NEBRASKA ADVERTISER

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

W. H. MILLER.

Advertiser Block, Main St Between 1st & 2d.

Brownville, N. T.

TERMS:

One Copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00

No Subscription, must invariably, be paid Advance.

Job Work, and Plain and Fancy Job Work, done in the best style, and on short notice.

Nebraska Advertiser.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, ONE AND INSEPARABLE, NOW AND FOREVER."

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Yearly advertisements quarterly in advance.

All kinds of Job, Book and Card printing done in the best style on short notice and reasonable terms.

VOL. IX. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER, 15, 1864. NO. 2.

BUSINESS CARDS.

EDWARD W. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
S.E. corner of Main and First Streets.
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

CHAS. G. DORSEY.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
April 14th, 1864. n32v8y1r

ISHAM REAVIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PALLS CITY, NEBRASKA.
Will practice in all the Courts of Nebraska
v-ix-1 6m pd.

C. F. STEWART, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON!
OFFICE
South East corner of Main and First Streets
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 2 and 6½ to 7½ P. M.
Brownville, Nebraska, May 5th, 1864—No 35, 1y.

E. S. BURNS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON!
Nemaha, City, N. T.
OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE.
July 23th, 1864. n47-v8-pd1y

B. C. HARE'S
SKY LIGHT GALLERY
Is the place to get your Pictures. He is prepared to make all kinds of Pictures—large sized Photographs, Melainotypes, &c.
He keeps on hand a well-selected stock of Albums and Photograph goods.
The new Gallery is north side of main Street opposite John A. Penn's Store. Persons will do well to call and see, before getting work done elsewhere.
Particular pains taken with children, also in copying Pictures. Dark-red, black, green, or plaids are best colors for children's dresses.

LADIES OF BROWNVILLE!
MILLINERY GOODS!
MRS. MARY HEWETT,
Would announce to the ladies of Brownville and vicinity that she has just received a first class and most a magnificent stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY GOODS,
Consisting of
Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets and Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, &c.
To which she invites the attention of the ladies, feeling assured they cannot be better suited in style, quality or price. n41-1y

Millinry & Dress-making
MISS E. L. HARRIS,
Wishes to inform the ladies of Brownville and vicinity that she has just commenced a first class
MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING
SHOP
Where work will be done with great care and neatness, and after the latest Eastern styles.
Stamping and repairing done in the very best style and on short notice. Please call at the residence formerly occupied by J. W. Coleman.
Brownville, May 4th, 1864.

JOSEPH L. ROY,
BARBER AND HAIR-DRESSOR.
Main St., opposite P. O. Building bet. 1st and 2d.
Returns thanks to his patrons for former liberal patronage, and is still on hand ready to shave, shampoo and dress hair in the best style.
Brownville, April 21, '64. n33 8-1y.

Wall Paper Wall Paper!!
Constantly on hand at Marohn's Tailor Shop, by
LOUIS WALDTER,
Paper-hanging done in the most approved style, and reasonable cash terms.
Brownville, Neb. June 2 1864. 6w

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE!"
LOUIS WALDTER,
Is at his post yet, ready to perform all work, pertaining to his business.
House and sign painting, glazing, and paper hanging, at short notice, and the most approved style. Terms cash. Give him a call.
Shop on Main Street, east of Atkinson's Clothing Store.
Brownville, April 7, 1y.

BACK TO THE OLD STAND!
CLOCKS, WATCHES,
AND
JEWELRY!!
JOSEPH SHUTZ
Would respectfully inform his old customers that he has again opened his Jewelry Shop in his old stand on Main street, north side, two doors east of the Brownville Hotel. He keeps on hand a splendid assortment of everything in his line of business, which he will sell on the lowest terms for Cash.
Repairing
Of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry done on the shortest Notice.
WORK WARRANTED.
Brownville, Neb., May 19th, 1864. n37-v8-1y

JACOB MAROHN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
BROWNVILLE, ... NEBRASKA
Calls the attention of Gentlemen desiring new, neat serviceable and fashionable
Wearing Apparel,
TO HIS
NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED,
ENGLISH CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS, &c., &c.
OF THE VERY LATEST STYLES,
Which he will sell or make up, to order, at unprecedented prices. Having on hand one of
SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,
he is now prepared to do work at rates that defy competition.
I warrant my work.
Mending done well & Machine Work.
Those wishing any thing in the tailoring line will do well to examine his stock before purchasing, will do well to satisfy himself to hold out peculiar inducements, as he intends to sell favorable in-
August 18, 1864, 1y.

