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 27, 1868. No. 46.

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	30 00
Half Column, six months	21 00
Half Column, three months	15 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)	2 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 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.

MOSES H. SYDENHAM,
NOTARY PUBLIC & LAND AGENT,
Fort Kearney, Nebraska.
Will locate lands for intending settlers, and give any information required concerning the lands of South-Western Nebraska. 12-45

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. 20 Main Street.
Corn 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. 33 Main Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHARLES HELMER,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 63 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.

HARDWARE.

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 ROSSELL,
Bakery, 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 SAOON,
Basement, No. 46 Main Street.
The best Wines and Liquors kept constantly on hand. v12-n28.

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 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.

TAILORING.

HAUBOLDT & 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.

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. 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.

ED. D. SMITH,
U. S. WAR CLAIM AGENT,
Washington City, D. C.
Will attend to the prosecution of claims before the Department in person, for Additional Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, and all claims accruing against the Government during the late war. 46-tf

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. PAPIN,
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. 73 McPherson's Block.

OUR CANDIDATES.

Ulysses S. Grant.

Schuyler Colfax.

THE PLATFORM

Of the National Republican Party. Adopted at Chicago, May 21, 1868.

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

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 feudal 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 were 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.

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.

REBEL TACTICS.

How Alabama is to be Carried for Seymour—The Ku-Klux an Important Instrument.

From the Mobile Register, July 31.

A WORD TO THE DEMOCRACY OF ALABAMA.

A thorough and efficient organization will secure you a glorious victory in November. You can easily carry a majority of negro votes for Seymour and Blair. You must organize a central club at every county seat—clubs in every civil district. Let it be composed of whites and blacks—if you have but one Democratic negro in the district or beat, enroll him as a member. Meet regularly and frequently, and each member of the club endeavor to bring out one or more colored Radicals to hear your discussions. By this means you will encourage a spirit of independence among them; they will become enrolled, and when they see and understand the iniquities of the Radicals they will condemn them in their honest hearts. This will bring about a spirit of persecution on the part of the Leaguers, which will bring them into your ranks. Procure immediately Seymour and Blair badges, and present them to your colored members.

It is easy to make them understand that the reason they have not received higher wages and made more money is owing to the exorbitant tax that the planter has had to pay. It is easy to prove to them that their interest is thoroughly identified with the man who owns the land and mules—the proposition that labor and capital must work together is simple and easily impressed upon them.

Impress it upon them that Northern immigration brings with it Yankee improvements; machinery that one man can take and do the work of ten men. This leaves nine idle; that it makes lands worth fifty dollars per acre that can now be bought for five; that we require their labor because we are used to it; and if they force Radical rule upon us the Yankee will overrun the country, and their occupa- will be gone, and lands will be so high that they cannot purchase homes for themselves and families.

Your club organizations are necessary to protect the person and property of your colored friends from the persecutions of the League. You must protect them with your lives; you owe it to your manhood!

You want money! Money you must raise the first thing; money to pay for printing; to put Democratic colored speakers in the field; whenever you find one that can speak take him from his crop, pay his expenses, support his family, and put him out to canvassing; nor stand upon the order of his work. Correspond with Mississippians and get them to send you help.

Denounce the Loyal League upon every occasion; organize a Ku-Klux Klan whenever they organize a League meet in friendship and peace as Christians should; meet midnight leaguers and enemies as manhood dares.

Gov. Seymour's Loyalty.

A gentleman writes to the Chicago *Republican:*

"Once, and only once, I saw and heard Horatio Seymour; and methinks that none who then heard him, be they Republicans or Democrats, are in doubt as to where Horatio Seymour's sympathies were, in the great contest for the nation's life. Well do I recollect it; it was in 1862, when the news of Grant's capture of Fort Donelson ran from heart to heart as it did along the wires. It was the first signal success of Northern arms. Gov. Seymour was in Milwaukee, a guest at the Newhall House. He was called upon by the crowd for a speech. But what a speech for such an hour! So heartless and cold were his words they seemed to freeze as they fell. Each sentence was like water upon flame. Not an expression of thankfulness for the nation's prospect of deliverence; not a word of congratulation for a great victory; not a word of praise for our brave boys in blue; not a breath of hope for a successful sequel to the war. It was the general remark among the hearers, after he had finished, that all he had said could have been uttered as consistently and as earnestly by Jefferson Davis himself, upon the same occasion. That Horatio Seymour's sympathies were that night with the parricides of the nation, few that there heard him will ever disbelieve."

