Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, July 31, 1879.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. SAMUEL BUTLER,
OF CHESTER COUNTY.

TILDEN refuses to open his bar'l for the use and benefit of the Pennsylvania Democrats. The prospect of dividends is too poor to justify the investment.

THE prospects for another Indian war are very cheerful. In fact latest accounts would seem to indicate that it had already commenced. We suppose that these outbreaks will occur periodically so long as the noble red man's untutored mind is bent on scalps and outrages, and the frontiersman and the contractor can reap a harvest of profits.

THE following testimony from the Philadelphia *Record* is graceful, if it is unusual and unexpected: "Mr. SAMUEL BUTLER, of Chester the Republican nominee for State Treasurer, is a gentleman of excellent personal character, and one who is not connected with any clique. The Republicans have done a good thing in naming him for the position."

DR. LE MOYNE, of Washington County, who has become notorious for his views on cremation, and his practical efforts to introduce that plan of disposing of the dead into general practice, has disinherited his son because the latter preferred to have his dead child buried instead of burned, and has given the inheritance of his son to Washington and Jefferson College.

THE Ohio Democratic State Committee are said to be without funds, and cannot hire or pay speakers. TILDEN must come to their relief. By the way, what is the reason that Ohio is so very poor about election time? There is not much difference as to parties, for every canvass comes from that State the cry for help. Isn't it about time the politicians of Ohio learned to rely upon their own resources?

THE New York *Tribune* says very sensibly "The Pennsylvania Republicans do themselves credit by steadily advancing the Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW to the position of a leader. His bold stand for honest money last year, when many members of his party were wavering, has had a great deal to do with his advancement. He placed the party on the right road then, and its strength and assurance of victory to-day are due mainly to his sagacious leadership at that time."

JOHN H. GRANT has been named as the Bradford member of the Republican State Committee, and a better selection could not have been made—for he is a live Republican, and will look after the interests of the party with zeal and fidelity. If all the members of the State Committee are made of the same material, the flower of the party in the State will meet when it has a session. F. C. HOOTON, of West Chester, is the Chairman of the Committee, with SAMUEL F. BARR, of Harrisburg, and CHRIS. L. MAGEE, of Pittsburgh, as Secretaries.

THE trial of Colonel BUFORD, in Kentucky, has resulted in his conviction, and he is sentenced to imprisonment for life. Though he richly deserved hanging, yet even this vindication of justice is something in a State where human life is held so cheaply, and violence and lawlessness have gone unrebuked. His assassination of Judge ELLIOTT, because he did not agree with the Judge as to the propriety of his judicial decision, was one of the most unprovoked and cold-blooded crimes of the day, and might startle even a Kentucky community.

MR. GROW presided over the Republican State Convention with ability and grace, and was enthusiastically and cordially greeted by the members of that body. The reception given him is an evidence of the estimation in which he is held throughout the State, and a deserved recognition of his abilities, his valuable public services, and his efficient labors in the Republican cause. He has had the honor on several occasions, to strike the key-note of the canvass, and to boldly utter doctrines which the party has accepted, and the people endorsed by their verdict at the polls.

OCEAN GROVE has enjoyed the enviable reputation of being a place frequented by good people, and where temperance held undisputed and undoubted sway. But the pleasant illusion is now dissipated, as MRS. LATHROP, one of the members of the Women's National Christian Temperance Union, openly declares that though there are no bars or drinking places at that seaside resort, yet the demon alcohol is concealed in the trunks and satchels of the visitors, and that intemperance thus prevails, despite the local rules and social frowns which would prevent the spread of the curse. The trail of the serpent is everywhere.

BEN BUTLER, delights in raising the Old Nick generally. Nothing suits him better than a row, in which he can hurl the bricks with which he is always loaded. And then his great ambition is to be Governor of Massachusetts, a laudable ambition, but one which the intelligent voters of the Bay State will not recognize and gratify. Not discouraged by previous unsuccessful efforts, the General announces himself as a candidate, and a Convention of his friends is to meet on the 2d day of September next, to place him formally in the field. If ready wit and unscrupulous audacity could ensure success, he would be elected, to the everlasting disgrace of the people of Massachusetts.

THE Governor of the State of New York said to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, that he would be pleased to have PETER HERDIC come into the State of New York, and explain to certain citizens of Elmira some transactions which looked a little dubious as to their straightforwardness. Governor HOYT answered that HERDIC might be escorted over the line into Governor ROBINSON's dominions—but HERDIC's health won't permit him to make the trip—at least such is a reasonable presumption, as the parties with the requisition have not been able to discover his whereabouts, and it is supposed that he is traveling for the benefit of his health.

The indictment against him was for obtaining money under false pretenses at Elmira, and was found last fall. It was obtained upon the oath of JOHN ARNOT, of the Chemung Canal Bank. HERDIC returned home some time ago, after a prolonged absence, and it is understood agreed to compromise the Elmira matter. Failing to keep his word, the requisition was asked for and granted.

