News from all Nations.

—Maggie Mitchell has named her baby Fanchon.

—Chicago has imported from France, a steam road-roller.

—Mrs. Stonewall Jackson has just received a bequest of $10,000.

—The London *Times* says Napoleon is stronger than ever.

—Boston is to give Mr. Longfellow a reception on his return from Europe.

—A clergyman has received $16,000 for an accident on an English railway.

—The electric fluid strikes hard, but not so hard nor so often as alcoholic fluid.

—Martha's Vineyard is rapidly becoming a first-class summer resort.

—A large force of Chinese laborers has been engaged to work upon a Georgia railroad.

—Hon. Horace Greely and Gen. Robert E. Lee were in Alexandria, Va., last week.

—Maidens are wanted in Kansas city; where the "anxious and aimless" are men.

—A nurse in Rottingdean, England, tired of the baby, threw it over a precipice 100 feet high.

—A blue tulle, with eight flounces of white marabouts, is the envy of Long Branch.

—Over $50,000 have been subscribed for a new German Opera House in Louisville, Kentucky.

—John Morrissey is said to have made a half million by recent speculation in New York Central.

—The best clerk in the Internal Revenue office at Washington is a deaf mute. He never gossips.

—It is the fashion of the American sailor to call the U. S. gunboat Wissahickon the "Willow Higgins."

—A handsome blonde at Saratoga wore twenty-one new dresses last week, and she has just begun.

—The Prussian Government proposes to lay a submarine cable between that country and the United States.

—A hundred Chinamen are going to start a laundry in Chicago. They have the monopoly of that business in San Francisco.

—The street boys of Chicago have jolly times. The men never interfere with them for fear of injuring their own children.

—In the four months ending June 30, there were forty-one steam boiler explosions in the United States.

—A Boston paper says that Mr. Gillmore will be the recipitent of over $40,000 from the Peace Jubilee Association.

—Mrs. Livermore has put down her little foot and says that she *will* vote at the next election in Chicago—or at least she'll *try*.

—The English Consul at Savannah reports to his government the growing importance of that city since the war, as a centre of trade.

—A hen of Newport has laid an egg which on one side had an accurate dial of a clock, the entire twelve figures being very plainly defined.

—The man who threw the first egg in the streets of Baltimore at the old Massachusetts Sixth, is living in Lafayette, Ind., in straitened circumstances.

—In spite of the repute in which English cutlery is held, an order has been received in San Francisco from a prominent Longshoreman, for a set of table cutlery.

—Loving wife, at Long Branch: "The horrid surf makes me keep my mouth shut." Sarcastic husband: "Take some home with you."

—At Guadalajar, Mexico, Carlotta Ferro, a girl of 16, is Clerk of the Court and Secretary of the City Council, and teaches school besides.

—A smart man of Buffalo is organizing a divorce excursion to Chicago. Tickets will be sold cheap to any one desiring a divorce.

—Miss Braddon, the novelist, is gradually recovering from the mental alienation caused by excessive brain work, but is strictly prohibited from writing.

—Prohibition in Boston means five hundred places open where liquor is sold, openly and in defiance of the statue, not only on week days but on Sundays.

—Griffin, the engineer, whose carelessness caused the recent railroad collision at Hast Hope, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $6,000 by Judge Sharswood.

—Water place hotel-keepers are in an agony to get people to visit them, if we can judge from the rose-colored telegrams constantly interjected into the papers.

—The manner in which the French Empress talks English politics is said to take one's breath away. Similar exploits of the French peopleven French topics have a similar effect upon her husband.

—An exhibition in Hamilton, Ontario, came to a sudden close the other day. A fifteen foot snake got out of its cage. He happened to be lively. He imparted the faculty to all who were in the vicinity.

—Chicago has been under the weather so long that the papers are glad to be able to state that "it hasn't rained for quarter of an hour."

—Donn Piatt has had the diptheria. The doctor put a boomerang down his throat every half hour, he says, which gave him the sensation of being hanged.

—No hopes are now entertained of the recovery of Bishop Duggan, of Chicago. His insanity is so pronounced that the Rev. Father McMullen is to be appointed Administrator of the diocese.

—The Nicobar islands, recently annexed to Great Britain, are to be colonized with Chinese, a sufficient number having agreed to emigrate to the islands from the Straits settlements.

—In Sweden the railway guards are obliged to study surgery and bandaging, in order to be able to afford provisional assistance in case of accidents; a happy idea, which might be advantageously adopted in this country.

