

THE ADVERTISER.

T. R. FISHER, EDITOR.

BROWNVILLE, SATURDAY, JAN. 24, 1863.

The Re-organized Democracy.

When the Rebels inaugurated the war by firing on Ft. Sumter, mere party leaders for the time abandoned. The President had, previous to that time, followed the usual course of appointing only men of his party organization to office; but for the sake of uniting the North, it was discontinued. In the appointments afterwards made the only questions asked were, "Is he competent?" "Is he legal?" In the army more appointments were made from the Democracy than from the Republicans. In civil offices—ever in the Cabinet, appointments were made from the ranks of the Democracy as well as Republicans. The Statesmen of the country—Republicans, Bell, Douglass and Breckinridge men—by common consent, abandoned their party organizations. They agreed with Douglass that it was time enough to argue political questions after the country was saved. Until after the fatal Bull Run defeat, the North appeared perfectly united. There were, it is true, here and there an individual, such as Vallandingham of Ohio, Breckinridge of Kentucky, and Seymour of New York, that were hostile to the War. There were also in every neighborhood numerous secessionists and secession sympathizers; but as a party they did not know their strength, and were treated with scorn by the most of Democrats. The Democratic papers were nearly unanimous in sustaining the Administration in the suppression of the Rebellion, and died with each other in denouncing all who sympathized with secession. The strong speeches made in favor of a vigorous prosecution of war by such men as Dickenson, Dix, Butler, Holt, Todd, had the effect of perfectly disorganizing the Northern Rebels. But it only required time for them to find each other out, and to perfect on organization. During the summer Vallandingham, Richardson, and others of that ilk, issued a circular for the purpose of "Re-organizing the Democratic Party." It was only signed by a small portion of the Democrats of Congress, and was at first condemned by the mass of the party; but it received the co-operation of a number of papers, and through the aid of a Secret Society—the Knights of the Golden Circle—they soon had the wires laid to use the Democratic organization and the Democratic name to get as many of their number into office as possible, at the fall elections. Large sums of money, raised, God only knows, were used to subsidize such papers as the *New York World*; *St. Louis Anziger*, and many others.

In most cases the changes in these papers from enthusiastic loyalty to bare-faced treason, was so gradual that many of their unsophisticated readers were unwittingly carried with them. Previous to the election, however, the leaders of this disloyal faction did not openly avow their real sentiments. They professed to favor a "vigorous prosecution of the War," but were opposed to the policy of the President. The result was, (owing to the fact that a million of patriotic Republicans and union Democrats, were in the army, or had died fighting for their country,) they succeeded in electing half the members of next Congress. Since the election they have thrown off the mask. Men who were elected pledged to favor a more vigorous prosecution of the War, are now laboring to effect a compromise with the Rebels. Had they done so sooner, they would have been left at home. Every candidate who went into the canvass against the War was defeated.

Two or three things have given great impetus to their organization. The principle one is the arrests made by the War Department in the Northern States. Hundreds were sent to Ft. Lafayette for either real or suspected treason. The course pursued toward them by the War dep't, was, to say the least, unfortunate, in our opinion wrong. Those men should have been tried, and if found guilty punished, if innocent honorably acquitted.

Many of them were as disloyal in word and deed as Benedict Arnold, yet they were all turned loose to be paraded before the country as a kind of martyrs, to magnify their imprisonment in "lone cells and noisome dungeons" as outrages equaling those of the Spanish inquisition.

These arrests have been a God-send to the Northern traitors. Their motto is opposition to the Administration in everything. All Union Democrats are to be cast out of the party. Every prominent Democrat who has labored with zeal either in Congress or in the Army, to suppress the rebellion, except Gen. McClellan, have, in the opinion of the re-organizers, "disgraced themselves," while such miserable creatures as Vallandingham, are held up as models to be followed. They all, however, lionize McClellan, not that he is their choice for a traitor, nor that he is their choice for the next President, but they want the aid of his popularity, and his fame to aid them in carrying the next election. It remains to see how far the masses will follow such leaders. If the soldiers are allowed to vote, or if the war should be closed in time they will be found a helpless minority.

Kentucky.