A STRIKING illustration of the wisdom and safety of the National Banking System is shown in the recent closing of the First National Bank of Butler, Pa., which was a bank of $100,000 capital and $90,000 circulation. The Bank Examiner discovered that the law had been violated, and the capital impaired, and he immediately closed the Bank. Of course the notes are all over the country, yet not one dollar will be lost to the note-holders. Under the old system, the loss would have fallen upon the public. Now the notes will pass current, until they are redeemed by the agents of the government. While the National Banks may have enjoyed unusual privileges, yet the people have been thoroughly protected from the losses which were so common under the system of State Banks, and are more than compensated for any favors which may have been granted the National Banks.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention at Harrisburg, was a harmonious and enthusiastic meeting of the Republican leaders of Pennsylvania. The convention was presided over by Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, who, in his able speech, summed up the issues at stake in the coming political campaign clearly, forcibly and eloquently. The nomination of Hon. SAMUEL BUTLER, of Chester county, for State Treasurer, which was predicted in these columns several weeks ago, is one of the best made in this State for many years. He is a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity, whose high character, ability and popularity at once commanded for him a hearty support upon the announcement of his candidacy. In nominating him neither the one faction nor the other has won, for he is as well liked by the one as the other. Indeed, it may be said now with entire truthfulness that there is but one faction in the Republican party today. There are independent men in it who will speak their minds upon occasion, but the platform adopted is one upon which the entire party can unite. There is no division of sentiment among Republicans now. All are in favor of standing by resumption, of thwarting every effort to foist fresh issues of irredeemable paper or depreciated coin upon the country, and unalterably opposed to any tampering with the monetary system which the party has established, and which is bringing safety, stability and prosperity to the people. And upon the questions raised by the extra session, whether the National Government has or has not the authority to control the election of the members of the National Congress; whether the results of the war shall be overturned by the men lately in rebellion; whether the South shall win, by its control of the Democratic caucus, what it failed to win on the battle field between 1861 and 1865. Upon these questions the party is in thorough accord, and is animated by the same spirit that gave it the courage to fight nullification and treason when they ripened into an open rebellion which shook the Republic to its centre, the triumph of the Union arms alone determining whether free institutions were to live or die. The Republican leaders have plainly, forcibly and fairly prevented the issues in the admirable platform adopted at Harrisburg. The convention was unanimous, but not more so than the great Republican party which it represented, and the triumph which surely awaits it in November will show that Pennsylvania is as loyal to-day as it ever was, and that the enemies of free and honest elections, of free speech, of equal rights, and of national integrity, can never permanently control its destinies.

SECRETARY SHERMAN, in one of his late speeches in the State of Maine took occasion to call the attention of his hearers to the dangers which threatened the country from what he called the "Southern question." His warning should be heeded by every honest and intelligent voter. After detailing the good results which had flowed from resumption Mr. SHERMAN told his hearers that are questions of the immediate future that rise above money and bonds, above property and profit. There is the safety and supremacy of the National Government, which is again called into dispute by the very men who waged the war against us for four years for doctrines which preceded civil war, the very doctrine of State rights which led to war and caused the loss of blood and treasure to an extent for which there is no parallel. They are again coming up for discussion and decision. The solid South is made solid by terror and violence. The four or five millions of human beings we emancipated are now held in such terror and violence that they are practically deprived of the elective franchise. All that the solid South wants is a few people in the North on any kind of an issue to act with them, and then, through their caucus, they can rule and govern this country as they tried to through a civil war. The important question of the future was the question of Southern domination.

The Secretary displays his usual astuteness in the warning he so emphatically and earnestly utters. The great question of the day truly is the Southern question. Whether the leaders in the late Rebellion shall be allowed to take full control of all branches of the government, and thus achieve peaceably what they failed to establish by the sword, or whether the men and the party which preserved the Union, shall continue to be trusted with the welfare of the country.

To rule the nation, the South requires a certain amount of support from the North, and it is a lamentable fact, that she has been able in all the past, to offer such inducements for sycophancy and doughfacism—to make such appeals to the ambition and selfishness of a certain class of Northern men, as to keep them in the party organization. The most powerful lever the South has employed to effect its purposes has been the Caucus, as used in Congress, which has controlled the minority of the Democratic party, and caused the indorsement of schemes which were obnoxious even to a Northern Democrat. This rule of King caucus makes the South potent in Congress, as the Democratic majority is largely made up of Confederate brigadiers, and the conservative and moderate members are bullied and dictated to, by the unrepentant rebels.

