

# Nebraska Advertiser.

NEBRASKA ADVERTISER

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
MUIR, HILL & CO.,

Advertiser Block, Main St., between 1st & 2d  
Brownville, Neb.

TERMS:

1 Copy, one year, in advance, \$5.00  
Subscriptions, must be paid in Advance  
10¢ per Copy, and Postage and Carriage  
Extra for Advertising

**RATES OF ADVERTISING**  
Squares are (10 lines or less) 1st insertion \$1.00  
Each subsequent insertion, 1.00  
Business Cards, one year, five lines or less 5.00  
Each additional line 1.00  
One Column, one year, 10.00  
One Column, six months, 7.00  
One Column, three months, 4.00  
Half Column, one year, 5.00  
Half Column, six months, 3.50  
Half Column, three months, 2.50  
Fourth Column, one year, 3.00  
Fourth Column, six months, 2.00  
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Fifth Column, one year, 2.00  
Fifth Column, six months, 1.50  
Fifth Column, three months, 1.00  
Amusing Candidates for office  
Extra Notices (each head) 2.00

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

VOL. XI.

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, SEP. 19, 1867.

NO. 51

**Physicians.**  
**H. L. MATHEWS,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,  
OFFICE  
CITY DRUG STORE,  
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.  
**M. P. HARLEY, M. D.,**  
HOMOEOPATHIC  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON  
Office Residence of S. P. Tuttle,  
South East corner of 6th and Main Sts.,  
Brownville, Neb.

**J. W. BLACKBURN, M. D.**  
PENSION EXAMINING SURGEON,  
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of  
Brownville and vicinity.  
OFFICE AT CITY DRUG STORE.  
Night calls at his Residence south side of Atlantic  
between 1st and 2nd streets.

**A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D.**  
Graduated in 1851.  
Located in Brownville in 1855.  
PHYSICIAN SURGEON  
AND  
OBSTETRICIAN  
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.

**C. F. STEWART, 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 3 1/2 to  
5 1/2 P. M.  
Brownville, Nebraska, May 24th, 1865—No 34, 1y.

**Attorneys.**  
T. W. Tipton O. B. Hewett J. S. Church  
**T. T. T. HEWETT & CHURCH**  
Attorneys at Law,  
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.  
March 1st, '66, 1y.

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

**WM. MCLENNAN**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
NEBRASKA CITY,  
NEBRASKA.

**C. E. NYE,**  
Attorney at Law,  
AND  
WAR CLAIM AGENT,  
FAWNEE CITY, NEBRASKA.

**Hotels.**  
J. STEVENSON, D. O. CROSS  
**Star Hotel,**  
STEVENSON & CROSS Proprietors,  
On 1st St., between Main & Atlantic,  
Brownville Nebraska  
This House is convenient to the Steam Boat  
Landings, and the business part of Town. The hotel  
accommodations in the City. No pains will be  
spared in making guests comfortable.  
Good Stable and Corral convenient  
to the House.

**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

**FAIRBANKS'**  
STANDARD  
**SCALES,**  
OF ALL KINDS.  
**FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,**  
232 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.  
BE CAREFUL TO BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.  
Sole Leas of Scales, Sorghum, and N. O. Molar  
at SWAN & BROS.  
Soda Crackers, Ginger Snaps, and Assorted Crack-  
ers, at  
SWAN & BROS.

**JEWELRY!!**  
**JOSEPH SHUTZ**  
Has just received, and will constantly keep on  
hand a large and well selected stock of gemstone  
articles in line.  
One Door west of Grant's Store, Brown-  
ville, Nebraska.  
Repairing  
Of Clocks, Watches, etc. Done by day on the short-  
est notice.  
**WORK WARRANTED.**  
Brownville, Neb., March 10th, 1866. 10-36-1y

