The Waynesburg Republican.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
OF INDIANA.

STATE.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
GEN. JOHN F HARTRANFT,
Of Montgomery County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
COL. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Of Cambria County.

DISTRICT.

FOR CONGRESS,
CAPT. J BENTON BONLEY,
Of Greene County,
Subject to the action of the 24th District Conference.

COUNTY.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
GEORGE G. MILLER, ESQ.,
Of Dunkard Township.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS J. PENN, ESQ.,
Of Washington Township.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
THOMAS ROSS, ESQ.,
Of Morgan Township.

FOR AUDITOR,
HENRY W. TAYLOR, ESQ
Of Jackson Township.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.
G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia.
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.
1. W. H. Barras,	13. Samuel Snow,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. R. P. Wagonseller,
3. Richard Willey,	15. Charles H. Miller,
4. G. A. Hill,	16. George W. Rise,
5.	17. John Stewart,
6. J. H. Bringhurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank G. Heaton	19. James Fell,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. S. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Bond,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Rotan.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

Again the American people are called to observe the day which ninety-two years ago first knew them as a nation without a monarch. The words "all men are created free and equal," etc., then electrified the civilized world. The long years that have intervened since liberty was "proclaimed throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof" have been years of political strife in which the doctrine then enunciated struggled for life, and only by desperate means did it finally triumph when its foes made a last deadly *coup de etat*. And yet the fight has been revived again. Treason made odious in the field is respected in the forum, and it has chosen this hallowed day on which to marshal its discomfited hosts to battle against the Rights of Man. The band of liberty-defamers who meet in the city of New York on the 4th inst., assemble for a purpose as far from that which actuated the declaration of '76 as the zenith from the nadir, and "more's the pity" that such profanation should be linked with the holy associations surrounding it. The Republican party is but a continuation of the bold argument then put forth. It stands to-day where the few progressive spirits that framed the Declaration of Independence then stood and offers to the country a second Washington as the first soldier in the Republic—the peace-maker of the land—GENERAL U.S. GRANT. Hence when the day is here let patriots rejoice that our country yet lives, make new vows of fealty to that power which proved a scourge to treason and with our martyred dead close up the phalanx of Freedom and move to more brilliant conquests. For

We say the dead do conquer! From their graves
The prestige issues which achieves the fight;
Example is their testament, which saves
The cause they fell for, when that cause is right."

PRINTERS OFF!

The next issue of the REPUBLICAN will be July 15, in accordance with established usage, and that "all hands" may enjoy the Fourth. As Congressional business will be suspended for the greater part of that time there will be nothing of importance to communicate from that quarter. The Democratic Convention will more than likely continue in session until the first of the week and as our mails only embrace Monday's news we would be compelled to leave details over until the second week. So taking it all through our patrons would be kept waiting for the most important news even were we to publish our regular edition. Therefore, and for the reasons set forth above, and others "too numerous to mention" we deem it wise to rest a week.

MEETING OF CONFEREES.

Tuesday, the 7th of July, has been selected as the time and Pittsburgh the place, for holding the 24th District Conference. Jno I. Worley, of Wayne; Maj. J. B. Morris, of Perry, and F. H. Crago, of Carmichaels, are delegates from this county. We hope to give a good account of their action.

AN exchange says if the Democracy desire a candidate that will *run* well, let them put up any one of the thousands of draft-sneaks who put for the Canada border when the first call was made for volunteers. They can't be beat for speed and bottom.

DEMOCRACY AND ARISTOCRACY.

