Nebraska Advertiser.

CHURCH, COLHAPP & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
McPherson's Block, 2d Floor, Hall Entrance,
Brownville, Neb.

TERMS:

One copy one year	$ 2 00
Five copies one year	8 75
Ten copies one year	16 00
Twenty copies one year	30 00

BOOK WORK,
And PLAIN AND FANCY JOB WORK, done in good style and at reasonable rates.

Nebraska Advertiser.

Vol. 12. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1868. No. 48.

Nebraska Advertiser.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, first insertion	$2 00
Each subsequent insertion	1 00
Business Cards, (five lines or less)	5 00
Each Additional Line	1 00
One Column, one year	80 00
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Half Column, three months	21 00
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General Business Cards.

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

ATTORNEYS.

DeFOREST PORTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Agent,
Office in Court House, with Probate Judge.

TIPTON, HEWETT & CHURCH,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
Office—No. 70 McPherson's Block, up stairs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

LAND AGENTS.

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

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

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

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

DORSEY, HOADLEY & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, and Dealers in Land Warrants and College Scrip,
No. 27 Main Street.
Buy and sell improved and unimproved lands. Buy, sell and locate Land Warrants, and Agricultural Scrip. Careful selections of Government Lands for Location, Homesteads, and Pre-emptions made. Attend to Contested Homesteads and Pre-emption cases in the Land Office. Letters of inquiry promptly and carefully answered. Correspondence solicited.

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.

MOSES H. SYDENHAM,
NOTARY PUBLIC & LAND AGENT,
Fort Kearney, Nebraska.
Will locate lands for intending settlers, and give any information required concerning the lands of South-Western Nebraska. 12-ly

PHYSICIANS.

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.

C. F. STEWART, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
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,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
Rooms at the Star Hotel.
Will Treat all diseases of the Eye and Ear.

MERCHANDISE.

GEORGE MARION,
Dealer in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
No. 9 Main Street.

WM. T. DEN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
General Merchandise, and Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
No. 26 Main Street.
Corn Planters, Plows, Stoves, Furniture, &c., always on hand. Highest market price paid for Hides, Pelts, Furs and Country Produce.

G. M. HENDERSON,
Dealer in Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
No. 53 Main Street.

J. L. McGEE & CO.
Dealers in General Merchandise,
No. 72 McPherson's Block, Main St.

DRUG STORES.

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

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

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

HARDWARE.

JOHN C. DEUSER,
Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, Pumps, &c.,
No. 79 Main Street.

SHELLENBERGER BRO'S.,
Manufacturers & Dealers in Tinware.
No. 74 Main St., McPherson's Block.
Stoves, Hardware, Carpenter's Tools, Blacksmith's Furnishings, &c., constantly on hand.

SADDLERY.

JOHN W. MIDDLETON,
HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, Etc.
No. 64 Main Street.
Whips and Lashes of every description, and Plastering Hair, kept on hand. Cash paid for Hides.

J. H. BAUER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, Etc.
No. 60½ Main Street.
Mending done to order. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BLACKSMITHS.

J. H. BEASON,
Blacksmithing and Horse Shoeing,
Shop—No. 80 Main Street,
Will do Blacksmithing of all kinds. Makes Horse Shoeing, Ironin' 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.

General Business Cards.

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

HOTELS.

STAR HOTEL.
CROSS & WHITE, 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.

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

CONFECTIONERIES.

WILLIAM ROSSELL,
Bakery, Confectionery and Toy Store.
No. 40 Main Street.
Fresh Bread, Cakes, Oysters, Fruit, etc., on hand

J. P. DEUSER,
Dealer in Confectionerics, Toys, etc.
No. 44 Main Street.

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

NOTARIES.

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

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

SALOONS.

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

GARRISON & ROBERTS,
BILLIARD HALL AND SAOON,
Basement, No. 46 Main Street.
The best Wines and Liquors kept constantly on hand. v12-n26.

