

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL TICKET.

PRESIDENT: Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, OF ILLINOIS.

VICE PRESIDENT: SCHUYLER COLFAX, OF INDIANA.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL: Gen. JOHN F. HARTGRAFF, OF SHERBURG COUNTY.

GOVERNOR: Gen. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS: JOHN B. PACKER, Esq., of Sunbury, (Subject to decision of Conference Convention).

ASSEMBLY: ALFRED R. FISKE, of Shomokin, DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

WM. A. SOBER, Esq., of Sunbury, COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

JOSEPH M. NESBITT, of Chillisqueague.

THE WHISKEY AND TOBACCO BILLS.

The bill reducing the tax on Whiskey to 50 cts. from \$2 per gallon, is a law at last. After President Johnson had notified Congress that he had signed the bill, he was prevailed upon by the "Whiskey Ring" to recall it, but finding that Congress were resolved to pass it over his veto, he wisely concluded to consent to its becoming a law.

Had the "Ring" been able to defeat the bill, they would have divided the one hundred millions of dollars, of which they have been robbing the government and people in the whiskey business, and furnished the Democracy with millions to carry on their campaign. It is well known that the Whiskey Ring saved Johnson from impeachment by expending large sums of money. They had, therefore, claims upon him. Had the Ring succeeded, they would have raised a fund so enormous which, in the hands of unscrupulous politicians, would have endangered the institutions of our country. The following is a summary of the main features of the bill:

The first section taxes every proof gallon of distilled spirits fifty cents, to be paid before removal from the distillery or warehouse, which tax is a lien until paid upon the property and apparatus.

Section 5 provides that distillers shall register with the assessors of the respective districts within sixty days from the time the bill takes effect.

Section 13 imposes a tax of two dollars upon every twenty bushels of grain converted into spirits.

Section 59 imposes a special tax of \$400 annually upon every 100 barrels of spirits manufactured, and also provides for licenses of \$100 for every \$25,000 worth sold, and \$10 increase for every \$1,000 increase of sales.

Dealers in tobacco, selling not exceeding \$10,000 worth annually, pay a tax of \$25, and \$2 extra for every \$1,000 worth sold. Raisers are not taxed for sales of their own production. Dealers, selling between \$100 and \$1,000 worth, are taxed \$5; those above \$1,000, \$2 extra for every additional \$1,000 worth sold.

Manufacturers of tobacco pay \$10, and \$2 additional for every \$1,000 their bond is in excess of \$5,000. Manufacturers of cigars pay \$10 where their sales do not exceed \$5,000 annually, and \$2 additional for every \$1,000 in excess of that amount. All snuff and chewing tobacco is taxed 32 cents per pound; smoking tobacco 16 cents per pound.

Manufacturers of cigars must pay \$5 for every thousand made, without regard to quality, and on all cigarettes, if they weigh less than three pounds to the thousand, \$1.50; if over that weight, \$5.

The time in which the bill goes into effect is fixed at 60 days.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Congress adjourned on Monday last, taking a recess until September 21. It had been the determination of Congress to adjourn to the usual first Monday in December, and this would have been done had not President Johnson's veto message of the Electoral College bill made use of revolutionary and extraordinary language, which, following up Frank Blair's violent letter, and Hendricks' declarations in the Senate, alarmed all loyal men for the peace of the country. It was deemed prudent therefore to take a recess until September, when, if Johnson's acts require attention, it can be given in time for the Presidential election.

A UNIT.—Nineteen-twentieths of the papers in the country nominated Gen. Grant for the Presidency without even knowing his political sentiments; because they all knew him to be honest, patriotic, and deserving of the honor for his national services. Such a tribute to the honesty and patriotism of a citizen never occurred before in this country, unless it was to Washington, who even had his bitter enemies. Gen. Grant has not changed one iota since then, and he stands before the country the same honest and patriotic citizen that he was then; therefore the honest men of all parties can support him without violating any party feeling whatever, as all parties have endorsed him.

THE INDEPENDENT.—We observe that this paper, published by Mr. J. A. J. Auten, has passed into the hands of C. A. Reimsnyder, Esq., who proposed to enlarge and improve the paper. Mr. Reimsnyder, in his salutatory, promises to make his paper equal to "the best Democratic paper in this and other countries," and as he has the ability and inclination to do so, we presume he will successfully carry out his purpose.

THE NOMINATION OF HON. JOHN L. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, as minister to Russia, was rejected. Gen. McClelland, as minister to Mexico, met the fate he courted at the New York Convention, and by his ungenerous denunciation of Gen. Grant.

HENRY M. WATTS' nomination as minister to Austria has been confirmed by the Senate.

