Nebraska Advertiser.

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Nebraska Advertiser.

Vol. 12. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1868. No. 42.

Nebraska Advertiser.

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Office—No. 70 McPherson's Block, up stairs.

THOMAS & BROADY,
Att'ys at Law & Solicitors in Chancery,
Office in District Court Room.

S. M. RICH,
Attorney at Law and Land Agent.
Office in Court House, first door, west side.

WM. H. McLENNAN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Nebraska City, Nebraska.

B. F. PERKINS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Tecumseh, Johnson Co., Neb.

CHESTER F. NYE,
Attorney at Law and War Claim Agent,
Pawnee City, Pawnee Co., Neb.

N. K. GRIGGS,
Attorney at Law & Real Estate Agent,
Beatrice, Gage County, Nebraska.

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R. V. HUGHES,
Real Estate Agent and Justice of Peace,
Office in Court House, first door, west side.

BARRET & LETT,
Land Agents & Land Warrant Brokers.
No. 21 Main Street.
Will attend to paying Taxes for Non-residents. Personal attention given to making Locations. Lands, improved and unimproved, for sale on reasonable terms.

WM. H. HOOVER,
Real Estate and Tax Paying Agent.
Office in District Court Room.
Will give prompt attention to the sale of Real Estate and Payment of Taxes throughout the Nemaha Land District.

JONAS HACKER,
Collector for the City of Brownville,
Will attend to the Payment of Taxes for Non-Resident Land Owners in Nemaha County. Correspondence Solicited.

DORSEY, HOADLEY & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, and Dealers in Land Warrants and College Scrip,
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Buy and sell improved and unimproved lands. Buy, sell and locate Land Warrants, and Agricultural Scrip. Careful selections of Government Lands for Location, Homesteads, and Pre-emptions made. Attend to Contested Homesteads and Pre-emption cases in the Land Office. Letters of inquiry promptly and carefully answered. Correspondence solicited.

McLAUGHLIN & RICH,
Real Estate and Land Agents,
Will attend to making selections of Land for Emigrants, or Locations for Non-residents; attend to contested cases before the Land Office, and will do all business pertaining to a first class Real Estate Agency.

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H. L. MATHEWS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office—No. 21 Main Street.

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D.,
Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician,
Office—Holladay & Co's Drug Store.
Graduated in 1851; Located in Brownville in 1856. Has on hand complete sets of Amputating, Trephining and Obstetrical Instruments.
P. S.—Special attention given to Obstetrics and the diseases of Women and Children.

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Office—No. 21 Main Street.
Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., and 1 to 2 and 6½ to 7½ P. M.

W. H. KIMBERLIN,
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Rooms at the Star Hotel.
Will Treat all Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

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Corn Planters, Plows, Stoves, Furniture, &c., always on hand. Highest market price paid for Hides, Pelts, Furs and Country Produce.

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DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
No. 53 Main Street.

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Dealers in General Merchandise,
No. 72 McPherson's Block, Main St.

DRUG STORES.

HOLLADAY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.,
No. 41 Main Street.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs, Books, Wallpaper & Stationery
No. 32 Main Street.

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CHARLES HELMER,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 62 Main Street.
Has on hand a superior stock of Boots and Shoes. Custom Work done with neatness and dispatch.

A. ROBINSON,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 58 Main Street.
Has on hand a good assortment of Gent's, Ladie's, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes. Custom Work done with neatness and dispatch. Repairing done on short notice.

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No. 79 Main Street.

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Manufacturers & Dealers in Tinware.
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Stoves, Hardware, Carpenter's Tools, Blacksmith's Furnishings, &c., constantly on hand.

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Whips and Lashes of every description, and Plastering Hair, kept on hand. Cash paid for Hides.

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Manufacturer and Dealer in
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Mending done to order. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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CHARLES BRIEGEL,
BEER HALL AND LUNCH ROOM,
No. 52 Main Street.

GARRISON & ROBERTS,
BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON,
Basement, No. 46 Main Street.
The best Wines and Liquors kept constantly on hand. v12-n20.

JOSEPH HUDDARD & CO.,
SALOON,
No. 47 Main Street.
The best Wines and Liquors kept on hand.

General Business Cards.

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

HOTELS.