—The Austrian and French Steamers on the Mediterranean offer to take bishops invited to the Ecumenical Council as deadheads as far as Civita Vecchia, whence they are to be sent by railway to Rome free of expense.

—The old tower on the church of St. Lambert, at Munster, on which John of Leyden, immortalized in Meyerbeer's "Prophets," was exposed in an iron cage, is to be demolished, in order to make room for repairing the church.

—A woman presented herself at the Internal Revenue Bureau the other day with a recommendation claimed to have been received from Abraham Lincoln in the spirit world, and demanded an appointment on the strength of it.

—The unfortunate Princess Charlotta is now subject only to intermittent attacks of madness and employs her lucid moments in writing letters and part of a work on Mexico, in which there is said to be a fair admixture of nonsense and sense.

—An ingenious Frenchman has invented a portable fresh-water churn, to be used at the table. It is made of cut crystal and mounted on silver feet. A silver rod revolves quickly in the cream, and presents a pat of butter every three minutes.

—A waitress in a fashionable family said the other day, when giving warning to a lady, on the ground that her master was not a gentleman, that her previous employer was a gentleman, inasmuch as "he had three kinds of wine on his table, and sw ore."

—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe occasionally preaches at the Unitarian Church in Newport, R. I. A Woman's Rights Convention is to be held in that city the 25th of this month. Mrs. Howe, Misses Anthony, Dickenson, Logan, and other advocates of the cause, are to speak on the occasion.

—A California Chinaman having been shown by his mistress how to make a pudding containing three eggs, but having seen her throw one bad egg away, continued for months after, whenever he made the pudding, to use four eggs, regularly breaking examining, and throwing one away as he had seen her do.

—The length of the Pacific Railroad is such that a courtship recently begun in Ohio was consummated in a marriage before the two travelers reached the end of the route.

—Iowa can boast of a larger school fund than any other State in the Union, having the magnificent amount of three million dollars set aside for that purpose.

—Horace Greely is improving in agricultural knowledge and produce. His turnips last year cost him only one dollar and twelve cents each.

—Twenty-five miles of the New York streets are in the filthiest condition imaginable, some of them not having been swept for several years.

—Punch does up the course of the French Cable in a single hexameter thus: "Stretch'd from the Brest of the shore, it plunged in the Bosom of the ocean."

—An illustrated daily paper is to be started in San Francisco.

Bradford Reporter.

EDITORS: E. O. GOODRICH. S. W. ALVORD.

Towanda, Thursday, Aug. 12, 1869.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:
JOHN W. GEARY,
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT:
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

UNION REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Union Republican Party of Bradford County, to be composed of two delegates from each election district in said county will assemble at the Court House, in Towanda Borough, on MONDAY afternoon, AUGUST 30, 1869, at 1 o'clock, to place in nomination candidates to be supported at the ensuing election.

The following persons have been selected as Committee of Vigilance for their respective districts and they are directed to call meetings for the election of Delegates to the Convention, at the usual places of holding Caucuses, between the hours of 2 and 6 p. m., on SATURDAY, the 28th day of August.

By order of the Union Republican County Committee.

W. T. DAVIES, *Chairman.*

Towanda, July 24, 1869.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE:

