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TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1868.

National Union Republican Ticket.

NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.

G. MORRISON COATES, of Philadelphia.
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. W. H. BARNES,	13. SAMUEL SNOW,
2. W. J. POLLOCK,	14. B. F. WHONSELLE,
3. RICHARD WILDEY,	15. CHAS. H. MILLER,
4. G. W. HILL,	16. GEORGE W. ELDER,
5. WATSON P. MCGILL,	17. JOHN STEWART,
6. J. H. BRINGHURST,	18. A. G. OLMSTEAD,
7. FRANK C. HEATON,	19. JAMES SILL,
8. ISAAC ECKERT,	20. H. C. JOHNSON,
9. MORRIS HOOPER,	21. J. K. EWING,
10. DAVID M. RAND,	22. WM. FREW,
11. WM. DAVIS,	23. A. W. CRAWFORD,
12. W. W. KETCHUM,	24. J. S. RUTAN.

STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENN'A.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENN'A.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS, 2ND DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

CONGRESS, 23D DISTRICT.
THOMAS WILLIAMS,
[Subject to the decision of the Conferees of the 23 District.]

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
A. L. PEARSON.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM.

ASSEMBLY.
GEORGE WILSON,
GEO. F. MORGAN,
JAMES TAYLOR,
E. S. HUMPHREYS,
VINCENT MILLER,
SAMUEL KERR.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY LAMBERT.

COMMISSIONER.
JONATHAN NEELY.

SURVEYOR.
H. L. MCCULLY.

COUNTY HOME DIRECTOR.
J. G. MURRAY.

Headquarters Republican County Committee, City Hall, Market Street. Open every day. County Committee meets every Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE: *Second page: Ephemeris, Change in Fashions. Third and Fifth pages: Commercial and River News. Seventh page: Farm, Garden and Household.*

GOLD closed yesterday in New York at 144⅛@144¼.

THERE are signs from Rome that the revolutionary forces are not waiting, but seeking an opportunity for a fresh outbreak.

IT IS understood that the new law regulating the postal service provides that weekly papers may be delivered free of charge to subscribers, in the counties where published.

THE action of Congress, in creating the new territory of Wyoming, is followed by a movement to establish another territory, to be called Montezuma, from portions of the present territories of Arizona and New Mexico. Gen. CASEMENT, the tracklayer of the Pacific road, is the delegate from Wyoming, having been elected as such last winter.

THE NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOMESTEAD, at Gettysburg, Pa., ought not to be confounded with the Gettysburg Asylum for Disabled Soldiers. The charter for the last named concern contained lottery privileges, and was repealed in obedience to public opinion; while the first named institution is proceeding with funds derived mainly from Sunday School contributions.

IT IS said that when SEYMOUR made speeches in this State in 1860 he was twice challenged by the eloquent DANIEL DOUGHERTY, of Philadelphia, to a public discussion, but discretion proved the better part of his valor, and he evaded the invitation. Those who know DOUGHERTY—and who does not?—will commend the prudent silence of SEYMOUR, as they will be amused by any Copperhead efforts to depreciate the challenger.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a photograph containing likenesses of about ninety members of the Petroleum trade of this city. It is admirably executed, so that the different gentlemen are readily distinguished by all who are acquainted with them.

Another photograph was taken on Saturday last, containing one hundred and twenty likenesses. This embraces all the men who are prominent in the oil traffic at this point. A more enterprising and honorable class do not exist. It would, moreover, be difficult to assemble, in equal numbers, a finer looking body of gentlemen.

MANY of our readers, who loyally served in upholding the old flag during the war, under the command of Gen. ROSECRANS, will be gratified to learn that the President, having withdrawn his name for the Spanish Mission, nominated him, on Saturday, for the vacant Mission at Mexico, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate yesterday. Our people have been for a long time unrepresented in the neighboring Republic, although a person, sometimes called RIO GRANDE CAMPBELL, hovered for a year or two on its borders, claiming to have some sort of commission from the President in his pocket. The post is now worthily and acceptably filled.

