Nebraska Advertiser

JOHN L. COLHAPP, EDITOR.

BROWNVILLE THURSDAY, SEP. 27, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION TICKET.

For Member of Congress,
JOHN TAFFE.

For Delegate in Congress
T. M. MARQUETT.

For Territorial Auditor
JOHN GILLESPIE.

For Territorial Treasurer
AUGUSTUS KOUNTZE

For Territorial Librarian
R. S. KNOX.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Councilman
THOS. J. MAJORS.

For Representatives,
MAJ. WM. DAILY
LOUIS WALDTER
C. F. HAYWOOD
GEO. CROW

For County Commissioner 1st District,
S. W. KENNEDY

For County Commissioner 2d District,
PHILLIP STARR

UNION REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

We, the Republican Union party of Nebraska in Convention assembled, hereby unqualifiedly indorse and accept the Constitutional Amendment passed by the 39th Congress, and submitted for ratification to the several States of the Union, to-wit:

Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of Both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIV

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2 Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion to which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President or hold any office civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or Judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4 The validity of the public debt of the United States, Authorized by Law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5 The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER,
President of the Senate pro tem.

Resolved, That loyalty shall direct and control the destinies of the Nation.

Resolved, That the soldiers of the Union who have saved this Nation from destruction by armed traitors, shall, in the future, as in the past, have our hearty co operation and unwaltering support, and that we are deply sensible of the fact that the people of this Republic can never fully discharge the debt of gratitude which they owe to the Union soldiers and sailors whose self-sacrificing patriotism and blood have preserved constitutional liberty upon this continent.

Volume X

Expires with this number. For ten long years has the *Advertiser* gone forth on its mission of spreading the news both foreign and domestic; encouraging home industry and permanent improvement; sustaining the loyal men of the Nation; and doing all in its power to foster truth, justice and liberty, in politics, religion and law.

Once having been the hand that set up the type for the first paper, and having been connected with it in some capacity ever since, we have seen the glorious rise and progress of both the city and county. Ten years ago, three houses made up this city of Brownville; where now our streets are graded, was but a jungle for the abode of wolves, with here and there an Indian trail. Nothing but the hills in their ruggedness and the thick-matted hazel brush and stunted oaks was to be seen. Thus was it, when in company with Dr. M'Pherson, Col. Forman and C. S. Landon we landed on our levee April 9th, 1856. The country surrounding was as barren of inhabitants as the town.

The contrast is truly pleasing. The inhabitants of the city number now over two thousand, and the county about 8,000. We have in the city many permanent and substantial building, with streets well defined and graded. In the country, the farms lie close, are well-tilled, and have good, substantial farm houses and barns. Thrift, comfort and substantial happiness greet one on every hand.

Amid this general prosperity, what can we say for ourselves? We can only say, "we still live." The reason why we cannot chronicle any decided increase of size, or great pecuniary gain, is because the *Advertiser* was started, at its present size, on a bonus from the town proprietors, ten years ago; the first year it was sustained by the bonus, and for the next eight years it was at least eight columns larger than the demand. Now it is just paying and nothing more.

Our list of paying subscribers we believe is as large as that of any other paper in Nebraska outside of Omaha, yet we want more. The loyal sentiment of the county we look to for support, as we will pander to nothing that seeks to divide the Union Republican party for power or patronage.

Our terms now are $2.00 per annum, invariably in advance.

Walk up, Union men, and sustain your County paper. Commence square with Vol. XI.

He Won't Run!

ST. FREDERICK, NEMAHA CO., NEB., Sept. 26th, 1866.

Mr. Editor: Having understood to-day that my name was put on the Copperhead Ticket of Nemaha County for Commissioner, I take this method of informing the public that it was done without my knowledge or consent; and, furthermore, that I have no affiliation with the Copperhead party, and am distinctly a Union man, and will vote for Phillip Starr the Union Republican Nominee for said office.

HERMANN UTECHT.

This is as was to have been expected by all who knew Mr. Utecht. He is a German; loyal to the Government, as all Germans have been through the war. The men who now fear and prate about negro equality, once formed the Know-Nothing party which feared the "d—d dutch" as they called them and murdered them in the large cities. The German element came to this country to escape tyranny, and can never work with a party who seek to grind into the dust four million human beings, though their skin be black.

