

J. B. CARPENTER, Editor.

R. W. LOGAN, Associate Editor.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1868.

National Republican Ticket FOR PRESIDENT GEN. J. S. GRANT, OF ILLINOIS.

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

The National Union Republican Platform.

The National Republican party of the United States assembled in National Convention, in the city of Chicago, on the 20th day of May, 1868, make the following declaration of principles, which we endorse, and beg leave to add that a better, more liberal platform has not been before the people for many years.

I. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the Reconstruction policy of Congress, as evinced by the adoption, in the majority of the States lately in rebellion of Constitutions securing Equal Civil and Political Rights to all, and in the duty of the Government to sustain those institutions and to prevent the people of such States from being permitted to a taste of anarchy.

II. The guaranty by Congress of Equal Suffrage to all loyal men in the South, as demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained; while the question of Suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

III. We denounce all forms of Repudiation of the National debt, and the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not on account to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

IV. It is the duty of the Government to equalize and reduce as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

V. The National Debt, contracted, as it has been, for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon, whenever it can be honestly done.

VI. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to improve our credit, to reduce the rate of interest than we now pay, and to continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or attempted.

VII. The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy; and the corruptions which have so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

VIII. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession to the Presidency of Andrew Johnson, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him, and the cause he was pledged to support; who has usurped high judicial and judicial functions; who has refused to execute the laws; who has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws; who has employed his executive powers, to render insecure the property, the peace, liberty and life of the citizen; who has abandoned the paralyzing power; who has denounced the National Legislature as unconstitutional; who has persistently and corruptly resisted, by every means in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; who has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption; and who has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the vote of thirty-five Senators.

IX. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers that, because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States, as a relic of feudal times, not authorized by the laws of nations, and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to protection in all their rights of citizenship, as though they were native-born; and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country; and, if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

X. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, imperiled their lives in the service of the country; the bonanzas and pensions provided by the laws for these brave defenders of the nation, are obligations never to be forgotten; the widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people—a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

XI. Foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development and resources and increase of power to this Republic, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Gen. Grant's Letter of Acceptance.

The following is the letter of General Grant accepting the nomination for President of the United States, tendered him so unanimously by the Chicago Convention.

It will be seen that the General endorses the resolutions, and says: "If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with a view of giving peace, quiet and protection everywhere."

ple, he says: "The views of the public on old issues are constantly changing, and a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I have always respected that will, and always shall."

We regard this as strong language. It foreshadows the policy of General Grant if elected President. There will be no "giving back" on the Republican party by this man. The will of the nation will be respected, peace and quiet restored to the whole country, and liberty, and justice, union and equality before the law to all men "without regard to race or color or previous condition," will be guaranteed to every man throughout the length and breadth of this great and glorious republic.

The following is General Grant's letter.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1868, Gen. Joseph E. Hawley, President National Union Republican Convention.

In formally accepting the nomination of the National Union Republican Convention, of the 21st of May, inst., it seems proper that some statement of views, beyond the mere acceptance of the nomination, should be expressed.

The proceedings of the Convention were marked with wisdom, moderation and patriotism, and I believe express the feelings of the great mass of those who sustained the country through its recent trials. I endorse their resolutions. If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy and with a view of giving peace, quiet and protection everywhere.

At times like the present, it is impossible, or, at least, eminently improper, to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years.

New political issues, not foreseen, are constantly arising. The views of the public on old ones are constantly changing, and a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I have always respected that will, and always shall.

Peace, and universal prosperity, its sequel, with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, while it constantly reduces the national debt.— Let us have peace!

With great respect, Your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT.

Memorial Day.

We notice, in accordance with the orders of the General of the Grand Army of the Republic, Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, that the graves of the Union dead throughout the country were decorated. All honor to the brave dead, who fell in defence of the Union, and the Constitution; and while we say all honor to the Federal dead, we do not wish to be understood to say anything in disparagement of our own brave dead. We have decorated them to be Confederate or Union. The memory of both should be, and are with us, held sacred, and the graves of both decorated. We hope the time will come when no difference will be made between the two; and that the hand which strews flowers over the grave of a Confederate soldier, will do the same for the Union soldier. We notice one instance of this kind in Georgia. We hope to see some in this State.

