The Nebraska Herald.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

THURSDAY, ... JUNE, 11, 1868

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are desirous of receiving correspondence from all parts of the State, relative to the material interests of the country, together with such other matter as contributors may deem of interest.

Republican Ticket.

For President,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

For Vice President,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Presidential Electors—
T M. MARQUETT, of Cass.
LOUIS ALLGEWAHR, of Richardson.
J. F. WARNER, of Dakota.

Member of Congress—
JOHN TAFFE, of Douglas.

Governor—
DAVID BUTLER, of Pawnee.

Secretary of State—
THOMAS P. KENARD, of Washington.

Treasurer—
JAMES SWEET, of Otoe.

Auditor of State—
JOHN GILLESPIE, of Nemaha.

District Attorneys—
1st District—O. B. HEWETT, of Nemaha,
2d " J. C. COWIN, of Douglas.
3d " E. F GRAY, of Dodge.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFOM.

1st. We congratulate the country upon the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress, as evidenced by the adoption in the 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 those constitutions, and prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a State of anarchy or military rule.

2d. The guaranty by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men in the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety—of gratitude—of justice—and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

3d we denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime, and the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to our creditors at home and abroad—Not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

4th. It is due to the labor of the nation that the taxation of the nation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

5th. 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 interest thereon whenever it can honestly be done.

6th. 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.

7th. 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.

8th. 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 high legislative and judicial functions and 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 powers to render insecure the property, peace, liberty and life of the citizen; 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 thereof by the vote of 35 Senators.

9th. 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.

10th. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperilled their lives in the service of the 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.

11th. Foreign emigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development of resources, and increase of power to this nation—the asylum of the oppressed of all nations—should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

12th. This convention declares its sympathy with all the oppressed peoples which are struggling for their rights.

13th. That we recognize the great principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government, and we hail with gladness every effort toward making those principles a living reality on every foot of American soil.

14th, That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forgiveness with which men who have served in the rebellion have now frankly and honestly co-operated with us in restoring the peace of the country, and are reconstructed. They are received back into the Union of the loyal people. We favor the removal of the restrictions imposed upon the late rebels as soon as the spirit of rebellion has died out.

McCLELLAN

Has been rejected by the Senate as Minister to England.

STANBERRY

Resigned the position of Attorney-General in order that he might defend Andrew Johnson; and upon his acquittal Mr. Johnson re appointed him, but the Senate has refused to confirm the appointment.

"EX-PRESIDENT."

The Nebraska City *News* says: "The trial of *Ex-President Davis* will be postponed until October.' The *News* always speaks of Lincoln and Grant in the most abusive manner, and scarcely ever misses an opportunity of hurling in a few abusive epithets; but when it speaks of the man who headed the rebellion which caused all our national woes, and which took the life-blood of an hundred thousand brave men, it calls him the *Ex President*. Such is modern Democracy.

GOT A TASTE.

The Democratic party have had a fresh taste of the spoils since they have taken Andy to their bosom, and it sets them completely wild with delight. There never were such glaring frauds known since we had a government as have been committed by Andy's "whisky ring" during the year. They have been fearful their hold would be short and they have improved the time. One hundred thousand dollars were raised by this "ring" in three days to clear Andy from impeachment, and Mr. Woolley was made disbursing agent.

THE CANDIDATE.

Mr. Woolley, the prisoner of the House of Representatives for refusing to testify who received the money raised to acquit Johnson, is said to be growing immensely popular with the Democratic party; and his chances for the nomination on the 4th of July are brightening rapidly. He is just the kind of man Democracy like—one that can do a dastardly act and has the "sand" to keep it "mum," even if it does disgrace the nation.

THE SOUTHERN STATES

Are about to be admitted again under Constitutions granting the franchise without distinction of color or former condition of servitude. What is the reason our Democratic friends are so silent upon this proposition to admit the Southern States? Is it because they see no prospect that it will add strength to their party? Is it possible that all their former raving about the "ten excluded States" was a purely partizan arrangement? It looks that way.

DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENTS

Of the present day consists in villainous and abusive epithets, and a wholesale defermation of private character. We ask any man to show us a Democratic paper published in the west that is not filled with vindictive abuse of their political opponents and an entire blank so far as cool, dispassionate, reasonable argument is concerned. The party that expects to carry on a campaign with villainous epithets for arguments can only expect supporters from men who believe in villainy

THE IRISH REPUBLICANS

Are organizing all over the country. Since the question of liberating Ireland from the oppressive yoke which England has placed upon it has become prominent in America, our Irish fellow citizens have learned a few things in relation to the great underlying principle of the Republican party which is fast causing them to act with us. They find that the word Democracy is a hollow mockery at the present day, as applied to the party which bears it They find that party is anything but Democratic, in the true meaning of the word and they are leaving it with all haste possible. They begin to see the difference between free Ireland and enslaved America.

"PLAYED OUT."

Whenever a Republican asks how about the record of the Democratic party during the war, and who it was that abused and villified the Union soldiers when they needed sustaining, and who it was that rejoiced over rebel victories, you will hear some mouthpiece of the copperhead party cry out "that is played out!" it would do last year. but won't have any effect now! "Played out," is it? Not by any means; neither will it be "played out" while there is a Union soldier or his descendent left on American soil. The burning, blistering, withering curse of the victims of Andersonville will reverberate through the air while American freemen are allowed free speech; and the party in the North which assisted the horrible murders by their encouragement of rebels will be compelled to listen, whether they will or not. The spirits of an hundred thousand murdered patriots protest that it is not "played out!"

WHO?

We find the following pertinent inquiry in a recent number of that notorious copperhead sheet, the Nebraska City *News*—the last place we should have thought of looking for it. and we are lenient enough to suppose it came there by mistake:

"Who is accountable to the American nation for all the present miseries and the national debt?"

Probably the *News* will next ask who withdrew from the United States' Senate to inaugurate and carry on the rebellion? Who fired upon the old Flag at Fort Sumpter? Who starved thousands of Federal Soldiers to death at Andersonville? Who fought behind rebel breastworks for four years? Who encouraged the rebels to commence the war, assuring them they would receive help from the North? Who encouraged them to continue the war and kept up a "fire in the rear" against Union soldiers? Who gloried in every rebel victory and denounced Union soldiers as "cut-throats and thieves?" Yes "who" done all this? "Who is accountable to the American nation for all the present miseries and the national debt?"

Great alarm prevails on the Canadian frontier in anticipation of a Fenian invasion, and vigorous military preparations are making for defense The Fenians are reported to be gathering at St. Albans, Vt, and at Buffalo, N. Y.

The New York *World* said of the next President (before the Republicans nominated him): "He has within him every manly quality, which will cause the name of General Grant to live forever in history."

MORALS AND RELIGION

Are to the leaders of the Democratic party what water is to a "mad dog." It sets them raving whenever they come in close proximity; and of late it is only necessary to mention them to throw the Democratic press into "fits." Last week the Council Bluffs *Democrat* was filled with denunciations of and epithets against the M. E. Church; now hear the concern talk about the Congregationalist:

"The pious politicians of the Congregationalist denomination, through their organ, the *American Churchman*, are seriously discussing the question whether a Democrat can be saved by their 'saving grace!' We don't know whether any Democrats are hankering after any of their Black Republican salvation or not, but we would like to bet four dollars, that, if they do go to the 'bad place,' they will find it chock full of Congregationalists and Methodists"

Again, in another paragraph in the same number, it says:

"The Congregationalists are discussing the question whether or not Democrats can be saved by their 'saving grace!' Be that as it may; grace or no grace, Democrats intend to be saved; by God!"

Next week the Presbyterians, Lutherans, Baptists, Christians, and other religious denominations can look out

FOR OR AGAINST.

