

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.

President electors—
T. M. MARQUETT, of Cass.
LOUIS ALLEGRA, of Richardson.
J. E. WARD, of Douglas.
Member of Congress—
JOHN TAYLOR, of Douglas.
Governor—
DAVID BUTLER, of Pawnee.
Secretary of State—
THOMAS P. KENARD, of Washington.
Treasurer—
JAMES SWETT, of Otoe.
Auditor of State—
JOHN GILLESPIE, of Nebraska.
District Attorneys—
1st District—J. B. HEWITT, of Nebraska.
2d "—J. C. GOWEN, of Douglas.
3d "—E. F. GRAY, of Dodge.

Republican Central Committee.

The members of the Republican Central Committee are requested to meet in the City of Plattsburgh on

Thursday, Aug. 13th 1868.

At two o'clock P. M., to consider matters connected with the campaign.
The following are the Committee:
1st District—J. E. Cunningham
2d "—J. S. Church
3d "—H. H. Rhodes
4th "—W. W. Gardner
5th "—H. M. Smith
6th "—H. D. Hathaway
7th "—H. R. Livingston
8th "—E. K. Valentine and E. B. Taylor
9th "—A. Rockwell
10th "—E. H. Barnard
11th "—G. A. Abbott.
It is desired that every member of the Committee be present, as matters of importance will be considered.
H. D. HATHAWAY Ch'n.
Plattsburgh, July 23, 1868.

THE HERALD

Will be furnished to new subscribers until the close of the campaign, in clubs of ten or more, for the small sum of 50 cents. Will our friends throughout the county make a little exertion to place the HERALD in every house?

WRITING

Gen. Grant, in his letter accepting the nomination, says "let us have peace." Frank Blair, in his letter bidding for the nomination on the Democratic ticket, declares in favor of war, and that for the purpose of "rampaging into the dust" the legal enactments of Congress. Which are you in favor of, readers? Which?

WEIGHTY

The style of argument (?) used by western Democratic journals in support of the New York nominees is immensely weighty, and will, no doubt, have a terrible and devastating effect among the people. They come right down to the solid, convincing argument of "making mouths" at Gen. Grant (behind his back, just like they did while he was thrashing their "big brother"), and even call him G. Rant. If that don't elect Seymour, then there is no virtue in Democratic argument.

MIC SEYMOUR.

In 1861, said he had read the Confederate Constitution, and considered it a better one than our own, and favored the settlement of our difficulties at that time by the adoption of the Confederate Constitution; a breaking up of the old government and the whole country joining the confederacy. This is the man whom the Democrats have seen fit to nominate for President of the United States. Do you, war Democrat, endorse this man? Can you vote for him for President? Ask yourselves which is of the greater importance, your country or your party.

DISGUST

The News of last Saturday says, editorially that many of their best citizens have become so disgusted that they will not attend the polls. This same "disgust" has caused numerous ratification meetings to fail, and causes a general gloom among the "faithful." It is rather disgusting, we admit, to be bamboozled and tricked like the western delegates to the New York convention were, to have a "bloated bond holder" slip up on the "blind side" and knock the "rotters" from under their favorite candidate, and all the time pretending he would not take the nomination. But when a party attempts to enter a campaign for the purpose of cheating honest voters, they must expect some of their own men to be "trying their hand" at the business at even as early a date as the nominating convention. We "feel for" the "disgusted" democracy, and shall continue to do so until after the election.

Claggett says in his Constitution, "So far from Grant getting the entire soldiers vote, it is now a question whether he will get the half of it." And the Nonpartisan pertinently asks: "Have those Democratic soldiers ever apologized to the Judge for dumping his old press into the Mississippi, a few years ago? Have the soldiers been converted to his principles, or has he taken up their prize?"

