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, SEPTEMBER 3, 1868. No. 47.

Nebraska Advertiser.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
Business Cards, (five lines or less)	5 00
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One Column, one year	80 00
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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 D. NEE,
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. 26 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. 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 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. 60 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,
BLACKSMITHS,
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. 46 Main Street.
Fresh Bread, Cakes, Oysters, Fruit, etc., on hand

J. P. DEUSER,
Dealer in Confectionaries, 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-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 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. 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.

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 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.

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.

Trip up the Mississippi.

Quincy—Bridge across River—Keokuk—Scenery, &c.

Correspondence of the Advertiser.

AUGUST 31st, 1868.

A trip up the Mississippi at this season of the year is exceedingly delightful. All the way there is the most beautiful and attractive scenery; and as you ascend the river it increases in beauty and grandure. Upon every hand there is the indication of thrift and prosperity. All the way in Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota the crops were never better. Minnesota this year has the largest and best wheat crops she has ever raised.

The largest and most important town on the Mississippi, above St. Louis, is Quincy, Ill.; a town of 35,000 inhabitants, situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, one hundred and sixty-two miles above St. Louis. Quincy is improving very rapidly; a great many very nice fine buildings are being put up this season. Her principle business is trade in merchandise, grain and fruit. She can't boast of her manufactures or waterworks.

Quincy is situated in the midst of a very fertile country, and on a high and healthy elevation from the river. The railroad bridge, which spans the river at this place, is nearly completed. It is being built by a bridge company for the use of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. The bridge is built on the principle of the wooden trestle suspension, and consists of twenty four spans, eighteen across the main channel, and six across the bay. The superstructure is being furnished by the Detroit bridge company of Detroit, Michigan.

The next town of importance as you pass up the river is Keokuk, Iowa; a town of about 10,000 inhabitants. Keokuk is situated on quite a high elevation of land or plateau, two hundred and eighty miles from St. Louis. The title to her real estate has for a long time been in controversy, which has been very detrimental to her prosperity. This question has finally been settled, and the town is improving very rapidly.

The river here is obstructed by rapids, which extend from Keokuk up twelve miles to Montrose. They are usually known as the Des Moines rapids. When the river is exceedingly low they are impassable for boats of the lightest draft; and the river being very low at the present time, all travel and transportation is by rail from Keokuk to Montrose or Ft. Madison. This of course is done at the expense of occasional delays and great labor of shifting freight from boats to cars, and from cars to boats. To obviate this a steam-ship cannal is being constructed around these rapids, which is to be sufficient for the passage of steamboats at any stage of water. This canal in many places will include a portion of the bed of the river, separated from the main channel by embankments.

J. T. PATCH.

After a long march, during the late war, a captain ordered, as a sanitary precaution, that the men should change their undershirts. The O. S suggested that half the men only had one shirt each. The captain hesitated for a moment and then said: "Military orders must be obeyed; let the men change with each other."

The disease of cattle, called charbon, has made its appearance again in Louisiana. It is, naturally, a subject of great apprehension to the planter. It not only threatens the heavy loss of property, but the loss of working animals puts into jeopardy the crops so anxiously looked for by the distressed population.

There is a farmer in Jones county, Iowa—so the Animosa Eureka affirms—who will vote for Seymour and Blair, and who supports his determination by the declaration that "the meanest, most contemptible thing them fellows down to Congress have done, was to send bureaus to them freedmen down South."

"Keep off that grass," said policeman 44 to an Irish orange peddler, who had established himself on a nice bit of turf on the Common. "Bad luck to yer, I'm not hur-r-ting the grass," said the exile of Erin. "Who iver heard of an Orangeman 'wearin off the green.'"

Temperance puts wood on the fire, meal in the barrel, flour in the tub, money in the purse, credit in the country, contentment in the house, clothes on the children, vigor in the body, intelligence in the brain, and spirit in the whole constitution.

Letter from New Mexico.

FT. UNION, NEW MEXICO, July 28th, 1868.