Mr. Utecht has shown his hand, fearlessly and firmly, as a patriot and a true German. A German can never be bought with a Post Office.

N. B.—The only strange co-incidence with regard to this is, that T. W. Bedford, a few days before his Convention met, *went to see a man on business at Tecumseh, but met him near St. Frederick so as to stop at Mr. Utecht's over night!*

Are our Liberties in Danger?

And by whom? Are questions which now come home directly to the people.

The New York Times, the organ of the apostate Raymond, in an editorial Sept. 13th, after giving the act fixing the number of members of the U. S. Representatives, says:

"By law Congress thus consists of 241 members, and by law, also, a majority of the whole number, or 121 members, constitute a quorum. Suppose the members elected from the Southern States should meet in December, 1867, and be enough, added to Northern members who believed in their right to representation, and who would meet with them, to constitute a quorum; and suppose the Northern members who do not believe the South entitled to representation and who would not meet with them should meet by themselves, constituting less than a quorum of the whole number. The Pittsburg Chronicle begins to see the possibility of such an occurrance; and it also sees that the President will be under the necessity of recognizing one or the other of these bodies as the valid, Constitutional House of Representatives. He must send his message to the one or to the other. He must sign bills passed by the one or the other. He must treat one or the other as a branch of Congress, clothed with the power of making laws, and the other as having no such authority. And under the circumstances assumed, *there can be very little doubt in view of his known opinions on the subject, that President Johnson will recognize the numerical quorum*—the body which contains a majority of all the members—as the only body authorized by the Constitution to make laws for the United States. He will probably send his message to that body; he will sign the bills they pass, if concurred in by the Senate, and will not recognize the acts of the other as valid in any respect. The Senate, on the contrary, will recognize a majority of members from all the States but ten, even if they are a minority of the whole, as the real Congress, and as such clothed with all the powers of legislation."

Here we have the covert threat of the demagogue as the liberties of the people whom he prates so much of. Think you the above is not as it were from the lips of Andy Johnson? Read the following from his speech at Newark, Ohio:

"UNLESS THE COURSE OF CONGRESS IS ARRESTED BY YOUR SUFFRAGE, he said, WE SHALL HAVE ANOTHER CIVIL WAR."

At Galatin, Pa., he said:

"There seems to have been inaugurated a *policy in Congress*, which, if persisted in, *would result in another struggle*. Reconciliation and harmony is what the nation now needs; but when the work was *nearly completed*, WE found a conflict between the EXECUTIVE and Legislative Departments of the Government; and because *the representative of the people* had undertaken to restore the Government according to the Constitution, He (Andy Johnson, *the* representative of the people) had been denounced as a tyrant and usurper."

Above is shown the programme; next the threat, from Johnson's own lips, and third, is the reason why he threatens.—The question is, shall Andrew Johnson, the Executive, usurp to himself the Legislative powers of the Government, and be sustained in his threat of war, if Congress continue in considering itself the law-making power, *and the people sustain it?* Shall the President be allowed to recognize the rebel States as loyal, force Congress to admit traitors to their halls, and ignore the guarranties demanded by the representatives of the people, the loyal Congress of the United States? Is the President right, or are the 104 Representatives and 33 Senators, who passed the Freedmen's Bureau over his veto, right?

Voters of Nemaha county, you hear the threat of war—the same that was made when the lamented Lincoln was elected, and for the benefit of the same section; now, as then, this menace has found supporters in the North and in your own county, are you any more willing now than then to be intimidated?—The Democratic copperjohnson nominees both Territorial and County, both sustain A. Johnson's threat, and it behooves all loyal men to work and use aright the first weapon of freemen, the ballot, on the 9th of October, and give an overwhelming Union majority, to prevent the necessity of using the last resort, the bullet.

Representation.

How the problem of representation will be affected by the freeing of the slaves of the South by the late rebellion, is a question on which there is much perplexity with the masses, and has been much misrepresented by the copperhead press of the land. To the better understanding of this question we copy from the Constitution of the United States the section which now controls representation:

§ 2. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by *adding* to the whole number of *free persons*—including those bound for a *term* of years, and excluding Indians not taxed—*three-fifths of all other persons.*

This three fifths concession to the slave power of the South gave them the right to count five slaves the same on their representative apportionment as three free persons, and this was voted on exclusively by the whites. Thus, if a planter had 250 slaves, worth perhaps, $150,000—and many had double that number—his single vote for Congressmen or Presidential Electors would count 150 times as much as the vote of John Jacob Astor, who was worth $40,000 000. This was the shape things were in when the rebellion broke out.

