NEBRASKA ADVERTISER
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
GEO. W. HILL & CO.,
Advertiser Block, Main St Between 1st & 2d,
Brownville, N. T.

TERM:

One Copy, one year, in advance, - - - $2 50
Subscription, must invariably be paid in Advance
Job Work, and Plain and Fancy Job Work done in the best style and on short notice.

Nebraska Adbertiser.

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square (ten lines or less) one year	$ 10 00
Each additional insertion	1 00
Business cards, six lines or less, one year	10 00
One column, one year	100 00
One half column, one year	60 00
One-fourth column, one year	40 00
One eighth column, one year	25 00
One column six months	60 00
One half column six months	40 00
One fourth column six months	25 00
One eighth column six months	15 00
One column three months	40 00
One half column three months	25 00
One fourth column three months	15 00
One eighth column three months	10 00
Announcing candidates for office	5 00
Stray notices (each time)	1 00
Stray sales charged as transient advertising.	

All transient advertisements must be paid in advance. 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. X. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THIRSDAY, SEPTEMBER, 27, 1866 NO. 52

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D.
[Graduated in 1851,]
[Located in Brownville in 1855.]
PHYSICIAN SURGEON
AND
OBSTATRICIAN
Dr. H. has on hand complete sets of Amputating, Trephining and Obstetrical instruments.
Office: Holladay & Co's Drug Store
Two Doors East of Post Office.
P. S.—Special attention given to Obstetrics and the diseases of women and children. x-44-1y

CHARLES HELLMER,
Boot and Shoe
MAKER,
Main St, 2 doors below Brownville House,
BROWNVILLE N. T.
Has on hand a superior stock of Boots and Shoes and the best material and ability for doing
CUSTOM WORK
Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.
Terms Cash. jn.nn

FRANZ HELMER,
Wagon Maker,
OPPOSITE DEUSER'S TIN SHOP,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
WAGONS, BUGGIES, PLOWS, CULTIVITORS, &c., Repaired on short notice, at low rates, and warranted to give satisfaction. x-13-1y. nn

C. F. STEWRT. M D.
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, 1865—No 34, 1y.

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

Mrs. M. W. Hewett,
Millinery & Fancy Goods
STORE.
Main Street one door west of the Post Office
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
A superior stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received. Everything in the Millinery line kept constantly on hand. Dress-Making, Bonnet Bleaching and Trimming done to order.
October, 25 1865. v9-n-28ly

MARSH & CO.,
[SUCCESSORS TO MARSH & ZOOK,]
General News Agents and Stationers,
Post Office Building,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA
Have on hand and are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Books, Periodicals, Stationary, Stereoscopic Albums, School Books; also Confectionery, Cigars, Tobacco, and a choice selection of Groceries generally, to which they invite the attention of the citizens of Nemaha county, and the public to strict attention to business, and fair dealing to merit a share of the public patronage.
A. D. MARSH. n15-1y J. W. BLISS.

BROWNVILLE HOUSE,
COR. MAIN AND 2ND STS.,
Brownville, Nebraska.
H. W. PEDICORD, Proprietor.
This House has been refurnished and newly fitted up and refurnished under its present enterprising Proprietor, who guarrantees satisfaction to all who may patronize his House. x-5-1y

A. ROBINSON,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Main Between 1st & 2d Street
Brownville Nebraska
Takes this method of informing the public that he has on hand a splendid assortment of Gent's and Ladies' Misses' and Children's
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Custom work done with neatness and dispatch. Repairing done on short notice. 10-30 1ann

GATES & BOUSFIELD,
BRICKLAYERS
AND
PLASTERERS.
Brownville, Nebraska.
Will take contracts for Bricklaying, Plastering, building Cisterns, and do anything in their line in the most satisfactory and workmanlike manner.
Aug. 30, 1866. x-47-1y

PROBATE NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Probate Court of Nemaha County for the appointment of an Administrator on the Estate of Samuel Ross deceased. All persons interested in said Estate, are required to appear before said court on Saturday the 28th of September, 1866, when said application will be for hearing.
GEO W FAIRBROTHER,
Probate Judge
3.6

LEGAL NOTICE.
James McCoy, will take notice that Martha McCoy as complainant has filed her petition in chancery in the District Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory, against him as respondent, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a decree dissolving her from the said respondent, from the bonds of matrimony, decreeing her alimony and giving her the custody of her infant child.
Said respondent is required to answer by the first day of September, 1866
27-4t 4.50 MARTHA McCOY

