veto their measures whenever they come to me. [Cheers.] I place myself upon the ramparts of the Constitution, and when I see the enemy approaching, so long as I have eyes to see, or ears to hear, or a tongue to sound the alarm, so help me God, I will do it, and call on the people to be my judges. (Cheers.) I tell you here to-night that the Constitution of the country is being encroached upon. I tell you here to-night that the model of liberty is being endangered. (A voice—"Go on, Andy.") I say to you, then, go to work; make the Constitution as your palladium of civil and religious liberty, for it is our chief ark of safety.

Just let me ask you here to-night to cling to the Constitution in this great struggle for freedom and for its preservation as the shipwrecked mariner clings to the mast when the midnight tempest closes around him. (Cheers.) So far as my public life has been advanced, the people of Missouri, as well as other States, know that all my efforts have been devoted in that direction which shall ameliorate and elevate the interest of the great mass of the people. (Voice: "That's so.") Why, where is the speech, where is the vote to be got of mine, but what has always had a tendency to elevate the great working classes of this people? (Cheers.) When they talk about tyranny and despotism, where's one act of Andy Johnson that ever encroached upon the right of a free man in this land? But because I have stood as a faithful sentinel upon the watch tower of freedom, to sound the alarm, hence all this tradition and detraction that have been heaped upon me. ["Bully for Andy Johnson."] I now, then, in conclusion, my countrymen, hand over to you the flag of your country with thirty-six stars upon it. I hand over to you your Constitution, with the charge and responsibility of perserving it intact. I hand over to you to-night the Union of these States, the great magic circle, which embraces them all. I hand them all over to you, the people, in which I have always trusted in all great emergencies. Questions which are of such vital interest, I hand them over to you, as men who can rise above party, who can stand around the alter of a common country with their faces upturned to Heaven, swearing by Him that lives forever and ever that the alter and all shall sink in the dust, but that the Constitution and the Union shall be preserved. Let us fight the enemies of the Government come from what quarter they may. My stand has been taken. You understand what my position is, and in parting with you now, I leave the Constitution in your hands, with the confidence I have always had that the people will alternately redress all wrongs, and set the Government right. Then, gentlemen, in conclusion for the cordial welcome you have given me in this great city of the north, whose destiny no one can foretell now. (Voice, "Three cheers for Johnson.") Then in bidding you good night I leave all in your charge, and thank you for the cordial welcom you have given me in this spontaneous outpouring of the people of your city.

Nebraska Advertiser

JOHN L. COLHAPP, EDITOR.

BROWNVILLE, THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

We, the Republican Union party of Nebraska in Convention assembled, hereby unqualifiedly indorse and adopt 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 crimes, 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 Vice 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 unfaltering support, and that we are deeply 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.

Voters of Nemaha County.

Are you prepared to grasp in friendship the hand that struck a dagger at the Nation's heart, and has not yet sheathed the weapon, or wiped from it the blood of your slain kindred?

Are you prepared to nourish to political life the ASP that was nurtured in the sun-shine of your favor but to strike its fangs at your vitals?

Has copperheadism become respectable, or the character of a Judas lovely, in your sight?

If such a change has come over the spirit of your dreams, then vote for Morton, Paddock and the copper-johnson ticket; but if you believe that "loyalty should control and direct the destinies of this nation," that loyal men have the right to demand guarantees for peace of traitors; that impartial justice is the truest foundation for a republic; that we should be just to the down-trodden, ere we are generous to a bloated, treasonable aristocracy; that patriotism should be rewarded; that vanquished traitors should not dictate the terms of their admission; that one and all of the pledges of the nation should be kept; that treason should not be rewarded at your expense; vote for Taffe, Marquette, and the Union ticket throughout.

Subscribe!

Every voter should help sustain his party paper; every citizens should take his County paper; and as the Advertiser is now only $2 00 a year, it is within the reach of all. Let every present subscriber make it a point to get us another. This will help us to improve. The advantage is mutual. The size and prosperity of your county is judged of from your County Paper. Make us able and we'll give you a paper unsurpassed in the Territory. Take it and send it to your friends and acquaintances East, and thus advertise your town and county and let them know that you're alive and in the "land of the living."