If we are to judge by the speeches of Wickliff, and Democratic papers, Kentucky is not so much in favor of emancipation as Middle Tennessee, Missouri and Western Virginia. It seems she is intensely opposed to the President's Proclamation. Not that it directly effects slavery in her limits, but she is opposed to it on principle. The secret is her Rebel slave-leaders want slavery perpetuated in the Cotton States, so they can have a market for their surplus blacks and mulatto children. The day is not far distant when this miserable, damnable traffic will be abolished. We think the next election in Kentucky will give the lie to Democratic assertions as to the sentiments of her people. There is a respectable minority, if not a majority, of her people that are in favor of getting rid of the curse of slavery.

Inhuman Barbarity.

From various letters received by citizens of this county from Col. Pennick's regiment, stationed at Independence, Mo., we learn that the bush-whackers in that vicinity are constantly committing murders of the most shocking barbarity. All of the State Militia who happen to be out scouting, or are on picket duty, are in the most imminent danger of being way and shot. The following extract of a letter received from Lieut. FAIRBROTHER, by his wife, gives an account of the murder of LEWIS HUFFMAN, and his cousin, Mr. Johnson, both residents of this place:

"They (the guerrillas,) killed four of our men the other day, and the next day fired upon and severely wounded one of our company. The men who were killed were mutilated in the most horrid manner; being shot several times after they fell into the rebel hands. One of them was a young Hoffman, that lived between Brownville and Nebraska City, another was of the name of Johnson, who used to be connected with the Brownville Ferry. The latter presented the most horrible sight I ever beheld; equaling any thing I ever heard of being committed by the most ferocious savages. He was shot in several places; his ears were cut off, and powder put in his head through the holes where his ears were, and then ignited; his face and head were mangled all over with boot-heels and bayonet thrusts. It was a terrible picture of savagery, which I did not think even bush-whackers could perpetrate."

Mr. Hoffman was a young man of modest deportment and excellent character, and respected by all who knew him. Mr. Johnson's character, so far as we know, was equally good; but he was remarkably talkative, and by this habit, perhaps, secured the especial hatred of the bush-whackers, who, in the guise of "peaceable-citizens," "non-resistants," or "good union-men," may have heard him talk.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATURAL HISTORY EXPEDITION.

The following is a circular published by an association whose headquarters is at Nebraska City. They should have long ago been a thorough Geological Survey made by Government of this Territory, and especially of the Rocky Mountains. It would have been of great advantage to Science, and of incalculable benefit in developing the mineral resources of that region. But as neither Government nor our Legislature have provided for this much needed survey, we are glad to see something of the kind undertaken by private enterprise.—From our acquaintance with the gentlemen engaged, we are confident it will be put through." The Secretary, Mr. THOMPSON, is a man of most indomitable energy and perseverance. We hope they will be enabled to make a thorough exploration, and doubt not that their discoveries in botany and mineralogy will not only repay them for the undertaking, but be of vast benefit to community at large.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATURAL HISTORY EXPEDITION.

THAT there is a field of deep interest to the Botanist, Naturalist, and Geologist, in the Rocky Mountain regions of North America, has been already demonstrated by the collection of Mrs. Plast. Birds, insects and fossils, that have already found their way to civilization from that quarter.

That the Natural History of the Rocky Mountains within the Territories of Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico is yet but partially developed, and that an expedition to fully explore that region, will be successful in placing the Natural History before the people of the United States, in so complete a record that Science will receive a lasting benefit therefrom.

Believing, as we do, that this can only be accomplished at this time, by the organization of a company, comprising all the branches of Natural History, consolidated, and acting in concert, we have formed an Expedition under the name of

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATURAL HISTORY EXPEDITION.

Its originators are citizens of Nebraska, residing upon the border of civilization, and almost situated to a field of exploration and research. It possesses also, advantages means of transportation of collections to Europe.

The expedition possesses all the necessities for collecting, curing, packing and transportation.

A Botanist, Naturalist, Geologist, and Taxidermist, will accompany the expedition, and make full and complete collections in their respective branches. There will be established in Nebraska City, a depot, where collections will be forwarded, as soon as sufficient quantities are collected for transportation.