Captain Connett, a veteran copperhead of Chicago, is one of the Democratic candiates for Commissioner of the State Penitentiary. At a meeting at Demont, in this County, on Saturday evening, he was haranguing a crowd, and announced that he was "*a candidate for the Penitentiary.*" The crowd laughed and cheered the announcement lustily.

"Mr. Jones," said Mrs. J., with an air of triumph, "dont you think marriage is a means of grace?" "Well, yes," growled Jones, "I suppose anything is a means of grace that breaks down pride and leads to repentance."

Some stupid fellow wants to know if there was ever an eclipse of the honey-moon. Of course there have been many such.

Be temperate in diet. Our first parents eat themselves out of house and home.

"The Copperhead."

The Columbus *Journal* says: "If John Hopley don't know the Copperhead inside and out, there is no use living where Union soldiers on furlough were murdered during the war. And here is what John says, in the *Bucyrus Journal*, of June 5th:"

Of all the factious men we've seen,
Existing now or long since dead,
No one was ever known so mean
As him we call a copperhead;
A draft evading copperhead;
A rebel aiding copperhead;
A growling, slandering,
Scowling, pandering,
Vicious, States' rights copperhead.

From him the decencies of life
And all its courtesies, have fled;
He lives in fretful, factious strife;
A testy, touchy copperhead;
A negro fearing copperhead;
A rebel cheering copperhead;
An unclean, unlicked,
Oft spurned, oft whipped,
Doughfaced, cringing, copperhead.

When "Save the Union," was the cry,
And thousands for the Union bled,
The Nation's right he did deny
To save itself—this copperhead;
A Son of Liberty copperhead;
A Golden Circle copperhead;
A scheeming, lying,
Screaming, flying,
Mean, Canadian Copperhead.

When Southern miscreants designed,
Their helpless prisoners' blood to shed,
And Libby prison undermined;
Who then approved? The copperhead.
The soldier shooting copperhead;
The patriot hooting copperhead;
The war abusing,
Aid refusing,
Crime excusing copperhead.

Who scoffed at Pillow's bloody fray,
And Andersonville's murdered dead?
Who victory's hour did long delay?
The traitorous, treacherous, copperhead.
The crime creating copperhead;
Assassinating copperhead;
The strife exciting,
Wrath inviting,
Death delighting copperhead.

When widows mourned their lonely lot,
And orphan children wept their dead,
Who said their just deserts they got?
The Northern rebel copperhead;
The widow libeling copperhead;
The grief deriding copperhead;
The false, conspiring,
City firing,
Booth admiring copperhead.

Nor woman's grief, nor orphan's tears,
Nor even a nation's honored dead;
Are sacred from the jibs and sneers,
Of every brutal copperhead;
Each church aspersing copperhead;
Each preacher cursing copperhead;
Each Union hating,
War creating,
Repudiating copperhead.

Crawl to your dunghill, viper, crawl,
For Gen. Grant with conquering tread,
Marches to crush the thing men call,
In politics, a copperhead;
A Democratic copperhead,
A vile fanatic copperhead;
A murder jeering,
Widow sneering,
Assassin cheering copperhead.

THE THREE CRIMES.

An Eastern Tale.

Hamet Abdallah was an inhabitant of a grotto on one of the slopes of Mount Olympus. When he stood at the entrance of his humble dwelling, he could embrace at one glance all the territory originally possessed by Osman, the founder of the Ottoman Empire; and, as he five times a day offered up his prayers to Allah, he invoked blessings upon the head of Solyman the Magnificent, the reigning Sultan in whose time he lived. Indeed, Abdallah was renowned for his sanctity; and the inhabitants of the vicinity of his dwelling treated him with the most marked respect.

He was not, however, entitled to this excessive veneration by his age, for he had scarcely attained his fortieth year when the incident of this tale took place. His venerable father, who was himself a dervise of great sanctity, and whose years amounted to four score, resided with him in the same grotto; and fortunately was deemed the individual who, on his way along the slopes of the Olympus, was allowed to join in the prayers of the two dervises, kneeling upon the ground at the entrance of the cave, and turning their countenances toward the holy cities of Mecca and Medina.