Poetry.

The Chicago Surrender.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR

What! hoist the white flag when our triumph is nigh?
What! crouch before Treason? make Freedom a lie?
What! spike all our guns when the foe is at bay
And the rags of his black banner dropping away?
Tear down the strong name that our nation has won,

He's a coward who shrinks from the lift of the sword
He's a traitor who mocks at the sacrifice poured;
Nameless and homeless the doom that should blast
The knave who stands idly by peril is past,
But he who submits when the thunders have burst;
And victory dawns, is of cowards the worst!

Is the old spirt dead? Are we broken and weak,
That cravens so shamelessly lift the white cheek
To court the swift insult, nor blush at the blow,
The tools of the Treason and friends of the foe!
See! Anarchy smiles at the Peace which they ask,
And the eyes of Disunion flash out through the mask;

Give thanks, ye brave boys who by vale and by crag?
Bear onward, unfaltering, our noble old flag,
Strong arms of the Union, heroes living and dead,
For the blood of your valor is uselessly shed!
No soldier's green laural is promised you here,
But the white rag of "sympathy" shortly shall cheer!

And you, ye war martyrs, why preach from your graves
How captives are nursed by the masters of slaves,
Or, living, still linger in shadows of Death,—
Puff out the starved muscle, recall the faint breath,
And shout till those cowards rejoice at the cry;
"By the hands of the Union we fought for we die!"

By the God of our Fathers! this shame we must share,
But it grows too debasing for freemen to bear,
And Washington, Jackson, will turn in their graves
When the Union shall rest on two races of slaves
Or, spurning the spirit which bound it of yore,
And sundered, exists as a nation no more!

The Chicago Convention.

The following report of the proceeding of the Chicago Convention was made by the reporter of the St. Louis Republican, from which paper we have taken it. As it is the most explicit report of the proceedings we have seen, we publish it entire:

The appointment of these entered of course, into the first day's proceedings of the Convention. As usual, the Committees were constituted of one member from each State, the duty of selecting them falling to the several State delegations. The Committee on Permanent Organization, of which Mr. Hughes was Chairman, and the Committee on Credentials presided over by Judge McHenry, of Iowa, discharged their duties at a night meeting and reported promptly at the opening next morning. The first consisted of the following members:

Maine, Philo Clark; New Hampshire, D. W. Harrington; Massachusetts, Phineas Allen; Vermont, George Washburn; Connetticut, General L. E. Baldwin; Rhode Island, E. H. Durfee; New York, General John A. Green; New Jersey, T F. Randolph; Delaware, J. R. Booth; Pennsylvania, S. W. Hughes; Maryland, Benjamin G. Harris; Kentucky, Hamilton Pope; Ohio, C. A. White; Indiana, S. C. Wilson; Illinois, T. J. Rogers; Michigan, H. Fralick. Missouri, F. A. Rozier; Minnesota, C. H. Berry; Wisconsin, C. G Rudolph; Iowa, J. H. Murphy: California, Thomas Paine; Kansas, L. B. Wing; Oregon, W. McLellen.

The other was composed as follows:

Maine, Joseph Titcomb; New Hampshire, J. S. Bennett, Mass., G. H. Ball; Vt., A. M. Dickey; Conn., Alfred F. Burr; Rhode Island, W. H. Allen; New Jersey, Daniel Holsmen; New York, S. E. Church; Penn., W. V. McGrath; Del., E. L. Martin: Maryland, John R. Frankling, Ky., N. Wolf; Ohio, A Long; Ind., A. D. Edgerton. Illinois, Wm. R. Archer; Mich., A. Felch; Missouri, R. Wilson; Minnesota, J. B. McBlanc; Wis. H. M. Smith; Iowa, M. D. McHenry; California, C. Wetherell; Kansas. Oliver Thornton: Oregon, Benjamine Stark.

The later limited their report to the matter of the two Kentucky delegations, and confirmed the agreement which had been entered into between them, at the instance of the National Executive Committee.