To the Confederate dead, we say, sleep on brave dead, ye fell in defence of what you believed to be right. For all time your memory will be cherished by your countrymen and women, and thy graves decorated by those left behind you. To the Federal dead, we say: "Rest in peace; the cause for which you gave your life has triumphed; the nation of Washington is preserved; peace to thy ashes; a nation saved will ever remember you, and thy graves will be decorated to all future generations."

Tax on Whisky.

We notice in the proceedings in Congress in relation to the tax on liquor, that Mr. SCHMUCK in a speech said: "I take this occasion to say, now, that it is not the expectation of the committee that two dollars tax on whisky will be retained by the House. Had this reduction been known four months ago, the Government would have lost four millions.— I have come very reluctantly to the conclusion that a reduction should be made."

Mr. SCHMUCK intimates the probable tax at seventy-five cents, at which rate, with additional taxes on whisky mere chicanes and a capacity tax on distilleries, he estimates the revenue at Seventy millions. We desire to see the tax not only on whisky, but upon everything, reduced just as low as it can be, to keep the government going and pay the interest on the public debt. We are certain the government will receive more revenue at reduced rates, than to retain them at present rates. There are a great many people in this country, who have heretofore made enough by distilling to pay their taxes; but since the taxes have been so enormously high, they have been compelled to stop distilling. A reduction of the tax on whisky, tobacco and many other articles in the same line, would give the government more revenue and do away with so much fraud and violence of all the revenue laws. All we ask is reduce the taxes, administer the government upon an economical scale, and with the State back in the Union, we will soon have peace and plenty in all the land. Reduce its taxes.

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This would be assassin of Prince Alfred has been promptly executed in Sydney. The strong arguments adduced by the defense to prove his insanity did not even secure a postponement of the execution. England is still too ready to sentence to death, and too quick in the execution of the penalty.—N. Y. Tribune.

The blood of the Royal family of England demands death in almost every instance. This poor felon, who attempted to kill one of England's princes, is hurriedly tried, condemned and executed in double quick time. It is said, we do not pretend to say how true, that insanity caused the attempt of assassination. Let that be as it may, there can be no good cause for such rapidity in taking the life of any man.

It is a notorious fact, that the Prince of Wales, has been for many years the very embodiment of wickedness and depravity. If tradition is true to any extent, there are many maidens in England, who, under disguise, have been deceived and ruined and thrown upon an unforgiving community, as objects of loathing, when at the same time the author of the crime is shielded, because he happens to wear the garb of one of the Royal family.—Out upon such a country and such freedom, we say. We hope to see the day, when under the influence of this great Republic, the thrones of all the world, and especially Europe, will totter and fall to rise no more. If time lasts, nothing is more certain than the downfall of all consolidated governments.

Their Wealth.

One of the great hobbies of the Conservative Party is that all the wealth and intelligence of the State belongs to their party; we have heard these assertions made on the stump and on the streets, and can't help thinking that they are mistaken. I know that they are mistaken in this country, if their candidates were a fair representation of their party and we honestly believe if their debts were paid they would fall much below the Republican party, throughout the State as to wealth—and as to their intelligence, they ought not to boast of it, for ails, that boasted talent ruined the country.

But to the figures, in the late election in this County, the Republican candidates owned 4 Town lots and 4808 acres of land, which was valued at \$28,961.— While the Conservative candidates owned only 3058 acres of land valued at \$11,785.

In the Convention, the delegate from this County, a Republican, owned 250 acres of land, valued at \$700. While the Conservative Candidate who opposed him, owned not a single foot of land.

Opinions of the Press.

From all parts of the country there comes welling up from the people, a voice for Grant and Colfax, too earnest, too enthusiastic and too determined to be misunderstood. The whole Republican press throughout the length and breadth of the United States, are a unit for this ticket. The Copperheads North and Conservatives South, are completely at sea. They desired to see an extreme man placed upon the ticket for Vice-President, that they might have something to rally around. But they have been disappointed. The nomination of Speaker COLFAX was wholly unexpected, and fell like a thunder-bolt in the ranks of Copperheads and Conservatives, "so-called."

The harmonious action of the Convention at Chicago, is but the out-burst of the people, which will be confirmed next November by the largest majority ever given for any man for President, since the days of WASHINGTON. "GRANT and COLFAX" under this banner we conquer.

Secretary of War.

Upon the failure of the conviction of President JOHNSON, Mr. STANTON, Secretary of War, wrote a letter to the President notifying him that he had vacated the War Office and had left the same in care of Assistant Adjutant General THOMAS, subject to his direction, but still signs himself Secretary of War. We are glad Mr. STANTON has pursued this course as he could not do the country any good, as his office has only existed in name for some time, the President not recognizing him as Secretary.

