# The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY. - - - - April 5, 1876.

THE New York city press is wrestling with the conundrum whether after Hartranft, it is to be Conkling, or Blaine, or the other fellow. About the time we all meet at Cincinnati they will discover that "after Hartranft" comes the deluge.

ARTICLES of impeachment against Belknap have been presented to the House. The charges are confined solely to his transactions with Marsh relative to the selling of the position of post-trader at Fort Sill.

THE opponents of the Harrisburg convention are laboring zealously to make it appear that it was the mere creature of a caucus that dictated its programme, and suppressed all sentiments of hostility to its decrees. The charge is as untrue, as it is amusing to those who participated in the convention.

True, a caucus did arrange the programme, but the caucus was composed of the body of the whole. On Tuesday evening a caucus of the friends of Gov. Hartranft was called, and when it assembled it was found to embrace all the delegates to the convention save a few who were prevented from venturing out of doors by the inclemcy of the weather. At that meeting a committee of nine was appointed, without a dissenting voice, to select delegates at large, &c., &c., and an adjournment was had until the next morning. At the assembling of the caucus the next morning every member of the convention was present, and the action of the convention was fully endorsed. In fact the caucus was but a preliminary meeting of the convention, and arranged the order of business for the formal meeting, which assembled a few minutes after the former adjourned. The fact that there was not a dissenting voice in the convention arose from the circumstances, first, that the caucus was composed of all the members of the convention, and secondly, that the unison of sentiment was so perfect that all were satisfied with the action of the body in its two fold capacity, of caucus and convention.

THERE never was held in Pennsylvania so entirely a harmonious and one-sided political convention as that which assembled at Harrisburg on Wednesday last. Every county in the Commonwealth was fully represented, and as if with one voice, the delegates named Gov. Hartranft as the candidate of this State for President of the United States. Such harmonious action, so unanimous a sentiment is unprecedented, and our candidate goes into the national convention urged and sustained by the united voice of the Republicans of the second State, in point of political power, in the Union.

In all her history Pennsylvania has never before unitedly, without a single dissenting voice, presented a candidate to the country at large, and her present action is as conspicuous as it is unprecedented.

Judging from the action of the convention two years since, it was supposed that Governor Hartranft would be named as the candidate of this State, but the genuine spontaneous outburst of popular enthusiasm in his behalf at Harrisburg, satisfied all doubters, if there had previously been any, that he is unquestionably the choice of the entire party in the State, who send to the national convention, a united, hearty, determined and enthusiastic delegation, who will urge his nomination with an abiding faith that no other State can or will present a candidate, excelling him in any of the high qualities demanded by the times and the best interests of the country.

For several months past the scheming friends of other Presidential candidates, have been laboring to create the belief that a delegation for Hartranft from this State meant a trade in the national convention for some one else, and this "smart dodge" has been so amplified by newspaper correspondents that it was accepted in some portions of the country as the truth. The unparalleled unity and enthusiasm shown at Harrisburg last week in behalf of Gov. Hartranft, rudely exploded this small scheme to ignore his prospects, and wrung from his political adversaries the reluctant admission that the Republicans of Pennsylvania were never more in earnest, than when they declare their determination to press him upon the convention by every honorable means that can be wielded by a delegation of personal friends devoted to his success.

It would be too much however, to expect that the small army of correspondents who gather about conventions, could all at once abandon the line of policy marked out for them by their employers in the interest of other candidates, and accordingly we find it announced from Maine to California, that although the unanimity for Hartranft was something wonderful, yet his nomination is really not anticipated by his friends, and that a "second choice" underlies the expressed sentiment in his behalf. If the gentlemen who wield such facile pens could agree in opinion as to that "second choice," the public might be persuaded that there was something in their assertion, but that the wish is simply father to the thought, is abundantly testified to, by the fact that no two of them agree in naming the same person. Thus we have it asserted that Conkling, or Blaine, or Bristow, or Hays, just as the wishes or interests of the writer dictate, is to receive the vote of Pennsylvania when Hartranft has been sufficiently complimented, and the reasons assigned are as multiform and as plenty as blackberries. We might with great pertinence inquire, why the candidate who will go into the convention backed by the solid acclaim of the second State in the Union should give way to others who, to say the least, are not more cordially endorsed, or have greater personal strength, or a more spotless record, but we leave to the developments of the next ninety days the answer, which within that space of time, will be given by the highest authority of the party in the nation. Pennsylvania is no longer the blind giant of other days. She has brushed away the petty squabbles and cankerous feuds that erstwhile destroyed her influence, and made her a follower where she should have been a leader, and the friends of all other candidates cannot too soon comprehend the fact, that in the coming convention she will, with becoming deference to the rights of her sister States, unitedly, determinedly and persistently struggle for the nomination of John F. Hartranft, whom her entire people admit and know to be worthy the high position of President of the United States.

