Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Pa., February 12, 1880.

Republican State Ticket.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,

Hon. HENRY GREEN, Northampton Co.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

Hon. JOHN A. LEMON, Blair County.

THE *Press* does not seem to have any higher ambition than to become a tender to the *Times*. It could, with great propriety, leave to MCCLURE the work of damaging the prospects of the Republican party.

GEN. JOHN BRISBIN, who was formerly a resident of Tunkhannock, died at Newark, N. J., on Monday. He was formerly a member of Congress, and becoming engaged in railroads, achieved a reputation and secured a large fortune.

THE Senate refuses to confirm several of the appointments of Census Supervisors. Members of Congress and Senators complain that they have not been considered in selecting the Supervisors, and it is probable that a large number will fail of confirmation.

THERE is an opinion prevailing throughout the country, that those who neglected to apply for pensions until after January 1, 1880, will not receive arrears, but only from date of application. Such, however, is not the case, as the law will remain in force until July 1, 1880.

THE recent statement of Secretary SHERMAN, concerning the public debt, shows a decrease during the past month $11,000,000. This should be gratifying to the people at large, and at the same time is highly creditable to the financial skill and consummate ability of the Secretary of the Treasury.

THAT was a ghastly murder in Ontario, Canada, when, in the small hours of Wednesday morning, masked men massacred a whole family, including both parents, two sons and a niece, and then burned their bodies in the flames which burned the house. For the credit of human nature this horror has but few recent parallels.

A CHINESE wash house in San Francisco was destroyed by fire Thursday morning, and eleven Chinamen burned to death. It is supposed they were stupefied by opium and the fire caught from pipes which they were smoking. Near Charlestop, S. C., Tuesday, a negro cabin was burned, and two men, a woman and six children perished in the flames.

LEMOYNES' Crematory, at Washington, Pa., is not allowed to get cold. Miss DOLLY HARTMAN, of Pittsburg, was incinerated on Saturday, in accordance with an oft-repeated desire to be cremated in case of death. Miss H. was a bright, intelligent young lady of 18. The family are Swenborgians, and have no gloomy ideas in regard to death or a future state, and all the services were as little of a depressing or death-suggesting nature as possible.

IN THE United States District Court at Pittsburg, on Tuesday, the creditors of PETER HERDIC, of Williamsport, offered objections to his discharge from bankruptcy. Mr. HERDIC charges that, instead of owing $1,500,000, he only owes $100,000, and that he will soon be able to pay his debts. He further states that his present appearance in Court is the effort of his lawyers to blackmail him; that they offered to settle all the suits if he would pay them $500,000.

A TWO-HORSE sleigh, containing nine persons, young ladies and gentlemen, was struck by a train near Milton on Wednesday last. Miss RENAGE was instantly killed, and JOHN SHEDLE and THOMAS CRISWELL were seriously injured. The others escaped unhurt. The young people were in the height of merriment on their way to the Sunday School Teachers' Institute, and did not hear the warning signal given by the coming train.

THE popular vote for President in 1824 was as follows: JACKSON, 155,872; JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, 105,321; WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, 44,282; HENRY CLAY, 40,587. So it will be seen that JACKSON did not receive a majority of the popular vote. In that year the electors of Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, New York, South Carolina and Vermont were chosen by the State Legislatures, and no trouble was caused by their adopting a plan to which they had, and still have, a perfectly constitutional right.

MR. PARNELL, the Irish agitator, has disgusted and alienated the men who were disposed to actively aid him in relieving the sufferings of starving Ireland. He has attempted to dictate through what channel the contributions should be sent, and assailed some of the titled and distinguished persons in Great Britain who are interested in relieving Irish distress. He manifests more desire to agitate political questions, than to receive material aid, and his agrarian views do not suit many of those who are ready to give their money to buy food for the famishing.

ALTHOUGH the bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba has passed the Cortes, it by no means follows that emancipation or even the beginning of the emancipatory process is near at hand. The financial difficulty is the greatest, and this remains to be overcome. As the Spanish government proposes to reimburse the slave-owners for their human chattels, the execution of the contemplated change involves an enormous outlay. The treasury of Spain has long been in a condition of impecuniosity, and there is very little prospect of realizing the necessary sum out of the Cuban revenues.

THE chronic grumblers and slanderers should not receive encouragement this year. The Republican party can't afford to tolerate them. What we need and must have is harmonious good feeling. Let those unhappy and evil-minded people who are continually depreciating some prominent Republican be severely frowned upon. It is no year for crimination and belittling our best men. We have suffered too much already from the disposition of some of the guerrillas to cut the throats of Republicans they don't like. We can differ in our preferences without quarrelling—and it don't follow that a man is a rascal because he does not believe our candidate the most available.