"OPEN CONFESSION"

It is often the means of accomplishing great good. We have an evidence of this fact before us. One day last week a little knot of Democrats, in this city, were discussing the chances of the Democratic nominees; and an undecided voter, anxious to learn all he could, was standing by listening. The opinion seemed to prevail among the democrats engaged in the conversation, that democrats generally would vote for Mr. Seymour, but that they would be lukewarm in their support, for the reason that "Mr. Seymour was too active in raising troops to fight the rebellion." This open confession on the part of the democrats had the effect to decide our wavering friend, and cause him, to use his own words to us, to believe "they were all a set of rebels at heart." He was unable to see how the raising of troops to fight rebels should injure a man with loyal people, and he therefore came to the conclusion, that the Democratic party was not troubled with an overdose of loyalty to the government. He, like many others, did not appear to think Mr. Seymour had really done more to raise troops for the Union Army than he was forced to as Governor of a large State, and that he did that against his will; but it was all the same—our undecided friend didn't wish to support a party that would give a man a lukewarm support on this ground.

IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE

Whose ox is gored sometimes; and the News is engaged in illustrating this fact to the satisfaction of all candid men. For seven years past it has never said aught against any man because of his being a traitor to the Government, nor aught in favor of any man because of his fighting for his country. Just now it finds that Frank Blair has been a patriot and is deserving of credit, and especially votes, because he fought for the salvation of the government, and that ex Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has been a rebel, and deserves condemnation therefor. How strange these things must look to persons who have read the News for the past seven years. They naturally ask whether or not Morton is deranged, or whether he has discovered his past error and is coming out on the side of loyalty. Neither of these causes this strange, and probably to some unaccountable action; but Blair and Brown have changed positions—that's all. Blair is now in favor of rebellion, and Brown is opposed to it, and acknowledges that the South was wrong in her endeavor to break up the government. That's what makes Morton's hostility towards Brown and his friendship for Blair; and this is what causes that strange sight, of editorials in the News praising a former Union soldier and denouncing a former rebel. Had Blair not declared in favor of rebellion, and had Brown not declared in favor of supporting the Government of the United States, this thing would never have happened to the readers of the News.

While our soldiers were chasing the defeated Rebels from the field of Gettysburg, on the 4th of July, 1863, Horatio Seymour was making a speech in New York, and threatening the loyal people of the North with mobs and revolutions. This is an extract from his address:

"Do you not create revolution when you say that your persons may be rightfully seized, your property confiscated, your homes entered? Are you not exposing yourselves, your own interest, to as great a peril as that which you threaten us. Remember this: that the bloody, and treasonable, and revolutionary doctrine of public necessity can be proclaimed by a mob as well as by a government." [Applause.] Well, the mob heard him, and a few days afterwards his "friends" were burning orphan asylums, murdering innocent persons, and filling New York with the horrors of riot, arson, and assassination.

ANOTHER FIZZLE.

A Springfield (Ill.) dispatch of the 16th says:

"For several days past the Copperhead sheet of this city has displayed in big letters the announcement that a grand Democratic meeting would be held on the evening of the 15th, to ratify the nomination of Seymour and Blair. On the arrival of the time so few of the unfortunates assembled, that the wire-pullers postponed the grand affair, and offered as an excuse for so doing the oppressive weather. The fact is, the Tammany nominations have been received so coldly by the rank and file here that the leaders have thus far been unable to bring their followers up to the line; hence the fizzle and postponement of the proposed Democratic ratification meeting last evening. The party is oppressed by the nomination and not by the weather."

Prominent Democrats in St. Louis threaten to bolt the ticket as they cannot stand Blair. Where the Blairs are best known they are least liked.

CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

According to the published appointment, the Christian Convention assembled at three o'clock P. M. July the 14th 1868, at the Presbyterian Church in this city. Mr. Burnell, who, under the auspices of the United States Christian Commission was charged with the conduct of this series of Christian Conventions, having failed to reach his appointment at this place, in consequence of delay in crossing the river, the Convention was called to order and S. Duke Esq. called to pre ride, and J. N. Wise chosen Secretary. Rev. Mr. Cutler was called upon to suggest a topic for discussion. He therefor offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved,—That family devotion is important to spiritual growth, and ought to be held in every Christian family. The subject was discussed with a great deal of earnestness by the Reverends W. J. Cutler, J. J. Roberts, J. G. Miller and C. D. Roberts, and Mr. W. R. Bentley. After the subject had been thoroughly digested the following resolution was offered, and adopted.