LOUIS WALDTER,
House-Sign & Ornamental
PAINTER
Glazier, Gilder, Grainer,
PAPER HANGER etc.
All work done in a workmanlike manner, and on strickly
CASH
TERMS.
ONE DOOR WEST OF BROWNVILLE HOUSE

JACOB MAROHN,
MERCHANT
TAYLOR,
MAIN STREET, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA
Agent For Singer's

SEWING MACHINE.
Aug. 23o 66

RICHARD F. BARRET,
GENERAL LAND AGENT,
AND DEALER IN
LAND WARRANTS & LAND SCRIPT,
Personal attention given to making Locations.
Office in J. L. Carson's Banking House.
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
x-14 1y fs-nn

CLOCK & WATCHES,
AND
JEWELRY!!
JOSEPH SHUTZ
Has just received and will constantly keep on hand a large and well selected stock of genuine articles in is line.
One Door west of Grant's Store, Brownville, Nebraska.
Repairing
Of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry done on the shortest Notice.
WORK WARRANTED
Brownville, Neb., March 15th 1866 10-25 1y

NEW
Clothing Store.
The undersigned keeps on hand a large assortment of
SATTINET & CASSIMERE SUITS
For Men and Boy's wear.. Also a large stock of
HATS AND CAPS
LINEN & WOOLEN SHIRTS
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Rubber Cots, Leggins & Blankets,
Trunks and Valises,
UMBRELLAS AND CARPET BAGS,
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Of all kinds which we will sell
CHEAP FOR CASH
We purchased our goods since the decline in the Markets and will sell at low figures. ATKINSON & CO.
April 13th, 1865. 9-30-1y

Evan Worthing,
Wholesale & Retail Dealer in Choice
Liquors, Wines, Ale, Bear,
ALSO AGENT FOR,
PITTS BUFFALO THRASHING MACHINE, NEW YORK SELF RAKING REAPER. QUAKER MOWER and BUCK EYE CULTIVATOR.
WHITNEY'S BLOCK,
Main Street. Brownville
May. 17th 1866 10 34 1y fr nn

Meeting of School Examiners.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Scholl Examiners of Nemaha County, Nebraska, will hold meetings for the Examination of Teachers for said County, at the office of E. W. Thomas, in Brownville, on the 1st Saturday in every month, between the hours of one and 3 P. M. Applicants for certificates are required to be present at one o'clock, precisely, or they will not be examined.—No person need apply at any other time.
By order of the Board.
E. W. THOMAS,

CHARLES G. DORSEY
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Next Door to Carson's Bank.
MAIN STREET
Brownville Nebraska

TIPTON & HEWETT,
Attorneys at Law,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
March 1st, '66. 1y.

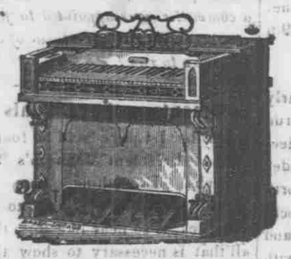
JAMES MEDFORD,

CABINET-MAKER
AND
Undertaker.
Corner 2nd and Main Streets,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line on short notice and reasonable terms. 1-6m

RESTAURANT
AND
OYSTER SALOON.
WILLIAM ROSSELL
takes this method of informing the public that he has just opened on Main street, between 1st and 2nd,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
a Restaurant and Oyster Saloon.
Also, Confectionaries, Canned Fruit, Dried Fruit, Spices of all kinds. Tea, Coffee, Sugar Tobacco, Potatoes, sweet Potatoes and everything usually kept in a retain grocery store.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.
FRESH OYSTERS.
x-15-1y

Photograph Gallery.—For good pictures, Photographs or Ambrotypes, call at A. & M. Stafford's Rooms above the Post Office. We are prepared to do the best of work in the shortest possible time, and on as reasonable terms as any in the West. Give us a call. Examine our work. We insure satisfaction.
We take all sorts of pictures,
Of every style of faces,
Both Photographs and Ambrotypes,
In plain or fancy cases.
A. & M. STAFFORD.
31-1f Brownville, Neb.

