

THE SMOKY HILL AND REPUBLICAN UNION.

"WE JOIN OURSELVES TO NO PARTY THAT DOES NOT CARRY THE FLAG, AND KEEP STEP TO THE MUSIC OF THE UNION."

By G. W. Kingsbury.

JUNCTION, DAVIS CO., KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCT. 24, 1861.

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ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the State, an election will be held on the FIFTH day of NOVEMBER next, for the election of the following officers, to-wit:

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

1st District, Doniphan County, four members.

2d District, Atchison and Brown Counties, six members.

3d District, Nemaha, Washington and Marshall Counties, two members.

4th District, Clay, Riley and Pottawatomie Counties, four members.

5th District, Dickinson, Davis and Wallowa Counties, three members.

6th District, Shawnee, Jackson and Jefferson Counties, eight members.

7th District, Leavenworth County, nine members.

8th District, Douglas, Johnson and Wyandott Counties, thirteen members.

9th District, Miami, Linn and Bourbon Counties, nine members.

10th District, Allen, Anderson and Franklin Counties, six members.

11th District, Woodson and Madison Counties, two members.

12th District, Coffey, Osage and Breckenridge Counties, six members.

13th District, Morris, Chase and Butler Counties, two members.

14th District, Atchison, Coffey, Hunter, Greenwood, Wilson, Dorn and McFie Counties, one member.

TO FILL VACANCIES IN THE SENATE.

2d District, two Senators, in place of H. R. Dutton, appointed treasurer, and J. A. Martin, appointed to office under the Federal Government.

4th District, one Senator, in place of S. D. Houston, appointed to office by the President of the United States.

6th District, one Senator, in place of H. W. Farnsworth, appointed to office.

8th District, one Senator, in place of Josiah Miller, appointed to office.

9th District, one Senator, in place of J. C. Barnett, appointed to office.

10th District, one Senator, in place of P. P. Elder, appointed to office.

STATE OFFICERS.

State Treasurer, in place of Wm. Tholen, who failed to qualify.

Attorney General, in place of B. F. Simpson, resigned.

JUDICIARY.

Fifth District, Osage, Coffey, Woodson, Greenwood, Madison, Breckenridge, Morris, Chase, Butler and Hunter Counties, a District Judge, in place of O. E. Leonard, absent from the State.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

A District Attorney will be elected for each Judicial District in the State, who shall hold his office for two years.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

There will be elected, in each county, one Sheriff, one Coroner, three County Commissioners, one County Clerk, one County Treasurer, one Register of Deeds, one County Surveyor and one County Assessor.

STATE CAPITAL.

An election for the permanent location of the State Capital, will be held at the same time and places.

Sec. 2. The voting at said election shall be by ballot, and on each ballot shall be written or printed the words, "For State Capital," and the name of the place voted for.

Sec. 3. The judges of election, at each precinct, shall keep a separate tally list for the votes cast for the situation of a permanent Capital, and the election herein provided for shall be conducted in accordance with the general election laws of the State, in force at the time of holding said election respectively, as far as the same shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A vote will be taken for or against the proposed amendment to Section seven, Article thirteen, of the Constitution, as published by the Secretary of State. The election to be governed, and returns made, in all respects, in accordance with the laws pertaining to election of Representatives. The ballots used shall be written or printed, as follows: "For amendment of Section seven, Article thirteen," or, "Against amendment of Section seven, Article thirteen," as the case may be.

BANKING LAW.

At the same time and place, a vote will be taken for or against the Banking Law, as published by the Secretary of State. The ballots used shall be written or printed, as follows: "For Banking Law," or, "Against Banking Law," as the case may be; and the returns shall be made in accordance with the election law of this State.

The Election Law provides:

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff, and he is hereby required, fifteen days at least before the holding of any general election, or ten days before the holding of any special election, to give public notice by proclamation throughout his county, of the time of holding such elections, and the officers at that time to be chosen, one copy of which shall be posted up at each of the places where the elections are appointed to be held, and inserted in some newspaper published in the county, if any be published therein.