Hamet Abdallah was one morning roving amidst the groves and woods, which extended up the mountain far above his grotto, and pondering upon the passage in the Koran, which he had been perusing but a short time previously, when his foot suddenly struck against something hard upon the ground. He looked downward, and saw an iron ring fastened to a small brass plate, which was let into a square of stonework, and seemed to cover a hollow place or well. Obeying a sudden impulse of curiosity, Hamet applied his hand to the ring and pulled it with all his force. After many vain exertions the brass plate yielded to his efforts, and he fell backward with the sudden shock.

Before he had time to rise and examine the aperture thus laid bare, a dense volume of smoke issued from the hole, and ascended in the air to the height of several thousand feet.

Hamet gazed with astonishment upon this strange apparition; but how much was his wonder excited when he saw the smoke gradually become more and more palpable and shapely, and at length assume the form of an immense giant, with a long flowing white beard, and a tremendious pine tree in his right hand. Hamet fell upon his knees, and was about to put, up a prayer to heaven, when the terrible apparition addressed him in a voice of thunder:

"Nay: mention not the name of the Deity, or I will cut thee into ten thousand pieces!"

"Who art thou?" demanded Hamet, raising from his suppliant posture.

"I am Kara, an evil Genie, whom a victorious power shut up in that accursed hole, where I have languished for two thousand years. It is an evil day for thee that brought thee hither."

"And wherefore, proud Genie?" demanded Hamet.

"Because I am about to kill thee, in order to avenge myself upon some one for this long captivity."

At these words Hamet trembled very much, and besought the Genie to spare his life. For a long time the Genie was inexorable, and ordered him to prepare for immediate death; but at length he suffered himself to be moved by the prayers and entreaties of the virtuous dervise.

"Hark ye," said the Genie, "I am willing to spare your life upon one condition."

"Name it," said Hamet, his heart leaping with joy.

"I will grant your request, I say," proceeded the Genie, "on condition that you perpetrate some crime which may diminish your overweening pride of conscious virtue. Do not interrupt me, or I will kill you upon the spot; but listen. I give you your choice of three of the most heinous crimes which I can imagine. You shall either violate the law of the Prophet and drink your fill of good wine; or you shall murder your venerable old father; or you shall curse the name of the Deity whom you worship. Choose between these three crimes."

Then Hamet was very sorrowful, and he endeavored to melt the heart of the evil Genie; but all his prayers and entreaties were unavailing. He accordingly went to reason with himself.

"If," said he, "I assassinate my father, no contrition can wipe away my crime, and moreover the law will overtake me with its vengeance. If I curse the name of the great Allah, I may sigh in vain for future happiness in the garden of Paradise. But if I become inebriate with the juice of the grape, I can expiate that fault by severe mortification, penance and renewed prayer."

Then, turning his countenence upward toward the Genie, he said: "O fountain of all evil! I have made my choice, since thou art determined upon this injury."

"Name the object of that choice," said the Genie.

"I will get drunk with wine, as the least of the crimes which you propose," answered the dervise.

"Be it so," cried the Genie; "this evening, after the hour of prayer, thou wilt find a jar of Cyprus wine on the table, when thy father has retired to rest in his own cell. Thou mayest fullfill thy promises then; but woe unto thee if thou deceiveth me!"

The Genie gradually became less palpable as he spoke these words; and, by the time the concluding menace issued from his lips, he had vanished altogether. Hamet retraced his steps toward the grotto, with a sorrowful heart; but he would not confide his anticipated disgrace to the affectionate parent who welcomed his return.

The day passed rapidly away; and in the evening Hamet and his sire knelt down as usual at the door of the grotto, with their faces toward the south, to raise their voices in prayer. When their vespers were concluded, the old man embraced his son tenderly, and retired to the inner part of the grotto.

As soon as Hamet knew that his father slept, he lighted a lamp; and, as the Genie had told him, he saw a large measure of wine standing upon the table. The unhappy dervise raised it to his lips, and drank deeply of the intoxicating draught. A glow of fire seemed to electrify his frame, and he laughed as he set the vessel down upon the table. Again he drank, and he felt reckless and careless of the consequences. He drank a third time; and, when he had emptied the measure, he ran out of the door of the gotto, and threw it down the slope of the mountain; then, as he heard it bounding along, he laughed with indescribable mirth.—saw his father standing behind him.

"Son," said the old man, "the noise of revelry awoke me from my slumbers, and I rise to find my beloved Hamet drunken with wine! Alas! is this merely one of the many nights' orgies; and have I now awoken to the dread truth of thine impiety for the first time? Alas! thou hast cast ashes upon the gray head or thine father."