AMERICAN HOUSE.
A Good Feed and Livery Stable
In connection with the House.
L. D. ROBINSON. PROPRIETOR.
Front Street, between Main and Water,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
May, 30th 1866. 10 36 1y


GEO. A. PRINCE & CO'S
39 Varieties, with Patent Basso Tenuto or Sub Bass.
School Organs and Melodeons.
Finished in
Elegant Rosewood, Walnut or Oak Cases.
No Charge for Boxing or Shipping.
35,000 Now In Use.
AN ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing a full description of style, and testimonials of the most eminent Musicians, as to the superior excellence of our instruments—can be seen at this Office. And
GEO. W. HILL & CO
Brownville Nebraska.

NEW
Drug Store.
J. B. WELLS
DEALER IN
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Peu, Nemaha County, Nebraska
Has just received a large and well selected Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, DYESTUFF, BRUSHES, SPONGES, FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,
And everything commonly kept in a
First Class Drug Store.
Customers will find his Stock complete, which he offers for CASH at the very lowest market prices
Physicians Prescriptions Compounded with the utmost care at all hours.
June 21st 1866 30

WANTED! Agents, Male and Female, at $75 to $150 per month, to sell the celebrated
Common Sense Family Sewing Machine
PRICE $18.00
This Machine will do all kinds of work equal to the high priced Machines, and is the only practical and reliable Cheap Sewing Machine in the world. Address—
SECOMC & CO., Chicago, Ills., or Cleveland, O.
Principal Office, No. 2 Custom House Place Chicago
10-29 1y 6.nn

NEW SCHOOL LAW,

Concled.

SCHOOL HOUSE EXEMPT FROM SALE ON EXECUTION.

§ 38. Every lot or parcel of land which heretofore has been, or hereafter shall be, appropriated for the use of common schools in this territory, on which there has been or shall be a school house erected, and which has been or shall be occupied for the purpose of accommodating a common school of whatever grade, in the usual manner, from time to time, however or by whomsoever the legal title to the same may be held and vested, shall be and the same is hereby exempt from sale on any execution, or other writ or order in the nature of an execution.

APPOINTMENT OF SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

§ 39. It shall be the duty of the county commissioners in the several counties of this territory, to appoint a competent person resident in the county, school examiner, who shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until his successor is appointed and in case a vacancy occurs in the office of such school examiner by a refusal to serve, or otherwise, it shall be filed by like appointment by such board of county commissioners.

§ 40. It shall be the duty of such school examiner to furnish each person examined by his and found qualified, with a certificate of good moral character, and that she or he is qualified to teach orthograph, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and English grammer, and in case such person intends to teach in any common school of higher grade, he or she shall first obtain a certificate of the requisite qualifications in addition to the branches aforesaid: *Provided*, That each person so applying for a certificate shall pay to the examiner a fee of one dollar, which fee shall be his compensation for making such examination, and no certificate of qualification shall be vailed in any county, except that in which the examination took place, nor for a longer period than two years, and if at any time the receipt of the certificate shall be found incompetent or negligent, the examiner may revoke the same, and require such teacher to be dismissed; but such teacher shall be entitled to receive payment for services only up to the time of such dismissal.

§ 41. The said examiner shall keep a record of his proceedings, noting the number and date of each certificate given, to whom, and for what term of time, and for what branches of study. It shall be the duty of the examiner to visit each school district in his county at least once in each year, counseling with school officers, visiting schools, and doing all that he can to best advance the interests of schools in his county, and to make an annual report, on or before the fifth day of November in each year, to the territorial auditor; and said examiner shall be entitled to receive the sum of two dollars for each day necessarily engaged in official service as herein provided, to be paid out of the county treasury on order of the county clerk; and the county clerk may require the accounts when presented to be substantiated by oath, which oath said clerk may administer, and file in his office.

TERRITORIAL AUDITOR.

§ 42. The books and papers of the territorial auditor relating to the school department shall be kept at the seat of government, where a suitable office shall be furnished by the territory, at which he shall give attendance, when not absent on public business.

§ 43. As soon as the revenue, to be raised as hereinafter provided, for the purpose of furnishing the common schools with libraries and apparatus, will admit, it shall be the duty of the said auditor to purchase the same, and the books and apparatus so purchased shall be distributed, through the clerk's office of each county, to the board of education in each precinct, city or incorporated village, according to the enumeration of scholars.