**Business Cards.**  
DORSEY, HOADLEY & CO.,  
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,  
and Dealers in Land warrants, and  
Agricultural College Scrip.  
Office, in Land Office Building,  
Brownville, Neb.  
Buy and sell improved and unimproved Lands,  
Buy Sell, and locate Land Warrants, and Agri-  
cultural College Scrip.  
Make careful selections of government Lands  
for location, Homesteads, and pre-emption.  
Attend to contested Homestead and pre-emption  
cases, in the Land Office.  
Letters of inquiry, promptly and cheerfully an-  
swered.  
Correspondence Solicited

**FRANZ HELMER,**  
**Wagon Maker,**  
OPPOSITE DEUSER'S TIN-SHOP,  
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.  
WAGONS, BUGGIES, FLOWS, CULTI-  
VATORS, &c., repaired on short notice, at low rates,  
and warranted to give satisfaction. 10-36-1y

**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' Shoes and Children's  
BOOTS AND SHOES.  
Constant work done with neatness and dispatch,  
Repairing done on short notice. 10-36-1y

**CHARLES HELMER,**  
**Boot and Shoe**  
**MAKER,**  
Main St., 2 doors below Brownville House,  
BROWNVILLE, N. B.  
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. 10-36-1y

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

**PIONEER PAINT SHOP**  
**LOUIS WALDTER,**  
**HOUSE**  
AND  
**ORNAMENTAL**  
**PAINTER**  
Grainer, Gilder, Glazier,  
AND  
**PAPER-HANGER**  
White Washing and Kalsomining done.  
All work done in a workmanlike manner on the  
shortest notice.  
**TERMS CASH!**  
SHEPHERD Main street over Morgan's Place Pas-  
sage. (1-22-1y)

**JACOB MAROHN:**  
**MERCHANT-**  
**TAYLOR,**  
MAIN STREET, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA  
**Agent for Singer's**  
**SEWING**  
MACHINE.  
Aug. 23d 66

**SEWING**  
MACHINE.  
AND  
**CLOCK & WATCHES,**  
AND  
**JEWELRY!!**  
**JOSEPH SHUTZ**  
Has just received, and will constantly keep on  
hand a large and well selected stock of gemstone  
articles in line.  
One Door west of Grant's Store, Brown-  
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Repairing  
Of Clocks, Watches, etc. Done by day on the short-  
est notice.  
**WORK WARRANTED.**  
Brownville, Neb., March 10th, 1866. 10-36-1y

**EVAN WORTHING,**  
**BILLIARD ROOM**  
AND  
**SALOON**  
South side Main bet. 1st and 2d  
Brownville, Nebraska,  
Wholesale & Retail Dealer in  
Wines, Liquors, Flemings  
and Scotch Ales, Lon-  
don Porter, Dou-  
blin Stout, Cigs  
**Henry P. Sherburne,**  
DEALER IN MUIC  
**Pianos & Melodeons**  
Musical Instruments, Musical Merchandise  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
No. 26 N. 1st Street, between Main and Second,  
ST. LOUIS  
Established in 1849  
HELMHOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BECHU  
pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious  
properties, and immediately relieves the sufferer.  
SALTREE CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED  
by Helmhold's Fl. Ex. Bechu.

**NEW**  
**Clothing Store.**  
The undersigned keep on hand a large assortment  
of  
**SATTINET & CASSIMERE SUITS**  
For Men and Boy's wear. Also, a large stock of  
**HATS AND CAPS**  
**LINEN & WOOLN SHIRTS**  
**BOOTS AND SHOES.**  
Rubber Coats, 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 de-  
cline in the Markets and will sell at low  
figures. **ATKINSON & CO.**  
April 12th, 1865. 9-30-1y

**NEW MILLS.**  
**The Lafayette Mills**  
situated four miles above  
**GLEN ROCK,**  
On The Little Nemaha River,  
**LAFAYETTE MILLS.**  
Highest Cash Price Paid For All  
kinds of Grain. Bread Stuffs of all kinds con-  
sistently on hand for sale or in exchange for grain.  
**SANDERS & HAWBY.**

**NOTICE TO FARMERS.**  
The undersigned having rented  
the Brownville  
**FLOURING MILLS,**  
Takes this method of informing the public  
that he intends doing  
**CUSTOM WORK**  
for the accommodation of farmers and others the  
season round. The mill is now in operation and  
who have wheat to grind are respectfully invited  
to give me a trial, as I am confident of giving gen-  
eral satisfaction.  
The highest cash price given for wheat.  
26 f  
W. MORRIS.

