepared to restore to power those who were so justly defeated and rejected for sixteen years past. He referred to the young soldier Governor of the State, and predicted his triumphant re-election next November. He complimented the administration of Gen. Grant as eminently successful, and enjoying well deserved respect and confidence at home and abroad. He strongly intimated that it is the purpose of the Democratic party to assume the rebel war debt, and other odious measures calculated to deprive the country of the victory of the war. The destiny of the Republican party is not yet fulfilled. He concluded by expressing himself entirely confident that glorious victory awaits the Republican party at the next election and in 1876.

The following temporary secretaries were appointed: S. R. Thompson, Mercer; Henry C. Selby, Philadelphia; E. H. Harner, Berks; Henry C. Dunlap, Philadelphia; John W. Miller, Crawford; Andrew Knorr, Philadelphia; John C. Sees, Philadelphia.

Mr. Mantor (Crawford) offered a resolution to appoint a committee of one from each Senatorial district to be named by the delegates present, to report permanent officers of the convention. Mr. Souther (Erie) moved to amend so as to appoint a committee of seven to be named by the chair. Mr. Koons, of somerset, opposed the amendment, because is would be a departure from the well established usages of the party to transfer the power of organizing the convention to the temporary chairman. Similar attempts have been made on former occasions, but always voted down. William B. Mann favored the original resolution, in order that the committee might be full, representing all sections and elements, and have all differences settled in committees, and thus avoid profitless discussions on the floor. Mr. Souther withdrew the amendment, and the resolution was agreed to. The committee was accordingly named, with William A. Douglass as chairman. A committee of seven on contested seats was also appointed, with C. L. Magee, of Allegheny, as chairman. Mr. McPherson offered a resolution to appoint a committee of thirteen on platform and resolutions, to be named by the chair, which was agreed to, and Messrs. E. McPherson, James H. Campbell, William R. Leeds, A. G. Olmstead, Henry Souther, Linn Bartholomew, W. J. Moore, M. S. Humphreys, U. B. Payne, J. J. Mitchel, Frank Reeder, E. Blanchard and H. M. Seely were appointed such committee.

A resolution was adopted making the rules governing the House of Representatives the rules to govern the convention. Resolutions were offered by Mr. Huhn against the election of a President for a third term, and by Gen. J. M. Campbell, approving the administration of General Grant, and declaring that the assertion that he desires the third term is without foundation and an unjust reflection on his patriotic character. Both were referred without debate. The convention then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 2 o'clock. The committee on contested seats reported in the Huntingdon contest in favor of the admission of the four delegates, each to cast half a vote. J. M. Byram, of Philadelphia, withdrew his contest for the sake of harmony in the convention. The committee on permanent organization reported in favor of General Harry White, of Indiana, for president, and Charles D. Elliott, of Schuylkill, for secretary. A vice president and assistant secretary were chosen for each Senatorial district. Mr. Mitchell, of Tioga, moved to substitute the name of General William H. Koontz, of Somerset, for that of General White. It was seconded by Mr. Souther, of Erie, who thought General White had already enough offices. The yeas and nays were called on the motion, and it was rejected by a vote of 101 yeas to 146 nays. The report of the committee was then adopted. General Harry White was then escorted to the chair by General W. H. Koontz, of Somerset, and Hon. John I. Mitchell, of Tioga. He was introduced as permanent president by Hon. John Cessna, who, on retiring from the chair, again thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him.

General White, on taking the chair, thanked the convention for the honor, alluded to the peculiar appropriateness of Lancaster as the place for holding the convention, and breifly reviewed the history of the party. Referring to the charges of corruption he said: "The specious cry is promptly raised: 'the time for change of government is at hand.' It is folly to deny that such utterances do not effect the public sense and the good name of our great party. But, sirs, is the idle cry of the corrupt and heedless to move from their party convictions and fealties the great mass of Republican voters of the Republican State? It cannot be so. He who now boastfully proclaims the time has come for the Republican party to lose control in the nation or State is no friend of his country." He concluded his address by saying: "The business which called us here now presses upon us." Let us haste to its performance. We cannot differ about the enumeration of those political convictions familiar and dear 'as the apple of the eye.' This, alone, is not all that is expected. Capacity and integrity in the candidates to be nominated will be expected, as well as verbal promises for faithful administration. Popular preferences has long since indicated Governor Hartranft for renomination. He has been tried and can be trustred. In his nomination we only record the popular verdict. When our standard is again in his hands we will follow, to a sure victory, the unpretending citizen, the matchless soldier, the civil officer who has borne himself so well in his great office that all the people sound hosannas for his triumph."

Mr. McPherson, from the committee on Resolutions, presented the following:

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, affirming their continued adhesion to the party whose perpetuation is rendered necessary by the causes which called it into existence, make a declaration of the fundamental principles of their political faith as follows:

First. The equality of all men before the law.—Equal justice to all and special favors to none.

