The Nebraska Herald.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

WEDNESDAY, ... SEPT. 19, 1866

REPUBLICAN UNION TICKET.

For Member of Congress.
JOHN TAFFE.

For Delegate in Congress.
T. M. MARQUETT.

For Territorial Auditor.
JOHN GILLESPIE.

For Territorial Treasurer.
AUGUSTUS KOUNTZE.

For Territorial Librarian.
R. S. KNOX.

REPUBLICAN UNION PLATFORM.

We, the Republican Union party of Nebraska in Convention assembled, hereby unqualifiedly indorse and adopt the Constitutional Amendment passed by the 39th Congress, and submitted for ratification to the several States of the Union, to-wit:

JOINT RESOLUTION, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (*two-thirds of both Houses concurring.*) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by *three-fourths* of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, *nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.*

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, *the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion to which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.*

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, *shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof.* But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such a disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, *shall not be questioned.* But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred *in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave;* but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,
President of the Senate *pro tempore.*

Resolved, that loyalty *shall* direct and control the destinies of this Nation.

Resolved, That those who have saved this Nation from destruction by armed traitors, shall, in the future, as in the past, have our hearty co-operation and unfaltering support, and that we are deeply sensible to the fact that the people of this Republic can never fully discharge the debt of gratitude which they owe to the Union soldiers and sailors whose self-sacrificing patriotism and blood have preserved constitutional liberty upon this continent.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican Union Voters of Cass county, and all who are in favor of the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment submitted for ratification by the 39th Congress, are requested to meet at the places of holding elections in their respective precincts on

THURSDAY, Sept., 20th, 1866.

at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing Delegates to attend the County Convention to be held in Plattsmouth, on

SATURDAY, Sept., 22d, 1866

at 2 o'clock, p. m., to put in nomination candidates to be supported at the October election.

The number of Delegates apportioned to each precinct is the same as last year, and is as follows, to-wit: Plattsmouth 13, Rock Bluffs 6, Liberty 2, Mt. Pleasant 4, Eight Mile Grove 2, Oreapolis 2, Louisville 2, Weeping Water 2, Avoca 2, South Bend 1, Salt Creek 2.

By order of the Republican Union County Central Committee.

H. D. HATHAWAY,
Chairman *pro. tem.*

ELECTION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next, at the usual place of holding Elections, (or as near there as practicable) in the several Precincts of Cass county, Nebraska, an Election will be held for Member of Congress and Delegate to Congress; one Territorial Treasurer, one Territorial Auditor and one Territorial Librarian; one Member of the Council for Cass county, and one Joint Member of the Council for the counties of Cass, Lancaster, Saline, Saunders and Seward; four (4) Members of the House of Representatives for Cass county; one County Commissioner for the third (3rd) District (Mt. Pleasant); one Assessor, three (3) Judges of Election and two Clerks of Election for each precinct and one Road Supervisor for each road District.

Which Election will be opened at nine (9) o'clock in the morning and will continue open until six (6) o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

By order of the
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
This 3rd day of September, A. D., 1866.
B. SPURLOCK,
sept17,1866.] County Clerk.

SHOW THE PROOF.

One of the little snakes which form the "bread and butter brigade" in Nebraska, said in their convention in this city that he could have worked with what he termed the radical party were it not that it asked, through the Constitutional Amendment, for negro suffrage in the South. Now it does appear too ridiculous to suppose that any man of ordinary inteligence would believe such an assertion; yet there are men who do not appear to know any better. What we want is, when a man makes such an assertion, that he should produce the Amendment and show where that particular part is; and if he fails to find it, let the people conclude that he is either a knave or a fool. There is no such idea presented in the proposed amendment, and that is exactly why Thad. Stevens did not like it.

☞ What party stood by the "boys in blue" while they were fighting rebels? Not the one that supports Andy

THE WEDDING.

The marriage between the Democratic party and the what-is-it party, took place at 10 1 2 A. M. on the 12th inst. J. Sterling Morton and A. S. Paddock are the premature offspring of the newly made bride and bridegroom.