"Citizens of Nebraska will recollect that J. Sterling Morton came here in 1854—12 years ago—and by battling with the hardships incident to a new country, *worked to give you pleasant homes and prosperous neighborhoods. Every county in Nebraska has felt the influence of his pioneer life.*"—*Neb. City Statesman.*

Yes! true for once! "Every county has felt the (blasting) influence of his pioneer life," and is still writhing 'neath the curse inflicted by his hand!

In 1858 Nebraska was being rapidly filled up with hardy pioneers from the East; invited here through the paper edited by this libel on honesty, Morton. The great inducement he, with others, held out to the pioneer was that he could come, take a claim, and *have three or four years time before the Land Sales would be brought on to make money out of the land to pay for it!* With this inducement immigration had been pouring in during '56 and '57; the great majority had just sufficient means to build a cabin and break up a patch of ground. This is known by everyone at all conversant with the history of Nebraska.

In 1858 J. Sterling Morton was Secretary, appointed by Buchanan. Eastern speculators were working with might and main to have Buchanan bring on the Sales, when, after the land had been offered, *they could lay their Land Warrants upon our best lands!* Petitions were circulated requesting that the Lands be offered; did Morton then use his official influence to stay the greatest calamity that could befall Nebraska? No! The very opposite is true; in the Spring of 1858 HE SIGNED A PETITION REQESTING BUCHANAN TO BRING ON THE LAND SALES IN NEBRASKA! and when, afterwards, requested to sign a remonstrance, which actual settlers sent to Washington, HE REFUSED!!!

The Sales forced to Mortgage in Nemaha county, **27,348 acres** of land which actual settlers occupied; in Richardson county, **15,102 acres**; in Pawnee county, **6,895 acres**; the amount of money which the pioneers were thus, through Morton's instrumentality, forced to borrow, *or resign their homes to speculators*, was in Nemaha **$43,130**; in Richardson, **$25,966**; in Pawnee, **$16,103!** This debt has ground down the settler and set back Nebraska at least five years; and yet A. F. Harvey, (the man who attempted still further to curse Nebraska by inviting, through Morton's paper, the News, Missouri rebels, bushwhackers and guerrillas to make Nebraska their home,) the editor of the Stateman, who knows these facts, pens the above deliberate insults to the yeomen of Nebraska! His master creates misery, and he mocks the suffering!

Voter! look over our broad prairies, there see the boundless number of acres yet held by eastern speculators; go to the cabin of your neighbor who has stood it through and hear his sad story of good crops of corn forced to sale at 10 cents a bushel to pay interest, while his family were suffering and in want; go to the court record and there read the history of Nebraska after the Land Sales; and follow the Sheriff's relentless grasp upon the settler; then say, whether you can be so lost to all sense of honor, as by your suffrage to elevate to any position this libel on humanity, honesty and truth—J. Sterling Morton, "or any other man" who will endorse him!

PAWNEE CITY, Sept. 25th.

Hon. A. S. Paddock:—Sir, Several gentlemen here having informed me that you stated, while in this place, that I was glad to get rid of a discussion with you and Judge Lockwood; in order to test this matter, I now, alone, renew the Challenge heretofore given by Col. Irish and myself, and invite you and Judge Lockwood to meet me in joint discussion at any places where you desire to speak.

I propose the following division of time in speaking: one hour and a half for myself, one hour and a half for you and the Judge, to be equally divided between between you; or, if you do not deem that a fair division of time, you take two hours between you, I an hour and a half

Very respectfully,
J. M. THAYER.

The above was handed to Mr. Paddock in Salem, Richardson county, on the 26th, by F. A. Tisdel. He and Judge Lockwood, called for their team and left without returning any answer.

The Falls City *Southern Nebraskian* of the 25th, says:

"Paddock & Lockwood arrived here after dark, but finding Col. O. P. Mason here unexpectedly, *Paddock played sick* and could not leave his hotel."

