Nebraska Advertiser.

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PROPRIETORS,
McPherson's Block, 2d Floor, Hall Entrance,
Brownville, Neb.

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BOOK WORK,
And Plain and Fancy Job Work, done in good style and at reasonable rates.

Nebraska Advertiser.

Vol. 12. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, August 20th, 1868. No. 45.

Nebraska Advertiser.

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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 Law,
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. Careful selections of Government Lands for Location, Homesteads, and Pre-emptions made. Attend to Contested Homesteads 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,
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Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
No. 9 Main Street.

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General Merchandise, and Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
No. 26 Main Street.
Corn Planters, Plows, Stoves, Furniture, &c., always on hand. Highest market price paid for Hides, Pelts, Furs and Country Produce.

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DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
No. 53 Main Street.

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No. 72 McPherson's Block, Main St.

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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. 33 Main Street.

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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, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes. Custom Work done with neatness and dispatch. Repairing done on short notice.

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

SHELLENBERGER BRO'S.,
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.

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.

General Business Cards.

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

HOTELS.

STAR HOTEL.
CROSS & WHITE, 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.

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

CONFECTIONERIES.

WILLIAM BOSSELL,
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.

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.

PAINTING.

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 Gentlemen'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.

TAILORING.

HODOLT & ZECH,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 58½ Main Street,
Have on hand a splendid stock of Goods, and will make them up in the latest styles, on short notice and reasonable terms.

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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. 47 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,
41-3m 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.

J. K. BEAR,
Agent for the M. U. Express Co., and W. U. Telegraph Co.
No. 72 McPherson's Block.

Nebraska Advertiser.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20th, 1868.

National Republican Nominations.

For President in 1868,
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
For Vice-President,
SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Our Platform.

The following platform, reported by the Committee on Resolutions, was unanimously adopted by the National Republican Convention in session at Chicago on the 21st May:

The National Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Chicago on the 20th day of May, 1868, make the following declaration of principles:

First. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction projects of Congress, as evinced by the adoption, in a majority of the States lately in rebellion, of constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all, and regard it as the duty of the government to sustain these institutions and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy.

Second. The guarantee of Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men of the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

Third. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime, and honor requires the payment of the national indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors, at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

Fourth. It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

Fifth. The national debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can possible be done.

Sixth. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

Seventh. The government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

Eighth. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; has usurped legislative and judicial functions; has refused to execute the laws; has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws; has employed his executive power to render insecure the prosperity, peace, liberty, and life of the citizens; has abused the pardoning power; has denounced the National Legislature as unconstitutional; has persistently and corruptly resisted, by every means in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty by the votes of thirty-five Senators.

Ninth. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States as a relic of the fedual times, not authorized by the law of nations and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship as though they were native born, and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country. And if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

Tenth. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war there are none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperiled their lives in the service of their country. The bounties and pensions provided by law for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people, a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

Eleventh. Foreign emigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of the resources and the increase of power of this nation, "the asylum of the oppressed of all nations," should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Twelfth. This convention declares its sympathy with all the oppressed people who are struggling for their rights.

On motion of Gen. Carl Schurz, the following additional resolutions we unanimously adopted as part of the platform:

Resolved, That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forbearance with which the men who have served in the rebellion, but now frankly and honestly co-operate with us in restoring the peace of the country and reconstructing the Southern State governments upon the basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are received back into the communion of the loyal people: and we favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as their spirit of loyalty will direct, as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people. [Cries of "Good good."]

Resolved, That we recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government, and we hail with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil.

The Richmond *Enquirer and Examiner* says that "the white men of the Southern States have seen the day when they could use the bullet, and if God, in his anger, permit the necessity to arise, they will see it again."

Grant is our Choice.

BY M. NELD.

Air—"God Save the Queen."

Let every heart rejoice
With bold united voice,
Grant is our choice!
He who so nobly fought,
He who so firmly brought
Rebellious host to nought—
Grant is our choice!

Though traitors seek to woo,
Men! to your oaths stand true!
He stood by you!
When foul destruction
And war's desolation
Spread over the nation,
He stood by you!