THE course of the New York *Times* in attacking Secretary SHERMAN, assailing his conduct, and misrepresenting his actions is simply disgraceful. Mr. SHERMAN's friends have an unquestionable right to urge him as a proper candidate for the Presidency, and it is not decent in any paper professing to desire the success of the party, to descend to falsehood and misrepresentations, for the purpose of defeating his nomination. Mr. SHERMAN enjoys in a large degree, the confidence and respect of the Republicans of the Nation. Politically his record is unimpeachable and radical. His management of the Department over which he presides has been highly creditable, and has gained him the good opinion of the business men of the country. He would be an acceptable and available candidate, despite the petty malignings of such papers as the New York *Times*.

WHAT'S in a name? Sometimes a great deal of meaning, though the title of "The Shepherd's Fold" given to the institution lately investigated in New York would not give a correct idea of the care exercised by those in charge of the lambs gathered within the fold. It was an asylum for the receiving and adopting of young children, orphans and others, managed by highly reputable persons, the Superintendent being Rev. Mr. COWLEY. The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children made a complaint against the Rev. Superintendent of brutal practices towards the children placed in his charge, and the evidence showed a state of affairs in the Fold which was disgraceful. The modes of punishment were brutal and the children were literally starved.

THE Republican party, fortunately, has amongst its leaders several men who are recognized by the people as fit and available candidates for the Presidency. The choice is not narrowed to one man; we could name a dozen, any one of whom would receive the cordial and enthusiastic support of the party. Nor do we believe there is much feeling, as to which shall be selected. The masses of the people have no sympathy with those who endeavor to get up booms, nor with the malcontents who used honored names to advance private interests or gratify personal feeling. The nominee of the Chicago Convention will be supported because the people believe that the success of the Republican party this fall is essential to the continued peace and prosperity of the country.

GOV. DAVIS, of Maine, delivered his inaugural address last week, and in reference to the late difficulties he says: "There can be no half-way ground in regard to this great public wrong, which should receive the condemnation of every honest citizen, that it may serve as a warming in the future to those who, under a free Government, may attempt to trample upon the rights of the people. I would recommend an investigation of the whole subject of arranging, tabulating and counting the returns, that the facts, as ascertained, may be made public." He congratulates the people that during all the excitement through which they passed they maintained law and order, and that our representative Government has shown itself strong enough to stand the test of such a strain upon its fabric.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

Those anxious mortals who anticipated with trembling expectancy that the Harrisburg Convention was to be followed by an avalanche or an earthquake shaking this good old Commonwealth to its centre, will probably be disappointed that the Convention has assembled, the usual discussions been indulged in, resolutions of instruction carried by a bare majority, and the delegates returning to their homes, the business of the State goes on as peacefully and prosperously as ever. And if there was anybody sanguine enough to anticipate that the action of the Convention was to start a boom whose volume and force would carry a Presidential candidate into the White House, without encountering opposition, that credulous individual must be by this time convinced of his mistake, even though he judges those who differ with him as the single juror does his eleven obstinate colleagues.

The State Convention which assembled at Harrisburg last week comprised amongst its members, an unusually large number of independent and representative Republicans, who were animated by a controlling desire to shape the coming action of the party in such a manner as best to promote success. There was also present the usual factious or disturbing element, which is ready to incur the danger of promoting discord, exciting passions, or provoking defeat, if their dislike of prominent members of the party can be gratified by personal assaults. But on the whole, the proceedings of the Convention were marked by a spirit of forbearance and toleration, and of cheerful acquiescence in the results.

Under ordinary circumstances, a vote of instructions for a particular candidate, coupled with the instruction to vote as a unit would be accepted as the voice of the State, and carry with it much weight. The vote of the late Convention, which by a majority of twenty pledged the delegation to Gen. GRANT is variously commented upon throughout the union. The expressions of opinion as to its value are widely different. The enthusiastic friends of the great chieftain accept it as the voice of the Commonwealth, and declare that it ensures his nomination at Chicago. The partizans of other aspirants, because the expression was not given unanimously, claim that it ends all hope of his being chosen as the standard bearer of the party, and assert that he will before the meeting of the Convention see the propriety and necessity of withdrawing his name from the contest.

With neither of these conclusions do we fully agree. Remembering how but a few short months since, the whole country, excited and alarmed by the disclosure of the plans of the Democracy, turned instinctively toward Gen. GRANT as the man who was to lead the Republican hosts to political victory as he had led the armies of the Union, and knowing that the same dangers now threaten us, though carefully and skillfully concealed, it is not saying too much to assert that the flimsy veil may any day be dropped and the forbidding features of Confederate designs again becoming apparent, it is not beyond the possibilities, that before the Chicago Convention meets the loyal North, as one man, may proclaim that the security of the Nation, if not the very existence of the Union, call for the election and inauguration of Gen. GRANT to the Presidency.