COL. MCCLURE's paper the Philadelphia *Times* committed itself so unequivocally to the Lancaster platform, that of course it cannot have anything commendatory to say of that adopted at Harrisburg. Moreover its editor-in-chief is in such a state of chronic political antagonism to the Camerons, and the Republican leaders in Philadelphia that, willie nillie, he must act on the principle of the Irishman in the shindy—"wherever you see a head, hit it." The *Times* must be captious or nothing, and therefore while its review of the Harrisburg convention is caustic, and largely tinctured with its editor's personal antagonisms, his large political knowledge and experience leads him clearly to the full scope and meaning of that remarkable body. From a lengthy editorial in the *Times* of the 30th we extract the following:

There is something to admire in the quite remarkable Republican Convention held at Harrisburg yesterday, and with it there was much that merits condemnation and some features which invite public contempt. It was a body of rather more than average ability, was manipulated with Napoleonic audacity, was for Hartranft clear down into its boots, was weak in its selections of those who will be accepted as its generals at Cincinnati, and was contemptible in its windy platform that stands out by itself among its kind for incoherent cowardice.

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Another grievous mistake was the selection of its delegation at large from those who have taken the absolute management of party affairs into their own hands in Pennsylvania. For a local campaign no better selections could be made, for there is nothing they would have to learn in conduct a battle to victory; but Harrisburg is not Cincinnati and Pennsylvania is not the Union.—The delegation generally to the National Convention is able and creditable, and it need but to be planed with the best ability and character the party can command as its delegates at large, to make the State potential at Cincinnati.

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The honest devotion to Gov. Hartranft manifested by the convention was a faithful reflex of the wishes of the party in Pennsylvania, and the earnestness with which his name was presented for the Presidency was worthy of the great Commonwealth that has so often honored him. All that the convention did that was unworthy of its great opportunity was the work of leaders who could not see beyond themselves, and what it did that was worthy of Republicanism in its best days was the spontaneous action of the delegates. The party has, we believe, in Governor Hartranft, the strongest candidate that could be nominated at Cincinnati, and if the just power of the State can be made felt at the National Convention, his nomination is not only possible, but altogether probable. Every day now more and more points to the necessity of a fresh man as the Republican Presidential candidate, and who can so well fill the bill as Hartranft? He has a blameless record as an intelligent and prudent executive; he was a soldier of rare courage and merit; he has no embarrassing blunders of the past to clog the party in a campaign, and there would be very general trust in his patriotism, his conservatism, and his just appreciation of the high honors and duties of the first office of the Republic. With such a candidate to present at Cincinnati, it would have been well had the convention risen to the dignity and commanding position of its own candidate.

### Our Governor.

The unanimity with which the Republican Convention expressed the uprising of Pennsylvania for Hartranft as their candidate for the Presidency was a just tribute to a faithful public officer, a proof of magnificent devotion to a good soldier, and a solid determination to make our grand old Commonwealth assume the place in National politics her sister States accord her, and only the childish bickerings of her own people has heretofore prevented her enjoying.—For the first time within living memory the State of Pennsylvania speaks out on the Presidency without a dissenting vote. And her voice is for the modest, brave soldier, the capable civil ruler, the unostentatious gentleman who now fills our Gubernatorial chair, and who is destined (we sincerely hope and believe) to assume a higher place in obedience to the will of all the people of the nation, inspired by the unanimity of Pennsylvania.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

# Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Convention assembled in the Opera House, this city, at 12 o'clock A. M. Among the delegates were most of the leading men of the party, who participated in the proceedings with an interest and spirit that evinced a determination to deliberate for the good of the country and party. No wrangling or disturbing elements were present and the proceedings were marked by a harmony and enthusiasm seldom seen in political conventions.

The hall was well filled with spectators during the sessions of the convention. M'Clurg's band of Philadelphia, was stationed in the dress circle, and enlivened the occasion by the rendition of popular airs. Following is a detailed report:

Convention was called to order at 12 o'clock by Col. H. M. Hoyte, Chairman State Central Committee. The roll of delegates was called by A. Wilson Norris, Secretary and, every district reported fully represented. Five delegates from the Republican Association at Washington were accorded seats on the floor of the Convention.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

John Cessna of Bedford, nominated Gen. Wm. H. Koontz, of Somerset, for temporary Chairman. The nomination was unanimous amidst loud applause. Gen. Koontz, on assuming the chair, delivered the following address:

*Gentlemen of the Convention*—I thank you most cordially for the honor you have done me in selecting me as the temporary chairman of this Convention. We are assembled here as the representatives of the Republican party of this great Commonwealth, to take such action as will enable it to be properly represented in the coming National Convention, which is to assemble at Cincinnati in June next. This is one of the initial movements necessary to the organization of that body, which will determine who is to be the standard bearer of the party to which we have the honor to belong, in the coming Presidential contest. The result which may follow from the proceedings here to-day require from us all the highest degree of care and deliberation. Of necessity, in a government framed as ours is, public sentiment can only take shape through the medium of political parties. But two parties have now such an organization as entitles them to the suffrages of the American people, and between them they will have to decide. Representing then, as we do in part, one of those great political organizations, there are some matters of more than ordinary significance that challenge our attention to-day.

