



PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

THE UNION VOTERS of Nebraska, those who are in favor of the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment...

THURSDAY, August 23rd, 1866.

At 2 o'clock p. m. and when the number of delegates...

THURSDAY, September 6th, 1866.

The basis of representation in the Convention...

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has "come o'er the spirit of their dreams," and they are in favor of Andy Johnson running the entire government; the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments—if he will only engineer it to the honor and glory of the ex-rebels and their northern allies. The Constitution of the United States makes Congress the law making power, and says it shall determine who are entitled to seats in that body—each House deciding upon its own members. But Andy says that is not in accordance with "my policy," and therefore it must not be allowed. He claims the exclusive right and proprietorship of the whole government, and says that Congress must admit these "my friends," to the seats I have in waiting for them; and the whole rebel element of the United States re-echoes the cry. He says to the men through out the nation who elected him Vice-President, unless you endorse this "my policy," I will cut your official heads off; and the echo comes back from every rebel in the land—"heads off." He assumes more authority in this government than any crowned head in the Old World dare assume, and yet we hear no complaint from these men who were so much afraid of "centralization of power" a short time since. He says one day that the State governments, in the States lately in rebellion, are in full force, and the next day he says, virtually, that they have no governments, but are subject to the dicta of the national executive; He says one day that "treason must be made odious," and the next day he says, virtually, there is no such thing as treason, unless it be treason against "my policy." He says "traitors must be punished," and again that that punishment must consist only in increased representation in Congress and holding Federal offices. He says he will be the "Moses" of the black man, and lead him through the red sea from the land of bondage; but he suddenly becomes absent minded, and leaves them in the midst of the sea, and forbids any one else to assist them. When the representatives of the people attempt to say a word in remonstrance against any of his policies, he gives them to understand that he, and he alone, is running this government, and that he intends to have everything conducted in such a manner as will best serve his own personal ends.—Will the loyal, intelligent masses submit to this "one man power?" and that, too, by the man who has proved recreant to every principle upon which he was elected, and whose hand is against every man who supported him for Vice-President. The answer will come in thunder tones this fall.

ing by the principles contained in them recognizing the right of a State whenever her people may choose; to leave this confederacy and set up a Government for itself. If this be treason, then I am a traitor. But with me you will find more than a hundred thousand traitors in this broad land, in the State of Indiana, and before you undertake to come with hemp in one hand and a bayonet in the other, as you threaten, to expiate our crimes upon the altar of the country, I tell you to speak for your own coffins and bring them with you for we will meet you as Leonidas with his Spartan band met Xerxes and his hosts at the pass of Thermopylae, and only over our dead bodies shall the hordes of Abolitionism, under its dark and black banner, march across the Ohio river and their endeavor to plunge the sword in the breast of our Southern brethren.

But if nothing but war, blood and strife will settle the matter—if you are determined to force things, let me tell you now, you will not have a united North, and God forbid that you should upon every hill side, and in every vale on the broad prairies, and in the wilds of the wilderness, thousands, tens of thousands would rise up to meet you and stay your onward march; who would lay down their lives upon the battle-field ere you should, under the black banner of abolitionism, invade the Southern States to lay waste their villages and cities, make their slaves to servile insurrection, and carry devastation and misery on every hand, and you would find fomen worthy of your steel.

THE KNOXVILLE WHIG contains this very plain talk, which is exactly to the point: A clever and patriotic man, who served faithfully in the Union army, inquired of us a few days ago to know what this handling of paper around for signatures to the Johnson Club meant, and if we intended to join? We answered, that it means the organization of a new Southern rebel Democratic party, to make war upon the National Union party in the next Presidential race, and this is what it will lead to and where it will end. There will be but two parties in the country, let the several organizations profess what they will—the Union party and the Rebel party. We shall not join a Johnson Club because we belong to the great National Republican party. We shall not join one of these clubs, because we stand Congress, and don't intend to commit ourselves against that body of firm, tried, and true Union men. We will not join of these clubs, because we don't intend to commit ourselves against the candidate of the re-Union party for the Presidency in 1868. We will not join one of these clubs, because when another rebellion is brought on, as it will be in a few years we don't intend to be forced to hunt up proof to show that we were on the side of the Federal Government. We shall not join one of these clubs, because we don't intend to make our bed with Democracy and their new recruits from the Union forces. This is, however, a free thing, and gentlemen can join any club they fancy. It was a free thing five years ago when men were urged to join the side of the Confederacy. We refused then, and we refuse now, because we go with the undivided National Republican party, that fought the war, stood by the army of the Union, and voted men and money to put down the late Southern Democratic war. If living, we intend to support their ticket for President and Vice-President; and if dead, we wish our record to show that when the Southern rebels captured Johnson they did not capture us with him! We need not be told that the new Johnson party are using an abundance of money and patriotism or the party of spoils, and we go with the former. We stand by the party of the country if we stand alone in Tennessee. We can neither be coaxed, flattered, abused, bribed, nor frightened into the ranks of the rebels, no matter by what name they call themselves or under what flag they muster.