Then lend him your best aid;
By no man be dismayed,
'Gainst Grant arrayed!
For his cause it is just,
While in God is our trust—
Surely conquer we must,
Traitors arrayed!

Though politicians rant
Their party choice to plant,
Three cheers for Grant!
They cannot him defeat—
For countless thousands meet
With one accord to greet
Ulysses Grant!

"At the Point of the Bayonet."

Every day makes it plainer that the policy which the Democratic party has chosen to submit to the public judgement in this campaign is not one of administration merely, but of absolute and forcible revolution. It proposes to reverse all the national legislation of the three last years, to subvert the reconstruction which the county has approved, to disperse organized State governments by the bayonet; by the same means to reinstate those who for the highest crime against the Commonwealth have been temporarily disfranchised; to deprive hundreds of thousands of new citizens of the ballot, and thrust them back into a semi-enslaved condition—a project which can not be accomplished but by the most sanguinary measures. Proclaiming wholly arbitrary tests of citizenship in color—a test involving caste and inconceivable injustice, which embraces the entire disaffected class, and excludes a large body of the loyal people—it announces that if its claim is disregarded it will appeal to "physical force," and place its candidate in the White House at the point of the bayonet.

It will not be forgotten that the party which thus enters into a political compaign with a loud threat of civil war is the one that has previously made the same threat and fulfilled it to the letter. In 1860 the Democrat orators said that "the South" could not be expected to submit to the election of Mr. LINCOLN. In 1856 Mr. FILLMORE, absurdly calling Conservative, had said the same thing in view of the election of Mr. FREMONT. It was not bravado merely. Whatever the Northern portion of the party may have thought or intended, the Southern portion was sincere and resolved; and it was that portion which has entirely controlled the party and dictated its policy, because it was the positive element.

This history repeats itself. In 1864, the positive element was the Copperhead majority represented by Mr. Vallandigham. Mr. Vallandigham made the Democratic platform of that, year, which was merely a proposal to succor the rebellion and secure its success. In any event it was revolution; and revolution in the interest of the Slaveholding oligarchy. The national conscience and sagacity, however, were too strong: the Union and progressive free society were saved. In 1868 the same spectacle is repeated. The war is over. But the passion and purposes of its chief instigators remain. Defeat in the effort to destroy the Union has not taught them love of the Union. Profound hostillity to the principles of society which have prevailed, and to an interpertation of the character of the government which has triumphed, does not sink into acquiescence without further struggle. Foiled in the field, what chance is there in political intrigue? Oppressed with debt, strained by long and severe exertion of every kind, vexed by the delay of complete pacification, is not the country and army fatigued after its victory, sleeping upon the field, and fatally exposed to one daring, desperate assault? This was the question with which the old, positive, ruling element of the Democratic party entered its Convention. Part of the Northern wing, which that element despises, had suggested in advance some acknowledgment of actual events. The war, it said, cautiously, may have been a mistake, but it must be honestly paid for. Reconstruction may be unconstitutional, but it is accomplished, and can be reversed only in the way itself provides. The party justly or unjustly, has became such a stench in the national nostrils that it may be better to take a candidate from without its lines. Indeed, said this wing of the party, with an air of valor, on the very day before the Convention met, if the Southern delegates take part in the action of the Convention they must abide by it.

It may be imagined with what disdain the Southern delegations read these words in a paper which their mere distant frown had forced to renounce its candidate. They came to the Convention led by Wade Hampton, a relentless South Carolina rebel who declared upon his way to take his seat that the cause of the rebellion was not yet lost. Wade Hampton the rebel, and Vallandigham the Copperhead, combined, and ruled the Convention. Instead of recognizing actual events, their effort was to undo the result of seven years. The spirit of the two men made the platform. Vallandigham put into it repudiation which is national disgrace; and Wade Hampton the reversal of reconstruction, which is rebel revenge. Then Horatio Seymour was made candidate for President, who had declared that the success of the war would be the ruin of the Union; and Frank Blair for Vice-President, who had insisted that reconstruction should be subverted by force, and who said that he wished to be nominated upon that declaration only. After eight years the spirit of the old slaveholders—arrogant, inhuman, un-American, barbarous—which had been laboring to destroy the Government by force, and only because it promised peacefully progressive liberty, returned to its familiar arena, a Democratic National Convention and immediately resumed control of its old machine—the Democratic party—to secure its old purpose: exclusive political power.