THE DECLINE OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

Very recently, Great Britain boasted herself the work-shop of the world. Her fabrics in every branch of textile construction, her machinery, her simpler metallic products, her contributions, in short, to the material needs of society all over the globe, once gave her the control of every market to which she had access on equal terms, simply because British goods were the cheapest and best. The mineral wealth, in coals and metallic ores, with which a bountiful nature had endowed her, lay perhaps at the bottom of this great superstructure of manufacturing enterprise, skill and capital, which in a few generations has rapidly advanced the United Kingdom to a leading position among the producing peoples of the earth. So potent has become the influence which English manufactures have gained, not only upon foreign markets, but reacting upon the whole range of questions affecting the interior condition of the people of that Empire, that the past half century has witnessed the elevation of Productive Industry into the very highest practical rank as a social and political power, in the internal concerns of the kingdom. From the days of the first Reform-bill and of the first formidable agitation for a modification of her Corn-laws, the tendency of public affairs has been ever inclining more completely to be governed by the interests, which equally expressed the sentiments, of the middle classes of the people, and in these classes manufactures, operative production, have decisively assumed the lead.

The middle classes of the British people have little community of interest with the higher ranks of hereditary privilege. We may be amused with occasional exhibitions of that pitiable weakness of self-respect which some writers call snobbery or flunkeyism—meaning, thereby, a degraded and still more degrading sense, really often unfounded in fact, of inferiority in the presence of mere titled rank,—but, in the main, it must be admitted, of the English middle classes of the later period, that they have shown a dignified consciousness of their own great social influence and political power, and that thousands of instances may be found of Commoners who have been the architects of their own fortunes, who appreciate the potency of their class as the great spinal column of English independence and strength, and who justly consider themselves at least the peers of the proudest Dukes in the realm. But between this middle class and the masses of the people below them in wealth and influence, the connection is, however, direct and constantly maintained. No conventional but impassible barriers of caste and constitutional distinction separate any portions of the English commonalty. The humblest factory boy, the meanest navvie or the most obscure miner may legitimately aspire to wealth, with the station and influence following in its train. The meanest English subject may obtain the highest untitled distinction, simply through the force of his own natural energies, acquired skill, or that good fortune which usually results from a combination of both. The middle class, of which ARKWRIGHT, WATT, STEPHENSON, PEEL, COBDEN and BRIGHT are representatives, has been and continues to be steadily recruited from the mass of the lowlier people of England.

It is this class which, developing and swelling through two generations the tide of material prosperity in the Empire, by mining and manufactures, and with them the resulting and dependent commerce, have owed their success to the advantages of superior skill and science directing their competition with the industries of other nations of Christendom. Precisely in the proportion that British practical science and the higher type of its mechanical skill have borne to the degrees of those qualities exhibited by other peoples, in that proportion have English goods, the results of her industry, controlled the markets of the world. Until very recently, the superiority of her productions has been everywhere acknowledged, even to a very great extent in such markets as those of America and France, and British industry has been accordingly stimulated.

We now note the most decided evidences that Operative Production in Great Britain is checked, and at least standing still, if not retrograding in the competitive conflict with rival nations. The American market is measurably lost, and on the Continent of Europe she now meets the active, intelligent and successful rivalry of labor more perfectly trained, of capital more scientifically directed, and of an energy so applied in the leading lines of material production that France, Belgium, Prussia and Saxony hold their own markets, and even export largely of their fabrics into the United Kingdom. The English have inventive genius. They possess remarkable power of adaptation in availing themselves of the scientific discoveries and practical attainments of other nations. English science is never to be decried, while we remember DAVY, NEWTON, FARADAY, and the long roll of other names, familiar to the world, which have made England illustrious in the past. Yet English manufactures are confessedly drooping; a paralysis seems to be gradually creeping over her productive industry, and Englishmen perceive with alarm that they are no longer first in all or any of the markets of the globe. The industries of the American and European continents not only dispute with them the lead which was once wholly theirs, but, in many departments of production, have entirely eclipsed British enterprise and influence. Why this is so, we shall attempt to show in another article, and hope, also, to make some deductions from the facts and their causes, not altogether unprofitable to our readers here at home.