Resolved,—That the exercises of this Convention be continued through to-morrow (the 15th.)

On motion, a committee of four was appointed to prepare an order of exercises for to-morrow. Mr. W. R. Bentley as Chairman, and Reverends J. J. Roberts, C. D. Roberts and W. J. Cutler were appointed said Committee.

The exercises of the Convention now closed to give place to a meeting of the Sabbath School Children. Quite a large number of Children, Teachers and laborers in the Sabbath School work were present. Quite a disappointment was felt at the failure of Mr. Burnell to arrive, as it was expected that he would entertain the Sabbath School with a discourse on the most successful management of classes and schools, nevertheless Mr. Bentley, who was present for the purpose of assisting Mr. Burnell, took charge of the meeting and entertained those who were fortunate enough to be present, in a very happy and profitable manner. The meeting was then closed with prayer.

In the evening, Mr. Burnell and Rev. Mr. Storrs were present and held open air service at 7 o'clock, and then the Convention met at the Church where several addresses were delivered, to the edification and encouragement of those present.

The Committee on order of exercises made the following report which was adopted.

To-morrow morning from 6 to 7 o'clock, prayer meeting. From 8 to 9 o'clock devotional exercises. From 9 to 11 o'clock the discussion of such questions as pertain to the interest of the Redeemer's Kingdom &c.

Four o'clock children's meeting. The prayer meeting was well attended. All the meetings of the Convention were marked by a spirit of earnestness and zeal for the ingathering of souls, and the spread of the Gospel.

The children again assembled at 4 o'clock. Mr. Bentley entertained them with his manner of teaching—being a black-board exercise, which was very interesting, as well to teachers as scholars.

The Convention then terminated its labors.

S. DUKE Ch'n.

"MONEY DID IT."

It makes but little difference to us how Mr. Seymour secured his nomination. That he is the nominee of the Democratic party, and that he will be the worst bet man that ever ran for the Presidency, is sufficient. But as we have a large number of Democratic readers who probably feel some interest in the matter, we are willing to throw what light we can upon the subject. In order to do this we only use Democratic authority, which, under the circumstances, we presume may be considered reliable. The managing editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer was present at the Convention, and the following items are taken from his special telegrams while the Convention was in session:

"The opposition to Pendleton is becoming more intense every hour, and the efforts to effect his defeat are multiplying. The bondholders seem determined to beat him, and if he is beaten by any candidate now in the field against him, it will be because money is stronger than principles in the Convention."

Money has already been feely used against him, and the fact well known here, has impelled the Pendleton men to a more bitter fight than they would otherwise be disposed to make in his behalf.

The World of this morning is out in a long article in favor of Sanford E. Church. It was inspired by the money power, without any hope of doing more than creating a division against Pendleton.

PRESIDENTIAL ITEMS.

It is thought that Seymour stands a fair chance of carrying the Dry Tortugas.

The New York Citizen (Dem.) heads its editorial on Gov. Seymour's nomination, "Might be Worse."—How, Miles?

A Cincinnati paper suggests that the Republicans offer a day of thanksgiving for a happy riddance of the Blair family.

A Missouri paper calls the nomination of Frank P. Blair on the ticket with Seymour letting "the tail go with the hide."

The Tipton Times, the most influential Democratic paper in the VIIth Indiana District, throws overboard Seymour and Blair.

"Front seats reserved for Freedmen," was conspicuously displayed in a handbill calling a Democratic meeting at Jackson Miss.

A Western paper says: "Mr. Seymour is said to be strong with the Democratic party; but unluckily, the party is not strong with him."

General Rosecrans is in Chicago, and washes his hands of the Democratic Convention. So does Gen. Sherman, and every other fighting General.

Why is the Blair family like the small pox? Because every administration must have it once.—[Cincinnati Gazette.] Not any for the Grant administration.

An exuberant Democrat boasts that his party has sufficed immensely of late, in fact seems to have suddenly acquired "backbone." Yes, Green-back bone.