STAR HOTEL.
STEVENSON & CROSS, Proprietors.
On Levee Street, between Main and Atlantic.
This House is convenient to the Steam Boat Landing, and the business part of the City. The best accommodations in the City. No pains will be spared in making guests comfortable. Good Stable and Corrall convenient to the House.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE.
MICHAEL FINK, Proprietor.
No. 46 Main Street.
Meals at all Hours, or for Regular Boarders, at the usual rates.

AMERICAN HOUSE.
L. D. ROBISON, Proprietor.
Front St., between Main and Water.
A good Feed and Livery Stable in connection with the House.

BLACKSMITHS.

J. H. BEASON,
Blacksmithing and Horse Shoeing,
Shop—No. 80 Main Street,
Will do Blacksmithing of all kinds. Makes Horse Shoeing, Ironing of Wagons and Sleighs, and Machine Work a Specialty.

J. W. & J. C. GIBSON,
BLCKSMITHS,
Shop on First, between Main and Atlantic.
All work done to order, and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN FLORA,
BLACKSMITH,
Shop on Water St., South of American House.
Custom Work of all kinds solicited.

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Confectionery and Toy Store.
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Fresh Bread, Cakes, Oysters, Fruit, etc., on hand

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Dealer in Confectioneries, Toys, etc.
No. 44 Main Street.

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City Bakery and Confectionery,
No. 37 Main Street.
Fancy Wedding Cakes furnished on short notice. Best Family Flour constantly on hand.

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J. C. McNAUGHTON,
Notary Public and Conveyancer.
Office in J. L. Carson's Bank.
Agent for "National Life" and "Hartford Live Stock" Insurance Companies.

FAIRBROTHER & HACKER,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
Office in County Court Room.
G. W. FAIRBROTHER, Notary Public. JAMES M. HACKER, County Clerk.

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LOUIS WALDTER,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painter.
Shop—No. 15 Main Street.

G. P. BERKLEY,
House, Carriage and Sign Painter.
No. 66 Main St., up stairs.
Graining, Guilding, Glazing and Paper Hanging done on short notice, favorable terms, and warranted.

NEWS DEALERS.

A. D. MARSH,
Bookseller and News Dealer.
City Book Store,
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BARBERS.

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

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

WORTHING & WILCOX,
Storage, Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in all kinds of Grain, for which they pay the Highest Market Price in Cash.

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

WAGON MAKERS.

FRANZ HELMER,
Wagon Maker and Repairer.
Shop—West of Court House.
Wagons, Buggies, Plows, Cultivators, &c., repaired on short notice, at low rates, and warranted to give satisfaction.

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A. STAFFORD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,
No. 47 Main Street, up stairs.
Persons wishing Pictures executed in the latest style of the Art, will call at my Art Gallery.

GARDENERS.

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

BOUNTY CLAIM AGENTS.

SMITH. P. TUTTLE,
U. S. ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.
Office in District Court Room.
Notary Public and United States War Claim Agent. Will attend to the prosecution of claims before the Department, for Additional Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions. Also the collection of Semi-Annual Dues on Pensions.

JEWELERS.

J. V. D. PATCH,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc., etc.
No. 32 Main Street.
Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, and all varieties of Spectacles constantly on hand. Repairing done in the neatest style, at short notice. Charges moderate. Work warranted.

BUTCHERS.

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

MUSIC.

METROPOLITAN BRASS BAND.
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
Is at all times prepared to play for the public at any point within 150 miles of this city, on reasonable terms. Address,
41-3m D. C. SMITH, Leader.

MRS. J. M. GRAHAM,
TEACHER OF MUSIC.
Rooms, Main, bet 4th & 5th Sts.
Lessons given on the Piano, Organ, Melodeon, Guitar and Vocalization. Having had eight years experience as teacher of Music in New York is confident of giving satisfaction.

A. W. MORGAN,
Probate Judge and Justice of the Peace
Office in Court House Building.

The Funding Bill.

The House has matured, and will probably pass, a bill to fund at a lower rate of interest the present funded Debt of the United States. Its principal features are as follows:

1. The new bonds are to be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after forty years.

2. They are to draw interest at the rate of $3.65 on every $100 due. That is to say: Each "Five-Twenty" bond of $1,000, which now draws $60 interest per annum, is to be exchanged for a new bond drawing but $36½ interest per annum.

