

The Waynesburg Republican.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET. STATE. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: Gen. JOHN F. HARRIS, OF Montgomery County.

In these modern times but few men and their curious stamp, are without expressed preferences for either one or the other of the great political parties.

WORKING-MAN'S CANDIDATE FOR ASSEMBLY. L. C. ARMAN.

My Platform is One Country, One Constitution, One Flag, and Economy in all departments of the Government, and for the Reduction of Salaries, and Ignoring all Officers not needed for the actual benefit of the country.

A fourteen hundred dollar candidate drinks Champagne and Wine upon the sweat of the working man's brow.

The Six hundred dollar CANDIDATE toils from morning till night, and earns his BREAD by the SWEAT of His own brow.

There is the man without a party! Hitherto he has voted the Democratic ticket, he is Democratic still, but can't find low taxes inside party lines.

Has he done anything since then to win for himself a good name? We may safely predict two things of Pendleton. 1. He will not be nominated. 2. If he were to be, he would be beaten worse than was McClellan.

The "lumber individual" has still some followers who keep his name as the head of their editorial columns as a candidate. But a slight impediment will prevent his holding office again in the United States.

Seymour is the next man on the carpet. He is the favorite in the East but he never can carry the West. It is very doubtful, too, if he can unite the Democracy of any portion very strongly on the bond question.

The late diversion in favor of Chase has proved to be a humbug; a scare to the Republicans.

Then, who shall he be that will rally the Democracy and lead them on to defeat? Morriss, Dan Rice, Breckinridge, Wood—none of these will do. In looking over the whole list of Democratic politicians we cannot select one on whom we would care to bet a shiplaster. Let us wait and see.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

The Democrats seem now to be waiting, like Micawber, "for something to turn up." They have a hard time in determining whom to nominate and run for the Presidency.

Who then, shall stand as chief upon this platform? For a while Pendleton seemed to be the "rising man." But aside from the opposition of Seymour, there are other objections to Pendleton. His past record and success are not favorable.

"The canvas in Pennsylvania, in favor of Gen. McClellan drags heavily. Why? Personally, he is a popular man—popular as a soldier, a citizen, a Democrat, a man of promising abilities for statesmanship, a loyal patriotic Union man. He is the ideal of the uncontentious young war democracy, and as their favorite his name bore down all opposition at Chicago.

Encouraged by the reprobate who so unfortunately for the interest of the country presides over the destinies of this nation, southern traitors are still at work. No crime, remarks the Franklin Repository, is so enormous, no act so heinous, that they will not perpetrate to retard the growth of loyal sentiment, or check the sympathies of their own neighbors in behalf of the Union.

In Columbus, Ga., on the 3d ult., there was held a Republican meeting for the purpose of listening to the eloquent remarks of the celebrated colored orator, Rev. Mr. Turner. Hon. George Ashburn, who resided in that city, a sterling Radical, and one of the most prominent advocates of Congressional Reconstruction, was present.

The case of the managers was closed on the 4th inst., and the defense given until Thursday last to prepare their argument. On the third anniversary of the surrender of Lee, Judge Curtis arose before the Senate of the United States, sitting as High Court of Impeachment, to plead in behalf of the cause then so gloriously overthrown and now resuscitated and represented by the Chief Executive of our Nation.

At the close of the address, Gen. Lorenzo Thomas was called and sworn. Mr. Stanbery conducted the examination. The witness appeared in full uniform and bore himself well upon direct examination. The fact was brought out for the first time in Thomas's evidence that after Mr. Stanton refused to vacate the office, Thomas went down stairs to his room and certified a copy of the President's order as Secretary of War ad interim and carried it back to Stanton.

THE martial and robins are with us again. The first "blue-bird" made its appearance in our "handsome" neighbor's paper after the township election. Like the first named it has found the weather very unpleasant of late. The breeze from New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut have been rather chilling?

Thomas got on pretty well, and for a time after General Butler began the cross-examination. At length Thomas admitted that at one time he had fully determined to use force in getting into the war department, and repeated several times in a very decided manner and much to the discomfort of the counsel. He also testified that he had been fully recognized as Secretary of War on interim at the Cabinet meetings, and was still so recognized. This was turned by Butler at once upon a portion of Mr. Cutis's argument where it was held the President had only gone as far as he could go himself in appointing Gen. Thomas to the War office, and then sent in his name for the action of the Senate.

Following Thomas, General Sherman was called, but after replying to two or three important questions, which asked if he had any conversation with the President concerning Stanton's return to the War office, Mr. Bingham, on the part of the managers, objected to receiving any declarations of the President previous to the commission of the acts for which he was on trial. Upon this and similar questions a lively debate sprang up, participated in by Bingham, Wilson and Butler on the part of the managers, and Stanbery and Everts of counsel. On four days and may votes, the managers were sustained, and the questions put to Gen. Sherman ruled out. Twice Gen. Sherman by vote was allowed to answer questions regarding the office of Secretary of War having been offered him, but by the same vote and after argument he was not allowed to give his own replies, though these, as he said, were in each case in writing.