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

PAINTING.

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,
No. 50 Main Street, Postoffice Building.

BARBERS.

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

GRAIN DEALERS.

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.

TAILORING.

HAUBOLDT & ZECH,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 58½ Main Street,
Have on hand a splendid stock of Goods, and will make them up in the latest styles, on short notice and reasonable terms.

AUCTIONEERS.

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.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

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.

ED. D. SMITH,
U. S. WAR CLAIM AGENT,
Washington City, D. C.
Will attend to the prosecution of claims before the Department in person, for Additional Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, and all claims accruing against the Government during the late war. 46-tf

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

JEWELERS.

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

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.

J. K. BEAR,
Agent for the M. U. Express Co., and W. U. Telegraph Co.
No. 72 McPherson's Block.

OUR CANDIDATES.

Ulysses S. Grant.

Schuyler Colfax.

THE PLATFORM

Of the National Republican Party. Adopted at Chicago, May 21, 1868.

The following platform, reported by the Committee on Resolutions, was unanimously adopted by the National Republican Convention in session at Chicago:

The National Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Chicago on the 20th day of May, 1868, make the following declaration of principles:

First. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction projects of Congress, as evinced by the adoption, in a majority of the States lately in rebellion, of constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all, and regard it as the duty of the government to sustain these institutions and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy.

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

Third. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime, and honor requires the payment of the national indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors, at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

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

Fifth. The national debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can possible be done.

Sixth. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

Seventh. The government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

Eighth. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; has usurped legislative and judicial functions; has refused to execute the laws; has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws; has employed his executive power to render insecure the prosperity, peace, liberty, and life of the citizens; has abused the pardoning power; has denounced the National Legislature as unconstitutional; has persistently and corruptly resisted, by every means in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty by the votes of thirty-five Senators.

Ninth. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States as a relic of the fedual times, not authorized by the law of nations and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship as though they were native born, and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country. And if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

Tenth. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war there are none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperiled their lives in the service of their country. The bounties and pensions provided by law for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people, a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

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

Twelfth. This convention declares its sympathy with all the oppressed people who are struggling for their rights.

On motion of Gen. Carl Schurz, the following additional resolutions we unanimously adopted as part of the platform:

Resolved, That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forbearance with which the men who have served in the rebellion, but now frankly and honestly co-operate with us in restoring the peace of the country and reconstructing the Southern State governments upon the basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are received back into the communion of the loyal people: and we favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as their spirit of loyalty will direct, as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people.

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

From the National (Ga.) Republican.

To Conservatives.

It is not essential that a supporter of Grant and Colfax should be a Republican, nor a believer in Reconstruction Acts, nor in the wisdom and justice of colored suffrage. A citizen may believe the cardinal principles of Republican party to be erroneous, the requirements of Congress unreasonable and unjust, colored suffrage wrong and yet consider it his duty to support General Grant for President. In short, many good men agree entirely in theory with the Democrats, and yet consider it a sacred duty to vote and work against their candidate for the Presidency. Why? Because the Democratic platform, the declarations of Blair, and of Toombs, and Hill, and Hampton, and Forrest, propose *war as a remedy for these evils*. Hence, every person that votes that ticket declares, by such a vote, that he, too, favors war. There is no escape from this conclusion. The Fourteenth Artical is a part of the Congressional plan. Congress, the President, and the Supreme Court have recognized it as an integral part of the Constitution of the United States. There is no possible way to set aside the requirements of this amendment, nor to ignore the Southern State Governments that participated in its adoption, except by the desperate and uncertain remedy of revolution. This, Blair proposes to do. This, Toombs and Hill, by their arguments, advocate.

