

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.
WEDNESDAY, SEP. 20, 1865

UNION TICKET.

FOR TERRITORIAL AUDITOR,
JOHN GILLESPIE,
OF Nemaha County.FOR TERRITORIAL TREASURER,
AUGUSTUS KOUNTZ,
OF Omaha.

CITIZENS OF CASS COUNTY.

All who supported the Administration of Abraham Lincoln in crushing the rebellion and who now support the present Administration, are invited to meet at the places of holding Elections in their respective Precincts on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23d., 1865,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing Delegates to attend the County Convention, to be held in Plattsmouth on Monday, September 25th., 1865, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to put in nomination Candidates to be supported at the October Election.

The number of Delegates apportioned to each Precinct is the same as last year, and is as follows, to-wit: Platts mouth 13, Rock Bluff 6, Liberty 2, Mount Pleasant 4, Eight Mile Grove 2, Orecopolis 2, Louisville 2, Weeping Water 2, Avoca 2, South Bend 1, Salt Creek 2. By order of the

UNION GEN. COM.

TERRITORIAL UNION CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a previous call of the Territorial Union Central Committee, for the Territory of Nebraska, a Convention composed of Delegates from the various Counties, met at the City of Plattsmouth, on Tuesday, September 19th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of O. P. Mason, the Convention was temporarily organized by election of Royal Buck as Chairman, and S. M. Rich as Secretary.

On motion, T. W. Tipton, O. P. Mason and G. R. Smith, were appointed as a Committee on Resolutions.

On motion, W. H. Miller, of Otoe, McClure, of Douglas, and Potenger, of Cass, were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

On motion, Dr. Renner, A. D. McAusland, and S. M. Rich, were appointed a Committee on permanent organization.

On motion the Convention took a recess until 1 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The Committee on permanent organization reported for President, J. S. Sweet, of Otoe; W. Potenger, of Cass, and A. D. McAusland, of Douglas, for Vice Presidents; S. M. Rich, as Secretary.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following Delegates from the various Counties: Richardson—O. P. Mason, proxy; Nemaha—T. W. Tipton, S. M. Rich; Otoe—F. Renner, W. H. Miller, Royal Buck, James Sweet; Cass—S. Maxwell, W. Potenger, A. C. Mayfield, J. W. Marshall, R. R. Livingston, J. T. Parcell, and H. D. Hathaway; Douglas—R. A. Brown, A. D. McAusland, E. A. McClure, S. Orchard, Geo. R. Smith, J. B. Plummer, J. C. Wilcox; Johnson, Gage, Jones, and Pawnee—J. B. Weston.

On motion the delegates present were authorized to cast the full vote of their Counties.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Since the last meeting of the Union party of this Territory, a great party victory has been obtained in our Delegate election, and a period has been put to the active military power of the Slaveholders' Rebellion. We therefore re-affirm that, as lovers of the Constitution and Laws, and to preserve the Union, we formed this political organization; and for the maintenance and preservation of the same we invite and solicit the active co-operation of all loyal citizens, And

WHEREAS, The policy of our martyred President was indicated and developed by the necessities of the work as it progressed, we now attest the wisdom which caused him devotedly to work and patiently to wait. And

WHEREAS, The great and arduous work of reconstruction in the hands of his successor and Congress is as new and unprecedented in this nation as was the work which preceded it, therefore

Resolved, That we have unqualified confidence in, and fully endorse the policy and patriotism of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and we await the development of the reconstruction of the Union, confidently believing that through his counsel and the legislative wisdom of the loyal people, justice will be done, the laws vindicated, and the Constitution and the Union preserved.

Resolved, That all the benefits accruing from the sacrifice of precious life and

the expenditure of treasure, can only be secured by elevating to office the devotedly loyal, and carefully excluding from office the disloyal.

Resolved, That we are proud of the soldiers of Nebraska, who, by years of patient toil and sacrifice, have aided in sustaining the national life, and honor, and upholding the Constitution and the laws, and that they are entitled to the gratitude, aid and assistance of all lovers of the Union, and to imperishable and undying honors.

Resolved, That in the election of Territorial and County officers, we invite the earnest and hearty co-operation of all loyal men, without regard to former party affiliations, and welcome them to our organization.