The permanent organization, was reported as follows from the Committee, and promptly and unanimously confirmed by the Convention:

For President, Horatio Seymour, of New York. For Vice President, Joseph Chase, of Maine; Jlared W Wiliams, of New Hampshire; E. D. Beach, of Mass.; B. H Smalley, of Vermont; George Taylor, of Conn.; Alfred Anthony, of R. I.; Andrew B. Cobb, of New Jersey; Gideon S. Tucker, of New York; Asa Parker, of Penn.; J. F. Robinson, of Kentucky; S. W. Gilson, of Ohio; M. W. Shields, of Ind.; O. B Ficklin; of Illinois; J. S. Berry, of Michigan; J. S. Phelps, of Missouri; J. A. Peckham, of Minnesota; D. W. Maxon, of Wisconsin; Wm. Patterson, of Iowa; J. S. Berry, of California; A. J. Strickler, of Kansas; Wm. McMiller, of Oregon; Isaac D. Jones, of Maryland, John Merritt, of Del.

FOR RESIDING SECRETARIES.

W. H. Simpson, of Maine; A. S. Wair, of New Hampshire; L. B. Painney, of Massachusetts; L. E. Partridge, of Vermont F. L. Allen, of Conneticut Thomas A. Reynolds, of Rhode Island; James S .Thayer, of New York; Joseph D. Biddle. of New Jersey. Edward L. Martin, of Delaware; Erank Hutchinson, of Pennsylvania; James L. McClure, of Maryland; James P. Barbour, of Kentucky; E. B. Eshelman, of Ohio; A T. Whitesey, of Indiana; W. W. O'Brien; of Illinois; Theodore J. Campau, of Michigan.

For reading Secretaries. E. O. Perrin, of New York; Issaac L. Diller, of Illinois: Moses M Strong, of Wisconsin.

The Committee on resolutions, is generally termed platform committee. and is charged with the important duty of reporting a platform of principles. At no time in our party history was this duty so delicate and so fraught with good or ill as on this occasion. Its members were—Maine, John W. Dana;, Edwin Pearce; Massachusetts, George Lunt: Conneticut: Charles R. Ingersoll; Vermont, Timothy P. Redfield.

Hon. James Gutherie was Chairman. and when called upon to report at the morning session, he asked for the delay until four o'clock in the afternoon. The few Republicans who were looking on at this juncture, inwardly chuckled, saying to themselves that the tug of war had now come, that the Committee were at a dead lock and would certainly return majority and minority reports that would split up the Convention. Some of the delegates themselves were a little puzzled and curions to know the cause of the delay.

The bones of the one and the fears of the other were wholly unfounded. Mr. Gutherie, on taking his seat at the head of the Committee, recommended, as did other influential committeemen, that every one should freely and fully express his views, and if it was preferred, reduce them to writing in brief, comprehensive style. By this mode, every one had his "say," which of course occupied some time. The whole were then collected and placed in the hands of a sub-Committee of seven, who reduced them to the magnificent and expressive vebal and ideal form in which they went to the Convention. They were the work of more hands and brains than one, and no single member can claim the credit of having devised or constructed them.

When the vote was put by Mr. Gutherie twenty-three persons said aye, only one responding in the negative. The gentleman who so found himself alone in dissenting, soon afterwards requested the Chairman to tell no one that he had disagreed to them, and spoke other wise on the subject in forms which were equivalent to recanting his position. It can be claimed, therefore, that tney went out of the Committee.

Their public presentation produced a scene which has no parallel in this Convention—excepting the nomination of General McClellan—and which was never equalled in any other deliberative body io America. Mr. Perrin, of New York, one of the Secretaries, who has a wonderful loud, clear and distnct voice. advanced to the edge of the stage and began their reading. The thousands who composed the vast audience grew as still as death, something even to suspend their very breathing for the occasion.—The first resolution the audience responded with applause in thunders that rolled and roared through the building for a full minute, but people did not generally rise to their feet. The second was read, when instantly nearly every one there rose, as by an electric instinct, waved hats and handkerchiefs, and sent up peal after peal of huzzas, so long, so loud, so simultaneous they seemed to express the might of nation. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired—justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand hostilities, with a view to an ultimate Convention of the States, or other peacable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal States.