That the freeing of the slaves has made a change in the Constitution necessary, must be apparent to the most ordinary intellect. The clause, quoted above, unless changed, would count the negroes the same as free persons, *increase the political representation of the rebel States, and still the voting population be the same!* Thus, in the above example, the southern planter—stripped of his main wealth through his treason—casts a vote *now* which counts 250 times as much as any man in the North who pays thrice as much internal revenue tax each year as the Southerner is worth—the Southerner thus *gaining* the power of 100 free persons through his treason.

The Chicago *Tribune* gives the following facts and figures to illustrate:

The whole number of seats in the House of Representatives is limited by law to 241 for the thirty-six organized States. They are apportioned between the North and South as follows:

Free States have	156 seats.
Late Slave States have	85 seats.

This division is based on the status of slavery, which made five slaves count as three free persons. But slavery being abolished, the freedmen would count the same as free white persons, unless the Constitutional Amendment is adopted, notwithstanding they are all disfranchised.

The enfranchised population of the United States, according to the census of 1860, in round numbers, was as follows:

In the Northern States	18,800 000
In the Southern States	8,000,000
Total enfranchised population	26,800,000

Divide this number by the 241 seats and it produces as the ratio of representation 111,200 persons per seat. On this basis the Northern States would be entitled to 169 seats in the House of Representatives, and the South to 72 seats. But if the Copperjohnson scheme of representation should be adopted, the North will lose *twenty-three* seats and the South gain as many, making a relative loss of political power of *forty-six* votes in Congress and in the Electoral College in choosing a President, as the following figures show:

Whole population	31,240 000
Of which the North has	
Enfranchised population	18,800,000
Disfranchised negroes	200,000
Population of Northern States	19 000,000
South—enfranchise population	8,000,000
disfranchised negroes	4,240,000
Total Southern population	12,240 000

Divide the whole population by 241 seats and the ratio for a representative is 130 000 persons.

On this basis the North will get 146 seats and the South 95. Let us recapitulate;

North—on voter basis	169
" on whole population	146
Being a loss of	23 seats.
South—on voter basis	72
" counting disfranchised negroes	95
Being a gain to the South of	23 seats.

If the North loses 23 seats, and the South gains 23, the loss of power to the North is equal to 46 votes in Congress. The Copperheads, with Andrew Johnson at their head, insist on including the disfranchised negroes for the sole purpose of increasing the political power of the reconstructed rebels at the expense of the loyal men of the North. The ex-rebels peremptorially refuse to allow the negroes to vote for members of Congress, but they demand the privilege of voting for them as well as for themselves.

To right this wrong upon the loyal North is the Constitutional Amendment offered for the adoption of the States.—The question is not for this man or that, it is squarely shall treason be rewarded at *your expense?* It is not Democracy or Republicanism, although the first opposes the Amendment, the latter adopts it as its Platform; the question is not negroe suffrage, as, in the Congress which framed it but three votes were recorded against Colorado because of the word 'white' in her Constitution; it is, shall late traitors—who have given no guarranties that they would give the blacks even equal protection of law; that they would not recognize the binding validity of the rebel debt, or repudiate the National debt, had they the power; who are even now threatening a new rebellion, and are electing the chief conspirators to the high seats of power—shall these States have an *increased power—at your expense—with which to again attempt the ruin of our Republic?* Will you grant your suffrage for such an object?

This is the question which we must decide on the 9th of October, not directly, but by sustaining the Union ticket, whose Platform is the Amendment, or the Copper-johnson ticket, whose Platform is opposition to the Amendment and Johnson's St. Louis speech; and that man is but one degree removed from treason who will allow party prejudice or ambition to control him when the principles of justice or the safety of the country are at stake.