The Democrats in Pennsylvania boast that they will carry Pennsylvania on account of having elected Judge Sharswood last October.

An examination of the vote will dissipate effectually all such ideas. The highest vote ever received for a Democratic candidate was 296,391 for Mr. Clymer, in 1860. The total fall was as follows: Williams, 266,824; Sharswood, 267,745. In 1864, the vote for Mr. Lincoln was 296,391; for McClellan, 276,316. In 1866, General Geary received 300,374; Clymer, 296,391.

As the case stood last year the Democratic candidate was elected solely because of disaffection in the city of Philadelphia, and because more Republicans than Democrats neglected to vote.

The difficulties in Philadelphia have been adjusted, and that city will give a majority for Harttraff and Grant. That of itself will be sufficient to determine the vote of the state despite the voting machinery existing in Luzerne county. A full vote is morally certain; the canvass will be thorough, and that ensures a handsome majority.

In Grant's letter of acceptance we read: "If elected to the office of President of the United States, I will be my endeavor to maintain all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with a view of giving peace, quiet, and protection everywhere."

In Frank P. Blair's letter before nomination we read a very different doctrine: "There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution; and that is for the President elect to declare the reconstruction acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet bag state governments, allow the white people to re-organize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives."

In the former we have obedience to law, protection and peace; in the latter, disorder, military despotism and civil war.

The Democratic Meeting in Atlanta—Spirit of the Ex-Rebel Speaker.

A dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., 23d inst, to the Cincinnati Gazette gives the following account of the speeches at the Democratic Convention in that city on that day:

The rebel Democracy have for one day at least re-taken Atlanta. Their Delegate to the Democratic Convention, Philip H. Thomas, and also their great State mass meeting, the latter of which was a highly successful affair. Large numbers of people commenced coming into the city as early as last evening, and this morning the whole place was alive with the shouts of multitudes, the music of bands, and the roar of cannon. The Delegate's convention met at ten A. M. at Davis' Hall, and was organized by calling W. Keddling, of Harris county, to the chair. The roll of counties being called, all in the State were represented.

A committee was appointed to select permanent officers. The roll was called on for speeches, who told them that the result of their success in the contest before them would be to expel from Georgia the entire brood of Northern vagrants, Northern rascals and Northern paupers, and Southern miscreants now infesting her. The sentiment was received with the usual compliment of a rousing yell.

A. J. Ramsey, of Columbus, made a violently rebel speech, declaring that in the late war the South did nothing but maintain their rights; that the government wrongfully made war upon her, and that the very day the war commenced the Congress of the United States, Mr. Charles made a speech pledging himself before God to fight to the last the new governments that had been set up in the South, and then the Convention adjourned sine die.

Wade Hampton—He Makes a Characteristic Speech.

Wade Hampton has just made a speech at Charleston, explaining his connection with the Democratic Convention. Speaking of the platform, he says:

"As it was my good fortune to be on the committee which framed this instrument, it may be interesting to you, perhaps, to learn the details by which it was perfected, and the views of those who made it. As you are aware, the Committee on Resolutions assembled in the city of New York. On assembling, it was found that a very great difference of opinion existed. Among other resolutions offered were some declaring that the right of suffrage belonged to the States, and this was announced to be good Democratic doctrine. I agreed to the propositions, but at the same time said that it seemed to me they had omitted one very vital point, which was to declare to what States the doctrine applied. I thought it was necessary to guard and limit that declaration, and to the end that we might know at what time we could go back and say who were the citizens of the States, I asked that they would declare that these questions belonged to the States under their Constitutions up to the year 1865.

Gentlemen were there from North, South, East and West, and by all we were met with extreme cordiality. They said they were willing to give us everything we desired; but we of the South must remember that we had a great fight to make, and I would not let policy to place upon that platform that which would engender prejudice at the North. They, however, pledged themselves to do all in their power to relieve the Southern States, and restore to us the Constitution as it had existed. As we were met in such a kindly spirit, I could not but reciprocate. I knew that we were representing the feelings of my people when I did this, and I told them that I would withdraw all the resolutions I had offered, and no doubt other Southern delegates would do the same, and would accept the resolutions offered by Hon. Mr. Bayard, the Senator from Delaware, which declared that the right of suffrage belonged to the States. I said I would take the resolutions if they would allow me to add but three words, which you will find embodied in the platform. I added this:—"And we declare that the Reconstruction acts are revolutionary, unconstitutional and void." (immense cheering.)

