

Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT: ULYSSES S. GRANT, (Subject to the approval of the Republican National Convention.)

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE: HENRY GREEN, Northampton County. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: JOHN A. LEMON, Blair County.

THAT intensely Democratic journal, the Charleston Courier says, Grant will beat Tilden easily, as some half a dozen Southern States will prefer him to the great cipherer.

THIRTY-FIVE thousand emigrants have landed at the port of New York since the beginning of this year. The immigration of the present year bids fair to be greater than that of any previous year. The hard times and unsettled condition of affairs in Europe, is driving to this country all who have the means of emigrating.

The official statement for March shows that during that month, the National debt was reduced fourteen million, seven hundred and nineteen thousand, three hundred and thirty-six dollars (14,719,336). This we believe is the largest reduction ever made in one month.

SECRETARY SHERMAN addressed the Republicans of Mansfield, Ohio, on Wednesday evening last, during the speech he said, "personally he would not continue a candidate for the Presidency unless the Republicans of Ohio supported him in the election of delegates to Chicago with substantial unanimity."

The advance in the price of printing paper is so enormous that several leading papers in the east have been compelled to raise their subscription rates. It is present prices are maintained, many of the ill-supported country journals must come to grief.

This breach among the New York Democrats grows wider and deeper. Each faction has called its separate State Convention for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. Both Conventions meet on the same day (April 20th) in the city of Syracuse.

A NUMBER of prominent Republicans of Massachusetts, including ex-Governors Boutwell, Alex. H. Price, Gen. N. P. Banks, Henry J. Washburn and others, have issued an address to the Republicans of the State, favoring the nomination of Gen. Grant for the Presidency.

In his report favoring a reorganization of the Pension system, Senator Withers shows that it will require nearly \$36,000,000 to pay the pensions for the current year, and that in the opinion of the Commissioner for the year ending June 30, 1881, it will require for the payment of the pensions \$40,000,000, and that an increase over this sum will be required for several years thereafter.

It is a subject of gratifying remark, that the Presidential canvass on the part of the friends of General Grant has thus far been carried on in the very best of possible feeling, as to wards the other leading candidates, not a trace of bitterness or of personal animosity against any of them having appeared. They at least are determined to preserve the harmony of the party for the sake of its principles.

By insisting that the State Convention should choose all the delegates to the Chicago Convention, the Blaine men carried the day in Kansas. This method of choosing delegates by the Convention, is what the Blaine politicians in this State are tearing their clothes about. It shows what a difference there is as to whose eye is gored.

MINNESOTA is entitled to three members of Congress, two of whom at present are Republicans. A single change would of course give the State to the Democrats. As to the present Democratic scheme is to throw the Presidential election into Congress, the capture of this State is of vital importance. This is why the Democrats are trying to steal the seat of Mr. Washburn who was elected by over 3,000 in the third district, which is strongly Republican.

The struggle between the Wallace and Randall factions in this State for the control of the approaching Democratic State Convention, and the capture of the delegates to Cincinnati is attracting the attention of the politicians throughout the country, on account of the bearing it will have on the selection of the Presidential nominee. About two-thirds of the delegates have so far been chosen, and the Randall-Tilden men claim a large majority over them. They had best not halloo however until they are out of the woods.

In a recent interview, Gen. Hancock said that, he thought Democratic success could be attained only by "accrions from political elements outside the party" and that, "no one in whose devotion to the Union in the day of trial, the Northern people, as a mass, did not have the most implicit confidence, could gain the necessary recruits to insure victory to the party." After such declarations the General can hope for no support from the South, and may as well hang his presidential harp upon the willows.

GENERAL FITZBUGH LEE, of Virginia, says, if Tilden is nominated, many Virginia Democrats will abstain from voting, and that the State will have to be classed as doubtful.

THE New York Tribune cannot forgive General Grant for defeating the founder of that paper in 1872. It is not now as then in open hostility to him, but it lets no occasion slip to give him and his friends a venomous fling.

SOME of the men howling against Gen. Grant, and who seem so dreadfully shocked that his honored name is now used to violate the unwritten law of the land, "no demonstrated half so much anxiety over the written law. If the third term is so distressing and dangerous, it is wonderful that some patriot has not since made it impossible by introducing a constitutional amendment forbidding such a thing. The dangers of a second or third term are alike, and proceed from a fear that a man in office will use his power to perpetuate it. Gen. Grant is the furthest possible from this condition. He has not only been out of office for four years, but absent from the country, and has in no sense sought the place, or set in motion any machinery by which to obtain it. Politicians using this argument so constantly pay a poor compliment to the intelligence of the people when they imagine that they do not read the sophistry of the reasoning.