It is expected that the Expedition will occupy three years, or until a thorough research is made of the Territories, Subscribers, and those identified with the Expedition, will receive their specimens annually, from the depot at Nebraska City. It is respectfully suggested to the subscribers, that each one will state his preference for specimens of any one kind. The expense attending an outfit so complete as this will be, makes it necessary that we receive aid from subscribers. Those who remit \$100 will receive a certificate of Membership and a collection. A Corresponding Secretary has been secured for most of the States, who will advise the subscribers of the success of the Expedition from time to time. The Expedition is expected to start for the mountains about the first of June, 1863.

Remittances should be made in Treasury Notes, by mail to R. O. THOMPSON, Secretary and Treasurer, Syracuse, Oneida County, New York.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, Prof. S. T. BAIRD, Washington City; D. C.; Massachusetts, B. H. WATSON, Plymouth; Michigan, Prof. W. INGELHORN, Ann Arbor; Mich.; New York, D. S. KELLOGG, Utica, N. Y.; Wisconsin, J. A. LAFAYETTE, Milwaukee, Wis.; Ohio, G. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, Ohio; Illinois, C. D. WILBUR, Bloomington, Illinois; Iowa, J. MATTHEWS, Knoxville, Iowa; Minnesota, V. C. UPTON, Winona, Minnesota; New Hampshire, Levi HANLEY, Warner, N. H.

N. Y., Capt. R. HEDGES, Curator, Syracuse;

R. O. THOMPSON, Secretary and Treasurer,

Syracuse, Oneida County, New York.

REFERENCES.

Rep. S. 2d Session in Congress from Neb., Hon. J. S. MORTON, Nebraska City, N. T.; Hon. O. P. MASON, Nebraska City, N. T.; Rep. H. H. COOPER, Lincoln, N. B.; Prof. F. KELLOGG, Chief Justice of Utah; W. B. ROTFORD, Clerk Clerks County, ""; Prof. BELL, Probate Judge, ""; G. E. COOK, Sheriff of Otoe County, ""; "PEOPLES PRESS," ""; N. S. HARDING & CO., ""; Prof. J. M. COOPER, ""; Hon. J. B. WESTON, Gage County, N. B.; W. FURNAS, Col. 2d Nebraska Co.

As the Toongooes are generally tawny, it is possible that they may be subject to some disposition pretty similar to that which transforms the negroes into Albinos;—that this indisposition, instead of affecting the whole body in general, as is the case with the Albinos, affects but certain parts of it, divided into zones or into irregular regions, and that this fantastically variety is afterwards transmitted from parents to children, through the same physical mechanism, which causes a number of other varieties to be transmitted among all the nations of the world.

As the Toongooes are generally tawny, it is possible that they may be subject to some disposition pretty similar to that which transforms the negroes into Albinos;—that this indisposition, instead of affecting the whole body in general, as is the case with the Albinos, affects but certain parts of it, divided into zones or into irregular regions, and that this fantastically variety is afterwards transmitted from parents to children, through the same physical mechanism, which causes a number of other varieties to be transmitted among all the nations of the world.

As the Toongooes are generally tawny, it is possible that they may be subject to some disposition pretty similar to that which transforms the negroes into Albinos;—that this indisposition, instead of affecting the whole body in general, as is the case with the Albinos, affects but certain parts of it, divided into zones or into irregular regions, and that this fantastically variety is afterwards transmitted from parents to children, through the same physical mechanism, which causes a number of other varieties to be transmitted among all the nations of the world.

As the Toongooes are generally tawny, it is possible that they may be subject to some disposition pretty similar to that which transforms the negroes into Albinos;—that this indisposition, instead of affecting the whole body in general, as is the case with the Albinos, affects but certain parts of it, divided into zones or into irregular regions, and that this fantastically variety is afterwards transmitted from parents to children, through the same physical mechanism, which causes a number of other varieties to be transmitted among all the nations of the world.

As the Toongooes are generally tawny, it is possible that they may be subject to some disposition pretty similar to that which transforms the negroes into Albinos;—that this indisposition, instead of affecting the whole body in general, as is the case with the Albinos, affects but certain parts of it, divided into zones or into irregular regions, and that this fantastically variety is afterwards transmitted from parents to children, through the same physical mechanism, which causes a number of other varieties to be transmitted among all the nations of the world.

As the Toongooes are generally tawny, it is possible that they may be subject to some disposition pretty similar to that which transforms the negroes into Albinos;—that this indisposition, instead of affecting the whole body in general, as is the case with the Albinos, affects but certain parts of it, divided into zones or into irregular regions, and that this fantastically variety is afterwards transmitted from parents to children, through the same physical mechanism, which causes a number of other varieties to be transmitted among all the nations of the world.