There is an intense struggle going on in Congress as to whether the charges of corruption to gain the acquittal of the President shall be thoroughly investigated or not. It has been charged that money was used freely to induce certain Senators to vote for an acquittal, and it is known that friends of the President urged the *buying* of votes to secure this end. It is also proved that large sums of money *were* used for some purpose in this connection, and the friends of the acquittal of Mr. Johnson refused to divulge what use was made of it. It is known that Mr. Woolley drew large sums of money to be used in the President's behalf, but he absolutely refuses to testify for what purpose or in what manner it was used. The House of Representatives has decided that Mr. Woolley *shall* answer questions in regard to this matter, and it has been decided to keep him in close confinement until such time as he will answer. It is a significant fact that every person who favored the acquittal of the President, whether proven guilty or not, is opposed to forcing Mr. Woolley to testify, as they were opposed to the commencement of the investigation. We have yet to see the first copperhead paper that advocates a thorough investigation of the matter, and the inference is that they are all favorable to the policy of corruption and bribery. We doubt not every man in the country who is in favor of bribery and rascality generally will vote the copperhead ticket this fall. It is the proper ticket for them, as the leaders have declared in favor of such measures by objecting to the investigations instituted by the Republican members of the House. Is the party which endeavors to cover up such high handed rascality as the buying and selling of U. S. Senators to be trusted with the affairs of this nation? We do not pretend to know whether or not votes were sold for so many dollars in money to secure the acquittal of Andrew Johnson; but of one thing we are certain, that no man or party that endeavors to cover up or prevent a thorough investigation of so grave a charge is suitable to be trusted with public affairs or the national honor. Reader, are you for or against the investigation?

WEEPING WATER ITEMS.

The citizens of this town and vicinity have done nobly The cemetery is fenced and otherwise greatly improved, mainly through the agency of our worthy townsman, Mr. R. Streeter.

The business houses being built here are nearly completed and are an ornament to the town. Dr. Thomas' residence and Mr. E. L. Reed's are putting on some city airs which add much to the general appearance of the town.

We have one of the many first class schools in the State, in successful operation which is taught by Miss E. Wolcott, recently from Ohio.

We need more mechanics to start shops, such as Wagon, Blacksmith and Shoe shops. Mr. Carey has a Blacksmith shop east of the town, and Mr. Carmichael one west; but they are unable to do the business necessary to be done, on account of the rapid settlement of this portion of Cass county.

Mr. S. Rector has built a large farm house east of town.

Messrs. H. M. Wolcott F. W. Fowler and Wm. McCraig, Supervisors of of the Road Districts along the line of the Plattsmouth, Weeping Water & Lincoln mail route, have placed the road in complete order.

I have conversed with many of the farmers in this portion of the county in regard to crops, and they speak in the most flattering terms; never having seen so fine a prospect; especially in the vicinity of Elmwood, a few miles west of town.

This county has the soil, the men (the women not excepted) and the brains to develope some portion of the resources of this fine country, and every day adds to the number and yet there is room for more.

U. S. GRANT.

We suppose Democrats are apt to think Republican papers are a little partial towards Gen. Grant just now, but they certainly will not refuse to listen to what their own organs say about him. We therefore copy the following from the New York *World*, of April 11th, 1865, and hope every Democrat will read it through carefully and think over it calmly:

Gen. Grant's history should teach us to discriminate better than we Americans are apt to do between glitter and solid work. Our proness to run after demagogues and spouters may find a wholesome corrective in the study of such a character as his. The qualities by which great things are accomplished are seen to have no necessary connection with showy and superficial accomplishments. When the mass of men look upon such a character, they may learn a truer respect for themselves and each other; they are taught by it that high qualities and general abilities are consistent with the simplicity of taste, contempt for parade, and plainness of manners with which direct and earnest men have a strong natural sympathy Ulysses Grant, the tanner, Ulysses Grant, the unsuccessful applicant for the post of City Surveyor of St. Louis, Ulysses Grant, the driver into that city of his two horse team of wood to sell, had within him every manly quality which will cause the name of Lieutenant-General Grant to live forever in history. His career is a lesson in practical democracy; it is a quiet satire on the dandyism, the the puppyism, and the shallow affectation of our fashionable exquisites as well as upon the swagger of our plausible, glib tongued demagogues. Not by any means that great qualities are inconsistent with cultivated manners and a fluent elocution; but that superficial accomplishments are no measures of worth and ability.