Now the question for the white men of Georgia to determine is this: Do they prefer another war, with all its horrors, to permiting the black men to vote? Are the lessons of the past to be taken for naught? Seven years ago, Hill and Toombs induced the people to go to war to secure to the South the right to carry there slaves into the territories. The people shed oceans of blood in this contest. Wives were made widows, children orphans, persons of affluence beggars. What was the result? Did the South secure her rights to the territories?" No; but she lost her right to slavery in the States, which had never before been questioned. Thus the South did not gain what she fought for, but lost what she had.

Now war is again proposed, and by whom? The identical politcians that hurried the South into the last unsuccessful contest. What assurance have the Democrats thet they will be any more successful in the next war. War is a desperate remedy, and even the party that is victorious are inealculable sufferers. But there is no possible chance of success by a resort to the bayonet. If the South could not whip the Government when the negroes were all in slavery, and when the white were almost unanimous, and when her leaders had made the most unlimited preperations how can she expect to succeed when the blacks are free and fiting for a right which the country has guaranteed to them, and when the whites can not be united? It is all well enough to talk about "dying in the last ditch," etc. Such boasts sound well; but the experience of the past proves that those who use such expressions take care to keep away from any sort of ditches for fear they should accidentally find the "last" one.

We speak of Georgians who have wives and children to care for, and prefer other business to fighting. The old leaders of the South are Radical. They propose the most Radical measures—force. General Grant is no Radical. He is not an extreme man. He is generous and brave. We beseech the white men of Georgia to trust him. He is for peace. He has no hard feelings toward the people of the South. He feels that the authors of the late war were bad men: Georgians! *You* think so, too.

Rosecrans and the Mexican Mission--Vermont Election.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

Gen. Rosecrans, in conversation at the Astor House, yesterday, said that he did not believe the Southern leaders were to issue an address, as had been reported. In regard to the Mexican mission, he says that the policy will be one of kindness and conciliation, and that fillibustering or annexation movements will not be favored.

In the Board of Health, yesterday, the regulations adopted by the State Commissioner in reference to the cattle quarantine, were approved. They direct that all droves arriving be taken to one of the two quarantine yards.

The Times says the election in Vermont demonstrates the popularity of Grant, and shows the power of Republican principles.

The Herald says the Republican victory in Vermont is owing partly to the unwise course of the Southern fire-eating orators proclaiming their devotion to the rebel flag, and the Vermonters went to the ballot box as if expecting to fight the old battle over again.

The World says that the Republicans triumphing in Vermont is like the Dutch taking Holland: The Democrats allowed the election to go by default, its result not being considered as indicative of the sentiment of the country.

The Tribune says that the victory in Vermont supasses its highest hopes. The Democrats made a desperate struggle. It was the issue of Sumter over again, and the result is a decisive victory.

A baseball player had his right eye entirely destroyed by a ball struck from a bat at Hoboken last week.

Our Standard Bearers.

Up, freedmen, in your might and glory,
Little child and old man hoary:
Youth matured, and man of prime,
Stand to duty—how's the time.
Show the enemy that you hate
Every enemy of the State.
Shall we yield to despot vile?

Shall recusant, black with guile,

Great in nothing, without name,
Robbed of Senatorial fame,
Assert again the cause that perished?
Not while heroes live who cherished
Truth and honor more than life,

And bared their bosom in the strife.
No, the nation now will rise,
Denounce the recreants and dispise,

Since Grant, the soldier and the man,
Consents to head our glorious van.
Hang out your banner on the wall.
Unfurl your guidons, one and all;
You ne'er have joined in any fight
Like this. The sacred cause of right,
Established once on battle field,
Remains to us, we cannot yield.

Come from the mountains and the plains,
Of all the lands, join your refrains,
Lend all your strength, the nation calls
For volunteers to line her walls.
An army springs from near and far;
Xerxes ne'er led such ranks to war.

"Reign of Terror."

MONTEZUMAS, Macon Co., Ga., August 26th, 1868.