Lockwood spoke and was answered by Col Mason. Lockwood, for very shame, gathered his hat and run from the withering sarcasm and argument of Col. Mason.

Last Friday Paddock & Lockwood were in this city, prepared to deliver a Johnson speech, but—unluckily for us, as we really want to hear these *excuses* for officers—Gen. Thayer arrived, and they left.

Gen. Thayer delivered a speech of much power the same evening. Old hard-shell Democrats admit that it was unanswerable.

The only excuse for the disgraceful run made by Paddock and Lockwood we find in the Omaha Herald of the 28th, which says that Thayer and Irish persisted in pressing themselves "into joint debates with A. S. Paddock and Judge Lockwood. Challenging these gentlemen *when it was known they had planned a particular Canvass!*"

So "particular" was this canvass that Paddock actually begged Thayer and Irish not to speak at their meetings!

Voters, what think you of a cause that thus slinks from fair debate?

MARQUETTE AND MORTON SPEAK IN THIS CITY THIS EVENING AT 7 O'Clock! RALLY LOYALISTS!

Morton Recorded.

A correspondent, (evidently a Democrat) writes from Fremont, Neb., Sept. 26th, state that, in his speech there, Morton made the following "points":

1st. Negro suffrage, which entered, in some form, into all the measures of the radical party.

2nd. That the Freedman's Bureau is an outrage upon the white population of the country, and that it expends $20,000,000 per annum on the education clothing and feeding of the niggers, while nothing whatever is being done for the whites who are equally as poor.

3d. That if the south are conquered provinces the conquerors must pay their debts; that it is only by putting them on a state footing that that debt can be repudiated.

4th. That "nigger" in some form entered into every plank of the radical institution. It never has originated a solitary prominent measure in which the "cullud pusson" was not the main feature.

No. 1 and 4 must seem rediculously false to all who are conversant with the legislation of the country. Where is "nigger" in the Homestead Law, which a Republican majority passed over President Buchanan's Veto while Morton held an office under him? How about the Pacific Railroad? Did Andy veto the Montana bill because it had "nigger" in it? The "nigger" in the Civil Rights bill only grants him the right to "life, liberty and property!" This the Democrats are opposed to granting the "nigger."

No. 2 is false in figures and in assertion. Johnson said it would cost about $12,000,000. Everyone conversant with the operations of the Bureau that in the border States more white refugees have received rations than "niggers." President Johnson has recently directed that rations to white refugees be discontinued in some sections; this Morton probably deems a Radical measure!

No. 2. The President declares the rebel States have repudiated; so also, says the Philadelphia Convention; but, Morton's old copperhead instincts would vitalize it again! President Johnson, in '61, declared that States, that rebelled, became conquerred territory if their rebellion failed; Thad. Stevens said they should be treated as conquerred provinces; yet no act upon the statute book, no public resolution, no platform is on record committing the Radical Republican Party to that theory. But Morton's aim, and that of all who vote for him, is plainly this: not to recognize as valid any repudiation until they are fully in power, when, he hopes, they will be strong enough to force it on the country as a portion of the *National debt of the country!*

Morton's trip "around the circle," opening with "pigger" and closing on "nigger," shows who has "nigger on the brain!"

Majors was promoted from Lieutenant to Major; Wells from the ranks to the hospital! Democrats preferred the hospital to the field; they like Wells better than Majors.

Where's Morton's 'stificate of loyalty?

"DELAYS are Dangerous!"

LAFAYETTE PRECINCT,
Nemaha Co., Neb., Sept. 27, '66.

Mr. Editor: Sir—Having this day learned of my nomination as a Representative in the Legislature of Nebraska by the Copperhead Party, I take this method of informing the public that such nomination was made without my knowledge or consent, and that I am not a candidate for said office by said party.

JOHN DELAY.

Mr. Delay has here shown himself a man of principle, who will not affiliate with "time-servers" and Copperheads. Three cheers and a "tiger" for Delay and Utecht!