3. The new bonds are to be absolutely untaxable by Federal, State or local authority.

4. In lieu of our present Sinking Fund, the sum of $135,000,000 in specie per annum, collected each fiscal year from Duties on Imports, is set apart and pledged to the payment of the interest and reduction of the principal of our National Debt.

5. No commissions shall hereafter be paid on the exchange of one form of National Debt for another, or on the sale of any coin or bullion for account of the Treasury.

6. All exchanges of bonds on behalf of the Government are to be effected by public competition, after advertising for proposals.

7. Henceforth, the income tax due or accruing upon our existing bonds is to be deducted at the Treasury in paying the interest on such bonds.

8. All authority to issue new bonds of the United States, save in exchange for old ones, is revoked and annulled.

—This bill has good features; but is it a practicable measure? In other words: Is it probable that those who now hold $1,000 bonds of our Government, whereon they draw an interest of $60 each per annum, will rush to the Treasury and offer them for exchange into new bonds of like amount drawing but $36½ each per annum? Wonldn't it be advisable to pay a half per cent. to whoever shall induce them (or part of them) to do so.

We shall certainly be glad to hear that the holders of our Five-Twenties are ready and eager to make such an exchange; but we do not understand the inducement. And we apprehend that the cutting off of all commissions precludes all hope of any general or rapid refunding of our Debt.

As to the $135,000,000 clause, it seems to savor of Repudiation. Here are the provisions of law which it proposes to repeal:

1. *All* the Duties on Imports to be collected and paid in coin;

2. Said coin to be specially devoted, *First*, to the payment in Coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States;

Second, to the annual purchase or payment of one per centum of the *entire* Debt of the United States.

—That is to say: By existing laws, the whole revenue from imports is to be collected in coin, and the total interest of our National Debt paid therefrom, with one hundredth part of the principal every year.

It seems to us that the House bill substitutes a less for a more complete security to the National creditors, and so is unjust.

—We ardently trust that a good Funding bill may be passed at this session, and that the rate of interest may not be fixed so low that no one will accept it. Do let us have the work of funding our National Debt in an Americal Consol well begun at the earliest moment. But let us have no quackery, no demagoguism, and no taint of repudiation.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Frank Blair's Platform.

We have no wish to misrepresent the sentiments of our opponents, and so we give place to the full text of the Blair platform. The acts of A. J. are mild and conservative compared with what this disappointed and ambitious member of the Blair family proposes to do. He is a Louis Napoleon without the latter's brains or shrewdness. The idea of a Presidential *coup de etat*, a taking of the responsibility with a vengeance, the result of which is to be the utter subversion of constitutional government; the declaration that certain laws are null and void, may be democratic enough to suit the rebels, in whose interests the laws are to be set aside, but will hardly meet the approval of thinking men and loyalists. Frank P. Blair—the man who managed the burning operations in Sherman's march through Georgia to the sea-board—will be in a mad house before he will find himself in a position to carry out his little programme for the destruction of our Republican form of government.

We commend the Blair platform to the careful perusal of our Conservative and Democratic friends.—*National* (Geo.) *Republican.*

The Dirtiest Thing Yet.

When General Grant left Washington to come West, he was followed by a sneaking spy in the employ of the New York *World*, who wrote dirty letters of personal abuse to that paper about the General's trip. The only fact which this hired sneak really discovered during his journey was that three glasses of beer were actually taken into the car which General Grant and the party accompanying occupied, but whether the said beer was consumed by the General or by others of the party the smeller could not positively state. The same contemptible spy, after tralling around after the General, when he went to visit relations in Ohio, and finding nothing bad to report, was finally observed and accosted by a friend of the General, and the fellow admitted that he was sent by the *World* to find out what he could to the discredit of the General but that *he had orders to report nothing in his favor.*

ACCORDING to reliable information over 8,000 persons left the port of Bremen alone, during the week preceding Easter, for the United States. Dissatisfaction with the condition of public affairs, and the fear of an impending war has taken so firm a hold upon the people of Southern Germany in particular, and even of Austria that it seems as if the number of immigrants for the current year would only be limited by the capacity of the carrying fleet. The immigration fever has never, until lately, became epidemic in Austria, but now, the people of certain districts seem to be animated with a universal desire to throw off their allegiance to despotism, and seek new homes in the republic beyond the sea.