Could any misfortune be so disastrous to civilization as the restoration of such a spirit and such a party to power in this Government, which is truly van-guard of equal constitutional liberty? Think of Wade Hampton, of Robert Toombs, of Howell Cobb, of Vallandigham, of Pendleton, of Seymour, of Forrest, of Fernado Wood, with a policy founded upon their declarations and principles succeeding Abraham Lincoln and the policy of the Union! Is that by any possiblity or sophistication a policy of peace or an era of any thing but the most exasperated hatreds? Does any American citizen, still open to argument and reflection, honestly supposed that the spirit of Wade Hampton is more the spirit of peace and fraternal union than that of General Grant, or that the career and the declarations of Frank Blair promise wiser counsels than those of Schuyler Colfax?

Yet this is the sharply defined issue which the Democratic party has chosen to offer to the country; and it could not have done a greater service to civilization. Had it followed the advice of its shrewder but unprincipled minority, instead of its relentless and haughty majority—had it veiled its hatreds and its hopes—it might have pushed its hand nearer to the power and plunder it burns to clutch. But it deploys upon the open field. It flaunts its black flags in the sunlight. It loudly demands repudiation, disgrace, anarchy. It eagerly threatens civil war, if the country will but give it a chance. Let the country lift its eyes—let it behold the years from Sumter to Appomattox—let it reflect who and what made those years—and answer!—*Harper's Weekly.*

Copperhead Indecency---Disgraceful Assault on Gen. Grant.

From the Springfield (Ill) Journal.

The brutish, devilish spirit which possesses the so called Democracy, was fully manifested on the occasion of the passage of Gen. Grant through Carlinville, the other evening. That party, under the auspices of that prince of low fellows, Bill O'Brien, had been holding a political meeting in the town during the day, and, filled with bad whisky, when they heard that Gen. Grant was upon the train, they started for the depot, several hundred strong, and taking possession of the platform, and surrounding the General's car, they set upon him with the most unearthly yells and screechings, insulting him and his family in the most dastardly and shameful manner. The fellow O'Brien, whose manners as filthy as he is himself personally, was loudest and foremost in urging on the drunken mob. Gen. Grant had raised the window of the car for the purpose of shaking hands with some friends whom he recognized, when one of the dirty hounds, more impudent than the rest, rushed to the window, and shouting "hurrah for Seymour and Blair," violently struck Gen. Grant in the face with his hat. Mr. McConnell, who was conversing with the General at the time, resented the indignity by giving the fellow a blow on the side of the smeller which sent him sprawling and Lieutennant McKee and others at once kicked him off the platform. This, however, only the more incensed the Copperhead mob, and, though it was intended by the decent citizens of the place to extend to the General who had successfully led our armies through the war some indication of their personal, not to say political, appreciation of his services, it was found to be utterly impossible to do so, and the train passed on. The hyenas with O'Brien at their head who perpetrated the insult, were highly delighted with their disgraceful performances, but the respectable citizens of Carlinville, without regard to party, were exceedingly indignant that such a reproach should be cast upon the good name of their town; and we are not astonished. It is certain that the Democracy have gained nothing by their bad manners.

Sale of Girls in India.

One of the leading national papers of India contains an account of a sale of girls near Calcutta, at which the writer was present. When he first heard that such a sale was going on, he could scarcely believe that he was living under the British Government; however, he found that he had been correctly informed, for on going to a certain quarter of the bazaar at Mainckgunge, he saw a cluster of girls, of from two to thirteen years of age, very busy summoning customers, as they received a commission of ten cents on all the bargains effected through their instrumentality, besides some trifling offerings. The prices varied according to the age and beauty of the children: girls of seven ruled at about 400 rupees; an old man of seventy whispered an offering of 750 rupees for a very beautiful girl of thirteen, who was surrounded by quite a croud of bidders. An exchange of daughters was taking place in another part of the bazaar. The writer of the letter, who was much horrified at what he witnessed, implores the editor to direct the attention of the Government officials to this matter, and save many Brahmin families from perdition.