Gen. Grant's last brilliant campaign sets the final seal upon his reputation. It stamps him the superior of his able antagonist as well as to all the commanders who have served with or under him in the great campaigns of the last year. It is not necessary to sacrifice any of their well earned reputations to his. Sherman and Sheridan deserves all that has ever been said in their praise; but there has never been a time, since Grant was made Lieutenant General, when any body but Sherman, on our side, could have been classed with him. Since Sherman's bold march through Georgia, and his capture of Savannah and Charleston, there have been many who, in their admiration for his achievements, inclined to rank him as the greater General of the two. That judgment, we take it, is now reversed by the court of final appeal. not by dwarfing the reputation of Sherman, which suffers no just abatement, but by the expansion into grander proportions of that of Grant.

Grant stands pre-eminent among all the generals who have led our armies in the late war, in that he has exhibited the utmost strength of will of which the highest type of manhood is capable.

The defenses of Vicksburg and the defenses of Richmond were both deemed impregnable and were defended with a proportionable confidence of obstinacy; but they both yielded at last, to Grant's matchless persistency and unequalled strategy. And in both cases he has not only taken the long contested positions, but compelled the surrender of the whole force defending them. Nothing could be more plain and complete, even the imagination, than General Grant's masterly execution. He did not merely, in each case, acquire a position which was the key of a wide theatre of operations; he did not merely beat or disabled the opposing force; he left no fragment of it in existence except as prisoners of war subject to his disposal.

If anybody is so obtuse so wrong-headed as to see nothing great in General Grant beyond his marvellous tenacity of will, let that doubter explain, if he can, how it happened that, since he rose to high command, this quality has always been exerted in conspicuous energy precisely at the point on which everything in his whole sphere of operations hinged. There has been no display of great qualities on small occasions; no expenditure of Herculean efforts to accomplish objects not of the first magnitude. It is only a clear sighted and comprehensive mind that could always have laid the whole emphasis of an indomitable soul so precisely on the emphatic place. How, if he be not a general of the first order of intellect as well as of the most heroic determination, does it happen that in assigning great and brilliant parts to his subordinate commanders, he has never, when the results of his strategy were fully unfolded, appeared in the picture except as the central figure? However it may seem during the progress of one of his great combined campaigns, it always turned out at last, when it reaches that completeness and finish in he contrives to have his campaigns end, that we see him standing in the foreground, and that the grouping is always such that the glory of the other generals instead of eclipsing his own gives it additional lustre It is this sureness of judgement which sees precisely where lies the turning point; which sees precisely what are the objects that justify the utmost stretch of persistence: it is this ability to take in the whole field of view in just perspective and due subordination of parts, that is the mark of the superior mind. Gen. Grant has taken out of the hands of all critics the question whether it belongs to him. He has won his greatest triumph over the most skillful and accomplished generals on the other side; over a general who foiled him long enough to prove his great mastery of the art of war; and the completeness of whose defeat is a testimony of Grant's genius such as a victory over any other general of the Confederacy, or even an earlier victory over Lee himself, could have given.

CHASE AND HIS ASPIRATIONS

As soon as it became evident that Grant was going to be the nominee of the Republican party. Chase climbed the fence on neutral ground, to get a good view of the political situation. When impeachment became a live issue, he placed one foot on Democratic soil. When the Chicago Convention declared its preferences, he got down boldly on the side of his adversaries, and proposed to use his utmost exertions to betray the country into their hands. the price being the Fourth of July nomination in New-York, and a tinkered platform.