The New York *Commonwealth* is getting up a life of Seymour. It furnishes the following chapter as an "advance sheet:"

CHAPTER XII.

SERVICES OF GOVERNOR HORATIO SEYMOUR IN BEHALF OF HIS COUNTRY DURING THE REBELLION.

Mr. Seymour was of no service to his country during the rebellion.

Treasury Frauds—George H. Pendleton.

Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.

The Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, in his speech at Grafton, Va., which I read in the *Tribune* of this date, referring to the frauds upon the Treasury, holds the Republican party responsible for the prevailing corruption. As a neighbor of Mr. Pendleton, and one who knows something of the Whiskey Ring, I will, with your permission, say a word on this subject, and what I write will not be denied by Mr. Pendleton, or any one speaking authoritatively for him.

It is well known to the public that the taxes on whisky are stolen to the extent of $60,000,000 to $75,000,000 per annum. It is further known, that this money goes chiefly into the pockets of the members of the Whisky Ring, who are the partisans of President Johnson—are sustained and protected by him, and he, in turn, is sustained and protected by them. In Cincinnati, no man can be appointed to office, or if he can be turned out by the President "without the advice and consent of the Senate," can be retained in office, without the permission of the Whisky Ring.

These facts are known to Mr. Pendleton, even better than they are to your correspondent. As it is in Cincinnati, so it is throughout the country. It is amazing, therefore, that Geo. H. Pendleton should boldly proclaim the Republican party responsible for frauds committed by Democrats appointed to, or kept in office by a Democratic President, against the efforts of a Republican Congress.

But, furthermore: The Whisky Ring in Cincinnati is composed of about twenty persons, who receive and distribute the spoils, and of these men, and of the corrupt Government officials who co-operate with them, every one is a partisan of the Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton. The man who acted as the confidential friend of Mr. Pendleton in the New York Convention participates in the profits of the Whiskey Ring, and the personal influence and money of the entire gang were used in behalf of Mr. Pendleton previous to and in the Convention.

Still further: By referring to the telegrams published in the report of the Impeachment Managers, you will find two or three of the most confidential character addressed to Mr. Pendleton by C. W. Woolley, who represented the Whisky Ring at Washington. And this same Woolley attended upon the New York Convention, in the interest of Mr. Pendleton, and kept that gentleman fully advised of his prospects.

In fine, Mr. Pendleton, in Cincinnati, is completely in the hands of the Whisky Ring. Had he been made President, the Ring would have controlled the appointments; and should he be made Secretary of the Treasury, under Seymour, in the event of the success of the Democratic party in November, the Ring would still control the revenue offices.

It does not lie with Mr. Pendleton, therefore, who is surrounded by and absolutely *tied* to, the Whisky Ring, to rise in public and hold the Republican Congress responsible for the Treasury frauds, or to promise reform in the event of Seymour's election and his own elevation to the position of Secretary of the Treasury. I do not believe Mr. Pendleton to be personally corrupt, and as a man I have great respect for him, but unfortunately he is in a position where he could not, if he would, shake off the Whisky Ring. He has accepted their favors to such an extent that he is virtually sold to them.

CINCINNATI.

Attention, Republicans!

With the nomination, at New York, of Horatio Seymour, by the National Democratic Convention, the Presidential campaign has been virtually opened, and is going to be fought, by both parties, with energy and vigor. It is, therefore, time that the Republicans of this County, should also organize, and being to agitate for the good of our cause. At the last Republican County Convention, the Central Committee was instructed to appoint an Executive Committee for each precinct, who were to tend to the organization of clubs, the distribution of campaign documents, &c. But, as is well known, a good many changes have been made of late in the several precincts and as we have received large accessions to our population by immigration, the Committee is unable to appoint such Executive Committees. —The shortest, easiest, and most practical way to effect an organization, would, therefore, be that the Republicans of the several precincts meet, organize in clubs by choosing officers, and send a statement of the names of officers, with time and place of meeting to the *Southern Nebraskian*, for publication, in order to insure concert of action.

Republicans, organize, our opponents have done so already and although our State is sure for the Republican ticket, yet our county is rather a doubtful case, This fall we have to elect State and County officers, and we should work, with all legitimate means to redeem our county and re-establish our good old reputation.