All about A Rebel Flag.

Almost every Republican newspaper in the Union has copied the statement that the rebel flag was suspended in the hall where the Democratic State Convention of Kansas was recently held. At first the Democracy indignantly denied the fact. Evidence was adduced which so completely and thoroughly substantiated the statement that the Democrats asserted that the flag was a rebel flag, "but was captured by gallant Democratic soldiers" and hung up as a trophy of the war.

It now turns out that the flag was one captured by the First Kansas *Colored* Infantry at Honey Springs, Ark., July 17, 1863, from the Texas Rebel Infantry. Those darkies, then, are what the Kansas Democrats style, "gallant Democratic soldiers?" Good for the "First Kansas Nigger," as the Demacracy used to call that regiment. These Democrats will yet claim that their party furnished the victims of the Fort Pillow butchery.

What our Republican friends in Maine can do in the impending campaign is apparent from what that they have done in the past. At the State elections of the last four years the total votes and the Republican majorities have been as follows:

Years.	Total.	Rep. Maj.
1864	111,999	19,190
1865	86,039	22,821
1866	111,480	27,858
1867	103,764	11,342

The State election will be held on the second Monday of September.

Says the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*, (Democratic): "It is better that the Democracy of the North, should realize the truth as to the Southern Presidential vote, in order that they may proceed at once to reflect upon the facts and resolve upon such action as may be suitable to the case. It may be relied on as a fact that in the seven so called reconstructed States, Grant electors will be chosen without any exception whatever."

The spirit of imitation is strong, evening with Presidential candidates. It is said that when the intelligence reached St. Joseph, Mo., that Seymour was last seen on his farm putting in new hay, Blair who was in the place, immediately put in a little old rye.—*Hartford Times.*

[illegible] and a "Butcher."

On [illegible] 1868, when Horatio Seymour [illegible] lessively asking a New York mob "Where are the victories that were promised us?" and instigating the riots that broke out a fortnight afterwards, General Grant was receiving the surrender of Vicksburg and of the Mississippi, after one of the most heroic and skillful campaigns in military history. On the 13th President Lincoln wrote to him the following letter:

"MY DEAR GENERAL.—I do not remember that you and I ever met personally. I write this now as a grateful acknowledgment for the almost inestimable service you have done the country. I write to say a word further. When you first reached the vicinity of Vicksburgh I thought you should do what you finally did—march the troops across the neck run the batteries with the transports, and thus go below; and I never had any faith, except a general hope that you knew better than I, that the Yazoo Pass expedition and the like, could succeed. When you got below and took Port Gibson, Grand Gulf, and vicinity, I thought you should go down the river, and join General Banks, and when you turned northward, east of Big Black, I feared it was a mistake. I now wish to make the personal acknowledgement that you were right and I was wrong.

"Yours truly, A. LINCOLN."

When Grant was entering upon the final and triumphant campaign, the President wrote to him as follows on the 30th April, 1864:

"LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT.—Not expecting to see you before the spring campaign opens, I wish to express in this way my entire satisfaction with what you have done up to this time so far as I understand it.

"The particulars of your plan I neither know nor seek to know. You are vigilant and self-reliant, and, pleased with this, I wish not to embrace any restraints or constraints upon you. While I am very anxious that any great disaster or capture of our men in great number shall be avoided, I know that these points are less likely to escape your attention than they would be unless I were here, and anything within my power to give, do not fail to let me know it.

"And now, with a brave army and a just cause, may God sustain you!

"Yours very truly,
"A. LINCOLN."

Seymour's Speech to the Children Murderers and Orphan Asylum Burners in New York City, July, 1868.

