

The Union.

G. W. KINGSBURY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

JUNCTION, KANSAS,
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1861.



When the citadel of our Country is in flames—when the edifice that Washington and Franklin, and their associates, erected, is in flames, it comes us, whatever may have been our political proclivities before, to rise far above all other considerations, and to keep this citadel from destruction.—DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

The word *Compromise* is now only uttered by traitors. So long as rebels have arms in their hands there is nothing to compromise. It is sin to toil at the pumps while men are kept on board boring holes in the bottom of the ship.—SEPH HOLT.

There is no half-way house in this matter—no tarrying-place between sustaining the Government and attempting its overthrow. There is no peace proposition that will suit the case till the rebellion is first put down.—DANIEL DICKINSON.

UNION TICKET!

Representatives,
J. B. INGERSOLL, Wabanssee County.
A. C. PIERCE, Davis County.
T. F. HERSEY, Dickinson County.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Commissioners,
WM. STAATZ, of Lyon's Creek.
ISAAC H. LODER, of Clark's Creek.
E. L. FOSTER, of Ashland.

Sheriff,
SAMUEL ORR, of Junction City.

Register of Deeds,
GEORGE L. MILLER, of Junction City.

Treasurer,
G. W. KINGSBURY, of Junction City.

County Clerk,
G. F. GORDON, of Riley City.

Surveyor,
JOHN C. KENNETT, of Keaton.

Assessor,
ELIAS CHURCH, of Humboldt.

Coroner,
JOSEPH BEAVER, of Humboldt.

A. H. CASE, of Topeka, has been named by a majority of the County Conventions in this Judicial District as a suitable person for the position District Attorney.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Union Mass Convention, called for 26th inst., will be held on Saturday, 19th. Let there be a full attendance the loyal people of Davis and adjoining counties.

UNION MEETINGS.

There will be a meeting of the Union men of Davis county, at the following places:

On Monday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Lyon's creek, at the house of Mr. Latzky. Tuesday, on Clarke's creek, at the house of Mr. Wetzel. Wednesday, on Humboldt, at the house of Mr. McClelland. Thursday, at Ashland. Let all good Union men attend.

"NEITHER TO THE RIGHT HAND NOR TO THE LEFT."

Such was the noble and patriotic declaration of the great statesman, Daniel S. Dickinson, before the monster meeting at the Cooper Institute, in New York. That, in the discussion of this great question of the Union, and the suppression of this rebellion, he would turn aside "neither to the right hand, nor to the left"—would suffer himself to be diverted by no side issues from the grand and overwhelming question before him.

This is, unquestionably, the only true position to be taken by every Union loving citizen of our land, upon the great struggle which is now shaking the Republic to its centre; and all questions of more partisan consideration, sink into insignificance before it.

The question is not to day, shall the Republican party continue to be dominant, or shall the Democratic party again have sway; or is this party right and that party wrong; but rather the great and only question is, shall we have a country at all, in which a party organization of any character whatever can exist. It strikes us that a man who keeps lobbying for party at a time like this, is the most unpatriotic of all men. He is following a phantom which will lead him to destruction. Nor is it a time now to stop and quibble as to what party is responsible for the present awful and alarming condition of the country.—What good does it do for the Democrats to charge it upon the Republicans, or vice versa.

It will be time enough to settle all these bitter and vexed questions when the other great question of the integrity of the Union, shall have been decided. The house is on fire—the great temple of our liberties is in flames. Let us, then, like wise men, rush to the rescue, and stay the conflagration; and then, if needs be, criminate and re-criminate as to which party was the incendiary. But let us not, for God's sake and

humanity, waste our time and energies in the discussion of these foolish questions, while the red and lurid flames of this devastating rebellion are encircling the very dome of our national superstructure itself.

Nor is it a question as to who is at the head of the government, or what party organization put him or them there. Enough for us to know that the "powers that be" are exerting every means at their disposal for the suppression of this rebellion. The question is not "shall we sustain Abe Lincoln as a Republican stump speaker before the people of the country?" but "shall we sustain and support the executive authority of the United States—the Government of the United States—in maintaining the Constitution, and in the enforcement of the laws?" To this latter proposition every good Union man throughout our country can respond with cheerful alacrity, and in doing so, he is but placing the man before the demagogue—the patriot before the partisan.