There is great anxiety on all sides regarding the action of the Senate Monday upon the questions of ruling upon the evidence. If the position of Saturday is maintained, both parties appear to agree that it is equivalent to throwing what counsel deemed the strongest part of their oral testimony out of Court. Counsel are very much exercised over the matter. One of them declared last night that it was about equivalent to deciding the case against them. Mr. Stanbery was particularly disconcerted by his want of success before the Senate, and this was quite apparent even before the adjournment took place.

More Fruits of my Policy. Encouraged by the reprobate who so unfortunately for the interest of the country presides over the destinies of this nation, southern traitors are still at work. No crime, remarks the Franklin Repository, is so enormous, no act so heinous, that they will not perpetrate to retard the growth of loyal sentiment, or check the sympathies of their own neighbors in behalf of the Union.

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He adds but another name to the list of patriots whose devotion to liberal ideas made them martyrs. This noble band could easily have purchased peace and safety for themselves and their families, by silence or an outward acquiescence to the subjugated members of Jeff Davis' confederacy, but their consciences forbid it. Our statesmen and our people cannot regard these expressions of hostility and deadly enmity in any other than their true light, and demand of those in power an honest investigation, a speedy trial, and a certain execution. Let it once be known that the hour of mercy has passed forever, and that stern retributive justice shall be meted out to both the principals and accessories of those horrible outrages, and then, and not till then, will the "Ku-Klux Klan" melt as rapidly as Lee's army at Appomattox Court House.

We have from the Detroit Free Press (cop.) an entertaining account of what our "Radical lords" will do when they come home from Washington. They will, it says, pretend to be "intensely plain and Democratic," and to accomplish this they will "drink the meanest whiskey with the lowest drunkard!" A better definition of "plain Democracy" could not be given if a volume were devoted to the task.

The order of Good Templars, during the past year, has increased in membership about two hundred thousand, numbering now in North America nearly half a million.

A Connecticut paper publishes the following among its notices of births: "In Cornwall, February 5th, a son to John Trishmann, Esq.—A Democratic gain."

ANOTHER GUN!



DEMOCRATIC "NUT-MEG" GRATED! ONE MORE RADICAL U. S. SENATOR.

The returns from the gallant "nut-meg" State show that the Republicans have carried both branches of the Legislature and have 20 majority on joint ballot, thus insuring the election of a Radical U. S. Senator to take the place of Dixon, Johnson-Conservative.

The Democracy, by the most corrupt means, have again succeeded in electing their Governor. The Republicans done well: they could and should have done better. Before the election the Republicans had given up all hope of electing their Governor, and turned their attention to the task of securing a majority of the Assemblymen. In this they have nobly succeeded. All honor to the loyal men of Connecticut, who, though fighting against fraud and corruption, have fully met the expectations of their friends throughout the country.

COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

The following table of Senators who form the High Court of Impeachment, will prove valuable for reference:

Table listing Senators by party: REPUBLICANS (Anthony, R. I.; Cameron, Pa.; Chandler, Mich.; Connors, Cal.; Cole, Cal.; Corbett, Oregon; Craig, N. H.; Drake, Mo.; Edmunds, Vt.; Ferry, Ct.; Fessenden, Me.; Fowler, Tenn.; Frelinghuysen, N. J.; Harlan, Iowa; Henderson, Mo.; Howard, Mich.; Morgan, N. Y.; Morrill, Vt.; Conklin, N. Y.; Howe, Wis.; Tipton, Nebraska; Total, 42.) and DEMOCRATS (Bayard, Del.; Backus, Pa.; Davis, Ky.; Dixon, Ct.; Doolittle, Wis.; Norton, Minn.; Hendricks Ind.; Johnson, Md.; McCreery, Ky.; Patterson, Tenn.; Saulsbury, Del.; Vickers, Md.; Total, 12.)

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Official Statement for April—Decrease During the Month \$619,935. WASHINGTON, April 6.—The following is the official statement of the public debt for April first: Debt bearing coin interest . . . \$ 1,944,140,841 80; Debt bearing currency interest . . . 231,766,630 00; Matured debt not presented for payment . . . 9,038,383 64; Debt bearing no interest . . . 408,475,476 94; Total debt . . . \$2,611,719,332 38; Amount in Treasury, coin . . . \$ 99,279,217 68; Currency . . . 23,230,027 34; Total . . . \$ 122,509,245 02; The total amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury, has decreased during the month \$619,935 48.

A REGISTRY LAW.

The Legislature has passed, and the Governor signed, a supplement to our election laws, requiring the registration of voters throughout the State. This is a much needed measure, and calculated to accomplish a great deal of good in the way of preventing frauds at elections. The following is a synopsis of the most important features of the bill: SECTION 1.—That the assessors shall make lists of voters annually, with their residence, whether householders or boarders; the occupation and name of employer, if working for another; whether native citizen voting on age, naturalized, or having declared intentions, expecting to vote upon full papers to be procured before election.