Gen. SCHUYLER has been confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of War, but his confirmation is preambled with a reaffirmation of the unconstitutionality of Mr. STANTON'S removal.

Congress.

The Senate has passed the bill admitting Arkansas to the Union, with the following amendment to the House bill that "there shall never be restriction on account of race or color, except Indians not taxed." The House will no doubt concur in this amendment.

We think that there is but little doubt but what the bill admitting North Carolina and the other Southern States which have formed their Constitutions, with perhaps the exception of Alabama, will be passed during this week. The Bill will then go to the President, who will probably interpose his veto, but Congress will no doubt pass the bill over his veto as there was a two-third majority for it in the Senate and House, so we shall confidently look for North Carolina to be in the Union before the 15th of August; "We are gain home."

This week is County Court in Polk County.

LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

(Editorial Correspondence of the Chronicle.)

Chicago, May 31, 1868.

Before leaving this really marvelous western metropolis, some words upon the proceedings of the National Union Republican Convention which has just adjourned, and its proceedings in the nomination of Ulysses S. Grant, for President, and Schuyler Colfax, for Vice-President, will not be uninteresting to the readers of the Washington Chronicle.

And first as to the personal of this grand American Olympiad. Comparatively few members of Congress took part in the proceedings, but every delegation was represented by the soldiers to whose gallantry we are indebted for the preservation of free institutions. These delegates contributed immensely to the efficiency and enthusiasm.—The President, General Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, who attained that position by a single vote over General Daniel C. Sickles, (the latter's own State, New York, refusing to vote for him) was unanimously elected the whole of the day, and his fine presence, clear voice, and easy manner added much to the regularity of business.—Every State, North and South, had appointed delegates among its delegates, and of the ablest men of the body were those who had the highest reputation among the people's favorites were Logan, of Illinois, and Sickles, of New York, and the way in which the former nominated General Grant will never be forgotten by delegates and spectators.

The irrepressible conflict of the audience when these two men appeared indicated that the American people will always hold in grateful remembrance their brave defenders; Logan with his olive complexion, black hair, and sparkling eye, and Sickles, rendered more intellectual and interesting by his tall, thin, were types not alone of American Chivalry, but of the progressive idea.—Both of them leaders in the Democratic, and both having occupied high position in the Congress of the United States, they give to the Republican organization a fresh impetus by their ability as statesmen, and their full appreciation of the issues of the day. Gen. Palmer, the Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, and General Fairchild, the one-armed Governor of Wisconsin, belong to the same class; and when the first, in his remarks, referred to the Convention over to the American people not to nominate a candidate for Vice-President, whose doubtful opinions might invite the assassin's dagger against General Grant, he struck a key note which thrilled every patriotic heart. If every State could point to delegates who had once been Democratic leaders, thus Andrew J. Hamilton, of Texas, Thomas J. Mackey, of South Carolina—a distinguished officer in the Confederate army—McDonald, of Arkansas, J. Martin of Alabama, Greenwell, of Maryland, Holden, of North Carolina, had all served faithfully in the Democratic ranks, while Chandler, of New Hampshire, Loring, of Massachusetts, Cochran and Tremaine, of New York, Elyson, of New Jersey, and Long, of Louisiana, completed the list of all in the adhering States. The Irish element was largely represented in the Soldiers and Sailors' convention, which yesterday became a component part of the civil convention itself; and it was very gratifying to me to meet many brave men, not only Irishmen, but of every nationality, who enthusiastically expressed their determination to stand by the Republican party. The Germans, with that essential type of a philosophic statesman, Carl Schurz, of Missouri, who as the temporary chairman opened the proceedings, and the devotion of those of which seemed to have been weighed in the severest scales of a careful and reflective judgment, and who was fully succeeded this afternoon by Mr. Hansreuk, of Ohio, late Minister to Ecuador, in an address which will long be remembered among the classics of these really wonderful times, gave earnest assurance of their devotion to the great progressive party. There seemed, indeed, to be a singular fraternization of many elements in this remarkable assemblage; for as turned to the right, and among the first of these really wonderful times, gave earnest assurance of their devotion to the great progressive party. There seemed, indeed, to be a singular fraternization of many elements in this remarkable assemblage; for as turned to the right, and among the first of these really wonderful times, gave earnest assurance of their devotion to the great progressive party.

