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. 13. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1868. No. 2.

Nebraska Advertiser.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	75
Business Cards, five lines or less	5 00
Each Additional Line	1 00
One Column, one year	200 00
One Column, six months	125 00
One Column, three months	80 00
Half Column, one year	70 00
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Half Column, three months	35 00
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Fourth Column, three months	15 00
Eighth Column, one year	20 00
Eighth Column, six months	15 00
Eighth Column, three months	10 00
Stray Notices, (each head)	3 00

Transient advertisements payable in advance.

General Business Cards.

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

ATTORNEYS.

PORTER & BROWN,
Attorneys at Law and Land Agents,
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.

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. 12-6

PHYSICIANS.

H. L. MATHEWS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office—No. 24 Main Street.

A. S. ROBINSON, M. D.,
Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician,
Office—Holladay & Co's Drug Store.
Graduated in 1851; Located in Brownville in 1856. Has so said office since. Diseases of Women and Children, Trephining and Obstetrical Instruments.
P. S.—Special attention given to Gallstones and the diseases of Women and Children.

C. F. STEWART, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office—No. 31 Main Street.
Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., and 1 to 3 and 7½ to 9 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, 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.

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.

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

General Business Cards.

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

HOTELS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE.
G. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.
Good accommodations. Boarding by the day or week. The traveling public are invited to give him a call. 1-tf

STAR HOTEL.
CROSS & WHITE, Proprietors.
On Levee Street, between Main and Atlantic.
This House is connected 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.

GEORGE YAUNEY,
Bakery and Confectionery,
No. 37 Main Street.
Offers to the public at reduced rates a choice stock of Groceries, Provisions, Confectioneries, etc., etc.

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.

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,
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.

BARBERS.

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

GRAIN DEALERS.

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

WORTHING & WILCOX,
Storage, Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

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.

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.

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.

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,
41-6m 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.

PAINTING.

G. P. BERKELEY,
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.

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

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.

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.

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

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

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.

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 aloresaid 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.*

The San Francisco journals are discussing the question of supplying fuel for the Pacific Railroad, when it shall have been completed. One paper says that, while there is sufficient wood and coal on the line of the road for considerable distance, at both ends, from the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the vicinity of Salt Lake, the country appears to be destitute of fuel resources, at least the lack of timber is so great that it is certain that no permanent supply can be had from this resource. Another says the mountains abound in crude Petroleum, which can be readily utilized for fuel, and claims that the problem is, therefore, already solved.

There are now in active operation, in different parts of the world, eighty-six different Protestent missionary associations for the propagation of the Gospel in the unevangelized countries. These Associations are supporting about 1,500 missionaries; and the united receipts of these and kindred benevolent associations during the past year, exceeded twelve millions of dollars. All the American societies receives some $4,750,000, or only about three quarters of a million more than the last year's receipts of New York and Boston theaters.

Letter from New Mexico.

RIO MUMBRES, NEW MEXICO, Sept. 2, 1868.