But the next resolution, what shall I, and what can I say of that? The reception of the other was grand. This was sublime, and even more, and could a word of larger sense than "sublime" be found in our language. I would use it and even then be at a loss for sufficient power of description. One reading did not suffice for the excited thousands present.—An other, and still another was demanded and accorded, and again and again the tumult of twice ten thousand voices, joined as one in a great and Godlike chorus, rolled like a restless storm o'er the broad lake and thronged city. The judgement and the doom of abolitionism were sounded in that awful chorus, saying in tones that Lincoln must hearken to—"we'll have thenceforth a free fight or a free election." Here is the resolution:

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authorities of the United States in the recent election held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution; and a repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Ex-senator Weller, of California, is said to have offered his most suggestive item of the resolutions while they were being prepared in Committee.

Most impressive applause and marked manifestations of assent attended the reading of the three remaining resolutions, Perrin reciting each one twice, in order that the audience could applaud to their heart's content. They have already been given in full to your readers, who have learned by this time to accept them as the Magna Charta of Conservative and Democratic principles for the present campaign for the Presidency. Only two noes were heard when the resolutions were put to vote in the Convention.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

The next act of the Convention was to proceed to nominations for the Presidency. Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey, a nephew of ex-Senator Stockton. and a tall, fine-looking gentleman with a burly voice, pronounced the nomination of Geo. B. McClellan. Ex-Governor Wickliffe nominated Franklin Pierce, whom he afterwards withdrew. W. W. O'Brien, of Illinois, named Horatio Seymour.—Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, nominated Senator Powell, who at once withdrew; and Mr. Stewart, of Ohio, put forth the name of Thos. H. Seymour.—Before the Convention could get to a ballot, those who opposed the first named nominee succeeded in getting up a discussion which prevented a ballot until it grew so dark that an adjournment became necessary until next day. The object was to gain time for a caucus to ascertain the practicability of getting over one-third for some other candidate, so as to exclude McClellan from the nomination under the two-third rule.

In this discussion, Hon. Ben. Harris, of Maryland, had the most conspicuous part, and underwent frequent interruptions, many of which were quite trying to his temper. He did not say, while recounting his objections to McClellan, that he would halt in case of his nomination, but many of the delegates and audience thought he did, and there was considerable hissing. While walking back to his seat, he encountered a man who had intruded himself into a seat among the New York delegates, whose indignant state of mind moved him to call the Marylander a "hoary-headed traitor." As quick as thought the latter launched his fist at the head of the fellow with such precision as to bring him down sprawling. He then moved on to his seat as coolly as if nothing of the kind had happened. Order was soon restored to hear Hon. Alex. Long, of Ohio, on a resolution he had offered to appoint a committee of one from each State to proceed to Washington and ask the President to suspend the draft which had been ordered for September. A resolution introduced next day by another member, (Senator Powell, I believe) to demand the release of citizen prisoners called out an exclamation from a white-haired old gentleman from Pennsylvania, "Let's ask nothing whatever from Abraham Lincoln." This was heartily applauded, and the resolutions referred to were not acted upon.

On the morning of the third day the Convention proceeded to a ballot. Geo. B. McClellan was then nominated for President, on the first ballot.

The balloting then proceeded for Vice President. The candidates were, Pendleton, Powell, Cass, Voorhies, Phelps, Guthrie, Caton and Dodge. Geo. H. Pendleton was nominated for Vice President on the second ballot.

Mr. Pendleton, who was present as one of the delegates at large from Ohio, was called to the stand amidst prolonged cheering, and briefly and modestly returned his thanks. He is not a native of Ohio, but has resided for several years in the city of Cincinnati, a district of which he has ably represented in Congress. In person Mr. Pendleton is of medium size, with an erect well knit frame, and open many bearing.

All resolutions of irregular character, including one to demand of the President a withdrawal of orders prohibiting the circulation of Democratic newspapers, and others before noticed, went to the Committee on Resolutions, under a previous rule of the Convention, and were not acted upon, as sufficient time did not remain before the adjournment for their regular consideration under such rule. One, however, which Mr. Wickliffe offered, as follows, obtained informal action:

Resolved, That Kentucky expects of the Democratic President who will be elected in November, that his first official act will be to throw open Abraham Lincoln's prison doors, and let the captives free.