As the Toongooes are generally tawny, it is possible that they may be subject to some disposition pretty similar to that which transforms the negroes into Albinos;—that this indisposition, instead of affecting the whole body in general, as is the case with the Albinos, affects but certain parts of it, divided into zones or into irregular regions, and that this fantastically variety is afterwards transmitted from parents to children, through the same physical mechanism, which causes a number of other varieties to be transmitted among all the nations of the world.

As the Toongooes are generally tawny, it is possible that they may be subject to some disposition pretty similar to that which transforms the negroes into Albinos;—that this indisposition, instead of affecting the whole body in general, as is the case with the Albinos, affects but certain parts of it, divided into zones or into irregular regions, and that this fantastically variety is afterwards transmitted from parents to children, through the same physical mechanism, which causes a number of other varieties to be transmitted among all the nations of the world.

As the Toongooes are generally tawny, it is possible that they may be subject to some disposition pretty similar to that which transforms the negroes into Albinos;—that this indisposition, instead of affecting the whole body in general, as is the case with the Albinos, affects but certain parts of it, divided into zones or into irregular regions, and that this fantastically variety is afterwards transmitted from parents to children, through the same physical mechanism, which causes a number of other varieties to be transmitted among all the nations of the world.

As the Toongooes are generally tawny, it is possible that they may be subject to some disposition pretty similar to that which transforms the negroes into Albinos;—that this indisposition, instead of affecting the whole body in general, as is the case with the Albinos, affects but certain parts of it, divided into zones or into irregular regions, and that this fantastically variety is afterwards transmitted from parents to children, through the same physical mechanism, which causes a number of other varieties to be transmitted among all the nations of the world.

As the Toongooes are generally tawny, it is possible that they may be subject to some disposition pretty similar to that which transforms the negroes into Albinos;—that this indisposition, instead of affecting the whole body in general, as is the case with the Albinos, affects but certain parts of it, divided into zones or into irregular regions, and that this fantastically variety is afterwards transmitted from parents to children, through the same physical mechanism, which causes a number of other varieties to be transmitted among all the nations of the world.

As the Toongooes are generally tawny, it is possible that they may be subject to some disposition pretty similar to that which transforms the negroes into Albinos;—that this indisposition, instead of affecting the whole body in general, as is the case with the Albinos, affects but certain parts of it, divided into zones or into irregular regions, and that this fantastically variety is afterwards transmitted from parents to children, through the same physical mechanism, which causes a number of other varieties to be transmitted among all the nations of the world.

As the Toongooes are generally tawny, it is possible that they may be subject to some disposition pretty similar to that which transforms the negroes into Albinos;—that this indisposition, instead of affecting the whole body in general, as is the case with the Albinos, affects but certain parts of it, divided into zones or into irregular regions, and that this fantastically variety is afterwards transmitted from parents to children, through the same physical mechanism, which causes a number of other varieties to be transmitted among all the nations of the world.

As the Toongooes are generally tawny, it is possible that they may be subject to some disposition pretty similar to that which transforms the negroes into Albinos;—that this indisposition, instead of affecting the whole body in general, as is the case with the Albinos, affects but certain parts of it, divided into zones or into irregular regions, and that this fantastically variety is afterwards transmitted from parents to children, through the same physical mechanism, which causes a number of other varieties to be transmitted among all the nations of the world.

As the Toongooes are generally tawny, it is possible that they may be subject to some disposition pretty similar to that which transforms the negroes into Albinos;—that this indisposition, instead of affecting the whole body in general, as is the case with the Albinos, affects but certain parts of it, divided into zones or into irregular regions, and that this fantastically variety is afterwards transmitted from parents to children, through the same physical mechanism, which causes a number of other varieties to be transmitted among all the nations of the world.

As the Toongooes are generally tawny, it is possible that they may be subject to some disposition pretty similar to that which transforms the negroes into Albinos;—that this indisposition, instead of affecting the whole body in general, as is the case with the Albinos, affects but certain parts of it, divided into zones or into irregular regions, and that this fantastically variety is afterwards transmitted from parents to children, through the same physical mechanism, which causes a number of other varieties to be transmitted among all the nations of the world.