EDITOR ADVERTISER:—I mailed my last letter to you from Fort Craig. This Fort is a small mud enclosure with a garrison insufficient to even take care of themselves, proved by the fact that for the past three years in succession the Indians have taken their stock from them, and last year their horses were taken from six armed herders, and from under the guns of the Fort, as I am credibly informed. Leaving Fort Craig we recross the Rio Grand to east side, and travel ten miles to Parayes (place of rest) and stop to rest and recruit our teams, previous to starting across the "Jonada del Muerto" 90 miles without wood or water, although at the present time some enterprising individual has about half way across, dug out water tanks, where he dispenses the warm stagnate fluid at so much per drink per head for man or beast. We made the trip in four days with our heavily loaded teams, safely, but found it a very severe one on both men and animals. We reach the river again at Fort Seldon. This Fort is similar to Fort Craig, although it presents from its immediate surroundings, a more cheerful appearance, being neat, clean and having some shade trees around it. I could not help noticing particularly the herd of stock from which the Fort is supplied with beef, and feel a sympathy with the officers and men who have to eat it. The stock were poor in every sense of the word; kept at night in a dry corrall, in morn driven from 5 to 7 miles out on the high dry prairies to graze, in eve driven back and watered in the warm muddy Rio Grand and put in corrall; they could not be otherwise than poor, and yet they enjoy all the advantages the country affords. We here again recross the Rio Grand and start for Fort Cummings, 60 miles west. Water at the end of the first twenty miles, where it is again sold from a pond at from 25 to 50 cts. per drink for animals, and no more water until we reach Cook's spring, at the Fort. Fort Cummings is a small adobe Fort, built at the north of Cook's Canon, and at the spring. The spring affords an abundant supply of water, but like most of the water we have yet found in New Mexico, of indifferent quality. Leaving this Fort we pass through a very dangerous Canon for several miles, over a very bad, rough, stony road, and start for Rio Mumbres, 20 miles distant, again without water on the road. After passing through the canon, the road is good, and after several hours travel we discern in the distance what is termed the Rio Mumbres, (the residence of Col. Porter,) as we here propose to rest and recruit up our teams, which, after so many long hard drives, on poor grass and no water, are badly used up. I must in my next, give you a description of this stream and valley. The whole country over which we have passed since leaving Fort Craig, presents the same parched, barren, desolate appearance; no timber, nothing but mesqueto bush and a scanty supply of short bunch grass, and a great scarcity of water, and not a foot of land susceptible of profitable cultivation on the entire route. During our trip across "Jonradu," the thermometer stood each day from 96 to 99½ in the shade compelling us to travel mostly at night. I noticed the thermometer at midnight, when it was down to 60 and 62, where 12 hours previous it had been up to 98 or 99½, producing a change of temperature sensibly felt without the aid of a thermometer.

Yours,
J. S. MINICK.

M. & M. R. A. L. R. R.

PHILADELPHIA, Sep. 19, 1868.

Forty-six hours from Quincy to the city of Brotherly Love, is now a common achievement, thanks to railroad facilities and their concomitant comforts and conveniences. Taking either route at Quincy, that is, the C. B & Q., under its admirable management, or the T. W. & Western Railway, with its safe transit and certain connections, you strike the same train on the Pitsburg & Ft. Wayne Road, and thence go forward with lightning speed, toward your destination. And when the M. & M. R. A. L. Railroad shall have been completed to its western terminus, and ultimate connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, at Ft. Kearney, ours will be a favorite route across the continent, and the long trains of costly merchandise from the far off Indus and Isles of the sea, will come coursing along, leaving at intervals, rich deposits for the enterprising merchant, while the palatial cars, starting from San Francisco, with their full complement of passengers, will bring their living freight to the cities of the Atlantic, in from five to seven days, crossing mountains, rivers and plains, in their rapid flight, and giving ocular demonstration to the capabilities of human invention. Apart from all considerations of local advantage, this single reflection that the completion of our road will place us right on the great highway of the nation, and in the path of empire, is of itself sufficient to enlist the active energy and support of the entire people of the northeast Missouri, in favor of this great railroad now so enterprisingly begun.—*Canton (Mo.) Press.*

The *Stockholder* says: In view of the natural and probable movement of money for a year past, we are satisfied that the West, the grain growing portion of the county, holds at the present the bulk of the national bank notes. There are obvious reasons for this. The yield of cereals and other produce in the West last year, though not equal to that of the current season, was nevertheless large. It commanded high prices generaly. The East, or manufacturing portion of the country, did not do a profitable business last year. The West was not a free purchaser of fabrics, domestic and imported, the manufacture and sale of which make so large a portion of the business of the East. Yet, from necessity, the East was a large purchaser of Western products, forming as they do the staples of life.

Beecher on the Canvass.

Some implacable Copperhead has requested Henry Ward Beecher to answer several questions, which he has done to the edification of others of the same class, as follows:

"Does the Republican party look upon the mass of the Southern whites, as still in Rebellion, because of their treatment of the loyal men in the South?"

