THE DAILY APPEAL

H. R. MIGHELS:::::::::::::::::::::::::Editor

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1866

LETTER FROM SENATOR COLE

The Gold Hill News of the 9th inst. publishes the following extract of a letter just received by the editor of that journal from Hon. Cornelius Cole. In view of the sentiments expressed by Mr. Cole, the friends of the new movement, will probably regret that they did not appoint an alternate for Mr. C., when they named him as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention. Mr. Cole says:

"I would rather see the traitors in h—l than at the head of this Government again: and so, I know, would you. The President's feelings, and sympathies, and prejudices, and education are all with his "section." They are all "Southern;" and most naturally so. That is what is the matter. Shall we keep the old balance between the North and South? We thought slavery when it was swept away carried that with it; and there is no more need for its being left or revived than there is for having the same character of distinction between the East and West."

"DIED OF ANDREW JOHNSON."—The following melancholy paragraph is from Washington dispatches to the New York Tribune. We regret to say that the Johnson rinderpest is showing itself in San Francisco, says the Flag, chiefly among infirm Union men:

"General Jim Lane died of Andy Johnson. He went from here to Kansas, impressed with the delusion that his support of the President was so acceptable to the people of that State, that he could carry it for Johnson's policy by 5,000 majority. His first appearance upon the streets of Lawrence shocked him with a sense of his terrible error. In the town where he had once walked a monarch, no man spoke to him. Old friends passed him without recognition on the sidewalk. On horseback, in the principal street, he rode unrecognized and rejected. He went to his house and sent for many of his old friends to come and see him. They returned answer that they wished to have no intercourse with him. Two days after his arrival Representative Clark came from Washington. What a contrast and what a lesson! A vast crowd met and welcomed him with music and flags. A public meeting applauded his votes, honored him for his fidelity and pledged to him the love and the support of Kansas. Humiliated, smitten with remorse, and utterly desperate, Lane terminated at once his life and his career in Johnson politics."

WORRIED ABOUT GRANT.—The Copperheads are terribly worried about Grant. The metropolitan Record says:

It is particularly deserving of notice that in his reply to the invitation to attend the Tammany Society celebration in this city, on the Fourth of July, General Grant said not a word expressive of approval of, or sympathy with, the object of the Society, as set forth in their letter. While President Johnson, Secretary Seward, and Secretary Welles, responded in terms of cordial reciprocity, General Grant had not a word to say, further than that in consequence of another engagement he was obliged to decline the honor. Not a word about a restored Union, not a word about the restoration of constitutional relations between all the States. No, not one word; he simply declined the invitation. This would seem to give color to the report that the Lieutenant General will receive the nomination of the Radicals for President. If so, then Fred. Douglas must take a back seat

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THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION AND FERNANDO WOOD.—New York, July 11.—That chief among Copperheads, ex-Mayor Wood, encountered Editor Raymond on the sidewalk yesterday, when the following characteristic and significant dialogue occurred:

Wood—How about the Philadelphia Convention? Will you admit our folks into it?

Raymond—I don't know whether I shall take part in it or not yet. Union men ought to get together in National Convention and see if they can so harmonize their conflicting views on new issues as to achieve success on those clearly confided to their present organization. I wait to see whether Union men are to control the Philadelphia meeting, or whether it is to be captured by their enemies. But what have you to do with the matter?

Wood—Why, I and my friends propose to accept the invitation to the Convention and send delegates thereto. Do you think they will be admitted?

Raymond—I don't think you and your political friends have been invited. The call was issued to men who sustained the war for the Union and the Administration which conducted it to a successful conclusion. You opposed the war and denounced the Government.

Wood—Oh! that is all passed now, and should be forgotten.

Raymond—It is not so long passed that it can be forgotten; and when you and your friends are admitted to the Philadelphia Convention, I for one, shall leave it.—Cor. S. F. Bulletin.

IS THERE ANY SECURITY FOR THE FUTURE?

The Virginia Union of the 9th inst. in an article entitled "A candid survey," undertakes to discuss the possibility of the Government of the United States obtaining "indemnity for the past and security for the future." The writer of that article very cavalierly dismisses the idea of the attainment of any such object, and states what from his stand point and according to his theory, is "the conclusion of the whole matter," in the following language:

"The key note to the probable solution may be discovered in the testimony of Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia. He said distinctly that the Southern people had complied with all the terms originally offered them, and all which Congress had the right to impose; that they would not accept others as conditions precedent to admission into Congress. It is reasonably certain that they consider themselves within the Union, and in practical relations with the Government, which entitles them to representation in Congress and in political conventions. It is reasonably certain that they will send delegates to the next National Nominating Conventions, and that the Democratic Nominating Convention will admit them. It is reasonably certain, moreover, that they will choose Electors of President and Vice-President, and ask to have them canvassed; and that if the electoral votes of Southern and Northern Democrats together are enough to elect a President and Vice-President, and they are not allowed, there will be a political trouble of a very formidable character. With Johnson for President, at that time in command of the military forces, it cannot be reasonably expected that the candidates elected will or can be kept out of office."