When I proposed that every single member of the committee—and the warmest men in it were men of the North—came forward and said they would carry out to the end. Having thus pledged themselves, I feel assured that when the Democratic party come to triumph they will show us a remedy for our misfortunes in their own good time, for which I am perfectly willing to wait. Such is the history of our platform, and such were the motives which governed the committee in its formation. As the representative of South Carolina on that committee, I present that platform to you in the earnest hope that it will meet your cordial approval. As to my own share of the work performed in the committee, I can assure my fellow-citizens that the only objects for which I labored were to make it a strong and honest platform, one that would secure the rights of the South and protect the honor of my State. It is for you to say how these objects have been fulfilled."

It will not escape general observation that while the Republicans in Congress are restoring the Southern States, one after another, to their old places in the Union, every Democratic member of both houses regularly votes against such restoration.—Pittsburg Gazette.

Devastating Flood in Maryland. TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Early this morning rain commenced falling, and after a slight intermission, it began at about nine o'clock to pour in torrents, and continued for several hours. The water, which had been falling incessantly, fell in inundated, and travel is entirely suspended in that vicinity. Frederick and Harrison streets are completely flooded, also the Marsh Market Space. The Maryland Institute is surrounded by a sheet of floating foaming water, that is carrying everything like hogheads, barrels, bales of hay, etc., with it. The floors of the stores on the streets named are under water, and the merchants have been compelled to remove their goods to the upper stories.

The loss will be very heavy, but cannot now be estimated. No loss of life has yet been reported.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—3 P. M.—The water commenced rising a few minutes before one o'clock, and rose at the rate of two inches per minute, and has continued to rise up to this hour. Calvert street is flooded to Lexington, within a few feet of Monument Square. North street is flooded almost its entire length to a depth of four or eight feet. Holiday street to Fayette street is flooded. Ford's Theatre being entirely surrounded by water, which is passing down Holiday and Baltimore streets. Gay, Frederick and Harrison streets are entirely submerged.

The water on Jones' Falls is several feet above the bridges, and it is not known whether they have been washed away. On many of the wharves near the Falls the water is several feet deep. A city passenger car was swept from the track on Gay street down Harrison street, with a number of passengers in it. The wildest rumors prevail in regard to the numbers drowned, some estimating the number at seven; others say all were saved but one, Mr. Ward, a printer. A large number of dry horses and some drivers are lost. There is no communication between the eastern and western parts of the city. The water is sweeping everything before it. There is no communication north by telegraph. The flood is the greatest ever known here.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—10 o'clock P. M.—The flood to which we allude as suddenly as it arose. Shortly after 4 A. M., the water was carried off within the banks of Jones' Falls. At this hour, the damage cannot be proximately estimated, but none of the estimates place it below \$3,000,000. Hundreds of stores were submerged, and many hogheads of molasses on the wharves and in the warehouses, were entirely destroyed. A number of buildings and stores were undermined and damaged.

Deumend's foundry and Bently's iron works were partially swept away.

The gas works supplying the eastern part of the city were submerged, and that section is without gas to-day.

Some of the water mains are reported to have been carried away.

The loss of life in the city has not been ascertained, but four persons were drowned. Mr. Ward, who was reported drowned, was saved, and is well.

The trains to Washington are running, the damage to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad being comparatively small.

On the Northern Central road the damage is greater, and it is reported that the trains will not run for several days.

The Potapoco rose higher by many feet than ever known before, and swept away all the houses on the low banks contiguous to its banks, in the town, including Gambrell's celebrated Flouring Mills, together with the mill bridge, the county bridge, and injured the granite cotton factory considerably. The house of Dr. Owens, in which was his wife and children, was carried off and all drowned. Eighteen other persons were also drowned. Five men were seen on the roof of the Potapoco mill when the foundation had nearly given way. Five houses at Elysville were carried off and two or three persons drowned. It was heartrending to behold the distress of the sufferers here.

The discovery that tomorrow will give us the details of this great calamity. All who can are rendering assistance. I have just learned that the Granite Mills, at Elkton City, fell from the pressure of the flood, and sixty of the operatives perished. The destruction at this place is much more terrible than first represented. Many of those above mentioned as lost in Granite Mills were women.

LATER.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—The losses by the flood yesterday will foot up several millions of dollars. The following firms are among the sufferers:—Read & Co.'s tannery, \$20,000; Demmed & Son's machine shop \$5000; Armstrong & Co.'s soap and candle manufactory, partially destroyed; Woods, Weeks & Co.'s sugar refinery, \$30,000; Fisher Bros., importers, lose \$16,000 in sugar and molasses. Bently, Larabee & Co.'s iron foundry gave way, and the west walls fell, causing a heavy loss. Many private houses were more or less damaged. Also, Warfield & Co.'s Monument Flour Mills, a large quantity of sugar and molasses on the docks was washed away, and many wharves were destroyed. Nine bridges over Jones' Falls on different streets were swept away.

