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, OCTOBER 8, 1868. No. 52.

Nebraska Advertiser.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Each subsequent insertion	1 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 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 unimproved 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.

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. 12-25

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 Auspitating, Trephining and Obstetrical Instruments.
F. 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. 38 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.

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, Gilding, Glazing and Paper Hanging done on short notice, favorable terms, and warranted.

General Business Cards.

Cards of five lines or less, $3 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 to 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 Confectioneries, Toys, etc.
No. 44 Main Street.

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.

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.

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.

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.

C. W. WHEELER,
BRIDGE BUILDER,
Sole agent for R. W. Smith's Patent Truss Bridge. The strongest and best wooden bridge now in use.

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 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.

Seymour as a Statesman.

A queer basis, the claim of Horatio Seymour to statesmanship has, "when you come to look at it."

He opposed the Wilmot Proviso.

He supported the Fugitive Slave Law.

He sustained the Nebraska bill repealing the restriction on slavery extension.

He apologized for or defended the border ruffian outrages in Kansas.

He sustained Breckinridge against Douglas in 1860.

He threw the blame of the begining of secession upon the Republicans while Mr. Lincoln was only President elect.

He asserted that to call out troops to suppress the rebellion was more "revolutionary" than the rebellion itself.

He declared the Montgomery constitution better than ours, and expressed the opinion that the war ought to be avoided by the North adopting it, thus giving the highest possible sanction to treason.

He never in the last eight years once delivered any argument, appeal, denunciation or censure against the rebel cause; and never failed to charge revolution, usurpation, outraged oppression, tyranny and all the political crimes in the calander upon the Republicans.

July 4, 1863, while Lee's army was in Pennsylvania, on its way to Philadelphia and New York, *and he had heard only of its success*, he delivered an oration in New York, imploring the North to compromise, warning it against *civil war at home*, and denouncing the Republicans for "infringing upon our rights, insulting our homes, and depriving us of those cherished principles for which our fathers fought, and to which we have sworn allegiance.

In oration aforesaid he warned the Republicans thus:—"Remember this; that the bloody, treasonable, and revolutionary, doctrine of public necessity can be proclaimed by a *mob* as well as by a Government."

When Lee had been defeated, and nevertheless the mob arose, which his language had invited, he addressed them as his "friends," was received as their "friend," and promised to get what they were fighting for, the suspension of the draft.

He told Mr. Lincoln that the draft act was unconstitutional, and warned him that if it was enforced his 'friends' might resist it.

He presided at the Chicago Convention, and, with it, declared the war a failure, and called for an immediate peace—that is for disunion.

He opposed, and now opposes the Fourteenth amendment, and all measures marking treason as a crime.

Finally during the last eight years, he has been admired and honored by every rebel in the country, and distrusted and hated by ninety-nine out of a hundred of those who demanded the suppression of treason.

What a strange record of "statesmanship!"

Patriotic Gems from the Next President.

"I care nothing for promotion, so long as our arms are successful."—*Grant to Sherman Feb.* 1862.

"If my course is not satisfactory remove me at once. I do not wish in any way to impede the success of our arms."—*Grant to Halleck, February* 6, 1868.

"No theory of my own will ever stand in the way of my executing in good faith any order that I may recieve from those in authority over me."—*Grant to Secretary Chase, May* 29, 1863.

"This is a Republic, where the will of the people is the law of the land."—*Grant's Letter to President Johnson, Aug.* 1867.

"I shall have no policy of my own to interfere against the will of the people."—*Grant's Letter, May* 29, 1868.

"Human Liberty the only true foundation of human government."—*Grant's Letter to the citizens of Memphis.*

"Let us have peace."—*Grants Letter, May* 29, 1868.

Horatio Seymour, April 24, 1863, sent to the Legislature of New York a message vetoing a bill passed by that body, entitled "An act to secure the elective franchise to the qualified voters of the army and navy of New York." Mr Seymour, in his message declares this bill giving the soldiers in the field the right to vote to be not only unconstitional but "highly objectionable." He was of the opinion that a man who would fight for his country ought not to be allowed to vote for it. Boys in Blue, remember your man—the enemy who struck you from behind.