The mover accompanied it with the statement that thirty-five women of the highest character in his State, had been dragged from their homes and imprisoned, and that the newspapers had been forbidden to publish the fact to the people. But at the risk of arrest he would make public the fact, and denounce the tyranny which accomplished it as the vilest under the sun. The resolution was adopted in a tumult of acclamation.

THE WADE-DAVIS PRONUNCIAMENTO.

The letter of Senator Wade and Representative Davis, addressed to the President, but aimed at the people, is, in taste, temper and time a most exceptionable paper. These persons belong to the respective representative departments of the Government. The question about which they differ concerned them officially. And yet, in the recess of Congress, when no practical purpose is involved. Messrs. Wade and Davis hurl a gratuitous missive at the President, the only effect of which is to strengthen and encourage rebellion and disloyalty. If their object is to defeat Mr. Lincoln's re-election they should have waited until they knew whether an abler and equally loyal man could have been chosen in his place. This thought certainly would have occurred to patriotic minds.

When this rebellion broke out we foresaw that it could not be overthrown by any party. It was formidable enough to demand the united efforts of all Union parties. Hence from the beginning we have preferred country to party, and have resolved that the man who could go farthest, and do most, towards crushing out the rebellion and preserving the Union and Constitution, should be our candidate for President at the next election. But now that all the nominations have been made we can see no other course to pursue than to support Mr. Lincoln, with all the faults, and weaknesses that have characterized his Administration, clinging to him, The pride, ambition, vanity and incompetency of Fremont, together with his undecided and vacillating course since his nomination. render him unworthy of the confidence of the American people, and totally unfit for the position to which he has so long been aspiring.

McClellan believe to be a good man; and, in his principles, a true man; but his election would bring into power a party whose platform demands immediate peace on any terms; and whose members openly avow their sympathy with the rebellion. Were he elected by such a party he would have to repudiate their principles, and select his cabinet from the opposition, or surrender Liberty and Union both to the rebellious slave aristocrats of the South.

Our purpose now, however, was to present the enlightened and patriotic views expressed by Gerritt Smith to Messrs. Wade and Davis, on this question:

"Then there is the undue haste to come to terms of peace—a haste with which the President is no more chargeable than thousands of other loyal men. When they who, without the least provocation, took up arms to dismember our beloved country, shall lay them down, then and not till then, are we to be for peace, or for anything but war; then, and not till then, are we to talk, or even think of the terms of peace. The war ended, and then will be the time for our concessions to our deluded brethren. Just and generous may these concessions be. There are many good people who, in their great desire for peace, would have the war ended on any terms. They would even come to the ever-insisted-on terms of the rebels, and accept of disunion.—But these good people are foolish people. There can be no peace in disunion. A truce, and a very brief one, is the best there could be. War would break out every few years. Besides that, we can only get peace by conquering it; it can abide only on the condition of reunion.

"The putting down of the rebellion—that is our one present work. Our absorption in it should be so entire as to leave us no time no heart for anything which is necessary, until the very day, nay, the very hour, when it has become necessary.

"I scarce need add that in giving ourselves to the work of overthrowing the rebellion we are to make no conditions. I scarcely need add that those Democrats are to be condemned who insist on stipulating for the safety of slavery ere they can embark in this work; nor that those Abolitionists are also to be condemned who put the abolition of slavery before the suppression of the rebellion.—This suppression is the duty which must be discharged, come what will of its discharge to the Democratic or the Abolition party. For it is the nearest duty. Moreover, let the Abolitionists magnify the crime of slavery as he will, the crime of rebellion remains the far greater one.

"For the rebellion superadds to all that is bad in slavery parricidal blows at the life of the country and contempt of the sacredness of nationality. I have myself been a somewhat earnest advocate of abolition. But at no time during the rebellion have I felt at liberty to inquire of abilition whether, or how, I should work toward putting down the rebellion. I add that, as the sole legitimate object of the war we are prosecuting is to put down the rebellion, therefore none have the right to embarrass or pervert the war by their schemes to harm or their schemes to help slavery. We do not say that the Abolitionist is to cease working against, or the anti-Abolitionist is to cease working for slavery.

"But we do say that the putting down of the rebellion is the common work of Abolitionists and anti-Abolitionists, Democrats and Republicans; and that, differ as they may in other respects, they are to be one in the prosecution of this common work. A traitor to his country is he who, when traitors have fallen upon her, allows himself, under the counsels of any party, however dear, any interest, however cherished, or any cause, however sacred, to withhold his help from her. Such party, such interest, such cause, notwithstanding, he is to be "arm and soul" against the traitors.

