Nebraska Advertiser.

CHURCH, COLHAPP & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
McPherson's Block, 2d Floor, Hall Entrance,
Brownville, Neb.

TERMS:

One copy one year	$2 00
Five copies one year	8 75
Ten copies one year	16 00
Twenty copies one year	30 00

BOOK WORK,
And PLAIN AND FANCY JOB WORK, done in good style and at reasonable rates.

Nebraska Advertiser.

Vol. 12. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1868. No. 43.

Nebraska Advertiser.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
Business Cards, (five lines or less)	5 00
Each Additional Line	1 00
One Column, one year	80 00
One Column, six months	50 00
One Column, three months	30 00
Half Column, one year	50 00
Half Column, six months	30 00
Half Column, three months	21 00
Fourth Column, one year	30 00
Fourth Column, six months	21 00
Fourth Column, three months	15 00
Eighth Column, one year	21 00
Eighth Column, six months	15 00
Eighth Column, three months	10 00
Stray Notices, (each head)	3 00

Transient advertisements payable in advance.

General Business Cards.

Cards of five lines or less, $5 a year. Each additional line $1.

ATTORNEYS.

DeFOREST PORTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Agent,
Office in Court House, with Probate Judge.

TIPTON, HEWETT & CHURCH,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
Office—No. 70 McPherson's Block, up stairs.

THOMAS & BROADY,
Att'ys at Law & Solicitors in Chancery,
Office in District Court Room.

S. M. RICH,
Attorney at Law and Land Agent.
Office in Court House, first door, west side.

WM. H. McLENNAN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Nebraska City, Nebraska.

B. F. PERKINS,
Attorney and Counselor at L.
Tecumseh, Johnson Co., Neb.

CHESTER F. NYE,
Attorney at Law and War Claim Agent,
Pawnee City, Pawnee Co., Neb.

N. K. GRIGGS,
Attorney at Law & Real Estate Agent,
Beatrice, Gage County, Nebraska.

LAND AGENTS.

R. V. HUGHES,
Real Estate Agent and Justice of Peace,
Office in Court House, first door, west side.

BARRET & LETT,
Land Agents & Land Warrant Brokers.
No. 21 Main Street.
Will attend to paying Taxes for Non-residents. Personal attention given to making Locations. Lands, improved and unimproved, for sale on reasonable terms.

WM. H. HOOVER,
Real Estate and Tax Paying Agent.
Office in District Court Room.
Will give prompt attention to the sale of Real Estate and Payment of Taxes throughout the Nemaha Land District.

JONAS HACKER,
Collector for the City of Brownville,
Will attend to the Payment of Taxes for Non-Resident Land Owners in Nemaha County. Correspondence solicited.

DORSEY, HOADLEY & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, and Dealers in Land Warrants and College Scrip,
No. 27 Main Street.
Buy and sell improved and unimproved lands. Buy, sell and locate Land Warrants, and Agricultural Scrip. Correct locations of Government Lands for Location, Homesteads, and Pre-emptions made. Attend to Contested Pre-emption and Pre-emption cases in the Land Office. Letters of inquiry promptly and carefully answered. Correspondence solicited.

McLAUGHLIN & RICH,
Real Estate and Land Agents,
Will attend to making selections of Land for Emigrants, or Locations for Non-residents; attend to contested cases before the Land Office, and will do all business pertaining to a first class Real Estate Agency.

PHYSICIANS.

H. L. MATHEWS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office—No. 21 Main Street.

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D.,
Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician,
Office—Holladay & Co's Drug Store.
Graduated in 1851; Located in Brownville in 1856. Has on hand complete sets of Amputating, Trephining and Obstetrical Instruments.
P. S.—Special attention given to Obstetrics and the diseases of Women and Children.

C. F. STEWART, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office—No. 21 Main Street.
Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., and 1 to 2 and 6½ to 7½ P. M.

W. H. KIMBERLIN,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
Rooms at the Star Hotel.
Will Treat all diseases of the Eye and Ear.

MERCHANDISE.

GEORGE MARION,
Dealer in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
No. 9 Main Street.

WM. T. DEN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
General Merchandise, and Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
No. 26 Main Street.
Own Planters, Plows, Stoves, Furniture, &c., always on hand. Highest market price paid for Hides, Pelts, Furs and Country Produce.

G. M. HENDERSON,
Dealer in Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
No. 53 Main Street.

J. L. McGEE & CO.
Dealers in General Merchandise,
No. 72 McPherson's Block, Main St.

DRUG STORES.

HOLLADAY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.,
No. 41 Main street.