Since the Democratic nominations were made, Gov. Wise of Virginia holds up his head, and defiantly exclaims, "Secession is not dead; it is more alive than ever."

"Blair is unpopular in the South-West," shout all the Democratic papers, finding him unpopular everywhere else. The further down you go, the more popular is Democracy.

Frank Blair says, "the contest before us is for the restoration of our race." Old Blair and "Gummy" view it in that light precisely; it's "the restoration of our race," they all say.

Was it not well, asks the Cincinnati Chronicle, that a Grayback platform should adopt a Greenback platform and nominate a Holdback candidate with a Turnback associate?

The fact that the soldiers in 1864 gave 121,041 votes for Abraham Lincoln, and only 35,050 for McClellan, may give some idea of how the same soldiers will be likely to vote this year.

The New-Haven Register thinks it a question of some importance to know who U. S. Grant is. Just so. Gen. Buckner, on whom Democrats can implicitly rely, can give the desired information.

The Hon. J. W. Gordon, of Indiana, who in late years had cast his lot with the Democracy, is unable to swallow the Seymour-Blair prescription, and says that he shall vote for Grant and Colfax.

Some one has recalled the pat verse in the "New Gospel of Peace," "And now of the Paladins he was called Seymour, because he could say more and more less than any other man livin'."

The Ohio correspondent of the Times says that Gen. Grant has only "dogged persistence" to recommend him to public favor. That's just what Pemberton said. "If it was not for his dogged persistence I'd have held Donelson till doomsday."

The Norwich Bulletin, having read Mr. Belmont's speech, in which he charged the expenses of the war upon the Republicans, says that Gen. Forest ought to have followed in a speech, charging the Fort Pillow massacre upon the "niggers" who were butchered.

The Hartford Times quotes the Blair shirt story, and says: "Keep cool, gentleman, Seymour and Blair will take your shirts off for you in November, beautifully." The Bridgeport Standard thinks this a friendly admonition to Republicans to watch their clothes-lines.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that Seymour's nomination after his repeated declinations calls to mind Corwin's observation at the nomination of Polk. "After this no one is safe.—A man goes to bed a respected citizen, and he rises in the morning and finds himself a candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency."

The Richmond Examiner, one of the leading organs of the Virginia "Democracy," says: "The Fourth of July, having ceased to be of the slightest interest to the white people of the South, like a worn-out pair of breeches, it has fallen into Cuffee's hands." By all means let us have a White Man's Government in Virginia so as to put down the Fourth of July.

The Albany Journal says: "The mode of Gov. Seymour's nomination for the Presidency, after having pledged himself not to be a candidate, reminds us of the story of O'Mulligan and his wife: 'It's a bad cold ye have. A drop of the crayther ud do no harm.' 'Oh, hone,' said Biddy 'I've taken the plidge, but you can mix a drink, Teddy, and force me to swallow it.'"

Mr. Pendleton, we understand is taking a course of lessons of the man in Quincy, Ill., "who swallowed one hundred and ten glasses of beer at a sitting." Many of his friends have joined the class, and by diligent practice they all expect to be able to swallow Seymour by next November.

IS SEYMOUR POPULAR?

It appears to be generally believed that Mr. Seymour is a very popular man, especially in his own State; and we have heard several apparently well informed persons express the belief that his nomination would go far towards carrying the State of New York for the Democracy. The following, which we clip from the Chicago Tribune, will serve to show just how "popular" Mr. Seymour really is:

The question comes before the public daily, is Seymour a popular candidate? Facts will determine the question. We give below the votes of four elections in New York, in each of which Seymour was the Democratic candidate for Governor. We omit the vote in 1854, when Seymour was a candidate, because the Democracy of that year divided, and the vote affords no test of course, all understand the true test of the popularity of a candidate is his vote as compared with that of the other candidates on the ticket with him:

1850.		
Seymour, Governor.	214,322	
Church, Lieutenant Governor.	215,009	
Mather, Canal Commissioner.	215,182	
Angel, Prison Inspector.	217,959	
1852.		
Seymour, Governor.	264,131	
Church, Lieutenant Governor.	265,417	
Follett, Canal Commissioner.	264,546	
Vote on Inspector not given.		
1856.		
Seymour, Governor.	285,249	
Church, Lieutenant Governor.	289,705	
Skinner, Canal Commissioner.	297,316	
Clarke, Prison Inspector.	299,422	
1860.		
McClellan, President.	261,936	
Seymour, Governor.	261,544	
Johnson, Lieutenant Governor.	261,849	
Lord, Canal Commissioner.	261,542	
McNeil, Prison Inspector.	261,213	

THE NEW YORK HERALD ON THE NOMINATIONS.

The Herald—the weather cock that is not generally slow in devising the course of the wind—on the morning of the 10th gives the following welcome to the Tammany ticket:

"The die is cast. The Democratic Convention has declared that our next President shall be General Grant. There was a splendid opportunity offered this convention, in the nomination of Chief Justice Chase, to carry off the balance of power from the Republican camp, North and South, East and West, and to inaugurate, in the approaching Presidential election, a substantial and durable Conservative revolution. The advantages of this nomination were at once appreciated by the Democratic masses and independent thinking men of the party in the agitation of his name as the Democratic candidate for the crisis, and they were enthusiastic in the cause of Chase; but the judges of the Tammany Hall Convention had a different game to play. So far as the New York politicians are concerned, this game was fully disclosed in the rascally, or Saturday last. In reference to the mock declination of Horatio Seymour, the old fable of the mountain in labor has been fully realized, and the delivery is a treacherous mouse of the Democratic Presidential candidate against the conquerors of the rebellion amounts to a surrender or disbanding of the Democratic party. The ticket of McClellan against Lincoln was a strong ticket compared with this of Seymour against Grant. It has not the prestige of the ticket of 1862.—Indeed Mr. Seymour was elected Governor, but it was on the platform of vigorous prosecution of the war. In 1863 he returned to his idols of the Copperhead faith, and there he would have remained, but for the defection of Republicans and their divisions on the State elections of last year. Now, as in 1863, '64, '65 and '66, after their successes of 1862, all the capital and all the foothold gained by Democrats have been thrown away and lost, and the battle of 1864 is revived with some changes, to be sure, but as against Seymour, they are in favor of Grant. There is nothing in Seymour, nothing in his record, nothing in his platform, that will bring a single recruit to the Democratic party, but everything to rally the whole floating vote of the United States, with all the Conservative Republicans, around the glorious banner of Grant."

"It is supposed by his friends and political trainers, that Seymour is at least good for New York, with his fifty thousand Democratic majority of last fall. That majority however, was the delusive result of Republican disaffection and dissensions, which only the nomination of Chase as the Democratic candidate could have turned to substantial advantage. In this campaign Seymour against Grant will bring all Republicans into line, and the result will be another political reaction, which will give New York to Grant by twenty, thirty, or forty thousand majority."

"We give no countenance to this movement of the Democratic party.—The movements of the age are progressive, and we must go with them. All the world is going forward, except our Democratic party. It is behind Austria, Russia and Turkey, for they all recognize the necessity of shaping the policy to the pressure of living events. Seymour is behind the age, and Blair, as a soldier on this ticket, makes mockery of the combination. Grant and Colfax against such a ticket will sweep the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, because the blockheads of the Democratic party will have it that we are still living under the regime of poor Pierce and Buchanan."

The Cleveland Leader says: "If you want to make an Ohio Democrat mad, say Blair to him. It is worse than a red rag to a turkey rooster."

Remember.

That FRANK BLAIR, in his letter to Col. Brodhead, said that "We must have a President who will execute the will of the people, by trampling in the dust the usurpations of Congress, known as the Reconstruction acts. I wish to stand before the convention upon this issue. It is the one thing that includes all that is worth a contest; and without it there is nothing that gives dignity, honor or value to the struggle."