THE FUNDING BILL, which passed the Senate on Saturday in the form agreed upon by the Committee of Conference, passed the House yesterday. The President signed it. This bill provides for the new loans, the avails of which are to be applied to taking up and cancelling the 5-20 bonds. Both are distinctly payable in coin. The first will run thirty years, and draw interest at the rate of four and a half per cent.; while the other will run forty years, and draw interest at the rate of four per cent. No commissions are to be paid for the sale of either of these loans.

Two questions touching this matter now await practical solution.

1. Will the holders of the 5-20 bonds exchange them for either sort of these bonds? It is apparent that any shock given to the national credit, by considerations involving either its willingness or ability to meet its obligations, will affect these various classes of securities equally. Conceding that the government is able and willing ultimately to pay all its debts, then the holders of the 5-20s will naturally weigh whatever uncertainty exists as to whether they are payable in money or currency, and whether or not specie payments will be resumed before the expiration of the full term of twenty years. If the resumption of specie payments before twenty years shall seem certain, then the exchange or non-exchange will be determined mainly by a computation of which bonds will afford the largest amount of income.

2. If the holders of the 5-20s shall not see proper to take the new bonds in lieu of those they now hold, can the new loans be placed to a sufficient amount in the hands of other persons? It may well be doubted if there is a sufficient amount of capital unemployed and eager for this sort of investment to make the cancellation of the outstanding bonds, in the way proposed, altogether easy for the Treasury Department.

At all events, this will be found true, that whatever shall tend to beget mistrust as to the honorable intentions of the Government will create an indisposition to take either of the new loans.

THE DEMOCRATS of South Carolina held a State Convention, at Columbia, the other day, to ratify the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Gov. PERRY, who had been a delegate, said that "WADE HAMPTON was the lion of the Convention." And he added:

"Hampton was courted by all parties, North, South, East and West, and when, as a member of the Committee on Platform, he submitted that section which declares the reconstruction acts void and revolutionary, the rest of the Committee told him to make it as strong as he pleased, they would endorse it."

Does it gratify the Democracy of Pennsylvania to be thus assured, upon indisputable testimony, that the party has officially committed the statement of its national principles to an unreconstructed and defiant rebel like WADE HAMPTON? What a nice expounder of Democracy was this man, who, on his way homeward through Baltimore, thanked the Maryland rebels for their aid during the war! He was a pretty man, to demand, in the name of a Democratic Convention, the "immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution!" What an admirable High-Priest of Democracy, to declare the legislation of Congress revolutionary and void! With a WADE HAMPTON ticket and platform for the Presidency, and with the miscegenating, hybrid combination which represents their county politics, the Democracy of Allegheny must feel proud of a party which gives them these rebels, ex-Know-Nothings and renegade Republicans to vote for, upon a platform of secession and the lost cause restored. Never, in our political history, has the unwitting confidence of a party been so abused and outraged by its leaders, as are the Democracy of the North, this year.

THE New York Democratic Empire Club had a very refreshing season a few evenings since. After speeches by an ex-rebel General from Mississippi and a North Carolina preacher, who proved to the clear satisfaction of the Club that the negro was not physically capable of being a man or a brother, and was therefore unfit to be made a citizen, HENRY GWINN, of Georgia, next took the stand and pronounced a high eulogy upon Democracy. This was not only well enough, but it was all the better for the fact that GWINN was himself a negro, dark as the ace of spades. Couldn't the Democratic Committee of Allegheny get him to come here and make speeches for their miscegenation ticket? He could advocate a white man's government and would draw fine audiences, especially if supported by addresses from WADE HAMPTON and FORREST on the duty of loyalty to the old flag, and from their candidate for the State Senate on Know Nothing dark-lanterns, "the Papists," and political consistency generally.