He may be made the standard bearer of the Democratic party, but his disappointed ambition will find no fruition in that position. No amount of intellectual capacity can compensate for a surrender of principle. Turncoats are not popular with the American people. The impeachment trial developed that fact. The trade going on between Chase and the politicians is much plainer to public view than the bargain and sale of the Senate's verdict. This disgusting huckstering of principle for place will not improve Chase's chances at the polls. He will go, in case of nomination for President, from a high place in one party to a higher one in another. This exaltation would be more apparent than real. Fore-doomed to fall, the greater altitude from which the fatal plunge is to be taken, the more calamitous the consequences. How a man of such mental powers as Chase can be deluded into the belief that his desertion of his political associates for their adversaries, and one platform of principles to its opposite, is a political summersault that will commend itself to the masses who love justice and fair play, is passing strange. Still, when a man catches the Presidential itch, no end of absurd antics may be expected.—*Chicago Republican.*

To the Pastors, Superintendents, Teachers and Friends of Sunday Schools in this State.

DEAR BRETHREN.—At a preliminary meeting held in Omaha, on Tuesday Evening, May 5th, 1868, to take into consideration the propriety of organizing a State Sunday School and Teachers Association, it was unanimously decided that a meeting for the purpose of such organization, be held in Omaha, on Wednesday, July 8th, 1868. This meeting was attended by Members of the Methodist, Congregational, Presbyterian, Christian, Episcopal, Lutheran and Baptist Churches. Now in view of this action, you are hereby most cordially invited to be present with us, and encourage each other. In accordance with instructions issued by the Committee of Arrangements and Organization, the Secretary has prepared and distributed, so far as possible, to every Post office and Pastor in the State asking for statistics, to be completed to June 1st 1868.

The Secretary has found it impossible to obtain correct information of the location of each school in the entire State and requests that all interested will bring a complete statement of all schools in their vicinity.

WM. R. BENTLEY,
Secretary.

The Senate confirmed last Saturday the following nominations; Wm L Howard, of Alabama, receiver of public moneys at Mobile; John H Brooks commissioner to adjust the claims of Indiana for expenses incurred in the late war; Nathan Goff, Jr.; attorney for West Virginia, Capt Pennock, commodore in the navy; U. B. Harrison, crptain and lieutenant commander; Wm. P. Cann, commander; Alfred G Lacy, collector of Internal revenue of the 1st District of Louisana, vice Steadman, resigned; W. W. Randall, of Wisconsin, consulate to Talcobuano; Mahlon Wilkinson, of Dakotah, Indian agent of the upper Missouri; Brig. Gen. Jas. H Carlton, Maj. Gen by brevet for meritorious servies during the late war.

And rejected the following nominations: George B. McClellan, minister to England. B. Knaff, collector of Internal Revenue 8th district of Illinois. E Carlan, assessor of Internal Revenue 11th District of Illinois.

We make this extract from the New York *Evening Post*: "Gen. Grant said in our hearing not long ago: 'The rebels we whipped, at it was our duty to do; they fought us bravely and I for one have no spite against them. But the Copperheads and peace men of the North—the men who during the war, reviled the soldiers, encouraged the enemy, and did their utmost to stop supplies and reinforcements to our boys in the front, such men I can't forgive; I will never forget them, nor have anything to do with them.'"

The St. Louis *Democrat* has been sued by Capt. Marshden for $20.000 damages for copying an article from the La Crosse *Democrat*. Serves it right.

A little girl of three years, when she first saw an apple tree in full bloom, exslaimed, "See God's big boquet."

ABOUT NEBRASKA.

A Homesteaders Opinion.

The following is a portion of a letter written by a resident of this State to friends in the east who ask information relative to Nebraska:

Timber is far from being plenty; but after getting twenty miles from the river, timber is found on nearly all the streams in the State. The lands for a distance of fifty miles from the river are mostly taken up, and in the Nemaha district (see circular) much further than that, though there are still many good up land prairie homesteads to be had within those limits, especially in the north part of the South Platte District, say in Saunders and Butler counties, where some timber can be had. * * * * *