McCREERY & NICKELL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs, Books, Wallpaper & Stationery,
No. 32 Main street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHARLES HELMER,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 62 Main Street.
Has on hand a superior stock of Boots and Shoes. Custom Work done with neatness and dispatch.

A. ROBINSON,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 58 Main Street.
Has on hand a good assortment of Gent's, Ladie's, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes. Custom Work done with neatness and dispatch. Repairing done on short notice.

HARDWARE.

JOHN C. DEUSER,
Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, Pumps, &c.,
No. 79 Main Street.

SHELLENBERGER BROS.,
Manufacturers & Dealers in Tinware.
No. 74 Main St., McPherson's Block.
Stoves, Hardware, Carpenter's Tools, Blacksmith's Furnishings, &c., constantly on hand.

SADDLERY.

JOHN W. MIDDLETON,
HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, Etc.
No. 64 Main Street.
Whips and Lashes of every description, and Plastering Hair, kept on hand. Cash paid for Hides.

J. H. BAUER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, Etc.
No. 60½ Main Street.
Mending done to order. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SALOONS.

CHARLES BRIEGEL,
BEER HALL AND LUNCH ROOM,
No. 52 Main Street.

GARRISON & ROBERTS,
BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON,
Basement, No. 46 Main Street.
The best Wines and Liquors kept constantly on hand. v12-n26.

JOSEPH HUDDARD & CO.,
SALOON,
No. 47 Main Street.
The best Wines and Liquors kept on hand.

General Business Cards.

Cards of five lines or less, $5 a year. Each additional line, $1.

HOTELS.

STAR HOTEL.
STEVENSON & CROSS, Proprietors.
On Levee Street, between Main and Atlantic.
This House is convenient to the Steam Boat Landing, and the business part of the City. The best accommodations in the City. No pains will be spared in making guests comfortable. Good Stable and Corrall convenient to the House.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE.
MICHAEL FINK, Proprietor.
No. 46 Main Street.
Meals at all Hours, or for Regular Boarders, at the usual rates.

AMERICAN HOUSE.
L. D. ROBISON, Proprietor.
Front St., between Main and Water.
A good Feed and Livery Stable in connection with the House.

BLACKSMITHS.

J. H. BEASON,
Blacksmithing and Horse Shoeing,
Shop—No. 80 Main Street,
Will do Blacksmithing of all kinds. Makes Horse Shoeing, Ironing of Wagons and Sleighs, and Machine Work a specialty.

J. W. & J. C. GIBSON,
BLCKSMITHS,
Shop on First, between Main and Atlantic.
All work done to order, and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN FLORA,
BLACKSMITH,
Shop on Water St., South of American House.
Custom Work of all kinds solicited.

CONFECTIONERIES.

WILLIAM ROSSELL,
Confectionery and Toy Store.
No. 40 Main Street.
Fresh Bread, Cakes, Oysters, Fruit, etc., on hand

J. P. DEUSER,
Dealer in Confectioneries, Toys, etc.
No. 44 Main Street.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
City Bakery and Confectionery,
No. 37 Main Street.
Fancy Wedding Cakes furnished on short notice. Best Family Flour constantly on hand.

NOTARIES.

J. C. McNAUGHTON,
Notary Public and Conveyancer.
Office in J. L. Carson's Bank.
Agent for "National Life" and "Hartford Live Stock" Insurance Companies.

FAIRBROTHER & HACKER,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
Office in County Court Room.
G. W. FAIRBROTHER, Notary Public. JAMES M. HACKER, County Clerk.

PAINTING.

LOUIS WALDTER,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painter.
Shop—No. 15 Main Street.

G. P. BERKLEY,
House, Carriage and Sign Painter.
No. 66 Main St., up stairs.
Graining, Guilding, Glazing and Paper Hanging done on short notice, favorable terms, and warranted.

NEWS DEALERS.

A. D. MARSH,
Bookseller and News Dealer.
City Book Store,
No. 50 Main Street, Postoffice Building.

BARBERS.

J. L. ROY,
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.
No. 55 Main Street,
Has a splendid suit of Bath Rooms. Also a choice stock of Gentleman's Notions.

GRAIN DEALERS.

GEO. G. START & BRO.,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, PRODUCE, &c.
Aspinwall, Nebraska.
The highest market price paid for anything the Farmer can raise. We will buy and sell everything known to the market.

WORTHING & WILCOX,
Storage, Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in all kinds of Grain, for which they pay the Highest Market Price in Cash.

AUCTIONEERS.

BLISS & HUGHES,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
Will attend to the sale of Real and Personal Property in the Nemaha Land District. Terms reasonable.