The voters of the North should bear this fact in mind, that when they send a Democratic member of Congress it is only one added to the strength of the South, as the Northern Democrats are ruled by the Southern majority in the party and must obey the inexorable decrees of the caucus. For all practical purposes a Confederate brigadier would as justly represent Northern sentiment as a Northern Democrat who blindly carries out the decisions of a caucus largely composed of Southern men.

THE Legislature at the last session passed a new Tramp law which is to go into operation on the 15th day of next month, and which is likely to give a considerable amount of work to magistrates, constables, prosecuting attorneys, courts and jailors. The material portion of the law is that which defines what is a tramp in Pennsylvania, and what is to be done with him. The language of the Act is as follows:

"That any person going about from place to place begging, asking or subsisting upon charity, and for the purpose of acquiring money or a living, and who shall have no fixed place or residence or lawful occupation in the county or city in which he shall be arrested, shall be taken and deemed to be a tramp and guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment by separate and solitary confinement at labor or in the county jail or work-house for not more than twelve months, in the discretion of the courts."

The succeeding portion of the same section provides that if a man can prove that he is not a tramp, he shall not be punished. If he can establish that "he does not make a practice of going about begging or subsisting upon alms in the manner aforesaid for the purpose aforesaid, and in the manner set forth," it shall be sufficient for his acquittal and discharge. The second section is much more severe, and is intended to curb outrages which have become very common, especially in the country, during the continuance of the tramp nuisance. This section is of sufficient importance to print entire. It is as follows:

"Any tramp who shall enter any dwelling house against the will or without the permission of the owner or occupant thereof, or shall kindle any fire in the highway or on the land of another without the owner's consent, or shall be found carrying any firearms or other dangerous weapon with intent unlawfully to do injury to or intimidate any other person—which intent may be inferred by the jury trying the case from the facts that the defendant is a tramp and so armed—or shall do or threaten to do any injury not amounting to a felony to any person or to the real or personal estate of another, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at laber for a period not exceeding three years."

Succeeding sections declare that any act of beggary or vagrancy is *prima facie* evidence that the person committing it is a tramp; that any person may arrest a tramp and take him before a magistrate, who may discharge or commit him according to the evidence. There are some wise examples placed in the fifth section. They are as follows:

"This Act shall not apply to any female or minor under the age of sixteen years, or to any blind, deaf or dumb person; nor shall it be applicable to any maimed or cripled person who is unable to perform manual labor."

The suggestion that no female, whether girl or woman, shall be considered a tramp, is creditable to the gallantry of the Pennsylvania Legislature. The declaration that no minor under the age of sixteen shall be liable to prosecution as a tramp is merciful; while the declaration that the blind, the deaf, the dumb, the maimed, and the crippled, shall not be liable to prosecution as tramps, must have a tendency to elevate those classes of unfortunates to the dignity of beggars according to law.

ALL United States pensioners will be interested to know that their usual biennial examination has been abolished by the act of Congress, June 21, 1879. Heretofore they were required to appear before a United States examining surgeon once every two years for examination as to their present disability. Their next examination would have been due September 4th, and every two years afterwards. But all such examinations are now abolished—Congress, holding that if a pensioner has been disabled by wounds or disease since 1865, or the close of the war, he is not likely to get any better hereafter as he grows older. Any pensioned soldier who now wears a truss and wishes the same renewed on the account of the old one being worn out, can procure a truss upon application to the examining surgeon of the department for pensions of the United States army. The government has wisely decided that the suffering is entitled to this attention.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS made his annual speech to the Georgia Legislature the other day, and solemnly declared that the dearest wish of his heart was to see Georgia prosperous and happy. He evidently don't care anything for the rest of the country.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28, 1879.

The average city resident expects to leave the hot pavements and furnace-laden air of the city, during the months of July and August, and enjoy the pure air of the country, or the invigorating breezes at some sea-side place of resort. This custom, which indeed is almost a necessity, has contributed largely to the multiplication of such places within sight of the ocean, and has built up quite a number of towns on the sandy beaches of New Jersey. The present season has not been favorable for the business prosperity of the watering places as the heat has not been continuously excessive. Still the railroads to the sea-shore are carrying a good many passengers, and the hotels and boarding houses are doing a moderate business.

What a slaughter of the innocents! One hundred and four deaths from cholera infantum were reported in this city last week. The sudden changes of the weather greatly increase the mortality from the disease, though in some localities it is a wonder that any children live in the midst of so much uncleanliness and foul air. It can hardly be called the survival of the fittest, either.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has issued an order directing that all passengers as they arrive at their destination shall make their exit from the front end of the car, and enter from the rear. The intention is to prevent confusion and enable trains to get away from the stations quicker than they do now. It is further ordered that the passengers must remain seated until the train comes to a full stop.

The crew of the brig Shasta who were down with yellow fever at the Lazaretto, are all in a fair way of recovery.