The Philadelphia *Press* says, "That Washington fought and won the battles of the Revolution, and was made President. Jackson fought and won the battles of the second war of Independence, and was made President. Taylor fought and won our battles in the war with Mexico, and was made President. Grant fought and won our battles in the overthrow of the slaveholders rebellion, and why should he be made an exception to the rule? He won't be!"

Next Tuesday is election day.

LETTERS TO BLAIR.

"Give Me an Audience for a Word or So."

Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr.:

SIR: At the beginning of the first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, Hon. John Sherman, then a member of the House, was presented by the Republicans as their candidate for Speaker. He was supported by his political friends with great zeal and opposed by the Democrats with equal determination. The Southern members were particularly hostile to his election. The principal reason assigned against it was he had indorsed "Helper's book." They charged that a man who could indorse so dangerous and incendiary a publication was unfit to hold a public trust—abhorrent and false to humanity—and our free institutions. Among others who made this charge was General John B. Clark of your own State. Day after day he sounded it in the ears of members, and implored them to spare the House and the country the shame and mortification of placing a man in the Speaker's chair who entertained such views as were expressed in the work referred to. Not only weeks but even months were passed in bitter controversy before the struggle was ended. Sherman was defeated, but a Republican, Governor Pennington, of New Jersey, was nevertheless elected. Time passed; Sumpter was fired on, and the thunders of the rebellion rolled over the nation calling to arms. The tramp of the war steed was heard upon all the highways of the land. The muster-roll was called in every county, and mothers shrieked with agony when their sons—the young men—stepped into line, and sent echoing over hills and valleys their glorious shouts for the "old flag" and the old Union. Terrible as was the scene it was a grand spectacle—a sight of unsurpassed moral sublimity—to witness these patriotic sons of the Republic kneeling at its holy altar, and swearing the Union should not be destroyed by traitors. General Clark entered the army, but it was on the rebel side, and served during the war. At its close he returned to Missouri, covered with the leprosy of treason, and at present resides there. Go to-day and ask him who he supports for President and Vice President, and he will say—Seymour and Blair. You and he are together now. Did he go to you or you to him? How is it to be accounted for that he should so strenuously oppose Sherman for recommending to the favorable consideration of the public the "Helper book," and so cordially embrace you who also indorsed it? This, General, is a plain question, and deserves an honest answer. Somebody has changed. Has Clark been "reconstructed" or have you? If Clark, when and how was it done, and what is the evidence to support the statement? Does he, and the political class to which he belongs, support you because they have adopted your life-long views and principles, or because they regard you as "reconstructed," and the best representative of their own?

* * * * * * *

I. N. MORRIS.

Quincy, Sept. 16th, 1868.

Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr.:

SIR: It is an old maxim that a good beginning makes a bad ending. This has certainly proven true in your case. Before the late terrible war had fairly opened upon the country its scenes of horror and devastation, you sniffed treason as did Job's horse the battle, afar off. Now you seem unable to smell it, though its votaries are passing by you in one long, dark line to perform at the ballot-box what they could not accomplish in the field, the last solemn rites over the Union. As a general thing the Federal soldiers will vote on the side of the Union, and it is fearful to realize that the rebels are coming up to the polls *to vote as they fought*—for themselves, i.e., on their own side. If Governor Seymour should be elected and fail to carry out their views and policy, how long do you suppose it would be before he would be put out of the way to make room for *you?* Do you think that men who tried to overthrow the government and killed one President, to accomplish their purpose, would hesitate to kill another, when they could have such a certain representative of their principles as yourself? I write these words, General, for no idle purpose. We live in bloody and revolutionary times, and there is no way we can judge of the future so accurately as by the past. There is many a Booth left among the guilty conspirators against the nation's life. It would be folly to talk of their being but one. No great rebellion or revolution was ever satisfied with a single victim. One after another is dispatched, as occasion may demand; and if Seymour should fail to be extremely radical—fail to follow Hampton and Valandigham and their ilk, and should not die naturally, he would hardly be permitted to survive long. Then you would be the President; and what sort of a President do you think you would make? I ask you this question, General, and would like to know your opinion. I ask it also of the country, and would like to know of the loyal, patriotic masses what they think of it. Do they think they had better run the risk of having you for President? Do they think that risk is *slight* or *great*? In the event of the election of "Seymour and Blair" it is not a debatable point that it would be great—*very great*—and if the people fail to act in view of that fact, they are blind to their vital interest. It is time to give the alarm when the rebels are marshaled in a body to fight the battle over, except on a different field. I do not charge that their system of warfare begets assassins, and is cruel and vindictive, from the finer sensibilities of the heart being blunted by the institution of slavery. The slaying of the surrendered prisoners at Fort Pillow, by Forrest, who was a member of the New York convention, was nothing but a private and infamous assissination.