**BEN. ROGERS,**  
**B. W. FURNAS.**  
**BEN. ROGERS, & CO.,**  
Livery, Feed, and Sale Stable,  
Main Street  
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.  
Dealer in all kinds of Stock. Horses, Cattle, Sold  
and longed. Stock boarded by the day or  
week.  
The Two letters have been written on entire  
new paper and commodious. No. 1st Street  
over the old Brownville House. Year Stock is all  
fresh and Vehicle new. The public can be accom-  
modated at all times on short notice.  
A full complement of a permanent supply of  
pure water attached to the S. U. 41-1y

**THE POLITICAL SITUATION.**  
A correspondent of the Boston Advertiser, who claims to have had recent inter-  
views with Senator Sumner and Wil-  
son and Gen. Butler, communicates to  
that paper what purports to be their  
views concerning prominent political  
topics and leading statements. His report is  
at least gossipy and entertaining, as  
personal matters usually are, even if he  
is not always accurate.

**MR. SUMNER ON STANTON.**  
Referring to Secretary Stanton's re-  
moval, Mr. Sumner pronounced the event  
"a national calamity," because the "re-  
bels are everywhere encouraged by it,"  
as they see from it that the President is  
with them. Yet he is confident "that re-  
construction on just principles will pre-  
vail in the end," though its trials are  
generally increased. In answer to an  
observation of the correspondent, Mr.  
Sumner said of Mr. Stanton:  
"Stanton has not the elements of per-  
sonal popularity. He never cultivated  
the amenities. He is often impatient,  
cold, and even harsh and antagonistic,  
but he is always a patriot. His fidelity  
has been constant, down to the last."  
"Here," he added, handing it to me, "is  
a letter from a gentleman in Washington,  
who saw him often in his last official  
days," and calls him "one of the purest  
and best of men." Such will be the  
judgment of history. Personally he must  
be glad to be relieved. But the office  
need him still longer. Nobody, who did  
not see him habitually during the war,  
can comprehend the vigor, constancy,  
and extent of his labors. Early and late,  
day and night making the War Office  
his bivouac. I remember taking Mr.  
Emerson with me to visit him at the War  
Department, and we found him snatching  
a repast among his files of papers, and  
attending to his business while he  
ate. I think my companion was much  
impressed at the scene. But this was  
typical, Mr. Lincoln had great faith in  
him, and was truly attached to him—  
this was because of his great usefulness.  
I recall gratefully that during all this  
time he sympathized with me in efforts  
to induce a Proclamation of Emancipation.  
He desired it months before it came.  
When we met we often spoke of  
the project and regretted the delay. The  
night of Mr. Lincoln's death he showed  
character, as he gave his orders and  
watched the dying President. In that  
room he was Commander in Chief, and  
for the time the whole country was there.  
He must have a great place in history—  
Louvois, Pitt, and Carnot were great  
War Ministers—the greatest, Stanton,  
must find a place in this group."

**GENERAL GRANT.**  
The Senator confessed himself puzzled  
by the position of General Grant.—  
In reference to his acceptance of the  
portfolio of the War Department, he  
said:  
"There can be no military obligation  
on a General to assume a civil office.  
Grant might have refused and thrilled  
the country to the confusion of the President  
and the rebels. So, at last, it seems to  
me. Such a refusal would have been notice  
that a patriot like Stanton should  
not be struck through him, and would  
have helped to make the President pow-  
erless. It would have been notice also  
to the rebels that they could have no  
hope through him. I confess this is what  
I most long for. Now is the time to  
speak out for our country. Every Presi-  
dential order signed by Grant is an en-  
couragement to the old rebel spirit. But  
while at the War Department, Grant is  
in a certain sense what Lord Derby called  
himself the "fisher day"—a stop gap.  
He at least prevents a rebel from being  
trusted into the office. Stanton has had  
confidence in him always; although  
Grant is so habitually reserved and taciturn  
that it is difficult to know his real  
position."