By telegraph, we learn, that A. S. Holladay, of this place, was appointed U. S. Assessor for the District of Nebraska, in place of Hon. T. W. Tipton, removed *for being opposed to A. Johnson.*

As an officer we have the utmost confidence in Mr. H's ability an integrity; as a politician, we have little. Among those "hungry" after the place of one of the best U. S. officers ever in Nebraska, he was decidedly our choice; as he will ornament any position he fills, from chairman of "bread-and butter" Conventions to the Assessorship; but we do protest against his being styled a Republican. Mr. H. never was a Republican. The first we ever heard of his politics, ten years ago, he was an old line Whig; then became a Popular Sovereignty Democrat, sustaining Douglass in his race against Lincoln, and gave in his adhesion to the Union as Douglass, ignoring party through the war, determined to pick up party again when the war closed. *He has done so*, with charming success, as the above appointment shows.

Is anything more necessary to prove Andrew Johnson's "love for the soldier!" Mr. Tipton—qualified to wear the straps of a Brigadier—served his country in a position, which he filled to the satisfaction of all. He bore the dangers, trials and privations of a five years campaign for his country's sake. Mr. Lincoln's policy was to reward the soldier, Mr. Johnson's policy is said to be the same. Is it? Answer, loyal voters, on the 9th of October.

Paddock has begun to "run" so early in the campaign that he'll doubtless run into the ground before the day of election. He skedaddled from Omaha under cover of announcement to speak North of the Platte, and with his friend Lockwood came South. Messrs Thayer and Irish "went for them" at Nebraska, with a challenge for joint debate. Three different challenges were handed to Lockwood by Mr. McCann, to each of which he replied that he would answer as soon as he saw Paddock, who was seen in hotel when the notes were handed to Lockwood. No reply coming, the General sent a challenge for joint debate directly to Paddock, who said he must see Lockwood; which he did, and after a brief consultation, had his team harnessed and left town, *without replying to the General's note!*

Paddock and Lockwood addressed the citizens of Rulo last Saturday. Where are they? We hope they'l not forget to enlighten this community with the gospel of their sudden conversion! Come, Pad., there are five Johnsonites here who look anxious for Johnson's apostle to create a revival for them, as nothing is now left them to "stir up enthusiasm" but the P. O.

What is the difference between the soldier, who during a battle, deserted the Union ranks and went to the rebels, and the man who now deserts the Union ranks to support the sop hungry Paddock and the rebel Morton? The first may have deserted for principle or spite, the latter does it for "bread-and-butter," and will be branded with the contempt of all green copperheads, whose tools they are—*and never again be trusted!*

The Soldier's Convention, which met at Cleveland, on the 19th to sustain "My Policy," was a perfect fizzle. The attendance did not exceed 400, made up of hospital soldiers, camp-followers, substitutes, pardoned deserters and a few general officers of the caliber of Gen. Couch. In a country as large as *ours* it is nothing remarkable to find some todies.

State Legislature.

The Omaha *Republican*, of the 22d, urges the nomination and election of a State Legislature at the October election, and says:

"That Nebraska will be admitted as a State this winter is a foregone conclusion. Once a State, and the Constitutional Amendment comes directly before the people for determination. It is no longer a question of strengthening the hands of the other States of the Union in fighting its battle on their separate fields by the moral help of a political success for its friends here, but we become one of the divisions in the line of battle of the grand army; and a break in the line here may render the victory elsewhere fruitless. Nebraska may be the one State needed to make up the three-fourths of the States necessary to an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The great importance which attaches to the character of a State Legislature is apparent, and cannot be over estimated."

Well and truly said. This must be done. The time is short, but yet there is time. We would suggest that every loyal man in the county attend the Mass Meeting and Barbacue at Long's Bridge on the 4th, and then and there make the nominations demanded. Come out, all ye loyal men of Nemaha, and enjoy the day, here good speaking and then select your State Legislative Ticket!

The Demo-copper-Johnson Convention, which was held in this City last Saturday, was rich affair. It was a Mass concern; in round numbers the attendance—except Radicals who went to see the show—did not exceed thirty.

Dr. A S. Holladay, was chosen President; W. W Hackney, Secretary.

Evan Worthing and Eli Wilcox entering arm-in-arm created great excitement, the President using his handkerchief freely, one old gent remarking that "it was the blessedest sight he'd seed in his borned days; how youns and weuns agree." This being the first time that Worthing had openly identified himself, he was permitted to be general property man, make motions, do chores, etc. Jamison took charge of the rolling stock while the Dr., Bedford and Lett performed "star" parts.