Alba Boro.—C. S. Wilcox, C. O. Manley, Eli Rockwell.
Albany twp.—S. D. Sterigar, Warren Ayer, C. Corbin.
Armenia.—Simeon Sherman, John Burnham, Simeon Williams.
Athens twp.—H. W. Thomas, S. W. Part, P. R. Morley.
Litchfield twp.—C. H. Spalding, F. V. Hall, R. F. M'Kinney.
Asylum.—Dyson Moody, E. J. Ayres, Isaac Rants.
Barclay.—Thos. Mutz, Wm. Taylor, Levi C. Bowen.
Burlington.—Jeremiah Travis, jr., C. F. Nichols, Joseph Campbell.
Burlington West.—Thomas Blackwell, Jesse B. McKean, Fred Whitehead.
Burlington boro.—Dr. E. A. Everett, Mason Long, John V. Rice.
Canton twp.—Enoch Seifert, Orrin Montgomery, Lawrence Manley.
Canton boro.—John W. Griffin, H. B. Parsons, Perry Lewis.
Columbia.—John H. Calkins, A. M. Cornell, Dewitt Wolf.
Franklin.—Stern McKee, Wm. Lyon, F. F. Fairchild.
Granville.—Andrew Bunyon, Oscar Saxton, Orlando Taylor.
Herrick.—A. B. Brown, Ethel Fuller, Geo. W. Elliott.
LeRoy.—Robt McKee, C. S. Andrews, D. A. Griswold.
Litchfield.—S. McKinney, Wm. Bostwick, G. L. Lepres.
LeRaysville boro.—G. W. Retan, S. Gorham, Jesse Carl.
Monroe twp.—Chas. Kellam, L. Maxey, Hiram Northup.
Monroe boro.—Adarial Rockwell, M. M. Goodbaugh, H. C. Tracy.
Orwell.—A. C. Frinkle, O. J. Chubbuck, A. G. Mathews.
Overton.—Jno. Mathews, Dan't Haverly, R. Rinehold.
Pike.—C. W. Reynolds, G. N. DeWolf, Joshua Burrows.
Ridgebury.—Maj. J. C. Robinson, R. S. Squires, Jerard Hunsiker.
Rome twp.—L. W. Towner, Joshua Horton, Al. Richards.
Rome boro.—John Passmore, H. Yontz, D. Vought.
Smithfield.—Geo. Beach, Chas. Forrest, A. Phelps, jr.
Springfield.—Dr. S. Wilder, Robt. Allen, Wm. Wignton.
South Creek.—J. M. Young, D. F. Hildreth, L. D. Shepard.
Sylvania boro.—G. F. Monroe, P. Furman, W. L. Scouten.
Shakespeare.—O. D. Kinney, J. E. Cheslee, Lloyd Fish.
Standing Stone.—John Gordon, Wm. Bostwick, Richard Jennings.
Terry.—Wm. T. Horton, John F. Dodge, Wm. Terry.
Towanda twp.—J. M. Swartwood, J. G. Mace, A. Shiner.
Towanda North.—Ezra Entry, S. B. Harding, Daniel Kenady.
Towanda boro.—B. M. Peck, J. Meredith, E. M. Parsons.
Troy twp.—M. Loomis, B. Case, Edward Redington.
Troy boro.—N. M. Pomeroy, L. Bliss, Clement Paine.
Tuscarora.—D. D. Black, R. J. Cogswell, H. B. Ackley.
Ulster.—Jas. Mather, E. B. Minier, A. G. Moore.
Warren.—Abram Whitaker, Monroe Pendleton, Wm. Corbin.
Wheelers.—Benjamin Kuykendall, Andrew Hand, Phit VanDyke.
Wyalusing.—Martin Fee, Jabez Chamberlin, Edward D. Stafford.
Wysox.—M. J. Coolbaugh, George Granger, Samuel Chamberlin.
Wells.—E. L. Shepard, Wade Beardsly, J. R. Brested.
Windham.—Washington Ingham, Smith Tuttle, George Morrow.

Time for meeting on SATURDAY, AUGUST 28th, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock p. m.

THE "REPORTER" FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We will send the REPORTER from August 12 to October 15, 1869, for Twenty-five cents, or in clubs of five for Twenty cents each.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republicans of the County will bear in mind that the time of holding the nominating Convention was changed by last fall's Convention from the first Monday of September to the *last* Monday in August, and the time of electing delegates, of course, to the Saturday previous to the Convention. Reference to the call of the County Convention, will show the dates, and also the names of the persons appointed as Vigilance Committees. This change was made in accordance with what seemed to be the universal desire of the Repnblicans of the County, as the holding of Conventions on Monday evening of September Court, was attended with serious inconvenience, and when candidates for many offices were to be elected, did not give time enough for careful consideration. It is to be hoped that this new arrangement will cure the evils sometimes complained of, by bringing together delegates chosen specially for the purpose of attending the Convention and selecting candidates, and by allowing them ample time for their deliberations.

We urge upon the Republicans of Bradford the importance of a full attendance at the primary meetings. We know that the delegate system has its faults, but we have yet to find a system of nominating candidates that may not be abused by corrupt and unscrupulous men. We believe if the voters will attend to the matter, that it is as good a plan as has yet been proposed. The "Crawford County plan," as it is called, has made more trouble and caused more contention and charges of foul play, where it has been tried, than the old method of choosing delegates. If the people will attend the delegate meetings, and select good and trusty men to represent them, there will be little or no just cause of complaint. The election this fall is an unusually important one, and demands the attention of the Republican voters. The most desirable County offices are to be filled, and the selection of a good ticket will materially aid in polling a large vote for Gov. GEARY. We are pleased to know that the canvass so far has been conducted in a creditable manner, and there is no reason to anticipate any bickerings which will create division in the ranks, or coldness toward any part of the ticket nominated.