The platform is a piece of consummate sagacity and intellectual mechanism, and when read by the silver-tongued orator of Indiana, Hon. Richard W. Thompson, who will long be remembered among the classics of these really wonderful times, gave earnest assurance of their devotion to the great progressive party. There seemed, indeed, to be a singular fraternization of many elements in this remarkable assemblage; for as turned to the right, and among the first of these really wonderful times, gave earnest assurance of their devotion to the great progressive party.

And that the success of his nomination will be followed by the success of his election, no one who peruses the open volume of his wonderful history can entertain a doubt. I hope I have not been carried away by all I have seen in this palpitating heart of our grand American Republic; but no one who visits here, and studies the characteristics of this people, and sees that they are animated by their interests, their instincts, and their convictions, to the Republican party, can question that the candidates who secure their confidence will also carry the votes of other sections. The name of Colfax silences objections, extinguishes rivalries, consolidates factions, and organizes victory. The pledges of the delegates will be true to the people, in the end, and the Union will be preserved and maintained. One of the strong Copperhead hopes has been to seduce the West with Penitence and repudiation; but the name of Colfax dispels any such sinister anticipations, and when to this is added the plain fact that the Republican party is ready to contribute to the increased prosperity of Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana, of the Middle States, without counting New York and New Jersey, have enough electoral votes to dispel all loyal apprehensions. There is something magnetic in the new candidate for Vice-President. Stern in his fidelity to his party, early and earnest in the expression of his convictions, and all ways on the picket line of thought and action—a natural leader, because an educated newspaper man—he is girded around with the fortunate faculty of being a favorite with his friends, and an object of respect to his enemies. There is nothing in his character to invite attack or attract criticism.

A moral rectitude without stain, political consistency without a flaw, a public and a private deportment without suspicion, his is a rare combination of qualities, without a peer. And when these are added to the attributes of the severe, straightforward, and simple-minded soldier who heads the ticket, may we not ask where the Democratic party can find the materials to construct an acceptable candidate? There is something magnetic in the new candidate for Vice-President. Stern in his fidelity to his party, early and earnest in the expression of his convictions, and all ways on the picket line of thought and action—a natural leader, because an educated newspaper man—he is girded around with the fortunate faculty of being a favorite with his friends, and an object of respect to his enemies. There is nothing in his character to invite attack or attract criticism.

A large portion of the land in Johnson County is prairie, which presents a lovely view at this season of the year; it looks like the richest wheat you could imagine.—They are truly sweet fields arched in living green. The soil being as rich as you would have it, you might object to them for want of wood, and the constant wind that blows over them. General health is considered good, though some fever and chills. There are some few Indians here, Wyandott's Shawnees and Delawares, all speaking different languages, but docile as lambs. The black-walnut timber is so numerous that fences and houses are built of it entire. The small vegetation here is pretty much the same as in North Carolina. The wheat crop now promise a yield of from thirty to fifty bushels per acre. The apple, peach, plum, cherry, grape, &c., all promise a good crop. I have not seen the homestead lands, they lie mostly in the center of the State. I expect to visit them soon, as I can. I am told they are mostly prairie, some timber on the water courses, and that they are being taken up daily.

The government of the State is holdsome, and is permanently settled. There are a few colored people here, and they have no part in the affairs of government, and do not seek it. Yours truly, S. G. HAMPTON.

not its great columns organized, healthy, and prepared. Everywhere the orange are found; the army of the Republic, half a million of men, ready alike with bayonets and ballots, composed equally of the black loyalists of the South and the white loyalists of the North; the Union League, with their civil organizations extending into every county; the grand charitable institutions, including the organizations that contributed money and men during all the war; and, more than all, the open and the active combinations under the name of the Republican party. With such a force we can well laugh at a siege to scorn. J. W. F.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Star.

Ma. KAYSON.—We were quite rejoiced at the reappearance of the "Star," and we feel doubly so now, of the success of Republican principles in this connection. Under the genial influence of its bright and speedy light the heroic Republicans of old old Butlerford, will be encouraged to press firmly forward in the good work of Restoration and Prosperity, this being their high aim, and GRANT and COLFAX their leaders, we were certain to follow up our recent victories.