MONDAY last week was the day fixed by the Dauphin County Court for the sentence of the men who had pleaded guilty to the charge of corrupt solicitation. These men were out on bail, and they all failed to appear, and their bail was declared forfeited by the court. This failure on their part was a great surprise to the public, and they have thereby committed a grievous error, and made themselves fugitives from justice, and forfeited the sympathy entertained by many in their favor. It is deemed probable that had they appeared, and received the sentence of the court, that that part of the penalty which consists of imprisonment would have been remitted by the pardoning power.

As these were the first cases under the new law, making corrupt solicitation a crime, there was a general feeling of gratification that the law had been vindicated, coupled with a sentiment of leniency towards the defendants, as the first victims of a law, but imperfectly understood, but all this has been measurably changed by the flight of the convicted parties. Mr. Kemble is at present at Atlantic City, and it is stated by his friends that he will appear at Harrisburg in a few days, and submit to the sentence of the court. The whereabouts of the other parties is unknown.

THERE can be no possible objection to the anti-Grant politicians and managers whistling as bravely and persistently as they can to keep their courage up, but there is little excuse for adopting the old worn out machinery used by the Democracy in 1876.

Tilden's bureau of nincompoops was not such an eminent success that the anti-Grant managers should adopt its methods of flooding the country with false information, exultantly claiming, that the hero of Appomattox is beaten before the battle is fairly set, boasting that delegates instructed for him will disobey their instructions, and threatening that in event of his nomination certain Republican States will turn over to the Democracy. How Messrs. Sherman and Blaine—admitted to be the two most adroit political managers in the Republican party—must write their mouths, and gnaw their lips with rage, to see their "fool-friends" thus not only expose their own folly, but subject them to the imputation of party selfishness that would sacrifice their party, rather than not meet with personal success. Happily for their two distinguished gentlemen, their fealty to party principles is so thoroughly understood, that they cannot be injured by the folly of the self-constituted leaders of their adherents, in many portions of the country. But while Republicans can afford to smile at or treat with silent contempt the boastsings of these braggers, the threats of revolt against the nominee, should be General Grant, is deserving of attention; not as of importance coming from the source from which it does, but as showing a determination on part of some would-be leaders to rule or ruin the party. The right to prevent the nomination of General Grant, by fair means, if they can, is undoubted, but the right to play false, to assert if he is nominated they will not support him is utterly repugnant to every principle of fair play and common honesty. If the decisions of party Conventions are not to have binding force on the adherents of all candidates participating therein, then there is an end of all parties. And right here it is worthy of remark that no friend of General Grant, no journal advocating his nomination, has even intimated other than a determination to zealously support the nominee of the Chicago Convention, but he whom he may, and that not an unkind word, not a disparaging remark has been uttered by any of them against the distinguished gentlemen competing for the nomination. That Pennsylvania will cast her vote for the nominee of the Chicago Convention is settled beyond a peradventure, and he who fails, or doubts, or intimates otherwise, is but inviting disgrace upon as staunch and loyal a Republican host as is contained in any other State in the Union. It is a fool bird that defies its own nest, and the few advocates of the Maine statesman in this Commonwealth who assert that General Grant, if nominated cannot carry it,

are not only slandering the fair fame of the Republicans, but they are slandering the fair fame of the "plumed knight," who of all men would be the last to countenance the intimated treachery to an honorable opponent. He is not a true Republican who harbors, let alone intimates a thought of revolt in case his favorite candidate is not successful, and the people should sternly set their feet upon the petty rebellion or journal that intimated rebellion by asserting in certain contingencies the old Keystone State will play recreant to her honor.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1880.

Easter, the second Christmas of the year was generally observed yesterday. The only drawback to the observance was the cloudy and rainy weather. The Churches generally were handsomely adorned, the custom of making the display of flowers a prominent feature in ecclesiastical decorations being largely on the increase. The music, however, constituted the chief source of attraction in the churches. At St. Augustine's Catholic Church (colored) on 15th street the crowd to hear the grand music was immense. Twenty-five cents admission to the service was charged, and still people by the hundreds were turned away having come to late to get in. There is something strange about this church, that I have never been able to understand nor has anyone I have asked about it explained to me satisfactorily. And that is why most all the Foreign legations attend a colored Catholic church in preference to going to a white church when they are in the city. Such however is the case.