§ 44. He shall also exercise such supervision over the educational funds of the territory as may be necessary to secure their safety and right application and distribution according to law. He shall have power to require of county clerks, precinct boards of education, or other local school officers, clerks, and treasurers of precincts, county treasurers and clerks, recorders and treasurers of cities and villages, copies of all reports by them required to be made, and all such other information in relation to the funds and condition of schools, and the management thereof, as he may deem important.

§ 45. He shall prescribe suitable forms and regulations for making all reports and conducting all necessary proceedings under this chapter, and shall cause the same, with such instructions as he shall deem necessary and proper for the organization and government of schools, to be transmitted to the local school officers, who shall be governed in accordance therewith.

§ 46. It shall be the duty of said auditor to make an annual report in each and every year, to the legislative assembly, who shall cause the same to be pupblished.

§ 47. The territorial auditor, in the annual report of his labor and observations shall present a statement of the condition and amount of all funds and property appropriated to the purpose of education; a statement of the number of private or select schools in the territory, so far as the same can be ascertained, and the number of scholars attending such schools, their sex, and the branches taught; a statement of the number of scholars attending such schools, their sex, and the branches taught; a statement of the number of teachers, institutes, and the number of teachers attending them; a statement of the estimate and accounts of the expenditures of the public school fund of every description; a statement of plans for the management and improvement of common schools; and such other information relative to the educational interests of the territory as he may think of importance.

TERRITORIAL SCHOOL FUND.

§ 48. For the purpose of affording the advantage of a free education to all the white youth of this territory, the territorial common school fund shall hereafter consist of such sum as will be produced by the annual levy and assessment of two mills upon the dollar valuation on the grand list of the taxable property of the territory, and there is hereby levied and assessed, annually, in addition to the revenues required for general purposes, the said two mills upon the dollar valuation as aforesaid, and the amount so levied and assessed shall be collected in the same manner as other territorial taxes, and when collected, shall be semi annually distributed to the several organized counties of the territory, in proportion to the enumeration of scholars, and be applied exclusively to the rupport of common schools: *Provided*, That all colored persons shall be exempt from taxation for school purposes.

§ 49. All fines assessed for a breach of the penal laws of the territory and all forfeitures which may accrue, all lands and other estates which shall escheat to the territory for the want of heirs or kindred entitled to the inheritance, all lands which have been or may hereafter be granted to the territory when no special purpose is expressed in the grant, and all unclaimed fees as provided by law, shall be denominated school funds, the income of which, together with the taxes mentioned and specified in this chapter, shall be applied to the support of common schools in the several counties where collected; and it shall be the duty of all clerks of the district courts, at the close of every term thereof, to report to the county treasurer and county clerk of the county in which the court shall be held a statement of the amount of all fines imposed during said term of court, which are by law appropriated to the support of schools; and it shall be the duty of all justices of the peace, or other magistrates, to report immediately to the county clerk and county treasurer, upon imposing fines which are by law appropriated for school purposes, the amount of said fines and the names of the person or persons against whom the fines were assessed: and the clerks of the district courts and justices of the peace shall immediately upon the collection of any such fines, pay or cause them to be paid into the treasury of the county in which the same were imposed.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

§ 50. The debts which have been heretofore contracted by any school district for school purposes, shall be provided for by the estimates of the proper school boards created under the provisions of this chapter.

§ 51. The process, in all suits against any precinct board of education or other local officer, having charge of any of the public schools under the provision of this chapter, shall be by summons, and shall be executed by leaving a copy thereof with the clerk or secretary of such board or other school officer, at least ten days before the return day thereof. And any suit, either in favor of or against any such board or other school officer, shall be prosecuted or defended, as the case may be, by the prosecuting attorney of the proper county, as a part of his official duties.

§ 52. The local board of education, or other local officers having charge of schools in any city, precinct or village, in which common schools have been organized under any special act, shall be and are hereby authorized, whenever they may deem it expedient, to call a meeting of the qualified voters of any such city, precinct or village, on giving thirty days public notice thereof, to determine by vote whether the common schools of such city, precinct or village shall be conducted and managed in accordance with the provision of this chapter; and if a majority of the voters are found to be in favor of the change, then said local board or other school officers shall thereafter proceed in accordance with the provision of this chapter, until their successors shall be elected and qualified, and such city or village may provide by ordinance for the election or appointment of a board of education, prescribing their number and term of office; and such board when so elected or appointed and qualified, shall, together with the clerk or recorder of such city or village, possess, the same powers and discharge the same duties within the limits of their jurisdiction, as local directors and boards of education in precincts.