It is possible that the fears of the people were unduly excited, that they were unnecessarily alarmed, by the proceedings in Congress, but there is no denying the fact that the apprehension was general, and the belief universal, that there was a settled plan to get control of the government, and undo all that had been achieved and settled with such tremendous cost. The attempt to subvert the popular will in Maine, and steal the State in defiance of the plainly expressed verdict of the people, is but a part of the Democratic scheme for usurping the government, and gaining control of all the immense patronage and power connected therewith. Once intrenched in all the departments of the government, they would find means to thwart the combined efforts of the North to dislodge them. The danger of this is as imminent now, as it ever was in the past history of the country, and it may become an important consideration in determining who shall be the nominee of the party.

We do not look upon booms as being of any account, nor resolutions of instruction by this or any other State, as being calculated to advance the interests of any particular candidate. The calm and temperate discussion of the possibilities and the availbility of the different persons suggested for the nomination, is calculated to be of great benefit. The action of the Chicago Convention is likely to be based upon considerations of success in the struggle which is to take place, and the delegates will be governed, we have no doubt, by a desire to achieve victory, and save the country. There never was a better and more determined feeling amongst the masses of Republican voters. There never was less of partizanship, nor of prejudice. There is an all-absorbing desire that the man shall be nominated who will best unite and bring out the Republican vote. There is probably a wide difference of opinion as to who that man is, but it is highly probable that before the Chicago Convention assembles the situation will become so plain, that there can be no mistaking what is proper to be done, and that the Republican party will unitedly and enthusiastically march on to victory. We are not ready to believe that a blind and obstinate persistence in pushing the nomination of any candidate, regardless of the consequences, is to govern any leading Republican at Chicago. We have every confidence in the sagacity and patriotism of the men whose votes and counsels will have much weight in determining the choice of that body. They are as much concerned for the future welfare of the party and the country, as men can be, and they will endeavor to act wisely and honestly. It is the dictate of prudence and fair-dealing to allow every Republican the privilege of entertaining and expressing his opinions and preferences, of conceding that he is actuated by proper motives, and should the decision not tally with our individual judgment, to lay aside our personal preferences and cheerfully acquiesce in the action of the Convention.

JUST exactly why some men were placed on this sublunary sphere has always been a matter of wonderment to us. They are decidedly too good for this wicked world. They should never be obliged to come in contact with the gross materialism and the grovelling instincts which characterize common mortals. They are fit for immediate translation to that better world where the "wicked cease for troubling," and where their pure and perfect natures would enjoy the repose of perfection. That such men should dabble in the dirty pool of politics is not to be expected; they abhor the ways of politicians, and, except to occasionally manifest their disgust and disapprobation, they take no part in the politics of the day. Generally, they are not even "scratchers," as they do not stoop to go to the polls with the low rabble which enjoys the privilege of voting. They are content with turning up their lordly noses, protesting and showing their displeasure with things generally. The latest manifestation of this super-righteousness is given in an address issued in Philadelphia, and signed by quite a number of distinguished and honorable gentlemen. It is an exquisite exhibition of conceit. The following paragraph is a sample:

"We have no candidate to suggest, nor do we deem it fitting to specify by name any whom we might feel compelled to reject. We may say, briefly, however, that the number of Republicans is very large who cannot be relied upon to support on the one hand one whose candidacy would violate a tradition which has become part of the unwritten law of the nation; nor on the other, one who regards the skillful use of patronage for personal ends as the highest functions of a statesman; nor one whose past inability to resist temptation would put his supporters on the defensive throughout the campaign; nor one whose personal ambition may lead him to regard the public service as a mere instrumentality for furthering his own ends, and whose convictions are but expressions of temporary political expediency."

This disposes of GRANT, SHERMAN, BLAINE and CONKLING. In fact, we don't suppose one of the signers to this sweeping condemnation of prominent candidates would be willing to admit that there was any person excepting himself fit to be President! Still the world will revolve and the country prosper should the admonitions of these "unco good" not be heeded.

AT THE Harrisburg Convention Mr. BLAINE had many professed followers who, in reality, only used his name and the regard of our people for the Maine statesman for the purpose of advancing their own selfish ends or of gratifying their personal malignity. They would quite as readily have been zealous GRANT men, could they thereby have antagonized somebody. It is unfortunate that in these deliberations, which should be conducted solely with reference to the success of the party and its principles, there should be thrust the petty jealousies and animosities of disappointed and soured little men, who have an exalted opinion of their own importance and are smarting under the belief that they have not been properly appreciated or rewarded. Such men would have destroyed forever all chance of BLAINE becoming President, had their unwise course been followed. They cared more for dealing CAMERON a blow than they did to promote the prospects of the candidate they were professedly supporting. In marked contrast with these exhibitions of spiteful malevolence were the prudent counsels of Gen. BINGHAM, who sought to restrain the passions of those who were using the name of BLAINE to his destruction. His good advice did much to promote harmony and good feeling, and to make it possible, if not probable, that under certain contingencies the solid vote of the Pennsylvania delegation will make BLAINE the Presidential candidate.