Editor National Republican:

That the whole State, with the authorities over the same, may how knows the colored people are treated in our coutny—Dooly—I write this. I am now out of the woods, where I have been for a week hidden to save my life, not daring to go home for food or clothing; which is a comforteble home—have a wife and little ones their with pigs and chickens, with a good corn and cotton crop, now neglected, because I, as a free colored man, saw proper to aid in the organization of a Grant and Colfax Club near me, with a Constitution endorsed by Colonel Ed. Hurlbert, President of the Central Grant Club of Atlanta. Now, sir, I have not been charged with any crime for which forty or fifty men should be after me, but simply a Republican, wanting to see the liberties of my race secured. These armed men are Democrats, sworn to kill me and all men getting up these clubs; some of them are officers of the law, Judges of the Courts, and Sheriffs. They are persecuting us under the name of keeping order and suppressing insurrections among my race. They patrol the roads, as of old, to catch slaves out after times—they beat us with sticks—if we have a social gathering during week days, it's found out soon the house is surrounded by armed white men from a distance, and by order it's broken up—our women are taken from us, and abused in such a way I shall not here relate. At church, armed white men sit to watch us. We can not enjoy ourselves, and therefore our churches are never filled like other sections—we fearing some difficulty, and prominent men of color will be put in jail. I mean Republicans, for they are always the most intelligent. But I must speak futher of our Clubs: One was organized near Vienna, Dooly county. All protested before hand that they intended nothing to the whites but on the day of meeting fearing trouble, they went out of town, to meet on a colored friend's plantation. Soon after being organized, the place was surrounded, and the President, Hugh Dean, forced off to jail, under a strong guard of whites, well armed. The Judge of the County Court and Sheriff of the county swore they would not recognize the negro as having the right to vote and hold office, and they should not have Grant Clubs in that county; that if they could not defeat Grant any other way, *they would kill the last dammed negro in that county*. Another of the Club was knocked dawn for claiming that the colored people had the right to meet and peaceably discuss their rights, and all the rest were frightened away. After this success by a hundred and fifty armed whites, they went up to where another Club had been organized—this was some six miles off—and finding the meeting had gone through with its business, they hunted for some of its members; ran women and men into the woods from several plantations, where they were at work. All these whites, being armed, were on horseback. A detachment, with a Constable with it, came by Mr. Pittsman's plantation, late in the evening. After passing a lot of colored men at work, three returned, came up to two of the men sitting on the fence, and said to Jerry Brown: "You are one of the scoundrels who had a gun at the Club meeting—come along with us—don't you run, or we will shoot you." Their guns levelled, so he had to go. Down near Mr. Wallace's Mill he was tied to a tree, and shot dead—part of his head, was shot away, shot in the head, back etc. The man was inquired for next morning, and some of the same command told us where the body could be found. When found, the hogs was hold of it. How many colored men have been killed and thrown in the swamps, God only knows. Be it said, to our race's credit, we have not killed a white man since we have been freed in this county. These white citizens are going about declaring we are not free; are taking our shot guns away from us. They all have army guns, most shoot several times. Most of the colored people I talk to are going to leave the counjy; but to go now, the whites would have all our crops, which it seems they desire. The jail is full of Grant Club men, who are persuaded every day to join the Seymour and Blair party, but they refuse; so they are kept in jail—otherwise they would be set free.

A DOOLY COLORED MAN.

Gen. Grant and Hon. E. B. Wahburne in Galena.

CHICAGO, Sept, 2.

Hon. E. B. Washburn, representative in Congress from this State, reached his home in Galena this morning, and was most cordially greeted by his friends. The Republicans of Galena propose to give Mr. Washburne a formal welcome some night this week. The Tanners will turn out enmass, and the occasion will be one of decided interest.

Gen. Grant and family reached their home in Galena this morning. The Genéral proposes to remain in Galena till some time in October.

Gov. Stevenson Inaugurated.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 1.