NOT PLAYED.

The most impressive part of the whole farce which was played in this city by the copperhead convention and the coppertail convention, was left out. After the nuptials were concluded, the representative of South Carolina and the Massachusetts man failed to fill the bill by coming in arm in arm. It is said that South Carolina was ready and waiting, but Massachusetts couldn't see it. It is a pity; for large numbers of delegates and spectators had provided themselves with extra pocket handkerchiefs.

ANOTHER ENDORSEMENT.

Maine and Vermont send greeting to the loyal men everywhere. "My Policy" seems to be at a discount in those states. Vermont rolls up an *increased* Republican majority of 5,000 and Maine 8,000. These are the kind of endorsements the conservative rebels who met at Philadelphia are going to meet with all over the loyal states, when the vote comes in from "around the circle" which Andy has been making, it will be seen that he has "left the Constitution in the hands of the peolpe," and that they are bound to have the Amendment attatched to it.

OUR NATIONAL DISGRACE

That the speeches, actions, etc., of Andrew Johnson are a national disgrace, no sensible man will pretend to deny. The Republican Union party have one thing to console them in this matter, however. Mr. Johnson, in his disgraceful harangues, does not pretend to be an exponent of our principles. He would undoubtedly do us a vast injury if he were speaking upon our side of the question; but as it is he is making more votes in favor of the reconstruction plan of Congress than all the speakers we have in the field. It cannot be otherwise. When the Executive of a Nation starts upon what might justly be termed a funeral procession and stops at every railroad depot to make a political speech in his own favor, and when those speeches assume the shape of a drunken harrangue, and a promiscuous bandying of epithets with the crowd, it cannot but be looked upon as a national disgrace, and tend to weaken the side he proposes to strengthen. Who ever heard of such a thing before; and who ever heard of such language from one who pretends to be anything more than a common demagogue. Even old Dirty Dean would blush through his filth at such a course. In his Cleveland speech, in a retort upon some one in the crowd who said Lincoln's death was "unfortunate," he said: "Yes, unfortunate for some that God rules on high and deals in right," thus virtually declaring his acquiesence in the murder of Lincoln. In his speech at St. Louis he again resorted to a promiscuous discussion with the noisy crowd, and declared in terms that he was equal in point of fact to the Saviour of mankind. He said:

"*Judaas, Judas Iscariot, Judaas!* There was a Judas once, one of the twelve apostles. Oh! yes, and these twelve apostles had a Christ. [A voice 'and a Moses, too.' Great laughter.] The twelve apostles had a Christ, and he couldn't have had a Judas unless he had had twelve apostles. If I have played the Judas, who has been my Christ that I have played the Judas with? Was it Thad. Stevens? Was it Wendell Phillips? Was it Charles Sumner? [Hisses and cheers.] Are these men that set up and compare themselves with the Savior of men, and everybody that differs with them in opinion, and try to stay and arrest their diabolical and nefarious policy, is to be denounced as a Judas? ['Hurrah for Andy,' and cheers.]

"In the days when there war twelve Apostles and there war a Christ, while there war Judases, there war unbelievers, too. Y-a-s; while there war Judases there war unbelievers. [Voice—'Here.' Three groans for Fletcher.] Yes, oh! yes! unbelievers in Christ; men who persecuted and slandered and brought him before Pontius Pilate and preferred charges and condemned and put him to death on the cross, to satisfy unbelievers."

Such gibberish brings painfully to mind the scenes of the inauguration of Mr. Johnson to the presiding chair of the Senate, and the blush to every true American's cheek.

At Indianapolis a riot occurred, in which one man was killed and several wounded; and at Cincinnati the authorities refused to receive him. Is this the man and is this the "policy" which the rebel sympathizing party of the United States is holding up as a model? His harangues would be considered beneath the dignity of a stump speaker down in "Egypt;" what, then, must the people think of it in the President of the United States, when on a funeral excursion.

GEO. F. ON THE TRACK.