WE ARE somewhat bewildered in trying to consider and reconcile the different opinions as to the result of the recent Convention at Harrisburg. Truly, as the copy book used to say, there are "many men of many minds." We fear that the judgment of some of our cotemporaries is colored by their prejudices. One claims it as a victory for GRANT—another says it is a personal victory for CAMERON, but disposes of GRANT's chances—still another that it is a victory more disastrous than a defeat. That rabid anti-GRANT paper, the New York *Sun*, says: "It is no use to try to explain away the anti-GRANT defeat in Pennsylvania. The most confident of the GRANT men could hardly have hoped for anything better." Now we advise the readers of the REPORTER not to get excited over the comments of any of these newspapers. And they have the privilege of placing just what estimate they please upon the results of the Convention. It don't matter whether they call it a BLAINE triumph or a GRANT victory, if they will only keep cool and be prepared to support the candidate of the party. That's the main thing; and all this preliminary discussion will do no harm, if everybody is allowed to entertain and express their individual opinions and preferences.

THE terrible explosive properties of nitro-glycerine was shown on Monday at Bradford, Pa., by two men named HACKETT and FEENEY, who started from that city to Coleville in a two-horse sleigh, carrying with them a hundred pounds of the dangerous compound. Four miles from Bradford the sleigh upset, which caused an explosion. FEENEY jumped from the sleigh just as it was going over. HACKETT was thrown fifty feet from the scene and instantly killed, his body being horribly mangled. His right leg was shattered into a mass of shapeless flesh, and his side and shoulder were shockingly torn. A hole was torn in the frozen roadbed twenty feet in length and fifteen in width. In this excavation FEENEY was found covered with the debris but still alive. His escape from instant death is regarded as almost a miracle. The sleigh was blown to atoms, and both horses were killed. The house of CHARLES ZELEY, a one-and-a-half-story framed building, fifty feet distant, was shaken to pieces by the concussion. Mrs. ZELEY was sitting in the house at the time, but escaped serious injury. A large frame dwelling-house, occupied by HENRY DOLLOFF, five rods away, was also completely wrecked, but did not fall. Mrs. DOLLOFF and six children were in the building at the time, but suffered no further injury than a terrible shock.

THE following appeared editorially in the New York *Times* of Tuesday, and is claimed as officially defining the position of Gen. GRANT as regards the Presidential nomination: "A near personal and political friend of ex-President GRANT, who, doubtless, knows whereof he speaks, authorizes the following as a correct statement of the General's position with reference to the Presidency. He says: 'Grant is not now, nor has he ever been, a candidate for Presidential nomination. But should the Republican National Convention nominate him in the same manner as any other candidate would be nominated, he would deem it his duty to the country and the party to accept. Traveling abroad he was a stranger to the contest now going on for the Presidential nomination, and has written no letters on the subject to any person, and all assertions to the contrary are without foundation in fact.'"

A KNOXVILLE (Tenn.) bank had its vault secured by a time lock, but that did not save the cashier from having the soles of his feet burned by burglars who used that kind of persuasion to get him to give them the combination. As it was impossible for him to do so, the burglars only got the loose cash which had not been placed in the safe.

THE First and Second districts of Albany City, N. Y., on Monday elected delegates to the Republican State Convention, instructing them for Gen. GRANT.

CUBA does not have a monopoly of earthquakes. On Sunday evening a shock was felt near Ottawa, Canada, and Gen. GRANT was not in the neighborhood, either.

SIGNS of the times: CAMERON walks down Pennsylvania Avenue arm-in-arm with BLAINE. That settles the question, don't you see?

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9, 1880.

It is now nearly seven years since Charley Ross was lost to his parents. His father has unceasingly pursued the search after him, following innumerable clues, traveling thousands of miles, and spending thousands of dollars. The only result has been the knowledge that it is probable that the burglars killed on Staten Island were concerned in the abduction. But of the child no trace was ever found. Notwithstanding the lapse of time, it is of frequent occurrence to hear the newsboys crying "all about Charlie Ross" and to find that some new rumor has been started. The latest sensation was started in the papers last week, but it had no foundation, and quickly subsided.

The city turned out a large delegation to the Harrisburg Convention, who all returned in good humor, and the occurrences there having been discussed for a day or two, all is quiet along the lines. There is absolutely no feeling nor excitement here upon the Presidential question. This may in part be owing to the fact that the municipal election takes place on the 17th, and the politicians are more interested in local matters than as to who shall be the nominee at Chicago. There is very little trouble in the Republican ranks, as the nominations are generally acceptable, but in two or three wards the "kickers" as they are called, are making things lively.