First among these is the fact that the voice of our grand old Commonwealth should, and of right ought to be, potential in the coming National Convention. Covering a large area of territory, comprising within her limits numerous and varied industries, with untold mineral resources, a fertile soil, with an honest, industrious and intelligent people, rich in all that constitutes the true greatness of a State, it is eminently proper that her influence should be felt in the coming Convention. In the Presidential contests of the past she has always voted for the successful candidate, and there is no valid reason why she should not be equally potential in declaring who the candidate shall be. But it is of vastly more importance that her voice and influence should be cast so as to check all evil influence, to repress unworthy motives and selfish aspirations, and to give to the country at large such an assurance of good government as will insure success to the party, and thereby promote the welfare and prosperity of the people.

Two years ago, in one of these periods of popular inaction that now and then have occurred in the history of this government, the Democratic party achieved such success at the general elections, as gave it a decisive majority in the popular branch of the Congress of the United States. That body assembled on the first Monday in December last, and the action of the Democratic party has demonstrated beyond cavil, that it is totally unfit to govern this country. Untaught by the lessons of the last fifteen years, it has flaunted the flag of the "Lost Cause" in the face of the House and the country, and by the utterances of some of its leaders has shown that the animus of the rebellion still lingers in their hearts.

When the rebel legions surrendered at Appomattox Court House in April, 1865, after an exhaustive war of five years, in which there had been such a sacrifice of blood and treasure, the impression was general, not only in this country but throughout the civilized world, that the cause of the Union had triumphed, but now, after the lapse of not quite eleven years, with some seventy Confederate officers in the Congress of the United States, with its offices filled with Confederate soldiers, with Hill uttering the rebel yell in Congress as defiantly as Toombs and others did before the war, we may well pause and inquire whether there really was a triumph to the Union cause.

At the meeting of Congress there were questions of the utmost importance to be met and grappled with by that body. Principal among these was the financial question. Among the many changes caused by the late civil war none was more marked than the change in the monetary system of the United States. The suspension, at the outset of the war, of all the banks then existing under State and Territorial laws, the utter impossibility of paying our large armies in coin, the necessity of some kind of money to carry on the war and preserve the government of our illustrious forefathers, brought about our present bonded indebtedness and the currency now in use. The wide-spread derangement of the business of the country, consequent upon the panic of 1873, and its unsettled condition since, required of our National Legislature that some wise and wholesome legislation be enacted to restore confidence, to bring out the idle and unemployed capital of the country, to encourage investments and to start the country again upon a career of prosperity. But the Democratic party in Congress has proved itself weak and powerless upon this question. Its councils are divided and distracted, and many of its members are now as hostile to the debt contracted to save the Nation's life as they were to any of the measures advanced to overthrow the rebellion. Unwillingly as it was to confiscate the property of those who sought to destroy the Union, it would now, if it had the power, confiscate the property of those who gave their means to preserve it, by destroying the value of the very securities given them by the government. Its vacillating, timid, hesitating policy upon the financial question has caused untold injury to the country.

It has made loud professions of reforming abuses, but the thoughtful people of this country will expect but little in that direction from the administrators with the will annexed of Jacob Thomson, John B. Floyd, Toucey and Jefferson Davis Amidst the difficulties which surround us and with the advent of the Centennial year of the nation's life when the nations of the earth are to gather upon our shores to witness the unprecedented growth of our country, its vast resources, its mighty achievements in the last century, the people of this country look now, as they have looked in the past score of years, to the Republican party to guide them safely through the troubles that environ them as the only safe custodian of the political power of this great country. It is true that they have witnessed with pain the downfall of some of its trusted leaders, who have proved recreant to duty, but the second sober thought tells them that the frailties and weaknesses of human nature have only asserted themselves in a few instances, while the great body of the parry is still true to the country, and that its principles are best calculated to advance the welfare and prosperity of the country. Republicanism may be stained by the disgrace of a War Minister, but in the judgment of the loyal mass of the people its principles are still preferable to the rule of the Bourbon Democracy and unrepentant traitors. The Republican lays claim to popular confidence first, from the utter incapacity of the Democratic party to govern; second, from its own bright and splendid achievements in the past; and third, for its high aims and purposes in the future. I grant that the mere fact that it has proved itself faithful in the past does not of itself entitle it to be trusted with power in the future. No career, however bright, would be an excuse for the continuance in power of a dishonest and incompetent party. The faithfulness of the past should not be invoked to shield the faithlessness of the present; but it may serve to show that a party that has heretofore proved itself true to the best interests of the country, is still animated by the same high aims and purposes that have heretofore influenced and controlled it.