Between the necessity, or more properly speaking, the probability of an attempt at the usurpation hinted at the concluding paragraph of the extract quoted above, an appeal to the popular voice of the loyal States is to intervene—and in the decision to be rendered on that appeal we rely for power to avert the threatened storm; between the accomplishment of the result predicted by the writer in the Union if in some remote contingency it should be attempted, he—and those who take him for their prophet—may rest assured there will intervene a drama more terribly tragic, than has ever been enacted on this world's stage. We are disposed to discuss temperately and fairly any issue which may arise which now exists between contending policies; but we should be recreant to our most earnest convictions of duty as journalists, if we could allow ourselves in reviewing passing events or declarations of future purposes, to pass by, without endeavoring at least, to set the seal of condemnation upon the daily accumulating evidences which present themselves, of the intention of our enemies, to wrest the government from loyal control, and their openly avowed confidence in their ability to secure the aid of the Chief Executive of the nation in accomplishing their nefarious purposes, "peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must." And in attempting to expose this perfidious conspiracy, we simply desire to vindicate the purposes against which the Catalines of to day are arrayed, and give expression to our belief that "peaceably" they never can attain the ends they aim at,—that "forcibly," it will not be permitted by the people of the United States, that they ever shall. We state frankly and unreservedly in the outset that we do not found any proposition of our argument upon any condition of things which existed before the war. We discard the theory of State Rights, as opposed to the paramount right of the General Government, to maintain itself from aggression from any quarter. Every evil under which the nation has groaned, every danger which threatens its stability to-day, has grown out of and depends upon the assertion and maintenance of the idea, that there exists in the General Government no power to enforce its behests, when those behests, emanating from no matter how large a majority of the Legislative body, clash with and are offensive to some rebellious unit of the mighty whole. This theory drew the sword and struck at the life of the nation. With wonderful vitality it prolonged its desperate contest, until vanquished in the field. Retiring discomfited from the arena of arms, it clings to-day with the tenacity of desperation, to the avowed purpose of its long and dangerous existence; and what for a brief space it was believed to have irretrievably lost in battle, it seeks to grasp in council, or failing in that, to renew the struggle on fields already lost. And we may look in vain for a more malignant exhibition of the true spirit of this common foe to the heritage of American Freemen, than is to be found in the extract quoted above. Hence in discarding the theory of States Rights we deny the correctness of the conclusions arrived at by the Union. We have already hinted at their tendency; and we unhesitatingly denounce them as treasonable and infamous. To tolerate their utterance is one thing; to assent to their correctness is another; for once admitted, the only answer that could be given to the query which forms the caption of this article must be expressed in the simplest form of the negative. It does not remain however for us to make up the issue between the declarations of the *Union* and the loyal sentiment and purpose of the country. Following the discomfiture of the armies of the Rebellion, the definition and establishment of the political status of the men who in the language of the Union propose to rely upon "Johnson for President * * * in command of the military forces;" and the propriety of admitting them now or hereafter to "seats" and "voices," which would give them control of the Government, was the subject of very grave discussion and much anxious deliberation by the law making power. The whole question if our memory serves us was referred to a joint committee on reconstruction, composed of members of the two Houses of Congress, and that committee having taken a very laborious and comprehensive view of the causes and origin of the difficulties which rendered "reconstruction" necessary, and the history of which exhibits the theory of State Rights in its true colors, reported the result of their labors to Congress. Utterly unable to ignore the fact of the Rebellion, candor compelled them to attribute its inauguration to the influence upon the minds of the People of the States who entered upon that—to them—somewhat unprofitable experiment, in part of the very heresy which finds so bold an expression in the article quoted. The committee found among other interesting facts, that certain States had withdrawn their representatives from Congress; had declared themselves out of the Union, and in their fourth deduction from the facts which came under their observation during the course of their investigations, declared as follows concerning these States, to wit—that they:

"Having by this treasonable withdrawal from Congress, and by flagrant rebellion and war, forfeited all civil and political rights and privileges under the Federal Constitution, they can only be restored thereto by the permission and authority of that constitutional power against which they rebelled and by which they were subdued."