At Elkton City the destruction of life and property was very great. About thirty houses were swept away, some of them containing whole families, who were carried off and drowned. Several bodies have been recovered to-day at and near the Relay House.

The following are reported drowned at Elkton City:—William Patterson, wife and son; Mrs. Farren and her two children; Faany and Emmy Duval; Wm. Reese, wife, son and daughter; the family of Dr. Owens, and a number of other names.

The losses on property at Elkton City are as follows:—Graham's lower Potapoco Flour Mill was entirely swept away, and the upper mill partially destroyed. The Granite Cotton Mill of Ben. DeFord, which cost \$160,000, is a total ruin. Gray's large cotton factory was also much damaged. The Union Company's cotton gin, near the Potapoco, was totally destroyed, and the mill above Elkton City, was badly damaged and much cotton lost. The stores at George G. Bradley and Joseph H. Leyster, with all their goods, were swept away. The Avalon mill and iron works, near the Relay House, were destroyed. Several days must elapse before an accurate estimate of the losses can be made.

The loss of life in Baltimore city is not positively known to exceed four, only that number of bodies being yet found, but there is no doubt some were swept into the river.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—The number of persons missing and drowned at Elkton City, as received at the offices of the city papers to-night, reaches thirty-seven. To Baltimore city, six. The long bridge over the Potapoco, from the foot of Light street to the Anne Arundel shore, is blocked with debris of the flood. The river surface for several acres is jammed with the wrecks of thirty houses, and all kinds of moveable matter, factory fixtures, boilers, parts of engines and every species of property. Nearly two hundred bales of cotton were taken out of the water.

The railroad track through Pratt street has been repaired, and the cars of the through trains pass through the city. Thousands visited the flooded district to-day. Many steamers were at work pumping water from cellars, and a heavy rain was expected. Carts are employed in clearing up the mud and dirt from the market and streets. On the flats below the Relay House, eight dead bodies were recovered to-day, and nine yesterday, most of which were recognized by the friends and relatives from Elkton City.

The bodies were those of persons from 4 to 60 years of age, and stripped of all clothing. Inquests were held on the bodies as soon as found, and all were taken to Elkton City for interment.

The Freshet in the Lehigh.

BETHLEHEM, July 25.—There is a tremendous rise in the Lehigh Valley. At this place the water rose twelve feet in six hours. All along the valley, from here up, the damage has been terrible.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad bridge at Slatington is gone, and the track badly washed at Lehigh Gap.

The Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad bridges at Perryville and Lehigh Gap, also, one below, and the aqueduct at the Gap, have been carried away.

Passenger travel will not be interrupted by the North Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley Railroads.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., July 25.—The Lehigh and Jordan rivers rose suddenly at two A. M., and soon the water was eight feet above low water mark. Much damage has been done to property. Two bridges have been carried away and one man drowned by running over a dam in a small boat. Several loaded canal boats have been carried below.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—No Congress ever adjourned so quietly as did the Fortieth Congress to-day, and none with the public business more completely finished. The Senate corridors were so densely packed for the last two hours that it was with difficulty that members could make their way to the two Houses. Many waited in hopes of getting access to the galleries to witness the closing scenes.

Beyond the usual noise and confusion consequent upon a full House, and matters of interest pending, there was nothing unusual. At nine o'clock, there were not thirty members present, but they soon gathered in until there were 130 present, 111 being a quorum.

Mr. Schenck tried in vain to get the small Tariff bill through for the relief of the copper interests, but Mr. Banks filibustered away the time, so that with really only thirty members behind him, he effectually defeated it. Seeing that it was in vain to try to pass it, Mr. Schenck called up the conference report on the funding bill, which is really Sherman's bill, but with reduced rate of interest. This was resisted by the Democrats until they could resist no longer, by the Speaker's ruling, then it passed 102 to 32.

It was hastily enrolled and signed and laid before the President. He signed it before the adjournment.

A last and feeble attempt to pass the Copper bill was made, and pending the call of the yeas and nays upon the dilatory motion of Mr. Banks, Mr. Colfax adjourned the House, and in an hour not a dozen members were to be found in the Chamber. All the members present, but they soon gathered in until there were 130 present, 111 being a quorum.

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Mr. Schenck tried in vain to get the small Tariff bill through for the relief of the copper interests, but Mr. Banks filibustered away the time, so that with really only thirty members behind him, he effectually defeated it. Seeing that it was in vain to try to pass it, Mr. Schenck called up the conference report on the funding bill, which is really Sherman's bill, but with reduced rate of interest. This was resisted by the Democrats until they could resist no longer, by the Speaker's ruling, then it passed 102 to 32.

It was hastily enrolled and signed and laid before the President. He signed it before the adjournment.</