"MY FRIENDS: I have come down here from the quiet of the country to see what was the difficulty, to learn what all this trouble was concerning the draft. Let me assure you that I am your friend. [Uproarious cheering.] You have been my friends—[cries of 'Yes,' 'Yes,' 'That's so.' 'We are, and will be again']—and now I assure you, my fellow-citizens, that I am here to show you a test of my friendship. [Cheers.] *I wish to inform you that I have sent my Adjutant General to Washington to confer with the authorities there, and to have this draft suspended and stopped.* Vociferous cheers.] I ask you as good citizens to wait for his return, and I assure you that I will do all that I can that there is no inequality and no wrong done to any one. I wish you to take good care of all property as good citizens, and see that every person is safe. The safe-keeping of property and persons rests with you, and I charge you to disturb neither. It is your duty to maintain the good order of the city, *and I know you will do it.* I wish you now to separate as good citizens, *and you can assemble again wherever you wish to do so.* I ask you to leave all to me now and I will see to your rights. Wait until my Adjutant returns from Washington and *you shall be satisfied.* Listen to me and see that there is no harm done to either persons or property, but retire peaceably."

Death Warrant of Christ.

The *Courier des etats Unis* says.—Chance has put into our hands the most imposing and interesting judicial document to all Christians that has ever been recorded in human annals; that is, the identical death warrant of our Lord Jesus Christ. We transcribe the document from a copy of the translation-

Sentence rendered by Pontius Pilate acting Governor of Lower Galilee: That Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death on the cross. In the year seventeen of the Empire, Tiberius Cæsar, and the 4th of March, the city of the Holy Jerusalem: Aueas and Calaphas being present, sacrificators of the people of God, I, Pontius Pilate, Governor of the Paetatory condemn Jesus of Nazareth to die on the cross between two thieves—the great and notorious evidence of the people saying:

1 He is a seducer.
2 He is seditious.
3 He is the enemy of the law.
4 He calls himself, falsely, the Son of God.
5 He calls himself the King of Israel.
6 He entered into the temple followed by a multitude bearing palm branches in their hands.

Order the Centurion, Quintius Cornelius, to lead him to the place of execution.

Forbid any person whosoever, poor or rich, to oppose the death of Jesus.

The witnesses that signed the death of Jesus are:

1. Daniel Robani, a Pharisee.
2. Janus Horohable.
3. Cabet, a citizen.

Jesus shall go out in the city by the gate "Strenuous."

The above sentences are engraved on a copper plate—on one side is written these words: "A similar plate is sent to each of these tribes."

It was found in an antique vase of marble, while excavating in the city of Aquilla, in the kingdom of Naples, in the year 1825, by the Commissariat of Aris attached to the French armies. At the expedition of Naples it was found enclosed in a box of ebony in the sacristy of Caurtem. The French translation was made by members of the Commission of Aris. The children requested earnestly that the plate should not be taken away from them. The request was granted as a reward for the army. Mr. Denon, one of the savants, caused a plate to be made as a model, on which he had engraved the above sentence. At the sale safe of his collection of curiosities, it was bought by Lord Howard for five thousand eight hundred and eight-four francs.

On Thursday night, after the Democratic nominations were made, Frank P. Blair met the representatives of the great unwashed at a "blow-out" at a private residence up town, where they reveled and held high carnival until nearly morning. What the character of those present were you can infer from a few of the names that I give you: Clement L. Vallandigham, the Ohio martyr; Hon. Ben. Wood, the New York lottery policy dealer and editor and proprietor of that infamous dirty sheet, the *Evening News*, and Senator Bradly, the notorious Copperhead. These are the style of men with whom the apostate Blair makes his bed. I do not write from hearsay, but every word of the above is true, and if necessary will be substantiated by one who was present, not as a reveler, however.—[Correspondence Chicago Journal.

For the Advertiser.

A Riddle.

My first for kindness and goodness was named
My second for culture and art was famed;
My third and last dear mate
Is only known for mischief and hate.

My first I married in my youthful prime;
My second I onged in ten months time;
My third in less—when she is dead
Not a week shall go ere another I'll wed.

My first I married for love, like a boy;
My second, wit and taste was my joy;
Grown old and wise, my third I've taken
To wash my shirt and fry my bacon.

My first in dying, left her children alone;
My second, of girls and boys had none;
My third ne'er give me the lurch,
But greatly increases the cosmopolite church

M. K. MENDLESON, JR.

Composition of a School Boy.