On motion of J. B. Weston, Augustus Kountz, of Omaha, was nominated by acclamation, for Territorial Treasurer.

On motion of Geo. R. Smith, John Gillespie, of Nemaha, was nominated by acclamation, for Territorial Auditor.

On motion, the following named persons were elected as a Territorial Central Committee for the next ensuing year:

Richardson County—Chas. F. Walther; Nemaha—T. W. Tipton; Otoe—O. P. Mason, Fred. Renner; Cass—J. W. Marshall, N. H. Murphee; Sarpy—H. T. Clark; Douglas—E. B. Taylor, Geo. R. Smith; Gage—H. M. Reynolds; Washington—J. A. Unthank; Dakota—Jas. Stolt; Platte—J. P. Becker.

On motion, O. P. Mason was elected Chairman pro tem, of the Territorial Central Committee.

On motion, the Convention adjourned. JAMES SWEET, Pres. S. M. Rich, Sec'y.

PLATTSMOUTH, Sept. 16, 1865.

Pursuant to published call, the Union voters of Cass county met at the School House in Plattsmouth, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the Territorial Union Convention to be held in this city on the 19th inst.

On motion, S. Duke was elected Chairman, and H. D. Hathaway Secretary.

On motion, S. Maxwell, W. Potenger, A. C. Mayfield, Wm. R. Davis, S. M. Kirkpatrick, J. T. A. Hoover and George Jennings were unanimously elected as delegates to said Convention.

On motion, it was Resolved, That such delegates as are present at the meeting of the Convention, are hereby empowered to fill any vacancies that may occur in the Delegation.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. S. DUKE, Pres. H. D. HATHAWAY, Sec'y.

THE CONVENTION.

The Territorial Union Convention which met in this city yesterday passed off with the utmost unanimity, and the candidates, whose names appear at the head of our columns, were nominated without a dissenting voice. A number of persons were present from different parts of the Territory besides the members of the convention, all of whom expressed their approbation of the nominations made. Mr. Kountz, the nominee for Territorial Treasurer, is too well known by our people to need any particular mention by us, and all that is necessary is to say that no better man for the position can be found in the Territory. Mr. Gillespie has been a resident of the Territory since its first settlement, and has been in the service of the country since the outbreak of the rebellion. He has acted in the Quartermasters Department for a considerable length of time, and has proven himself not only a reliable accountant, but a strictly honest man, and one in every way qualified for the position of Auditor and School Commissioner.

The sham-Democracy of this county are "wiling" somewhat from their first proposition. The great "mogul" of the party here has left, and they are at a loss to know exactly how to proceed. They first started out with the proposition that "negroes were not equal," but finding so few of them in the county (the County Committee having failed to manufacture the requisite number) they have almost come to the conclusion to abandon that doctrine. They had better recall their leader, else they will get things so badly tangled that no one will be able to tell where they stand. We would suggest to them that they could make a better fight if they would assume the ground that the Pawnees and Otoes are not on an "equality," or that Old Rye was superior to Lager.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided that the laws of Congress requiring stamps to legal processes, in the beginning or other stages of the suit, is unconstitutional, and therefore void, and the stamps on legal paper not necessary. The ground of the decision is that the imposition of a tax upon any proceedings in a State Court is an invasion of the right to regulate proceedings in its courts; that if Congress can tax these proceedings at all, it can lay a tax that will practically amount to a prohibition, and thus legislate the State Court out of existence.

THE ISSUE.

The so-called Democratic party, as is well known, has had opposition to the war for their platform of principles for the last four years. They have made it a point to heap all the vituperation at their command upon the soldiers who were battling for the salvation of the country, and have invariably denounced every supporter of the war policy as being in favor of placing the negroes upon a social equality with the whites. The war has ceased, and that gloriously for those who were in favor of preserving the Union, notwithstanding this sham-Democracy declared it "a failure"—(it was a failure to them)—and now, if they would retain a party organization, they must rake up some new issue. They have been vainly casting about for some vulnerable point at which to attack the Union forces through the medium of the ballot box, and have been unable to find anything in the principles of our party upon which they dared to risk an issue.