Geo. Francis Train, the great Feman supporter, is announced in the Omaha papers as an independent candidate for Congress. He comes out at the request of a large number of his Irish friends, among whom we notice the names of Mr. Talbot, of Kearney and Dr. O'Hanlin, of Omaha. Go in, Train; "the more the merrier."

THE RESULT.

The Philadelphia movement is resulting exactly as we anticipated, although it is developing much sooner. We took the ground, when the Philadelphia resolutions were first adopted, that they did not express the views of a majority—nor even a respectable minority—of the assembled delegates. The whole thing was a show, so far as the great majority were concerned, inaugurated only that the *semblance* of fairness and reason might be given in order to catch enough loyal votes to elevate the rebels and their intimate friends and sympathisers to power. They were at the bottom of the well, and they either had to stay there or get assistance from Union men to haul them out. The Philadelphia Convention was inaugurated for the purpose of "gulling" a few individuals into their support, under the impression that they would behave themselves and were sorry for the crimes they had committed. We had no faith in the repentance of either the late rebels or the party who assisted them during the war; yet we are not disposed to say that none who endorsed the action of the Convention had faith in the sincerity of the professions of the assembled delegates. We believe there are men who righteously believed that the course marked out was the one best calculated to secure the proper adjustment of all our difficulties. We should have little faith in mankind did we think there were none who supported this movement from honest motives. But what does the subsequent action of the great majority indicate? Look, if you please, at their action in Nebraska. Two conventions are called, both claiming to abide by the action of the Philadelphia Convention, and to stand upon the platform there adopted. The few Union men who apparently had faith in the professions of the men assembled at Philadelphia, assembled under the name of "National Union," for the purpose of forming coalition with the Copperhead party on a conservative basis. It may not be inappropriate to state in this connection that Messrs. Sharp, Bernardin, and R. G. Doom, who were delegates to that convention from this county, while they never claimed to be Republicans or to be identified with the party, did, for a short time during the war, vote for some men upon the Republican ticket, and sometimes, probably, for all of them; at least we are so informed by good authority. We make this statement from the fact that they are now termed Democrats, and are so reported in connection with this convention, and we desire to give their identification with that convention all the consistency to which it is entitled. But to the point; these men were apparently anxious to reform the Democratic party of Nebraska, and we are willing to concede that some of them were honest in their endeavor. The regular Copperhead party, however, stood firm in their purpose not to be reformed, and show conclusively, by their "walk and conversation," that they were in no way disposed to give an inch from the ground they had occupied during the war—which we all know to have been opposition to the war and sympathy with those who were attempting to overthrow the government. Their leading men openly advocated in the convention, that if these conservative men were tired of the Republican party they should come to them, and that it was not their place nor their desire to in any manner even give the *appearance* of forsaking any of their former positions. This, as we said before, is exactly the result we expected, although it was brought about sooner than we anticipated, and sooner, probably, than a large proportion of the Copperhead party desired. We believe a large minority, at least, of that party would have favored an *apparent* desire to be conciliatory, *until they had secured the power* to run the thing as they liked. Then, and not till then, did we look for them to come out boldly and stand upon their past record. But the deed is done; and the party here, as it will elsewhere in time, has placed itself square upon the issue of sympathy with the rebellion by placing their standard in the hands of the most notorious rebel sympathiser that Nebraska ever contained. Will the people of Nebraska endorse this man? Will they endorse the party that would thus defiantly thrust this obnoxious excressence of treason before them?

☞ Think of Maine and Vermont!

THE "RATTLE" CONVENTION.

The Omaha *Republican* gives the following biographical sketch of the delegates in attendance at the "rattle" convention held in this city on the 11th and 12th:

Out of fifty two members to be at this convention, only sixteen made their appearance, mostly self constituted, without any constituency, after much telegraphing and drumming up, and that our readers may judge of the character of other movements of this kind in other states as well as this, we give the names and positions of those present.

Douglas County—
G. R. Smith, Post Master.
E. B. Taylor, Sup't. Ind. Affairs.
E. A. Downey.
M Dunham.
Doct. Roeder and Col. Baumer, did not attend.