We have thought it proper at the present time to throw out the foregoing views, from the fact that there are many, all over the country, and particularly in this portion, who still keep adhering to old hide bound party organization, regardless of the great fact that the jeopardy of the country is such at the present time, that all loyal citizens are enjoined most earnestly, to forgo party, as such, and unite under the banner of the Union.

There can be but one distinct issue—that of the preservation of the Union; and those who are not in favor of its preservation must take the other side and be regarded as the enemies of the Union, as the lamented Douglas declared they were either "patriots or traitors."

Then let our loyal citizens, of whatever hitherto party name, in Davis county, unite with the Union organization which has just been effected here, and thereby assist in supporting the great movement going on all over the country in favor of the Constitution and the Union. Thus we will contribute our mite towards swelling the mighty current which is rapidly sweeping on to engulf and destroy the enemies of our country.

THEY WINCE AND RAVE.

Our readers must pardon us for bestowing so much of our space upon the *Frontier* and its numerous corps editorial. It devotes its entire inside of last week's paper to our case, and we can't refrain from acknowledging and discharging the obligation we are under. They lead off very mild; but in their second article, "S"—oh! no, we mean the editor—gives us jessie; calls us a turncoat; and defies the whole world and "the rest of mankind" to point to one act of theirs that will implicate them with having had sympathy with the rebels. We think we see fight in that article; but "S"—pshaw! we mean the editor, (why is it we get the two confounded)—isn't what is termed dangerous, so we shall rest easy for the present. But the third dose—we know that's "S"; for he attacks the *new* letter of his name to the effusion—that is what bothers us. It appears that "S" has found out who our correspondent, Smoky Hill, is. How did you ascertain, Ste—oh! stop; we came very near letting the feline out that time, didn't we, "S"? But we would like to know who has been "blabbing." We are pleased to learn that Smoky Hill and "S" are friends, or rather "S" claims that Smoky is his "young friend." Smoky, when was your forty-fifth birthday? and how long since you told us you knew "S"—in a little town not a thousand miles east of Junction, in the troublous times of '56, when "S" was kept busy jumping from the Free State side of the fence to the Pro-Slavery side, in order to preserve his precious life? Smoky, you have the reputation of being a truthful man, and we hope you have not been deceiving us. Again: "S" would like to enter into partnership with you, Smoky. He wants to get out some kind of a book—what it is you may ascertain by calling on him, it is impossible to tell what he means from his letter. He will be found a good slave of his time in the rear of a big black dog, that stands above the *Frontier* office, on the same street. "S" also cries "office conclave" pretty well; but that's about exhausted. His first letter received such universal condemnation, owing to its false statements and bated up inaccuracies, that the last one will receive little attention. Again, we think "S" would accomplish just as much by letting all his squibs appear with out a signature—this writing several articles, all of the same general character, and attributing the authorship to different persons is not the thing, unless one is possessed of sufficient genius and versatility to cover up the dirty brobel slang, which appears in all your effusions, "S."

Henry A. Wise and his son, O. Jennings Wise, have been indicted for treason by the Grand Jury of the Federal court at Wheeling, Va.

THE PROOF—THE LIE RETURNED.

Our cotemporary, the *Frontier*, don't fancy being called a *Traitor*, and defies us to "furnish one iota of evidence to substantiate the fact." We wish in our heart that no such evidence existed, as we would willingly agree with our neighbor when he asserts that not a traitor lives in our county. To commence, we would ask the conductors of that paper a question—Do you know what constitutes treason? If we are correctly informed, any person who furnishes "aid and comfort" to the enemies of our Government are traitors. We believe "aid and comfort" does not consist exclusively in the giving of powder, arms, clothing, or provisions to our enemies, but everything which has a tendency to promote the object for which the enemies of our country are working—the overthrow of the Government—is treason.