During the present year such list to be made out sixty days after the passage of the act; qualifications to be then inquired into before the 1st of September; meetings for rectification and placing names on the registry to be held by the assessors during four days, if necessary, and ten days before the election. SEC. 2.—Duplicate copies of the registry lists to be made out; one copy to go to the County commissioners, the other to be posted on the door of the house where the election is to be held prior to August 1st in each year. SEC. 3.—Assessors, inspectors and judges of election to attend at places for holding elections on Saturday, the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday in October to place names on the registry not thereon, upon due proof of the right of the voter. At the election no person to be allowed to vote whose name is not on the list. Where a person has been omitted he may request a special meeting of the officers to decide on his case; and all such claims may be heard at the election house on the Saturday before the election.

SEC. 4.—Voters may be challenged and put to proof. Notwithstanding the fact that their names are on the registry, and the matter be decided according to law. Naturalized voters must produce their certificates of naturalization, the election officers to place the word "voted," with date and place of election. SEC. 5.—Registry papers to be sealed up after the election with other election papers. SEC. 6.—Registry to be reopened in years when there are Presidential elections ten days before the election and names of voters omitted to be placed thereon. SEC. 7.—At special elections the registry to govern, but not to exclude citizens not registered who have the right to vote according to law. SEC. 8.—Prescribes the oath of office for assessors, inspectors and judges of elections. SEC. 9.—On the petition of five or more citizens, under oath setting forth reasons for believing that frauds will be practiced at an election, the Court of Common Pleas may appoint two persons as overseers of elections, one from each political party, if the inspectors belong to different political parties but where the officers are both of the same party, the overseers are both of opposite party. The overseers to have a right to be present at the election and to see what is done, keep lists of voters, &c. If said overseers are not allowed to perform their duties, or are driven away by indignations, the whole pole of that election district or division to be thrown out. SEC. 10.—If a district polls more votes than are registered, it shall be prima facie evidence of fraud, and the whole vote may be rejected upon a contested election. SEC. 11.—No court of the State to naturalize any foreigner within ten days of an election, under penalty of misdemeanor in the officer issuing the naturalization certificate. Voting or attempting to vote, on a fraudulent certificate of naturalization, subjects the party to imprisonment not exceeding three years, and fine not exceeding one thousand dollars. SEC. 12.—Issuing false receipts by a tax collector, fine not less than one hundred dollars, imprisonment not less than three months. SEC. 13.—At elections hereafter polls to open between 6 and 7 o'clock A. M., and close at 6 P. M. Another excellent bill is pending before the State Senate, which, if passed, as it assuredly must, will prove a most valuable and acceptable adjunct to the Registry law. This bill proposes to compel officers of elections to register the names of naturalized voters, with such facts connected with their naturalization as will prevent fraud.

Assassination of D'Arcy McGee. MONTREAL, C. E., April 7.—The greatest excitement that has prevailed in this city for a long time is that which displays itself this morning over the news received from Ottawa 2:50 A. M., relative to the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, who was shot dead on the steps of his residence at thirty minutes past two o'clock. Mr. McGee had just left the House in company with some other members, and as he was about applying the latchkey to the door of his residence, was shot from behind, and instantly killed. The assassin was so close that the hair of McGee's head was burned by the flash from the pistol which killed him. Ottawa is in a regular state of siege, and every avenue is guarded, as it is supposed that the man who did the shooting is an emissary from New York, and would, of course, make the greatest attempts to escape to that city. Montreal shows respect for the deceased by flying flags at half-mast, and by other manifestations of sorrow for her late statesman. The wildest rumors are afloat and tend to increase the excitement and alarm. Some, although not generally credited, say it is the work of the Fenians, of whom Mr. McGee was a bitter enemy, and by whom he was equally hated. There is talk of another move on the border and the next move expected is that the troops will be called out to repel the attack. The majority of the Irish seem to be very cool about the affair, and this calmness on their part only makes the authorities more suspicious. NEW YORK, April, 10.—The Herald's Ottawa special says: James Whelan, who is in custody on suspicion of being Mr. McGee's murderer, is a Fenian who belonged to Quebec Lodge, and afterwards to a New York circle. There is very little doubt now but that he is the real culprit. A plot has been discovered to blow up the House of Parliament, by means of nitro-glycerine. It has produced the most intense excitement in every circle. Extreme vigilance is maintained by the military and civil authorities to prevent an outbreak. The Government and the English Cabinet are constantly exchanging long cable dispatches concerning the events of the past, and the possible events of the future.

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THE commanding officer in Alabama promulgates Gen. Meade's order regarding the Ku Klux Klan, adding strict instructions to civil officers of all grades for the suppression of the organization. Any outcroppings of the "Order" in placards, newspaper notices, secret assemblages, etc., must be promptly looked after by these officers, or severe penalties will be inflicted.

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