Hamet could not brook this accusation and the implied suspicion that he was accustomed to indulge in wine while his father slept. He felt suddenly indignant at the language of his sire, and cried, "Return to your couch, old dotard! Thou knowest not what thou sayest!"

And, as he uttered these words, he pushed his father violently into the grotto. The old man resisted, and again remonstrated with Hamet.—The brain of the son was confused with liquor; and a sudden dread of exposure to the world entered his mind. With the rage of a demon he rushed upon his hoary-headed sire, and dashed him furiously against the stone wall of the grotto. The old man fell with his temple against a sharp flint. One groan emanated from his bosom—and his spirit fled forever.

Suddenly conscious of the horrid crime of which he had been guilty, Hamet tore his hair, beat his breast, and raved like a maniac. And, in the midst of his ravings, he lifted up his voice against the majesty of heaven, and cursed the Deity whom he had so long and fervently worshiped!

At that instant a terrible din echoce round about—the thunder rolled—the tall trees shook with an earthquake—and, amidst the roar of the conflicting elements were heard shouts of infernal laughter. All hell seemed to rejoice at the fall of a good man, whom no other vice had ever tempted away from the paths of virtue until drunkenness presented itself. The rage of the storm increased—the trees were torn up by their roots—and fragments of the rocky parts of Olympus rolled down the hill with the fury of an Alpine avalanche. Suddenly the Genie appeared before the wretched Hamet, and exclaimed: "Fool! by choosing to commit the crime which seemed to thee least, thou hast committed the other two likewise! For there is more danger in the wine-cup than in any other means of temptation presented by Satan to mankind!"

And the last words of the Genie mingled with the redoubled howling of the storm, as Hamet was borne down the slope of the mountain by the falling masses, and dashed to pieces at the bottom.

It is said the "jar" caused by the frequent passage to and fro of the heavy engines and trains on the underground railroads in London, is gradually but surely loosening and making unsound the foundations of the superstructures in the vicinity, and further, that great fears are beginning to be entertained for their safety.

A young woman in Chicago has successfully prosecuted a rejected admirer as a nuisance. His offense consisted in teaching half a dozen parrots to screech out in chorus, "Homely Polly, homely Polly, Polly lives across the street."

It is a mistake to suppose that the sun is supported in the sky on its beams.

The paper having the largest circulation—the paper of tobacco.

When is a baby not a baby? When it's a tea-thing.

The paper that is full of rows—the paper of pins.

The Cattle Plague.

The New York *Express* says that "the cattle disease, no doubt, is a serious business, but it looks as if there was a disposition in some quarters to exaggerate it. We learn from Pittsburg that the sickness has entirely disappeared from the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, Pennsylvania and Allentown line. At Albany, some thirty or forty head have died within the past forty-eight hours, —but in every case, it is said, only animals from Illinois were the victims." This goes to show that the disease is to a great extent local—and not epidemic.

A letter to the Chicago *Republican*, dated at Sadonis, Illinois, August 5th, says:

"Since the 1st of June last six to ten thousand Texas cattle were brought to this county and scattered all over it. The result is, all of our native cattle are diseased. Sadonis and Tolono townships have already lost over six hundred head of cattle, and it now seems we are only in the midst of it. I see from the agricultural report that as early as 1853 Ralls county, Missouri, suffered from this same cattle disease. The trade was continued until 1858, when horses and sheep, also the Texas cattle died."

The Troy (N. Y.) *Times* says:

"There is every reason to believe that the dreaded cattle fever or pestilence which has caused such havoc among the herds of Illinois and other Western States, has made its appearance in this vicinity. Its ravages thus far seem to have been confined to Greenbush and vicinity, but it is evidently spreading, and unless great vigilance is exercised may be fearful in its results. The first case reported occurred about a week ago, a cow belonging to Mr. Aiken being found in the pasture dead. At first it was supposed she was struck by lightning. The next day, however, another cow suddenly died, and up to the present time Mr. Aiken has lost eight. Several other persons have lost cattle by the same disease, and during the past week probably twelve have died. The animals are sick but a few hours, and the only symptoms they exhibit is a slight bleeding at the nose. They will apparently be well at night, and in the morning be found dead. There is hardly a doubt that this is the same disease which prevails among the western cattle, and that it has been brought here by infected droves from Illinois. It is said to have made its appearance in Buffalo about a fortnight since, also at Cincinnati and other places.