Gov. John W. Stevenson was today inaugurated Governor of Kentucky at Frankford, in the presence of a vast assemblage.

Hartford, Sep. 2.

Ex-Governor Thos. H. Seymour died here this morning of typhoid fevor.

Gen. Longstreet's Opinions.

The *Tribune* this morning prints the following account of an interview alleged to have taken place yesterday between Gen. Longstreet and a reporter of that paper:

"Yesterday a chieftain of the late rebellion, Gen. James Longstreet, arrived in New York. Since the war he accepted the situation and has used his influence to counsel and guide his people and to lead them safely back to an enduring peace. Yesterday evening a reporter of the *Tribune* called upon the General at the New York Hotel. Imagine seated at a table a tall, well built man in a suit of black. The face is a kindly, pleasant one, the beard is sandy and grizzled, and the cheeks are flushed. The forehead is high, and the eyes are gray and soft in expression. The mouth, squarely cut, denotes decision, and there is that quiet, resolute air about him that reminds one of Gen. Grant, whom he strongly resembles in looks and manner. Although suffering from an attack of fever, he bore himself resolutely above pain, and after dinner conversed freely upon affairs in the Southern States. As a portion of the conversation bears directly upon the coming campaign, I give it in full:

"Reporter. Do you think we shall have better days in the Southern States?

"General Longstreet. Assuredly. The cotton crop has been very large this year, and we will soon have capital of our own to work upon.

"Reporter. Suppose Seymour is elected, do you think we will have another war?

"General Longstreet. I cannot say as to that, but I believe that if he is elected it will open all those old issues, and we will have trouble; but I don't think he will be elected.

"Reporter. What do you think of Grant?

"General Longstreet. He is my man. I believe he is a fair man. I met him at West Point. I think he is above meanness. His silence is grand.

"Reporter. There is one thing I would like to ask. It is in regard to the negro?

"General Longstreet (smiling). I will tell you all I know.

"Reporter. Will he keep his contracts in regard to labor?

"General Longstreet. I can relate my own experience. My men have worked well. They like to have a white man come out in the field and tell them what to do. There was always a class of lazy men who would sit in their houses and give their orders. These men deserved to have trouble.

"Reporter, And in regard to jury trials—I mean negroes upon a jury bench?

"General Longstreet. In some cases that is bad—for instance, where an action involves an account. Negroes generally are ignorant upon intricate matters of business. But if a district is disposed to do right with them the jury may be divided—white and black. They (the negroes) soon learn and appreciate the position.

"Reporter. About negro supremacy?

"General Longstreet—Ah, that can never be; it is silly to think of it. They can never be stronger than they are to-day, and the whites of the South know it, but they are misled by the politicians.

"Reporter—In regard to the acts of reconstruction?

"General Longstreet—I advise my friends to accept them, and come into the Union and try to bring peace and prosperity. I told the people of Alabama if they would not be guided by the politicans they would come out all right.

"Reporter—And you think it will come out all right?

"General Longstreet—I do. The crops are large. The cotten crop is worth $200,000,000. That is a step toward bringing about the desired result. Chase was my man. I think if nominated he could have been elected, and the Southern people would rally about him without knowing it. I cannot vote for Seymour, but any way I think good times are not far distant."