Editors Nebraska Advertiser:

I left my home July 15th, on a prospecting tour through Kansas, Southern Colorado and New Mexico, via steamer to Leavenworth and thence west by rail. I stopped two days at Junction City, three miles from Fort Riley, and at the Junction of the Smokey Hill and Republican rivers. I procured a team and visited Fort Riley and the surrounding country. I find the Fort *guarded* by one company of soldiers, and it will eventually be abandoned, as 'tis useless here any longer. Junction City, built up and sustained by the railroad and the patronage of the Fort, has attained its full size. There are very few improved farms around here, as apart from the valleys of the Smoky Hill and Republican, the country is very rough and broken, and seriously afflicted with the Kansas complaint—"drouth." The grass, crops and stock all show the effect of it. The railroad having *passed on*, the town is left dependent upon its own resources, which to me are not apparent to any desirable extent. The crops of small grain around here are medium, the corn far inferior, and grazing decidedly poor, in comparison with Southern Nebraska.

The valleys of the Saline and Soloman's forks of the Smoky Hill, I like better, though the effects of the drouth are here visible. These drouths in Kansas are of too frequent occurrence to make any point remote from the Missouri river desirable; and at present the transfer of the surplus produce of these valleys, and the reception of supplies are wholly dependent upon one line of railroad, a monopoly extorting exhorbitant prices, eating up what profits may be in grain growing or stock raising.

From Saline up the entire valley of the Smoky Hill to Pond Creek, and thence to vicinity of Bent's Fort, on the Arkansas river, a distance of several hundred miles, the whole country is what an Englishman would term a "blasted 'un." Not a stream on the entire route worth a dam. Grass all dried out—burnt up—and no water fit to drink. From Bent's Fort to Trinidad, at the foot of Rattion Mountains, in Colorado, the grass is better, but not good grazing; and at no point from Fort Harker to Trinidad, will soil repay cultivation.

Leaving Trinidad we commenced the ascent of the Rattoon Mountains, up a most beautiful valley, watered by a clear, cold, dashing mountain stream, covered by a luxuriant growth of grass; the mountains on each side thickly set with straight, flourishing pines; the road excellent, all contrasting so strongly with what we had previously experienced, that I thought it the most delightful place I had ever seen. But then I am credibly informed that these beautiful mountain passes, and these lovely valleys are frequently covered with deep snow late in May and early in October, and that often fearful and violent storms rage here. I also notice in gardens here green peas just blooming, and other vegetables, all from two to three months later than with us. These long winters are not desirable for stock raising, and for any other purpose this country is worthless.

From the western base of the mountains to the Cimeron river, (Maxwell's Branch,) the grass is but medium for grazing. At Cimeron we found Richard Brown and family, of Brownville, and Judge Holly, of Nebraska City, doing the wind work of a new town they have laid out here—"Cimeron City." But it is entirely dependent upon the success of the mines here; and in regard to them I can get no reliable information, vere flattering. That there is gold here, there is no doubt. That there are excellent opportunities to invest money in the purchase of claims and town lots, is also true; as is the fact that hundreds of men are leaving here every day who vote the whole thing a humbug. The only water furnished here is by one ditch owned by Maxwell & Co. Maxwell owns the land; hence. as I see it, 'tis a monopoly—owned and controlled by a few men who will make all the money, if any is made.

Leaving the Cimeron, we pass, on the road to Fort Union, numerous small Mexican farms. The wheat and oats now only from one to two feet high, and just headed out; and the corn from two to three feet high. A Nebraska farmer would estimate the yield per acre of wheat and oats at about eight or ten bushels, and the corn a failure. At Maxwell's I seen a few acres of heavy growth of wheat, the result of expensive manuring and cultivating. The "States" corn, as they term it, cannot be raised here, the only variety grown is a very small flinty kind. The stock throws out no lateral roots, grows about three feet high, and shoots only from near the ground.

At Fort Union I overtook the train, and found Col. Porter and family, Mr. Silas Tidwell and family, and Mr. W. W. Bremen, all safe, in good health, and getting along finely. Frank Chaplin and family stopped in Trinidad. Mr. Neffe and wife, and Miss Nellie Mills stopped at Cimeron. I shall here join the train and proceed directly on to and down the valley of the Rio Grande.

I reached here by a different route from the one traveled by our train, yet the unanimous verdict of all is that between Lawrence, Kansas, and Fort Union, New Mexico, there is no inducement sufficient to attract the farmer and stock raiser from the fertile soil and rich pasturage of Southern Nebraska. Will write again.