WAGON MAKERS.

FRANZ HELMER,
Wagon Maker and Repairer.
Shop—West of Court House.
Wagons, Buggies, Plows, Cultivators, &c., repaired on short notice, at low rates, and warranted to give satisfaction.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

A. STAFFORD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,
No. 41 Main Street, up stairs.
Persons wishing Pictures executed in the latest style of the Art, will call at my Art Gallery.

GARDENERS.

E. H. BURCHES,
Landscape Gardener & Horticulturist.
Will plant crops in Gardens, and cultivate same by contract.

BOUNTY CLAIM AGENTS.

SMITH. P. TUTTLE,
U. S. ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.
Office in District Court Room.
Notary Public and United States War Claim Agent. Will attend to the prosecution of claims before the Department, for Additional Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions. Also the collection of Semi-Annual Dues on Pensions.

JEWELERS.

J. V. D. PATCH,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc., etc.
No. 32 Main Street.
Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, and all varieties of Spectacles constantly on hand. Repairing done in the neatest style, at short notice. Charges moderate. Work warranted.

BUTCHERS.

KEISWETTER & EIRSMAN,
Brownville City Meat Market.
No. 60 Main Street.
Will pay the highest market price for good Beef Cattle, Calves, Sheep and Hogs.

MUSIC.

METROPOLITAN BRASS BAND.
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
Is at all times prepared to play for the public at any point within 150 miles of this city, on reasonable terms. Address,
11-3m D. C. SMITH, Leader.

MRS. J. M. GRAHAM,
TEACHER OF MUSIC.
Rooms, Main, bet 4th & 5th Sts.
Lessons given on the Piano, Organ, Melodeon Guitar and Vocalization. Having had eight years experience as teacher of Music in New York is confident of giving satisfaction.

A. W. MORGAN,
Probate Judge and Justice of the Peace
Office in Court House Building.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 23rd, 1868.

The present session of Congress is now nearly completed, and amid the pressing duties of the winding up, I deem it not improper to give notice at subjects of interest to Nebraska which have been under consideration during the second session of the Fortieth Congress. And, perhaps, the subject of greatest interest to our young state, for which congressional action was invoked, is the important system of the projected railroads. Early in the session, the President of the Union Pacific R. R. visited Washington, and, together with the attorney of the company, has worked faithfully for eight months, for additional aid to this branch, which is already completed one hundred miles west of Atchinson, Kansas, and is now ready to enter Nebraska, and follow the Blue or Republican rivers to the U. P. R. R. But such has been the unyielding opposition of Congress upon railroad bills at this session, that although the Government has a million and a half of bonds in this road, and all being useless till it is extended, it has not been possible to secure the passage of the bill in the Senate. The Brownville and Fort Kearney bill was favorably reported by the Committee on Public Lands, of which committee Senator Tipton is a member. And yet the same influence which keeps in obeyance the Central Pacific Bill, will doubtless cause the Fort Kearney Bill to go over till the next session. The House of Representatives, by a decided vote, refused to report a bill till next session, for the Midland Pacific Road. This road is designed to connect Nebraska City with Kearney. Upon the refusal of the House, Mr. Tipton obtained leave to introduce in the Senate a similar bill, which in four days thereafter received a favorable report from the Committee on Public Lands. The Brownville Bill provides for the same aid for a road from Rulo West. Before the Nebraska City Bill was separated from a bill covering a route from the Mississippi river to Fort Kearney, Senator Thayer introduced a bill, including what now constitutes two separate bills, and there is no doubt but such a link in the chain of roads will be completed at no distant day.

Mr. Tipton originally included a section in his bill, for a road from Sioux City, Iowa, to the U. P. R. R., at Columbus, Nebraska, but the President of that road being here, desired a separate bill for his enterprise.

Our Senators and Representative are a unit on all questions relating to the political or material interests of our young and vigorous State of Nebraska, and while Mr. Taffe has the whole interest of the State to look after in the House, he is always ready to cooperate with both Senators in consultation and and action. ED.

Proceedings of the State Teachers' Association of Nebraska.

The Nebraska State Teachers' Association convened at Nebraska City, on July 28th, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. President O. B. Hewett, Presiding, and Jarvis S. Church, Assistant Secretary.

A very instructive address was delivered on Tuesday evening, by Rev. Geo. S Alexander, of Nebraska City, after which the convention adjourned until Wednesday morning.

Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, A. M., the Association was called to order, prayer was offered up by the Rev. W. B. Slaughter, of Omaha.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Professor Geo. B Moore, of Brownville, was appointed Treasurer *pro tem.*

A. F. Harvey, W. H. Miller, and Jarvis S. Church, were appointed a Committee on Printing.

The Treasurer reported that he had receiven for membership and dues during last year, $46. That he had paid Professor Goodwin, $30; for book, $2.50; advertising and printing, $8; postage and paper, $2.50; that he had cash on hand, $3.

The Rev. W. B. Slaughter, Pres. W. M. Brooks, Danl. Gantt, L. W. Peet, F. M. Williams, M. H. Sydenham, and the Rev. Geo. S. Alexander, were appointed a Committee on Resolutions.

Pres. S. Diefendorf, Prof. J. M. McKenzie, A. F. Harvy, Henry Roberts, and Prof. Geo. B. Moore, were appointed a Committee to nominate permanent officers for next year.

The President, the Hon. O. B. Hewett, then delivered his annual address, giving a history of the various school laws which have been adopted and repealed by the Territory of Nebraska, and making some valuable suggestions as to the present needs and wants of the State.

The President's address and its suggestions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the Rev. J. T. Baird was introduced to the Convention, and delivered a well written discourse upon the subject of Liberal Culture.

Mr. Goldthwait, an accredited delegate from the State Teachers' Association of Wisconsin, to this Association, was next introduced, and addressed the Association upon the general characteristics of our Common School System. A copy of the addresses thus far delivered were requested for publication and for preservation, as the property of the Association.

At 7½ o'clock, P. M., Dr. Diefendorf, of the Nebraska City College, addressed a large audience at the Presbyterian Church.

At 9 o'clock, A. M., Thursday, the Association was opened by prayer by the Rev. J. M. Taggart.

Professor McKenzie, of the State Normal School, made an oral report upon the School statistics of the State, presenting some very interesting facts which elicited much laughter. A copy of the report was requested for publication.

A very encouraging communication from the Hon. John Gillespie, State Auditor, and Acting State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was received, read, and placed on file.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the State Teachers' Association, and the Executive Committee, are requested to draw up a comprehensive School Law for the State of Nebraska, and submit the same for its consideration and adoption, at its next session.

Resolved, That for the best interests of the State, the Offices of State, and County Superintendents of Instruction, should be established by law.

Resolved, That a system of education in accordance with the suggestion of Judge O. B. Hewett, broad and catholic, without distinction of party, sex, or church—a school in every neighborhood, a High School in every town, an Academy or Normal School for every County, and one well endowed University for the State, in all of which tuition shall be free for all, and to which admission shall be regulated by intellectual advancement alone—meets our hearty approval and endorsement, and for the consummation of such a system we pledge our undivided sympathy and support.

Resolved, That the utility and great necessity of Teachers' Institutes for the instruction of teachers in their profession, should be encouraged by government aid.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the establishment, and in the successful operation of the State Normal School, and that we will encourage our young people, who contemplate teaching, to avail themselves of its advantages. And we urge upon the attention of the Legislature the importance of the early completion of the building, the proper protection of the grounds, and the purchase of a library and complete apparatus for illustrating the natural sciences. In our judgment, an appropriation of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars should be made immediately for these objects.

Resolved, That as soon as practicable after the election of State officers, the Corresponding Secretary of this Association address a circular letter to the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, and each member elect of the Legislature, calling their attention to the action of this Association, as expressive of the views of the State, and invoking their intelligent cooperation.

Resolved, That in a County where government is in the hands of all the people, education should be universal; therefore we deem it not incompatible with the genius of our institutions to require that every child shall be instructed in the rudiments of a common school education, and that this requirement shall be enforced by wise legislation,

Resolved, That in the erection of the school houses, the healthy, sound progressive development of both physical and mental culture, demand ample ventilation, well constructed seats and desks, adapted to the size and comfort of the scholars. That sufficient land should be secured for play grounds, trees, and shrubbery, in order to make the place beautiful and attractive, and we earnestly commend these matters to school boards, as matters of vitel importance to the educational progress of the State.

Resolved, That the greatest success in the progress of scholars is attained by the proper grading of scholars. We therefore earnestly request the school board in all districts where it is practicable so to do, to establish proper system of grades in their schools without unnecessary delay.

Resolved, That we regard a knowledge of the Bible as of vital importance to our national interests, and in no case can we ever consent to the exclusion of it from any institution of learning under the patronage of the State; and we do, therefore, most earnestly urge upon the attention of the Legislature and people, the necessity of legal provision and safeguards upon this subject.