Let us go to work with a hearty good will and with such leaders as GRANT and COLFAX, we shall conquer our county as Grant conquered Vicksburg and Richmond.

L. ALLGEWAHR,
Member of Central Committee.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, has introduced into the United States Senate a bill concerning the rights of married women, which gives them everything that the law can give them, except the privilege of voting. It provides that every married woman shall hold, enjoy, convey, devise, and bequeath her property, make contracts, and sue and be sued in all matters relating to her property, precisely as if she were single. There is no reason why the bill should not pass. Just such a law has been in force in France for half a century, and one nearly as liberal in New York for twenty years, without doing any mischief, but, on the contrary, a great deal of good. It is time that every vestige of the feudalism of the dark ages, which went on the assumption that men's wives were their slaves, was done away with. No decent man wants his wife to pay his debts out of her property, or to take that property for his own use without her consent; and Mr. Trumbull would merely enact what public opinion has already asserted.

On one of the Long Island Sound boats, on Thursday night last, the inquiry was made of a Rhode Island Democrat (a delegate to the Tammany Convention) why "such an unpopular ticket was nominated?" "Oh," was the reply, "as the party was bound to be beaten anyhow, it was thought best that we should have a good whipping while about it."

Gen. Grant's Habits.

A correspondent writes the following note, and as the same inquiry is frequently made by others who honestly fear to trust the highest office in the nation in the hands of a man given to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, we give some space to the matter in reply to our correspondent's which is as follows:

Editors Blade:—There is a great deal of inquiry here in regard to Gen. Grant's moral character; and in regard to his use of spirituous drinks. There are a good many copperheads who charge that he is a great drunkard. Please inform us through the columns of the *Blade* whether there is any foundation for these charges or not, and oblige, MANY READERS.

We thought the silly charges trumped up some time ago against Gen. Grant's character for sobriety had been so thoroughly refuted that they would need no further attention.

Some months ago. Theodore Tilton editor of the New York *Independent* was in Washington, and was imposed upon with the silly story that General Grant had been seen on a Sunday drunk on the streets of Washington. With greater haste than wisdom he hurried off a letter to his paper giving currency to the charges. It was a mean thing for a man in Mr. Tilton's position to do, and he was soon heartily ashamed of it, and sorry that he had allowed himself to be thus imposed on. There was not a particle of truth in the story, and Mr. Tilton, as soon as he was satisfied that he had been imposed upon, made the *amend honorable.*

We know that during the war stories of Grant's drunkenness were circulated by his enemies, but on investigation the charges were, in every instance, found to be without foundation in truth. The lamented President Lincoln remarked to one who went to him with this charge against Grant, that he wished all his Generals would use Grant's whisky.

Before the Chicago Convention this charge against General Grant was thoroughly investigated by a number of gentlemen who felt very keenly the disgrace that has been brought upon the country by Andrew Johnson's drunkeness, and who were determined to oppose his nomination if there should be any truth in the charges. They were soon completely satisfied that the charges were maliciously false in every particular, and that Gen. Grant was a man of strictly temperate habits.

If the Democrats to whom our correspondent refers will consult the most influential and respectable papers of their party, they will find that this charge against the General was some time ago abandoned by them. There are, of course, through the country, some insignificant Democratic sheets, of neither character nor influence which persist in the charge. It matters not to such as these whether it is true or false. It serves their purpose to injure as they think, a political opponent, and that is all they care for.

Gen. Grant is a regular attendant at one of the Methodist churches in Washington, and those who know him best are the most emphatic in their praises of the purity of his life.

His public history has been such as to give the lie to the vile charges of dissipation.

Our correspondent and his friends, who have had some anxiety concerning this matter, may quiet their fears. They will never have occasion to blush for General Grant when he becomes President, as they and the whole country have had to do for Andrew Johnson.—*From the Toledo Blade.*

The "Black Man."

BY JOSH BILLINGS.

The Black man emigrated tew this free and pius country about 200 years formerly, in the lower story of a vessel; he was kindly furnished with a free ride, and some rice and water for vittles.

Immejitly on hiz arrival he commenced biznes, for other folks, on our Eastern coast, and had plenty to do.