Yours, J. S. MINICK.

Communication from the Executive.

To Messrs. George M. Roberts. St. A. D. Balcombe, A. J. Poppleton, Geo. L. Miller, T. B. Lemon, H. W. Kunns, E. S. Palmer and others, signers of a petition, asking for the pardon of Harry C. Jordan, who is under sentence of seven years' imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for the crime of forgery.

GENTLEMEN:

A petition with such an array of names—upward of six hundred—embracing many of our oldest, worthiest, most prominent, and most reliable fellow-citizens of every shade of political and religious sentiment, would seem, of itself, quite sufficient warrant for any act left to the discretion of any one man. Morever, this prayer is seconded by the impulses of my own feelings, and an earnest desire that if there is to be any error that it may be on the side of mercy.

Being so moved, it has been extremely difficult for me to give the case that impartial consideration that such an interference in the administeration of public justice demands. But, constrained by the provision of the Constitution and the requirement of the statutes, that in every instance the reasons for granting pardon, shall be reported to the Legislature at its next season, and so enter into and become dart of the written history of the State, I have carefully examined into all of the circumstances of material importance, though not as being clothed with higher or supervisory judical power; for it cannot be conceived that the pardoning power was designed to be so exercised as to conflict with that fundamental principle in our institutions which separates legislative, judicial and executive powers, and confers them on distinct branches of the Government.

And as I cannot consider the Executive as invested with a power that can conflict in any degree with the administration of justice, neither can I look upon the power to grant pardons as an extension of legislative functions to be exercised on the presumption that the penalties provided by the Legislature exceed the demands of the public welfare. It is, to be held as a power in reserve—a last resort to secure that more exact administration of justice by the mitigation or removal of the penalty which sometimes, even after sentence is passed, may be rendered possible, by important additional testimony, or by subsequent changes wrought in the ever varying circumstances of human affairs. In the light of this conclusion, I have proceeded in the examination.

I have found but two considerations set forth in the petition on which his pardon is urged.

First—That he confessed his guilt in open Court.

Second—That "a widowed mother and two little brothers are dependant, in a measure, upon him."

As to the first, it is too palpable to need more than the bare statement that, in cases where the guilt is beyond question, which, in this case, was made so by confession in open Court, the measure of the penalty is entrusted to the judiciary, and that it was not designed, in conferring the pardoning power, to transfer this to the executive branch of the Government.

As to the second consideration, it is necessary to say only that it was known equaly well to the Court before the sentence was passed, as it is known to the public to day, and doubtless had its influence in determining the penalty at the medium instead of the extreme limit of the law.

In private, it has been urged in addition to this,

First—That this is a young man's first offense.

Second—That his health is rapidly failing, and

Third—That he was reared in the midst of good society, and under Christian influrnce.

The first, I regret to say, is not confirmed by recent developments. Evidence clear and unquestionable leaves no doubt on this point. The second is in direct conflict with the report of the medical attendant upon the prisoners of the State, in conflict with the testimony of the keepers of the prison, and in conflict with the results of my personal observation. The third that he was reared in the midst of good society and under Christian influences, instead of being a ground for the exercise of clemency, is, in my opinion, the reverse. He has broken through so much stronger restraint, has trampled under foot so much more of known public sentiment, and has done violence to a so much higher sense of moral rectitude. He, whose associations have all been bad, and whose surrounding influences have all tended downward, independent of other considerations, certainly is the more fit subject for judicial lenity. If the argument were sound, when stated in other language, it would run thus: The greater the violence to his own moral sense, and to the restraints of society, in the commission of crime, the more worthy the criminal of pardon. When so expressed, however it becomes a proposition to which very few will willingly consent.

These are the only reasons that have been urged for this extraordinary exercise of the power to issue pardons. And I am constrained to add that, notwithstanding my sympathy for those who suffer on the criminal's account, and my profound respect for the united prayers of so many good and distinguished citizens, the foregoing considerations, with others that need not be made public, have forced upon my judgment the conviction that this is not a case for Executive interference; at least that it is not such an one as shall call for the exercise of that power in advance of the incarceration of the prisoner pursuant to the sentence of the Court. Whether it may be proper to so far mitigate the sentence at some future time, as to shorten the term of imprisonment, the future will doubtless determine. Whenever it can be done consistently with my views of duty to the State and to society, I shall be most happy to gratify the wishes of those who have subscribed their names to the petition referred to.