What were the New York journals suppressed for? We believe their crime consisted in furnishing comfort to the rebels through their columns; and what do we find in the *Kansas Frontier* of April 20th, 1861, the only ancient copy of that sheet that we are at present possessed of. If the annexed paragraph, taken from the leading editorial of that sheet of the above date, is not calculated to comfort rebels, then we can't see what it is fit for. The article is headed, "What is the Motive?" and starts out with the astounding assertion that the Republican party hate slavery, and asks:

"Then why not let the States which tolerate it go in peace? The reason is obvious. Mr. Lincoln and party is actuated by an ignoble feeling of revenge. To gratify this feeling THEY HAVE COMMENCED A WAR, the terrible effects of which no man can foresee. THEY HAVE BEGUN A WAR which extinguishes what was left of fraternal feeling between the two sections; which makes mortal foes of those who were heretofore friends and neighbors; which stops the wheels of progress as a nation, blights every branch of industry, and turns the energies of the people from peaceful avocations to the dreadful work of mutual destruction. A terrible responsibility rests on Mr. Lincoln and the Republican party—a responsibility the more dreadful FROM THE IGNOBLE MOTIVES WHICH HAVE IMPELLED THEM TO COMMENCE THIS PATRIDICAL STRIFE."

If this is not sufficient to convince the most incredulous of the truthfulness of our assertion that the editor of the *Frontier* has breathed other thoughts "than those of liberty and Union," we will open a "masked battery" next week that we have in reserve.

THE CAPITAL AGAIN.

In speaking of the Capital location last week, we referred to the fact that the only objection urged against a permanent location at Topeka, at the present time, was, that the people were unprepared to go into the expense of erecting Capital buildings.—We then suggested that public halls and rooms, suitable for Legislative and State purposes, could be procured at Topeka at reasonable rates, until the State would be in a better financial condition, than now, to erect such buildings.

There was one matter in this connection that we omitted to mention in that article, but which is of the very highest importance to our tax paying citizens throughout the State. The Congress of the United States granted, when this State was admitted, ten sections of land for the erection of Capital buildings. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance, that a permanent location of the Capital should be made as speedily as possible, and at such a place as to remain permanent, so that this fine donation of the government will not be squandered upon a temporary location, and the people then be obliged to erect public buildings, at the permanent Capital, out of their own pockets.

This seems to us a most important view of the subject, and the more we reflect upon it, the more we are satisfied, that the best thing our people can do is to locate the Capital this fall at Topeka. It is as far west as we can expect to get it now, and as far east as the Eastern portion of the State would insist upon its going. The population being nearly equally divided by the Kaw river—one-half north, the other south—and situated as it is upon and contiguous to the great thoroughfares of the State, we can see no reasonable objection, from all these considerations, to an immediate location at Topeka.

STRANGE.

How mighty fond our Democrats (?) are getting of the American Flag. They can't go visiting without taking it along. When the Junction boys went to the war, our loyal citizens proposed to raise the star spangled banner in the park, and they done it; but some of the Democrats strongly objected. They feared it would make trouble. We wonder who they feared would cause the trouble? Their organ, last week, says there are no disloyal men in our county.—You Democrats are a consistent "lot of fellers," ain't you?

THE FRONTIER AND THE WAR.

From the *Frontier* of August 24th we extract the following paragraphs, published without comment, to show how the conductors of that sheet stand on the war question:

"THE DEMOCRACY AROUSED.—All over the North the Democratic masses are arousing to a sense of their duty, and holding meetings denouncing the war and Lincoln's violation of the Constitution. Their leaders may fall by the wayside, at the electric touch of Lincoln's gold in the shape of military commissions, or fat contracts, but the honest yeomanry are sound to the core. At Nyack, New York, 1800 of them met in council, and resolved against the further prosecution of this unnatural war. So also in Wyoming, Catawagus, Oneida, Jefferson, and a number of other counties in that State. Over 2000 of the substantial citizens of Newark, New Jersey, have signed a petition for peace. In Pennsylvania, Iowa, and other States, the same feeling prevails, and large and enthusiastic meetings have been held.

"In our own Indiana, the intrepid and fearless John G. Davis, for eight years the Congressman from the 7th District, has been addressing large assemblages of the people of that District. Meetings have been held in Vigo, Sullivan, Parke, Owen, Clay, Putnam, Orange, Crawford, Marshall, Union, and other counties, in which the Democracy have boldly and resolutely taken their stand against the *unnatural and useless war* now devastating the land. LET THE GOOD WORK GO ON!"—*Rushville Jacksonian*.