Resolved, That the rudimentary principles of American political economy, more especially the functions of the various departments of our government, the obligation and mutual relation of ruler and people, should form a distinctive branch of instruction in our public schools.

Resolved, That while we fully endorse and approve of a classical course of study in our colleges and universities, believing it necessary to the highest success in certain literary pursuits, nevertheless, we rejoice that in accordance with the demands of practical and common life, the best of our colleges are holding out to the student a choice between a classical and scientific curriculum, with the assurance that in either course he may enter, true merit will meet with like honor and reward.

Resolved, That the best interests of our scholars require uniformity in text books.

Resolved, That humanity demands the early establishment, by Legislative enactment, under the control of the State, of a Reform School, for the training of the young who have been convicted of crime; and we earnestly recommend such action as will secure to us a school,

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to the good citizens of Nebraska City for their hospitality, and also to the officers of this Association for their aid in conducting this Association.

Resolved, That the minutes of this Association, together with the address of the Rev. G. S. Alexander, Hon. O. B. Hewett, J. T. Baird, and Professor McKenzie, be placed in the hands of the Printing Committee for publication in pamphlet form, and that advertisements be inserted for the purpose of defraying the expenses.

Resolved, That the courtesies heretofore extended to us by the proprietors of the Press of the State, and the interest felt by them in our educational advancement in the State, warrantsus in asking of them an extensson of that courtesy in the future, by publishing of such educational matter as may be desirable to lay before the people.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to consider, and if possible, act upon the subject of a monthly or quarterly journal, and that we pledge this body to extend the circulation of such a pamphlet as far as possible.

Resolved, That in arranging the programme for the next annual session of this Association, we request the Executive Committee to provide for essays not to exceed thirty minutes each, upon subjects of Mechanics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, the Languages, Oral and Object Teaching, and such other subjects as may be advantageously listened to by the Association.

The following officers were duly elected for the next year:

John M. Taggart, President.
Prof. Lyman Hutchinson, Cor. Secretary.
" S. W. Peet, Rec. Secretary.
" Geo. B. Moore, Treasurer.
Hon. O. B. Hewett, O. H. Irish, Rev. W. B. Slaughter, A. F. Harvey, Prof. J. M. McKenzie, } Executive Com.

The teachers and friends of education were invited to attend the Otoe County Teachers' Institute in that city, Aug. 25th, 1868, and the Nemaha County Teachers' Institute, in Brownville, September 5th, 1868.

Sunstroke.

As the heated term continues, we reproduce the following directions of treatment of sunstroke, contributed to the New York *Ledger*, by an eminent physician: "The first of these suggestions is to the effect that in every instance where a person is found fainting in the street on a hot day, the first thing is to remove the person to as cool and shady a place as can be found, and, if possible, to where a draught of air is blowing at the time. It should also be understood there are two morbid conditions resulting from excessive heat. These differ somewhat in their symptoms, and require a somewhat different treatment. The first of these occurs during hot weather after undue exertion on the part of the person affected. The man is faint, perhaps unable to move, though he can generally be roused, he has a faint pulse and a cool skin. Here there is simply a loss of nervous power and relief is promptly afforded by removing to a cool, shady place, applying cold water or ice water to the head and administering iced brandy and water, iced wine and water, or other stimulants. In the other and more fatal form of this affection a different set of symptoms show themselves. Here the patient suddenly falls to the ground, completely unconscious, his skin is pungently hot and dry, his breathing hurried, convulsion are not uncommon and, if proper treatment be not promptly resorted to, death soon takes place. In this case, also, the patient should be promptly removed to a shady and cool spot, perfectly quiet, so that the crowd may be kept off without fail. His clothing should be stripped off and his whole body rubbed from head to foot, pieces of ice being kept under the arm-pits. This should be steadily perservered in until the patient is restored, or until a doctor arrives, or until it is plain that the case is beyond recovery.

A prominent Massachusetts Democrat, speaking of the work of the New York Convention, says: "I hoped they would give us a new plate, but its the same old hash." Perhaps he thinks about it as the Irishman did of the hash set before him at a saloon: "Bedad, the feller what chawed thim wittles may ate 'em."

We will fight it out on this line, if it takes all Seymour.

Gen. Grant's Way.

From the New York Tribune.

The letter of Governor Yates of Illinois, contradicting the assertion that the colonelcy of a regiment of a regiment of volunteers which he (Yates) conferred on the Galena tanner was ever sought by the latter, invites attention to a phase of General Grant's which is quite unlike that of some other officers of our late war.