PRINCIPLES are of no consequence, said the New York *World* on the morning when the Democratic Convention met. "If we carry the election, it makes little difference on what platform, or with what candidates." Evidently, this has been the ruling idea of the party everywhere. The New York platform is in consonance with that idea, and, as for candidates, the party swallows renegade Republicans or unreconstructed rebels, "LINCOLN'S hirelings," or the extinguished dark-lanterns of Know Nothingism, with equal alacrity. Nevertheless, it might be rather a dangerous experiment for a miscegenation candidate in Allegheny county to rehearse his old Know Nothing oath of hostility to foreigners before a Democratic audience. The question is, how many of our foreign-born citizens, especially the Irish and Germans, intend to support the ex-Know-Nothing Miscegenation ticket?

NO MAN has said a more sensible word than was written by LIEBMAN ADLER, himself a Jew, to the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, the other day. Hear him:

"But I am far from holding Grant as an enemy of the Jews. To-day no educated man is an enemy of the Jews."

It would be difficult to embody, in a few words, more of good, solid common sense, than Dr. ADLER here utters.

The Amazons of Paraguay.

Apropos of the Amazons of South America, it really appears that an army of the women of Paraguay has been enrolled for service by Lopez. Brigadier Eliza Lynch commands the main body, and her right wing rests on the road to Villa Rica under Mrs. Captain Hersero. Tebiquary is held against the allies by Mrs. Lieut. Col. Margaret Fereia. The rifle-green uniform of the lady officers is declared to be becoming and worn with grace and self-possession. The figure and extremities are well described by the spencer and bloomers, and some of the lady officers are types of beauty. Mrs. Lynch, from her name would seem to be Anglo-Saxon, but is, on the contrary, a handsome Spanish brunette, dark in feature, of mysterious origin and a thorough *militaire*, who has fought several duels and wields an iron sway over her command. There are blondes too amongst the officers of the Amazons of Lopez. One is described who holds four male prisoners, something as the Corsair in the good old days retained from a captured and murdered crew the Western females as his slaves. She is a slight, playful-faced *blonde* with large blue eyes, square white teeth and back hair in braids like an English Mary. She has battled for two years, has been wounded, always distinguished herself, and is twenty-three. In the army she is called a German; but her natty feet and small hands and her command of the Spanish, English and French languages, likewise reported of her, smack of Gallic birth and the convents of France. She has been known to have six captives in her house at once, treated like war prisoners of rank, dining at her table, etc. These prisoners are those she selected after her forays as being of mien and bearing worthy of her hospitality. Other lady officers are like her in this respect, reversing the order of the Oriental rover and his odalisques, and few of them of the higher rank are natives of the country. Americans, French and Germans some are known to be, and so popular is the rank and file that relays of girls are constantly arriving at headquarters from the provinces. The males are absorbed in defending Humatia, Timbo, Villa Rica and the fortifications at Iambare. There is no exageration, says the *Standard*, of Buenos Ayres, in the fact that Lopez had commenced recruiting women, though the writer cannot state the exact number of them under arms. But for years a great deal of camp work has been done in Paraguay by the female sex. The trenches about Humaita were all made and shoveled by them, as was many an invading soldier's grave. The steamers in the port of Asuncion have been entirely discharged and laden by the mothers and wives of soldiers, and many of the rank and file under Commander Eliza Lynch having lost male relatives, fortune and home by the war, now give all that is left—their lives.

The Fearful Famine in Finland.