I want you, sir, to make a note of the following facts, and may they burn down to the very core of your heart, that you may have some awakening sense of your shame, and the danger you are aiding to precipitate upon the country:

First. That there is scarcely a score of men in the whole South who engaged in the war against the government that is not for "Seymour and Blair."

Second. That there is not a man in the South who adhered to the Union during the war that is not for "Grant and Colfax."

Third. That there is not a newspaper in the South which sustained the rebellion that is not sustaining "Seymour and Blair."

Fourth. That there is not a man in the North who sympathized with the rebellion—who secretely aided it—who cried "peace, peace," when "peace" as they advocated it was success to treason and a permanent disruption of the Union, that is not for "Seymour and Blair."

Fifth. That there is not a public journal in the North which was against the war and on the rebel side of it that is not denouncing Grant and maligning every officer who sustains him, while, if they speak at all of rebel officers, which they frequently do, it is in terms of praise. When you were in the war and for the war these same papers called you everything but a decent man. They did all they could to render the name of "Frank Blair" synonymous with infamy. Not one did you reverence. Now they are laboring to place you by the side of the great and pure men of the country! And why? Simply because you have gone over to the Confederate cause, taken up your pontoons, burnt your boats, and they know there is no chance for you ever to get away from them. Like Cortez, in Mexico, you must conquer or perish. Like Cortez, you must displace those who defended the country, and let it be controlled by usurpers, as that would be your only safety. But, sir, I have asked you this queston, if you thought you would make a good President. I have asked the public the same question; they are deeply interested in the answer. I have shown what you have been heretofore. It is important that I should show what you *are now*. You have two letters on record—one addressed to Mr. Broadhead, the other your letter of acceptance—to judge you by. You commenced speaking after your nomination, but your friends, wisely for themselves, silenced you. If they had only permited you to go on, you would have treated us to some interesting revelations. As it is I must confine myself to

YOUR LETTERS.

These are a fair index of your character and purpose. The first, which I shall now proceed to analyze, has the merit of boldness and honesty—qualities I admire. It also contains evidence of having been gotten up with some logic and a resonably fair literary taste, which your second does not; for it is a weak, rambling, incoherent production; many of its sentences being absolutely nonsensical. I do not, however, propose to cavil with you about mere forms of expression. It is the *substance*, and not the shadow, I am following. If you have the requisite capacity and honesty to serve the State—if your principles should be carried into its administartion—it will appear all the more manifest as I proceed to demonstrate you. That you are endowed with all the qualifications necessary to serve the late insurgents acceptably, no one will question. One of them—Mr. David G. Croly—has written your life, and spread it through the South, in which he makes you out a very demi-god. The following is a fair specimen of the public enthusiasm in your favor. I clip it from the New Orleans *Crescent* of September 14th:

"BLAIR KNIGHTS — HONORARY MEMBERS' MEETING.—In response to a call published in the Democratic journals, some fifty gentlemen, honorary members of that sterling organization, the Blair Knights, assembled last evening at Hawkins' club rooms. Gen. Braxton Bragg was called to the chair, and Mr. L. H. Joseph was requested to act as secretary. Mr. Dolhonde then explained the occasion of the assemblage, it being the completion of the necessary arrangements for the reception of the delegation bearing the banner presented the knights by citizens of St. Louis. The following gentlemen were then appointed to act as escorts to the married ladies on the reception committee."

Gen. Bragg was, of course, the proper man to head a demonstration in your favor. Whether the "Knights" are the "Knights of the Golden Circle," or the "Knights" of Rebellion, or the "Knights," of Andersonville, I do not pretend to know. But I do not know they are not the "Knights" of the Union, or the "Knights" of Patriotism.