With considerations of personal respect for each and all of you, signers of said petition,

I subscribe myself your humble servant.

DAVID BUTLER.

It is a glorious occupation, vivifying and self-sustaining in its nature to struggle with ignorance, and discover to the inquiring minds of the masses the clear cerculean blue of heavenly truth.

When you expel a man from your house it is very natural that he should be put out.

Humorous comedy—a play upon words.

The Way To War.

How a Democratic success at the election would occasion civil war is easily seen. General BLAIR does not hesitate to avow it. Congress must be wholly disregarded. The Supreme Court must not be invoked. The President must usurp all powers of the Government and act alone. He must be a CÆSAR. "Because," says General BLAIR in his letter, "if the President elected by the Democracy enforces, or permits, others to enforce, these Reconstruction acts the Radicals, by the assession of twenty spurious Senators and fifty Representatives, will control both branches of Congress and his administration will be as powerless as the present one of Mr. JOHNSON." Force is, therefore, the only alternative.

If Mr. SEYMOUR be elected, after this loud and reiterated declaration by his party then his election will mean forcible overthrow of the present State governments in the Southern States, the result is evident. He would officially declare those Governments void. He would then be impeached and probably convicted. But the Democratic party, victorious at the polls, with the whole rebel force jubilant and ready, would dispute the sentence, and rise against its execution. Meanwhile in the Southern States, the new Democratic State organizations summoned by the President would be formed. They would dispute the State authority with the present incumbents. The President would recognize the new claimants and order the army to their support, and to "trample in the dult" the others. They in turn would appeal to Congress, already engaged in conflict with the President. Meanwhile Representatives and Senators sent by the new State organizations would arrive in Washington, and in concert with the other Democratic members would be recognized as Congress by the President. But, indeed, long before this event civil war would be ravaging the country and Wade Hampton, and Robert Toombs, and Howell Cobb, and the old rebel chiefs who say with Albert Pike, "We do not love and will not pretend to love that Union, though we have agreed to obey the laws of the conqueror," would gladly behold in a desolating war and ruined republic the fullness of their revenge.

This is the real issue. It can not be denied, for the Democratic party exultingly declares it. It can not be evaded, for the experience of the last few years has taught us that we have as desperate and dangerous elements as any country at any time. It is the relapse of the rebellion, and a relapse of disease is often fiercer than its original attack. There was never a moment when the utmost effort of every faithful citizen was more indispensable than now to the salvation of the country. On the one hand is General Grant, with his moderation, his firmness, his tried patriotism, his singular sagacity, his signal illustration of the finest qualities of the intelligent American: and with him Schuyler Colfax, who has never said a word or done an act that can inspire the least distrust, and who is in full accord with the best and most peaceful and progressive tendencies of the country. They are the candidates of those who would do the best that the circumstances allow; who would reconstruct the Union upon equal rights, who would neither ostracize nor revenge, who would not exasperate the jealousies of race, but who would neither betray the tried friends nor the pledged faith of the country. They are the candidates of the great body of citizens of proved patriotism, intelligence, industry, and of a peaceful mind obedient to law. On the other hand is Mr. Seymour, a plausible politician, for whose success the rebels in arms prayed four years ago; who preferred that the Union should perish rather than slavery, and who declared the success of the Government to be as revolutionary as that of the rebellion. With him is General Blair, whose remedy for the situation is the naked sword. They are the candidates of all who hate the Union and who sought and seek its dishonor; of those who thought the war a crime, and demanded that the Government should yield to the rebellion; of those who would break the public word to the public creditor; of those who would put the late slave, always loyal, under the feet of his always rebel master; the candidates of the ignorant and lawless every where in the land.