In response to the question whether  
General Grant was a candidate for the  
Presidency, Mr. Sumner said that he did  
not know, though there were things that  
looked that way. He continued:  
"This is not like Grant, who is a thor-  
ough modest gentleman. Wellington,  
whom he resembles in some respects,  
was older and more experienced when  
he entered civil life, and it is well known  
with what distrust. But the great diffi-  
culty of his position is that we are left  
in horrowing uncertainty with regard to  
his opinions. We can say that, as Presi-  
dent, he would give to the freedmen,  
during the coming year, and through the  
process of reconstruction, that kindly and  
sympathetic support which they need?  
Can we afford to be in any uncertainty  
on this point? I have from the begin-  
ning been insisting on irrevocable guar-  
antees." Our next President must be  
himself an "irreversible guarantee." Is  
Grant such? I wish I knew. Personal-  
ly, I like him. In conversation he is  
neat and precise, with clean cut ideas  
and words."

**MR. BLACK**  
"He is a man of decided genius—er-  
atic, bold, and of quick perceptions, and  
with strong reliance upon his own pow-  
ers. He believes thoroughly in the un-  
constitutionality of the war, and the con-  
sequent illegality of every act of legisla-  
tion growing out of it. Not doubting on  
these points, he would have no hesitancy  
in following their plans to their logical  
sequence, which would be, of course,  
that Congress was an illegal body, its  
acts without binding force or effect, and  
that it was the duty of the President to  
save the Government by an exercise of  
Executive power, and that such action  
would be conservative and not revolution-  
ary; and if he was in the Government  
I believe he would shape his course to  
that end, under the full conviction that  
he was acting according to the Constitu-  
tion, and for the best interests of the  
country. This, with him, would be true  
conservatism. He looks upon any other  
and of course the Congressional recon-  
struction, as revolutionary and tending  
to despotism. Upon his accession to the  
Cabinet I should look for great peril to  
the country, because there is no man so  
dangerous as he will be—acting cour-  
ageously in support of the wrong, under  
the conviction that he is in the right."

**GEN. GRANT'S POSITION.**  
"Grant," he said, "has taken upon  
himself a very difficult and dangerous  
role. If he can carry himself safely  
through it, I shall give him credit for  
more ability than I have ever been in-  
clined to do. He has not the excuse  
that he acted under orders. As a mili-  
tary officer he could not be ordered to  
take a purely civil office, as the office of  
Secretary of War is. Such an appoint-  
ment would be simply a request. And  
nobody saw more clearly the difference  
between a request and an order than  
Grant, when he instructed Sheridan that  
Sheridan's opinion, then published by  
the Commander-in-Chief for the guid-  
ance of the District Commanders, was  
not an order, and, therefore, as military  
men, they were not bound by it, but could  
follow their own judgment. Yet his  
friends claim for him that he has, twice,  
in his own person, constructed the Pre-  
sident's request into an order—first, when  
invited to "swing round the circle," and  
again, when invited to the War Office,  
ad interim. If Grant accepted the War  
Office from the motive to interpose his  
high position and personal efforts to save  
the country from the illegal and unpatri-  
otic acts of the President, then every  
true man should honor him for his patri-  
otism, and sustain him to the utmost ex-  
tent, whatever may be their personal re-  
lationships to him, or their opinions as to his  
fitness for a civil office; and" added the  
General with emphasis, "no man will go  
further than I will in that direction."

**STANTON AND SEWARD.**  
Gen. Butler's opinion of Secretary  
Stanton differed but little from that of  
Mr. Sumner, and he expressed the opinion  
that Congress would reinstate him  
promptly on reassembling. Of Mr.  
Seward, he said:  
"It seems to me that there can be but  
one explanation of Seward's course—the  
determination to run the Republican party,  
because of what seems to him its in-  
gratitude in preferring Mr. Lincoln.  
Seward holds that he was the father of  
our party, and one could easily suppose  
the deep grief and mortification which  
being set aside might cause him. Any  
other theory would only lead to the con-  
clusion that Seward's intellect was wan-  
ing, because the author of the irrepressi-  
ble conflict could never be so stupid.—  
The inevitable consequence of Johnson's  
I can't believe that Seward fails to see,  
and if so, why does he fail to oppose the  
course of the Executive, or withdraw  
himself from the Cabinet? There is  
certainly nothing in our foreign relations  
that requires him to act."