In the sense of these terms as they are used in modern times their meaning is synonymous. Even in the halcyon days of Democracy we find it the advocate of class and caste. It is the tail end of a long line of *inherited nobility* striving to hold the mastery. The Bourbons of America. Where Monarchs rule the government is held by crafty nobles century after century. Baronial tyranny and feudal faction always flourish there. This is what Democracy attempted to perpetuate on the free soil of America, for proof of which the reader is referred to the social condition of the South before the war and the sayings of her Statesmen. Her social system was thoroughly impregnated with the idea that there must be a governing class and a class to be governed. How far she succeeded may be attested by the complete subjection under which the masses labored, which compelled them to take up arms against themselves at the bidding of these ruling spirits. Not only did this influence bind the negro and the "white trash" of the South but it extended into the North and found among her freemen enough subjects to peril her freedom. Miscreants who cringed to the sceptre tyrants know so well how to wield—power. Though they appealed finally to the sword and were defeated, no doubt remains but that they would build an empire on the ruins of our Republic if by cajolery and deceit they can blind the light of Republicanism and by fawning upon honesty and toil they can forge a chain it will be impossible to sever. How easily this may be accomplished depends upon the good sense of the laboring classes. If they vote to allow these men to get control of the Government then dukes and princes of ancient regime would be replaced with whisky Kings and Southern barons, who would tap Industry at every pore and wring from the brow of Labor an income for their own and the support of their parasites. Their few leaders, wary and unscrupulous, ever have their eye upon getting control, but as educational interests advance the dark reminder of the Middle Ages recedes. The "chivalry" of American politics pales before the light of republican liberty and will continually fade as schools become more common and the lower classes correspondingly intelligent. Hence the cry from their lips of "plow-holders against bond-holders," prejudice and passion against principle, and our strong hope that the latter will triumph.

UNREASONABLE.

Many people whom you converse with now-a-days on politics express a hearty disgust of politicians and the corruptions abroad in the land. If he be a conservative you are talking with, he says he "is tired of the demagogueism that runs rampant in both parties;" he wants "a statesman, a man that will steer clear of politics, and work only for the country's good." That sounds well, but hear what he says when you propose Grant for President. "Oh! that is hero-worship! I am not of that kind, besides Grant don't know what he is, he has no ability, etc." But, you remonstrate and assure him that Grant displayed tact, energy and ability in his campaigns, that he seemed to labor for the good of the whole country and was wise enough to let politics alone, but at all times when necessary he was outspoken in his demands for justice and right, that the office sought the man and not the man the office. Then listen, "I don't like the Chicago platform." There's where the secret lies. Yet Grant in his letter of acceptance says, "if elected President I shall have no policy of my own to enforce against the will of the people!" He is weary of politics and politicians, but cannot accept Grant because he "never said anything," and is anything else but a politician. He is no soldier admirer and hates the Republican party. What shall be done in his case? The only thing we know of is, treat him as the nonenity he is. Pray, where can there be found a man approaching the statesman nearer than Grant, who dabbled as little in public affairs? Where in the history of our country have we but the one precedent of the office of President seeking a man? Now that the people have him as their candidate it remains for the honest men of all parties to see that he is elected.

WHILE Gen. Grant was acting as Secretary of War, Andrew Johnson, in a message to Congress, declared that "great reductions of expenses had been effected under his administration of the War Department, *to the saving of millions to the Treasury.*" Now the party that champions Johnson's cause declare him unfit for President, without executive ability, a wooden man, as it were. They blew hot and cold to suit.

STEPHENS' BOOK.

We are again importuned to publish an advertisement for an agent to sell a "History of the War, with its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results;" by Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, late Vice President of the so-called Confederacy. Recollecting the contempt with which Mr. Stephens treated the Northern people in a speech delivered in 1856, and that by such means he and his confreres created in the South the spirit of rebellion; keeping fresh in our memory the famous Georgia Convention speech of Mr. Stephens, after the rebellion was inaugurated, in which he told his people the United States Government had given no cause for it and had not only been just but partial to the South in bestowing its favors; and remembering yet after all Mr. Stephens did accept the Vice Presidency of the so-called Confederacy and make a speech in favor of his new government, declaring that Slavery was the rock upon which it was founded "as Christ was the Rock of the Christian Church." When we bear in mind these acts and sayings of Alexander H. Stephens, we have no wish to be the means of inflicting more of them upon the people. Mr. Stephens is now becoming quite an old man, and will soon like Buchanan, pass to that "bourne whence no traveler returns," and as we can say no good of the man, let him pass quietly along. We do not wish to feed him, or starve him, as he did our prisoners at Andersonville. Let rebel sheets and rebel hands care for him as best they may.

SEYMOUR'S LAST.

Last Friday night Seymour made his last bid for the Presidency before his friends in New-York. His speech for brazen effrontery and willful falsehood exceeds anything we have seen in that line of late. The *Pittsburgh Gazette* remarks concerning it:

Gov. Seymour's address was prefaced decorated and concluded with the amount of misrepresentation and partizan demagoguery usually found in Democratic speeches, and which even the distinguished orators of that party are compelled to adopt as the only medium through which they make seasonable counsel or admonitions heard by their followers. But under cover of all this clap-trap and humbug, he has managed to deal a savagely effective blow at the greenback-nonsense of Pendleton, and the obtuse folly of the fellows who are still clamorous for "a white man's government." The precise extent of the influence which this speech will have with the party at large, the next fortnight will disclose.