Sec. 6. That at all elections held under this act, the polls shall be opened between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning, and closed at six in the evening of the same day.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Topeka, this 30th day of September, A. D. 1861.

C. ROBINSON,
By the Governor,
J. W. ROBINSON, Sec'y of State.

THE WHINE FOR PEACE.

Peace is a sweet sound. It falls euphoniouly upon the ear, associated with all that is gentle, lovely, luxurious. What a pity that the blissful security of Eden was ever disturbed, that heaven itself was once marred with impious rebellion and war, and that the universe is not one perfect piece of beauty, and music and rapture! But "there was war in heaven;" paradise was lost; and all nature commingles grace and ugliness, melody and discord, bliss and woe. Yet are the grander lines of creation those of loveliness, music, joy? Good ever comes of evil. The crushed rebellion of the ingrate angels guaranteed the eternal peace of heaven. A happier paradise is pledged to replace the lost. All the strifes, convulsions, storms, and other infelicities of nature, result in brighter skies, purer airs, richer harvests, fresh worlds of rejoicing life. Human progress is born of experiment, trial, suffering, strife, revolution and war. In their onward march, nations must now and then descend into the vale of adversity, in order to reach and scale the loftier heights of prosperity beyond. Evil may not be necessary, but it is certain, and certain to fructuate in blessings. The very charms of peace, the luxuries amid which we nestle so fondly, and which induce in us such an aversion to war, are the fruits of bloody battles. The consecutive stages of civilization are marked by wars. Each new and more glorious epoch comes in with a baptism of blood.

The present war is a renewal of the red question of '76. Are the people capable of self government? Shall the people of the country rule the country? Or shall a minority, an aristocracy of wealth, successfully appeal from the decision of the people to the arbitrament of arms? It is the question of human liberty in its intensest form. Shall our government be based upon the principle of freedom or of slavery? Shall we continue a republic, in which all differences are to be abided a settlement by argument and at the ballot-box? Shall we, indeed, continue to have any national existence at all, or shall we sink into a frangible conglomerate of frangible communities, and go back into a state of barbarous anarchy?

There are bad and weak men who make it their original business to be perpetually mouthing of their love for the Union and the American flag, and asking for immediate peace—peace at any cost and at whatever sacrifice.

The most of these men are palpably the allies and emissaries of the traitors. Many of them are evidently hired and paid for their iniquitous services. There are doubtless some who are traitors upon principle and from conviction, but who yet lack the brains or honesty to own that they are not Union men. With these enemies there is but one sensible or efficient course to pursue. They are foes. They belong not to the side of the Stars and Stripes. It is their special vocation to harm the Union cause and benefit that of the rebellion to the utmost extent in their power. They therefore are of and with the armed traitors and rebels, and should be treated like them.

To those, however, who mistakenly are still talking of compromise, and ask for peace with the rebels on any terms, we submit the following considerations:

There can be no compromise, for the reason that the Confederates long since emphatically and flatly refused to engage in one, and are now in no position in which one can be made with them. At present, none can be even proposed. A prior question, on which compromise is inconceivable, and is in the nature of things utterly impossible, must be settled before there can be peace. They are in armed rebellion. Concession to them would be possible—not compromise. It would necessarily be the yielding of everything, or there could be no concession. The rebels and the government can find no middle ground on which to meet.

The cry for peace, therefore, is one for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. This in the present posture of affairs, would be identical with the destruction of the American government. How would it bring any but the most hollow and temporary peace? What would be done with the national capital? What with the immense number of loyal citizens in Virginia and other States? What with Missouri, whose people have inaugurated a loyal State government, and against which the Confederates are waging war? How of the questions to settle which, ostensibly, the cotton States seceded? How of the numberless new questions of boundary, territory, property, debt, &c., which would be continually arising?