The wholesale prices of quinine have advanced fifteen cents per ounce since Congress placed the articcle on the free list. This is explained by the fact that the manufacture would be suspended here and foreign manufacturers at once advanced the price. It is not clear to the common understanding why the manufacturers here should suspend operation, if the price is not lessened by the removal of the duty. Probably the consumer will never realize from the price paid for the article that Congress has legislated upon the matter.

The India elephant "Jennie," which has been in training for the past six weeks at the Zoological Gardens, is now perfectly tractable, and is carrying passengers around the garden. The elephant stands seven feet two inches high, weighs 4,000 pounds, and is seventeen years old. It was feared for a time that she would die, as did the African elephant, from the effects of stones, etc., given them on the Fourth of July, but a small dose of medicine—two and one-half gallons of oil—probably saved her life. She now starts from a grove of trees in the Southern end of the Garden, where a stand has been placed to enable the passengers to get into the howdah on her back, and make a circuit of the lake, bringing the passengers back to the starting point. She is very docile, and obeys every work spoken to her by Mr. Pendergast, the keeper. The howdah is firmly fastened to her back with a number of heavy straps, and is covered with red cambric curtains. It will seat six adults or eight children comfortably.

The imports from foreign ports at Philadelphia during June amounted to $3,111,869, compared with $2,232,885 during June of last year. Of this amount $413,815 were free goods and three-fifths came into port into American vessels. The chief imports were $1,610,000 of sugar and molasses, $189,628 of tin plates, $202,663 of crude India rubber, $102,509 of chemicals, and $117,230 fancy goods.

The State Agricultural Society is now arranging the details of the State Fair, which will be opened on the 8th of September at the Permanent Exhibition buildings. The number of exhibitors throughout the country and Canada who have already applied for space for exhibits fully justifies the management in their predictions of its being the largest State fair ever held.

The headquarters of the Republican State Committee, for the present, will be at West Chester, the residence of the Chairman. An early organization will be effected, and the ball set rolling in such a matter as to ensure the triumph of the Republican candidate. It is only a question as to the size of the majority.

The drouth in this vicinity has been excessive, and the rain of Saturday was very welcome, relieving the apprehensions of those who were prophesying an extended dry time.

On Friday night two roughs named George Mason and Henry Lomas, attacked an old man named Charles W. Colvin, a Bradford County drover, under the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, at Thirtieth and Market streets, knocked him down and attempted to rob him. His cries brought a private watchman to the scene, who pursued the highwaymen and effected their capture. One of them was wearing Colvin's hat when taken into custody.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1879.

Since the adjournment of Congress and the dispersion of its members, there has been nothing transpiring to interest and still less to amuse. It is true the variety shows, with their bespangled heroes, clowns, columbines and harlequins, still continue to cater to the tastes of the amusement-loving public, but with all their resplendant scenes and grand auxiliaries of red fire and sheet-iron thunder, they are in no way to be compared to the great Congresssional show which has just closed.

In the left wing of the Capitol there has all winter long been camped an army of Confederate Brigadiers, who, intoxicated with their new field of power, have not only attempted to destroy all protection of the ballot, to dragoon and bull-doze the President into the endorsement of their plundering and obnoxious schemes, but have succeeded most admirably in turning our National legislation into a farce. It is true that the arena was not sprinkled with saw-dust, nor did the performers come forth in spangled tights, yet the crack of the ring-master's whip could be daily heard, and the stale jokes and witticisms of the Confederate majority placed it, so far as dignity and its value to the country was concerned, on the same level as any other passing show of the land. With not a redeeming feature, save its resolution of adjournment, the past session, if it may be called such, may be summed up as having been not only the longest and the most expensive, but the most disgraceful one that has ever been inflicted on the American people. In their grand march for absolute control, month after month was wasted, a great amount of the people's money expended, the interests of the country disregarded, every law and every barrier placed in the defence of the free suffrage of the people sought to be torn down, giving ample demonstration of the fact that the Union-loving people of the country cannot yet afford to surrender the reins of government, unless they desire to see a depleted treasury, followed with all manner of reckless and ruinous legislation.

The recent wholesale cleaning out of Republican employes at the Capitol is pretty good evidence as to how the Democracy regard the civil service system which so many of our political leaders have advocated with so much tenacity as being such a good thing. First in one wing of the Capitol and then in the other, *from the Clerk down to the coal heavers* in the crypt, there has been a clean sweep, not a vestige of anything of a Republican character has been left. The maimed and mutilated soldiers who gave their arms and legs as a legacy to the country, and over whom was spread so much sympathetic gush, were made to gather up their crutches and walk. Notwithstanding the preambles, resolutions and protestations of good-will so freely and so prettily expressed, when the proper time came King Caucus, with unrelenting hand, demanded that they must travel. There was, doubtless, some feeling lingering in the Confederate mind of the consistency and the eternal fitness of things, and consequently they did not want to present to public the anomaly of a Union soldier being on guard at a Confederate camp.