Mr. Campbell, British Consul in Finland, gives the following account of the famine in that region:

"Never, perhaps, within the memory of the present generation, has the Grand Duchy of Finland experienced such a disastrous year as the one lately closed. In the northern districts of the country the crops have more or less failed for ten successive years, but the appearance of the fields in the month of July and August last led the least sanguine to hope that the harvest of 1867 would be rich and abundant. The hope, however, was but short-lived, for in the beginning of September, one night's frost blackened all the crops and plunged the whole country into misery, famine and despair. To add to the distress, that dreadful malady, the 'famine typhus,' soon made its appearance, and for the last six months has been making fearful ravages amongst the starving thousands. No district from the north of Finland to the south has escaped it, and at this moment, even in Helsingfors, it is carrying off hundreds of both rich and poor. It is stated on authority that during the past winter one-tenth of the population of Finland have fallen victims to this epidemic. Russia has certainly done much to relieve the poor Fins. Finland itself has done its utmost, and the English people, ever foremost to lend a helping hand where misery and distress prevail, have sent considerable sums of money for distribution in the various provinces; but with all this the sufferings are unparalled. The bread given to support life is composed of pea straw combined with Iceland moss and a small proportion of flour. Some is also made from the root of the 'butomus umbellatus,' without any mixture of flour, which has been tried with great success. As a last resource they are actually baking and distributing bread consisting of two parts clay and one part flour."

The British Museum.

The London *Telegraph* urges that speedy and vigorous steps must be taken to relieve the British Museum from the state of plethora in which it has so long been; but deprecates either the partition of its contents with South Kensington, their dispersion elsewhere, or the bodily removal of the whole collection to some new site. The building itself, although gloomy in appearance, is not ugly; and so simply massive are its proportions, that it would easily and considerably be improved by enlargement, either in the rear or laterally. There is no reason, if the Duke of Bedford is "agreeable," and terms can be come to with the leaseholders, why block after block of mean and shabby houses to the right and left of the Museum should not be absorbed in new Græco-Icnie constructions, and where a crossing occurred between the blocks, a handsomely arched bridge could be thrown across the street, similar to those which connect the Union with the Pitti Gallery at Florence, and the Winter Palace with the Hermitage at St. Petersburg. But, as regards locality, the British Museum happens to be precisely where such an institution should with the greatest propriety be situated. It is midway between the city and the West end, and in the very heart of middle-class and professional London. In the Southern suburb it would degenerate into a quiet haunt for a few *dilettanti*, and of recreation for a floating population of lounging young ladies and gentlemen, children and nurserymaids.

THE Atlanta *New Era* thus felicitates its readers upon the ratification of the Amendment and the restoration of Georgia to the Union:

By this vote Georgia emphatically pledges herself to the permanent integrity of the Union, and the sacredness of the public debt. By it the policy of the Union men of the State is endorsed, and that of the opposition condemned. Thus, once more, the people resume their rightful sway, and reject the leadership of extremists who would lead them to irretrievable ruin.

Restored to the Union, Georgia may hope for influx of capital, increase of population and production, the development of her resources and largely augmented facilities for communication with different portions of her own territory, and with her neighbors and the world. A new impulse will be imparted to business and to industries of all kinds, and her progress will be grandly impressive and her influence wide-spread.

As Georgians then, desiring the utmost prosperity of the State, let us all unite, burying and forgetting the past, irrespective of party, in honest and energetic efforts to advance her to the front rank in agriculture, mechanics, and manufactures.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Visalia, California, on Saturday.

—Graham's pork packing establishment, at Chicago, was destroyed by fire on Friday last. Loss $15,000.

—Henry Röeg, a well-known confectioner, drowned himself in the harbor at Buffalo on Saturday. No cause is assigned for the act.

—It is reported from Shanghai that the crew of the American vessel General Sherman, wrecked in Chinese waters, were beheaded by the natives when they landed.

—Telegrams from Madrid say the Spanish Government will make St. John and Porto Rico a free port if the British West India Mail Company's ships call there instead of St. Thomas, as at present.