Fools there will be as long as the world stands. How an honest Union man, anywhere, can now be prating of peace, we cannot now explain to the credit of his good sense.

A "CASTLE" OF THE K. G. C. ASSAULTED BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

It has long been known that a gang of "Confederates," called "Knights of the Golden Circle," has been infesting the whole country. That they are working secretly in Ohio against the war and the Government has also been known. We have been in possession of their oaths, their grips, their pass-words, and cipher for secret correspondence for more than a month past. But knowing that the officers of the government were upon their track, we refrained, by request, from any publication of the documents that had come into our possession from a perfectly reliable source. The Marshall of the Northern District has now made a descent upon them—he assaulted one of their "castles" in Marion yesterday, and bore off a "Commander" as a prisoner, to the Cleveland jail. Their records were also seized. The excitement in Marion is intense. Public indignation is aroused. But remember, fellow citizens, that the same vicious and treasonable organization is everywhere amongst us. The man Court who was arrested, stated that there are nine hundred of them in Columbus! Arouse, friends, and crush this villainous conspiracy against our country! Below are found the sworn statements upon which the Marshall made the arrest:

I, Samuel Chucney, of Marion county, O., of lawful age, being first duly sworn, depose and say, that on the evening of October 2d, 1861, I was at Carter's school-house, in Green Camp township, in said county, and with others present, being desirous of ferreting out and exposing a secret association known and distinguished to the uninitiated as "Knights of the Golden Circle," called on Peter Hopkins, who was present, out of said school house, and after some preliminary talk, it was arranged that I should be initiated in regular form, said Hopkins informing me that he was a regular member, whereupon we proceeded to a wagon some little distance from the school house, and in said wagon I was duly initiated as a member of said association, by said Peter Hopkins, he administering the oaths and giving the pass-words, signs, grips, &c., in good faith. The oath was taken in this wise, said Hopkins first repeating a part of the same at a time, and myself repeating the same after him. After said initiation, said Hopkins informed me of the names of a number of said association residing in the neighborhood, which names I for the present withhold. The oaths, signs, grips, pass-words, &c., are, to the best of my knowledge embodied below, and are as nearly correct as I can recall them from memory. I am particularly positive that the part in italics relative to *reading* in blood up to my knees to serve Jefferson Davis, as contained in the oath below, was in the oath, and my memory is particular and distinct on this part of the subject, also as to the signs, grips, pass-words, &c. The oath as given is true in substance, if not in form, as I have to depend entirely on my memory for the same, and further saith not.

FIRST OATH.

"I do trust and solemnly promise and swear that I will not reveal any word, either directly or indirectly, of what I am about to receive, except it be to some true and faithful brother of this order, and not unto him or them until, after strict examination, I shall have from him or them as justly entitled to the same, as I myself am about to be under the no less penalty of having my body severed into four parts—the first part cast out at the north gate, the second part at the south, the third part at the east, and the fourth part at the west gate. I furthermore promise that I will always hail and answer all signs and signals that are given to me by a brother of this order, if in my power to do so; and I furthermore promise and swear that I will protect and defend all Constitutional Democrats, their lives, property and personal liberty, from mob violence, during this Southern insurrection, so long as they obey the laws of the U. S. A., let it come from whatever source it may. This obligation to be binding on me as long as this war shall last."

SECOND OATH.

"And I further promise and swear in the presence of Almighty God, and the members of the Golden Circle, that I will not rest or sleep until Abraham Lincoln, now President, shall be removed out of the Pres-

idential chair, and I will wait in blood up to my knees, as soon as Jefferson Davis sees proper to march with his army to take the city of Washington and the White House, to do the same. So help me God, and keep me steadfast to the same."

The undersigned under oath state that we have read the above statement, and say that we were present and heard the oaths administered, as stated in the above affidavit, and that the statements therein are true.

T. H. DICKERSON,
J. W. HOOD,
DANIEL SVYDER,
C. MARTIN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this seventh day of October, A. D. 1861.