This kind of talk received the virtual indorsement of the *Frontier* less than three months ago. Its editor, or editors, as the case may be, "who have breathed no other thought than liberty and Union," will be pleased to learn, no doubt, that they stop a person's breathing in some sections of our country for promulgating such traitorous sentiments.

FROM "SMOKY HILL."

EDITOR UNION: I should be wanting in all the finer emotions of true manliness, insulting to you and your intelligent readers, were I to notice at length the dirty, low, vulgar contents of the last number of the *Kansas Frontier*. It was not my intention, Mr. Editor, to ask the further indulgence of your columns, but as that very decent correspondent, "S," has missed his target, I must beg a reply through your paper, and ask him to fire again.

As he and his *pad* has indirectly charged that the article from "Smoky Hill" emanated from your office, I will simply say, in the language of A. Ward, "tha air lires." "Smoky Hill," as you well know, Mr. Editor, is a peaceable, quiet, industrious individual. My humble cottage, (a log one,) is several miles from your young city; and if the "intelligent correspondent" will agree to leave off *pot* for a few days, I may deign to ask him over, believing a few lessons on common decency would be useful to him.

I see but little worthy of note in the "special" reply—it is a slangy rehash of the first, wanting both sense and point. After admitting that he is in the habit of frequenting "brothels and low places generally," he says that "Smoky Hill" does not pretend to refute the charge that the delegates were all packed, &c. Had I been a delegate, or had I thought any anti-disaffected man in our county would have believed it, knowing the source from which it emanated, I should very likely have refuted it. But having known the correspondent for a number of years—knowing he possesses an expansive imagination—and considering the medium through which it reached the people—I thought it would be a waste of words to deny that which every delegate in the Convention knew was false. I know that the "conclave" you allude to was opposed to at least one-half the nominees on the ticket—but your men were defeated, and of course the Convention was "packed." The text-book you allude to on "skulduggery" would be a failure, as you already have one in the market; but I think one on "numbskullery" would take among your clique. In alluding to Diogenes and his tub, you compliment me, sir. Wish I could say the same of you—knowing he employed none but honest men.

You deny that you abused the present Administration previous to the first of September. I repeat it. Did you not, upon learning that certain men in our State were to be removed, now holding lucrative Government appointments—men who declared boldly that if they were removed by Lincoln, they would be re-instated by Jeff Davis in less than six months—say, that if that was to be the policy of the *Black Republican Administration* you would oppose it? that "a Government administered by such men ought not to be supported by Democrats"? that you would oppose men enlisting? That you did oppose their enlisting in this county to fight for their country and freedom, every person in this neighborhood knows to be facts.

Mr. S, you are, perhaps, as well known and as little respected in your county as any man of my acquaintance. You possess both the qualities of the dove and the viper—professing friendship, but practicing deceit.

It is generally understood that you have been furnishing brains for the *Frontier* for the last three months—that you are interested in the concern; and yet you said before and after Geary's nomination, that "something must be done to defeat him; it would be a burning disgrace to our county if he should be elected," &c. None will dispute with you on that point. Again: How is it you are urging certain independ-

ents to run, saying, "If you are defeated, you will be rewarded with a deputyship"? Thou hypocrite! Hast thou no honor or truth in thee? Lastly: Why do you support Hawk—an outspoken traitor, a man who can neither read or write—for Coroner, one of the most important offices in the county? "Oh, consistency! thou art surely a jewel!" Why is it that you want to make yourself so conspicuous in the reception of our brave Junction boys, when you sneered at them after they had gone to fight under the good old Stars and Stripes? They have won laurels for themselves and our State that every Kansan ought to be proud of. If you wish to see a turn-coat traitor, look in the mirror.

With the editor of the *Frontier* I have a word. Sir: to the person who calls you a "secessionist," your vulgar sheet a "disunion paper," &c., you answer by saying that he is a "liar, scoundrel and villain!" As a man is considered, in law, innocent, until he is convicted, let us see. As you are a Democrat, I will take Democratic authority defining a traitor:

"The word *Compromise* is now only used by traitors. So long as rebels have arms in their hands, there is nothing to compromise."—*Joseph Holt*.