If you wish to keep near large towns the better way is to buy claims with some improvements or second hand lands which can be had at low prices, but in reality going further back where you can get homesteads with wood and water is no terrible thing. While the speedy construction of our numerous Railroads so well insured to us; on the other hand bare prairie has no terror to a Missourian or Iowan who knows that with half the trouble of raising five acres of corn he can in five years have abundant fuel by laying down five acres of cattonwood poles. Fencing is in most of our counties an absolute institution except hedging. The osage grows magnificently making good fence in four years. In most of the counties a herd law is in force, which obviates the necessity of fencing. There is but little game except prairie chickens, deer and some wild turkeys. East of the Big Blue the buffalo, antelope and elk commences, and about thirty miles west of that stream and those animals, as also the grey wolf (which follows the herds) are found in great abundance. Water powers are very abundant especially on the Big and Little Blue, and their tributaries. The settlements are at present mostly confined to the creeks but enough uplands has been found to test its qualities and prove its vast capabilities no country in the world surpasses the South tier of counties as a stock country while stock thrives well in all parts of the Platte country. Hogs do well and sheep extraordinarially well, being freer from scab, foot rot and other infirmities to which that class is subjected, than in the east.

As to range of thermometer I have neither summered or wintered here yet so I am unable to state of my own knowledge, but am informed that on the cold Monday morning last winter when the thermometer stood thirty six degrees below zero, in the Rock River valley of Illinois where I then was, it stood fifteen here, which, in my opinion is a fair index of the comparative temperature. The country is so new, that bees are not plenty, but I have no doubt they will do well. Though my experience has been short in this State, I have seen more of it than those whose stay has been longer. I came here the last week of February last, from Rock River Valley, the garden of Illinois, and from what I consider to-day the most promising town in the valley, to locate my homestead. I bought a team here, and spent some four weeks in a thorough examination of the South Platte country (lying between the Platte river and the Kansas line) visiting every county but one as far west as the 6th principle meridian and now after traveling one thousand miles in almost every direction through it. I pronounce it a country of finer agricultural capabilites than any body of land of the same size lying together that I have ever seen, and I have been through every State lying north of the Ohio river; and Kentucky, Tennessee. Georgia and Alabama. After seeing this country I returned to Illinois to offer my property for sale for one eighth less than its real value, because I saw here opportunites for investment that warranted me in making the sacrifice, and I threw up a position of $300 per month to go into my present business. I say without fear of contradiction from any man who knows this country, that a man can shut his eyes here and take the first property offered him at the price asked and be sure of making 10 per cent on his money By use of ordinary judgement and prudence, he can be sure of 50 per cent, and if any man will be guided by me in investing I will be content to take, for my trouble in doing his business all I can make over 75 per cent per annum for three years provided the investment be made during the continuance of the present low price of property in Nebraska. The present immense immigration is principally from Illinois and Iowa, men who can appreciate prairie lands. Since coming here I have met not less than 300 or 400 men from those States who have been here to look and have yet to see the first one who has not located or invested here. In conclusion I will say come out, take time, look thoroughly, and judge for yourself.

As to drouth this country has never suffered. In the year 1860, the year of the Kansas famine caused by drouth some parts of the State suffered slightly from the same cause. The latter part of the summer and early fall are dry but an examination of the soil will satisfy you that it is better fitted to to stand drouth or excessive rain than any soil you ever saw. Last year the crops in some portions suffered severely from the grasshoppers, but I regard this as an occasional evil to which any other country is equally liable. Spring wheat is usually sown here in the last of February or the 1st of March; corn is planted the last of April and 1st of May. Farmers are now going through it the first time.

As a general thing grain here in the country is worth about 5 per cent less than Chicago prices, while pork is higher, bringing last fall $10 per hundred.

LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Wooley, in the communication which he yesterday sought to bring to the attention of the house, says part of the $20,000 was spent on the private business of his client and which was handed to Ransom Van Valkenburg, at New York, at the convival party, the witness believing at the time he was giving it to Mr. Shook. He denies any respect to the house or managers, and files an affidavit from Ransom Van Valkenburg, Robert Strong, Cornelius Wendell, and Chas. H. Shelby, fully setting forth the disposal of the money.