The time drew nigh when they must choose their ground or acknowledge themselves without power to attempt a contest. The case was urgent, and delay dangerous; and the Democracy here in Nebraska, hearing that some prominent men in the Union party (among others Andrew Johnson) favored the policy of giving the negroes in the South the elective franchise, concluded that they would try and force this issue upon the people here. This only shows the strait they are in, as there is no one to oppose them. We believe that they endorse the policy of Andrew Johnson, that this question of franchise is to be determined by the States themselves, and consequently we could have no influence over it only so far as our own Territory is concerned. There is probably not more than two dozen negroes in the entire Territory, and therefore no cause for any action to be taken in regard to them, even were there persons so disposed. We propose to go in for men and measures that will operate to the benefit of our present inhabitants, and leave the negro question entirely with the Copperheads until such time as it is found necessary for the welfare of the Territory to take some action in regard to them. Let no Union man be deceived by their outcry; remember that they have no real issue upon which they dare to face us, and are driven to this expedient.

We notice quite a large number of former Democrats in this locality who do not appear to be very "muchly" inclined to follow the men who have assumed the leadership of the party. They would like to vote a Democratic ticket, but are unable to stomach the thing in its present shape. They are men of too much sense to be "gulled" into the support of men or measures that cannot bring anything forward to recommend them—men who despise a party based solely upon hatred to the negro, and one that is driven to the wall for a pretext to oppose the men who are in favor of supporting the Union.

Almost every boat that comes up the river leaves a large number of passengers at this place. People in the East are beginning to see the advantages to be obtained by an early settlement in the West, and particularly at this place. There is probably no other town on the river that offers the inducements to the mechanic or business man that Plattsmouth does. We are just commencing the advance, and men who have sufficient sagacity to judge correctly of the future of this country cannot fail to see that the location of this place, alone, is sufficient to insure it as the great depot for the western trade, notwithstanding that in the early settlement of the country moneyed interests shrank over their heads of us. It has almost invariably been the case, in countries similarly situated to this, that some point that attracted but little attention at first, has eventually become the large city; and the whole course of business transactions tends to convince the far-seeing man that Plattsmouth is the inevitable point for the great city on the Missouri River.

The "Grand Commander" is wonderfully exercised because the Union men of Nebraska won't pay any attention to his assertions about enfranchising the negro. His only hope was to create some dissatisfaction in the Union ranks, and by tacking the disaffected onto the solid vote of the "order" they would be able to carry the day, and hoist into power some sound and reliable Knight. If this could be successfully done, the "G. C." might conclude to run for Congress again next fall; but alas! "the best laid plans of men and mice."

The Government expenditures, which had before averaged \$2,000,000 a day diminished during the month of August to \$400,000 a day.

LETTER FROM SEC. HARLAN.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 26, '65.

Hon. Geo. B. Edmonds:

DEAR SIR—I have just received your letter of the 21st inst., stating among other things, that the Union State Convention of Iowa has adopted as a plank in its platform a recommendation in favor of negro suffrage; the Copperhead Convention has endorsed President Johnson's policy for the reorganization of States, assuming it to be in opposition to negro suffrage; that this, in your opinion, the issue joined between the two parties in Iowa; that heretofore the Union party has derived valuable aid from me in support of its principles; that you regret, however, to observe a newspaper report of a speech recently made by me, which places me, as you think, in antagonism with its present principles and policy, which gives you pain.

In reply, I have to say, that if your opinion was well founded, it would be a cause of greater pain to me, than to yourself; but, I beg leave respectfully to state, that you misapprehend the position of President Johnson, and my own, as well as that of the Union party at large. The real question at issue, in a national point of view, is not whether negroes shall be permitted to vote, but whether they shall derive that authority from the National Government, or from the State Governments respectively.

President Johnson maintains the doctrine, that the Constitution of the United States does not confer on the Federal Government the right to interfere, primarily with the question of suffrage in any State of the Union; that the question may arise and properly be decided by Congress, when Senators and members present themselves for admission to seats in that body, under the clause of the Constitution, which makes each House the exclusive judge of the qualifications and elections of members; and that other clause of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of Government." I infer that if any State should adopt a law on the subject of suffrage, which would clearly show the State Government to be other than republican, it would be the duty of Congress to reject applicants for seats; and to adopt whatever legislative remedies would in their judgment be necessary to carry out the guarantees of the Constitution.