The Hon. Adolph E. Borie died February 5th, aged seventy-one years. He was a highly respected citizen, and known throughout the country as the intimate friend and traveling companion of ex-President Grant. He was Secretary of the Navy for a few months during the year 1869, but resigned on account of failing health.

Charles Boom, who professes to be a magnetic doctor, was convicted last week of felonious assault upon a patient, a young woman eighteen years of age, a resident of Camden. She is a Spiritualist, and went to Boom to be treated for a sore knee. He was convicted of the charge, that after obtaining mastery over her by his incantations and other so-called supernatural influences, he took advantage of her over-confidence and committed the outrage. She alleged that she paid him $100 for a silk cap to put on her head to "keep the magnetism from escaping," and previous to the assault he danced around her, waving a red silk handkerchief over her head, and also put brass and copper nails in the door, saying that they were "spirits' strength." He was sentenced to two years and eight months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $1,000.

In a foul two-story apartment in Spafford street, Henrietta Brest, eight years old, was found dead. The mother, whose name is Emma, is intemperate and the father is said to be in the penitentiary for stealing. The child had been sick for some time from lack of nourishment more than anything else. The mother had abandoned the youngster during the night, and was found in a neighboring house and sent to prison to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. In the morning it was discovered that the rats had gnawed holes in the cheek, breast and one foot of the child.

An interesting case is about to come before our courts. It grows out of the death of the lad Ackley in one of the dark cells of the House of Refuge, where he had been placed for punishment. His parents are bringing suit for $20,000 damages against the managers. This will bring up the right of managers of reformatory institutions to resort to unusual punishment, and will define the line that separates proper discipline from cruel and barbarous measures.

The big snow storm last week was of far more service than would appear at first sight. It put many dollars into the pockets of poor men, earned by cleaning off sidewalks, and it made a spirited inquiry for warm clothing, overshoes and rubber goods of all kinds. The dealers in these articles had previously a very bad season, as people would not buy what they did not need. Now their trade is "booming."

While a party of boys were engaged in snow-balling in a small street, near Twenty-third and Walnut streets, at noon Friday, they suddenly came upon the dead body of an infant buried in the snow. They reported the circumstances to a police officer, who placed the remains in a box and carried them to the station-house, Fifteenth and Locust streets, whence the Coroner was notified.

On Wednesday night, soon after the ponderous engine in Wanamaker's Grand Depot began to grind out electric light, several of the lady employes congregated near two of the main conducting wires and amused themselves by taking "shocks," holding on to one wire and touching the other lightly with the finger. This had been indulged for some time, to the amusement of all concerned, when one of the young men who "wasn't afraid," walked boldly up and grasped both wires firmly. He had scarcely done so, however, when he bitterly repented of his rashness. As the current gained influence over him, he became powerless to let go, and could scarcely shout to be released. Two or three companions ran to his assistance, and with difficulty dragged him loose; not, however, without disengaging one of the wires, by which part of the lights were extinguished.

A fallen woman, who went by the name of Margaret Melina, but who is averred to be the daughter of a Philadelphia merchant, died in New York a few days ago from the effects of a fast life. The story is that when she was sixteen years old she eloped with the son of a leading broker, but on her return and exhibition of her marriage certificate was restored to her parents' affections. Afterwards she found her husband was faithless and that the marriage was fraudulent. Then she fled to New York and died miserably after a short time. She was buried in that city.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11, 1880.

The report of the committee who investigated the charges against dismissed Commissioner Hayt has been laid before the Secretary of the Interior. While it adjudges him guilty, it approves the action of the Secretary in promptly discharging him. In this connection it may be asked, why was he appointed? since it is quite notorious that at that time he was engaged in the manufacture of oleomargarine and has continued ever since. That circumstance alone should have decided his case, at once showing to the public as it did, what his ideas of official integrity would probably be.

The indications now are that Mr. Blaine will have the support of the two delegates to Chicago from this District.

The big little fight in North Carolina between the Sherman and Grant Republicans of that State over the selection of delegates to the Chicago Convention, is creating considerable interest here. It is claimed by Mr. Keogh and other Grant leaders that the fight is Sherman and his appointees under the Government against the wishes of the Republicans of the entire State.

The time has come when the Government of the United States must take some decided steps to control the construction of the canal across the Isthmus of Panama. The necessities of commerce and trade demand that the barrier between the two oceans be removed, and De Lesseps is only expressing the advanced sentiments of all commercial nations. The passage of the canal through a semi-civilized country requires the guarantee of some powerful Government; unless this Government can and will extend the needed protection it cannot afford to insist upon the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine against France or England, whose interests as well as ours demand an early completion of that highway. The people of this country are ready to stand by the Monroe doctrine, and insist that foreign governments shall not, upon any pretext, obtain a foothold upon this continent. This doctrine should be asserted most emphatically, and the great work should be done under the control of our own Government. Once let a French colony be established upon the Isthmus and how long before the French Government will be called upon to protect it, and thereby extend its influence and power against the United States. The matter deserves the serious and immediate attention of Congress.