No, no; they are still in the condition in which the rebellion left them. If a man break his leg, it has been said that it takes him two months to get well. Although the time between breaking the leg and the time when he walks round is two months; the doctor has had hold of his leg, he will set it in a minute, but he don't get well in a minute. They broke their leg very effectually, [laughter,] but it doesn't get well in a day, nor in a year. [Renewed merriment.] We do not consider them in rebellion, but we consider them in the unfortunate condition in which the rebellion left them Don't you know when persons have the measles, the doctors tell them to beware of the *sequelæ*—the sequence of *scarlatina*—which are often worse than the original attack. Parents are to carefully guard their children against those *sequelæ*, as being very dangerous. It is the *sequelæ* of the rebellion that we are afraid of. [Applause.]

"*Second:* Were the Reconstruction measures passed to protect the loyalists, and to make the Rebels love and respect them?"

No. They were passed to take care of the whole community, black and white, loyal and disloyal. The reconstruction measures undertake to lay the foundation for States on sound principles, and to include in the benefits of this reconstruction every living being that breathed. Of course they hoped that the loyalist would be protected—they knew it; but the object of the reconstruction measures was the common good of the whole people.

"*Third:* Have not the Reconstruction measures had a contrary effect, and are not the loyal men of the South worse treated to-day than they were in the Summer of 1865?"

Yes, they *are* worse treated, but the reconstruction measures are not the reason of it. It is the hope that in the year past has been infused into the minds of the South, that by alliance with the Democratic party they will be able to subvert all that has been done. It is that which has made them fiery and rampant in persecution. [Applause.] Let it once be understood that Gen. Blair is to be President, wearing Mr. Seymour as a vail [laughter and cheers]; let it once be understood throughout the South, and there has been no period since the formation of our Government in which such bloedshed, such villainous tyranny, such unbearable cruelty have been perpetrated. They do not even care to suppress the threat, and it is broadly proclaimed. Let it be understood in the South that Gen. Grant, by the overwhelming determination of the masses of the country, is to be President, and in less than one month from next November all these turmoils will hush, and all these outeries will be whist. [Great applause.]

"*Fourth:* How many more Reconstruction acts must be required before law, order, and justice will be the rule, and not the exception in the South?"

We have got there all but one thing. We have got our reconstruction measures established. What we want now is administration, and that we are going to have. Almost any team will run away if you throw loose the reins upon the dashboard; but once let a driver gather them up, and the horses begin to feel the draw of the rein, how they settle down to their work, how they come to the road, how gentle they are! That which they need now is to feel that there sits in the Presidential chair in Washington a man who knows how to *drive*. [Applause and laughter.] "What then," they say, "you must put a military Dictator there?" There is no man on the good God's globe that is so far from being in the spirit of a dictator as Gen. Grant; there is no man more tender; there is no man less self-seeking; there no man who so unloves dictatorial power as Gen. Grant. No! he won't need to send a soldier; he won't need to draw a sword. When they know that Grant is there, *that* is enough. [Applause.]

"*Fifth:* What is or was the necessity of Congress acting outside of the Constitution since the close of the war, and preventing the United States Supreme Court from passing upon their Reconstruction measures?"

