

- One person for Member of Assembly. One person for County Treasurer. One person for Prothonotary. One person for Clerk of Courts. One person for Register. One person for Commissioner. One person for Director of the Poor. One person for Auditor.

Circulate the Documents.

Take the "Herald," and Organize for the Campaign.

Once more we have a great political campaign opened in our grand old Commonwealth. Once more are the loyal men of the State called upon to organize for the victory of Right, Justice, and Humanity. The principles at stake are identified with those for which the great Union war was waged, and to none who loves his country can afford to leave unexecuted a single effort which might in any way contribute to secure a grand Republican triumph in October next. And in the great work before us, there is no other agency that can be turned to so good an account as the circulation of sound Republican journals. Well knowing that there are many men in the county who do not feel themselves able to subscribe, we have determined to furnish the HERALD from this to the close of the campaign at the low rate of fifty cents, feeling assured that while we shall realize no pecuniary benefit thereby, we will, nevertheless, in this way place it within the means of every patriot in the county to secure our paper. Our circulation has largely increased of late, and, although our paper already goes in numbers into every township in the county, still we know that there are numbers of good Republicans who ought to be added to our already swelling list of subscribers; and we sincerely hope that our friends will use their utmost endeavors in assisting us to secure the names of their friends and neighbors.

The campaign before us will be a comparatively brief one, and it becomes us in this county to make unusual efforts. The Democrats have placed in nomination for the position of Governor a Money-King, who has already promised to contribute liberally to the money which they hope to buy his and their way to victory. This cannot and must not be permitted. Let Republican journals and documents be scattered far and wide throughout our county, let a thorough organization of the party be effected at once, let meetings be held in every school district, at which the issue of the campaign may be thoroughly discussed; in short, let the people themselves take hold of the matter, and we can rest assured that here in Cumberland county the young in a very few short years will be able to accomplish what the few have thus far failed to do, viz: our deliverance from the corrupt and infamous Oppenhears rule, that has for the past ten years proven itself a burden grievous to bear.

Let us, then, work, having this holy purpose in view. Let GEARY, WILLIAMS, and Victory be our watchword, and the day of our political disenthralment will be found near at hand.

DEMOCRATIC POLITICIANS do not approve of the Registry law. Republicans do approve of the Registry law. The Registry law makes no exceptions. Democrats and Republicans are registered under its requirements alike, and as it works for one party, so it works for the other. Justice, fairness, and equality are aimed at. One lawful vote for each legal voter, to be secured by its provisions. Do the Democracy want more? The Registry law rules out coffee-pots, coffee-colored national papers. It rules out all non-residents and repeaters in Philadelphia, or in any part of the State. It provides but one vote for all, making all men equal in this respect. The custom of men voting under various assumed names in the cities, as often as politicians may require, is checked by the new law. The Registry law compels men to vote honestly. Do Democrats love by honest voting, and therefore dislike the provisions of the Registry law? If so, it is time we have a Registry law, to compel them to vote fairly and honestly, for justice demands it. All good, honest citizens of all parties, must favor such a law. So let all hold their peace and see the law faithfully and honestly executed, and voters should see to it that their names are registered at once, lest they might lose their vote at the coming election.

The point for which Mr. Secretary Boutwell is heading, and which he is noising, is the funding of the public debt at a lower rate of interest. From abroad we hear that our credit, good as it was before, is strengthening under the demonstrated results of the policy which has ruled since Gen. Grant's inauguration. The country is progressing in thrift. Never before were we so energetic and bold in building new and important railroads; labor is fairly employed; and most descriptions of legitimate business are receiving good returns on the capital employed. We are reducing the debt at a remarkable rate; too rapidly, perhaps, at the present rate of interest, except as a step preliminary to the funding process. But perhaps the cause that is conducting to debt reduction and credit strengthening, is the fact that the stealing of the revenues has been so nearly stopped, and economy and honesty in disbursing them, are fully observed. It is well enough to keep these things in mind. They pretty effectually answer the critics of General Grant, who have only to complain that they or some of their family are not in office.