The performance being opened, Lett made a ringing speech, "travelen round the circle," after A. J.'s style, "fighting traitors and treason at both ends;" ulogizing Andy, the loyal rebels, the Constitution, and the flag. Speaking is his forte.

By this time the persons doomed to be sacrificed on the 9th of October, was decided on, put and unanimously carried. The nominations are:

For Councilman, J. B Wells, who was once Sheriff of this county, which, if anyone doubts it, can be proven by his bondsmen on that momentous occasion.

For Representatives, J. P. Crother, J. Delay, W. C Cleary and J. H. Miller, who, we are informed, left Illinois to avoid the dratt.

County Commissioners, H. Utecht and — Phippenny.

Whether all of these men would willingly allow their principles to be crushed beneath this modern car of *Juggernaut* was a question; so to secure harmony, *a committee was appointed to fill vacancies occasioned by the refusal of any of the nominees to run!*

Comments on the St. Louis Speech.

On the 1st page will be found a portion of President Johnson's St. Louis Speech. Everything else that he perpetrated, on his way to Chicago and back, is so near like this, that this is all that is necessary to show the demagogue and falsifyer in his true light. It is only necessary to read the following comments, to realize the extent to which he has insulted and disgusted the loyal men of the land, some of them his warm supporters; but even this does not indicate the damage done to our National credit abroad.

"The vices of our party politics, and the weakness of the President's character, are both sadly illustrated in the tour of the Executive throughout the Northern and Western States. Mr. Johnson is badly afflicted with himself. * * * His arraignment and characterization of Congress, the press and the people, for their opposition to his policy, are so wild, and false and vulgar, that they would excite only redicule and contempt, coming from other lips than those of the President"—*Springfield Republican.*

"President Johnson, in his Cleveland speech remarked that "he did not care for his dignity." In our judgment this is greatly to be regretted. The American people cannot see it forgotten or laid aside without profound sorrow and solicitude—*N. Y Times, his organ.*

"For ourselves, we grieve to see the President of the United States, by the indulgence of unseemly passions and the use of indecorous language, stirring up hatred where he ought to be sowing peace and concord."—*N Y Evening Post*, which sustains "My Policy."

"The triumphal progress which was arranged with so much pomp and circumstance, and to grace which every appliance of governmental power and patronage was brought into play, dwindled down to a sort of rough-and-tumble wrestle with the people, most reprehensible both in him who provoked it and in those who have been provoked. He has struck an insane blow at the great Union party of the country, as if it were a rope of sand, and the ringing echo that has been returned has proved that it was a band of iron."—*Phila. Eve. Post.*

"In his speech at St. Louis he passed from vulgarity to blasphemy with a boldness which is almost appaling. In what he said of Judas Iscariot and of the Savior, Andrew Johnson has more than disgusted every Christian in the land."—N. Y. Tribune.

"The President's speech at St. Louis is the crowning disgrace of a disreputable series. It is the longest and the worst of his harangues. Its wickedness cannot be exaggerated. It out Johnsons Johnson. It is coherent only in the evil purpose prominent in every sentence. It cannot fail to create both alarm and disgust; alarm that so bad a man wields such power, and disgust at the unparalleled indecency and brutality with which he announces his determination to abuse it.—Chicago Tribune.

In the wild scene at St. Louis, Mr. Johnson goes beyond himself and beyond the most rowdyisl in the turbulent assembly that he addressed. The name of Judas shouted in the crowd, instantly draws Mr. Johnson into a wild strain of incoherent, profane gibberish, in which he claims for himself the monstrous impiety of personating the Saviour, and applots the character of "unbelievers" and "Judasses," "diabolical and nefarious perseverators" to all who do not agree with him.—Pittsburg Commercial.

The less said of the President's St. Louis speech the better.—Chicago Rep.

Of all the mortifications and disgraces which Andrew Johnson has brought upon a long-suffering country, the speech at St. Louis is the most shameful and horrible.—Alton Telegraph.

We must say that the President, in bandying billingsgate with every political loafer who chooses to mingle with the crowd and indulge in verbal licentiousness, detracts from the dignity of his character and position as President of this Republic.—N. Y. News (Rebel.)