That the State of Iowa may take steps to extend the right of suffrage, is not, as it seems to me in conflict with this policy, and, consequently, those who support the policy of the President on this subject, are not in antagonism with the platform of the Union party of Iowa.

The Union party of that State propose that the State shall modify its own Constitution, so as to include its electors, persons who have not under its present provisions, the right to vote. This, as President Johnson maintains a State may do, but that the National Government would have no right to require Iowa, or any other State, to modify its own Constitution, on this, or any other subject, when not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

If I should be in Iowa when that question is submitted to the people, if it shall be so submitted by the Legislature, I would vote to extend the right to all classes of persons possessing the requisite intelligence and patriotism to be entrusted with a participation in the management of public affairs, State or National, without regard to their nationality, as I do not believe that the liberty of any class of people can be considered safe, who are to be permanently deprived of the exercise of this right.

I do not disguise these opinions; you may therefore make what use of this letter you may deem proper.

Very respectfully,
Your obt. serv't,
JAS. HARLAN.

The London Times concludes a review of Horace Greeley's American Conflict with these words: "We earnestly recommend this History as a work of marked ability and perfect good faith. No person of candor, whatever may be his opinions, could read it without feeling indebted to the author."

THE FENIAN UPRISING.

The Fenians, it seems, are not confined to the southwest or western part of Ireland. They are to be found in the north as well. A body of them has appeared in the County Down—a district where their existence was never dreamed of. They marched through several towns with their insignia, and would have been attacked by the Orangemen, but the constabulary force interfered, and prevented any serious breach of the peace. It would really seem as if the accounts which have come from the other side of the Atlantic respecting the preponderance of the Fenians in Ireland were a fact, and not, as many persons on this side of the water believed, a fiction.—European Times, Aug. 11.

Cobb and Brown on the "SITUATION" IN GEORGIA.—Howell Cobb, who was in Augusta recently, expressed an earnest desire to see Georgia resume her former position in the Union. Slavery he said, could be re-enslaved, and he thought it best for all to submit promptly and willingly to the United States authorities. Governor Brown was lately in Atlanta entirely recovered from his illness. He regarded the question of secession settled and any further agitation on that and kindred topics should be studiously avoided. He thinks it would be well for the Convention to declare slavery at an end in Georgia, without excitement or discussion.

ARREST OF SUSPECTED CONSPIRATORS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 23.

Lieutenant Massey, of the 5th Veteran Reserve Corps, arrived this evening from Fort Wayne, having in charge a man and woman, arrested by him under orders from General Hovey, on suspicion of being connected with the Booth assassination conspiracy. The man is supposed to be the individual alluded to in an article published in the New Haven Courier of May 25th, whose name was supposed to be Lemmas, and who was suspected, from various evidences found in a carpet-bag left at the Ogden house, New Haven, to be an accomplice of Booth. Whether an accomplice of Booth or not, he is evidently some scoundrel who has found it convenient to keep out of the way of justice, as he was living in the strictest seclusion at Fort Wayne, in a house provided with trap-doors and secret entrances. The Copperheads of Fort Wayne, on learning that Lieutenant Massey had the suspected assassins in custody, made a considerable fuss about it, and attempted to get out a writ of habeas corpus. He, however, got safely away with his prisoners, and they are now safely lodged in the military prison.

Mr. Robert Ridgeway, the editor of the Richmond Whig, announces himself as candidate for Congress. He is opposed to any "proscription" or "unhappiness" upon a brave and chivalrous people in their hour of destitution and distress. He does not want Jeff Davis or any one else concerned in the rebellion puni-hed, and thinks he should be immediately set free. If Mr. R. represents, says the Chicago Republican, the conviction and sentiment of the people of Richmond, he had better tarry at home a little while longer.

Mason and other rebel emissaries, in Europe, are returning and making their residence in Canada, "waiting and watching over the border," as Valandigham did once on a time.—Slidell's valuable estate at New Orleans has been confiscated to the Government. Judah P. Benjamin is going to Austria to reside. Breckinridge, when last heard from, was on his way to Spain.

New Advertisements.