The Republican State Central Committee met in Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning of last week, Hon. John Covode, Chairman of the Committee, presiding. An unusually large number of members were present, and the utmost harmony prevailed. Mr. S. Quay, Esq., Editor of the Beaver, read, and George W. Hamersley were elected Secretaries of the Committee, and Gen. H. B. Bingham, Postmaster of Philadelphia, Treasurer. The representatives from the different counties strongly expressed their confidence in

Gen. Geary's Claims. The New York Evening Post, in an article on Pennsylvania politics, pays the following tribute to the merits of Gov. Geary:

"John W. Geary, the Republican candidate, and the present Governor, is a gentleman of the highest integrity and of acknowledged abilities. A great part of his life has been spent in the public service, and he has made no fortune, and has no claim to an election except upon his character and talents. For many years a trusted friend of Polk and Buchanan, chosen by the latter to be the chief of his mission in the Northern States, Mr. Geary left the Democrats with reluctance, and his inflexible on his part could satisfy them. Never were freemen more directly asked to choose between money and merit than in this contest; and it is fair to say that something more than the Governor's chair is at stake in it—the good fame of Pennsylvania, and the character of her voters for independence and purity."

All this is true. The more Governor Geary's career is scrutinized the more it redounds to his credit. He has always been honest, fearless, and independent. Neither Polk nor Buchanan could use him, or induce him to swerve from what he believed to be right. He was one of the first leading Democrats in the country to take an open and determined stand against slavery, and it was through him, mainly, that Kansas was freed from the curse. He came over to the Republican ranks from a conviction of duty, and at the sacrifice, as was then supposed, of all hopes of further political advancement. When the war broke out, he was one of the first to offer his services, and his conduct during the war was throughout brave, honorable and eminently patriotic. He never shirked danger or duty, and no man in the service gained his laurels by harder work. Next to Gen. Meade he occupied the foremost position among any Pennsylvania in the army. His entire military career was one of honor, and he passed through the war without a single act creditable to his reputation as a soldier or a man.

As Governor of Pennsylvania, Gen. Geary has preserved his high reputation as a soldier and a citizen. No one has ever accused him of any dishonest or dishonorable act. As well said by the New York Evening Post, though most of his life has been spent in the public service, with abundant opportunities to make money and accumulate wealth, he has made no fortune, and is to-day no better off in a pecuniary point of view than he was years ago. He could not afford, like his competitor, to buy up delegates—nor can he afford, as the canvass proceeds, to buy up votes. But the people of Pennsylvania, feeling and knowing that they have an honest man in the Governor's chair, will rally enthusiastically to his support without money and without price. They will re-elect him by an almost eleven digit majority.

It is, however, in the region of totality that this phenomenon will assume that impressive, and even at this day, almost startling character, that has made almost every total eclipse a matter of dread from the remotest antiquity. The period of a total eclipse, simultaneous with some other important event, has served in many cases to fix an historic date with mathematical accuracy; for astronomers can calculate backward to an eclipse as well as forward. In days when they were inaccessible, they exerted political influence not far below that of "the Devil, the Turk, and the Comet."

The Medes and Lydians, after six years of war, desisted from fighting, and became desirous for peace, after they became enveloped in darkness by an annual hour of the day, by reason of a total eclipse.

The date of this event, long in dispute, was finally settled by the fact that a total eclipse was demonstrated to have been in that region of the world—Asia Minor—on the 30th of September, 610 years before Christ. We find total eclipses recorded during the march of Xerxes, the first year of the Peloponnesian War, and preceding the death of the Roman Emperor, Domitian. Another in Scotland christened the hour of its occurrence, the "black hour."

It was only at and after the eclipse of 1765, that anything like scientific accuracy and fulness were connected with such events. Since then, when occurring in civilized portions of the globe, they have been occasions of deep scientific interest, and Governments have sent expeditions to unhabited regions to observe them. Though they are not so important in a purely astronomical point of view now as formerly, they have acquired unusual interest from the prospect they hold out of fuller acquaintance with the nature of the Sun.

The total eclipse of 1866 was observed at Kinderhook, New York, by a Spanish astronomer.

That of November, 1834, at Millidgeville, Georgia, by the French astronomer, Nicolet.