SEYMOUR vs. PENDLETON.

Horatio Seymour in his Thursday nights speech fires a hot shot point-blank into the Pendletonian camp. How it can be possible for two principals and their factions, as essentially different as these, to harmonize will be the business of the convention of the 4th:

"If we debase the currency by unwise issues, we shall equally perplex business and destroy sober industry, and make all prices mere matters of gambling, tricks and chances. This will end as it did in the Southern Confederacy. At the outset the citizens of Richmond went to market with their money in their vest pockets and brought back their dinners in their baskets; in the end they took their money in their baskets, and took home their dinners in their vest pockets."

A PASSENGER by a night train on the Hudson River railroad tells the following: The train was detained at Greenbush for a little while, and while waiting, a cattle train came on the other track and stopped. Such a noise has seldom been heard; the cattle bellowed, the sheep set up a bleating, and the hogs grunted, until the passengers were nearly crazed. One old fellow had slept for hours, but this noise woke him. Rubbing his eyes, he listened in amazement. "Aye, aye!" says he, "what's this?" Peering into the darkness without discerning anything, and listened more critically, he at last satisfied himself, and sat the passengers roaring by the exclamation, "That must be a Democratic convention."

Colfax vs. Coalfax.

A dispute having arisen between some persons in Des Moines, Iowa, relative to the pronunciation of the name of the Republican candidate for Vice President, one of them addressed him a letter of inquiry. A portion contended that it was pronounced *Colfax*, others claiming that it was *Coalfax*. The speaker's reply reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, May 26.—My first name is pronounced as if written Skyler, and the last as if written *Coalfax*. The "a" doubtless dropped out in crossing the ocean.

The Veto.

The President's veto of the Omnibus Reconstruction bill occupied the attention of the House just twenty minutes, and the Senate ten minutes. The bill went through the upper branch by thirty to eight, and the lower branch by one hundred and five to thirty. The Democrats express a good deal of disgust with Johnson, because he required them to again indorse his policy.

NASBY.

The Democratic Candidate for the Presidency—Mr. Nasby Holds the name of a Democrat of his Acquaintance in Southern Illinois.

POST OFFIS, CONFEERIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the State uv Ky.)
June 1, 1868.

The matter uv a Presidenshel candidate hez opprest me, and hez also exercised the gigantic intellex who congratulate at the Corners. We hev decided thet Cheef Justis Chais won't do. We kin support him cheerfully, for his method uv conduktin the impeachment trial hez satisfied us uv his hankerin for a standin in our party. Besides this havin made a start, we consider him sure enuy hew. The man wich kin take a nomination at our hands or identify hisself with us, may alluz be countid onto. The Ablishnists never forgive sech, and ther ain't no other place to go to. When Johnson and Doolittle and thet crowd left the Ablishnists, I knew wher they wud land better than they did. *Facilis decensus averni*, wich bein translated into the vulgar tongue, means, the road to hell is macadamized. Hancock won't do, becoz our Southern brethren hev a prejoodis agin the flag he drawd his sword under. Pendleton wood anser the west, but the east is opposed to him; Seymour would do the east, but the west is opposed to him. I therefore, after givin the matoor considershen, have decided to propose for the posishun, the name uv Jethro L. Kippins, Alexander county, Illinoy.

I hev the follerin reasons for insistin on his nominashun.

1. He's geographically level. By lokin on the map, it will be seen that that county in Illinoy is the extreme south-westerly part uv the State. It is a Northern county with Southern ideas. Across the river is Kentucky, west is southern Missoura and east is lower Injeany. They grow tobacco there, and yearn after the slave labor ez intensely ez we do across the river.