J. R. GARRERSON,
Mayor of the incorporated village of Macon, Ohio.—Ohio State Journal.

"THE UNION—NOW AND FOREVER!"

BY CHARLES HENRY BROCK.

Hark! hark! 'tis the shout of the nation rings out,
And the soul of her song like an ocean is swelling;

On the dream
Of her night
Breaks a beam
Of the light,
And her weary, wan watchers of morning are telling:

From the sea to the lakes
Every freeman awakes
To hail the bright morn of her might, as it breaks,
And shout, by the banner that treason forsakes—
"The Union—Now and Forever!"

Long, long was the night of her Wrong, but the Right,
With the flashing of steel, like a day-spring hath broken;

And its dawn
Shows the van
Marching on
To a man,

To die in the call which his Country hath spoken:
For that call now awakes
All the seas and the lakes,
To catch the bright morn of her might, as it breaks,
And shout by the banner that treason forsakes—
"The Union—Now and Forever!"

Ah! Time, tell it not, that once freeman forgot,
For a day, or an hour, the past's mighty story;
Ne'er impart
That a hand
Or a heart

In the land,
Ever shrouded a star in her azure of glory:
For the land now awakes,
From her sons to her lakes,
To hail the bright morn of her might, as it breaks,
And shout, by the banner that treason forsakes—
"The Union—Now and Forever!"

O God! may that shout of the Nation ring out
'Till the babe in the cradle its chorus shall falter;

'Till the land
Of brave men
Heart and hand
Joined again,

Shall swell but one hymn, around one common altar:
'Till the hymn, as it wakes
All the seas and the lakes,
And breathe, by the banner no brother forsakes,
"The Union—Now and Forever!"

DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

At the Mammoth Ratification Meeting in New York, Mr. Dickinson made an able and somewhat lengthy speech, from which we extract:

The government of Washington is threatened with destruction. A great army is in the field against it, and a mighty Rebellion, with all the elements of war, is threatening its destruction; and yet right in the midst of this all, we see scurvy politicians attempting to work this out in their corrupted party machinery and partisan corruption. But an indignant country will point at them the finger of scorn, and will scourge them from the Temple of Liberty with a scourge of thorns. This is a time when patriotic hearts must all beat together. They must rise above the miserable considerations of party, and act together. He who attempts, under any name or any designation, or any pretense whatsoever, to engraft parties upon it, is an enemy to his country, and little better than a traitor. This rebellion has already gained in its proportions from the aid, comfort and encouragement it has found in a treacherous and miscreant press. It has found sympathizers here who attempt to aid it under one name or another. The President and his Administration stand politically opposed to me and I to them, but I would as soon under my right arm as throw a single obstacle in the way of that Administration in putting down this rebellion.—No! If I had a hundred lives I would throw them all into the scale to help the Administration prosecute this war, and cast down this rebellion upon the pavements of perdition. What great government, yet in the history of the world, ever undertook to nurse and tamper with a rebellion that it had the power to crush? This is a question not between governments, but between a government of 25,000,000 of people, in thirty-four States, and a few ambitious, reckless and wicked individuals. It has not the poor merit of being a sectional controversy. The Southern people curse it in every lineament—the loyal Southern people—and raise their hands in supplication to heaven, and their hearts are now palpitating with the hope that the loyal States may put down this rebellion in their midst.

It is not only the duty, but it is the privilege of every citizen, of every party, of every age and of both sexes, to take hold of this matter and exercise the strongest vigilance in attempting to put down this rebellion. But we are told that war is danger-