We would have the voters attend the primary meetings *not* in the interest of this or that candidate, but from a desire to see the welfare of the Republican party advanced, and the organization preserved from the schemes of selfish and interested men, if such should attempt to use it for improper motives. In selecting delegates, whilst the voters have a right to choose men who represent their views and feelings, still they should not be chosen merely because they are partisans, devoted especially to the interests of a particular candidate; but they should be men who above all have at heart the success of Republican principles, and the welfare and purity of the party. Such men can be safely trusted, without being pledged to any candidate, or being tied up by "instructions."

If we may proffer advice to the Republican voters, it is: Attend the delegate elections, and [illegible] support the ticket heartily and cheerfully. By doing this, you will correct whatever of wrong there may be, and the party will gain strength day by day.

Attend the Delegate Elections!

PACKER'S ACCEPTANCE.

Of course, after the "little outlay" required to induce the Democratic Convention to slaughter Cass and HANCOCK, it was not to be presumed that PACKER would decline the nomination. So, having been officially informed by the Committee that he has been nominated as a candidate for the Governorship of Pennsylvania, he replies in a letter of some length. He says that he had been induced to permit his name to be used for the nomination, and therefore it is his duty to accept the honor conferred upon him. He sets out a very good programme of what he intends to do should the reins of power fall into his hands—which statement differs in effect very little from what has been promised by Governors who have preceded him, and who have *not* thoroughly redeemed their undertakings. Thus, Mr. PACKER says that he is in favor of the preservation of the State credit; the reduction of the expenses of the State Government; a liberal system of improvements for intercourse and trade; the just execution of the laws; a cautious use of the pardoning power; the promotion of general education; attention to the interests of labor; "and lastly, the the restoration of purity and character to our Government by the putting down or preventing of special and corrupt legislation, and of all improper uses or managements of the public funds."

These suggestions are all very proper, and will be universally approved. They are the utterances of a candidate seeking votes, and are only worthy of consideration as we consider how likely or unlikely they are to be carried out. Taken for all they are worth, they are a pledge that if elected Governor he will endeavor to make as honest and efficient an Executive as the present incumbent. We doubt whether the people will see the propriety or usefulness of placing an untried man in the place of a tried and faithful public servant, particularly when the candidate has nothing to commend him to public favor but his enormous wealth, and has the discredit of being surrounded and influenced by the most disloyal and corrupt men in the State.

Mr. PACKER would be a good Governor could he succeed at the polls, and carry out implicitly the promises he so fully makes. That he will do so, or would be able to do so, however willing and earnest he may be, few will believe. Firstly, a Governor has but little power, *per se*. He cannot benefit the State solely by his own prerogative, but he must have the co-operation of the Legislature. True, he may interpose the veto, and stop exceptionable legislation. This Gov. GEARY has done, to his great credit. Mr. PACKER'S surroundings give no promise that whatever might be his good desires, he would *himself* be Governor. Naturally amiable, and entirely inexperienced, he would be in the hands of the most corrupt and dangerous ring that ever cursed any State. His friends in Bradford, are better specimens than the average, from which may be judged the quality of the men who would control him. Could anything good come from placing the Executive Department of the State in the hands of such men as McMULLEN, HUGHES, RANDALL, PIOLLET, and others of that ilk? That is really the question to be determined. Whether the patriot and soldier, GEARY, shall be defeated and repudiated, to give the men we have named the opportunity of using the power and patronage of the Executive Department for their own selfish and corrupt purposes.

THE PHILADELPHIA FIRE.—The extent of the loss by the fire in Philadelphia, can in some measure be appreciated by a few moments reflection, and the aid of figures, over the quantity of whisky destroyed. The lowest estimate places the loss at over 24,000 bbls. Allowing the loss to have been but 24,000 bbls., that, reduced to gallons (42 to a barrel), will make 1,008,000 gallons! Reducing that to quarts, we have 4,032,000; more than one quart to every man, woman and child in Pennsylvania. A gill of pure whisky will tangle the limbs of almost any man, and one half gill has proven too much for more than one beginner. Allowing on an average through the country one gill to intoxicate, (and we admit it takes a quart for some), there was enough whisky destroyed at Philadelphia by the fire on Wednesday night, to make miserable—or happy, as you like it—*thirty-two million two hundred and fifty-six thousand human beings!* or enough for the whole United States to have a spree upon, allowing nearly a gill on the average to make one "boozy."

To the foregoing can be added nearly two millions of dollars worth of other property, barels, buildings, &c., enough, by the way, to buy nearly every building on one side of Market street—and then we have some idea of the terrible destruction of property by the burning of Patterson's Bonded warehouse, in Philadelphia, on last Wednesday night.