He did stand before the Convention upon this issue, and was nominated for the second office in the gift of the people on the first ballot by the unanimous vote of a Democratic Convention. Will the intelligent and honest reader stop right here and consider what would be the effect of carrying out Mr. Blair's theory—the avowal of which secured him his nomination? Are the people of the United States ready to vote a man into the Vice President's chair who declares in favor of "trampling into the dust" the laws of the country, because those laws do not meet his approval? In the same letter he says he is in favor of "compelling" the armies of the United States to do this work. What becomes of our Republic if we allow such men to fill the highest offices in the nation.—The Democratic platform paves the way for carrying out this programme, by declaring the reconstruction acts "unconstitutional, null and void," and Mr. SEYMOUR—a little more crafty than BLAIR—says he approves the platform; in fact it was known in advance as the Seymour platform. Will the people sanction another rebellion? We think not.

The Indians.

We have received a Nebraska Statesman Extra containing the following in regard to the movements of Indians:

From Mr. Hobbs, we learn that Mr. John Ball, arrived Thursday evening at his brother's about 7 miles from this place, bringing with him his family, from Rose Creek, Jefferson County, in flight from the Indians. The red skins attacked the Rose Creek settlement on the 10th, and 11th; confining their depredations to stealing utensils and stock. The settlers have abandoned their farms, leaving their crops in the fields, some their wheat and oats in the shock, and are mainly camped on the Blue opposite the Capitol quarries above Beatrice. They are in a destitute condition. Mr. Hobbs, (a brother of our informant), who lives upon Rose Creek and Rev. Mr. Marks another settler, have departed for Omaha, to procure the Governor's aid by calling out the State Militia.

This information is corroboratory of the following from the Blue Valley Record, of which it seems the river papers have yet taken no notice.—While we do not approach danger of general hostilities by the Indians against the more compact settlements on or east of Big Blue, we deem it wise for government and people to be on their guard. The red devils will steal, and kill; and nothing but lead and the scalping knife will ever bring them to a realizing sense of their cussedness, or cure their treachery.

The Record says:

"We understand from a gentleman who has just returned from Big Sandy that a party of hunters who went out from Rose Creek, in Jefferson, in search of Buffalo, were visited by thirty Cheyennes, when about half way out to the Republic. No violence was offered by the Indians, but they quietly possessed themselves of everything the party had except their wagons and teams. The same gentleman informs us that another party who left Big Sandy recently to hunt Buffalo, were met by about forty Cheyennes and afterwards by about thirty Sioux."

"From a gentleman who left Big Sandy on Thursday we learn that on the 7th inst. while the Helvy boys, four in number, were watching their stock near the mouth of Little Sandy, five Cheyennes made their appearance, and against the repeated remonstrance of the whites, approached until within pistol shot, proclaiming themselves Otos, all the while. The 'Helvy' boys knew a little too much about Cheyennes to be deceived and instead of allowing them to approach nearer, began to prepare for fight, and being reinforced by two men the Indians fled. The whites received additional reinforcements, pursued them, and their number being swollen continually, they followed them to Rose Creek a distance of about twenty five miles. But the Indians coming suddenly upon a herd of horses caught them each a fresh one and were thereby enabled to escape, driving off their old ones with them."

"From the same gentleman we also learn, that the Mail Carrier from Marysville to Big Sandy reports that five horses were stolen the same day by Indians, from near the Baker Settlement, on Little Blue. Great excitement prevails among the settlers and all are on the alert."

A Rebel gentleman once had a dog and a Boston cracker. He held the cracker up before his dog, who pranced about to receive it. "Speak, Fido," was the command, as the master held the cracker in plain sight, and the animal barked, but did not get the cracker. "Stand up!" he exclaimed again, and the animal stood on his hind legs, but didn't get the cracker. "Lie down!" the command again came, and then roll over, and down the dog went and rolled over, and over in the mud, confident he would secure the cracker at last, but he didn't get it. The Southerner quietly put the cracker in his pocket! Fido now lives in Washington.—Tribune.

Poor Chase!

IS IT TRUE?