A little over a score of years has passed away since it came into existence. It was the offspring of the awakened conscience of the people against one of the most gigantic wrongs that stained the annals of any age or any country. It came into power in 1860 upon the direct question of the extension of this wrong over the unsettled territory of our country. The discomfited taskmaster, unwilling to see the baton of power slip from his grasp, made an effort to regain it by undertaking to destroy the Government; but the loyal masses of the people, under the administration of Abraham Lincoln, resisted him, and after a war of unparalleled magnitude, under the providence of God the cause of the Union was maintained. It opened the prison house of slavery, and gave freedom to five millions of human beings. It lifted them from the debased and degraded condition of chattel slavery, and invested them with the privileges of American citizens. It preserved the unity and integrity of our government, so that in the year of 1876 it is possible for us to celebrate the centennial of the nation's life. If it had not been for the Republican party, instead of a great glorious, and united country, which is about to make an exhibition of its wondrous power and greatness to the representatives of foreign nations, it would have been rent in twain and ultimately cut up into many small States and sovereignties. The crowning glory of the Republican party is, that it has made a centennial for the American people, and that it has prevented republican institutions from being swept from the face of the earth.

But it does not stop here. It proposes in the future to reform abuses in the government, and let "no guilty man escape," no matter to what political organization it may belong. It is determined to elevate the standard of official life. It has determined unflinchingly to preserve the credit and honor of the nation, so that an American citizen, when he goes abroad, can lift his head proudly and say, I am an American citizen, instead of hanging it in deep humiliation and shame. It has resolved that the rights of every citizen throughout the entire limits of this vast country shall be secured to him, that the reign of lawlessness and terror in all parts of this country shall cease, and that equal rights to all, high and low, rich and poor, black and white shall be undoubted and recognized law of the Republic.

With such aims and such purposes and with our honored Governor, John F. Hartranft, who has proven himself a brave soldier, a true and tried statesman, a man of unsullied and spotless reputation as our standard bearer, there can be no doubt that victory will again perch upon the banner of the Republican party.

Gen. Koontz was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause.

Col. J. Weyand, Thos. B. Cochran, Cyrus T. Fox, S. Newton Pettis and Hugh Mullen were elected temporary Secretaries.

Judge Pettis moved the appointment of a committee of seven on contested seats, which was agreed to.

Mr. Strang moved the appointment of a committee of one from each Congressional district to draft resolutions, which was agreed to.

Mr Fetterman moved that a committee of one from each Senatorial district be selected to report officers for permanent organization. Ageed to.

Mr Elliot moved the appointment of a committee of nine to report names for delegates and alternates to the Cincinnati Convention. Agreed to. James S. Rutan, Amos Gartside, William Elliot, Edward Scull, R. W. Shenk, F. Reeder, W. H. Patterson, C. L. Magee and E. W. Smiley were appointed.

Mr. Cessna moved a recess until 3 o'clock. Amended to meet at 2½ o'clock. Agreed to and Convention adjourned.

The following persons were elected temporary secretaries: J. Wyand, of Beaver; Thomas B. Cochran, of Lancaster; Cyrus T. Fox, of Berks; S. Newton Pettis, of Crawford; Hugh Mullen of Philadelphia.

A committee on permanent organization was appointed, one from each senatorial district.

The following committee on resolutions (one from each congressional district) was appointed:

1 H. H. Bingham.
2 J. R. Clagborn.
3 Dr. M'Adams.
4 Christian Kneass.
5 Theo. Wilson.
6 George Bullock.
7 Samuel Butler.
8 Jacob Knabb.
9 Thomas B. Cochran.
10 James J. Davis.
11 E. Penn Sholl.
12 Theodore Strong.
13 Thomas A. Reilly.
14 J. J. Clyde.
15 N. M. Betts.
16 B. B. Strang.
17 George T. Swank.
18 John H. Shelbly.
19 Dr. Edward G. Fahnestock.
20 John A. M'Kee.
21 Dr. J. J. M'Cormick.
22 George T. Oliver.
23 Silas Speer.
24 John Bowen.
25 Col. Silas J. Marlin.
26 A. G. Apple.
27 F. W. Haines.

A committee of nine was appointed by the chair to submit delegates and alternates to the national convention at Cincinnati and electors for Pennsylvania.

The following is the committee: James S. Rutan, of Beaver, chairman; Amos Gartside, Delaware; William Elliott, Philadelphia; R. W. Shunk, Lancaster; Edward Scull, Somerset; Frank Reeder, Northampton; W. H. Petterson, Dauphin; C. L. Magee, Allegheny; E. W. Snively, Venango.

Five representatives from the republican executive committee at Washington were accorded seats, after which the convention adjourned until half-past 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the reassembling of the convention the committee on permanent organization (G. S. Fetterman, chairman) reported Ed. M'Pherson, of Adams, for president, and vice presidents and secretaries from each senatorial districts.

Messrs. Mitchell, of Tioga, and Wilson, of Centre, were selected to conduct the permanent president to the chair.