THE Empress Eugenie will continue about three months in her trip through Turkey and Egypt.

[illegible] VETO POWER.

An official report has been issued, showing the manner in which the veto power has been exercised by Governor [illegible]. It appears that this power has been used sixty times [illegible] 29. Of the bills thus defeated forty originated in the House, and twenty in the Senate, and a number yet remain to be acted upon. Twenty-six were discarded because the courts had jurisdiction, or because they covered such matters of special legislation as were inadmissable. Five were rejected on constitutional grounds, among them the one authorizing the Governor to commute the death penalty. This bill would have given the Executive the power of setting aside the solemn verdict of any jury in the State in criminal cases. No bill became a law over the veto. The power exercised by the Governor not only defeated the particular bills, but prevented hundreds of a similar character from being passed. The resolution in the Republican platform endorsing the Governor for restraining the evils of special legislation was based upon these vetoes. Among other reasons given for not approving a certain supplement, the Governor declared that an original bill (to which the supplement was desired) had never become a law, and on enquiry the Legislature found this to be the case. Another bill was vetoed because by the insertion of three words a private corporation would have obtained the power to establish an immense police system over the entire State. An insurance company had been granted a charter by the Legislature to do business with a million of dollars capital, when but five hundred dollars had been paid in. This charter was rejected. Another bill was so carelessly drawn as to be without meaning; and still another (passed by the Legislature) proposed to authorize the company to "construct and use such works and improvements as might be deemed necessary and expedient by them." This enormous grant was properly refused.

This statement shows the careful supervision which Gov. GEARY has exercised to prevent improper and unconstitutional legislation, and to guard the rights and interests of the people. He has fearlessly and honestly interposed the veto whenever and wherever duty demanded it, "regardless of denunciation from any quarter." By so doing, he has in some instances, offended unscrupulous and interested parties, who were looking to obtain by legislative enactments, special privileges or immunities. No man who ever occupied the Executive Chair, has been guided by more upright motives, nor more fearlessly discharged his duty, than Gov. GEARY. The people owe it to him, and to themselves to sustain him at the polls, to show that they appreciate worth and integrity in a public officer.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The Republican party bases its claim to public confidence on accomplished and recorded facts. A nation saved. That of itself should be enough; but when we add wise laws faithfully administered—individual liberty in all its aspects preserved—the national debt reduced forty-four millions since the 1st of March, under President Grant's administration—and when we add to this a reduction of our own State debt to the extent of some millions under the administration of Governor Geary, we have an exhibit of Republican rule, National and State, which commands public confidence to an extent and degree that no Democratic falsehood can shake. Now, upon what do the Democracy build? What have they done wise or noble that the people should restore them to power? Nothing. Absolutely nothing of the kind. But they did sympathize with the rebels and they still—in this State at least—adhere to the doctrines from which sprang the war of rebellion. On this ground they must rest if on any. Beyond or aside from it they have nothing to offer but promises, as idle and empty as the wind.

THE POOR MAN'S CANDIDATE.—The *Reading Times* is vetilating Asa Packer's love (!) for the poor man. The *Times* says that Mr. Packer amassed a colossal fortune by *grinding the faces of the poor.* Years ago he made heavy contracts for boating coal to New York, and got a kind of monopoly of the business. He carried his oppression of boatmen so far that they rebelled against him, and resorted to a strike. He went to South Easton, where the boatmen had congregated, to compel them to continue in his service; "but so violent was the feeling against him that he was seized by the men, and thrown into the Lehigh, and would have been drowned but for a timely rescue. So exasperated were the men against Packer, that they drove the man who saved his life from the ground with stones!" A fortune wrung out of the sweat of other men does not carry with it any great merit, however affective it may be in buying Democratic conventions!

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—Mr. Buckalew, in his address to the State Democratic Convention expressed dissatisfaction at the slowness with which the national debt is being diminished by the Republican administration. Our impression is that a decrease of between thirty and forty millions since the 4th of March last is pretty rapid reduction. Mr. Buckalew does not think so. In his address he decidedly expresses the opinion that since the restoration of peace "some five or six hundred millions of dollars" of the debt should have been cancelled; insinuating broadly that under Democratic rule such would have been the [illegible]

CREDIT FOR GOVERNOR.

There may be those who fancy that in nominating one of the "tried" men (as our ardent friends [illegible] would [illegible] Democracy [illegible] ably [illegible] meant [illegible] it co[illegible] er [illegible] roguery coming up again?