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 thrust of the demagogue at 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 useing the last resort, the bullet.

"DEGRADING."

"Disunion is the object, and this, by the exclusion of Eleven States, is already a fact accomplished. The Radical hope is to make it perpetual, by fixing *degrading conditions* making their re-admission impossible. And this is the *infamous* character of the Amendment proposed by the disunionists of the North."—*Omaha Herald.*

Here is Nebraska Copperjohnson doctrines! All know that the "fact" stated in the first sentence is a falsehood proven such by the fact that the Tennessee delegation were admitted as soon as the Tennessee Legislature ratified the Constitutional Amendment.

But according to this copperhead then—who is but the mouth-piece of Morton—it is "degrading" to the South and "infamous" to ordain that no "State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."

It is "degrading" to the South and "infamous" to base representation upon principles of fairness to all States; not to permit 300,000 whites in South Carolina to have representation equal to 700,000 white persons in the North, and that representation of S. C. controled by men fresh from bloody fields made in their attempt to destroy the Government.

It is "degrading" and "infamous" to ordain that those who, first having taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, have *perjured* themselves by aiding and abbeting the treasonable attempt to destroy it, shall hold no position of trust or honor under it!

It is "degrading" to the South and "infamous" to demand that the debt incurred by traitors to destroy this Government shall be forever repudiated, that the debt incurred to save the Government—due the soldiers, their widows and orphans, and loyal men generally—shall never be repudiated!

Will humanity suffer such criminal language to go unpunished! Can the murderer, the guerrilla, the bushwhacker, the perjurer, or the copperhead who edits the Herald, be "degraded!" Will loyal men be styled "infamous" for refusing to pay for the arms and amunition which were used to murder loyal men, and the food and raiment of the murderers!

"Degrading!" "Infamous!" Language fails to express our contempt and abhorence for this traitorous lick-spittle, or the party who supports him! Punishment "degrades," and is "infamous!"

Voters of Nebraska, remember the 9th of October! The issue rests with you to decide wether guarrantees for peace are "infamous," or whether perjured wretches shall be "degraded."

The Neb. City News, in July last, said of Radicals who were "swinging round the circle" toward Johnson:

"We invite them to come in and sin no more. At the same time it is our duty to inform them that they arrived quite too late to take a front seat. They will have to stand back like a poor boy in a bank. We hope a due sense of their iniquities will pervade their trembling souls, and that before official life terminates they will be fully prepared to meet A. Johnson."

Thus were they received by J. Sterling Morton, Commander of the K. G. C.'s and A. Johnson's main stay in Nebraska; their radicalism is spoken of as a "sin" and an "iniquity." Morton's full-fellowship now with Paddock, proves that the latter in preparing "to meet A. Johnson," has completely joined the copperhead church.

Is A. S. Paddock a hypocrite and time server now, or was he when he received his present position from Abraham Lincoln? We are inclined to believe that he has been a time-server always, and never really had a principle of his own unless it was that of being un-principled for "bread and butter."

Third—Representation in the Congress of the U. S., and the Electoral College, is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature and essential to the exercise of our republican institutions; *and neither Congress nor the General Government has any authority or power to deny this right to ANY, or withold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.*"—Philadelphia Copper Johnson Platform.

The copper johnson party of Nebraska endorse this and make it part of their Platform. They here even deny the right of Congress to judge of the election and qualification of its own members. ALL must be admitted; none can be excluded, says the above. The most infernal rebel cannot be excluded, according to the Demo-copper-Johnson platform!

Friends of the Union! remember that these traitor-worshippers must be rebuked on the 9th of October!

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
Late Slave States have

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:

Free States	[illegible]
Late Slave States	[illegible]
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 loya 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, 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.