—Samuel Nicholson, a Philadelphia dry goods merchant, is missing, and is supposed to have been murdered. In a boat, in which he had started to visit the Falls of the Schuylkill, were found his hat, coat and vest.

—At Burlington, Vermont, Thursday, the steamer United States collided with the schooner Wright, loaded with stone. The owner of the schooner, Charles Blair, was killed outright, and Cyril Urner, one of the crew, drowned.

—A letter from the City of Mexico says: A leading paper here has a leading article intimating that a coalition of European powers with the United States is being discussed, the aim of which will be to divide up Mexico and sell it out to the American government.

—The roof of the Lowell (Mass.) machine shop, a brick building four stories high and four hundred feet long, was destroyed by fire Friday night last. Considerable damage was done to the machinery. Loss $100,000. One thousand men are temporarily thrown out of employment.

—An Omaha dispatch states Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and party on Saturday were at a point seven hundred miles west of that city, *en route* for the "end of track." The party is accompanied by T. C. Durant, Vice President, and other officers of the Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha Division.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

On the last day of the session of Congress large numbers of persons are generally present. This has, however, has been an exception, and when Congress assembled but few spectators were present. The Senate assembled Sunday night at half-past seven o'clock, and remained in session until after two o'clock Monday morning, and before adjourning disposed of all the Indian treaties made by the Indian Peace Commissioners, comprising eight in number.

At midnight it commenced raining, and has steadily continued since that hour with no prospect of its ceasing. Fears are entertained that the surrounding country will be flooded, and great damage done to property.

Dispatches received from Savannah, Georgia, say that Jefferson Davis will soon sail for Europe, to be gone several months, and that he will be represented in the coming trial by his counsel. This would seem to indicate that he has fears of being convicted, and by going to Europe hopes to escape punishment, or that he looks upon his trial as a mere farce, and not worthy of serious attention.

News from Georgia announcing that Ex-Governor Brown will probably be elected United States Senator by the Republicans of that State, is far from being satisfactory to the leading Republicans, and it is probable that pressure will be brought to bear upon the Georgia Legislature to elect one who was not an original secessionist.

The Senate met at half past nine, with but few members present for the first half hour. President Johnson was on hand in the President's room, attended by Secretaries Seward, Randall, McCulloch, Evarts, &c., of his Cabinet, desiring to facilitate business if possible, so as to obviate the necessity for convening the Senate in extra session by sending in fresh nominations in place of any which might be rejected. Commissioner Rollins and various other functionaries were also on hand, as were the usual crowd of lobbyists. Business was generally of an unimportant character, most of the principal measures having already been disposed of.

The President signed the Funding bill before both Houses adjourned.

Nelson Tifft, of Georgia, having just arrived, was sworn in as a member of the House five minutes before the hour for adjournment arrived.

The copper tariff bill remained before the House, and General Banks, by continued resort to the most ingenious parliamentary tactics, having just enough followers to keep calling ayes and noes, delayed it until the roll having been called partly through, on final passage, the hour of twelve o'clock arrived, and the Speaker suspended the proceeding and announced that in accordance with the concurrent resolution of the two Houses the hour had now arrived to take a recess until Monday, September 21st.

The Senate, while in Executive session before adjourning, confirmed a large number of unimportant nominations, and also the following: W. S. Rosecrans, Minister to Mexico; T. L. Dickey, Assistant Attorney General; C. P. Heywood, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Missouri; S. P. McCurdy, Chief Justice of Utah Territory.

The public debt statement to be issued next Saturday will show an increase of nearly three millions on the debt, owing to the large gold interest paid out this month and the decrease in the receipts of internal revenue.

National Temperance Convention.

The Cleveland *Leader* says: On Wednesday morning the National Temperance Convention will commence its session in the Stone Church. It is called by the National Temperance Society, of which Hon. William E. Dodge is President. This organization is emphatically national. It is made up of members from all parts of the United States, representing all denominations and all political parties. It is not a secret society, like the Sons of Temperance, the Good Templars, the Sons of Washington or the Temple of Honor, but it reaches above and beyond all these. The Convention will be composed of as many delegates as choose to come from the National Society, from the different churches and from the various temperance organizations.