"There is no half-way house in this matter—no tarrying place between sustaining the Government and attempting its overthrow. There is no peace proposition that will suit the case until the rebellion is first put down."—*Daniel S. Dickinson*.

You say: "We, a free born American citizen, would not think for a moment of going into an argument to prove our loyalty and patriotism with a turn coat." Yes, and "Smoky Hill" thinks you had better not try it, for it wouldn't go down in Davis county at this stage of the game. You are too well known, Geary, to hood-wink the voters into the belief that you are Union all over, when you have been preaching peace and compromise for the last six months. I think you will hardly deny that prior to the first of September you were a Breckinridge Democrat, (is he not a traitor?)—advocating peace measures, compromise—contending that the South was justifiable in revolting—charging the war upon the present Administration—charged that the President violated the Constitution by calling out men to defend Washington—saying the Government would be ruined by taxation, violated Constitution in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, &c.—an anti coercionist—a man that has howled loudly against suspending (not at the end of a rope,) such papers as the *New York News*, *Bangor Whig*, *Louisville Courier*, and a number of others of a like stripe, some of your chosen exchanges, from which you quote incendiary articles, and of course indorse them. Even in your last paper is one of this stripe from the *London Times*—advocating a dissolution of the Union—which you undoubtedly indorse, as there is no comments upon it.

Again: Let us examine your *Union Democratic* resolutions. One of them says, "That the vigorous prosecution of the war should be accompanied by the most liberal proffers of peace," while Dickinson, formerly a Breckinridge Democrat, says "there is no peace proposition that will suit the case until the rebellion is first put down." And again: You think it is the duty of Congress to meet and adopt the Crittenden Compromise, (which *Compromise*?) or some other, while Holt, a slaveholder and an honest man, says that "The word *Compromise* is now only uttered by traitors. You say that "Under Democratic principles the country has prospered beyond all precedent; that they promise as much glory in the future as in the past; and that we will unite with a party which has reduced our country to its present unhappy condition." That is your version; now for good sound Democratic proof. Dickinson says, "The Democratic party, like the individual who went down from Jerusalem to Jerico, fell among thieves, who plundered it, and left it half dead. To that you may trace the demoralization of the party, and the downfall of the country. The Democratic party did sit like Rome upon her seven hills, but as with Rome, so with the Democratic party. Both were brought to the block of the auctioneer. But yesterday the Democratic party might have stood against the world, now there are few so low as to do her reverence, because of her execrated and knavish leaders."

It seems, Geary, that you and your clique differ from Messrs. Holt and Dickinson, inasmuch as you charge the present war on the Republican party, while they charge it where it belongs—on the secession Democracy, of which you are a specimen. Your resolutions remind me of the fence position of a rooster on a windy day, trying to keep his balance, but not knowing which way to jump. You seem to be afraid of burning your fingers. You are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, yet you wouldn't point a bayonet at a rebel until there is a "peace proposition" on the end of it, nor fire a cartridge without at least wadding your gun with a "peace proposition." But you will say Hawkins got up the resolutions; are they not better than the ones you got up? Concerning which Hawkins said "If he (Hawkins) would utter such sentiments in Topeka as were embodied in them they would hang him," that "Junction City was the only town in Kansas where it was safe to talk such sentiments," &c. Hadn't you better have Hawkins send you a fresh batch? Don't get so much of the "tweedledum and tweedledee" into them—don't let us find any more such "masked batteries" under cover of Democracy.

You seem to insinuate that it would be serious business to call you a traitor to your ugly phiz. I reiterate, you are a traitor at heart. I believe you are also something of a pugilist. You did whip a sick man in Junction, because his gal "mittened" you in a ball-room, and went home with the sick man. Hadn't you better come "Se-

cesh Sandy," and offer a reward for Smoky Hill? Do try and not use so many vulgarities in your editorials.

Adieu, Traitors, SMOKY HILL.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

SEPT. 27.—A Special to the Post says: The enemy's forces on the Potomac have made another important movement. A large force is now concentrating at the mouth of the Occoquan river, twenty miles below Alexandria, probably for the purpose of checking any flank movement of Federal troops on their position at Manassas.—Great activity prevails in the federal and rebel camps, but whether a conflict is at hand or not it is impossible to determine.