He was very ekonomickal in his habits of cloths, wearing but fu, and those seldom, made out of cassimere.

He okkashunally changed his location, moving into an adjoining State, but in these journeys he was always furnished with a guide, so that there was no danger of getting lost.

In these trips he seldom took his family with him; they were allowed to remain at hum or made excursions to other States in search of work under the guidance of experienced guides.

Once in a while the Black Man would stray in the cold bitter North, and get cruelly lost.

Hiz guides would mourn for him then, and search for him but his family soon get reconciled to the loss.

Everybody sed, where he lived, that he was the happiest critter that had ever been discovered yet, with nothing to do but work, and a kind guide to watch over him all the time, and mourn for him when he got lost.

But the Black Man is a very phoolish critter.

After 200 years ov this bliss, he grew cross to his guides, and would not follow the guides, and the conzequentz iz that the guides have got mad, and I am afraid that the Black Man will have to take care of himself now.

He will find it very different now from what it was before.

He has got to educate his own young ones now, and learn them how tew spel correcktly, one of the most difficult things in the world; and he has got tew vote, and keep his familee togeather, and pay when he rides in the street kars.

I am afraid that the Black Man haz made a mistake; if he has it is a bad one, for his guides will never take him into their hands again—never. They are mad, and don't like the way the Black Man quit them when they wuz driv with buznis and after they had took so much care of him for so many years.

I feel sorry for the guides; they alwuz seemed to have a grate interest in the Black Man, but they are mad now, and I don't know as I blame them much, for Black Ingratitude iz the poorest kind of pay.

* * * * *

It perhaps would be well enuff for me to stait for the benefit of new beginers, the Black Man formerly resided in Africa before he came here to look for work.

John Pool, elected as Senator in Congress by the Legislature of North Carolina, for the long term, is a native of the State, 45 years old—a former Democrat in politics, and a very able and accomplished gentleman. Gen. Joseph C. Abbott, elected for the short term, was born in New Hampshire, and has resided in the South since his retirement from the Union army. He was at one time a journalist.

A spirited candidate—Frank Blair.

The German Element.

A few days since we published a translation of the resolutions passed at a German ratification meeting, held at Turner Hall on last Saturday evening. The resolutions breathed the true spirit of Republicanism, and one especially should be heeded by Republicans—that which demands for the German element full recognition at the hands of the party with which they act. They furnish us with several hundred active, earnest, intelligent voters, and are entitled to representation on the ticket to be supported at the November election. The Germans have men among them capable of filling and of the positions of which they may aspire, and their claims are such that it would be suicidal policy, as well as great injustice, to ignore them. The German element is quietly, but surely, making itself a power in the country. Men not yet old can remember well when the presence of an emigrant from Central Europe was not a common thing in many of the larger towns, and perhaps in some of the larger cities. Forty years ago, there probably was not a German resident in St. Louis, and certainly not in Chicago, unless he was a wandering trapper, led to the western wilds by the spirit of adventure. In less than half that time the Teutonic element in Boston, aside from a Jews, was hardly noticeable. In fact, aside from the few representatives left behind of the Hessian soldiers at the close of the Revolutionary war, and a liberal admixture in the settlements of Pennsylvania, the aggregate of German people was not enough to hardly justify a remark in the decennial census.

Now, after the lapse of a generation, how changed the condition of the country in this respect! The great central hive has sent forth its vast swarm of living muscle and brain, till the Northern, Western and Middle States, actually teemes with the new importation of Europeans. And they have not brought ignorance, indolence and vice with them as household treasures, nor have they as a general thing come empty handed as to pecuniary means. The German is a self-reliant individual. Personal independence, is bred in the bone, and he does not believe in begging his way through the world. He does not fear hard work, or personal hardship. He is as brave as he is strong, and as shrewed as he is brave. He has education. He knows how labor can be turned to wealth, and he never "puts his hand to the plow and looks back." Perseverance is written in every line of his face, and imprinted on the muscles of his hands. The females heartily second the labor of their husbands, and contentedly delve that a penny may be laid away for the "rainy days."