EDITORIAL REPORTINGS.

The wisdom of Secretary BOUTWELL'S financial policy is displaying itself in a manner highly gratifying to the country. It has established the nations credit on a solid foundation. The nations of the world now see that our debt is to be honestly paid, and the National bonds are sought after with encouraged interest, and negotiations can be made at reduced rates. Mr. BOUTWELL has received propositions from Germany to loan us money at five per cent. He is not authorized to accept any loans of the kind, and will wait for the action of Congress; and by the time that body meets he expects to be able to obtain money at about four per cent. This will make a very great difference in the amount required to pay interest; and is a remarkable illustration of the old adage that "honesty is the best policy." So long as there was any danger of the Democrats getting into power, with their threats of repudiation, of course capitalists thought why of us, and no hope for a reduction of interest could be entertained; but when a party in authority whose honesty or patriotism has never been respectably questioned, and the national debt growing several millions less every month, capitalists see security in us and very naturally offer loans on favorable terms. The people have great cause for congratulation that the Republican party was triumphant at the last election; and the condition of the country offers them a valuable lesson for the future.

A cotemporary speaking of the growth of this country, and the basis of representation, says, that two years hence the representation in Congress of the Eastern, Middle, Western and Southern States, will have undergone a material change. An estimate has lately been made in relation to representation in 1870, based upon our supposed present population, as compared with the last ratio. From this, it appears that if the number of representatives is continued the same as now, the Atlantic States will have 107 members, instead of the 120 we now have, and the Western and Pacific States will have 126 Congressmen, instead of 115, which they now have, making a transfer from one section to another of 24 members, and a decided majority for the West as well. By the change—the estimate made upon the basis of 29,000,000 as the population of the United States, including Alabama and the Pacific States, will together have a majority of 19 members over the entire Atlantic States. The New England States would have 20 members; the other Atlantic States, 87; in all 107. The Southern States, bordering on the Gulf and river, 35; the Northwestern and Pacific States, 90; a total of 126. The next census will not vary far from 39,000,000—it may reach 40,000,000. Whether it is either, or more or less, we may rest satisfied that the West will have a majority of members in the National House of Representatives in 1872, and she is likely to maintain that majority for an indefinite number of years.

Democratic newspapers all over the State are laboring to convince the people of Pennsylvania, that if their party had the management of affairs our State debt would soon be wiped out. It should not be forgotten that this same Democratic party contracted a debt of over *fifty millions of dollars* while they had control of the State government not a dollar of which was paid until the Republican party came into power, since which time nearly one half of it has been canceled. Other states where Democrats have managed to get a majority, show the same result. The Democrats of Ohio have a majority in the Legislature of that State. The members are elected for two years. All the officers of the Legislature are Democrats. The Chief Clerk of the Senate, drew pay at the rate of five dollars per day, and his bill for two years has just been paid by the State Treasurer. One would suppose that six hundred days would be about all the *time* he could get in within the two years, but he "beat this all hollow," and actually charged and received pay for 845 days' work performed by himself. This is 115 days more than ordinary mortals find in two years even including Sabbaths. That is splendid financiering, but the Clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives beats the Senate Clerk easily, for he performed the remarkable feat of doing 560 days' work and getting the pay for it all in *one year*. With these evidences of Democratic financiering before him, who will say that that party should be entrusted with the financial management of the country?

The Erie *Dispatch* says on Saturday last a $20,000,000 mortgage was entered in the Recorder's Office, in that city. It represents the largest sum recorded there. The mortgage is that of of the Philadelphia & Erie railroad, in trust, to Wistar Morris and Joseph Bacon, of Philadelphia, and its object is the raising of a loan for the purpose of building a double track from Erie to Philadelphia. The document forms a complete book of about the size of Mitchell's Atlas, and is a specimen of binding and penmanship. The writing is as regular as copperplate and as plain as any print, and the heading and a large portion of the other matter is in the old English letter, in different colored inks. It contains fac similes of all the bonds and coupon bonds, and all other papers pertaining to this immense financial transaction.

Frank W. Hughes, the avowed and notorious rebel sympathizer during the war, was the author of the resolutions of the Convention which nominated Judge Packer. Wm. A. Wallace, of coffee ground naturalization fame, was the chief engineer inside the Convention; Alderman McMullen, the ruler of Fourth Ward, of Philadelphia, which can give more Democratic votes than it has inhabitants, was the Chairman of the Committee on Organization; and Brick Pomeroy, of the *La Crosse Democrat*, the eulogist of John Wilkes Booth, was the outside engineer for Packer, and the only speaker at the meeting held to ratify his nomination. Patriots and soldiers, and honest and decent men, such as are the leaders who have furnished you with a candidate, and ask you to join them in securing the election.