But with this example and reiteration of the old doctrine "that to the victor belong the spoils," in some of the departments of the Government the civil service theory is still adhered to, and the establishment of an aristocracy of education is still evidently a popular idea. In some quarters competitive examinations for place are still in favor, and the display of a little learning is better capital than allegiance to party or to principle.

But the precious bantling which has been so long and so tenderly cared for, and which during the past few years has been so kindly petted and praised by the Democracy, now finds no favor in their eyes. When the tables are turned a little in their favor and a little of the public patronage falls to their hands, civil service then becomes a horse of another color, and all of their professed love melts into thin air. They propose to emblazon no such creed on their banners; they propose to put no enemies in their camp; in short, they propose only to feed and foster those who are in full sympathy and communion with them, who humbly bow to the same idol and devotedly worship at the same shrine. How much the Republican party will profit by the example remains to be seen. At the present time a good deal of feeling appears to be manifested over the fact of political nonentities, non-voting parties and rebel sympathizers obtaining place to the exclusion of those who have always stood manfully for the right and have always been found willing to share the burden of the battle. While there is doubtless too much of this kind of work, for which our Senators and Representatives are responsible and not the Administration, there is at the same time a good deal of exaggeration on the other hand, gotten up by a certain class of bummers and camp followers who are always found blowing their horns loudly in their own praise. But since the offers of peace and reconciliation so generously extended have been as defiantly refused, perhaps a little more tightening of the reins and the infusion of a little more discipline into the ranks of the party might be of beneficial result. How much in this way the present agitation of the subject will accomplish remains, of course, to be seen. We very much fear, however, that it will end like the devil shearing the hog—in more cry than wool.

The question as to who will be the next Presidential candidate of the Republican party is just now being much discussed. Conspicuous among those mentioned are the names of Grant, Sherman, Blaine and Conkling. Each of these parties appear to have many admirers, who discuss their probabilities of success with widely differing views and from widely different standpoints. Unless it should happen that during the time intervening between this and the nomination the selection should fall upon the dark horse, one of the four named will doubtless be the choice of the convention; and which one of the four is the most popular with the people and would be the most likely to succeed, is the question which appears now to be agitating the brains of our political savans—Grant with his reputation, Sherman with his unequaled shrewdness, Blaine with his brilliancy, or Conkling with his genius? The indications at present evidently are that Grant is ahead, but the false step of raising his name too soon may destroy his present great favor sufficiently to cause him to lose the nomination. But the great enthusiasm which appears everywhere to meet his name is unmistakable in its meaning. That he is in the hearts of the people there seems to be but little question, and should he be the choice of the nominating convention there would be little doubt as to the result. M.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 23.—The Republican State Convention met this morning in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and was called to order by Mr. Quay, Chairman of the State Committee. There was a full attendance of delegates. Lucius Rogers was temporary secretary.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

Senator Davies nominated Louis W. Hall, of Harrisburg, for temporary chairman, and he was elected by acclamation. Mr. Hall, on taking the chair, said:

Until very recently we supposed the past labors, sacrifices and triumphs of the people had permanently secured the perpetuity, the honor, the liberties and the constitutional rights of every citizen of the Republic in fact as well as in law. We believed the National Union had been restored; that the heretical doctrines of secession and nullification had been vanquished; that resumption was an accomplished fact, and that an era of peace and good-will was at hand. Alas, that these fond hopes should ever be blighted or imperiled! But no sooner is our old adversary, the Democratic party, permitted to become a power in the land, than the banner of State rights (which they construe to be State sovereignty) is again unfurled; the constitutional rights of the nation are assailed, and the individual rights and liberties of the citizen are trampled under foot in unlawful and criminal efforts to create and perpetuate a "solid South." The same men and the same party who from 1861 to 1865, in advocacy of the same dangerous and revolutionary principles, precipitated upon us a causeless and bloody war, are endeavoring through the present Congress to regain the cause they lost in the field. A thousand thanks to the gallant Republicans in Congress who stood as a wall of adamant against all the rampant schemes of nullification, and a thousand more to that inflexible patriot President, the bulwork of constitutional rights. Having often imperilled his life for the Government like a true soldier and patriot, he stands firm and proposes "to fight it out on this line" to the end. The Republican party and the patriotic people of the nation have suffered and sacrificed too much in the recent conflicts for the liberties and rights of man to abandon the contest until the legitimate fruits are all gathered and secured beyond peradventure.

After the adoption of a resolution providing for the reference of all resolutions to the Committee on Platform without debate, Mr. Wolfe, of Union, sent the following resolution to the clerk's desk, the reading of which he demanded:

Resolved, That, in view of the development of corrupt practices in connection with the Riot bill in the last House, we emphatically reaffirm that part of the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention at Lancaster in 1875, and which was readopted by the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg in 1876, which demands "Honest men in office; men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it."