The result is, that in every community where these people have located you see thrift. With ordinary health, the German people march on to certain prosperity. In many towns in the Middle States, where there was not a dozen Germans twenty years ago, there is now a large number, and they hold, in many cases, more than half the real estate and personal property, and probably not one of them brought over a thousand dollars with him into the country. In the same towns the morals have been improved by their coming; there are better schools; more churches; greater variety of business; better mechanics; more enterprise, and more public spirit. Let a German only see the profit from a certain course or a certain enterprise, and he is ready to invest and go ahead. There is no denying the fact that they are an invaluable people to the country, and more especially to the West. Their strong arms will subdue the broad prairies, develop the varied resources, and help civilize the wilderness.

There is a small amount of intemperance among them, and in the line of great crimes they are as free as any people living. Their intellectual culture is of a high order, and is seen in their influence on politics, art, religion and mechanics. Who can be named that will make a better speech than some of these men? Or who left a better record on the pages of history written by the rebellion than multitudes of these? They are with the Union party to-day, with rare exceptions. They know the value of Union, of freedom, of equal rights, and they do not shirk the cost of fighting for them when they are endangered. Give us eight or ten millions more of this people, and we shall have the elements of a conglomerate race, that will, when mixed, defy the world at large.

Gen. Blair's Letter.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Republican.

As we have commented with some severity upon the recent letter of General Blair, it is but fair that we should let our readers understand what view is taken of the subject by the organs of the Democratic party. For this purpose we quote the following passage from a remarkable editorial in the New York *World* of last Monday:

The Democratic party has doubtless made itself responsible, to some extent, for the recent utterance of its candidates. It is responsible for those of Governor Seymour as well as for those of General Blair. Governor Seymour, in his Cooper Institute speech, made the financial question the grand pivot of his policy, and put forth views which must command the approval of all honest and enlightened men. Gen. Blair, in his letter, makes the overthrow of negro reconstruction the all important thing, and belittles the financial question. *With candidates thus publicly differing, what did the Democratic Convention decide?* By nominating Governor Seymour for the position of real authority, it gave its practical endorsement to his views; by nominating General Blair for an office without any power, *it affirmed indeed its detestation of negro governments, but reserved the question how they are to be dealt with for future decision. Had the candidates changed places, the convention would doubtless have made a mistake.* The next Democratic President can make no civil or military appointments without the consent of the Republican Senate; and while Mr. Blair would have been unable to get his nominations confirmed, Mr. Seymour will probably find no difficulty. If Mr. Seymour should die in office, the Senate would compel Mr. Blair to keep all his predecessor's civil appointees, including the Cabinet, and would allow him to give no new officers to the army.

Brick Pomeroy claims that he sends to regular subscribers in Nebraska, 1288 numbers of the La Crosse *Democrat.*

John Morrissy bets $1,000 to $50 that Seymour will not be elected, and offers to do it fifty times.

The Pendleton Escort are now known as the Pendleton Pall-bearers.

Grant's Place Among Great Generals.

Marshal Marmont classifies generals into four categories, counting first "those who have never lost a battle, whose courage and judgement were equal to every emergency," such as Alexander and Cæsar in ancient times, and Gustavus Adolphus, Turenne, Conde, Luxembourg, and Napoleon till 1812, in modern times." In the second class he places "those who, if they have often gained victories, have sometimes lost them," in spite of desperate fighting and good generalship. Among these are the Archduke Charles, Suwarrow and Wellington. The third category contains "those generals who have been habitually unfortunate in war, but have never allowed their armies to be destroyed, nor been personally discouraged, always offering a menacing front and impressing the enemy with fear."—Such in ancient times were Sertorius and Mithridates, and in more modern times Wallenstein and William III of England. Finally, the fourth category contains "that numerous class, common to every country and every epoch, who have lost their armies without serious fighting, or without making the enemy pay dearly for his victory." In describing the qualities of a great leader, Marmont speaks of a union of intelligence and courage, but prefers, if either be in excess, that it should be courage, for reasons which are obvious. Another writer declares that the distinctive characteristic of genius, is the apparent ease and simplicity with which it accomplishes the most difficult things. Now, let Grant be tried by these rules, and what rank must be assigned to him in history? Where must he be placed? Clearly in the highest category of great soldiers; but, in order that this may be still further beyond the pale of dispute, let us consider the grounds for this conclusion somewhat more in detail.