2. Nobody knows him. The name of Jethro L Kippins hez never filled the soundin trump uv fame. With him on our tikkit several pints would be gained. On all the questions on which there is a doubt in the minds of the Democrat, Jethro L. Kippins is uncommitted. He is unembarrassed with views, and on troublesome questions hez nary an opinyun. The trouble Pendleton hez with the greenbax wood not affect him, neither wood any uv them other questions wich are rather embarrassin than otherwise. He hez but one political principle. Which he holds is enuff for any one man, and that is Democracy, ez it hez bin, ez it is, and ez it may be. He believes firmly in the curse uv Canaan, he holds close to Onesimus and Hagar, and hez sworn a solemn oath that no nigger shall ever marry a daughter uv hizzen. This noble sentiment which alluz strikes a responsive cord in every Democratic bazzum wood be emblazoned on the Kippins banner.

3. Jethro L. Kippinses posishen on the war question is happy. He opposed all the steps wich led to it, and when it finally broke out, he proposed the only troo Demokratic way uv stoppin it. It wuz his opinyun that we hed no rite to coerce the South—that there wuz no warrant in the Constooshon for any sich perceedin. "Ef Boregard fires onto Major Anderson," sed he, "let Major Anderson go afore the nearest Justs uv the Peace and hev him bound over to keep the peece. Ef he won't keep the peece, and the Justis can't enforce his warrant, why that ends it. We can't go beyond the Constooshen." After hostilities actooally begun his posishen wuz eminently satisfactory to both sides. He wuz in favor uv the war, but opposed to its prosekooshen. He remarkt that the South had committed a indiscreesh-en, but were he in Congris, he shoodent vote for nary man nor dollar for carryin on a war agin em. His two sons served in the war—one in the Confedrit servis and one in Federal—both ez sutlers. The war bore heavy upon him—he made great sacrifice. Three other sons he supported in Canada dooring the continyooance uv the unnachral strife.

4. Jethro L. Kippins hez all the elements uv popularity. He wuz born in a log cabin—he studied Daboll's arithmetic by the lite uv a pine knot, held for the purpose by his mother—he drove hoss on the canal; wuz a salt boiler in Southern Ohio, a wagon-boy on the Nashnel Road, wuz left an orphan when six weeks old, swept a store in his early yooth, went down the Mississippi on a flat boat, was in the Mexikin war, and hez a consumin pashen for horses. He hez, in this, the advantage uv Grant ez his pashen was so consumin that it got him into a temporary difficulty, which required 12 men a judge and two lawyers to settle, one of the lawyers bein the State's Attorney uv the county. These facts in his biography I got from his own lips. Ef there's any discrepancies, uv course the committee on biography will reconcile em. It may be that he may hev done too much—wich is to say, ef all he says is troo, he would be two or three hundred years old. Ef so, it will have to be pared down. He hez bin justis uv the peece for ten years in his native township, which gives a splendid knowledge uv constooshnel law.

5. He's trooly nashnel in his views. He knows no north, no south, no east, no west, no nothing. That last qualification mite prejudis some agin him, but to me its his chief holt. For with sich a man in the Presidential chair I would be safe. We hev an abundance uv sich men as Wood, Seymour, Vallandygum, et settry, who can manage a President, but are too odorous to be electid very much to that posishen themselves. Then its necessary that precisely sich a man ez I hev described be electid; and the fact that Chase knows too much is the objection I hev to him. Polk was manageable. Pierce eminently so, and poor old Bookannon was wonderfully pliable.

Sich is the candidate wich I present. There are many pints in his favor. Our people wood to-wunst exclaim, "Who'n thunder is Kippins?" and before they cood find out the day uv election wood be on em, and they'd vote him. His hevin no record is also in his favor. Wat wood Pendleton, Valandyghum, Seymour and Wood give ef they hed no record? A record is like a tin kittle to a dog's tale—it's a noisy appendage which makes the dog conspicuous, and invites everybody to shy a brick at him.

I hevn't menshend in this, nor shel I, who would be a proper man for the second place on the ticket. I hev my opinyun. Kentucky is deservin uv recognishun—that's all I shell say. The modesty wich is characteristic uv me prevents me from segestin the particler citizen of Kentucky who ought to be thus honored. We shell see whether or not republics is ongrateful.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich is Postmaster.)

P. S. The fact that Jethro L. Kippins holds my note for $13 63, with interest for two years, hez no influeence on my segestin his name. I am influeenced by no mercenary considerations. —*Toledo Blade.*

MURDER IN POLITICS.