The Chair declared Mr. Wolfe out of order, and refused to entertain his appeal from the decision.

Mr. Wolfe persistently insisted that he had a right to demand the reading of the resolution, and Senator Cooper, of Delaware, and Representative Barret, of Lackawanna, took the same view.

There was considerable commotion during the discussion, and order was restored through Senator Cooper, who moved that the resolution be received, which was done.

Mr. Mapes, of Venango, offered a resolution, which he insisted should be read.

The Chairman ruled the gentleman out of order, and further disorder was prevented by Mr. Quay making a motion, which was adopted, that the persons to constitute the Committee on Resolutions be named.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

General Lilly, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, presented the name of Galusha A. Grow for permanent Chairman, and that gentleman was nominated by acclamation. Mr. Grow, upon taking the chair, addressed the convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Accept my thanks for the honor conferred by the vote just announced. I congratulate you, and the Republican party may well congratulate the country, on the favorable auspices of the times. Resumption of specie payments brings with it revived industries, and in place of the calamities foreboded by the prophets of evil there comes employment for idle labor, with still greater encouragement and brighter hopes for the future. What the teachers of a new political economy declared a year ago to be a physical impossibility is to-day an accomplished fact. The Democratic party, faithful to its record for constancy, repudiates, as usual, the platform of its last convention. So "the Democratic party, as a whole," now believes, for this year at least, that labor is entitled to receive for its toil something better than a promise of uncertain fulfillment in an indefinite future. There are certain great laws of trade and commerce which the rantings of political demagogues and time-servers cannot change, of which the first essential, in order to secure successful and staple industries in all times of peace, is that the money used in the transaction of business should itself be a real value, or, for convenience, a representative, convertible, at the will of the holder, into real value, and that the standard of that real value should be recognized as of the same value by all who deal in it, or in the commodities for which it is exchanged. Otherwise somebody must of necessity be the loser by its use. A depreciated or worthless currency is a repudiation of the destruction of value; of loss, not gain. The laborer who receives a real dollar for his day's work holds in it the representative of the value of a day's work. But if he receives a worthless dollar it represents loss to the amount of the value of a day's work; so of depreciated money of all kinds to the extent of the depreciation. The loss by a defective standard of value, like worthless money, falls in the end most heavily upon those who earn their daily bread by their daily toil.

While the question of currency and kindred measures, which affect most directly the industrial interests of the country, are still unsettled in its legislation, a new political organization is forced upon the country in the attempt to revive some of the old theories of nullification and secession, and thus the people are called upon to settle at the ballot-box and in the forum questions which everybody had a right to suppose were finally settled in the field. Is there to be no end to controversy? Is nothing ever to be regarded as finally settled? Did the ballot-box in eighteen hundred and sixty, after fifty years of heated discussion, settle nothing? Did the sword in one of the most gigantic wars of history settle nothing, unless it be to clothe the vanquished with power and authority to make their own terms of surrender and to fix the conditions upon which the victors may enjoy the government saved by their valor? The logic of all wars, especially of civil wars, if they have any logic at all, is that the victors at the close of the contest have the right to fix the terms of surrender for the vanquished and to settle the policy of administration which they believe will best promote the welfare of the country. And the vanquished have certainly no cause of complaint if the policy so fixed applies, as in our case, to the victors themselves the same as to the vanquished. Unless the sword in four years of bloody conflict settled forever that this is a nation, and that nullification or secession in any form is not to be resorted to by any portion of the American people as a remedy for political ills, then, indeed, was it a useless massacre of brave men.

There are only two constitutional methods by which laws once enacted can be rendered inoperative: the one by repeal, the other by the proper court declaring them void. So long as they remain valid enactments, the claim that either lawmaker, citizen or State can rightfully nullify them by withholding support, is but a revival of the old doctrine of South Carolina nullification. While a law remains a valid enactment, it is as much a disregard of duty and constitutional obligation for the law-maker to refuse the necessary appropriations of money to make it effective, as it is for the private citizen to disobey it. The act in both cases is the same, and differs only in the remedy. In the case of the private citizen, the remedy is in the courts; and in the case of the law-maker it is in the ballot-box, by the repudiation at the polls of a faithless public servant and of the party that sustains his acts. The advent of the Democratic party to power in one branch of Congress, after sixteen years' exclusion, was signalized by their refusing all appropriations of money for the support of the army. And as soon as they have a majority in both branches of Congress it it is claimed that the law-makers may of right refuse to apply the money collected from the people to the support of their government, on the plea that certain laws are unwise, if not unconstitutional. This is a mode of repealing laws not provided for in the Constitution, and is revolutionary and destructive of all forms of government. This party begins in power in 1879 just where it ended in 1861. It ended then in an opposition to the army and a refusal to acquiesce in the constitutional forms of the government. It comes back to legislative power, and begins by refusing the necessary support for the army and by making war upon the constitutional forms of the government. Thus the war of ideas goes on.