**IMPEACHMENT.**  
Mr. Butler thought, was sure to come,  
but that it had been delayed by the elec-  
tion of Mr. Wade, President of the Sen-  
ate. The failure of the impeachment he  
thought due to the reorganization of the  
House Judiciary Committee at the begin-  
ning of the Fortieth Congress. As to the  
future of this question, he said:  
"I claim that the people always have  
been and are now ready for impeach-  
ment and will now demand it. Now,  
however, the condition has changed. If  
Congress, on meeting in November,  
should commence the impeachment, and  
proceed with all reasonable rapidity;  
Johnson could not be removed till spring  
—unless they came up to what clearly is  
the last practice, that he should be de-  
posed upon articles being presented to  
the Senate. Now, suppose that Johnson  
should not be removed till the spring—  
that would be too late for Mr. Wade  
to aid himself by Executive power in the  
Convention which will be held in May or  
June. But as Mr. Wade is known to be  
thoroughly loyal to the Republican  
party and would heartily sustain the  
nominee of that Convention with all the  
power of the Administration, whoever  
should be nominated, each and all of the  
gentlemen believing themselves to have  
possibilities of being candidates, will de-  
sire that the Administration shall be in  
Mr. Wade's hand rather than in Mr.  
Johnson's; and therefore—being con-  
vinced that impeachment is just, and  
ought to be done—will become easily  
convinced of its policy, especially as they  
cannot fail to see that the people demand  
it, and that the situation of the country  
requires it—for it is the only solution of  
our troubles, and the great pacifier."  
"For myself," added the General, "I  
have never doubted that it would come  
to this. I have got accustomed to have  
my opinions upon public affairs made  
good twelve months after date."

**OF SENATOR WADE**  
"Among the many able men who may  
have hopes of the Presidency, Mr. Wade  
stands in the position of being a true  
representative of Radical Republicanism;  
honest, single-hearted, courageous, firm;  
from the people and after the people,  
and never has been found wrong."  
**GEN. SHERIDAN, SICKLES, AND CANBY.**  
Of Gen. Sheridan he said that "if we  
are to have a purely military man for  
President, Sheridan, perhaps, is the best  
of any. He has shown, in addition to  
his brilliant qualities as a soldier, that  
his political instincts (because he has had  
no training) are true and right. Sickles  
has more political experience, and has  
shown a comprehension of affairs which  
was to have been expected from one  
taught in the Democratic faith, and has  
suffered wounds and mutilation to serve  
the country in the war in opposition to  
his political ideas. Canby, who is sent  
to take his place, is a gentleman and a  
true soldier, who will carry out the or-  
ders of his superior officers, whatever  
may be his own opinion of the question  
at issue. But he is so truly loyal to the  
country that the President could expect  
no aid from him in any revolutionary  
movement he may make at Washington.  
Hence, probably, his removal to Charle-  
ton. But, as I said before, he may have  
no fear of the President in that direction.  
The West is true, and outvies the East  
in Radical Republicanism. And, on any  
attempt to overturn the Government,  
they would be reckoned by hundreds of  
thousands on their march to sustain it."

**GEN. LOGAN.**  
"Gen. Logan, who is a true representa-  
tive man, and Illinois alone can fur-  
nish men enough to put Johnson down.  
By the way, the country does not know  
how much it is indebted to Logan, and  
with true modesty he will never tell them.  
When Gen. Grant was impatient at the  
delay of Gen. Thomas in fighting the  
battle of Nashville, which ended in the  
defeat of Hood's army, he sent Logan  
with an order to supersede him and take  
command of the army himself. On ar-  
riving in the Department, Logan found  
that Thomas was about to fight—feeling  
the danger of changing commanders un-  
der such circumstances, he declined to  
serve the order to take command, at least  
"till after the battle. Such unselfish-  
ness as that on the part of Logan is not  
too common, and such patriotism is an as-  
surance that the interests of the country  
will be safe in his hands, in whatever po-  
sition he may be put."