The Republican State Central Committee met on the 28th ult., at Philadelphia. Hon. John Covode, Chairman, presiding. An unusually large number of members were present and the utmost harmony prevailed. The general business of the meeting was, of course, private, but it will not injure the good cause in any way to say that the representatives from the different counties enthusiastically expressed their confidence in victory in October. M. S. Quay, Esq., editor of the *Beaver Radical* and Geo. W. Hamersley, who has served in the same capacity for several years, were elected Secretaries of the Committee, and Gen. H. H. Bingham, Treasurer, in place of W. H. Kemble, who declined to serve.

THE HERALD SATISFIED. The New York *Herald* is at last satisfied with the financial condition of the country. Suspending its disposition to growl at everything, it says:

"Since the war closed, now only four years or a little more ago, we have paid several hundred millions of floating indebtedness arising from the war, besides paying the regular and vast demands of the Government for ordinary and extraordinary expenses. After doing this there has been nearly all the time in the treasury seldom less than one hundred millions of dollars unemployed. Yes, a much larger sum than that, if the gold be reckoned at currency value. And what are we doing now? Why, Mr. Boutwell is puzzled what to do with the money accumulating in his hands. He is applying the utmost limit allowed by law to the sinking fund, and buying up millions of bonds and putting them away till Congress can authorize their destruction. Yet, on the first of this month he had over a hundred and sixteen millions in the treasury. The debt is undergoing a very material reduction now.

[illegible] Southern States are bright for the South, and that an era of good times is not far off. The New Orleans *Picayune*, rather Southern in its tone, is growing jubilant, and in an editorial says: "It is now believed that inside of three weeks the first bale of cotton will be received at this port, and from all accounts the shipments will steadily increase from that time. Occasionally we hear a faint whisper of the worm, but no serious damage has yet occurred from the ravages of this enemy of the snowy king, and we have cause to indulge the hope that this year it will not come to leave desolation and ruin in its path. Corn gives promise of a fine yield, most of our planters having learned wisdom by that hard but thorough teacher, experience, have planted more than a sufficiency for home consumption, beside raising all the meat they will require. Thus the South is pursuing steadily, and earnestly the path to prosperity, in spite of the stumbling blocks that have been thrown in her way, and in the preserving industry of her people lies the true road to that prosperity which undoubtedly awaits us."

THE Utah Indians, in New Mexico, refuse to permit miners to settle [illegible]

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

The Tennessee State election occurred on Thursday, for a Legislature, Governor and State officers. The Gubernatorial nominees were [illegible] who has been the [illegible] and Col. W. D. S[illegible] Republicans, but the Swepstone faction, by open alliance with the ex-rebels and with Democrats, has alienated all right to the claim. In a late speech Gov. SENTER took strong ground in favor of enfranchising the Rebels, and thereby secured the support of all their friends. This policy has been opposed by the STOKES party on the ground that, if enfranchised, the rebel Democrats would, as they threatened, exert their influence to amalgamate the rebels with their own body, and so control the State by a hodge-podge of bad antecedants, and with no purpose but power.

Both tickets were run as Republican, but SENTER succeeded in securing Democratic aid. In 1867 Brownlow, Rep., had 74,484 votes to 22,549 for Etheridge, Dem. Grant had 56,757 to 26,311 for Seymour. Grant's majority was 30,446, and Brownlow's 51,936. In the last Legislature the Democrats had no representation. The Congressional representation was six Republicans to two Democrats.

The returns are necessarily imperfect, but indicate SENTER'S success in the State by 25,000 majority. STOKES carries the eastern part of the State. The Conservatives are reported as likely to have the Legislature.

DISTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PHIL'A.

FOUR LIVES LOST.

Loss $5,000,000?—30,000 Barrels of Whisky destroyed.