The committee in endeavoring to discharge the duties incumbent upon them submitted certain recommendations to Congress, the result of which was a "joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States." Suffice it to say, in reference to that proposed amendment, that its adoption and incorporation into the Constitution will very effectually dispose of the theory which relies upon "Johnson for President * * * in command of the military forces." It is the carefully prepared, deliberately expressed suggestion of a body equal at least, we would fain hope, in political wisdom to the organization which boasts such shining lights as Vallandigham and Garret Davis. But for the unparalleled perfidy and daring in which the Rebellion so recently crushed by force of arms was inaugurated, we well might treat the threatened appeal to arms as the idle vaporing of a reckless partisan. An isolated utterance of treason might be passed by unnoticed. But taught in the school of experience we regard the expression of such sentiments as are embodied in the article from which we have quoted as entitled to some weight. And since the contest is to be renewed, between Treason and Loyalty—between a government possessing the elements of self Preservation, and a principle which would make the Union dependent upon the caprice of its members for its stability; we can do no less than to expose the inherent infamy of the plan which again assumes the attitude of defiance and raise our voice in warning against its machinations. Our reliance is in the intelligence and patriotism of the people; the enemy looks to a renegade President in command of the military forces. They seek as of old "to educate" not only the Southern, but the entire treasonable mind of the nation—"to fire" not the Southern, but the whole rebel heart of the People. They may succeed—but let them take heed, that they may not sow the wind without reaping the whirlwind. In the mighty struggle before us there can be but two sides to the question. And the man who is not steeped to the lips in treason, whose every pretence of loyalty is not a bitter mockery; who hopes that in the time to come his name may be written among those who loved their country, will not hesitate where to plant his feet or how to cast his vote. There is no middle ground, there is no excuse for defection. It may be that even the graceless inmate of the White House might pause in his shameful career, before the overwhelming rebuke of a popular triumph; it may be the verdict of "well done" recorded by the people in favor of the measures submitted by Congress, will be sufficient to give even Treason "pause." But he reads the signs of the times to but little purpose who does not see that for the loyal vote of the nation to hesitate or falter is to invite a contest which terminate might only with the loss of all that the true son of the Republic holds worthy of preservation.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed issued out of the Honorable the District Court of the Second Judicial District, in and for Ormsby county, State of Nevada, in the case of SAMUEL D. KING, Junior, against ADOLPHUS WAITZ and ANN WAITZ, his wife, wherein judgment was rendered on the 5th day of October A. D. 1865, in favor of said King or the sum of $1,523 50, including counsel fees, with interest on the sum of Seven Hundred and fifty dollars from October 4th, 1865, until paid, at the rate of 5 per cent. per month, together with and for the further and additional sum of $89 30, as costs of action and accruing costs, commanding me to sell the property hereinafter described, there having been paid upon said judgment the sum of one thousand dollars, in two several payments, as follows: one of three hundred dollars of date November 3d, 1865, and one of seven hundred dollars of date April 5th, 1866. In pursuance thereof, I have this day levied upon and seized, and will expose for sale at public auction to satisfy the balance due upon said judgment in front of the Court House door, Carson City, Ormsby county, State of Nevada, on the

Thirtieth day of August, A. D. 1866,

between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. to wit: At 1 o'clock P. M. all the right, title, interest, claim or estate which said defendants, or either of them, now have or had on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1864, of, in or to the following described property to wit: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the town of Carson, Ormsby county, State of Nevada aforesaid, known and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north-east corner of Curry and King streets, thence running north with the east line of Curry street eighty (80) feet; thence at right angles east eighty (80) feet to line of alley; thence at right angles south with alley line eighty (80) feet to the north line of King street, and thence west with said line of King street eighty (80) feet to the place of beginning, the same being and forming what is known and represented upon the plats of Proctor and Green's division or portion of said town as the whole of lots numbered seven (7) and ten (10), and twelve (12) feet in width off of the south side of lot numbered six (6), all of block number eight (8), together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

T. G. SMITH,
Sheriff, Ormsby county, Nevada.
By T. J. EDWARDS, Deputy Sheriff.
August 8, 1866. au9-td

STATE OF NEVADA, COUNTY of Ormsby—District Court, Second Judicial District.—In the matter of the estate of MARGARET A. WAYMAN, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that JOHN H. WAYMAN has filed with the Clerk of this Court a petition praying for "Letters of Administration" of the estate of Margaret A. Wayman, deceased, and that

Monday, the 3d day of September, A. D. 1866,

at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day being a term day to wit: of the September Term A. D. 1866, of this Court, at the District Court room, in Carson City, in said county and State, has been set for hearing said Petition, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Petition should not be granted.

H. R. POMROY, Clerk.
Carson City, August 8th 1866. au9-td

CAUTION!

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIOND AGAINST purchasing certificates of deposit issued by Wells, Fargo & Co., Carson City, to me of date, number and amount as follows, to wit:

DATE.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT
June 13, 1865.	4,408.	$[illegible]
Aug. 8, "	4,536.	75
Oct. 25, "	4,745.	188
Nov 18, "	4,780.	100
Jan 15, 1866,	4,879.	50
June 14, "	5,064.	80

As the same have been lost and payment stopped.