As the Toongooes are generally tawny, it is possible that they may be subject to some disposition pretty similar to that which transforms the negroes into Albinos;—that this indisposition, instead of affecting the whole body in general, as is the case with the Albinos, affects but certain parts of it, divided into zones or into irregular regions, and that this fantastically variety is afterwards transmitted from parents to children, through the same physical mechanism, which causes a number of other varieties to be transmitted among all the nations of the world.

As the Toongooes are generally tawny, it is possible that they may be subject to some disposition pretty similar to that which transforms the negroes into Albinos;—that this indisposition, instead of affecting the whole body in general, as is the case with the Albinos, affects but certain parts of it, divided into zones or into irregular regions, and that this fantastically variety is afterwards transmitted from parents to children, through the same physical mechanism, which causes a number of other varieties to be transmitted among all the nations of the world.

As the Toongooes are generally tawny, it is possible that they may be subject to some disposition pretty similar to that which transforms the negroes into Albinos;—that this indisposition, instead of affecting the whole body in general, as is the case with the Albinos, affects but certain parts of it, divided into zones or into irregular regions, and that this fantastically variety is afterwards transmitted from parents to children, through the same physical mechanism, which causes a number of other varieties to be transmitted among all the nations of the world.

As the Toongooes are generally tawny, it is possible that they may be subject to some disposition pretty similar to that which transforms the negroes into Albinos;—that this indisposition, instead of affecting the whole body in general, as is the case with the Albinos, affects but certain parts of it, divided into zones or into irregular regions, and that this fantastically variety is afterwards transmitted from parents to children, through the same physical mechanism, which causes a number of other varieties to be transmitted among all the nations of the world.

As the Toongooes are generally tawny, it is possible that they may be subject to some disposition pretty similar to that which transforms the negroes into Albinos;—that this indisposition, instead of affecting the whole body in general, as is the case with the Albinos, affects but certain parts of it, divided into zones or into irregular regions, and that this fantastically variety is afterwards transmitted from parents to children, through the same physical mechanism, which causes a number of other varieties to be transmitted among all the nations of the world.

As the Toongooes are generally tawny, it is possible that they may be subject to some disposition pretty similar to that which transforms the negroes into Albinos;—that this indisposition, instead of affecting the whole body in general, as is the case with the Albinos, affects but certain parts of it, divided into zones or into irregular regions, and that this fantastically variety is afterwards transmitted from parents to children, through the same physical mechanism, which causes a number of other varieties to be transmitted among all the nations of the world.

As the Toongooes are generally tawny, it is possible that they may be subject to some disposition pretty similar to that which transforms the negroes into Albinos;—that this indisposition, instead of affecting the whole body in general, as is the case with the Albinos, affects but certain parts of it, divided into zones or into irregular regions, and that this fantastically variety is afterwards transmitted from parents to children, through the same physical mechanism, which causes a number of other varieties to be transmitted among all the nations of the world.

As the Toongooes are generally tawny, it is possible that they may be subject to some disposition pretty similar to that which transforms the negroes into Albinos;—that this indisposition, instead of affecting the whole body in general, as is the case with the Albinos, affects but certain parts of it, divided into zones or into irregular regions, and that this fantastically variety is afterwards transmitted from parents to children, through the same physical mechanism, which causes a number of other varieties to be transmitted among all the nations of the world.

As the Toongooes are generally tawny, it is possible that they may be subject to some disposition pretty similar to that which transforms the negroes into Albinos;—that this indisposition, instead of affecting the whole body in general, as is the case with the Albinos, affects but certain parts of it, divided into zones or into irregular regions, and that this fantastically variety is afterwards transmitted from parents to children, through the same physical mechanism, which causes a number of other varieties to be transmitted among all the nations of the world.

As the Toongooes are generally tawny, it is possible that they may be subject to some disposition pretty similar to that which transforms the negroes into Albinos;—that this indisposition, instead of affecting the whole body in general, as is the case with the Albinos, affects but certain parts of it, divided into zones or into irregular regions, and that this fantastically variety is afterwards transmitted from parents to children, through the same physical mechanism, which causes a number of other varieties to be transmitted among all the nations of the world.

As the Toongooes are generally tawny, it is possible that they may be subject to some disposition pretty similar to that which transforms the