SEPT. 29.—McClellan with twenty thousand men, marched on Munson's Hill yesterday afternoon. As the troops advanced, twenty thousand more from this side crossed the river and occupied posts vacated by them. The troops marched up the hill and took possession. No Confederates in sight. A boy stated that there had not been more than fifty Confederates there during the last ten days. The much boasted fort turns out to have been no more than merely a ruse to deceive the Union troops. There were no guns there at all.

To-day our troops went and took possession of Fall's Church. The probability is that the Confederates have voluntarily abandoned these positions to draw the Union troops within reach of their batteries, or it may be a feint to attract McClellan's attention, while the Confederates cross the Potomac under cover of batteries.

This morning, before daylight, three Pennsylvania regiments and a California regiment fired on each other by mistake, near Chain Bridge.

The withdrawal of so many troops from Washington makes no apparent diminution of the forces here, there seeming as many here now as before.

Oct. 6.—The Kentucky House of Representatives has adopted the resolution calling upon Br. Crittidge and Powell to resign, by a vote of 55 to 21. The two million loan bill has passed both Houses.

We are informed that Gov. Robinson has been requested by Gen. Prentiss, in command at St. Joe, to call out the militia of the State for two months' service as a precautionary measure. Some further correspondence will be had before the call is made, but it will probably be issued in a day or two.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Our telegraphic dispatches renew the old story in regard to Gen. Fremont. This time he is certain to be superseded, and there is no doubt that General Wool will be ordered West. While we can have no objection to the latter officer, we must again protest against the removal of Fremont, until more substantial charges are preferred than have yet come to light.

Beyond the rumors of this approaching change, the telegraph brings nothing of a startling character from either department composing the seat of war. While it is to be much regretted that General Anderson's health precludes him from active service in the field, we rejoice that he is not to be removed for extravagance or inefficiency, but that he will co-operate with Maj. Gen. Sherman, a gallant and gallant old soldier, in the Department of Kentucky. Although no stronger indications of stirring events are evident in this morning's dispatches, if we were called upon to compile an almanac for the coming week, we should say "about this time look out for some heavy cannonading, and a hard fight." We are confident we should come as near the truth as the generality of almanac makers. "If"—Webster defines the word as a verb, imperative—it is a little word; but if General Fremont does not make a clean sweep of the rebel ranche down the river, the probability is that they will pay their respects to Kansas. We don't give, grant or admit a probability of this, but then—there was Bull Run, and such a thing may happen.—*Leav. Times, Oct. 6th.*

FROM LEXINGTON.

Lieut. Col. Thatcher, of Col. Peabody's regiment, arrived at Jefferson City on Sunday. He reports the rebels able to get three 12 pound cannon per week from the arsenal at Lexington, and possessed of large quantities of ammunition of every variety, which had been buried at that place three months ago. He states the rebel force at 40,000 or 50,000, with the probability of its being raised to 80,000 in two or three weeks.

The troops of Green, Rains and Parsons, are represented as a mere mob, but Harris' soldiers, 7000 in number, are well disciplined. Marshall is called a coward.

S. F. Johnston, Esq., of Leavenworth, was at Wellington, Mo., within twelve miles of Lexington—on Monday. He reports reliable information that McCullough has joined Price. The general belief was that the rebel army numbered 60,000, and could have more men from the neighborhood if needed. The whole force was near Lexington. There seems to be a chance for Fremont to distinguish himself.

A FEMALE RECRUITING OFFICER.—A female, supposed to be slightly insane, has been walking on the streets of Buffalo, New York, for three or four weeks past, soliciting signatures from young men to a list of mythical recruits for an imaginary regiment, officered by fabulous personages, and stationed heaven knows where. Day after day she may be seen on her tireless tramp, as earnest in her labors for the cause of the Union, as those whose efforts, not half so hard, have been thrice as fruitful.

Oct. 1.—The Kansas 1st is at Chillicothe.

Oct. 3.—Two hundred of Lane's command crossed the Missouri at Kansas City, on the 2nd, to start the forward movement.