The Pearson boys sang in St. Johns Episcopal choir on Easter morning. The children took absolute possession of the grounds south of the White House to-day and they had a good time egg-rolling. Children were there of all ages and sizes regardless of color or previous condition. There was a young lady here and there to look after a party of youngsters entrusted to their care and three policemen walked around to see that no damage was done to the shrubbery and that the fights which now and then occurred among the boys. Nearly every child had a basket of eggs colored by brilliant dyes. They rolled themselves and eggs down the sharp declivities that mark the contour of the grounds; they laughed and played in rolling down with their eggs the gentle slope of some of the prettiest good size tows, were totally regardless of the extent of striped stockings displayed. The pump near the White House was a never-failing source of amusement and dampness. There must have been at least one thousand children celebrating Easter Monday in the grounds.

The introduction of the custom of exchanging Easter cards and presents has become almost as general as the similar practice at Christmas and New Year. Indeed the present Easter was quite a spring edition of Christmas, and friends meeting each other have interchangeably used the greeting "a happy Easter to you."

Committees of the Grand Army of the Republic are now holding meetings and making extensive arrangements for Decoration Day. As the 30th of May will come on Sunday, the decoration services will be held Saturday, the 29th. Stay-at-home boys, don't forget you took the prize last year. Keep up your reputation by doing honor to our fallen comrades this year.

Don't think hard, my dear readers, for not mentioning you our dear Democratic Congress is doing for the country. It would be a waste of printers' ink to dilatorily state that it is no name for it. Public business don't bother them a bit. The members draw their pay all the same whether they do anything or not. People come here and witness the remarkable delay and waste of time and money which it is so. It is a precedent, so far as delay and inaction is concerned. Nothing of any moment doing, nor does there seem to be any disposition to do anything. It is daily, daily, daily, day after day—the appropriations lingering in the air, the suffering and hope, private interests waiting with impatience for the wheels of Logi-Congress to move on, but no go. Congress meets daily when it does not adjourn over. The members attend roll-call, smoke their cigars, lounge about on the chairs, and read the newspaper, or wrangle or rise on personal points, or indulge in dilatory motions, vent their spleen in ill-natured sallies and retorts, and after having thus worried through the day, for which they receive pay at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum, they adjourn and have a night of it preparatory to entering upon the next day over similar routine. There is a good many people who believe the Democratic majority of the House intend to delay the necessary work of the session until after the Chicago Convention. There if Grant is nominated, they will adjourn and give up the fight, but if the Republicans nominate Blaine, Sherman or a dark horse, they will unseat Washburn, Oris, and possibly Kellogg, and perfect measures for throwing the election into the House. There is a good many people who believe the Democratic majority of the House intend to delay the necessary work of the session until after the Chicago Convention. There if Grant is nominated, they will adjourn and give up the fight, but if the Republicans nominate Blaine, Sherman or a dark horse, they will unseat Washburn, Oris, and possibly Kellogg, and perfect measures for throwing the election into the House. There is a good many people who believe the Democratic majority of the House intend to delay the necessary work of the session until after the Chicago Convention. There if Grant is nominated, they will adjourn and give up the fight, but if the Republicans nominate Blaine, Sherman or a dark horse, they will unseat Washburn, Oris, and possibly Kellogg, and perfect measures for throwing the election into the House.

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The Legislative Corruptor.

The Harrisburg Patriot of Tuesday has the following account of the scene in the court room when the corruptorists were to be called up for sentence. The Patriot says: Yesterday when the court house bell rang at two o'clock P. M., every available seat in the court room was already occupied, and the crowd which came surging through the vestibule pressed forward, occupying every inch of space in the main passage from the door to the rail in front of the bar. Representatives Wolf and Kirk, of the legislative prosecuting committee, were in the city at an early hour preparing for the work assigned them. District Attorney Hollinger and Messrs. Simonton, Irwin Joseph C. M'Alary, counsel for the prosecution, were in the court promptly at the hour. Messrs. C. C. Carroll, J. B. Brewster, W. H. Armstrong and A. J. Herr were the only counsel for defense in court. From the fact that some of the convicted men had been seen in the city at noon—the report having gained circulation that Messrs. Grant and Blaine had been served at the St. Cloud hotel in Philadelphia late on Sunday evening, that Messrs. Kemble, Salter and Peffer are residents of Philadelphia, many people came to the conclusion that they would not put in an appearance at all, and they were consequently absent from the court. The men who were anxiously awaiting the appearance of Judge Pearson, at fifteen minutes past two, and casting anxious glances at the door of the vestibule leading into the court room, many pressed to get in. There is something strange about this court, that I have never been able to understand nor has anyone I have asked about it explained to me satisfactorily. And that is why most all the Foreign legations attend a colored Catholic church in preference to going to a white church when they are in the city. Such however is the case.

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