Second. The harmony of the National and State governments. Both are parts of one system alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security.

Third. The unity of the nation. We are one people. The constitution of the United States forms a government, and not a league.

Fourth. A faithful execution of the laws, an economical administration of the government, integrity in office, honesty in all branches of the civil service and a rigid accountability of public officers.

Fifth. Protection to home industry and a home market for home products.

Sixth. The right of the laborer to protection and encouragement, and the promotion of harmony between labor and capital.

Seventh. Cheap transportation and the advancement of closer intercourse between all parts of the country.

Eighth. Free banking, a safe and uniform currency, adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country and a steady reduction of the national debt.

Ninth. The public domain being the heritage of the people should be reserved for actual settlers exclusively.

Tenth. The equalization of the bounties of soldiers and a speedy settlement of all just claims arising out of the late war.

Eleventh. Honest men in office, men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage to fight it wherever they find it.

Resolved, That we declare a firm and unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the republic, which wisely and under the sanction of the most venerable of examples, limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms, and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of this law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term.

Resolved, That the Republican party of this Commonwealth recall with pride their affective agency in the creation of the administration of President Ulysses S. Grant, and point with confidence to its general policy and the benificent fruits thereof for their vindication and his; that having received the government from his predecessor demoralized in every branch, corruption and recklessness in office the rule, the fruits of the war ungathered, the lately rebellious States sullen, the late slaves unprotected and yet denied the great means of self protection, the ballot, foreign States unchastized for their wrongs to us and home States defiantly inefficient to the expiation which their rebellious action required. The administration of President Grant has in six short years steadily and unpretendingly reformed every known abuse, and is to-day relentlessly upon the track of wrong-doers; has largely reduced the nation's debt; has largely reduced the peoples taxes: has inflexibly punished all violators of law; has secured by constitutional provision the ballot to all freemen, and by law thrown sorely needed safeguards around the ballot-box; has wrung from unfriendly foreign States confession of their faults and reparation for injuries done us, and has influenced reluctant home States to at least the appearance of just dealings with all their citizens, all which events make the present administration as among the most brilliant achievements in our annals.

Resolved, That in presenting the name of Governor John F. Hartranft for re-election to the exalted position which he now fills we meet the unanimous wish of our constituents, who desire in this manner to indicate their approval of the careful, conscientious and able manner in which he has met and discharged every duty incumbent upon him, making thereby a record which will secure his reputation as one of the best upon the roll of our chief magistrates; brave in the field, modest in the cabinet, tried often and always found faithful, self-poised, just and honest, we present him for the suffrages of the people, confident that their judgment will approve and ratify our nomination.

Resolved, That in view of the evils common to the government of most of the large municipalities, of the municipal taxation in this and other States of the Union, it behooves our Legislature to devise adequate means to protect the people as well from existing maladministration as to prevent its recurrence, and to this end we suggest as a preliminary step a thorough investigation by an able and experienced commission, to be formed under proper authority, of the whole subject.

Resolved, That we arraign the Democratic party of Pennsylvania for its utter failure to redeem the promise upon which it partially attained to power in this State. It pledged itself to reform, to legislative purity, to greater economy and to a higher aim in legislation; which it has reformed nothing, has economized in nothing, has dishonored the State by all unseemly and arbitrary exercise of legislative powers.

Resolved, That the efforts now being made by the national administration to ferret out and bring to punishment those who have been defrauding the government of its lawful revenues should enlist the sympathy and hearty support of honest men of all parties.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cessna moved that the Convention do now proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor, which was agreed to.

Mr. William B. Mann rose and said:

MR. CHAIRMAN: There never was a time in the history of political parties in Pennsylvania that so great a necessity existed, as does now, to nominate the best, the truest, and the most trusted one as the candidate for Governor. Emboldened with a recent success, and flushed with an anticipated victory, our political opponents are rejoicing already over the hoped for and long-prayed for defeat of the Republican party in our State, and in order to prevent such a disaster we must forego all discussions, discard all differences, and unite as one man upon the worthiest candidate that can be selected. Happily for us there is no diversity of sentiment as to who is the truest and most worthy. This convention, animated by the feeling that extends all over the State, is prepared, without a dissenting voice, to name the candidate that meets every requirement. Whether as a gallant soldier, battling to maintain a nation's existence, and exhibited upon the crimsoned field a heroism unsurpassed, or quietly and unostentatiously serving his country in civil station, he has acquitted himself so nobly and so honorably as to deserve and receive the grateful encomiums of his countrymen. In all the trying circumstances that surround one in high station, he has never faltered in his efforts to advance justice and maintain the right. By a wise oversight he has protected the weak from the assaults