Cass County—
J. W. Marshall, Post Master.
N. J Sharp, Democrat.
E. P. Bernardin, Democrat.
R. G. Doom, Democrat.

Nemaha County—
S S. Jamison, Receiver of the Land Office.
E. S. Worthihg, who "dont like Tipton."
A. S Holliday, the President of the convention, who is making an effort to procure the appointment of Post Master at Brownville, in the place of a sound and tried Republican, who was obliged to flee from Rebeldom on account of his LOYLTY, and whose official conduct is entirely satisfactory to the people of that vicinity, who desire his continuance.

Platte County—
J. P. Becker, Indian Agent.

Washington County—
W. H. H. Stout, who has a hankering after the Omaha Indian Agency, or some other office—Col. Furnas watch him—but he will be disappointed.

Dodge and Sarpy Counties—
Henry Campbell, Deputy U. S. Marshal.

Dodge County—
Robert Kittle—Has an ambition for Legislative honors having been a standing candidate, and failed to procure anything from the Republican Party on account of his unpopularity, has concluded to try his luck in the Cop. Party, and unless the Cops. cheat him will be their candidate for the Senate, as this district has been considered Democratic.

Last but not least—
W. F. Lockwood, United States District Judge, resident of *Put-in Bay, Ohio*—who was a handy man to represent Burt, Dakota and any other counties they wished him to. (W. Adair, a reliable correspondent in yesterday's issue, informs the public that one Land Officer, Father Martin, is the only new converted Cop Johnson man in Dakota county for him to represent) and if he had thought of it in time, he might have represented Pawnee, Johnson, Gage, Jones, Otoe, Saline, Seward, Lancaster, Saunders, Butler, Lincoln, Kearney, Hall Buffalo, Merrick, Monroe, which were unrepresented and thereby nominated pimself instead of Paddock, for Representative. It would not have hurt his modesty and would have been gratifying to his ambition to have been the Copperhead standard bearer, especially as he avowed that he has gone into that party with Missionary motives to bring it up to his standard, and having been heretofore more radical than the most radical, and advocating negro suffrage, the right of the ladies to vote and the confiscation of the property of the rebels and the hanging of a large number of the same.

We wish him much success in his missionary enterprise, but we predict that his fate will be like a small spring stream running into the Big Muddy—he will be lost, lost, lost, and will dive down into the bottom of Copperheadism lower if possible than the old Cops. themselves, such were the indications of his conduct and speeches at the convention, for he attacked the position of the Republican Party, as embodied in the proposed Constitutional Amendment, which no old Copperhead speaker even Morton dared to do.

RECAPITULATION.

7 Office Holders.
3 Office Seekers.
3 Democrats.
1 Who "Dont like Tipton."
2 In the wrong Boat.

Greely on Beecher.

Horace Greely, in one of the ablest editorials he ever wrote, reviews the letter of Henry Ward Beecher, and thus closes his unanswerable refutations:

Mr. Beecher has achieved a sudden and wide spread popularity. In the conception of every blackleg, duelist, negro killer and rowdy, from the St. John to the Rio Grande, he has all at once ceased to be a fanatic, a bigot, a disunionist, and become an enlightened patriot and statesman. His praises are freely mingled with the blasphemies of the Hook and the ribaldry of the *Sunday Mercury*. There is not in all the land one who considers "niggers very wel in their place," but that place under the feet of the Whites, who does not thank him for his letter. The Thugs of New Orleans are by this time enjoying it and Gen. Forrest would gladly preside at a meeting called expressly to ratify it. But there is sadness in many hearts where the eloquent pastor of Plymouth Church has been loved and honored—a mournful conciousness that they have trusted too confidingly and loved unwisely. Little children, keep your hearts from idols.

☞ At a prayer meeting recently held not far from Columbus, an earnest brother, whose zeal surpassed his intelligence, offered this petition: "O, Lord, have mercy on us poor miserable sinners, of which I am chiefest among ten thousand, and the one altogether lovely."

TRAIN.

The Omaha *Herald* says:

"We sincerely regret that Mr. Train should be induced to be a candidate at this time, and trust better counsels than he has been receiving will yet induce him to change his purpose."