We were much pleased with the tenor of your editorial, it is in perfect keeping with the high-toned principles of the Republican party. "Clarity towards all and malice towards none" has ever been the rule of action with our party, and only when persecuted until "furtherance ceased to be a virtue" have they departed from it. The "Star" presents quite a genteel exterior, and we hope you may be spared from spotting its beautiful pages with any of the low, vulgar billings-gate, which characterize some of the Conservative sheets. We have confidence that you will preserve the dignity of the editorial chair, and remember when you smile that "it is only at fruit-trees that thieves throw stones."

More anon, PHILLO.

Rutherford County, June 6th, 1868. Correspondence of the Wilmington Journal.

STAYVILLE, N. C., May 7, 1868.

Editors.—On the 1st instant, Thomas C. Dula was executed in this place for the murder of Laura Foster. The homicide was committed in Wilkes county, in May 1866. He moved his trial to this county and was twice convicted here; the first trial having been set aside by the Supreme Court. He was a member of the 42d N. C. Regiment, and was stationed with his regiment in or near Wilmington during the Winter of '64 and '65. The day before his execution, he told the Rev. Mr. Yates, a Methodist preacher stationed at this place, that during the time his regiment was stationed at Wilmington, he killed a man in a house off his name in that city.

His statement is that he met three blockade runners at the house and had a quarrel with one of them, and he [Dula] knocked him down with a chair. A second one attacked him, and Dula stabbed him in the breast or bowels, and he thinks killed him. He struck the remaining one on the right arm with a pistol and disabled him; he then escaped from the house and went back to the regiment. He did not tell Mr. Yates the street, or house, or name of any of the parties where it occurred, neither did he mention the year, but his regiment was stationed in Wilmington as mentioned above.

Some innocent man may have been suspected of the deed, and I write to you merely to let you know who the culprit was. He was only twenty-four years old when executed, but was the most hardened, desperate devil that was ever hanged in this or any other State. He made a speech an hour long at the gallows, charged perjury on the witnesses against him, but never once denied his guilt of the murder for which he was hanged.

A Kansas Letter.

WYANDOTT CITY, KAN., May 12, 1868. Mr. EDITOR.—Having promised to write to more friends in North Carolina than I can I have concluded to give you a letter for publication in your excellent paper, if you think it worthy.

The winters here are longer and harder than in North Carolina, especially on the south side of the Blue Ridge Mountains. I have traveled pretty over Wyandott and Johnson counties, which form the eastern boundary of Kansas. Wyandott City is situated immediately on the bank of the Missouri River. The soil and its productions fills all that has been reported. The facilities of transportation by steamboats, and the large amount of railroads now in operation and in progress, is equal to any State in the United States. There is doubtless a bright future for Kansas. Society has been crude, but is undergoing a rapid improvement in morals and christianity; religious revivals are going on all around in the aforesaid counties; the hardened sinners are bowing in meekness to the Savior of sinners. Oh, that our Heavenly Father may carry on this good work to the overthrow of the kingdom of darkness in this lovely land!

A large portion of the land in Johnson County is prairie, which presents a lovely view at this season of the year; it looks like the richest wheat you could imagine.—They are truly sweet fields arched in living green. The soil being as rich as you would have it, you might object to them for want of wood, and the constant wind that blows over them. General health is considered good, though some fever and chills. There are some few Indians here, Wyandott's Shawnees and Delawares, all speaking different languages, but docile as lambs. The black-walnut timber is so numerous that fences and houses are built of it entire. The small vegetation here is pretty much the same as in North Carolina. The wheat crop now promise a yield of from thirty to fifty bushels per acre. The apple, peach, plum, cherry, grape, &c., all promise a good crop. I have not seen the homestead lands, they lie mostly in the center of the State. I expect to visit them soon, as I can. I am told they are mostly prairie, some timber on the water courses, and that they are being taken up daily.

The government of the State is holdsome, and is permanently settled. There are a few colored people here, and they have no part in the affairs of government, and do not seek it. Yours truly, S. G. HAMPTON.

General News Items.

Yellow fever is said to be raging at Vera Cruz.

Niagra Falls hotels are open for the season.

Dr. Robert J. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, made a strong speech in the Presidential Assembly at Albany in opposition to the proposed union of the two schools of the Church.

Mr. B. E. S. Moore, of Maine has purchased the Oxford Iron works, an estate of 1,400 acres, about eight miles below Lynchburg, for \$20,000. Active operations will at once be commenced by the purchaser.