From the beinning to the end of that struggle, Ulysses S. Grant rose through every grade known to our service. A poor, obscure, friendless private citizen, he volunteered at the outset, and was chosen Captain of a company. He was soon made Adjutant; then Colonel; then Brigadier-General; then Major-General; then Lieutenant-General; finally General-in-Chief. Yet nobody ever heard of his asking for a better post. In every case he took the position wherein he was wanted—no one ever heard of his wanting a better one than he already had. "Friend, come up higher," was the mandate addressed to this lowly servant of the Republic—not that he wanted promotion, but that the country sorely needed the right man in the right place.

Again: we had officers perpetually quarreling, grumbling, fretting, in view or their treatment by their superiors. They were not promoted so fast as they deserved to be—or they were not put in command of divisions or corps that should have been confided to them. One General assumed to lecture the President on the civil political policy that should govern the conduct of the war; on another occasion, he complained to Washington that part of his men "broke discreditably." General Bragg, when utterly routed by Grant at Mission Ridge, complained that his men ran and left their cannon to be captured, when they should have fought and saved them. Several professed a willingness to fight if the war were conducted in accordance with their notions; if not, they wouldn't. Grant, on the other hand, never complained of ill usage by the government or bad behavior on the part of his men—always seems to be satisfied with both; and, if ever dissatisfied, is silent. He favored no "policy" but the crushing out of the rebellion. He had no conception of duty that led him to regard the Federal executive with distrust or disfavor. In short, Grant quietly received his orders, and, to the extent of his ability, executed them. It will be the fault of the people if this species of generalship is not more common hereafter.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

His Views Upon Political Issues—He Denies that he is for Chase, and Declares for Grant.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

I left Brooklyn on Monday, July 6, but not before the *World* had published that I had, on Sunpay morning, in a political sermon, come out for Chase for the Presidency, and against Grant, and I have seen the story every day since racing through papers. There is not a word of truth in it.

The sermon was not political, and it made no allusion either to Grant or to Chase. The application of some of its paragraphs, in either direction, was the work of the *World*, not mine.

I have never been a Chase man. I have for years, as a leader in public affairs deemed him, like his greenbacks, as promising more on the face than they are worth in gold.

While the New York *Independent* was lauding him as a demigod, and the New York *Tribune* was using his name to obsecure the prospects of Grant, I heartily and openly disagreed with both of them, for I thoroughly liked Grant, and thoroughly distructed Chase. He is a splendid man to lean upon.

Ambition lifts some men toward things noble and good: makes them large and generous. Other men's ambition blurs the sharp lines and distinctions between right and wrong, and leaves them, in the eagerness of selfish desires, to become a prey of bad men. I have for years felt that Mr. Chase's ambition was consuming the better elements of his nature.

I have liked Grant from the first. Solid, unpretentious, straightforward, apt to succeed and not spoiled by success, wise in discerning men, skilled in using them, with the rare gift (which Washington had in a eminent degree) of wisdom in getting wisdom from other's counsels—I confidently anticipate that, great as his military success has been, he will hereafter be known even more favorable for the wisdom of his civil administration.

The seven-fold humiliations and recantations through which Chase was required to go for a Democratic nomination only to see the smiling Seymour looking benignly down upon his lost estate, has no parallel except in the immortal history of *Reinecke Fuchs*.

There will now be no third candidate between Grant and Seymour. It will be a fair fight between rugged honesty and plausible craft.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Boston, July 8, 1868.

Lord Lyons on Horatio Seymour.

The *English Blue Book* contains a letter to the Palmerston Cabinet from Lord Lyons, in which the latter gives some details of interviews of his with the Democratic leaders at New York, in November, 1862.

He then speaks as follows of the real purposes of these men, whose chief representative in the nation was Horatio Seymour:

"Several of the leaders of the Democratic party sought interviews with me, both before and after the arrival of the intelligence of General McClellan's dismissal. The subject uppermost in their minds, while they were speaking to me, was naturally that of foreign meditation between the North and the South.

I gave no opinion on the subject. I did not say whether or no I myself thought foreign intervention probable or advisable; but I listened with attention to the accounts given me of the plans and hopes of the Conservative party. At the bottom I perceived a desire to put an end to the war, even at the risk of losing the Southern States altogether; but it was plain that it was not thought prudent to avow this desire. Indeed some hints of it, dropped before the elections, were so ill-received that a strong declaration in the contrary sense was deemed necessary by the Democratic leaders."

The above as it indicates the continued opposition of Mr. Seymour to the war in 1862, corresponds with the views expressed by him to Dr. Russell the correspondent of the London *Times*, when he virtually maintained the right of secession in 1861, and with the spirit of his acts in the attempt to thwart the Government in the enforcement of the draft in 1863.