As "Copperhead Records" appear to harrow the souls of a few individuals in this part of the world, we think it might not be amiss to give them an other little taste of it. We do not wonder that these things are distasteful to them now. They are trying to wheedle honest men and patriots into a support of their measures; but these "records" arise like a scepter before them, and cause an immense "shaking among the dry bones." Can any Union man, we care not whether he called himself Republican or Democrat during the war, support the men and the party who endorse such sentiments as are contained in the following remarks. We quote from a speech delivered by Horace Heffren, in the Indiana House of Representatives, Feb. 1st, 1861. He said: "If you call us traitors because we sympathize with our Southern brethren—because we have stood up manfully and nobly for the right—if it is because we want to guarantee them the same rights we enjoy ourselves—put your epithets upon us as much as you please. You will find strong arms and brave and true hearts beating in the breast of over a hundred thousand Indians, that will say, as you march under Abolition banners towards our brothers on the other side of yonder river: 'Thus far shall thou go, and no farther.' Mr. Nebeker (interrupting)—I want to know if he means by that he will meet the armed forces of the United States. Mr. Heffren—I mean that, whenever the President of the United States of America calls upon the Governor of the State of Indiana for troops to go to the Southern States and whip those seven States back into the Union, and force them to remain an integral part of the Government—I mean that I stand where Kosciusko and Palaski stood. I will do as Lafayette did, as Stenburn and De Kalb and others did. I will leave my native land—my hearthstone—my wife and family—and rather become a private in the Southern army, fighting for equal rights and privileges, rather than be Commander-in-Chief of an Abolition army that would be compelled to go to the South to shed the blood of those who dare raise their arm for freedom and liberty—for justice and self-preservation. The people of the Southern States are doing but what our fathers did. I stand here to-day a firm admirer of and believer in the Virginia resolutions of 1798. I say I am here still stand-

ing by the principles contained in them recognizing the right of a State whenever her people may choose; to leave this confederacy and set up a Government for itself. If this be treason, then I am a traitor. But with me you will find more than a hundred thousand traitors in this broad land, in the State of Indiana, and before you undertake to come with hemp in one hand and a bayonet in the other, as you threaten, to expiate our crimes upon the altar of the country, I tell you to speak for your own coffins and bring them with you for we will meet you as Leonidas with his Spartan band met Xerxes and his hosts at the pass of Thermopylae, and only over our dead bodies shall the hordes of Abolitionism, under its dark and black banner, march across the Ohio river and their endeavor to plunge the sword in the breast of our Southern brethren.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Convention met at 10 o'clock, Doolittle in Chair, Rev. Green M. Snyder, Miss., offered prayer.

Doolittle then read a dispatch from Colorado announcing the election of a Mr. Hunt, administration candidate for Congress in Colorado. The announcement was greeted with loud cheers.

Cowan reported resolutions from the Committee, and subsequently Raymond reported an address, the reading of which took one hour. Both platform and address were adopted with enthusiastic unanimity and repeated rounds of applause.

National Executive Committee, at Washington and committee to wait on President Johnson with official report of proceedings were then announced, and at half past 12 the Convention adjourned sine die, with nine cheers for the Constitution and Andy Johnson—the platform—the declaration of principles adopted by the Convention and thanking God for the return of peace, says the war maintained the authority of the Constitution and pre-erred the equal rights of the States. That the right of representation in Congress and the Electoral College cannot be denied by Congress nor the General Government, and calls upon the people to elect to Congress men only, who will admit the right, and declares that certain powers are reserved to the States and among them, that of prescribing qualifications for the elective franchise and declares that no State can withdraw from the Union, nor can any be excluded.

That all the States have an equal voice in ratifying Constitutional amendments. That slavery is abolished and that the enfranchised states should receive protection in person and property. Rescind the Rebel war debt and declares as sacred the debt of the nation. Says it is the duty of the Government to care for the survivors and widows and orphans. Recognizes in Andrew Johnson, a man worthy of the confidence of the nation and tenders him cordial and sincere support. They were adopted unanimously, when an address was read by Mr. Raymond.

The Convention then adjourned sine die. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Third day. National Union Convention re-assembled in the wigwam at 10 o'clock this morning, pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Crowell, N. J., offered the following resolution: Resolved, That a National Union Executive Committee be appointed, to be composed of two delegates from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia.

The resolution was adopted. Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who on rising was greeted with enthusiastic cheers offered the following resolution: Resolved, That a committee, consisting of two from each State and one from each Territory and the District of Columbia, be appointed by the chair to wait upon the President of the United States, and present him with an authorized copy of the proceedings of this Convention.

Resolution was adopted. Mr. Charles Knapp, of D. C., offered the following resolution: Resolved, That a committee on finance be appointed, to consist of two delegates from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia.

Resolution was adopted. Gen. Hatin, of Pa., offered a resolution on the subject of representation in the Convention, which, under the rules of the Convention was referred without reading or debate.