Fluence are now the rage in Paris. As many as thirty-six are to be seen on a single dress, and many more are to be seen on silks, to the great dismay of husbands and fathers, who have to foot the bills. Bonnet, however, are growing smaller, if possible.

Two swells, whose respective parents were to influence, the one by making bricks and the other by boot making, met in a bar room. Said the maker of Cripin imperiously to the son of Bricks, "Suppose you moisten our clay." "By all means," replied the other, "provided there are no heel-taps."

An interesting scientific discovery is mentioned in one of the Paris Journals. The Calabar bean is found to be an antidote to strychnine. The latter destroys by spasmodic contraction. The first taken shows paralytic, and thus directly neutralizes the action of strychnine, if given after that point. The bean has been found useful in cases of lockjaw.

Rev. T. B. Kingsbury, Editor of the Indicator, and Pastor of the Baptist Church in Warrenton, has received a call to Memphis Tennessee. He preached his valedictory sermon on yesterday, and in the last issue of his paper, takes a feeling farewell of his readers. Mr. Kingsbury is a finished scholar and gentleman, and we part from him with regret. Happiness attend him and his family in his new home!—Sentinel.

A female orphan in Wall street, N. Y., has cleared \$50,000 in the past twelve months. A New York correspondent says: "She is thoroughly informed on questions of finance, moves all the shifts and turns of the market, and understands all the tricks of the trade. Men often consult her upon future operations, and take her opinion in matters in which they cannot trust their own."

We are credibly informed that James Han, who lived in this country, cursed himself to death a few days since. He owed a small sum for meat, and on being demanded for the money, began to swear very hard and finally said, "the hopped he might die and go to hell if he ever paid a cent of that account!" and immediately fell dead. This is true, and should be remembered by those addicted to swearing.—Greensboro (N. C.) Times.

The Republican National Executive Committee.

Alabama, James T. B. Stowe. Arkansas, E. F. Rice. California, George C. Gorham. Colorado, Daniel Wilder. Connecticut, H. H. Starkweather. Dakota, Newton Edmunds. Delaware, Ed. F. Bradford. District of Columbia, S. J. Bowen. Florida, B. Conover. Georgia, J. H. Caldwell. Idaho, John C. Henry. Illinois, J. Russell Jones. Indiana, Cyrus M. Allen. Iowa, Joshua Fletcher. Kansas, John A. Martin. Kentucky, Allen A. Barton. Louisiana, M. H. Southworth. Maine, Lewis Baker. Maryland, Charles C. Fulton. Massachusetts, William Claiborn. Michigan, — Giddings. Minnesota, John F. Avery. Mississippi, A. C. Fish. Missouri, Benjamin Loan. Montana, S. Wilson. Nebraska, E. P. Taylor. Nevada, Charles F. Delong. New Hampshire, W. E. Chandler. New Jersey, James Gosnell. New York, Horace Greeley. North Carolina, W. H. Sloan. Ohio, B. R. Cowan. Oregon, H. W. Corbett. Pennsylvania, W. H. Kemble. Rhode Island, Lyman Frieze. South Carolina, James H. Jenks. Tennessee, James H. Stokes. Texas, A. J. Hamilton. Vermont, W. Burke. Virginia, Franklin Stearns. West Virginia, Samuel D. Kurns. Wisconsin, David Atwood.

A ROYAL SCANDAL.—The true cause of the refusal of King Louis II. of Bavaria, to marry his cousin, the Princess Sophia, for which he was ridiculed and contemned so severely that fall he leaked out, and it is a truly scandalous one. It appears that the lively and good looking Princess, had a love affair with the empress of Austria, which was affirmed by a handsome artist of Munich, named Hanistengel, whom she admitted every night to her bed-room, and when the consequences of this liaison became apparent, her family tried to get King Louis to marry her in order to hide the scandalous affair. The King, who liked his cousin very well, was ready to do so, but twice days before the wedding was to take place, he received an anonymous note containing nothing but the words, "Your betrothal is a perjury." The young King thought this a miserable slander, and in his blunt, plain-spoken way, said to his betrothed the next time he saw her, "Sophia, I did not know that you had any enemies. I have received letters telling me that you are a bad woman." The confusion of the Princess was so great that the King's suspicions were aroused. He spoke to some of his confidential about the matter, and they told him they had heard scandalous stories about Hanistengel's liaison with the Princess. In consequence, the match was broken off immediately.