Let every man be alert. There is no doubt of the issue or of the candidates. And when once they are understood there is no doubt of the country and of the result.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Ex-Gov. Seymour says: "Under its (Congress's) influence, some of the States organized by its agents are proposing to deprive the people of the right of vote for Presidential electors, and the first bold steps are taken to destroy the right of suffrage." Should any of the Southern States cast their electoral votes through their Legislatures, instead of by electors elected by the people, it will be only what South Carolina, a Democratic State of the olden time, has always done until now. The Democrats of Sauth Carolina will have the first opportunity they ever enjoyed of voting for Presidential electors. If this is a bold step taward destroying the right of suffrage, why did not the Democratic party find it out when it was so long practiced by them?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Old Deacon Sharp used to relate this story: He was standing one day beside a frog pond and saw a large garter snake make an attempt upon an enormous bull-frog. The snake seized one of the frog's hind legs, and the frog, to be on a par with his snakeship, caught him by the tail, and both commenced swallowing one another, until nothing was left of them.

The following advertisement appears in a Western paper under the heading of "A wife wanted:" "Any gal what's got a bed, a coffee-pot, skillet, knows how to cut out britches, can make a hunting shirt, and knows how to take care of young 'uns, keyn frev my services till death parts both of us.''

A clergymad in Springfield, Mass., who has the habit of adding "ah" to many of his words, recently spoke to his congregation of "those who have been brought up on the Lord's side ah!"

If a girl is absorbed in self-love, they say to gain her affections is to minister to her self-love until it overflows; all that runs over will be yours.

When is a sailor like a graveclothes' maker? When he runs up the shrouds.

The food of love—turtle soup.

The Campaign.

A Grant Legion has been formed in Honesdale, Penn., 100 strong.

Eight thousand people were present at the recent Republican demonstration at Martinsville, Indiana.

The campaign is opening vigorously in Central and Southern Ohio. There will soon be cannonading all along the line.

A Grant and Colfax pole was raised at Brushy Fork, West Virginia, on the 19th inst., by the Union men of that region.

Maxwell P. Gaddis, a prominent man in Southern Ohio, who switched off into the Democratic party with Doolittle, has come out for Grant and Colfax.

Coles County, Ill., has witnessed the largest torchlight procession of the campaign. Its 1,300 lamps have thrown the Democracy of that region completely in the shade.

The Chicago Irish Republicans held a grand rally on Wednesday evening. Judge Sloamaker of Texas, Gen. Julius White, and Major Stevenson addressed the meeting.

The largest political meeting ever held in Middletown, N. Y., was the Republican demonstration on last Friday night, at Slauson Hall. The Democrats are looking blue.

Mr. Wm. A. Gulick, a well-known New-Jersey Democrat, residing at Kingston, Mindlesex County, and formerly a member of the Legislature, is out for Grant and Colfax.

The meeting at Chambersburg, Ind., on Saturday, was a mass County Convention, and over 4,000 people were in attendance. This looks as though the Republicans intended to carry this stronghold of the Demsoracy.

An immense Republican meeting was held in Columbus, Ohio, on the 21st. The Tanners were out in great force. Judge Winans and Capt. Sherdan of Louisiana shook the dry bones of the Democracy, amid great applause, for over three hours.

Old Dick Oglesby polished off the Copperheads at Wankegan, Ill., on the 20th in his usual effective style. The enthusiasm was unbounded. Two hundred Tanners were in the procession which escorted the Governor from the depot.

The Republicans of North Carolina are making an energetic canvass. Reports reach us of mass meeting in Duplin county, at Tarboro, at Chapel Hill, and Franklinton. The blacks turn out *en masse* to these meetings.

The German Theater in Chicago was filled to overflowing with German Republicans on the evening of the 20th. The Hon. N. B. Judd and Gen. Salomon, the Commander-in-Chief of the Tanners, addressed the multitude, the latter speaking in German.

A grand rally of the Fighting Boys in Blue took place at Aurora, Ind., on the 21st inst. The people came from the country on horseback and in wagons enthusiastically cheering for Grant and Colfax, and the glorious Republican cause.

During a late circus and menagerie exibition in Flemingsburg, Ky., there suddenly came up a violent storm of wind and rain which threatened to interfere with the performance. At first there was but little excitement among the spectators; but finaly the stakes of the outer canvas gave way; then the immence center-pole of the large one commenced to sway and groan, and the sides to flop and give way; the lions commenced to growl and roar, the elephant to swing his huge proboscis around, and the horses to neigh and stamp, the women shrieked; the confusion was indescribale, and the excitement the wildest ever seen in Flemingsburg.