The most generally observed was that of 1842, visible in portions of Italy, France, Germany and Russia. The leading scientific men of the world, including Arago, Baily, Airy, Carlini, Titrow and Struve, repaired to stations on the track of the Moon's shadow. The following account given by Arago will suffice to show the effect of such a phenomenon, even upon observers accustomed to calculate and foretell them.

"At Porpignan, persons who were seriously unwell alone remained within doors. As soon as the day began to break, the population covered the towers and battlements of the town, as well as all the little emplacements in the neighborhood. The hour of the commencement of the eclipse drew nigh, and with twenty thousand persons, with smoky glasses in their hands,

Our Candidate for Supreme Judge.

Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, the Republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, is a native of Connecticut, and is about forty-seven years of age.

He was educated at Yale College, which, when he had achieved distinction in the legal profession, conferred upon him the degree of "Doctor of Laws." After leaving College, he removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he became a student of law in the office of the late Chief Justice Lovric. He was admitted to the bar in 1843, and became the partner of Judge Lovric. The latter was subsequently appointed Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county by the Governor, and in 1851 was elected Chief Justice of the State. At the same time his former pupil was elected to fill the position formerly occupied by him.

In 1861 Judge Williams was elected an Associate Law Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county, without any organized opposition. Previous to going upon the Bench, he achieved an excellent reputation as a practitioner, and since his elevation to judicial positions he has more than maintained it. In June, 1867, he was nominated by the Republican State Convention at Williamsport for Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, and the fitness of the nomination was everywhere recognized. He was defeated, however, by Judge Sharwood, in the following October. In the latter part of 1868, Judge Strong, having resigned his position on the bench of the Supreme Court, Judge Williams was appointed to fill the vacancy until January 1, 1870.

As a lawyer Judge Williams is methodical and accurate; as a Judge, fearless and upright, possessing the happy faculty of discerning at once the justice of a cause, notwithstanding the difficulties and quibbles by which it may be obscured. Since he has been on the bench of the Supreme Court he has fully proved his eminent fitness for the position, and in nominating him the Convention has given the Republic a worthy successor.

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COME DOWN.

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PHILADELPHIA.

Terrible Fire—United States Bond Warehouse in Flames—Two Persons Supposed to be Burned to Death.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Since seven P. M. an immense fire has been raging in the United States bonded warehouse, on the Lombard street wharf. The building contains thirty thousand barrels of whiskey, which will be destroyed. The loss may reach two and a half millions of dollars. The fire originated by the explosion of a boiler. It is thought the engineer and watchman have perished in the flames. Further particulars later.

10 P. M.—The fire is spreading frightfully.

Miscellaneous Items.

A man in London follows the occupation of "professional introducer."

The New York Times speaks of Frank Blair as a tight man in a tight place.

A street car conductor says that just seven ladies out of a hundred get on the car.

Farms in California, which Uncle Sam could not sell a few years ago at a dollar and a quarter, are now selling at three to ten dollars in gold.

In China in some instances old people buy coffee before they need them, and die before they get to the coffee.

In view of the terrible weather the pastors of the Lexington, Ky., churches have adopted a short sermon policy, and have decided that it works to a charm. The hearers are delighted.

A lady in Iowa set her bar garden as a support for her vines, a large number of green willow grove.

The Emperor Alexander has removed the restrictions against emigration from the Russian Empire. Many inhabitants of Poland and the other western provinces of Russia are preparing to emigrate to the United States.

Miss Bury, daughter of the ex-Secretary of the navy, lately rescued a young Baltimorean from drowning who had fallen into the sea while bathing at Cape May. The young lady is said to be an expert swimmer.

A German couple was married by a justice in Dubuque, Iowa, on the morning of the 14th, the woman went to the square the afternoon was a divorce.

Senator Sprague's aphorism that "nothing is more cowardly than a million dollars—unless it be two millions," was probably inspired, says the Boston Transcript by the old conundrum, "What makes more noise than a pig under a fence?"

During the second quarter of the present year, the city of Paris has consumed 500 horses for the purpose of manure, and a few miles and donkeys are included in the quantity, but the exact number is not specified.

A 50,000 mortgage was recently entered in the Recorder's office at Erie, Pa. It represents the largest sum recorded in that office since the resumption of the present year.

Small Change can be had at the Post Office.