ous? Didn't we know it before? But the rebellion must be put down all the more—more readily, more thoroughly and more energetically. A menagerie of wild beasts would be dangerous to let loose in your city. It would be dangerous to shoot them but it would be still more dangerous to let them run at large. You might do mischief in shooting the animals; you might injure some one, but you must not allow them to go on in their career of destruction for all time. War is a dangerous and terrible thing, and particularly a civil war, inaugurated under such ferocious circumstances as this. But it must be taken hold of all the more thoroughly, and he who attempts to palter with it is doubly guilty, for the very reason that it is dangerous. It is a rebellion that demands the whole energy of the American people, and it should have it, in the name of the government, by the memories of the fathers of the Revolution, by all the great memories that cluster around our history, by the hope of a free government on earth, by the great principles of liberty which have been achieved for us, and which have gone on conquering and to conquer until they have wrung envy and admiration from the whole civilized world. Time to negotiate with a rebellion? Where was that infamous and treasonable idea hatched? He who tampers with it is ten times more mischievous than all the armies of Beauregard, Davis, the Johnstons and Price, and all the rebellion put together.

We can meet them upon the battle field. We can show them that among loyal citizens, although their swords may be thousands, their bosoms are one. And so it will be, except for that miscreant peace party. That party that attempted to cry peace, peace, when there is no peace, and they know it. That party that stimulates rebellion; that party that apologizes for, and encourages rebellion, and keeps it on foot.—Had it not been for the treacherous press in the loyal States; had it not been for treacherous and treasonable individuals in the loyal States, this rebellion, in all human probability, would have been put down before this. But it has been encouraged by the hope that it was to have aid, comfort and assistance in the loyal States. It has had every reason for supposing so. But when it sees its aids going down to Fort Lafayette and Fort McHenry to take lodgings, it will then entertain a different kind of idea. I know there are some who are opposed to war, although they do not take sides with the rebels, and are for maintaining the Union. Indeed, the Peace party in this State is getting rather into that position just now. It reminds me of the words of a doggerel poet, in a fable of the beasts and birds in terrible conflict. He says:

"The prudent yet joined neither cause,
Among so many teeth and claws,
Until in battle's thickest heat
He thought he saw one side would beat,
And then he joined the strongest part,
And fought with all his might and heart;
At length it turned the other way,
And back he flew to win the day."

Now the Peace party are going to occupy just that position. They are going to fly back and forth. When they think there is a prospect for this rebellion, then they will be great big peace men and talk large.—When they see that the rebellion is about to be crushed, as they will see if they look on, then they will sing small. They will tell you that the President has violated the Constitution. Their President, Mr. Confederate President Davis, has not, has he? Oh, no; Abraham Lincoln has violated the Constitution in the attempt to dispose of and put down this infernal rebellion. He has committed, in the eyes of this Peace party, an unpardonable sin, because he has not hunted up a musty precedent for everything he has done. Those in arms against the Constitution, who with fire and sword range through the country, may go on their errand of destruction, in their perjury, their arson, their treason, their murder, and there are no words of condemnation for them; but the President of the United States, in attempting to defend our citadel, in rallying around the standard of his country's Constitution, they tell you has not gone exactly according to the Constitution. They tell you he has laid his hand upon the liberty of the press, and interfered with that, and they are distressed upon the subject because they are gentlemen of principle, not to say interest—they are distressed that in this great free government the President of the United States should not permit an incendiary, treasonable press to distill its venom through every channel of society. They tell you that he has suspended the habeas corpus, and therein he has violated the great and cardinal principle of American liberty, and there he is condemned. But they never find condemnation for the treacherous miscreants who are attempting to destroy the government. I will tell you where President Lincoln could have done good service not only in suspending the habeas corpus, not only in laying his hand upon a traitorous press, not only in arresting individuals and sending them to Fort Lafayette or Fort McHenry, but in suspending more of the parties to this treason. The President has done just what he had a right to do—precisely; what I commend him for and stand by him for. He had a perfect right to do it. It was his duty—and if he had not discharged it he would have deserved impeachment—to seize, every treacherous spy, every wretch spotted and leprous, who was attempting to sap and mine his country's Constitution, and betray

his Government. There is a great and impassable gulf between fidelity and treason as wide and deep as that which separated the rich man from Lazarus. The time will soon come when there will be no passing over from one side to the other.