**MR. WILSON'S VIEWS OF THE SOUTH.**  
Mr. Wilson's opinion of the situation,  
and especially of the prospects in the  
South, was expressed as follows:  
"Nothing that the President has done  
has weakened my confidence at all in the  
complete triumph of our friends in the  
Southern country. I believe that the  
negroes who have been enfranchised and  
the loyal men of these States will carry  
the election, will conform their Constitu-  
tions to the requirements of Congress  
in sympathy with the Republican party  
of the United States, and that the Presi-  
dent can do nothing that will prevent this.  
I believe that his policy and his conduct  
have the tendency to embitter and en-  
courage the rebels, to get up bad feel-  
ings and make things unpleasant. But  
events are beyond his power and control,  
and his course will only sink himself,  
his ideas and policy, and the friends who  
gather around him. This is my idea of  
the effect of what he has done, that his  
conduct will contribute to the strength-  
ening of the Republicans in the loyal  
States."

On the subject of impeachment, he  
expressed the opinion that "the great  
mass of the Republican party believe  
that the President will be impeached,  
and that he deserves impeachment."

**GEN. GRANT.**  
he thought, had taken the position of  
Secretary of War for the sake of doing  
good to the country. Secretary Stanton  
held it for the same purpose for eighteen  
months. He had talked with Gen.  
Grant and Stanton on this subject, and  
he thought it would be found that there  
was a clear understanding between them.  
He said:  
"Gen. Grant, as early as the summer  
of 1863, when before Vicksburg, wrote  
a letter saying, much as he wanted to  
see peace, he was opposed to any peace  
till we had emancipation in the country.  
During the last term, when Congress  
passed the constitutional amendment, he  
urged with all Southern men who came  
to him at Washington, warmly, to adopt  
it. He stood entirely with Congress.  
During the whole time, while the South-  
ern men came to him—such as Gov. Orr,  
of South Carolina, and Gov. Brown,  
of Georgia, and other leading politicians—  
he told them to go to the Republican  
leaders in Congress—that they had the  
power, and now go to any Northern  
Copperhead, or have anything to do with  
them. He told them that the men who  
opposed the war would never again be  
permitted to govern the country or have  
any part in its government; that the  
Southern men made a great mistake in  
looking to these Northern Copperheads  
to aid them in getting back; that the  
more they looked to them the more ex-  
acting the Republicans would be ask-  
ing to be, and that his advice to them  
was to consult with the Republicans and  
to adopt the constitutional amendment,  
and to give universal suffrage; that the  
Republicans would exact it, and they  
ought to do it."

**JOHNSON.**  
Mr. Wilson's estimate of President  
Johnson's character does not vary mate-  
rially from that of others. He said:  
"I think the President will go by fits  
and starts, in carrying out any policy.  
He is just this kind of a man; he is not  
a man who is governed and guided by  
fixed and settled principles; he is a man  
that is governed by his passions—a man  
of passionate temper—and while he af-  
fects to be a man of will, he is not a firm  
man but an obstinate man, which is quite  
a different thing. He goes by fits and  
starts; in fact, he acts like a "fellow on  
a horse," who goes to sleep and wakes up  
and breaks things, and then goes to sleep  
again, and so on until he is sober. After  
one of these great passions, and having  
avenged himself either by work or act,  
the President calms down. In my idea  
he is a foolish man, governed by gusts of  
passion and temper—and he is a disap-  
pointed man because he really believed  
he was going to succeed."