HOWARD.

Republican State Convention.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 4.—The Convention assembled at noon, and Hon. Russel Errett, of Pittsburg, was chosen chairman by a vote of 158 to 92 for Senator Lawrence. Committees were appointed on permanent organization, resolutions and contested seats and a recess was taken for dinner.

The contest was renewed as soon as the session opened in the afternoon, but on a side issue, two exceptions being taken to the report of the Committees on Contested Seats, but without avail. Mr. Cessna, of Bedford, then renewed his motion for the appointment of a committee of nine to report Delegates and Presidential Electors, after consultation with the delegates from districts.

Mr. Stewart, of Franklin, offered an amendment making the committee one from each Congressional district, referring the district Delegates back to the members of the Convention from the several districts; the committee also to report Delegates already chosen. He defended his motion in a speech, claiming that the right of the districts to choose their own Delegates had never been questioned until now, and that the convention had no more right to name them than it had to nominate members of Congress.

Mr. Stewart's amendment was lost by a vote of 100 yeas to 150 nays, and Mr. Cessna's resolution was agreed to.

Senator Herr, of Dauphin, then arose with the resolution of the day.

Resolved, That the delegates elected to the Republican National Convention from this State are hereby instructed to support for the Presidential nomination General U. S. Grant, and to vote as a unit upon all questions that may come before the Convention.

Mr. Stone, of Crawford, offered the following as an amendment.

Resolved, That while we pledge ourselves to support the Republican party, we see no good reason for abandoning the position taken by the party in our own and other States in 1876, of opposition to a third Presidential term, and we hereby endorse and reaffirm the resolutions passed by our State Convention held in this city in 1876 upon this question.

Senator Herr, rose to defend his resolution. He began by saying that this applause looked like a preconcerted demonstration by irresponsible parties to suppress the true sentiment of the State. He thought it out of keeping with the character of the body, and went on to eulogize Grant as our great captain and the only man fit to be President.

Half a dozen Blaine men sprang to their feet, but General Albright was the first to catch the chairman's eye. He had no fears of a third term, and the idea had no terrors for him, but he could not persuade himself that Grant was the only man fit to be President. There was Elihu B Washburn, John Sherman and James G. Blaine. He briefly eulogized the character and abilities of Senator Blaine, and said this resolution would not satisfy the people whom they represented, for it did not in any way express their sentiments.

General Koontz, of Somerset, followed in ringing arraignment of the Grant administration and one-man power, and recalled how the unit rule had been violated by every man who now urged it, and said they had sacrificed the State to their own personal ends. They had immolated Curtin and Hartranft, and he could not consent to Pennsylvania's voice being heard only in corridors dickering for a Cabinet office.

Mr. Moreland, of Allegheny, followed in defence of Grant, and Richard Darlington, of West Chester, argued that the resolution misrepresented the people of the State. Weeks ago there was some Grant feeling in the State, but it had all died out, and in their Delegate Convention, where they instucted every man for Blaine, there was not one Grant man out of one hundred and thirty-three.

Mr. Harvey, of Clinton, followed in the same vein, and Mr. Stone, of Crawford, enlarged upon the danger of putting forward a man who could not start in sympathy with the whole party. He then withdrew his resolution, but

Mr. Strang, of Tioga, said that he had been instructed for Blaine, and he must find some way to carry out those instructions. He therefore moved to substitute the name of James G. Blaine for that of U. S. Grant in the resolution.

This brought a new element into the question, for there were many Blaine men opposed to instructions of any kind.

A division of the resolution was called for, and Mr Wolfe rose to close the debate. He denied that the voice in the galleries was any more than a re-echo of the voice of almost four millions of people in the State. He closed with a eulogy of Blaine.

General Harry Bingham then arose as a substitute for Richard Campion, of his district. What he was most anxious to do, as the friend of both parties, was to prevent the antagonism inevitable, as the resolution was worded. He reminded Mr. Blaine's friends, of whom he claimed to be one, that they had only a minority in the Convention, and that they had had fair play all day. There had been no time when the majority was not willing to recognize their rights, and would still accord them their proportion of the delegrtion.

General Bingham's remarks had a good effect in pouring oil on the waters, and then the roll was called, and the amendment was rejected—95 to 154.

The question then being divided, the Convention was brought to a direct vote on the question of instructing the delegation to vote for Grant, and on this the vote stood 133 yeas to 113 nays.

The motion to vote as a unit was then adopted. The Committee on Resolutions reported, and as it was then growing dark, a recess was taken.