You, gentlemen, who are quivering in your shoes, whoever you are—you, peace men, fly from the Sodom, and Gomorrah of treason while you have a chance.—Fly! The storm of popular indignation is a good deal nearer than you imagine, and the fire and brimstone that will be sent upon you are not far in the distance. They are almost up with you. Don't stand there faltering. The day of peace propositions is over. It is treason now. You are marked out as an object of scorn. You can no longer be in favor of the Union with a dagger in your hand aimed at its vitals. You can no longer be in favor of prosecuting the war and throwing generous objections in the face of the Administration, besieged with every difficulty. If you mean to aid the Government, along with you and shoulder your musket. If you don't, shoulder your musket and go into the opposition ranks.—Start off, we will give you a good riddance, and play you out to the Rogue's March.—You can no longer be upon both sides, in favor of your country and against it, in favor of the Union and against it, in favor of prosecuting the war and against the Administration in every demonstration that they can make. No; the great ball is opened; choose your partner, and take your position on the floor, and we will see whether you can keep step to the music of the Union or not. Who wants to make proposals of peace? I don't know of anybody but the defunct Albany Regency of this State. I think these two bodies, the Confederate Government and the Albany Regency, ought to come together and hold a free conference, and make propositions of peace to each other. And then, as the Regency might have the most labor, I think the balance might be paid in Confederate bonds. And as two cheats make an even bargain, it will be well settled. The attention of the American people is aroused by a great necessity. The Administration have seen that great necessity, and are acting upon it. They see that they have been clothed with war power, and they are exerting that war power. For one, I intend to support them to the best of my ability in the exertion of that war power to its extreme limit. Make peace with a rebellion! What would private rights, what would private property, what would political rights in an enlarged sense would be worth, pray tell me? Let either this Government be overthrown, or we attempt to make terms with this rebellion by liberal propositions of peace, and there is an end of free Government on this continent, and of free Government throughout the world. Let rebellion once succeed in dividing us North and South, and it will continue to succeed, and we shall go on from one step to another, till this mighty fabric of wisdom shall crumble—State against State, section against section, neighborhood against neighborhood, man against man. Robbery, murder, arson, treason, and every crime known in the catalogue of depravity will be as common as household words, and your most wealthy individual, will hold his property by a tenure more feeble than the robber holds his prey. Every one who desires his money will take it if he is the strongest. Robbery and crime in all its phases will override the land. All your institutions will be broken down and scattered to the four winds of heaven; foxes will look out of your windows; and robbery and riot will run up and down unrestrained. I have seen this thing from the beginning; I have seen this accursed serpent from the time it was first hatched. I have seen it a hissing infant in its cradle, and I hope to live to see it crushed into the very earth. And you who aid it on in any form, or in any manner, direct, or indirect, remote or immediate, are as guilty as he who is arms against the Government. You are a peace man in a loyal State, and are encouraging one of the most wicked, one of the most senseless, one of the most damnable rebellions that ever existed among men.

How THE ENEMY GET INFORMATION.—Colonel Forney writes from Washington to the Philadelphia Press: "It is the frequent boast of the Southern traitors that every movement of our armies is immediately made known to them, and that the free State abound with their spies, who, under the cloak of loyal professions, obtain possession of the confidence of the Union men, which they use and abuse without hesitation. Washington City is the very nest of these vermin. They are often among the loudest to shout hosannas to the Union; but let a battle be lost to the American flag, and they cannot restrain their joy. The female secessionists who shelter themselves behind the immunities and privileges of their sex, delight in every kind of demonstration against the government, and are only dangerous when they irritate their lords and masters by pretending to sympathize with the cause of the country. They become the efficient and vigilant auxiliaries of Davis and his crew. It is believed here that immediately after the movement upon Munson's Hill had been decided upon by the military authorities and the Cabinet, information was conveyed to the rebel army across the Potomac, and upon this admission they retreated without the loss of a man.