Mr. M'Pherson simply thanked the convention for the honor conferred on him.

Mr. Pettis, chairman of the committee on credentials, reported in favor of George B. Orlady as senatorial delegate from Huntingdon county, and John W. Mattern and W. B. Gillihan as representative delegates.—These were denominated the regular republican delegates. The report was adopted.

Mr. Rutan, from the committee of nine, appointed for the purpose, reported the delegates to the Cincinnati convention and state electors.

Following is a list of delegates:

DELGATES AT LARGE.

J. D. Cameron.
W. R. Leeds.
H. M. Hoyt.
R. W. Mackey.

Alternates, David Aiken, Henry Hasley, John N. Purviance, Wm. Foster.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

1. Henry H. Bingham, Wm. J. Pollock.
Alternates, John O'Donnel, H. C. Selby.
2 John L. Hill, Morton M'Michael.
Alternates, A. C. Roberts, George S. Jones.
3. George F. Fairman. M. Hall Stanton,
Alternates, Thos. Smith, John B Sepler.
4. William B. Mann, William H. Kemble.
Alternates, George D. Phelan, E. H. Jeffries,
6. J. M. Byram, Joseph Johnson.
Alternates, James Whitaker, James L. Tull.
6. Henry T. Darlington, Allen Wood, jr.
Alternates, J. Paul Knight, John Wood,
7. George E Darlington, J. Smith Futhey.
Alternates, Isaac Vanlear, W. H. Osborn.
8. W. S. M'Manus, E E. Griesemer.
Alternates, J. K. Sterrett, L. H. Smith.
9. O. J. Dickey, Henry S. Eberte.
Alternates, B. F Eshelman, Dr. A. Craig.
10. H. J. Reeder, E B Young.
Alternates, R. C. Hammersley. B. E. Schuman.
11. Charles Albright, D. A. Beckley.
Alternates, J. Lantz, Edgar Pinchot.
12. E. M. Willard, Henry W. Palmer.
Alternates, J. B. Van Bergen, L. C. Darte.
13. Lin Bartholomew, Daniel E. Miller.
Alternate, Wallace Guss.
14. Samuel F. Barr, J. W Grove.
Alternates, W. H. Oram, E. Wilvert.
15. J. E. Carnwalt, J. W. Smith.
Alternates, H. H. Stevens, George F. Bentley.
16. R. Bowen L Rogers.
Alternates, W. M Dietrick, J. C. Johnson.
17 John Cessna, Edward Scull.
Alternates, Benjamin L. Hewitt, R. A. Clark.
18. John Stewart, John Wister.
Alternates, W. H, Wood, Frank Senoch.
19 Charles H. Mullen, Edward M'Pherson
Alternates, A. Koser, G. Ed. Hersh.
20. John B. Linn, J. H. Murray.
Alternates, H. Y. Harvey, J. H. Hagerty.
21. D. S. Atkinson, J. B. Doniey.
Alternates, C. W. Baker, Wm. Parshall.
22 C. D. Magee, W. H. Hampton.
Alternates, C. W. Bachelor, J. A. M'Devitt.
23. H. W. Oliver, jr., J. A. Chambers.
Alternates, Walton Woolsey, Hugh M'Neill.
24. M. S. Quay, W. S Moore.
Alternates, F. S. Reeder, John W. Donan.
25. R. Butoffson, Simon Truby.
Alternates. E. L Davis. Jos. Henderson.
26. L. G. Linn, H. C. Bloss.
Alternates, C. A. Sullivan, George S. Mullen.
27. Thomas M. Walker, S. H. Osman.
Alternates, W. S. Brown, E. W. Smiley.

Following is a list of electors agreed on by the convention—the same as submitted by the committee of nine:

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

Benjamin H. Brewster, Philadelphia.
John W. Chalfant, Allegheny.

ELECTORS.

1 John Welsh, Philadelphia.
2 Henry Disston, Philadelphia.
3 Christian J. Hoffman, Philadelphia.
4 Charles Thompson Jones, Philadelphia.
5 Edwin A. Fitler, Philadelphia.
6 Benjamin Smith, Bucks.
7 J. W. Bernard, Chester.
8 Jocob Knabb, Berks.
9 John B. Warfel, Lancaster.
10 Dr Joseph Thomas, Bucks.
11 Ario Pardee, Luzerne.
12 Dewis Pugbe, Luzerne.
13 Edward S. Silliman, Schuylkill.
14 William Calder, Dauphin.
15 Miles L. Tracy, Wayne.
16 S. W. Starkweather, Lycoming.
17 Daniel J. Morrell, Cambria.
18 Jeremiah Lyons, Juniata.
19 William Hay, York.
20 William Cameron, Union.
21 J. B. Donley, Fayette.
22 Daniel O'Neil, Pittsburg.
23 William Neeb, Allegheny.
24 Andrew B. Berger, Allegheny.
25 Samuel M. Jackson, Armstrong.
26 James Westerman, Mercer.
27 W. W. Wilber, Warren.