This shows exactly how much of *principle* this paper advocates. It prefers supporting one man who has been an uncompromising advocate of the South during the war, and another who is a renegade Republican for a price, rather than Mr. Train. Did it repudiate either one of the nominees of the Copperhead Convention we might believe it supported the other on principle; but when a man or a paper attempts to ride two horses so widely different in their gate as Morton and Paddock have been, even if their *color* is alike, it looks like there was little principles in the race. We understand Morton has gone to see Train, with his pocket full of "counsels;" but wether they will "induce" Train to haul off is yet to be determined. Morton and Miller pretend to own every man who ever voted a Democratic ticket in Nebraska, but we are of opinion that Train will convice them that he never signed the deed by which they claim him.

WHAT ABOUT PHILADELPHIA.

What do our *conservative* friends think about the great National Union Party in Nebraska now? Do they believe the Democracy are honest in their support of the platform adopted at Philadelphia (if it could be called a platform)? Would they nominate such a man as J. Sterling Morton if they were? If anybody can reconcile the nomination of Morton and an assertion that they thank God that the war has terminated in favor of the government of the United States, we would like to see how it is done. Will some of the conservative chaps show us how they do it?

The Homestead Law.

The following regulation has just been issued from the Land Office:

"When a party makes a selection of a tract of land under the Homestead law, and thereafter desires to change the same for other land, he cannot be permitted to do so, as the law makes no provision for change of Homestead entries. When, however, a homestead party is actually settled on one tract, and by an error in the description in his application a certificate of entry is given to him for another and different tract from that covered by his actual settlement the error is treated as a clerical one in the papers, and will be so corrected as to award him inceptive evidence of the title for the tract embracing his actual settlement."

☞ A man who was recently arrested in Memphis, Tenn., for whipping his wife, gave the policeman thirty dollars not to walk on the same side of the street while on the way to the lock up. Of course a brute who would beat his wife ought to be ashamed to be seen walking with a policeman! Such a fellow must have such gentlemanly and delicate instincts.

THE PRICE OF LOYALTY.—The Nashville *Press and Times* says two attempts have been recently made to burn down the office of the Johnborough (East Tennessee) *Flag*. Its proprietor, Capt. Grisham, was in the Union army for four years, and its said that the effort to fire his office was made by rebels.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Aug. 27, '66.

To Gen. HOFFMAN, Fort Leavenworth:

Capt. Reese, from the Forks of the Soloman, has just arrived. Four hundred Pawness, four hundred Omahas, and numerous others are there. The settlers have been driven back. Seven men were killed and scalped. The United States troops have been stopped at Fort Solomon. Can you protect the settlers? If you have not the troops, I will furnish them on your order; if not, duty compels me to send Gen. Clound them, if they can be found.

S. J. CRAWFORD,
Governor of Kansas.

Fight a Breckinridge Mo.

We clip the following from the Grand River *News*, of the 4th inst.:

By a man who came on Sunday from the Hannibal and St. Jo. railroad, we hear that a terrible fight took place at Breckenridge on Saturday last. While Mr. James Birch was trying to make a Conservative speech, a desperate fight began, when the Radical boys were driven back, and retreated to get reinforcements. About eight or ten men were killed when our informant left, and the fight was still progressing. The scene was terriffic. Several were wounded, among whom was the man who brought this account. We know nothing of the occurrence except as the news was told to parties in town. Maj. Murphy of the 6th M. S. M., was killed during the contest.

☞ It is understood that about the first of November, A Johnson will undergo an operation for the cure of weak I's, with which he seems to be much afflicted.

☞ "Conciliation," for the South to elect rebel Generals to govern loyal men, and the North to defeat loyal soldiers to make room for Copperheads.

☞ A chap in Millican, Texas, committed suicide lately by swallowing eight ounces of laudanum, then blowing his brains out with a revolver. He will die.

THE CONVENTION.