Upon reassembling at half-past seven, the yeas and nays were taken on the nominations for Auditor General, and Mr. Lemon was declared the choice of the Convention—158 to 93. His nomination was then made unanimous. The committee of nine to name delegates to the Chicago Convention, and to name Presidential Electors, made their report, which was adopted. The following is the list in full;

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Delegates.	*Alternates.*
Mathew S. Quay,	Gen. D. S. Elliott,
James McManus,	J. Hay Brown,
Lin Bartholomew,	Henry Buck,
Christopher L. Magee.	Samuel M. Jackson.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

Dist.	*Delegates.*	*Dist.*	*Alternates.*
1—	William Elliott, W. S. Douglass.	1—	W. J. Pollock, R. B. Campbell.
2—	W. B. Leeds, David H. Lane.	2—	Joseph H. Kerr, Edward Brown.
3—	William L. Smith, David Monat.	3—	William B. Ahern, Thomas Smyth.
4—	W. Elwood Doran, Hamilton Disston.	4—	William H. Kern, David Wallace.
5—	Thomas J. Powers, Adam Albright.	5—	Thomas W. South, George W. Banner.
6—	Amos Gartside, William B. Waddell.	6—	Jacob S. Serrill, H. H. Gilkyson.
7—	Caleb N. Taylor, David O. Hilner.	7—	Harvey Kratz, Mark H. Richards.
8—	Chester N. Farr, Samuel E. Dellm.	8—	George W Hain, Richard McMichael.
9—	A. J. Kaufman, William K. Seltzer.	9—	James Collins, Isaac W. Liedrafe.
10—	Howard J. Reeder, Harrison Roberts.	10—	William S. Major, U. S. Leitzenberger.
11—	C. G. Jackson, W. A. W. Grier.	11—	S. Y. Thompson, William Lilly.
12—	J. A. Albright, Alexander Farnham	12—	Jos. Alexander, jr. Theodore Hart.
13—	Samuel A. Losch, Wm. S. Morehead.	13—	L. C. Lieb, W. J. Whitehouse.
14—	D. D. Cameron, John K. Clement.	14—	C. H. Bergner, Samuel J. Parker.
15—	O. D. Kinney, C. C. Lewis.	15—	James P. Taylor, F. C. Bunnell.
16—	W. H. Armstrong, Thomas L. Kane.	16—	E. G. Sheffien, D. T. Hickie.
17—	John Cessna, David Over.	17—	John W. Beachy, William C. Smith.
18—	J. G. Isenbery, G. F. Wagenseller.	18—	W. C. Pomeroy, John W. Hatern
19—	James Hunt, John Hays.	19—	John N. Unch, C. G. Beales.
20—	James A. Beaver, M. L. Brosius.	20—	James B. McCully, John J. Dawson.
21—	George Huff, George S. M. Bailey	21—	M. H Housemann, J. R. Morris.
22—	W. C. Moreland, James D. McDevitt.	22—	A. L. Patton, William Hill.
23—	William B. Rodgers, James Lindsay.	23—	John Megraw, C. B. Shaw.
24—	J. H. Harrah, John McKinley.	24—	Henry C. Fry, James F. Scott.
25—	Joseph Buffington, James E. Long.	25—	A. Wilson Taylor, J. B. Agnew.
26—	Thomas Robinson, John I. Gordon.	26—	George W. Flayer, H. I. Richmond.
27—	C. M. Reed, Harrison Allen.	27—	N. K. Russell, C. N. Short.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

Edwin M. Benson.	Henry W. Oliver.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Dist.		*Dist.*	
1—	Samuel C. Perkins.	15—	Nathan C. Elsbree.
2—	Edwin H. Fitler.	16—	Joseph W. Cochrane.
3—	M. Hall Stanton.	17—	George M. Reade.
4—	James N. Dobson.	18—	D. W. Weistling.
5—	George De B. Keim.	19—	Michael Scholl.
6—	Charles F. Houston.	20—	W. W. Ames.
7—	Morgan R. Wells.	21—	J. P. Teagarten.
8—	Jeremiah H. Boone.	22—	Nelson P. Reed.
9—	George N. Steinman.	23—	Aug. E. W. Painter.
10—	Isaac S. Moyer.	24—	T. F. M. McKennan.
11—	Edgar Pinchot.	25—	William L. Fox.
12—	John Mitchell.	26—	Geo. W. Delamater.
13—	Conrad, F. Shindel.	27—	Calvin W. Gillilan.
14—	Charles R. Forney.		

Hon. Henry Green was unanimously nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Committee on Resolutons then reported the following platform, and it was ratified by the Convention:

Resolved, First—That the rejoicing over the steady growth of the national prosperity, which began in 1876, with the change of balance of trade in our favor, and over the successful resumption and maintenance of specie payments, we may reasonably claim the financial soundness and prosperity of the country as the natural result of the financial policy we as a party have sustained.