Mr. Cowan then offered the following resolution which was adopted: Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention are hereby tendered to Morton McMichael, Esq., Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, for his admirable police arrangements for the preservation of peace and good order during the sitting of the Convention.

The resolution was unanimously adopted with great applause. APPOINTMENTS. Hon. A. S. Paddock has been re-appointed Secretary of Nebraska, a position he has held and filled in a most acceptable and creditable manner for five and half years.

It has also been reported for some days, and upon authority which is entitled to credit, that Hon. J. P. Becker, of Columbus N. T., has been appointed Indian Agent for the Pawnee vice Maj. D. H. Wheeler; and that Col. M. T. Patrick, of Omaha, has received the appointment of the Laramie Agency vice Vital Jarro.

There is no doubt as to Secretary Paddock's appointment, but there may be some in regard to the others. We understand that Mr. Wheeler's nomination was not sent in to the Senate, and of course, upon the adjournment, there was a vacancy.—Republican.

Last Monday, our City Marshal, Josh Rogers, arrested a man by the name of York on charge of stealing a horse from a farmer by the name of Wood, living ten miles west of Nebraska City. Josh "pumped" a confession out of him, and then turned him over to the Sheriff of Otoe county.—Advertiser.

The charming spirit of the reconstructed, and the imperative necessity for a little more Johnson-Pendleton Philadelphia Convention conservatism at the South, are conspicuously evident from the following item of New Orleans intelligence: "Dr. Dostie held up a white handkerchief, and begged most piteously for his life, but the policeman deliberately fired two shots at him, one penetrating his breast and one striking him in the fleshy part of his leg. After he had fallen the crowd rushed on him with bowie knives and inflicted more than fifty stabs upon his body."

Ho, for Philadelphia! THE MURDER AT NEBRASKA CITY. Arrest, Trial and Execution of one of the murderers.

We give below, the full particulars of the trial before a jury of citizens of the three prisoners arrested for the murder of the boy William Henry Hamilton, and the execution of the one named Dircks. It appears that Deitch and Ford were arrested by a party returning from the scene of the murder, who accidentally came upon them when they were trying to make their escape. The one named Dircks (supposed to have been named Cash) made his way to Rock Bluffs, where he crossed the river, and he was found in the vicinity of Plumb Hollow. The following account we take from the Nebraska City News of the 17th:

The murderer of the boy, William Henry Hamilton was brought to the city yesterday morning, August 16th, about 6 o'clock, by two constables, Flannery and Triplett, of Plumb Hollow, Iowa, from whom we learn the following particulars in regard to his arrest: On the afternoon of Wednesday, the 15th, a couple of our citizens who were in search of the murderer in the neighborhood of Plumb Hollow, came upon him, but for some cause or another failed to arrest him. They then proceeded to the residence of constable Flannery, and stated to him the particulars of the murder and their suspicion of the man being in the neighborhood. Flannery immediately notified Triplett of the murder and the man's appearance in the vicinity. Both officers then proceeded to the Iowa House, where they found the man in bed sound asleep and arrested him; the prisoner asked upon what charge, and was told murder; he denied the charge in emphatic terms, but told the officers he was ready to accompany them back. They left Plumb Hollow last night about midnight, and arrived at the ferry landing on the opposite side of the river, about daylight this morning, and at six o'clock were crossed to this side.

Less than one hour before the news of his arrest had reached the remotest parts of the city, and citizens in groups, with agitated faces, were standing on every corner discussing the manner of his arrest, and the appearance of the murderer, and what should be done with him. The crowds, congregated in various parts of the city, finally concentrated at the Court House on the Public square, where the prisoner was confined; and by 10 o'clock, at least 1,000 persons had assembled. About half past ten o'clock the crowd surged to the front of the Court House and loudly called for many of our most influential and prominent citizens, who responded to the repeated calls by urging them to do nothing rash, and to act coolly, calmly and with sound judgment in the matter. It was then moved that D. J. McCann Esq., be elected President, and J. Dan Lauer, Secretary—carried. A jury of twelve, composed of old and prominent citizens of the city and county, were then appointed to try the murderer and his accomplices. A committee of five citizens were appointed to guard the jail. The committee then adjourned to the City Park for trial. The immense crowd then began to move toward the Park, and for the space of one hour it was almost impossible to cross 10th street, so dense was the crowd. Soon, a space of twenty feet in circumference in the centre of the Park was cleared, and a rope stretched around the space to prevent persons from coming within the circle; but so anxious were the people to hear the testimony, that they paid no attention to the rope. Some fifty or twenty policemen were then put on duty, and after much difficulty succeeded in keeping the crowd outside until the trial commenced. The committee appointed to guard the jail were ordered to bring the murderer, Casper Frederick Dircks, and his accomplices, Richard P. Ford and Sebastian Deitch, from their cells to the Park. Witnesses were then sent for, and the trial was had as closely under the forms of law as the circumstances would permit. Lawyers for the prosecution and defense were selected, and the arrangements for the trial commenced.

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