If anybody has forgotten Mr. Robert Ould, the Rebel Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, it is not the fault of that gentlemen himself, for he has lost no opportunity of keeping his name and his former functions before the public. The mission which he seems to have chosen since the close of the war is that of shifting the burden of responsibility for the sufferings of Union prisoners in the South from the shoulders of the Confederate authorities, where it belongs, to the officers of our own Government, who never relaxed their efforts to secure the liberation of our captive soldiers by a fair exchange. It will be remembered that he was surround as a witness on the Wirz trial, and his testimony, had it been given on that occasion, might have settled the question forever; but unfortunately the Court ruled it irrelevant, and he was not examined. Since then he has been perpetually charging the blame upon one person, after another according as the fancy took him. First he indicted Mr. Lincoln's Administration in the lump. Then he fixed the fault upon Secretary Stanton. Next he turned upon Gen. Butler, and the other day, in a letter to *The National Intelligencer*, he made out Gen. Grant to be the guilty man. Somebody hereupon has opportunely called to mind a letter of Mr. Ould's to the Rebel Gen. Winder, which has repeatedly been published, and proves conclusively that the Confederate proffers of exchange where honestly accepted by our Government, and that while we returned Southern prisoners in health and strength we received in their place unfortunate wretches whom cruelty and starvation had reduced almost to the door of death. The letter was written from City Point while the exchange was in progress, and is well worn, reprinting. It rums as follows:

SIR: A flag-of-truce boat has arrived with 350 political prisoners, Gen. Barrow and several other prominent men among them.

I wish you to send me at 4 o'clock, Wednesday morning, all the military prisoners (except officers) and all the political prisoners you have. If any of the political prisoners have no hand proof enough to convict them of being spies, or of having committed other offenses which should subject them to punishment, so state opposite their names. Also state whether you think, under all the circumstances, they should be released.

The arrangements I have made works largely in our favor. We get rid of a set of miserable wretches, and receive some of the best material I ever saw.

ROBERT OULD, Agent of Exchange.
Brig.-Gen. WINDER.

When a man looks at you and swears, don't he take a cursory glance?

Official Correspondeece as to Fenian Prisoners---Vandelism of the Turks in Crete, &c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

A ccorrespondence took place recently between Mr. Seward and Lord Stanley, through the medium of Mr. Moran, American Charged' Affairs at London, and Mr. Thornton, the British Envoy at Washington, on the subject of the Fenian prisoners, Warren and Castello, who are naturalized citizens of the United States. This correspondence has been published in full in the London Journals, but the main points are simply these: Mr. Seward writes to Mr. Moran, with a request to read the letter to Lord Stanley, to the effect that the House of Representatives of the United States has passed the resolutions requesting the President to take such measures as shall appear proper to secure the release from imprisonment of Messrs. Warren and Castello, imprisoned in Great Britain for words and acts spoken and done in this country, thereby ignoring our naturalization laws; and to take such other steps to secure their return to our flag with such ceremonies as are appropriate to the occasion; and he therefore asks the unconditional surrender of those prisoners.

Lord Stanley, in his reply through Mr. Thornton, says as regards the imprisonment of Messrs. Warren and Castello, I have to point to you that the allegation, on which Mr. Seward's request for their release is founded, is that they were convicted for words spoken and acts committed in the United States, rests on a total misconception of the facts. These prisoners were convicted of felony at the Commission Court for the county of Quinn, held in October last, the most prominent overt act insisted upon and proved against them being that they had come over to Ireland and cruised along the coast with the intent to effect a landing of men and arms in Ireland and in order to raise an insurrection against the Queen. The evidence adduced against these prisoners, in the course of the trial of words spoken and acts committed by them in the United States, was given in strict accordnace with the rules of war as part of the testimony connecting them with a Fenian conspiracy which had existed in the county of Dublin, and which county the commission court set, and which conspiracy had for its object the subversion of her Majesty's authority and the establishment of a Republic in Ireland.

A letter from Syria, published in the Post, says the Turks have lately committed another act of vandalism in Crete which should not escape the notice of civilized Europe and America. The olive trees, heavy with the crop, which promised to sustain the half starved Christians of the heroic isle, have been entirely destroyed, and the women and children may be forced by famine to yield to the Ottoman power.

The Turkish commander in-chief has also issued an order for the heads of families to bring back to Crete all refugees, under penalty of confiscation of their lands and tenements.