"I repeat that I regret your protest—or rather, I should say, the unseasonable publication of it. There is a great deal of truth in it—and generally a very forcible presentation of that truth, But the country cannot now afford to have the hold of Mr. Lincoln on the popular confidence weakened. Pardon me for saying that the eve of the Presidential election is not the time to be making an issue with Mr. Lincoln in regard to either his real or supposed errors. For, from present indications, it is highly probable that we shall need to concentrate upon him the votes of all the loyal voters in order defeat the disloyal candidate.

"Issues with the Southern rebels and their Northern friends are the only ones we can afford to make before the election. The election of no loyal man, however faulty he may be, can destroy the nation. But the election of whatever disloyal man, will. Strong as is your dislike of some of Mr. Lincoln's measures, you will not suffer it to stand in the way of your voting to save the country, nor in the way of your entreating others to do so."

Had the war been prosecuted in the spirit indicated by Mr. Smith, we should have had union and peace as the reward of wisdom and patriotism. But Messrs. Chase, Wade, Sumner and Chandler, with the Tribunes and Posts, compelled Mr. Lincoln so to pervert and narrow the conflicts as to leave us, to-day, with a united South and a divided North.

The Late General McPherson.

CLYDE, OHIO, August, 31, 1864.

To General Grant:

DEAR SIR—I hope you will pardon me for addressing you a few lines from the trembling hand of the aged granma of our beloved General Jas. B. McPherson, who fell in battle.—When it was announced at his funeral, from the public print, that when General Grant heard of his death, he went into his tent and wept like a child, my heart went out in thanks to you for the interest you manifested in him while he was with you. I have watched his progress from infancy up. In childhood he was obedient and kind; in manhood interesting, noble and persevering, looking to the wants of others. Since he entered the war others can appreciate his worth better than I.

When it was announced to us by telegraph that our loved one had fallen, our hearts were almost rent asunder: but when we heared the commander-in-chief could weep with us too, we felt, sir, that you have been as a father to him, and this whole nation is mourning his early death. I wish to inform you that his remains were conducted by a kind guard to the very parlor where he spent a cheerful evening in 1861, with his widowed mother, two brothers, only sister and his aged granma, who is now trying to write.—In the morning he took his leave at six o'clock, little dreaming he should fall by a ball from the enemy.

His funeral services were attended in his mother's orchard, where his youthful feet had often pressed the soil to gather the fallen fruit, and his remains are resting in the silent grave scarce half a mile from the place of his birth. His grave is on an eminence but a few rods from where the funeral services were attended, and near the grave of his father. The grave, no doubt, will be marked, so that passers-by will often pause to drop a tear over the dear departed. And now, dear friend, a few lines from you would be greatfully received by the afflicted friends. I pray that the God of battle may be with you, and go forth with your armies till the rebellion shall cease, the Union be restored and the old flag wave over our entire land.

With much respect, I remain your friend,

LYDIA SLOCUM,
Aged 87 years 4 months.

GEN. GRANT'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S.
CITY POINT, VA., August 20th.

MRS. LYDIA SLOCUM: My Dear Madam—Your very welcome letter of the 3d instant has reached me. I am glad to know the relatives of the lamented Maj. General McPherson are aware of the more than friendship existing between him and myself. A nation grieves at the loss of one so dear to our nation's cause. It is a selfish grief, because the nation had more to expect from him than from almost any one living. I join in this selfish grief, and add the grief of personal love for the departed. He formed for some time one of my military family. I knew him well. To know him was but to love him. It may be some consolation to you, his aged grandmother, to know that every officer and every soldier who served under your grandson, felt the highest reverence for his patrotism, his zeal, his great, almost unequaled ability, his amiability and all the manly virtues that can adorn a commander. Your bereavement is great, but cannot exceed mine.

Yours truly
U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

☞As richness and favor forsake a man, we discover him to be a fool, but nobody could find it out in his prosperity.

"My character," said and alderman, who had cleared himself from a charge of liberty, "is like my boots, all the better for blacking."

An Irishman swearing an assault against his three sons, thus concluded; "The only one of my children that shows me any real affection, is my youngest son, Larry, for he never strikes me when I'm down."