The Bondholding Aristocracy.

The Democratic platform, and orators, and papers, with the old Democratic policy, of exciting the poor against the rich, and "the people" against Government, not only insist on paying the debt in paper, but demand what they call one currency for the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.—This is, of course, intended as a "gag," and is the very poorest kind. It is meant to suggest that there is a lazy and luxurious class of the community, a bloated aristocracy of bondholders, whom the virtuous and toiling "Democracy" are to bring to grief. It is worth while, therefore, to expose this aristocracy and privileged class which is fattening upon the life-blood of the nation. Who are these rascally fellows who are to be made suffer?

Besides the three or four hundred millions of bonds held abroad mainly in Germany, they are the investments of savings banks, of fire, marine, and life insurance companies, and of trust estates. As we have before stated, the savings banks in New York hold nearly fifty millions of dollars; in Massachusetts twenty-five millions, in Rhode Island thirteen millions, and so on in other States.—The Life Insurance Companies in the city of New York invest twenty millions of dollars in these funds; the Marine and Fire Insurance Companies about forty-six millions of dollars. The various Guarantee Companies, in New York hold a hundred million of United States stock. Probably, as a careful estimate in the *Evening Post* showed, at least two-thirds of the funds are owned by such Companies.

Having thus discovered where the money is, let us now inquire who are the proprietors of it—who are the lazy rogues that put money in the savings banks, and snap their fingers at the toiling "masses?" In the State of New York the depositors in the savings banks are nearly five hundred thousand in number, and in Massachusetts more than three hundred thousand. The *Post*, of which we have spoken, had before it a list of the occupations of the principal depositors in one of the savings banks of this State and we find this body of Sybarites to be composed of persons who are even more laborious than delegates to a Democratic Convention. All the branches of hard workers are represented in this army. The largest in number are domestic servants; then technical laborers; then seamstresses; 4th, clerks; 5th, tailors; 6th, waiters; and 7th, cartmen. This is the luxurious aristocracy which is to be brought low. These are the useless members of society who, having invested their all in the promises of the United States, are now to find those promises as valuable as brown paper if the Democrats can only persuade the people to repudiate.

It is against this pampered body, against domestics and seamstresses and clerks and waiters and cartmen—it is against the poorest and hardest working members of society that the Democratic Convention raises the cry of repudiation. When these persons invested in the Government bonds the Government told them they were to be paid in gold. "Pay 'em in paper," shout the Democratic leaders. When they took the bonds the Government declared them free from taxation. "Tax 'em roundly," cried the Democratic leaders. "But," plead the poor laborers, "we lent money to save the Government." "Ho! ho!" scream the Democratic chiefs, "didn't we tell the Government four years ago that it couldn't save itself and ought to surrender? If you trusted it you must pay the penalty."

If the people care so little about it that they permit the Democratic chiefs to obtain control of the Government they will pay the penalty, and they will deserve to pay it.—*Harpers Weekly.*

The Canvass in Illinois.

BRILLIANT SPEECH OF GEN. JOHN M. PALMER.

The campaign in Illinois was opened on the 22d inst., by Gen. Palmer, Republican candidate for Governor, who addressed an immense mass meeting at Marion, Williamson County, the first of a series of similar meetings, in Southern Illinois, to follow in quick succession. We find the speech reported in full in *The Chicago Evening Journal*. The extracts given below will show that Gen. Palmer is a live man. He is sound to the core on the greenback question. He gave a comparison of the respective merits of Grant and Seymour as statesmen, and threw a strong light on the character of Frank Blair. From the portion of his speech relating to that gentleman we make a few extracts:

"You will remember that after a number of days' labor, the Democratic party nominated Mr. Seymour. You will also remember that Pendleton, Hancock, Hendricks, Packer, English, Church, and others, were voted for in that Convention, and that after a long and patient struggle, by some sort of hocus-pocus, Horatio Seymour was discovered to be the choice of every member of the Convention! It took a good many days, however, to arrive at the conclusion. And you also recollect that Frank Blair was chosen on the first ballot. Now, how do you explain that difference? Let us see—let us see what the difference is. These men were all put in nomination by their respective States. Frank Blair was put in nomination by Wm. C. Preston, of Kentucky—and you remember that he was a Brigadier-General in the Rebel army. His nomination was seconded by Reed. The call of States was continued for nomination for the Vice-Presidency. Illinois—mark that Illinoisans—Illinois presented the name of John A. McClernand, a compeer—that is a man who lived at the same time!—a compeer of Clay and Webster, in that respect. [Great applause.] He lived at the same time. He was the distinguished general of the late war, whose brains conceived the capture of Vicksburg. The whole credit of that achievement was given to a much inferior man. That inferior man was Grant. [Shouts of laughter.]

Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, made a few remarks, in which he said the nomination was due to the West, and presented the name of Gen. Frank P. Blair of Missouri. As a Southern soldier, he had differed with Gen. Blair in the war, but he desired to say that the soldiers of the South extended their hands to the soldiers of the North as a token of amity and good will. A delegate from Alabama led off, saying: "I, as a Rebel soldier of Alabama, take great pleasure in casting her vote for the gallant Union soldier, Gen, Frank Blair." Maryland sustained Blair. And, when Tennessee was called, Mr. Wilson introduced Napoleon Bonaparte Forrest—did you ever see him? ["D—n him." "I was there." "I know him."] He is a first-rate Democrat now. Since the war closed he has taken the benefit of the Bankrupt law, and paid his debts in that way. ["He ought to have been shot."] He is now in full fellowship with the Democratic church, so there is no danger of his being hung for any of the murders commited by him during the war. And now, unless the old fellow with the tail and horns gets him, I don't see but he is safe. The mention of his name was greeted, the reporter says, with, "great cheering." At the name of Napoleon Bonaparte Forrest, in that Democratic Convention, there was "great cheering." [Groans.] I want to know my fellow-citizens, if the loyal and true men of this country, those who have met him in battle, if the widows and orphans of those who have been slain by the myrmidons of that infamous traitor ["that's it"] share in the joy exhibited in that Convention at his condescending to present himself at a political assemblage in this free country? ["No, d—n 'em!"] "Great cheering!" from the fact that Napoleon Bonaparte Forrest, opened his mouth in a Democratic Convention? After he (Mr. Wilson) was done, Mr. Forrest rose, cast the vote for Blair, and thanked the Convention for the courtesy and kindness extended by its members to the soldiers of the South. Col. Ashbel Smith of Texas also seconded the nominations Other Rebels spoke, all voted, but that Democratic Conventson took no ballot. Why? Because Frank Blair was the choice of the Rebels in that convention, and Frank Blair had given them excellent reasons for preferring hm. * * * * *

My fellow-citizens, I tell you that Frank Blair was nominated because he is pledged to civil war, if civil war is necessary to overthrow these Governments established in the South under the authority of Congress. * * Up to within a short time the Democratic party had no more bitter and malignant foe than this same Frank P. Blair. ["That's so."] And, by the way, when I was in St. Louis, in the Fall of 1866, a friend of mine told me a story that very aptly illustrates Gen. Blair's opinion of the Democratic party. He said Frank was standing in front of one of the hotels there, and some old Democratic ward politican came up and said; "General I hear that you have come back." "Why, yes," says Frank, "I have. I left you some years ago, when you were rich and proud and strong, and I came back to you when you are poor, weak, and defeated, G—d d—n me." [Laughter.]

The Change in Fashions.

The July number of *Le Beau Monde* discourses of the prevailing fashions as follows:

"If a lady were asked to express in a couple of words what changes have taken place in the fashions during the past month, she would reply, even if she did not, 'shorter and skimpier,' crinoline had such a rage, and became so unbounded, that it was only natural to expect a very violent reaction. But nobody could have anticipated such a state of things as now exists. A little more, and a long step will not be an impossibility. Again, ladies blessed with a profusion of hair, having dressed it in the prevailing style, and having adopted the extreme of fashion, present a very unpleasing appearance. Some judgment should be used in these matters. For our parts, we believe the want of proportion now evident in all the fashions will be compensated by the absolute introduction of the farthingale itself, and the abandonment of the many shapes of imitation of that adjunct which the last two months have been industriously hatching, and which have this month taken something like decision of shape.

"Assuredly, the hips must be draped in some manner. It is quite impossible that the totally narrow skirt, utterly unrelieved, can prevail. Of the eight figures with which we present our readers this month, scarcely one is plain at the hips.

"The hair is still worn at the summit of the head in Paris, but the style has not been adopted in England by the very best people.

"The short-dress ball has had the effect of reducing the length of the trains, while at the same time, they are somewhat filled out behind.

"The proper length of an out-door dress is certainly not more than three inches from the ground, while these skirts are now relieved somewhat from their meanness of appearance either by flat frills—sometimes two, one above the other—ruchings, or flat flutings.

"Of the extraordinary and chaotic shapes of what may be called over-skirts, we can scarcely venture to say anything. They sometim