Grant having been educated at West Point, the first military school of America, if not of the world, and having served under both Taylor and Scott, had at the outbreak of the rebellion received all the training, both theoretical and practical, that was requisite to a thorough understanding of the military art, as applicable to warfare in America. In the very outset of his more recent career, he showed plainly that he had not been an idle or unobservant student of his profession. He was from the first always opposed to that spirit of martinetism which Fredrick the Great succeeded in making the basis of military discipline in nearly all modern armies, and believed in developing the individuality of the soldier as much as possible, trusting to his intelligence and patriotism for a full performance of duty, instead of relying exclusively upon the capacity of officers to control brute masses. He had the sagacity to preceive that the system of Fredrick, while it might do well enough for feudal Europe, before the days of the revolution, could not be made to apply to citizen-soldiery, and he therefore wasted no time in trying to enforce the strict rules of fixed military establishments. He did not make the usual mistake of supposing that the common soldier was ignorant and thoughtless, and, therefore, to be considered as a mere machine to be provided with a musket or saber, and then to be harassed into a reluctant performance of duty, but was profoundly impressed with the idea that the volunteers were intelligefit citizens of the republic, whose business had been to become acquainted with public affairs. Withal, he was not unmindful of the necessity of drill and organization, for the purpose of insuring coherence and uniformity of effort, though he acted upon the reasonable supposition that volunteers would obtain more of the practical knowledge of warefare in a week's campaign than a year's drilling in a camp of instruction. He has been often heard to say that the officer who could not tell that his movements were in the way of successful execution by reading the faces of his men, was already defeated; he believes that American soldiers "are as smart as town folks," and what they do not know, or can not find out, is scarcely worth knowing. Looking at the army in this light, he wisely devoted more time to the selection of good officers, and the weeding out of bad ones, than in working from the men upward.

The Modern Democracy.

The present hostility of the modern Democratic party is directed chiefly against Gen. Grant, the Republican Congress, and the measures adopted for the reconstruction of the Southern States. In 1860, when they had at least one branch of Congress, and could have held Mr. Lincoln in check, as Andrew Johnson so well argued in December of that year, their hostility was against *the majority of the Northern people*, from whom they proposed to sever forever; and in this work they were as much a unit as they are to-day.

In 1864 their hostility was directed *against Mr. Lincoln.* He was as bitterly traduced in the North as in the South. Their calumnies of him were not surpassed by their present abuse of General Grant. When they failed to defeat him, their despair was illustrated by the most gloomy predictions.

But for the Republicans they would have divided the Union in 1860, in 1863, and in 1864.

Once more they appeal to the ballot boxes to consumate what they failed to effect on the battle field.

If they succeed it will be the immediate reopening of the disaffection, turbulenee, and anarchy rapidly ceasing under the laws of Congress.

They have no remedy for their own diseases.

Indignant at the success of the check resulting from their own ingratitude, they simply offer to throw the nation back into rebellion and war.

United in hunger for office and hate of Grant and Congress, they are hopelessly divided in regard to the administration of the Government, *unless it is the plan of restoring the slave power, which they dare not avow.*

One faction proffers repudiation of the national debt.

Another proffers the overthrow of the republican governments of the South by an appeal to the sword.

And still another would confine suffrage in the same section to the men who organized the rebellion.

The mere recapitulation of their schemes and their schisms reveals the terrible danger of entrusting these wicked men with power. Every true Conservative has only to contemplate this view of the case to be convinced of his duty in the coming election.

The fact is, there are few of the leading men of this modern Democratic party whose records are not a warning against trusting them with the responsibilities of Government, and at the ides of November the people will overwhelm them with defeat.

THE PRESIDENCY.

"My voice is still for war."—*Blair.*

Democratic tactics: *Doolittle* and *Seymour.* Grant's plan: *Say* less and *do* more.

Horatio's frenzy—Seymour's address to "my friends" in front of the City Hall, July, 1863.

Seymour obtained the Democratic nomination by declining it, and Judge Chase lost it by seeking it.

The *Tipton Times* (Democratic), an influential Indiana journal, has tossed Seymour and Blair overboard.

Blair is going to stump Ohio. The Pendleton pall-bearers are preparing to give him an obsequious reception.

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

The two soldiers: "Let the President disperse the carpet-bag State governments."—*F. P. Blair.* "Let us have Peace."—[U. S. GRANT