LAUSON ROUTZAHN.
Carson, July 13, 1866

$40 Reward!

The undersigned will pay the above sum as a reward to any person who will return the above certificates to his possession.

jy14-1m LAUSON ROUTZAHN.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, issued out of the Hon. 2d Judicial District Court, Ormsby county, Nevada, on a Judgment rendered therein on the 1st day of August A. D. 1866, in favor of T. M. NOSLER and against M. P. HAINES and MARY P. HAINES for the sum of $550 00, with interest on the sum of $550 00 at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from the 1st day of December A. D. 1863, together with the sum of $117 95 costs of suit and accruing costs, commanding me to sell the property hereinafter described, and in pursuance thereof I have levied upon and seized, and will expose at public sale, at the Court House door, in Carson City, Ormsby county, Nevada, on the

29th day of August, A.D. 1866,

between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. to wit: At 1 o'clock P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim of the said defendants, M. P. and Mary P. Haines of, in and to the following described property, to wit: Lots number four (4), five (5), nine (9) and ten (10), and the north one-half of lot number eight (8) in block number fifteen (15), situate and being in Curry's north addition to said Carson City, Co. of Ormsby, State of Nevada, together with all and singular the tenements hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

T. G. SMITH,
Sheriff of the County of Ormsby.
By T. J. EDWARDS, Deputy Sheriff.
August 7, 1866. au8-td

GEO. MADEIRA,
CARSON STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE THEATRE,
CARSON CITY, NEVADA,
HOUSE, SIGN
—AND—
ORNAMENTAL PAINTER
[jy27-tf]

TO CHEWERS AND SMOKERS!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND some

700 Pounds of Fine Virginia Chewing Tobacco.

ALSO,

400 Pounds of Assorted Smoking Tobacco,

Which will be sold on very favorable terms. A rare chance for bargains is offered.

JOHN G. FOX,
feb28-tf Carson Book Store.

EDWIN A. DAVIS,
CARSON STREET, CARSON CITY,
(Late in the employment of Gillig, Mott & Co.)
DEALER IN
STOVES.
Tin Ware, Pumps, etc. etc.

Sheet an Galvanized Iron, Copper and Tin Plate Worker. Particular attention paid to Job Work of every description. dc19-tf

J. MULLER,
HAIR DRESSING and BATHING SALOON.

THIS WELL KNOWN TONSORIAL SALOON and Bathing Establishment will always be found clean and comfortable in both apartments. Particular attention paid to Hair Cutting, for Ladies as well as Gentlemen. Hot, Cold and Shower Baths at all hours. J. MULLER.
jy10-tf

CARSON CITY BREWERY FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO OFFER FOR sale,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

The Carson City Brewery, with all the fixtures belonging thereto.

JOHN WAGNER,
JACOB KLEIN.
Carson City, March 28, 1866.

NEW YORK RESTAURANT.

Next door to Munckton's Drug Store, Carson City.

THIS RESTAURANT HAVING BEEN NEWly refitted throughout, is now open from five o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night, and is supplied with all the luxuries the Market affords. Give me a call.

WM. P. JOY,
my17 Proprietor.

KOPPEL & PLATT.
—DEALERS IN—
Gents & Boys Custom Made Clothing
Furnishing Goods,

Hats and Caps, Blankets, Matresses,

Trunks and Valises, Boots and Shoes, &c.

Corner of Carson and Third Streets,
au8 Carson City, Nevada.

CITY MARKET.
Penrod Block, Carson Street,
CARSON CITY.

HAVING PURCHASED THE above establishment from Mr. R. Parkinson, the undersigned respectfully recommends it to the patronage of the public. It has been newly refitted and will compare favorably with any Market in the State. It will be supplied with the Choicest Meats, and will be presided over by Mr. R. Parkinson, who will continue to act as my agent.

JOHN ROSSER.
Carson City, May 10, 1866 my31-1m

E. F. MORTON,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
BOOTS AND LEATHER.

HAS ON HAND A GREAT ASSORTMENT of FINE and MINING BOOTS.

Custom Boots Made to Order and Warranted to Fit

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Also Leather and Shoe Findings, consisting of Lemoine Jodott Calf and Kip, Back and Lining Skins.

SANTA CRUZ SOLE LEATHER &c.

Brick store opposite the Plaza. my29-tf

TOWNE & BACON

Book and Job Printers,
Book Binders,
Blank Book Makers,
Paper Rulers,
536 Clay St., opp. Leidesdorff,
San Francisco, Cal.

This Firm are large importers of Paper, Printers' Materials, Ink, &c.; and with the largest Printing Office in the State, are able to do good work with dispatch, at very low prices.

Parties sending orders from the Interior will be served as faithfully as though personally present.

Samples and price lists furnished if desired, and work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Agents for H. D. Wade's Inks.
je9-tf