[Mr. Grow here went into an elaborate discussion of the constitutional relations of the States, indentifying the doctrine of State rights with slavery, and defending the paramount authority of the Government of the Union. He continued:]

The statesmanship that regards the local community in which a man is born or in which he chances to live as wiser and better than any other, is akin to the self-righteousness that rejected the Saviour of mankind because he came out of Nazareth. In our political system the doctrine that a local community is paramount to the nation, is the child of American slavery, and whatever injustice there might be in other cases of visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children there can be none whatever in this case, for it has been a Pandora's box of national ills. The threat of leading representatives of the Democratic party to undo all the legislation enacted to save the Union in the night of its peril, without the consent of those who saved it, and the still more violent and inexcusable threat to withhold, so long as they have a majority in either branch of Congress, the necessary appropriations of money for the support of the government of the Union, unless their particular notions of States' rights are respected, is akin to the threat made ninteen years ago to destroy the Union if its chosen in the mode prescribed by the Constitution should elect a President of the United States not acceptable to them. The men who vowed then, amid the clash of arms and the din of battle, that whatever else might perish it should not be the free institutions of their fathers, in the same spirit vow to-day, Hannibal-like, at the altar of their country, by the shades of half a million hero martyrs sleeping in early graves, by the sighs and tears of an equal number of widows and orphans sitting at disconsolate firesides, by the heroic sacrifices of a nation mourning its unreturning brave, that those who wrought all this misery and woe shall not accomplish in peace what they failed to accomplish in war.

THE PLATFORM.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved. First, That the Republican party, again forced to stand forward for the defence of human rights, after a struggle lasting through a generation, finds itself confronted by the same foes of Federal unity, political freedom and national honor which it has so often overthrown in civil contests and armed conflict.

Second. That we appeal to the Union-loving people of Pennsylvania to arrest by their votes the mad career of the Democratic party, which insists upon placing the National Government under the domination of men who but lately fought to destroy it, and who are now plotting to give triumph to the doctrine they failed to establish in the field, the establishment of State sovereignty by the overthrow of national supremacy.

Third. We declare our implacable hostility to the repeal of the national laws which protect the purity of the ballot box and secure fair elections, the election of Congressmen and Presidential electors being clearly subject to national control; any attempt to throw off that control is simply an effort to establish fraud at national elections. Honest suffrage, equal rights, the unity of the nation and the supremacy of national Government in all matters placed by the Constitution under its control can be maintained only by the Republican party, which alone is committed to their defence.

Fourth. That the Democratic party having committed itself to break up the Government by refusing to appropriate money already collected from the people to sustain the Government, unless the Executive shall sanction a measure intended to foster fraud, violence and corruption in the national elections, and to impair the constitutional supremacy of the nation, deserves and invites the signal condemnation of every law-abiding and honest citizen.

Fifth. That we are in favor of the payment of the national debt in coin, according to the understanding between the Government and the lenders, and of a paper currency, redeemable in coin. We congratulate the country upon returning national prosperity, and upon the accomplishment, under a Republican national administration, of the successful resumption of specie payments. Our currency is restored to its par value, the national credit has been maintained and strengthened, and the burden of the national debt largely reduced. To complete what has been so well begun, we demand that our present financial system remain undisturbed.

Sixth. That to the policy and practice of protection to home industries and home production, inaugurated and sustained by the Republican party, we are indebted for the growth and development of our domestic and foreign commerce, and for the prosperous condition and strength of national finances, and that to the continuance of that policy must we look, in the future, for assured prosperity and peace throughout the country.

Seventh. That the firm stand of the President, in vindicating the prerogatives of the coordinate departments of the Government, meets the hearty approval of the Republican Party of Pennsylvania.

Eighth. We call on the veteran soldiers of the war for the Union to join us in resenting the unjust expulsion of their wounded comrades from office by the Democratic Congress, and the transfer of their places to rebel soldiers, whose chief recommendation seems to be unrepentant treason and unending hate of the nation.

Ninth. That we earnestly sympathize with our Southern Republican brethren, who are now passing under the harrow of political persecution. We bid them our good cheer. Fraud and force cannot always triumph, even in a region where fraud and force find a congenial home. If a solid South now deprives them of their just rights, a solid North will not fail in due time to secure them that perfect freedom which is the birthright and inheritance of every American citizen.

Tenth. That the United States of America is a nation, not a league. Its Constitution, and all laws made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of a State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Eleventh. That the Tribunal established by the Constitution to determine whether the laws are made in pursuance thereof is the Supreme Court of the United States. All laws once enacted—unless repealed by the law-making power or declared void by said Court—neither law-maker, citizen nor State has a right to nullify.