§ 53. The respective precinct boards of education, and their successors in office, shall have power to take and hold in trust for the use and benefit of any central or high school, or subdistrict school in the precinct, any grant or devise of land and donation or bequest of money or other personal property, to be applied by the board to the maintenance and support of any such school or schools according to the intention of the grant or donation.

§ 54. When no subdistrict exists, the qualified voters of the election precinct shall elect a board of education, consisting of three citizens, on the same day and in the same manner as provided in section two of this chapter for the election of school directors of subdistricts, and said board shall have all the power and perform all the duties both of the board of education and the board of directors, until three subdistricts are organized; and the said board of education shall, whenever they may deem it necessary, establish subdistricts, which shall be organized according to the provisions of this chapter.

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

§ 55. The governor of the territory of Nebraska is hereby authorized and required to make an arrangement and enter into a contract with the proper authorities of the state of Iowa, or any other state, if practicable, for the admission of all deaf mutes and blind childern in the territory of Nebraska, between the ages of twelve and twenty years, to the asylums or schools of such state or states, erected and established for the education of these classes, upon such terms as may seem to him just.

§ 56. Any application to the governor for the relief of any such child, shall be accompanied by a certificate, signed by the county commissioners of the county wherein such shild may reside, certifying that such child is an actual resident of said county, and that said child is entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this subdivision, and that the parents or guardian of such shild are unable to defray the expenses incident to the education of such child, which certificate shall be filed in the office of the territorial auditor.

§ 57. Upon receiving a certificate of the county commissioners of any county, that a child is entitled to relief under the provisions of this subdivision, it shall be the duty of the governor to provide transportation for such child to some asylum or school for the education of such child, as provided in this subdivision, and to see that such child is provided with clothing and such other articles as may be necessary, or required by the rules and regulations of the asylum or school to which such child may be sent.

§ 58. All expenses incurred under the provisions of this subdivision shall be paid out of the territorial treasury on the warrants of the territorial auditor: *Provided*, That before any claim for such expenses shall be allowed by the auditor, such account or claim shall be approved and certified as correct and just by the governor.

§ 59. It shall be the duty of the governor to submit a report to each regular session of the legislature, of the number of such childern, of each kind separately, who have received relief under the provisions of this subdivision, and also to what asylums or schools they have been sent.

§ 60. It shall be the duty of the territorial auditor to furnish a report at the regular session of the legislature, within ten days from the commencement thereof, of the expenses incurred under the provisions of this subdivision.