"As an evidence of the temper of the  
President, I can tell you one secret of the  
White House. A prominent Demo-  
crat whose name is known everywhere—  
a man whom the President often consults,  
but a personal friend of Stanton, called  
on the President, and earnestly advised  
him not to remove the Secretary. He said  
I use his own words—that the President  
tired like a mad bull, and swore that he  
would remove Stanton. His friends told  
him that in his judgment it would tend  
to his own impeachment by Congress. John-  
son said they might impeach; that he  
would turn Stanton out if he was tried  
and shot for it! The same friend said  
that Johnson had been acting in a terri-  
ble prison lately all the time."

**MR. BUTLER'S CHARACTER**  
was delineated as follows:  
"His forte is personality. He runs to  
personalities as a duck to water—if not  
in language, then in manner and tone.  
He is nothing if not personal. Until he  
gets heated he is dull. He always quar-  
relled with everybody over the appropri-  
ation bills which he conducted. The  
discussion was once prolonged far. John  
Sherman in the same place is always  
amiable—often opposes your motion, but  
without discourtesy. Fessenden comes  
into a debate as the Missouri enters the  
Mississippi, and discolors it with temper  
filled and surcharged with sediment. But  
he has not the volume of the great river.  
He is of much finer fibre than Andrew  
Johnson, but resembles the President in  
prejudice and talent for competitiveness.  
His words are more select, and his sen-  
tences better. He is more accurate in  
speech and logical in form. As a lawyer  
he is of first order. There is nothing  
of the jurist in his attainments or his  
nature. From his position he has  
exercised much influence in the Senate;  
but from the beginning he has been a  
good reconstructionist. He has always  
seemed to have a safe side for Andrew  
Johnson; but his report on reconstruction  
is excellent—it is the best thing he ever  
did, and it contains no personality. He  
and the late Judge Collamer were good  
friends, and sat side by side; but on one  
occasion he flashed upon the judge as up-  
on everybody else."

**MR. BLACK**  
"He is a man of decided genius—er-  
atic, bold, and of quick perceptions, and  
with strong reliance upon his own pow-  
ers. He believes thoroughly in the un-  
constitutionality of the war, and the con-  
sequent illegality of every act of legisla-  
tion growing out of it. Not doubting on  
these points, he would have no hesitancy  
in following their plans to their logical  
sequence, which would be, of course,  
that Congress was an illegal body, its  
acts without binding force or effect, and  
that it was the duty of the President to  
save the Government by an exercise of  
Executive power, and that such action  
would be conservative and not revolution-  
ary; and if he was in the Government  
I believe he would shape his course to  
that end, under the full conviction that  
he was acting according to the Constitu-  
tion, and for the best interests of the  
country. This, with him, would be true  
conservatism. He looks upon any other  
and of course the Congressional recon-  
struction, as revolutionary and tending  
to despotism. Upon his accession to the  
Cabinet I should look for great peril to  
the country, because there is no man so  
dangerous as he will be—acting cour-  
ageously in support of the wrong, under  
the conviction that he is in the right."

**GEN. GRANT'S POSITION.**  
"Grant," he said, "has taken upon  
himself a very difficult and dangerous  
role. If he can carry himself safely  
through it, I shall give him credit for  
more ability than I have ever been in-  
clined to do. He has not the excuse  
that he acted under orders. As a mili-  
tary officer he could not be ordered to  
take a purely civil office, as the office of  
Secretary of War is. Such an appoint-  
ment would be simply a request. And  
nobody saw more clearly the difference  
between a request and an order than  
Grant, when he instructed Sheridan that  
Sheridan's opinion, then published by  
the Commander-in-Chief for the guid-  
ance of the District Commanders, was  
not an order, and, therefore, as military  
men, they were not bound by it, but could  
follow their own judgment. Yet his  
friends claim for him that he has, twice,  
in his own person, constructed the Pre-  
sident's request into an order—first, when  
invited to "swing round the circle," and  
again, when invited to the War Office,  
ad interim. If Grant accepted the War  
Office from the motive to interpose his  
high position and personal efforts to save  
the country from the illegal and unpatri-  
otic acts of the President, then every  
true man should honor him for his patri-  
otism, and sustain him to the utmost ex-  
tent, whatever may be their personal re-  
lationships to him, or their opinions as to his  
fitness for a civil office; and" added the  
General with emphasis, "no man will go  
further than I will in that direction."