In speaking of the Cop. Convention held in this city on the 11th and 12th, the Omaha *Republican* says:

"The regular dyed-in-the-wool Copperhead element of the Vallandigham stripe, was led by J. Sterling Morton, Woolworth, Miller, Poppleton, (who used Megeath,) and others, who intended to compliment Megeath and then use him to nominate J Sterling Morton for Delegate.

"The Patrick party being the policy party, desired to make those nominations which would be the most conducive to the success of the Democratic party in the coming contest.

"Col Patrick is an old Jacksonian Democrat, a graduate of the Pennsylvania Democratic school, of large experience in political figuring, (but he had failed to procure a diploma in Nebraska, hence his defeat,) and consequently was trying to guide the party towards success if possible. His first effort was to effect a coalition with the office holders' convention, which met with much opposition but was finally consummated (to outside appearances,) then encouraged the office holders to nominate a man from the North Platte for Representative so as to throw the nomination for Delegate south of the Platte to J. R. Porter. A North Platte man, A. S. Paddock, was therefore nominated. Thus far the Patrick party had come out ahead, and had they been able to finish their programme it would have been the better policy for the party, but it was otherwise ordered.

The Rule-or-Ruin Intensified Copperhead portion of the party rallied their forces and won the last and crushing victory finally, which upset everything which had been done in the policy line before.

On the informal ballot this element complimented Megeath, he receiving 28 votes, Porter 17, Morton 8, Brooke 5, O'Hanlin 2, Bradford 5, and the poor man was induced to think that he had some chance of procuring the nomination, but was unkindly called upon to immediately get out of the way that Morton might gain an easy victory over the Patrick party—he obeyed orders and withdrew as all others did but Morton and Porter. At this juncture we saw Col. Patrick moderately raise up from his seat and advance towards Doct. Graff and shake his head very discouragingly and whisper something which we imagined to be "gone up ——," exchanging down-cast looks. We took the hint and started for our hat making ready "to go for Morton" after the first ballot, (which we did at the cost of a new hat). Soon the vote was announced, Morton 29, Porter 21.

J STERLING MORTON, THE WORST COPPERHEAD AND REBEL NEBRASKA AFFORDS, was declared the nominee for Delegate of two conventions, calling themselves CONSERVATIVES, JOHNSON MEN, NATIONAL UNION MEN AND OTHER MISNOMERS.

To attempt to picture the consternation this announcement produced in the conventions, and among the outsiders, would be futile. Language would fail, as it could only be realized by being an eye witness. Even the twenty-nine members who "did it" were sorry after they saw the stunning and demoralizing effect of their action, which were unmistakable."

One of the Processions

Nasby, in the Toledo *Blade*, suggests the following order of procession for the Johnsonian reception:

"The procession should form in the following order: each section carrying a banner appropriately inscribed, and singing hymns sweetly as here set down:

1. Federal office holders—in a small carriage."

BANNER.

"The serpent tempted me, and I did eat."

HYMN.

"This is the way we long have sought,
And mourned because we found it not."

2 Those who wanted the offices and didn't get them, in brokon down hacks drawn by lame mules clothed in mourning.

BANNER.

"Every man has his price—would that we could get ours."

HYMN.

"Plunged in a gulf of dark despair,
We wretched sinners lie."

3. Weak kneed Republicans who are trying to support Johnson, but don't want to leave their party—in one carriage.

BANNER.

"To be or not to be—that's the question."

HYMN.

* * * "Stand shivering on the brink
Of everlasting woe."

4. Vallandigham Democrats ruminating on the kicking out of their chief at Philadelphia.

BANNER.

"Now is the winter of our discontent."

SONG.

(In a mournful, solemn, husky, heart-rending tone.)

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot"

5 American citizens of African descent.

BANNER.

"He promised to be our Moses—he led us into de Red Sea and—left us dar."

HYMN.

"War now am de good old Moses,"

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The Herald's Washington special says:

During the President's absence a great number of applications for pardon have received and filed at the White House and Attorney General's, from persons heretofore excepted.

☞ The New York Tribune says: The Humble Individual, in his Delmonico speech, spoke of the "Goddess of Liberty staggering to her grave." A sober goddess will do nothing of the kind.