It is surprising what enthusiasm your nomination has created among the Southern rebels. There is nothing extraordinary about you to cause it. You are a plain man, with fair ability, and have rendered no signal service to the country. The only stock you ever invested in the Democratic cause, is your Broadhead letter under examination now. It appears that the Missouri delegation to the New York convention, (everybody knows what sort of men they are politically,) had under consideration the policy of presenting you to that body as a candidate for Vice-President, and you addressed a communication to Mr. James C. Broadhead, one of them, stating on what conditions you would accept the nomination. You say, "In reply to your inquires, I beg leave to say that I leave it to you to determine on consultation with my friends from Missouri, whether my name shall be presented to the Democratic convention, and to submit the following, as what I consider the real and only issue in this contest."

You then go on and give your views of the "real and only issue in the contest," as you insist, and conclude by saying, "*I wish to stand before the convention upon this issue.*" So it is clear, with this letter before it, the convention, by adopting your adopting your "issue" as the only one of any interest, as you alleged it to be. You are either a good tactician, or made a fortunate strike. The controlling element in the convention was revolution You doubtless played for it, and certainly won it. The convention took *you* and "your issue." It was the "issue" you so boldly presented that induced them to take you; that was the only recommendation you had. Up to a short time, and until it was necessary to make a change, in order to keep in office you had no affiliation with the Democratic party. When you started in that direction, you stopped at Mr. Johnson's half-way house and rested there, until you saw it would afford you no permanent shelter, and then you jogged along to new quarters. With all your demerits it is something to your credit that you forced the convention to adopt your "issue," and present it as the vital one in the election, as I shall show.

What is that "issue?" The overthrow of Congresional reconstruction.

What are the reasons you urge in its support? We shall see.

As a justification of what you subsequently recommended should be done you state, what you insist will be the political status of parties in the next Congress, that "there is not any possibility of changing the political character of the Senate, even if the Democrats should elect their President and a majority of the popular branch of Congress. We cannot therefore undo the Radical plan of reconstruction by Congressional action."

Here is a plain and frank admission that under no possible contingency can the present plan of reconstruction be changed "*by Congressional action*"—that is by repealing, under the forms of the constitution, any reconstruction acts, so that as far as the mere forms of law are concerned nothing could possibly be gained even to the friends of "Seymour and Blair," by their election, but the power to inaugurate a revolution. I shall not stop to inquire of the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts. It is not necessary to do so here. Until they are disposed of by repeal, or are pronounced by the proper judicial tribunal unconstitutional, they are binding upon all. You say they cannot be repealed—you admit the question is so complicated the court cannot pronounce them unconstitutional and the remedy you propose is that the President *shall openly disregard them*. What is this, sir, but anarchy? What is it but war? What is it but a disregard of all constitutional restraint? What is it but doing, in the most dangerous and revolting way just what you accused the Radical Republicans of doing? For fear I may be accused of misquoting you, let me give your very words and see if they do not startle even *you*.

Must we submit to it? (the reconstruction plan of Congress.) You say, "How can it be overthrown? *It can only be overthrown by the authority of the Executive, who is sworn to maintain the constitution.*" Was there ever before in this county such subversive and damnable doctrine promulgated? It is the consumation of anarchy and treason combined. It marks an epoch in the history of party action too terrible to contemplate. If the people are ready to throw away their government, let it be so; but unless they are, they had better never entrust it to you and your supporters. It really seems incredible that there can be found in the United States, outside of the South, a half dozen men who pin their faith to such infamous doctrine.

The authority "in the hands of the Executive," indeed! to set a law of Congress at defiance. I shall consider further of this in my next letter, conscious I shall make this too long if I go on with the subject now. I close by quoting the following resolution of the New York convention, which fully sustains you, General, in the sentiment you put forth, and which is destructive of all law, order, and government itself. No government, except a despotic one, could live under its effect an hour, for it makes the Executive *the* government. Yet this is the doctrine said to be held by democrats, in 1868, to sustain a free government on! Have men gone crazy, or are they less weak than wicked? Truly, we are living in fearful times. Party zeal has blinded the eyes of the people, and they must wake up to a realizing sense of the misfortune upon them, or lose their free institutions.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONVENTION.

"That we regard the reconstruction acts (so called) of Congress, as such, as usurpations, and unconstitutional, REVOLUTIONARY and VOID."

To this resolution "Seymour and Blair" have solemnly committed themselves in their letters of acceptance. They declare in favor of treating the acts of Congress as "VOID," not voidable, and thus lift the floodgates of blood upon the country. You have undertaken, gentlemen, a big job, and we will see how you perform it, if we encounter so great a calamity as your election. I. N. MORRIS.