A fire broke out in the Government Bonded Ware House, on Front street in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening last, and was not extinguished for many hours. Four lives were lost, and 30,000 barrels of whisky destroyed. The loss is estimated at $5,000,000. We give below a description of the fire taken from the *Press*;

Yesterday morning we paid a visit to the scene of the destructive conflagration, taking Dock street as a short cut. At the tobacco warehouse we were forcibly reminded of the truth of the maxim, "that it is an ill wind that blows nobody good." An old bummer was lying upon his side in the doorway of the warehouse with his eyes turned upwards, saying "bully fire!" "bully fire!" He had by his side several bottles full of the ardent, evidently dipped out of the gutters.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

Fire Marshal Blackburn determined to make a speedy examinateon of the boilers and machinery connected with the Patterson stores. He reconnitered the pavement along Lombard street, and then the entrance to the boiler rooms. It was a difficult and exceedingly dangerous experiment to descend to the places sought, and W. L. Foreman and Mr. Allen, of the Weccacoe Engine Company, volunteered to accompany the Marshal. The party finally descended to the archways covering the engine room and boilers, ascertaining that the boilers and machinery occupied space not only beneath the pavement, but also the street. The arches surrounding these vaults were of a substantial character of masonry. The boilers were reached and discovered to be in the exact condition as left by the engineer, the fires being banked precisely as when arranged for the night. All of the machinery was perfect in every detail. The Fire Marshal has ascertained that a large number of barrels of liquor were stored in this building. The bungs were left out, and a certain degree of heat was generated through the rooms. This was done for the purpose of improving (as it is termed) the liquor, or rather to obtain the same results as that produced by age. It is supposed that immense weight of the stock in the store caused the building to settle and throw out the gable end on Lombard street. The liquid escaping from the building found its way to the fires beneath the store, and the flames ascended upward. It is said that a peculiarly inflammable gas would be occasioned by the fumes of the liquors coming in contact with a heated atmosphere. When the flames reached the gas the explosion occurred which tumbled the entire structure to the earth.

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The value of the stock in the stores which were destroyed is now estimated at $2,500,000. Insurance on stock $2,681,300.

THE BUILDINGS

We do not know the value Colonel Patterson pleas upon his stores. They cost about half a million at a time when materials and labor were cheap. After diligent inquiry we are unable to find more than an insurance of $54,000, equally divided between the Hand in Hand and Green Tree. We are of the opinion that there is more than this, but it is bad enough for a man to be burned out without being bored unnecessarily as to his insurance.

THE ADJACENT PROPERTY

The building at the southeast corner and Front and Lombard streets, occupied by Dr. Urquhart, is insured in the Girard and Green Tree. Total damage estimated at $1,000. The building at Spruce street and Delaware avenue, which took fire is fully insured in the Franklin and United Firemen's. It was occupied by R. Tazzard, sailmaker, Benjamin Haney, grocer, and Richardson & Lancaster, provision dealers, who suffered from water, but are insured.

Messrs. Vitt Brothers, at 406 Penn street, had their stock damaged to the amount of $5,000, but are fully insured.

The occupants of a number of other houses suffered from water, but are mostly insured.

STILL BURNING.

During yesterday a number of steamers were kept throwing water on the fire, which still burns, and a strong posse of police are kept on duty. It is fortunate the water of the Delaware can be used, as the Schuylkill at this time is low.

[illegible] During the war the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, the noted rebel from Ohio, was the invited guest of the Hon. Asa Packer, Democratic candidate for Governor, at his residence in Mauch Chunk! Soldiers of the republic, and loyal citizens, remember the old adage. Show me your company, and I'll tell you who you are.

THE PRICE OF COAL.—The *Miners' Journal*, of Saturday, estimates that the supply of coal this year will be by the beginning of December fully six hundred thousand tons over last year. The deficiency is now only 83,788, behind the supply of last year. It is evident from these figures that purchasers will postpone laying in their supplies for a month or so, there must be a fall in prices and they will be able to thwart the speculators who have undertaken to maintain the extortionate rates. We notice that in Eng. quarters it is proposed, by way of retaliating on the coal monopolists, to open the country to foreign coal, and it is not at all improbable that Congress may be called to consider whether the coal duty may not safely be entirely abolished. It is certain that persistence in the course of extortion hitherto pursued, will lead to retaliation of some sort on the part of the public.

ON THE 1st of NOVEMBER, 1868, under Johnson, (once a Congressman, a legislator, an alderman, a tailor), the national debt stood $2,527,129,532. On the first of August 1869, after five months Republican government, the figures stand, $2,481,566,736; a deduction of $45,562,796. Nearly $44,000,000 of that has been paid since March 1st. What a pity this shameful and unheard of liquidation of the public debt cannot be stopped, to give an opportunity for Democratic organs to make a little political capital without bare faced lying.

THE New York *Herald* thinks "the fight in Pennsylvania for Governor is between money and glory. PACKER has the money, and GEARY has the glory and the inside track."

Miscellaneous.

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