It is in every point revolting. The manifest purpose of the President to liken himself to the Saviour of the world is shocking to piety, and his course invectives against distinguished gentlemen by name would pollute the lips of the lowest pothouse politician.—Phila. Press.

It is impossible to expect respect from the people for either office or man under such provocation. * * * * It is no wonder that Mr. Raymond said, early in the trip, that the President's speeches were killing the party; or that Mr. Seward made excuse of danger from an overcrowded balcony at Niagara to stop the President's speech there.—Springfield Republican.

At St. Louis he repeated the abusive language, the vulgar epithets, and the degrading dialogues of the Cleveland harangue, and he added thereto falsifications, so deliberate that passion can furnish no excuse, and so palpable that its stupidity admits of no explanation.—Detroit Tribune.

If Andy Johnson voluntarily descends from the dignity of his Presidential office to become a common stump orator before the multitude, he must not complain that he is subjected to the indignity often meted out to such speakers.—Nashville Press.

If the Republican party was ever guilty of one act that deserves punishment at the hands of the people, it was electing a blackguard and a demagogue to the chair of President of the United States.—Detroit Post.

The speech of Mr. Johnson at St Louis removes all possibility of doubt as to the fundamental issue now directly presented to the American people for their decision. Shall the legislation of the United States be directed and controlled by the people, through their representatives elected for the express purpose of making the laws, or shall the entire law making power of the nation be assumed by and centered in the Executive?—Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.

We say, and say it with shame, that the exhibition of the President since he started on his present tour are a disgrace to the nation and an insult to the intelligence of the people.—Peoria Transcript.

The harangue of A. Johnson at St. Louis, Saturday exceeds in malignity, in bitterness, in brutality and vulgarity that which he delivered at Cleveland.—With an unblushing effrontery, he charges the New Orleans massacre upon the Congress of the United States. * * * He assailed Chief Justice Chase in coarse terms; and when some cried out "Hang Jeff. Davis," he asked, "Why don't you hang Thad. Stevens and Wendell Phillips?"—Quincy Whig.

Andrew Johnson has only added to the weight of infamy which will link his name, in unoying history with that of such relentless destroyers of the human race as Catharine de Medici and Graham of Claverhouse. Granting every assertion of the arch demagogue to be true, the infamy of the slaughter of unarmed and defenceless men, after they were in the hands of the police, is entirely indefensible, and the failure to arrest the men who did the acts, and who are well known, while it simply requires a word from Andrew Johnson to do it, stamps him as the party most responsible for the massacre.—Memphis Post.

Is comment upon the Demo-copperbread-and-butter Territorial and County candidates, who endorse Andy Johnson, necessary? They see the demagogue and blackguard they endorse, and cling to him; will the people endorse his sustainers, Morton, Paddock and their county ticket? Rub up and remember them on the 9th of October!

Johnson on Johnson.

"It is unnecessary to have any other or higher league than the Constitution of the United States. [Immense cheers.] I want no higher constitutional league than that is. [You're right; that's the talk; huzza for Johnson.] The Constitution is my league. I belong to the constitutional league of my country. [Cries of 'So do we;' hurrah!]—[Johnson's speech at Indianapolis 1866.

"Whenever we find a man anywhere praying about the Constitution of the United States spot him; he's a traitor."—[Andrew Johnson's campaign speech at Nashvill, 1863.

New Jersey has ratified the Amendment to the Constitution. A. G Cattell, Radical, has been elected U. S. Senator. She has redeemed herself. It is believed that Delaware will follow suit the coming winter.

The Herald's Opinion of Paddock.

Kellogg, "is like A. S. Paddock, waits for a double telegram from Washington before he can have an opinion on any political subject, a Radical among Radicals."—*Omaha Herald of May 1866.*

"Who are twadlers?" "the Hon. S. Paddock and others.—*Omaha Herald, of April 3rd 1866.*

"Paddock, too, is a *States* man. He is also a diplomatist, one of the rare specimens in political nature who can see the current of the winds even before they blow. He sees Seward 'in the running brooks,' Seward gospel 'in stones,' and good in every—Atten. He is not always sure of how not to do it, but is an exhaustless imitator. He is a partizan 'for the present.' He talks against Negro Suffrage, but holds himself 'aloof,' according to the Tribune counsel that he may hold good positions, never positive as to who he is for in an emergency until he hears a double report from the State Department, one announcing and the other confirming. Paddock is a *States* man Paddock is a party.—*Omaha Herald*, March 24, 1866.