In our last article upon the election frauds in Pennsylvania in 1867, we pointed out the advantages of coffee in giving to fraudulent naturalization papers a color of antiquity agreeing with their pretended date. As we advance in our investigations of the Democratic doings in the XXIst Senatorial District, we find that the interest deepens from the comedy of coffee to the tragedy of assassination. When Shugart had carried the District by the votes of laborers upon the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, changed from aliens into American citizens by the magic of spurious papers, it being apparent to all men that there had been considerable Democratic cheating round that board, it became prudent to get rid, as soon as possible, of these fancy citizens. There was no further use for them, and, whenever it was feasible, they were run out of the neighborhood, and even out of the State. Some of them were sent to hide themselves in the woods; some of them were transported to New-York; but with one of them at least a shorter and sharper method was adopted. John Casey, a "naturalized" navvy, testified before the Legislative Committee to certain rather remarkable facts. He said he was "as ignorant as a baste; that he received a naturalization paper from one of the Democratic wire-workers; that he "voted Democratic," as he was told to do. Now mark what befell this poor, unfortunate devil who was foolhardy enough to disclose the truth! Four days after giving his testimony he was found on the highway, near Clearfield, brutally murdered! Thus the great Democratic enterprise advanced from larceny to forgery, from forgery to bribery, from bribery to perjury, from perjury to murder! A victim who suffers himself to get into the clutches of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee must be careful how he indulges in the luxury of telling the truth, even when he happens to be under oath. Let speculators who intend to negotiate with the Democratic leaders this Fall remember the fate of John Casey!

Of course, murder in the long run is rather a risky resource. There were 2,200 of these rascally naturalization papers distributed by the Democrats in Luzerne County, and it would hardly be safe to knock on the head the 2,200 poor wretches who voted upon the strength of them. This was a kind of wholesale massacre from which even the Democratic National Committee might shrink, and which, fortunately for them, was hardly necessary. John Casey was killed *in terrorem* and the 2,200 sham citizens all took warning and were careful how they talked of the base uses to which they had been put. Some of them consented to abscond. Some of them agreed to go into hiding. Some of them disappeared under suspicious circumstances—"whether murdered or not is unknown." The fact remains, however, that Casey was assassinated in order to keep Shugart in his Senatorial seat, which after all he lost. The knavery did not prosper; but this will not prevent the Pennsylvania Democracy from trying the experiment again, should the same circumstances call for a repetition of the bold iniquity. Enterprising voters who think to turn an honest penny in the Pennsylvania market this Fall will do well to remember the fate of Casey, and of the other voters of the XXIst Senate District who "have disappeared from "the eyes of men—whether murdered or not." Those who buy them like cattle to-day will not shrink from braining them like cattle to-morrow.—*Tribune.*

GOV BROWNLOW of Tennessee, in his newspaper, *The Knoxville Whig*, expresses the following opinion: "Of the States now in the Union, we concede Kentucky and Maryland as certainly against Grant—Oregon and Connecticut we set down as doubtful, All the other States we claim for Grant, no matter who may be nominated at the New-York gathering of old Democratic prostitutes, Whig renegades, and defeated Rebels. Of the Southern States that may be admitted to vote, we claim one-half for Grant, certain, and consequently we claim the triumphant election of the Republican ticket."

THERE is a man down East, a rather facetious fellow, whose name is New. He named his first child Something, it was something New. The next was Nothing; it being nothing New.

Great Truths.

General Grant, though not a politician, has a parenthetical way of stating great truths and sententious facts which is remarkable.

As early as the second year of the war, in a letter to Mr. Washburne, he writes: "I never was an abolitionist—not even what could be called anti-slavery—but I try to judge fairly and honestly, and it became patent to my mind early in the rebellion that the North and South could never live in peace with each other except as one nation, and that without slavery."

And again: "As anxious as I am to see peace established, I would not, therefore, be willing to see any settlement until this question is settled."

In his general order to his soldiers after the capture of General Lee, in referring to the enforcement of the emancipation proclamation, he calls "slavery the cause and pretext of the rebellion."

In his famous letter to the President, while acting as Secretary of war *ad interim*, he says: "I stated that the law was binding upon me, constitutional or not, until set aside by the proper tribunal"—a doctrine that will do to stand by.

In his testimony before the impeachment committee, he says: "I have always been attentive to my own duties, and tried not to interfere with other people's." And again, "I never was in favor of a general amnesty until the time should come when it would be safe to give it."

In his correspondence with President Johnson in reference to the removal of General Sheridan from the district of Louisiana, he says: "This is a Republic where the will of the people is the law of the land. I beg that their voice may be heard."