I. O. of G. T.

The following preamble was passed by the Brownville Lodge No. 20, I. O. of G. T., on Friday, Aug. 21st:

Whereas, The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of the State of Nebraska, at its last session in Omaha, declared that they were not a political body, but that in accordance with their profession they could not vote for men for official position who deal in intoxicating liquors, nor for men who habitually use intoxicating liquors as a beverage: they, therefore, would respectfully request of the political parties of the day, to put no man in nomination for any office in the gift of the people of the State of Nebraska, who is not a temperance man, and.

Whereas, While we, the Good Templers of Brownville, disclaim all intention of dictating to the political conventions who they shall or shall not put in nomination for offices still we think it is due to the tempeance feeling of this community, that no man shall be nominated for our support who habitually uses intoxicating liquors as abeverage. We therefore, recommend to the favorable consideration of all nominating conventions about to be held in the county of Nemaha, the action and wishes of Good Templars as above indicated. We also ask the co-operation of the other Lodges of Good Templars in the county.

D. D. MUIR, Sec.

An Ultra Democrat.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Some men are insane enough to think Horatio Seymour a great man. The loudest admirer of the Governor that we have heard of, however, is a well-known lawyer of Watkins, N. Y., who expressed his admiration of the great decliner in the following forcible, if not elegant language, a few days ago: "Horatio Seymour, sir," said he, "is the greatest man that God Almight ever made, unless I must except Wilks Booth."

The following doggerel lines, exhibited on the wall at the town of Watkins, are attributed to the same lawyer!

"Here's to the man
That pulled the trigger
That killed the old cuss
That freed the nigger."

Democratic State Convention.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.

The following nominations for State officers were made by the Democratic Convention:

For Governor—John Quincy Adams, of Quiney. For Lieut.—Governor—Reuben Nobb, of Westifield. For Secretary of State—Charles Bumblecomb. For Treasurer—Henry Arnold, of Adams. For Auditor—A. F. Deveroux, of Salem. For Attorney General—Wm. C. Eudicott, of Salem.

Frank Blair has been in Wyoming Territory. A correspondent of *Cincinnati Commercial*, writing from Benton City, Aug. 13, says: "I will here mention the visit of Gen. F. P. Blair, though I do not intend to include it among the 'tragedies' above mentioned. He arrived last evening on an excursion train, took supper at the California Restaurant, was serenaded by the gamblers' band, made a short speech in front of their tent, and went on his way: and Benton stands where it did. I think these people would suit Frank. They all vote whisky and hate niggers, and have no particular objections to changing their politics or religion, whenever business interests demand it."

A crazy woman, living in Pittston, Me., cut the throat of her child, a little girl two years old, with a razor, on Wednesday of last week. The mother showed no sign of perturbation over the deed, it appearing to her crazy mind a perfectly natural and proper thing for her to do.

A country paper, speaking of the dresses of children, very sensibly says: Make full and winter dresses high in the neck and moderately long in the skirt, and then with long drawers, a nice "boule-yard" skirt, high boots and warm stockings, there need be no fear of taking cold. Even for party wear, nothing prettier has ever been discovered than high, gored dresses of bright colored merino, and little over-dresses, short skirt and bodice of black silk; and how much more sensiple than the short stiff skirts of white muslin, standing out like those of a little ballet dancer, and leaving neck and limbs exposed to the cold or draughts of air. There is no need to make little girls minature grandmothers, but it would be well to make their dress a matter of far less importance to them during their childhood and the years that ought to be employed in study and in preparation for the business of life.

HOW VILLAINY THRIVES.—The Corning (N. Y.) *Journal* says of Brick Pomeroy:

"Seventeen years ago he was employed in this office, earning five dollars per month and his board. Now he is probably worth one-third of a million of dollars. He was offered $100,000 to advocate Chase's nomination at the Democratic Convention, with a like sum if nominated. He refused, knowing that the readers of the La Crosse *Democrat* hated the "nigger" too intensely, but the offer showed his power as the Great Mogul of the Copperhead wing. He threatened to bol