No more Cholera in St. Louis.

We lay before our readers the following proclamation issued by the Mayor of St. Louis, relative to the cholera. We think it of vast importance to our merchants who have hesitated to visit the city during the existence of the late epidemic; and in view of the approaching Fair which is to be held there in October next, it is satisfactory to us to be able to give an official statement like the following.

Proclamation of the Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE
ST. LOUIS, *Sept.* 13, 1866.

WHEREAS, From information received from various sources, and also a report from the Hon. Board of Health, and from my own knowledge, I am gratified in being able to proclaim to our citizens that the cholera prevails no longer as an epidemic in our midst.

I desire to return the sincere thanks of myself and the citizens of St. Louis to the Board of Health and to the several Ward Committees for their efficient action in assisting the sick, aiding in the burial of the dead, and disinfecting houses, yards and alleys throughout the city. I request the committees not to rest from their labors, but continue for a while longer, and desire the citizens to continue to be watchful in regard to the cleanliness of their premises and their diet.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the city of St. Louis to be affixed this 13th day of September, A. D 1866

JAMES S. THOMAS, *Mayor.*
Attest: J. W. HEATH, *Register.*

The Democracy are very anxious to get George Francis Train to stump for them, but he doesn't seem to draw in that direction. In reply to their advice for him to come and draw, he replies that "good advice with money is more to me than money without good advice. I do not think him in immediate danger, but admire his pluck.

The equinoctial storm has done immense damage in Indiana and Ohio, washing away railroad bridges, flooding towns and damaging crops. We have heard of no damage in this section, unless the washing out of the dam of Mott & Steimers Flour Mill on High Creek in Atchison county, Mo.

The Copperheads nominated Mr. Robert C. Jourdan, a highly respectable merchant of this city, for Librarian for the sake of giving their ticket respectability; but we are informed that Mr. Jordan repudiates the whole affair, and does not thank them for attempting to entangle him in their political meshes, and says that he would not serve if elected for that or any other office.—*Omaha Republican.*

Capton Carson, of our city, has seen Mr. Jourdan since the nomination, and Jordan stated to him, that he would not accept the nomination at the hands of the Plattsmouth Convention—did not want it at all.

We neglected to state yesterday that Capt Downey, (with others) repudiated the nomination of J. Sterling Morton before and after it was made, and stated at the time, that if to support such men as Morton was Johnsonism, they could count him out—and that hereafter he should stand by the Republican Ticket.—*Republican.*

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office at Brownville Neb., for the week ending Sept. 25th 1866.

If the letters of the annexed list will be kept in the office for 3 weeks, and then send to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, they will be sent to the writers of the printed Letters.

Alexander Mathda	Bailey Drusilla
Burkett Cris	Bowldwin Harry I
Bell Wm H.	Byrd M O
Bayton W C	Caswell R
Cross L Wm W	Cowman James A
Chandler John	Craggs Wm
Cools Thomas	Cresswell James
Campbell Francis	Coates Geo. W
Brown S Carroll	Griggs Thomas J
Frank Hannah M	Gibson G W.
Goodman Maggie	Gunning H L
Gibbs Nelly	Godlip Sarah
Handlin Wm	Hutton James
Hage Alexander	Booker W E
Hanlin Dr D W	Hayward Sarah
Jones Mary E	Jones Joseph
Hunter Mrs Fred.	Murray Mr.
Moore John	Moler Mrs Sis
Nichols John	Nelson Eld Wm
Parson L	Pettis Mrs Lenaf
Parker Mrs Maria	Record Charles
Robbins H K	Rayman Isaac
Rebelling Paul	Raymond G H
Shoupman James	Schutz Jean
Schop John	Stephens William
Spencer Hiram	Shirfield F E
Reid John	Sims William R
Sutherlin Wm H	Spencer H C
Smith Julius	Sanboy
Smith John H	Tappan Thomas G
Tice John	Van Valkenbary D
Yowell C M	Wilson S
Weldon Geo W	

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised.

A D MARSH P M