In his speech to the committee appointed to inform him of his nomination, he said: "If chosen President, I shall have no policy of my own to enforce against the will of the people."

In his letter accepting the Republican nomination, he says: "Purely administrative officers should always be left to execute the will of the people. I have always respected that will and always shall."

These are only samples of General Grant's manner of expressing great truths, called at random from our files; but they are "apples of gold in pictures of silver," and show to the people the manner of man he is.

Satisfaction at Twenty Paces.

In the olden time, to entitle a man to the honor of making his wife a widow, and himself a fool at the same time, it was necessary that he should hold some sort of distinguished relation to society; but in this day the *parvenu* and the *sans culotte* possesses every requisite necessary for the performance. We read in an exchange paper that two negroes, in Mississipi, have been blazing away at each other, with revolvers, washing clean their soiled honor in blood. This is all right, Sambo has just as good right to make a fool of himself as has a white man.

YANKEE Notions has a capital thing. The tree Constitution is seen badly hacked; beside it stands Butler with a hatchet hid behind; on the other side is the President, is a barefooted boy; in front is Uncle Sam with a big whip, with this dialogue beneath:

Uncle Sam—Who has been trying to cut down the tree?

B. F. B. (as the youthful Father of his country)—Father, I cannot tell a lie—'twas Andy Johnson.

E. C. WEBSTER, editor of the La Salle *Press* announces that although he publishes an indipendent press, he intends to vote for Grant, "because we believe that Grant is better than the party that nominated him; we regard him as an honest man, a clear-headed, common-sense man; who answers his wife's description of him while he was was hammering away at Richmond, a 'dreadfully obstinate man.'"

THE *Press* aptly remarks, that Gen. Grant's powers of smoking are giving trouble to the Democratic journals. The same papers were similarly troubled with the smoke this Republican Chieftain and his Republican soldiers made at Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Atlanta, and along the Appomattox.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS have achieved an extreme illustration in the Paraguayan war. Lopas has organized and armed a corps of four thousand women under the command of Brigadier Gen. Eliza Lynch, an Irish woman, who is said to be the real, ruling spirit in the bitter conflict against the allied invaders.

MR. WILSON'S resolution, authorizing the officers and soldiers of the army to wear the corps badges of their fighting service, is eminently judicious. These grand old emblems—the acorns, crosses, and clover leaves that gleamed in battle are the true heraldry of the land.

MATTHEW VASSER, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the founder of Vassar College, died suddenly on June 23, while reading his usual address before the trustees of the college at their annual meeting, then in session. He had just completed his seventy-seventh year.

BOB WAY, the champion jumper, has contracted to jump five hundred feet at fifty consecutive jumps, without rest, for $500 a side. We would n't do it for $5,000.

REVERDY JOHNSON, our new Minister to England, will leave on about the 20th of July. In the meantime he will retain his seat in the United States Senate.

Disfranchising White Men.

Twelve hundred southern white men were, on Monday, made citizens by act of Congress. All the Democrats in the House, except one, voted against removing the political disabilities of these twelve hundred. We have been told so often by the Democrats that this is a white man's government, that we supposed, not unnaturally, they would joyfully vote to make it so; but they seem to prefer what they call negro rule. The fact is, we suppose, that they would disfranchise everybody but the Democrats; for we notice that wherever they can get a negro to vote the Democratic ticket they have nothing to say against black votes.—*N. Y. Post.*

Arkansas.

Gen. Schofield on the 25th inst. notified Gen. Grant officially of the passage of the bill restoring Arkansas to the Union and of the admission of her Senators and Representatives to Congress, and Gen. Grant will to-morrow notify Gen. McDowell of these facts, and direct him to turn over the Government of the State to the civil authority as rapidly as he deems it prudent.

New Advertisements.

SCOTT. DICKENS.

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15. Peveril of the Peak.
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17. St. Ronan's Well.
18. Redgauntlet.
19. The Betrothed, and Highland Widow.
20. The Talisman.
21. Woodstock.
22. Fair Maid of Perth.
23. Anne of Geierstein.
24. Count Robert of Paris.
25. Surgeon's Daughter.

The first volume, "Waverly," issued on February 22, 1868. A volume will be published about once a fortnight until the Series is completed. Any volume mailed, post free on receipt of price.

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