The committee on resolutions (Senator Strang chairman) presented the following report, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That we hereby reaffirm the platform adopted by the republican state convention at Lancaster in 1875, and, in view of recent advents at Washington, we emphatically endorse that part of it which demands "honest men in office—men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it whenever they find it." The republican party is committed by its origin, its traditions, its history and its duties to an intrepid and honest administration of public affairs, and wherever—in national, state or municipal life—maladministration has existed, or does exist, we demand that it be exposed and corrected, and the guilty punished, and to this end we pledge the full measure of our support as citizens and as voters.

*Resolved*, That we look to the Cincinnati Convention to give us candidates for President and Vice President who are above suspicion, and in whose personal integrity the nation can most surely trust; and that we also look to our friends throughout the state to make sure that, in presenting candidates for congress and the legislature, they select those only who are known to be honest, capable and faithful to the constitution.

*Resolved*, That the republicans of Pennsylvania, having nothing in their past history which they wish to blot out or to apologize for, or would have the nation forget, arraign, the democratic leaders in congress, and their abettors, for the preference shown to the deadly principles, and for the subserviency shown the defiant leaders of the late confederacy now dominating them; for their removal from office of Union soldiers and appointment of confederate soldiers; for the repeated indications of a purpose, only controlled by fear, to open the treasure of the nation to alarming and unjust pecuniary demands from their persistent effort to force amnesty upon men too proud or unrepentant to ask it, or too guilty to deserve it; and for the combined recklessness and cowardice of their course on financial questions—a recklessness which mischievously holds out a threat to overthrow existing laws, and a cowardice or incapacity to originate a substitute for them—all which expose the democratic party as without a national instinct, or an unsectional impulse, or an affirmative policy, and as unfit to be trusted by the country which, when last under their control, they madly hurried into the vortex of civil war.

*Resolved*, That recent events in the late slave states clearly expose on the part of the democratic party to seize them all, and wield them, as a unit, in the next Presidential election; that to this end brutal and bloody conspiracies have been made to coerce voters, and base egislative conspiracies are at this moment in operation in order that an unprincipled and fraudulent majority may deprive properly chosen officers of their legal rights; and as against these outrages we take an appeal to the people of the nation.

*Resolved* that the common safety demands that our public schools shall not only be free to all, but shall be preserved from all special or partial control. All attempt to divide the school fund, for any purpose whatever, or to divert any portion of into any channel not under popular control, is to be frowned upon and resisted with unyielding firmness. The recent defeat in the democratic legislature of Maryland of a constitutional amendment to secure the common school fund of that state against division, reveals at once a grave danger and its source, and with other like facts makes plain the duty of congress to submit such an amendment to the constitution of the United States as, when adopted, will effectually defend the common school system from all enemies, open or covert.

*Resolved*, That the attempt of the democratic house of representatives at Washington, in the face of the depressed condition of American industry, to inflict upon the nation a free trade tariff is an insult to the intelligence of the people, and an evidence of the inability of the democratic party to meet the present wants of the country. The remedy for our suffering industries is a higher, not a lower tariff.

*Resolved*, That the neglect of the public business of the state by the present majority in the lower branch of the legislature, and the plainly apparent purpose of that majority to needlessly prolong the session with the sole object of thereby increasing their pay, is worthy of the strongest censure, and must, if persisted in, awaken the just indignation of an outraged people.

*Resolved*, That the uniform policy of the republican party of Pennsylvania, in keeping down the burden of taxation while steadily reducing the public debt, should be persistently maintained. When the debt is wiped out, the public expenditures should be confined to the civil expenses of the state government, the support of her public schools, and the efficiency of her reformatory and penal institutions.

*Resolved*, That the recommendation of Governor Hartranft of a uniform system of municipal government throughout the state, and of the adoption of effective measures to prevent a further increase of municipal indebtedness, is worthy of all commendation, and should be put into practical operation at as early a day as possible.

Mr. Bressler, of York, offered a resolution in favor of a high protective tariff as a means of restoring prosperity to the country, which was referred to the committee on resolutions.

A resolution was adopted returning the thanks of the convention to Chairman Hoyt for his conduct of the campaign last fall also to A. Wilson Norris, secretary of the state committee.

The Hartranft resolution, agreed on by the caucus, was also adopted.

After the appointment of a state central committee the convention dismally adjourned.

### Storm and Flood.

BOSTON, March 28.—It is now supposed that the destruction caused by the freshets in Worcester county will amount to $500,000, while there is reason to believe that three lives have been lost, two in Clinton and one in Webster. A portion of Blackstone was flooded, while at Waterford cellars were flooded and a general stampede took place, lest worse harm should come.

At Fiskdale the Cedar Pond dam gave way and the water swept off a bridge on the highway there, cutting off communication with Southbridge.