There is a great distinction between acting contrary to the Constitution and acting outside of it. We act outside of the Constitution simply where there is no provision in the Constitution for our action, and where the times compel us to do something. If there was in the Constitution something for the rehabilitation of the rebellious States, the Republican party would certainly have obeyed the Constitution; but that never was contemplated, and there were no such provisions made in it, therefore, the Republican party was obliged to act outside the Constitution, or not act at all. As to this matter I confess I dont feel so sensative about it as do the men who spent four years fighting against the Constitution. I have great respect for it. I like it. But it is not so dear to me as it has become to them. I have a reasonable hope, too, that the Constitution will be maintained; I think the broad common sense of the American people will take care of the Constitution. It is very affecting to my feelings, therefore, when I hear these outeries, these most affectionate yearnings, and longings, and repinings of the reconstructed rebellion in the South in behalf of the Constitution, the dear, blessed Constitution. [Laughter and applause.] Why do I love the Constitution? Because I believe it breathes and creates liberty everywhere. Why are they so solicitous for the Constitution? Because it breathes liberty everywhere? That is the trouble. The Constitution they mourn is the old Constitution fancy constructed; it is the old Constitution that was brought before the courts when the Southern men put judges in the courts foresworn to make decisions in favor of Slavery. That is the Constitution they mean. I mean the Constitution our fathers made, when the world shone like an aurora with the spirit of liberty; when our fathers, under that divine magnetism, built this glorious Constitution, and built it for liberty. That is the Constitution I mean. [Prolonged applause.] What feature have we taken out of it that will circumscribe the independence of the individual? What feature of the Constitution that will make liberty narrower? The very cause of offense is that we have made liberty so broad that there is no creature born of woman that does not become a citizen under that Constitution. That is the offense. [Applause.] O, no! O! My friends, you are invited to attend the funeral of the Constitution. [Laughter.] The late members of this Democratic party, the Southern people in general, are all affectionately invited to attend the funeral. See them going in procession after the Constitution, [laughter]. See them going with their bowie knives reversed; see them going, hardly yet wiping their hands of the last assassination; see them going, the men who fought your sons and mine, and that spilt the blood of loyal, valiant sons and children like water; see them, moaning, groaning, "The Constitution." Ah! this "desecration" of the Constitution, this love of the Constitution, it is peculiarly affecting to me. When Sodom and Gomorrah sit round about the temple of Jerusalem and praise its beauty, and long for the prevalence of the light that shall shine out of Zion, then I shall believe that these men who are crying out "the Constitution, the Constitution," have any love for its essential principles, or have any right to say anything about it.

"*Sixth:* Is it safe to lay aside fundamental law, and the Constitution of the country, whenever a majority desire to act outside of it?"

No; that was the very reason why we blamed the South, it had no business to go outside of it; we have bro't it inside. [Laughter and applause.]

"*Seventh:* Why did not the Republican party inform the South in 1865 what was required of it?"

The principal cause, they did'nt know themselves. Do you suppose that every member of the Republican party was a prophet? Do you suppose they were all inspired, and that the gift of foresight was given to them? How did they know how the South was going to act? How did they know the spirit and temper? It was a tentative business. The intrinsic difficulty of reconstruction was to be carried through with safety and with speed. I believe mistakes have been made, and I tried to forestall some of them and rebuke others, but with ill-success. I believe they made them; but, nevertheless, I think reconstruction has been second only, if second at all, to the manner in which the war itself was victoriously carried through. We were like men crossing a ford; we had never been across it; we had to feel our way along the bottom, and with many a souse before we got out of the stream. We were like an army in a foreign country, and were obliged to flank ourselves on every side with cavalry, and try the probing test as we went on.

"*Eighth:* Would not the country be prosperous and happy, and liberty and fraternity exist in the whole country, if at the close of the rebellion in April, 1865, Congress had admitted those Southern Representatives who could and would have taken the iron-clad oath, and punished such of the Southern States in the Rebellion as the peace and dignity of the country required?"

I do not know. You do. Tell me why. No man can tell in that matter what could have been the result. My father once said to me at his table: "Henry, I came very near marrying Nancy Eaton. [Laughter.] If I had married her instead of your mother, would you be you. [Great and prolonged laughter.] Now, for anybody to go back and take the vast complex question as it stood in 1865, and undertake to say if it had been all different from what it was, we should have very different things from what we have. [Laughter.] Lastly.

"How can an honest, patriotic, intelligent Christian citizen support the Republican party?"