The Omaha Herald, in noticing the unparalleled emigration that yearly reaches our shores, very truthfully remarks that—"These men come over to us because ours is a government of the people, and for the people; and because no other government on the face of the earth, offers such generous political and social liberty, and so sure remuneration for labor in every sphere, as does that of the United States. Their coming is a deliberate measure for improvement of their financial and political condition."

Is the above true? Is there not another "government on the face of the earth," offering "such generous political liberty" to its citizens, as does the United States? We are glad the Herald man is convinced of this. But let us see if it be true. Let us read the first and every political article in the same paper, and we will soon learn that "that most sacred writ of liberty—the habeas corpus—has been abolished;" "that the freedom of speech and the press have been overthrown;" "that the citizens of this country are liable to arbitrary arrests, military trials, secret star chambers and inquisitions for constitutional tribunals;" "that no constitutional monarchy of Europe would dare resort to such system of spies and official espionage, as exists in this country at the present time."

Still emigrants are coming from "governments on the face of the earth"—which "dare not resort" to such despotism as ours dates—in unparalleled numbers to the United States, where they can enjoy greater political liberty than can be found in any other government on the face of the earth.—Brounville Advertiser.

The Journal and Messenger Macor, Georgia, an old-fashioned rebel organ, thus hails the nomination of Horatio Seymour of New York, by the Democratic national convention, was received here with the utmost satisfaction. He requires no introduction to our readers. A statesman of eminent ability a States' Rights Democrat, a firm, true and unflinching advocate of the old Constitution, he will rally to his standard every patriot in the land. During the war, when every principle of the Constitution was being violated by the Lincoln Administration, Seymour's voice was heard high above the clangor of arms in defense of that instrument."

Having thus shown why it does support Seymour, The Journal and Messenger gives its reasons for opposing Grant—as follows:

"The people of the South need no appeal. They have but one friend in the contest. Grant has overrun and devastated their fields and butchered their children. He has been the military executive officer of that Congress which has loaded us with chains, overridden all our laws, filled dungeons with our citizens, elected strutting vagabonds to our offices, and filled the cup of our woes to overflowing. No friend of the south, no friend of his country, can vote for this military tyrant."

Removal of Land Offices.

The following which we clip from the Nebraska Statesman Extra of the 14th sufficiently explains itself.

DEP'T. IN. GEN. LAND OFFICE, }
Washington, July 6th. '68 }
Senators J. M. Thayer, T. W. Tilden,
Hon. John Tappan:

GENTLEMEN—Referring to your joint communication of June 30th, and my reply of same date, I have the honor to inform you that the President has in accordance with your recommendation, ordered removals of the Land Offices in Nebraska from Omaha to West Point, from Nebraska City to Lincoln and from Brownville to Beatrice, and that the proper action to carry such order into effect will be promptly taken by this office, whereupon you shall be further advised.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Very respectfully,
JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

Tri-State Teachers' Association, of Nebraska, meets at Nebraska City on the 28th of this month.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, }
July 10, 1868. }

J. M. McKENZIE, Esq.—Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 2nd inst. came duly to hand. Would say in reply, that we will carry all Teachers and Delegates to the Teachers Convention at one half fare; that is, they are to pay full fare one way and we will pass them back upon a certificate from the Secretary, stating that they are Teachers or Delegates to the Convention. Of course we should not want certificates given to parties of whom you do not know to belong to the convention;

Yours Respectfully,
D. J. RICHARDSON,
Asst. Supt.

The Pine Bluff (Ark.) Vindicator, a staunch supporter of Seymour and Blair, says: "We are now in the building from which fluttered the first Confederate flag in Arkansas. The glory of that day has departed outwardly. Changes have been wrought, but the memory of that morning on which we unfurled the Stars and Bars, in honor of Arkansas defending her honor by seceding, will never die. Not even the ravages made by the despoiler's hand, can eradicate one glorious remembrance of the past. We live as of yore, and though chained and down-trodden by fanatic know the time is fast approaching when right and justice will sing a requiem over the grave of Radical wrong. On the apex of our office still the shattered banner bristles that bayed up the flag of liberty, and freedom, the staff remains to remind us of what we were, and we hope, when it falls it will rest on the grave wherein lies every Radical in this country."