Quincy, September 23d, 1868,

What the Democracy will do If Successful.

The fourth resolution of the Democratic platform calls for "equal taxation on every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities." Let us see what this means. Congress has removed the tax from over ten thousand different articles which are constantly used by rich and poor. The tax now levied, is upon spirits, fermented liquors, gas matches and a few other articles which cannot be really classified as necessities. If the Democratic party is successful in the coming election, the sentiment of the above resolution will be carried out. Equal tax will be levied on every species of property, and you will see Democratic tax-gatherers in every street, lane highway and byway of the land, demanding and collecting from you taxes upon—

Your farm.
Your house and lot.
Your horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry and other stock.
Your wheat, oats, corn and other grain; hay, fruit, vegetables, and what ever else is raised upon your farm.
Your reapers, plows, harrows, and all agricultural implements.
Your wagons, carriages and sleighs, etc.,
Your tools with which you prosecute your trade, be you blacksmith, carpenter, wagon-maker, or what not.
The clothes yourself and family wear.
The food you eat.
The tea and coffee you drink.
The pot in which it is boiled.
The cup out of which you drink it.
The sugar to sweeten it.
Every particle of food you eat.
The stove on which you cook it.
The wood and coal you use.
Your carpets, chairs, tables and other furniture.
The bed you sleep on.

And lastly, the coffin and shroud in which you are buried, after being worried and harressed to death by Democratic tax-gatherers, under a Democratic administration which taxed everything equal.

And for what?

Simply that the bonds may be taxed.

Yes, this Democratic equality would place a tax upon nearly *seventeen billions* of dollars' worth of property in farms, live stock, houses, eatables, clothing, etc., for the sake of having a tax upon a little more than *two billions* dollars' worth of bonds, most of which are held by persons of only moderate circumstances.

Do you want to pay this enormous tax?

If you do, vote the Democratic party into power, and heavy as your taxes have been in the past, they are nothing to what you will have to pay under Democratic rule.

The man in charge of the animals in Central Park states that one of the female monkeys in his charge has adopted the "Grecian Bend." They are very observant creatures—are monkeys—and highly imitative.

General John A. Logan and Hon. E. M. Stanton, late Secretary of war, will adress the people of Iowa and Nebraska at Council Bluffs some time during the month of October.

"Carpet Baggers."

Gen. Blair, in his recent speeches, stoops to a very unmanly abuse of "Carpet-baggers," and appeals, in a fashion utterly unworthy of him, to the meanest prejudices against them. In the better days when Frank Blair was a true man, he uttered far more manly words on this subject, which the St. Joseph *Union* quotes, from a speech by him in Congress, as follows:

"In conclusions, Mr. Speaker, I will say that the policy of this administration, sanctioned and sustained by the great masses of the loyal people of the country, is silently and surely working the extinction of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union upon the firm and enduring basis of universal freedom. I have seen, myself, how the resistless march of our victorious armies is followed and their victories secured, by a peaceful tide of population sprung from the loins of the great North, bringing with them their industry and thrift, to heal the wounds and restore the waste inflicted by the fierce conflicts of war, and even bringing a better civilization and a more healthy prosperity than ever yet reigned in the fair lands of the South. The city in which I live, and which I in part, represent on this floor, has risen renewed under the influences of this life-giving tide.

"Washington City, which lies open before our eyes, gives signs of life never felt before, and which will soon build it up to rival the greatest and fairest cities of the North. That which all of us can see here, I have seen in Nashville, Memphis, Helena and Vicksburge—an influx of new people to supply the place of the flying rebels and repentant and contrite rebels returning to their homes, all alike determined to climate that dreadful evil which brought them all their woes. New Orleans, I am told, is almost a New England city; and along the banks of the Mississippi river the plantations are rapidly passing into loyal hands. I speak of that which has fallen under my observation where the arms of our troops give security to the citizen. I doubt not that every State which is wrested from the military power of the rebels will be repeopled by the men of the North, who in conjuction with the loyalist of the South and those who have become sick of the rebellion, will equal in number the States prior to the rebellion."

We appeal from Blair drunk with disappointment and insatiable ambition, to Bl