**STANTON AND SEWARD.**  
Gen. Butler's opinion of Secretary  
Stanton differed but little from that of  
Mr. Sumner, and he expressed the opinion  
that Congress would reinstate him  
promptly on reassembling. Of Mr.  
Seward, he said:  
"It seems to me that there can be but  
one explanation of Seward's course—the  
determination to run the Republican party,  
because of what seems to him its in-  
gratitude in preferring Mr. Lincoln.  
Seward holds that he was the father of  
our party, and one could easily suppose  
the deep grief and mortification which  
being set aside might cause him. Any  
other theory would only lead to the con-  
clusion that Seward's intellect was wan-  
ing, because the author of the irrepressi-  
ble conflict could never be so stupid.—  
The inevitable consequence of Johnson's  
I can't believe that Seward fails to see,  
and if so, why does he fail to oppose the  
course of the Executive, or withdraw  
himself from the Cabinet? There is  
certainly nothing in our foreign relations  
that requires him to act."

**IMPEACHMENT.**  
Mr. Butler thought, was sure to come,  
but that it had been delayed by the elec-  
tion of Mr. Wade, President of the Sen-  
ate. The failure of the impeachment he  
thought due to the reorganization of the  
House Judiciary Committee at the begin-  
ning of the Fortieth Congress. As to the  
future of this question, he said:  
"I claim that the people always have  
been and are now ready for impeach-  
ment and will now demand it. Now,  
however, the condition has changed. If  
Congress, on meeting in November,  
should commence the impeachment, and  
proceed with all reasonable rapidity;  
Johnson could not be removed till spring  
—unless they came up to what clearly is  
the last practice, that he should be de-  
posed upon articles being presented to  
the Senate. Now, suppose that Johnson  
should not be removed till the spring—  
that would be too late for Mr. Wade  
to aid himself by Executive power in the  
Convention which will be held in May or  
June. But as Mr. Wade is known to be  
thoroughly loyal to the Republican  
party and would heartily sustain the  
nominee of that Convention with all the  
power of the Administration, whoever  
should be nominated, each and all of the  
gentlemen believing themselves to have  
possibilities of being candidates, will de-  
sire that the Administration shall be in  
Mr. Wade's hand rather than in Mr.  
Johnson's; and therefore—being con-  
vinced that impeachment is just, and  
ought to be done—will become easily  
convinced of its policy, especially as they  
cannot fail to see that the people demand  
it, and that the situation of the country  
requires it—for it is the only solution of  
our troubles, and the great pacifier."  
"For myself," added the General, "I  
have never doubted that it would come  
to this. I have got accustomed to have  
my opinions upon public affairs made  
good twelve months after date."

**OF SENATOR WADE**  
"Among the many able men who may  
have hopes of the Presidency, Mr. Wade  
stands in the position of being a true  
representative of Radical Republicanism;  
honest, single-hearted, courageous, firm;  
from the people and after the people,  
and never has been found wrong."

**GEN. SHERIDAN, SICKLES, AND CANBY.**  
Of Gen. Sheridan he said that "if we  
are to have a purely military man for  
President, Sheridan, perhaps, is the best  
of any. He has shown, in addition to  
his brilliant qualities as a soldier, that  
his political instincts (because he has had  
no training) are true and right. Sickles  
has more political experience, and has  
shown a comprehension of affairs which  
was to have been expected from one  
taught in the Democratic faith, and has  
suffered wounds and mutilation to serve  
the country in the war in opposition to  
his political ideas. Canby, who is sent  
to take his place, is a gentleman and a  
true soldier, who will carry out the or-  
ders of his superior officers, whatever  
may be his own opinion of the question  
at issue. But he is so truly loyal to the  
country that the President could expect  
no aid from him in any revolutionary  
movement he may make at Washington.  
Hence, probably, his removal to Charle-  
ton. But, as I said before, he may have  
no fear of the President in that direction.  
The West is true, and outvies the East  
in