The sessions will extend over several days. During the Convention the following subjects are to be discussed:

The Temperance Reform in America, Open and Close Organizations, The Church and Temperance Societies, The Ballot for Temperance, The Temperance Education of Youth, Temperance Literature, Inebriate Asylums, Native Wines, Prohibition, and numerous other kindred topics will be brought up.

Grant Club in Uniontown.

UNIONTOWN, PA., July 27, 1868.

EDITORS GAZETTE: A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held at the opening of the "Grant Club" in this place, on Saturday, July 25th. Speeches were delivered by Hon. Andrew Stewart, Hon. J. K. Ewing and John Collins, Esq. The Democracy manifest but little interest in the approaching election. They know and feel that the contest is useless; that Seymour does not stand the shadow of a chance in a contest with that sterling patriot and soldier, General Grant. The Republican party is organizing; it has awoke from its long slumber to realize the necessity of immediate action. "Grant Clubs" are forming in every township. The party is confident of success, and next November the Democratic majority of this county will sustain a very sensible diminution.

RAPPAHANNOCK, JR.

An Appeal to German Citizens.

The German Republican Club, of New York, of which Dr. A. Jacobi is President, has put forth an address to the Germans of that State, in which the issue of the campaign is thus distinctly stated:

Shall peace be secured to the Republic, according to the words of General Grant, by wisely husbanding the results which events have produced? Shall the daily life of the citizen and the pursuits of business take up again their undisturbed course? Shall the honor and credit of the Union be preserved? Or, on the other hand, and in accordance with the programme of the Democratic party, as laid down by their candidate for the Vice Presidency, shall a new civil war be kindled, in order that all things now existing and auspiciously regulating themselves may be plunged into interminable chaos, to the end that the defeated enemies of the Union, and their allies, the crafty demagogues of the Democratic party, may again have an opportunity to domineer over and plunder the country? Shall the faith pledged by the Republic to its creditors be broken, and thus the finances and business of the country be engulphed in ruin and desolation? This is the alternative to which in the last analysis everything that is said or done in the present strife of opinions and purposes reduces itself. Strip the kernel off the coverings in which sophistry has disguised it and you will find the naked question to be simply this: Shall peace and prosperity come to the Republic from the election of November next, or reaction and a new civil war? Can there be any doubt for a moment as to what every citizen who seeks the welfare of the country should do? Whatever differences of opinion there may be upon matters of detail, no honest or thoughtful citizen can desire the complete overthrow of the present state of things; in other words, a second rebellion. The Grant and Colfax Campaign Club of the city and county of New York, animated by the views above expressed, and full of confidence, turns to all the German-Americans of the State with the summons: "Look and examine for yourself, and decide for the good of the Republic."

—The following honorary degrees were conferred at the close of the Yale University commencement exercises: Doctor of Laws, Charles J. McCurdy, of Lydlee, Connecticut; Charles J. Stille, of Pennsylvania; Joseph White, of Massachusetts. Doctor of Divinity, S. Everett Griggs, of Bristol, Connecticut; Samuel G. Buckeugh, of Springfield, Massachusetts. Master of Aars, George Brinley, of Hartford, Connecticut; Elisha Carpenter, of Webersfield, Connecticut; C. A. Logan, of Leavenworth, Kansas; Isaac H. Bromly, of Hartford, Connecticut; George W. Trow, of New York; D. B. St. John, of Roosa, New York.

—Some weeks since a man named Williams, who during the war deserted the Federal army, together with another man named Bibb, escaped from the Jacinto, Miss., jail. The next morning the body of Bibb was found horribly mangled. A few days ago Williams was arrested by a party of United States soldiers, near Eastport, and brought back to Jacinto jail, where the clothes he wore were identified as Bibb's. Being accused of the murder of Bibb, he confessed it. Wednesday night a masked body of men went to the jail, took him out and hung him.