My friends how can an honest, patriotic, intelligent Christain support the Democratic party? [Laughter.] That is the question. It is said that Gen. Grant is a drunkard. It is said that Gen. Blair is one. [Laughter.] I do not believe either of them, I know too well how these stories rise and grow. That in either case there should have been, under the privations of army experience, times when they in common I am afraid with all our officers might have relied on too much stimulants, that there may have been such times I do not deny, though I do not know, but this, that Gen. Grant or Blair are habitual drunkards and are liable to any such charge that should vacate the confidence of Christain and temperate men in them. I do not believe a word of it. But I am free to say that if it were so I had rather have Gen. Grant drunk than Gov. Seymour sober. [Great applause.] Consider them a moment—these two men. It is said that Gen. Grant knows nothing of civil affairs. It is certain that Gov. Seymour knew nothing of military affairs. It is said that we need a statesman. Is there not a good deal of deception in this matter of the word statesman? I have always thought and taught that what is wanted to make a President is a great deal of common sense and a great deal of uncommon honesty.—That is all. [Cheers.] Now, if Gen. Grant is not the impersonation of common sense, who would you select? and if he is not honest, gentlemen, I think we may give up all trust in human nature. [Cheers.] It is said he is not a genius. He is not a genius in the sense in which Gen. Sherman is—the most brilliant genius in war matters of our era. The man who fills me with immense enthusiasm is Gen. Sherman. [Loud cheers.] He has genius that is brilliant, because the imagination very largely is a part of his genius; but Gen. Grant is a man without imagination. But he is a man of genius; and it is the genius of common sense. [Great applause.] Less resplendent, more useful, less shining, truer, deeper, far more comprehensiv and enduring. [Applause.] Now, what has been his career? Where can you find a man so modest?—so modest that I am afraid many American citizens will not vote for him, for modesty is not in vogue in our day. So unself-seeking, so magnanimous to his equals? I do not believe, fellow-citizens, that there is such a spectacle on the face of the globe as the friendship which exist between Gen. Grant, Gen Schofield, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, an Gen. Thomas. [Immense applause.] When, not long ago, I received one from within headquarters, not Gen. Grant, I do not mean, when they were casting about for a candidate for the Democratic party, some Senators visited the Secretary of War, Gen. Schofield, and urged him to become their candidate. After they had laid their plans and desires before him he went forth to his superior and friend, Gen. Grant, and told him what had been done. Gen. Grant smoked on and said nothing. [Laughter and applause.] The next morning Gen. Grant went down to Gen Schofield and said to him, "Schofield, it is certain one or other of the candidates of the two parties is going to be elected President." [Laugnter.] "Now, I do not care anythiny about that thing, but I do care that the country should have a sound man, and I do not see how you can constantly refuse to be the candidate of the party if they will put you on a good platform." [Applause.] "But," say, Schofield, "General, I am a Grant man; I cannot go against you; I am a Grant man." "I thought it my duty," said he, "to tell you what I thought of it," and he left. [Applause.] I think that is almost as good as declining a nomination, and then accepting it. [Shouts of laughter and applause.] I believe Gen. Grant preeminently a man of administration. I believe not only that he has laid the country under obligations which we shall never repay for the service he rendered in our great and trying war, but I believe he is destined yet to lay the country under greater obligations and give us an administration so temperate, so divested of passion, so free from malign influence, so wise in the selection of men, so forbearing in the carrying out of necessary measures, that we shall see, dated from his administration, the recontinuation of the administration of Washington himself—[Great applause] a man who in many important respects he resembles, and in none more than this wisdom of taking counsel of wise men, and making his personal decision reflect the wisdom of all the counsellors he can gather round about him. [Applause.] If Gen. Grant sits at the head of Government there is not one single working man in this nation, there is not one poor emigrant who comes here, there is not one dusky creature that by his pine knot candle reads his spelling book that will not feel that he is safe, that he is secure. For Gen. Grant is the President; that Republican party which is the party of the common people, the party of universal suffrage—he is the President of that party, and every creature in these years will know that the power of the Government and the power of an enlightened Christain public sentiment will be in favor of the greatest liberty and the greatest security to all. [Applause.] Who is his antagonist? In private life a gentleman, not