THE EDITOR.

One of the boys in a public school not a thousand miles from St. Joseph, recently wrote a composition on "The Editor," which ran thusly:

"THE EDITOR.—The editor is one of the happiest animals in the known world. He can go to the circus, afternoon and evening, without paying a cent; also to inquests and hangings. He has free tickets to picnics and strawberry festivals, gets wedding cake sent him, and sometimes gets a licking, but not often, for he can take things back the next issue, the which he generally does. I never knew only one editor to get licked. His paper busted that day, and he couldn't take nothing back.

While other folks have to go to bed early, the editor can sit up late every night, and see all that's going on. The boys think it's a big thing to hang out till 10 o'clock. When I am a man I mean to be an editor, so I can stay out nights. Then that will be bully. The editor don't have to saw wood or do any chopping except with his scissors. Railroad get up excusions for him, knowing if they didn't be'd make 'em git it up and git. In politics he don' care much who he goes for if they are on his side. If they ain't he *goes for 'em* anyway, so it amounts to nearly the same thing. There is a great many people trying to be editors who can't and some of them have been in the profession for years. They can't see it though. If I was asked if I had rather have a education or be a circus rider, I would say, let me go and be a editor."

Sad Accident.

We clip the following item from the St. Joseph Morning *Herald:*

As the special train on the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs road was a short distance above the mouth of the Nodaway on Sunday morning last, the engine-driver discovered a man on the track; he at once whistled and slackened the speed of the train; the man made no effort to escape, and was, in consequence struck by the cow-catcher and thrown from the track. He was taken up in an insensible condition, brought to this city and placed in the county hospital. The unfortunate man is deaf and dumb, and came to this city a few days ago from the East. Dr. Bertram informs us that he has been insensible since his arrival at the hospital; he received injuries to his head and spine, and it is doubtful if he will recover. Being insensible and with out any papers on his person, it is impossible to discover his name or residence.

The following of the Otoe University, we clip from the *Nebraska City Press.*

Doctor Diefendorf, the President, is an experinced and accomplished educator, having been at the head of a prominent College in Ohio for several years, and has provided the instition with a thorough and able corps of teachers from the East, who have been engaged successfully for years in their profession. We can not speak too highly of this young university. It starts out under the most favorable auspices. It offers to young men and young women the most desirable opportunity for securing a thorongh education at the most economical rates. Tuition, board, room rent—room furnished with bedstead, table, chairs and stoves—for the college year of forty weeks, only cost from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five dollars. Students will be admitted at any time, and charged only from the date of their admission.

"I LIKE Grant," said a German shoemaker the other day, "because he don't blow. He minds his own business, and makes no fuss about it. There are some men that blow and blow, and are all the time telling what big things they are going to do, and how they are going to serve the people, and be economical and all that, and they turn out just as big rascals as any of them. But Grant, he says nothing about it, but goes to work and does whatever he thinks ought to be done, and the first thing we know it is all over with; and what he does is always the right thing." The opinion was unsolicited, but is not less valuable for that.

Some of the Western Democratic delegates complain of the small sums of money they received for shoving the Seymour scow through the convention. That reminds us of a story: An Indian being asked what he did for a living, replied, "Oh, me preach." "Preach!" said a bystander. "What do you get paid for preaching?" "Sometimes me get shillin', sometimes two shillin'." "And isn't that mighty poor pay?" "Oh yes, but its mighty poor preach."

Saxe, the poet and joker, was once taking a trip on a steamer, when he fell in with a lively young lady to whom he made himself very agreeable. Of course he made an impression upon the damsel, who said at parting, "Good-bye, Mr. Saxe, I fear you'll soon be forgetting me." "Ah, Miss," said the inveterate punster, "if I was not a married man already, you may be sure I'd be for getting you."

"It is Repudiation! and to this the Democratic party is already pledged, and no man can, after this year, be elected to Congress or to the Presidency who is not pledged for Repudiation. This is true Democratic doctrine, and you who do not endorse it will be ground to powder under the wheel of Repudiation."—*Brick Pomeroy, in the LaCrosse Democrat, September*, 1867.