That glorious champion of the rights of man, Hon. T. W. Tipton, has not given rest to the soles of his feet, or to the cause of universal liberty, since the meeting of the convention in this city. He knows no cessation of hostilities till the victory is complete. He has stumped every precinct in this Land District, and over the line into the Otoe district—Nebraska City has felt his withering rebuke to Copperheads, and rang with his shouts for justice; and through his efforts in this fight, the everlasting hills of Nebraska will echo back to Maine the greeting of increased loyal majorities. From persons who attended his meetings we learn that everywhere he is rousing the yeomanry of the land to the necessity for immediate action, and that the people are right where he has been. His is a master intellect for organizing and leading loyal men to victory!

Union voters! bring forth every one who stands by the loyal ticket! A regular "needle gun" victory is desirable, see that it is had!

The "National Union."

The long-threatened thing has arrived, appeared, and a Democratic paper printed at the Neb City News office—published in Brownville. Without [illegible]—it sing[illegible] from the fiery brain of author upon the best men in our community. His abuse of men like Tipton, Majors, and Daily, fall as harmless as the shots from rebel "masked batteries" upon Union iron clads.

Its "Salutatory" is fierce, read the extracts:

"If the *damnable* doctrines of the Radicals succeed, the Union, such as our forefathers established, will have failed."

"On the *immediate* admission into the Legislative halls of the Nation of *ALL* the States, depends our weal as well as theirs. WE MUST AND WILL BE UNITED!"

"We will oppose Radicalism in all its disguises, and call upon all good citizens to aid us in defeating the attempts of the RADICAL DICTATORS to destroy Constitutional liberty and freedom."

This sounds rather harsh to a man swearing like an old trooper, and [illegible] Johnson's official, the people will [illegible]

Morton as an Advocate of Peace.

Morton in a lecture delivered at Council Bluffs, May 9th, 1863, used the following arguments for making immediate peace with the rebels to save slavery—He there urges the West to compromise with treason for the sake of the market. *Twice has this arch copperhead been swindled for his treason, yet still he asks for your suffrage!*

"But abolish slavery and you abolish cotton raising; abolish cotton raising and the South will produce her own corn, wheat and pork as she is endeavoring to do to-day, and the Northwest will find no market for surplus productions, except that offered by railroad transportation to the East, which will consume the commodity it conveys, by rates of freight. A bushel of grain sent to New York by rail from Council Bluffs will be consumed in its transportation, but the same bottom that takes it on board at your levee, may carry it at New Orleans at a trifling cost. In the first instance you compete with all the middle grain raising States in the Union, in the second you compete with portions of Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri, and you have the entire population of the seven Cotton States as your customers."

He, who in times like these, allows personal preference to influence him, is very rotten material in the political structure.

GEN. THAYER,

The Omaha Herald is heavy on Gen. Thayer. It says of him:

At Brownville it was, "loyal men shall rule the country." At Jenkins' Ferry it was, "hoist that (black man) lift that mule out of the mud!" "Put that catson across the pontoon!" "Go back and up the train!"

What point this copperhead organ desires to make here, we're unable to see unless it is that Gen. Thayer gave his white soldiers (known among copperheads as "Lincoln hireling,") a rest at the expense of the negro camp-followers! It still hurts copperheads to think of his treatment to the soldiers who whipped their rebel friends.

That Gen. Thayer saved the army at Jenkin's Ferry, is the verdict of every soldier under his command at that time. Gen. Steel left Thayer in command of a disorganized army, harrassed on all sides by rebels, bushwhackers and guerrillas. Steel went to Little Rock—Thayer saved the army from the effects of Steel's blunders! The Herald eulogizes Steel, the Herald villifies Thayer!

Reader, next Tuesday you have to sustain Union men who stand by such gallant officers as Thayer, or his copperhead villifiers.

N. B.—Gen. Thayer is still saving Union army, from the guerrilla and organizing attempts of A. Johnson's copperheads. Hate him, Cops., does you any good; it don't hurt us!

G. L. Miller saved the Union in a Sutler's Store, and hates Thayer because he broke him up in "biz."

Bar down, Massa Miller, bar down!

Loyal voters! Let nothing short of a shower of pitch forks, prongs downward prevent you from going to the Polls on Tuesday.