Second—The resumption of specie payment having been accomplished at the time appointed by law, and the finances of the country being in a thoroughly healthy condition, we regard it as unwise to engage in any new attempts at financial legislation. The country is prosperous under our financial system as it is, and we know of no good reason why that system should now be disturbed.

Third—The persistent efforts of the free-traders to destroy our tariff piecemeal by legislation, to repeal the duties on special articles, admonishes us of the necessity of adhering more strongly than ever to the tariff policy of the past twenty years, which has built up our grand system of manufactures, fostered the revenues of the government, and prompted our national prosperity. The business of the country will not bear the tinkering of the tariff, and if any revision of that tariff is to be made at all, it should be done through a commission of capable men, after a patient and thorough hearing of all parties to the interests involved.

Fourth—We object most decidedly to all attempts to enact a new tariff through the agency of commercial treaties. A treaty framed, negotiated, discussed and ratified in secret is not a proper method of regulating the revenues of the government.

Fifth—In view of recent events in Congress and in the Southern States, and latterly in the State of Maine, we deem this a fitting opportunity to re-affirm our adherence to the following principles, viz: First. The union of the States with equal rights, indestructable by any constitutional means. Second. Protection to the person, liberty and prosperity of the citizen of the United States in each and every portion of our common country, wherever he may choose to move, demanding of him only obedience to the laws and proper respect for the rights of others. Third. Strict integrity in fulfilling all our obligations—State and national. Fourth. The perfect security of free thought, free speech and a free press, and of equal rights and privileges to all men everywhere, irrespective of nationality, color or religion. Fifth. A free and pure ballot, thoroughly protected, so that every man entitled to cast a vote may do so just once at each election without fear or molestation, moral or physical, on account of his political faith, nationality or the hue of his skin. Sixth. Honesty in elections. The people having the virtue and the patriotism to govern themselves, our government must depend for its stability upon honest elections. Until a man is considered infamous who casts an illegal vote our government will not be safe; and whoever deprives a citizen of his right to vote, or of the legal effect of his vote, is a traitor to our government. Seventh. An honest count of all the votes legally cast, and an honest return of whoever is elected, free from all attempts to defraud the people of their choice through technicalities or by an arbitrary rejection of their votes.

Sixth—We extend to the Republicans of Maine our congratulations over the peaceful and successful resistance to an effort to defraud the people of that State of the right to choose their own representatives, and to the attempt to steal the government of that State. Our Republican form of government will be a signal failure when any political party can succeed in defying the public will, as shown by the people at the ballot-box.

Seventh—We deeply regret the growing tendency to throw elections aside on mere technicalities and informalities. The right of the people to choose their public servants is too sacred to be subverted upon any pretext that the returns of election are deficient in some trivial matter of form.

Eighth—We thank our Senator and Representatives at Washington, in the last Congress and in this, for their firm adhesion to Republican principles and policy, and for their opposition to Democratic schemes to renew the obsolete doctrine of State rights, and to cripple the government by withholding needed appropriations in order to coerce legislation repealing all national laws that protect the purity of the ballot-box.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Republican State Committee is hereby instructed and required to carefully examine whether any person to-day placed on the Electoral ticket be legally disqualified from any cause from serving as an Elector, and in case any such legal disability be found, the State Committee shall substitute another name from the same Congressional district.

Resolutions endorsing the administration of Governor Hoyt, and providing for the selection of a State Central Committee, were also contained in the platform, and were adopted with it. After appointing the State Committee, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

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☞ BARGAINS in UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY, to close out stock, at 99-Cent Store. Jan. 22.

☞ Our goods are NEW and of the BEST QUALITY. DECKER & VOUGHT.

☞ LAMP CHIMNEYS at the OLD PRICE—SIX for 25 CENTS—at 99-Cent Store.

☞ Try our New JAP. TEA. Best in town. DECKER & VOUGHT.

☞ Fine DECORATED TOILET sets at 99-Cent Store. Jan. 22.

☞ Provisions of all kinds, of the best quality, at DECKER & VOUGHT'S.

FOR RENT.—The yellow house on Canal street, east of the Episcopal Church. Apply to JAMES MACFARLANE.

☞ FRENCH CHINA Tea and Dinner sets at 99-Cent Store. Jan. 22.

☞ Choice TEAS and COFFEE a specialty at DECKER & VOUGHT'S.

☞ Just received a full line of Japanese TOILET WARE, TEA TRAYS, BIRD CAGES, etc., at 99-Cent Store. Jan. 22.

☞ CASH PAID FOR PRODUCE at DECKER & VOUGHT'S. Oct. 30.

☞ For a good, durable and neat-fitting SHOE, call at F. J. BLUM'S, opposite Seeley's Hotel. Nov. 27-tf.

☞ PRICES WAY DOWN on Gents' Fine and Coarse Boots at BLUM'S, opposite Seeley's Hotel. Nov. 27-tf.

☞ L. B. RODGERS challenges competition for quality of go