At Rutland a reservoir at Mr. B. Moulton's mill broke through Sunday afternoon, the water doing much damage in the lowlands below. In Milbury the damage to Captain Simpson's property is estimated at $5,000. Work at his mill is suspended in consequence.

There was a panic at Southbridge on hearing that Cedar dam had given way, and the mill owners made haste to strengthen their dams. Much damage was averted by the timely news received. Several bridges were carried away in Sturbridge. At Uxbridge the roads all over the town are badly washed, and the total damage cannot fall short of $5,000.

The dam at Tyler's mill, in West Brookfield, gave way and a large territory was flooded. At Webster considerable damage was done. While two men in a boat were endeavoring to remove the flash-boards of the dam at P. Slater & Sons' mills the boat was upset and one of them, Fred. Andres, was carried down the rapids and drowned. His body was subsequently recovered. He was 28 years of age, and leaves a wife.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 28.—After continuous rain all yesterday, the heaviest snow storm of the season set in about 10 o'clock last night, and up to the present hour (11 o'clock a. m.) some ten inches of snow have fallen. The streets are in a horribly slushy condition, and street railroad and other travel is much impeded.—The temperature is mild.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Early this morning a drizzling snow storm set in which up to this hour (2 o'clock p. m.) has continued without abatement. It comes directly from the east. The snow drifts are very deep in some places, and the street cars have temporarily stopped. Probably about six inches of snow have fallen already.

The snow storm which prevailed here from early this morning until this evening was the severest of the season. The storm extended over parts of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri, but was especially violent in Illinois, where snow is reported to be in some cases two feet deep and badly drifted.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The heavy wind storm to-night blew down the new depot of the Twelfth and Sixteenth streets Passenger Railway Company, which covered nearly a square of ground at Twelfth street and Susquehanna avenue. The building was under roof, and the Company expected to occupy it in about ten days. The accident causes a heavy loss.

TOLEDO, March 28.—The worst snow storm of the season, with a furious northeasterly gale, commenced early this morning, and at one o'clock this afternoon was still prevailing, with no signs of abatement. Six inches of snow have fallen, and it drifts badly.

MEMPHIS, March 28.—The water this evening is within two inches of the danger line, and scant two feet below extreme high water.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 28.—A severe snow storm prevailed north and west last night, and to-day a collision occurred on the Vandalia road. The engines and twelve cars were badly damaged.

### Southern Outrages.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 1.—On Thursday morning the store of Hirsh Brothers, at Somerville, Tenn., was broken open by a party of disguised men, fifteen in number, who after beating the two young Hirshs, tied ropes around their necks and dragged them throug the streets for some time, and finally released them, after telling them should they remain there another night they would be killed. When the brothers returned to their store they found they had been robbed of nineteen hundred dollars. The citizens of Somerville, on hearing of the outrage, held a meeting and organized committees to protect the Hirshs and to ferret out the parties engaged in the outrage. Various rumors are afloat as to the cause of these proceedings, but the Hirshs say they know several of the party, and it is hoped they will be arrested and punished. It is only by strong assurances from the citizens of protection that the Hirshs were induced to stay in the place.

The citizens of Somerville held another meeting to-day and passed resolutions requesting Gov. Parker to offer a suitable reward for the arrest of the maskers.

### Horrible Death.

LOUISVILLE, March 28.—Mary Pyle, the wife of Jno. Pyle, an engineer on the Ohio river tug Magnolia, met with a horrible death. She was subject to epileptic fits, and while suffering from one of these set fire to her clothes. A neighbor discovered her in flames, but was unable to gain admittance to her room until too late, she falling dead as he entered. The entire part of her body from the small of the back to the shoulder blade was apparently roasted to a depth of two inches. The skin of her neck and throat was cooked dry and rolled up into little scrolls, while the lips, eyes and nose were so burned and charred as to be unrecognizable. Her hair had caught from the flames arising from her garments, and had litterally burned off. Her breast and the front portions of her body were burned until they presented a browned or baked appearance, and the flesh upon her arms and lower limbs appeared in some places to be cooked to the bone.

### Express Office Robbed.

CLEVELAND, April 1.—A special dispatch from Akron says the office of the United States Express Company was robbed last night. The express messenger and clerk sleep up stairs over the office. An inside stairway leads to the bed room. The parties went to bed at 11 o'clock last night, and before retiring placed an iron bar across the door. This morning the clerk found that the key of the safe had been taken from his pocket during the night. He hurried below, where the safe was found open with the key in the door. The robbers had carried off $12,000 in cash and several sealed bags of money.—The loss, it is thought, will amount to $25,000.

### Death in a Snow Storm.

ST LOUIS, MO., March 30.—Special dispatches from Kansas City state that during the snow storm last Monday night Mrs. George Holton and two little children living near Wamega, Kansas, on the line of the Kansas Pacific railroad, started to go to a neighbor's house, only a quarter of a mile distant. Darkness coming on and the storm beating them so furiously they became bewildered and wandered about the prairie until exhausted. They were found yesterday, frozen to death, not twenty rods from the house they were in search of.