Twelfth. That we pledge ourselves in favor of such legislation as will prevent unlawful and unconstitutional discrimination of freights by the carrying companies of the country.

Thirteenth. That the success of the administration of the State under the management of the Republican party, the steady reduction of the State debt and the enforced compliment of the present Democratic Treasurer, that not one dollar of the public funds had been lost or misplaced during the the seventeen years of Republican custody of the funds, prove that official integrity and financial skill have been the benefits conferred by our party on the taxpayers of the State, and merits the approval of the people of Pennsylvania.

Fourteenth. That we heartily endorse the administration of Governor Hoyt and the statesmanlike attitude of Senator Cameron and the Republican members of the House of Representatives in resisting the revolutionary rides so persistently pressed by the Democrats in Congress.

STATE TREASURER NOMINATED.

Colonel Rooten, of Chester, then nominated Samuel Butler, of Chester, for State Treasurer.

Mr. Butler was nominated by acclamation. A committee was appointed to conduct Mr. Butler to the chair. He accepted the nomination as not so much a compliment to himself as to the county which he represents, which is overwhelmingly Republican. He dwelt considerably on the course of the Southern representatives in Congress, in view of which fact, he said the mission of the Republican party was not ended.

A resolution was adopted extolling the merits of the nominee of the Convention, and after the adoption of the platform the convention adjourned *sine die*.

A Heavy Storm.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—During a heavy storm last evening, the roofs of several dwellings and barns in the northwestern part of the city were blown off, a number of trees uprooted and several houses flooded.

RICHMOND, Va., July 27.—Copious rains fell hereabouts last night. The long-continued drought is at an end. Reports from various points in the Northern and Southern portions of the State, give similar gratifying news.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 27.—A severe rain storm passed over this section yesterday, causing considerable damage to the property in the surrounding country. At Irwin's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the flood was the highest ever known in that vicinity. Houses were flooded, fences and outbuildings washed away and on the Sewickley branch road the damage to the track was very heavy. At Petrolia the greatest loss occurred, twenty-five or thirty stores and dwellings being washed away. The Karns City and Parker Railroad was damaged to the extent of $10,000, and the telegraph lines blown down in all directions. The total loss will probably be $100,000. On the B. & O. R. R., at Gaffey station, a culvert was washed out and the track so damaged that trains cannot pass. Reports of the same nature are received from the Monongahela valley. No damage was done in the city.

SECOND DISPATCH.—The storm yesterday, though not so severe in the city or immediate vicinity, was fearful in its effects in the surrounding villages and country. The principle damage was in washing streets and sidewalks. The storm throughout the lower oil country was very damaging. The oil towns of Petrolia and Karns City suffered terribly. Seventy-five houses in the former place were swept away and destroyed, and the line of railroad between Parker and Karns City was submerged, bridges washed out, culverts destroyed and the road bed ruined in many places. The people of that section, in many instances, barely escaped with their lives. The rain fall up the Monongahela Valley and along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which skirts the Youghiogheny, was the heaviest known for years. Houses, fences, outbuildings, lumber and other property were swept away and many of the coal mines flooded. The miners in some of them narrowly escaped drowning. At the Schrader mine near Elizabeth, the men waded through water to their chins. Nearly all the railroad lines centering here, with the exception of the Pennsylvania Central, report more or less damage and consequent delay of traffic. The only known loss of life so far reported, is that of Mrs. Daly, who was drowned in attempting to cross a creek near Shaners station on the B. & O. road. The damage to growing crops has been very great, but cannot be estimated. At Irwins station the rain fall is reported as seven inches and the Youghiogheny branch railroad was damaged in several places, the force of the water being so great as to break the steel rails. Railroad people are hard at work in all directions, and will have the damage repaired in the shortest time possible.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., July 27.—This afternoon, a terrific thunder and hail storm passed over here. Considerable damage was done to buildings by lightning, which also struck a tree on the American side of the river, under which the wife and child of Geo. Hutton had taked refuge. The child was instantly killed in the mother's arms and the latter fatally injured. It is reported that a man named La Rocque was also struck and killed on an island a short distance up the river.

A Mollie Pardoned.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 29.—Dennis F. Canning, delegate of the Mollie Maguire order in Northumberland county for years, and sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment in 1875 for conspiracy to murder in Schuylkill county, was pardoned to-day by Governor Hoyt, in order that he may be used as a witness against Mollie Maguires connected with murders in the mining regions. The Commonwealth is largely indebted to Canning for the conviction of Pat Hester, Patrick Tully and Peter McHugh, who were executed at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, over a year ago, for the murder of Alexander Rea in 1869, and Dennis Donnelly, executed at Pottsville for the murder of Thomas Sanger in 1875. In the trial of Peter McManus and John O'Neil