"In this locality its fatal results have not been confined to cattle alone. A young man named Abram Smith, employed by Abram G. Wands, who also lost two cows by the disease, skinned one of the cows that died on Wednesday last. His hands and arms were somewhat scratched by berry bushes, and in this manner the poisonous matter or virus was innoculated into his arm. The limb began to swell and pain him very much. He consulted a physician, but his condition rapidly grew worse, and on Saturday resulted in his death. His funeral will take place to-day. A sister of the deceased, who attended him in his last illness, kissed him after his death, and was also infected by the disease. This morning she is lying very low, and it is thought cannot recover. Another man named Ostrander was subsequently affected in the same manner, but is still alive. That the death of Smith was the result of the infection there is no doubt. These facts show that caution should be used, not only in preventing the spread of the contagion, but in touching the diseased animals."

Democratic Retrenchment.

A Legislative session of 134 days, at $5 per day—the *longest session* ever held in Ohio, at the *highest per diem* ever paid a State Legislatvre.

An adjournment to the first of November, with probability of a six months session next.

Near *One Hundred Thousand Dollars* excess of Legislatve salaries wasted—the idiots, insane and other unfortunates left with an insufficient appropriation, for the purpose of making a show of retrenchment.

Tax-payers, how do you like it?

The expense of the last session of the Democratic Legislature were $466,000—at least $100,000 in excess of what they should have been.

The adjourned session will commence on the 23d of November next, and will swell the whole expence of legislation for the year to $215,000.

The entire expenses of the Republican Legislature last year were $93,843.

Such is Democratic retrenchment.

The foregoing is from the Columbus Journal. Keep these facts before the people!

The Delaware Gazette completes the indictment. It says:

In return for this waste of the people's money we have the disfranchisement of our crippled soldiers at the Dayton Home; a stigma placed upon intelligence by making knowledge a bar to voting; a revolutionary attempt to trample under foot the Constitution of the State and the decisions of the courts, in order to rob Republican voters of the ballot, a malicious attempt to withdraw the assent of the Legislature to the XIVth Constitutional Amendment ratified by the people by over forty thousand majority; a wanton and arbitrary interference with the elective franchise by enacting that the freeman's ballot shall be illegel unless printed on paper of a particular color; the unseating of a Republican Senator, constitutionally elected, merely to increase a factious and accidental majority; a large number of aditional judges heavily salaried at the expense of the State; a vast amount of special legislation and local taxes; no Farmer's College; no Reform School for Girls; no Asylum for the Chronic Insane; no readjustment of taxation.

Such is Democratic legislation.

Rumor has it that there is great coolness between Queen Victoria and her eldest daughter, the Princes Royal of Prussia. The latter is said to have urged her mother to desist from her purpose of abdicating her crown and retiring to Castle Rosenau, in Thuringia. Her sister Alice, the Princess of Hesse-Darmstadt, is said to have added greatly to the estrangement between her mother and her eldest sister, of whom she is exceedingly jealous. It is even believed that the Queen has made a will, in which she disinherits the Crown Princess of Prusia, and leaves the bulk of her fortune to the Princesses Alice, Helena and Louisa, bequeathing only moderate sums to Wales, Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold.

Mr. Quilp says wives should not only be well-bread, but know how to make bread. Quilp is an old fossil. Such an opinion is worthy of the past.

African Civilization.

Thirty centuries ago African civilization was the mightiest and most refined upon the face of the earth. The arts and sciences were carried to a high degree of perfection, and have enriched all succeeding civilizations. Astronomy, and all branches of science, were taugh in her schools; and the reputation of their colleges and universities was of such high standing that the sages and philosophers of Greece and other nations repaired to them in order to become learned in the wisdom which they posessed. Painting and sculpture were well understood by them long before the days of Homer. They were well versed in geometry and astronomy; and the first who taught that the year consisted of three hundred and sixty-five and one-forth days.

The skill displayed by their physicians in the treatment of disease gave them such a world-wide fame that even Cicero admitted that he wanted no better aid in sickness than they could give him. They were unequaled in the art of preserving dead bodies from putrefraction. The first national police ever known in history were originated by them. They were the first who consecrated each day in the year to a particular god—and this method of forming the calendar has been imitated and preserved to the present time; the gods having yielded their places to the saints of a Christian era. In their estimation of women, and in the respect shown to them, they were not equaled by any nation of antiquity. The honor and reverence shown to the aged is another fact which exalts their civilization. They originated the worship of departed heroes; and were the first authors of many of the gods and godd