—Advices from Fort Reno say that on the 19th while nine soldiers were hunting stray cattle they came upon a few hostile Indians and a skirmish ensued. The Indians retreated a short distance and were reinforced. Major Clark, with thirty cavalry, came up with a howitzer and fired on the Indians, who responded and fell back, when, being again reinforced, they made a stand and drove the soldiers back, killing one and wounding one.

IS YOUR DISEASE RHEUMATISM?

Many persons, supposing they are suffering from this disease, have applied Liniments, Plasters and other Rheumatic Remedies without obtaining any relief, when in fact the cause of pain is a derangement of the Kidneys. These are small organs, but very important, and any obstruction or interference with its functions are indicated by pain in the back and loins, languor and weakness, difficulty in avoiding and unnatural color of the urine. A Diuretic should at once be resorted to.

DR. SARGENT'S

Diuretic or Backache Pills

Can be relied on for these purposes; they have a direct influence on the cells of the kidneys, assists nature in relieving them of any foreign particles, and stimulates them to a healthy and vigorous action.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Contain nothing injurious, being composed of entirely vegetable remedies; they do not sicken nor gripe—on the contrary they act as a gentle tonic and restores tone to the system. They are recommended by all who who have tried them.

Price 50 Cents Per Box.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS. Sole proprietor,

GEORGE A. KELLY, Wholesale Druggist,

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SWINGING ROUND THE CIRCLE.

There are fifty ways of alleviating the agonies of dyspepsia for the moment; but there is only one way to CURE it. After "swinging round the circle" of temporary palliatives the patient finds that the disease, so far from being subdued, has actually gathered strength, while he has been parleying with its symptoms.

The only way to get rid of the demon is to endow the stomach with sufficient strength to *cast it out and keep it out*. Impart permanent energy to the digestive organs with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and the object is accomplished. This powerful vegetable remedy is not a mere stimulant. It does not brace up the gastric machinery for an hour or two, leaving it, when the temporary excitement has passed off, in a worse state than before. Such is the effect of the ordinary alcoholic nostrums. They keep the stomach in a perpetual see-saw between unnatural activity and utter relaxation. Not so the BITTERS. Medicated with the finest tonic, alterative and anti-bilious extracts, they permanently reinforce and continuously regulate the assimilating organs. Such is the experience of tens of thousands. At this debilitating season of the year, when the solvent principle of the gastric juice is weakened by a constant drain of the animal fluids through the pores, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is an article of prime necessity for the weak. To neglect the use of a tonic and alterative, so wonderfully efficacious and entirely harmless, is simply to forego the blessing of health and vigor, and voluntarily accept feebleness and discomfort in their stead.

CURE OF FISTULA.

DR. KEYSER: I write to thank you for your kindness and scientific management of my disease, for which I called to consult you some time in January last. You will remember that I had a complication of diseases, which finally ended in a terrible fistula, which I had been advised to "let alone," on account of a harassing cough, which it was feared might fasten it on my lungs. I knew that the peculiar mode of treating diseases like mine was by a cutting operation, which, if successful at all, would naturally throw the disease upon the lungs or some other vital organ, on account of the suddenness of the cure and the immediate check to the discharge, which I believed was a salutary provision of nature to get rid of some morbid condition of the system. I feel perfectly satisfied that your method of treatment, purifying the system, and local applications to the fistulous part, must cure, if anything could, without cutting, which I find it did, and I am happy to report myself well in every particular, with sounder and better health than I have had for years. I would also add that the applications you made were almost painless, and have left me a new man, with all the energies and vigor of restored health.

Yours, gratefully, I——C——.

DR. KEYSER'S CONSULTATION ROOMS FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 100 PENN STREET, from 9 A. M. UNTIL 3 P. M. 16:

June 17th, 1868.