SAN FRANCISCO June 8.—The steamer Continental, from Oregon, brings fuller returns of the election. Smith, Dem., to Congress by 750 majority, Democratic legislature. Three counties elect local union tickets.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The *Herald* prints a private letter of Judge Chase, in which he says he not a partisan on either side of the impeachment trial. He says he shall adhere to his old creed of equal rights. "They may denounce and abuse me and read me out of the party if they choose. I follow my old light, not the new. What the developments of the future may be I know not. I neither expect nor desire to be a candidate for office again. It would, however, gratify me exceedingly if the Democratic party would take the ground which would assure the party against all attempts to subvert the principles of universal suffrage established in right, and to be established in all of the Southern Constitutions.—Then I think the future of the great cause for which I have labored so long would be secure, and I should not regret my absence from political labors."

GRANT'S PERSONAL CHARACTER.

I first met Gen. Grant on his way to Donelson, before the world had heard of him. His unassuming frankness, and a certain quiet earnestness, which seemed to "mean business," won greatly upon me, but kindled no suspicion that he was the coming man. Indeed my fancy painted that expected hero as quite the opposite of this prosaic brigadier. I fancied that he would ride lefty horses, issue flaming proclamations in the supreme moment of a battle, charge at the head of the body-guard crying "God and the Union," talk in words that would ring through the land like a trumpet, and do all things in the high Roman fashion.

I expected that either Fremont or Banks would rise to the head. But, like scores of other promising Generals, they failed to achieve leadership. Meanwhile I saw more and more of Grant, sitting beside him around nightly camp-fires, at the most trying period of his life. Even then, when he was assailed, I defended him a little haltingly. I held him a pure man, an energetic fighter, but by no means one of the few immortal names.

At last, educated to humility of opinion through "the long, dull anguish of patience," it dawned upon me that Grant was winning great successes, simply because he was a great General—rising into the key position of the national batteries solely because he was our gun of heaviest metal and largest calibre.

In these pages I touch lightly upon some of Grant's public achievements. The world knows them by heart. I seek rather to show what made him the man he is—the stock from which he sprang; the molding influences of his boyhood; the early military and civil life; his intellectual growth, and political education during the great rebellion; and through all, the little things indicating the interior life of the man—what he thought and said, hoped and feared. Hence I give minute incidents, believing that those, even, which seem trivial and pointless, may help to throw life upon his organization and developement.

Rarely has so much greatness been disfigured by so few littleness; so much goodness been marred by so trivial faults. I believe Grant's character one of the soundest and most beautiful in history—a worthy companion to that of the great and good President, murdered through the foul conspiracy which was aimed at his life also. Happily he remains to complete the work of Abraham Lincoln—to whom he is so unlike, and yet so like—with the same steadfastness and sagacity, the same "charity for all, and malice toward none."

He is utterly genuine and guileless. He still preserves in his high estate the sweetness and simplicity of his country boyhood. Altogether free from cant, his lips, obeying the teachings of his mother, have uttered no oath been soiled by no coarseness. He is a miracle of serenity and self poised. During the terrors of Belmont, when an aid of pallid cheeks, cried, "Why, General, we are surrounded!" there was no perceptible change in his pleasant face or calm voice as he answered, "Then we will cut our way out"—Three years later, as he reads Lee's dispatch, proposing the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, he was equally unmoved; no elation shone in his face, or sounded in the ordinary tone in which he asked, "Well, Gen. Rawlins how do you think that will do?" "Tried by both extremes of fortune, and never disturbed by either," he remains as simple and unaffected to-day as in his years of poverty and obscurity.

Our war might have developed a leader profligate, corrupt, or uneasily ambitious, as so many great captains have been in the past. Fortunately, it gave us the pure, modest, simple-hearted man, who is loyal and admirable in private life, who loves himself last, and who believes most enthusiastically in the United States of America. Leadership in war, magnanimity in victory, wisdom in civil government, an unselfishness in all things—what are these if they be not greatness?—*From A. D. Richardson's Life of Grant.*