WILLIAM S. THATCHER,

Oculist,

Warrants a cure on no day. Office at the store of Howe & Thatcher.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

Sept. 12, '65.

THOMAS C. GREENSHAW,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

Saddles and Harness,

BRIDLES, COLLARS, CURRIES,

Cums, Spurs, Lashes, Whips, &c.

NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.

New Periodical Store!

A. K. WHITE & CO.

A full assortment of

SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY

Always on hand.

Latest Eastern Papers and Periodicals

received daily.

All orders promptly filled.

NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.

Big Apple-Trees

LITTLE APPLE-TREES,

To suit purchasers,

All desirable kinds of Fruit, Flowers, Ornamental

Plants, &c., will be ready for

delivering in Plattsmouth as early as the 1st of April

1866. Orders received by W. M. S. WEST.

Sept. 12.

AUCTION SALE!

DRY-GOODS

I will sell an assorted lot of Dry-Goods, consisting

of Shirts, Calicoes, Banners, Muscadines, &c.,

which I have bought at a low price, and will be ready

for delivering in Plattsmouth as early as the 1st of April

1866. Orders received by W. M. S. WEST.

Sept. 12.

OSAGE ORANGE

SEED,

For Sale by

Wm. S. WEST.

SEMINARY

FOR THE EDUCATION OF

YOUNG LADIES.

Mr. and Mrs. FERRIS have to inform the

inhabitants of Plattsmouth and its vicinity that they have

opened a Seminary for the education of young ladies.

The course of instruction includes English, as

taught in first-class schools, in French, French

Music, Piano Forte, Quilt and Sewing, Fancy Work,

and such other branches as may be required.

Music will be taught as a separate study if

required. Terms (in advance) can be known by applying at

the residence lately occupied by Mr. Feltow.

Pianos tuned and a supply of music for sale.

Plattsmouth, Sept. 15, 1865.

Wm. S. WEST.

Legal Notice.

Nicholas M. Ware, Complainant,

vs.

James E. Scott, Defendant.

Iron, Steel, Nails,

STOVES,

TINNERS' STOCK,

AND—

HEAVY HARDWARE

—AT—

WHOLESALE.

The largest stock of

IRON

West of the Missouri River. Also a

general stock of

Thimble Skeins,

Blacksmiths' Tools,

Axes,

Burden's Horse & Mule Shoes

Ox Shoes,

Ox Yokes and Bows,

Chains, Shovels,

Spades, Axes,

Carriage Bolts,

Nuts and Washers,

WAGONS

AND

Agricultural implements,

For sale

LOW FOR CASH.

Warehouse on Farnham St., bet. 14th

and 15th Sts.,

CMAHA, N. T.

Orders solicited, which will receive prompt

attention.

C. W. BURT.

Sept. 15, 1865.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the District

Court of the 23rd Judicial District, in and for

the County of Cass, Nebraska, in favor of James

Williams, Plaintiff, against James Williams, Defendant,

do hereby sell at public auction, to the highest and best

bidder, for cash, in front of the Court House in

Plattsmouth, Neb., on the 23rd day of October, 1865,

at 12 o'clock, m., the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot 12 in Block thirty-two (32), also lot

eight (8) in Block thirty-six (36), all of said lots

being situated in the City of Plattsmouth, Cass County,

Nebraska Territory.

Taken as the property of James Williams, said

James Williams having caused the said Auditor

to certify to the sale of said Auditor's Office, on the

23rd day of August, 1865.

The Sheriff's Office, Sept. 15, 1865.

CHANCERY SALE.

Joseph Roach,

vs.

Solon M. Johnson,

vs.

James E. Scott, his wife,

vs.

J. M. Johnson,

vs.

John L. Armstrong,

vs.

Sarah Armstrong, his wife.

In pursuance of a decree of the District

Court of the 23rd Judicial District, in and for

the County of Cass, Nebraska, Territory, made on the

19th day of December, 1863, being the

adjudged term of said Court, I, the undersigned

Master in Chancery for said Court, will sell, at public

vendue for cash, to the highest and best bidder,

a front of the Court House in Plattsmouth, N. T., on

Saturday, the 23rd day of September, 1865,

at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Real

Estate, to-wit:

The south-west quarter (1-4) of the north-east