ROBERT C. JORDAN.

The Copperheads nominated Mr. Jordan, a highly esteemed merchant of this city, for Librarian for the sake of giving their ticket respectability; but we are informed that Mr. Jordan repudiates the whole affair, and does not thank them for attempting to entangle him in their political meshes; and says that he would not serve if elected for that or any other office.—*Republican.*

THE BOOMERANG.—Who is the author of that incendiary address which was received with such shouts of delight by the half reconstructed rebels assembled in Philadelphia, on whose hands the blood of our sons and brothers is hardly dry? It is Mr. H. J. Raymond, of New York, who voted for the Constitutional Amendment, which he now calls upon the South to resist as an indignity, and who in his journal, the New York Times, expressed the expectation that the President would accept it if only Congress would abstain from passing the supplimentary bill which, in act, was never passed. He is a true representative of that Johnsonism which commenced by fulminating anathemas against the traitors, and ends by calling upon the same traitors to make ready for another act of treason.

THE SOUTHWEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—Advertisements appear in the New Orleans papers calling for proposals for deepening and maintaining a channel across the bar of the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi. The U. S government has appropriated $75,000 for this important object, which will remove a great obstacle to the commercial progress of the Crescent City. It is designed to narrow and drain the channel until a passage of a uniform depth of 18 feet, and width of 200 feet, shall be opened from the deep water in the river to the deep water in the gulf. Many a mariner who has been compelled to lie off the bar all night till the rising tide of the morning will rejoice when this work is accomplished.

☞ The Shasta *Courier* relates the following: Some year or two since the stage drove up to the hotel in Trinity Centre, containing a crazy man and his attendant. As they alighted for supper, the crazy man looked around upon a bar-room full of men drinking red-eye and playing bean poker, and asked: "Is there any Lincoln men about here?" "Not a d—d one," replied one of the crowd. "I thought so," said the crazy man, "for in looking around as we drove in, I didn't see a church or a school house." The attendant, though a democrat, swore that his charge showed too much sanity to require close watching or to specially need his care, though as he was paid to accompany him to his friends in the Atlantic States, he would travel with him.

☞ The President in his late speech speaks of Congress as a body that was "called or assumed to be the Congress of the United States." If he did not believe it to be THE Congress of the United States, did he not violate his oath of office when he *gave his approval and signature to most of the laws passed by that Congress and enforced them as laws of the country?*

☞ A. Johnson protests that he is not egotistical, and that he is a perfect type of humility, yet he declares his Philadelphia Convention is "the biggest thing on ice" that ever the people of the United States laid eyes on: "It's a powerful smart child, and I'm it's daddy."

☞ Col. Macauley, of the 11th Indiana regiment, has this "one word" of sense and spirit to his fellow soldiers: "Those who served with us in the field, and who are now unfortunately, found in the Democratic ranks, no more represent us, than did the deserters from the army in the field."

CONEMAUGH, Pa., Sept. 14.—While the Presidential party were halting for a short time, the platform fell in, precipitating hundreds of men, women and children a distance of 25 feet and piling them one upon another. There was screaming and rushing of friends to the rescue. Amid the scene of great excitement and confusion the train moved on before the extent of damage could be ascertained.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Further particulars of the calamity at Johnstown, Pa., where five hundred people fell through a platform. We place the number of killed at seventeen and wounded at three hundred and seven. A great many of the wounded have fractured limbs, and there will probably be fifty amputations. President Johnson sent $500 for relief of the sufferers; Gen. Geary sent $200 and the Cambria Iron Co., subscribed 1000. The platform was an old bridge over the canal and was strong enough for ordinary purposes, but when crowded by people to see the President, who stopped at the depot near by, it broke down. The village of seventeen hundred inhabitants is covered with a pall of gloom. Surgeons have been sent from Pittsburgh and all the neighboring country.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The Herald's Canada correspondent says there is no abatement in the excitement concerning the Fenians.

It is also said that the Canadians are organizing squads to make a raid upon the American border towns, in revenge for the Fenian raids upon Canada.