### A Young Lady and Little Boy Killed.

CLEVELAND, O., March 30.—The *Leader's* Meadville, Pa., special says a terrible accident occured at Sugar Lake, near Meadville, this afternoon. A man named H. Ferry had a double barrel shot gun loaded with buckshot, riding on a horse. While dismounting the gun was accidentally discharged, its contents striking a young lady named Wentworth in the heart, and her cousin, a little boy aged six, who were looking out of the window, killing both of them instantly.

### The Impeachment Managers.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—A Democratic caucus was held to-night, continuing until 11:30, for the purpose of electing managers to conduct the impeachment trial of ex-Secretary Belknap before the Senate. The following named gentlemen were chosen by ballot: Messrs. Lord, of New York, McMahon, of Ohio, Knott, of Kentucky, Lynde of Missouri, and Jencks of Pennsylvania, Democrats; and Wheeler, of New York, and Hoar, of Massachusetts, Republicans.

### Boiler Explosion.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 31.—This morning an engine up the mountain, on the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, blew up near Grand Ridge.—Three men, named Miller, Campbell, and Shannon, were killed, and another, named Harvey Waters, so badly injured that he cannot recover. All of these men were married, and were employees of the road.

### Health of President Grant.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—President Grant, although not confined to bed, keeps his room, receiving no visitors. Some of his intimate friends say his sickness is owing to a return of periodical neuralgia. The Rev. Dr Newman to-day prayed for his recovery.

# A RESERVOIR DISASTER.

## 760,000,000 Gallons of Water Let Loose!

## Great Destruction by the Sweeping Flood.

## Houses, Mills and Barns Wrecked.

WORCESTER, March 30, 1876.

BREAKING OF THE DAM.

At 6:30 this evening the reservoir dam gave way with a great crash. The spillway crumbled, letting off 760,000,000 gallons of water stored behind. The water rushed down the ravine with a terrible roar, in a solid mass twenty feet high. First in the line of the sweeping flood was the stone waste gate house. When the flood struck this, it tottered. Then the keystone of the arch dropped out. A corner of the building next gave way, followed by a wooden roof, which was swept onward, until drawn into a whirlpool, when it was crushed to match wood, and thrown into the air. The gate house was tipped over bodily, and not even a stone of it remained. Down through a narrow ravine, a hundred feet wide and one mile long, the flood swept on. The sides were fairly dug out clean in an instant, for fifty feet, until the edge of the bank was almost perpendicular. Through the pine woods, on the side of the ravine, the water tore. The largest trees were twisted around like straws, pulled up by the roots, and carried onward. The flood tore out everything in the ravine, and rushed onward towards the highway below. A large barn was taken up bodily, and carried about fifty feet, when it struck a tree and was broken into pieces.

The next was G. W. Olneys dwelling house, one of the finest in the valley. The rushing mass struck this broadside, and completely cleaned out the rear and front walls. The ends stood, and, strange to say, supported the roof, under which the water poured in a solid stream twenty feet high and thirty wide.

When the dam first broke, the gap was only about twenty feet in width. This increased the rapidity after the water had once gained passage through it, and continued to increase until nearly the entire wall, was eighty feet in width, had been destroyed. The ravine, being narrow, however, held the water back, and the water continued to rush for three hours before the reservoir was exhausted, and the worst of the danger at Cherry Valley, the first village encountered, was over.

A small cottage house stood on the opposite side of the road from Mr. Olney's. This was taken up whole,

WHIRLED AROUND

on the surface like a top for a time, and then down into the water. Three or four other small houses were taken up and borne along until they crashed together and sank out of sight.

The waters from the reservoir now reached Kettle Brook, and a vast amount of water swept across a pond, struck a line beyond, and was turned down towards Cherry Valley, Jamesville, Leesville, Stoneville, and New Worcester J. A. Smith & Co's woolen mill stood at the head of this pond. In front of it was a dam which had withstood a severe test but crumbled under the immense pressure brought upon it; it gave way, and the waters of the pond were added to the already uncontrollable mass. The mill, a substantial brick structure, was next struck, and crumbled until three-fourths of the building was in ruins, and the water was sweeping through what was left standing.

A short distance below was the Bottomly Mill, operated by J. A. Smith. This was a wooden structure, about fifty feet square, and stood below a dam which held the waters of a pond above. When the water struck this it gave way, and the waters of the pond served to still further increase the vast amount which was already sweeping destruction before it. The mill was next struck and lifted bodily to the top of the rushing water. On it was swept at a terrific rate,

WHIRLING AND TURNING

in all directions until it struck Ash worth & Jones' mill. This was the best mill on the stream and one of the best in the country. It was a substantial brick structure, four stories high, with an L for a boiler house. The Bottomly mill struck this L with terrific force, knocking it to pieces. The Bottomly was as completely demolished by the shock as though it had been blown up with dualin, and nothing more was seen which could be rec