JOHNSON IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, September 9. A complimentary banquet was given last night at the Southern Hotel, to President Johnson and his Cabinet, General Grant, Admiral Farragut, and the diplomatic corps. Soon after being seated a large crowd collected on Walnut street, and called lustily for the President. He answered their summons by appearing on the portico, and delivered the following address:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF ST. LOUIS: In being introduced to you to night, it is not for the purpose of making a speech. It is true. I am proud to meet so many of my fellow-citizens here on this occasion, and under the favorable circumstances that I do. [Cry—"How about our British subjects."] We will attend to John Bull after a while, so far as that is concerned. [Laughter, and loud cheers.] I have just stated that I am not here for the purpose of making a speech, but after being introduced simply to tender my cordial thanks for the welcome that you have given to me in your midst. [A voice, "ten thousand welcomes." Hurrahs and cheers.] Thank you, sir. I wish it was in my power to address you, under favorable circumstances, upon some of the questions that agitate and distract the public mind—questions which have grown out of a fiery ordeal that we have just passed through, and which, I think, as important as this we have just passed by. The time has come when it seems to me that all ought to be prepared for peace, the rebellion being surpressed, and the shedding of blood being stopped, the sacrifice of life being suspended and stayed, it seems that the time has arrived when we should have peace, when the bleeding arteries should be tied up. [A voice, "New Orleans."] Perhaps if you had a word or two on the subject of New Orleans you might understand more about it than you do. [laughter and cheers.] If you will go back, [cries for Seward,] if you will go back and ascertain the cause of the riot at New Orleans perhaps you would not be so prompt in calling out "New Orleans." If you will take up the riot at New Orleans and trace it back to its source, or to its immediate cause, you will find out who is responsible for the blood that was shed there. Then if you will take up the riot at New Orleans, and trace it back to the Radical Congress [great cheering, and cries of "bully,"] will find that the riot at New Orleans was substantially planned by Congress. If you will take up the proceedings in their caucusses, you will understand that they then knew [cheers] that a Convention was to be called which was extinct, by its power having expired; that it was said, and the intention was, that a new Government was to be organized, and in the organization of that Government the intention was to enfranchise one portion of the population, called the colored population, who had just been emancipated, and at the same time to disfranchise white men. [Grant cheering.] When you begin to talk about New Orleans, [confusion] you ought to understand what you are talking about. When you read the speeches that were made, or take up the facts on Friday and Saturday before that Convention sat, you will think that speeches were made incendiary in their character, exciting that portion of the population—the black population—to arm themselves and prepare for the shedding of blood. [A voice, "that's so," and cheers.] You will also find that that Convention did assemble in violation of law, and the intention of that Convention was to supercede the recognized authorities in the State Government of Louisiana, which had been reorganized by the Government of the United States, and every man engaged in that rebellion in that Convention with the intention of superceeding and upturning the civil government which had been recognized by the Government of the United States, I say he was a traitor to the Constitution of the United States, [cheers,] and hence you find that another rebellion was commenced having its origin in the Radical Congress.—These men were to go there. A government was to be organized, and the one in existence in Louisiana was to be suspended, set aside and cast adrift.—You may talk to me about New Orleans, and then the question was to come up when they had established their Government—a question of political power—which of the Governments was to be recognized. A new Government, inaugurated under this defunct Convention, and set up in violation of law, without the will of the people. Then, when they had established their Government, and extended universal, or impartial franchise as they called it, to the colored population, then in Radical Congress was to determine that a Government established on negro votes was to be the Government of Louisiana. [Voices—"Never," and cheers, and hurrah for Andy."] So much of the New Orleans riot, and there was the cause and the origin of the blood that was shed, and every drop of blood that was shed is upon their skirts, and they are responsible for it. [Cheers.] I could trace this thing a little closer, but I will not do it here to-night; but when you talk about New Orleans, and talk about the causes and consequences that resulted from proceedings of that kind, perhaps, as I have been introduced here, and you have provoked questions of this kind, though it does not concern me, I will tell you a few whole some things that have been done by this Radical Congress. [Cheers.] In connection with New Orleans and the extention of the elective franchise. I know that I have been traduced and abused. I know it has come in advance of me here, as it has elsewhere, that I have attempted to exercise an arbitrary power in resisting laws that were intended to be forced upon the Government. [cheers and cries of "hear."] Yes, that I had exercised the veto power ["Bully for you"], that I had abandoned the party that elected me, and that I was a traitor [cheers] because I exercised the veto power in attempting to, and did arrest for a time a bill that was called a Freedman's Bureau Bill. [Cheers.] Yes, that I was a traitor, and I have been traduced, I have been slandered, I have been maligned, I have been called Judas Iscariot, and all that. Now, my countrymen, here to night it is very easy to indulge in epithets. It is very easy to call a man Judas and cry out traitor, but when he is called upon to give arguments and facts, he is very often found wanting. Judas Iscariot. Judas! There was a Judas once, one of the twelve Apostles. Oh, yes, the twelve Apostles had a Christ.—[A voice, "and a Moses, too." Great laughter.] The twelve Apostles had a Christ, and He never could have had a Judas unless he had twelve Apostles. If I have played the Judas, who has been my Christ that I have played the Judas with? Was it Thad. Stevens? Was it Wendell Philips? Was it Charles Sumner? [Hisses and cheers.] Are these the men that set up and compare themselves with the Savior of men, and everybody that differs with them in opinion, and that try to stay and arrest their diabolical and nefarious policy, is to be denounced as a Judas. [Hurrah for Andy! and cheers.] In the days when there were twelve Apostles, and when there was a Christ, while there were Judases, were there unbelievers? [Yes.] While there were Judases there were unbelievers. [Voices in unison, "Three groans for Fletcher."] Yes, yes, yes, unbelievers in Christ; men who persecuted and slandered and brought Him before Pontius Pilate, and preferred charges and condemned and put Him to death on the cross, to satisfy unbelievers; and

Concluded next week.