

Aquatic Soldiers.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald writes as follows:—

The military preparations of the French Government are going on with great activity. Experiments are just now going on at Vincennes with a view to use common rifled howitzers as mortars, by fixing them at a very sharp angle, which enables small shells to be thrown some six thousand metres.— But these experiments excite but little attention in comparison with a new invention which has been tried with perfect success, and by which a foot soldier in heavy marching order is enabled to walk on the water without sinking. It consists of a pair of India rubber boots and trousers, all of one piece, which are filled with air a little below the waist, and heavily weighted at the feet. With these trousers on, a detachment has frequently crossed the lake of Vincennes where the water is about fifteen feet deep, firing their muskets and loading as they went. The men sink about two feet, the water barely reaching the top of their thighs and appear not to have any difficulty in keeping their balance and moving along.— The experiment is to be repeated in presence of the Emperor, and there is not the slightest doubt of its being adopted for the army. The inventor is a manufacturer of Douai, and I hear that he offered his invention to the British Government some time ago, but was laughed at, and even refused a trial. The consequence of the adoption of this system need hardly be pointed out.— Fancy on a calm day at sea how easy it would be to land three or four thousand men, who would forthwith walk ashore, and secure a landing for the rest of the force.— For the crossing of rivers, the advantage of this system is still more obvious, and the delays caused by the necessity for constructing bridges or discovering fords would be done away with. I may add, as it is not improbable that a plan for making soldiers amphibious may meet with some incredulity, that I can vouch for the accuracy of the particulars given above, which have reached me from a military friend who himself witnessed what I have attempted to describe. I can readily believe, however, that you will require ample corroboration.

WINFIELD SCOTT'S RESIGNATION.

HEADQUARTERS, October 31, 1861.

THE HON. SIMON CAMERON: Sir—For more than three years I have been unable, from a hurt, to mount a horse, or to walk more than a few paces at a time, and that with pain. Other and new infirmities (dizziness and vertigo) admonish me that repose of mind and body, with the appliances of surgery and medicine, are necessary to add a little more to a life already protracted much beyond the usual span of man. It is under such circumstances, made doubly painful by the unjust and unnatural rebellion now raging in the Southern States of our so lately happy and prosperous Union, that I am compelled to request that my name be placed on the list of the army officers retired from active service. As this request is founded on an absolute right, granted by a recent act of Congress, I am entirely at liberty to say it with deep regret that I withdraw myself in these momentous times from the orders of a President who has treated me with much distinguished kindness and courtesy; whom I know, upon much personal intercourse, to be patriotic without sectional partialities and prejudices, to be highly conscientious in the performance of every duty, and of unrivaled activity and perseverance. And to you, Mr. Secretary, whom I now officially address for the last time, I beg to acknowledge my many obligations for the uniform high considerations I have received at your hands, and have the honor to remain, sir,

With high respect,

[Signed] WINFIELD SCOTT.

A special Cabinet Council was convened on Friday morning, to take the subject into consideration. It was decided that General Scott's request, under the circumstances of his advanced age and infirmities, could not be declined.

Gen. McClellan was, thereupon, with the unanimous agreement of the Cabinet, notified that the command of the army would be devolved upon him at four o'clock in the afternoon.

The Cabinet again waited on the President, and attended him to the residence of Gen. Scott. Being seated, the President read to the General the following order:

On the 1st day of November, 1861, upon his own application to the President of the United States, Brevet Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott is ordered to be placed, and hereby is placed, upon the list of retired officers of the army of the United States, without reduction in his current pay, subsistence or allowances. The American people will bear with sadness and deep emotion that General Scott has withdrawn from the active control of the army, while the President and the unanimous Cabinet express their own and the Nation's sympathy in his personal afflictions, and their profound sense of the important public services rendered by him to his long and brilliant career, among which will ever be gratefully distinguished his faithful devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and the flag when assailed by pariah rebellion.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

General Scott then arose and addressed the President and Cabinet, who had also arisen, as follows:

Mr. President: This honor overwhelms! It overpays all services I have attempted to render my country. If I had any claims before, they are all obliterated by an expression of approval by the President, with the unanimous support of his Cabinet. Well I know that the country has placed its interest in this trying crisis, in safe keeping. Their councils are wise; their labors are as untiring as they are loyal, and their cause the right one.

President: You must excuse; I am unable to stand longer, to give utterance to

the feelings of gratitude which oppress me in my retirement. I shall offer my prayer to God for this Administration, and for my Country. I shall pray for it with confidence for its success over all enemies, and that speedily.

The President then took leave of General Scott, giving him his hand, and saying he hoped soon to write him a private letter, expressive of his gratitude and affection.

The Union.

G. W. KINGSBURY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

JUNCTION, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOV. 7th, 1861.



When the citadel of our Country is in flames—when the edifices that Washington and Franklin, and their associates, erected, in flames, it becomes 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 vain to tell at the pumps while men are kept on board boring holes in the bottom of the ship.—JOSUAH 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.

THE ELECTION.

The election in Davis County passed off quietly. In Junction much rivalry was manifested by opposing candidates, but general good feeling prevailed. The result shows that the Democracy of Davis county have lost their supremacy. Heretofore they have had complete sway, and have never failed to place their nominees in office; but their course since the rebellion has greatly weakened, if not entirely destroyed their organization and influence in Davis county.

The Democrats have lost one Commissioner, the Register, Surveyor, Treasurer, County Clerk, and Coroner. The Union men have elected the above officers with the exception of Treasurer, and County Clerk. Mr. Mitchell, Independent candidate for Treasurer, has a majority of one over the regular Union candidate—ourselves. Mr. Gordon, Independent, was elected County Clerk. For Commissioner in this district John T. Price, Democrat, is probably elected over William Statts, Union, by one majority. Our candidate for Sheriff is beaten by *fiat*. On the whole, it is a triumph of the Union cause. Had the field been clear to the regular nominees the Union ticket would probably have carried the county by twenty-five majority. Without doubt the Independent candidates defeated our Sheriff and Treasurer. The future will tell whether their course in this election is beneficial or detrimental.

Topeka, for State Capital, has about two hundred votes in the county, Junction has about twenty, and Lawrence and Leavenworth one each at this precinct.

The State ticket was voted by the Union party to a man, and by a portion of the Democratic party.

The County has probably cast its vote against the Banking Law; also the Amendment.

For District Attorney, McArthur will lead Case a few votes in the county. Douthitt received but one vote as far as heard from.

Our Representatives are a little ahead in this county, we believe, though at the time of going to press, we have not the full returns. No doubt is entertained, however, of the success of our ticket in the District by one hundred and fifty majority.

Though not perfectly satisfied with the result, we have no disposition to complain. The Democracy are badly crippled, and in another battle, if the Union forces will only hang together, we shall be able to completely exterminate them.

Our returns from Dickinson county indicate a small majority for the Democratic party, though what advices we have are very meagre. The majority for either party will be small.

News from Europe per last steamer shows the rebel emissaries in London and Paris were confident and noisy in the belief that the necessities of manufacturing interests will lead to an interference in the American contest for the purpose of breaking the blockade to procure a supply of cotton.

It is nevertheless evident that their cause is losing ground both with the people and the press. The London Post, Palmerston's organ, has a strong article against any interference, and expressing the fallacy of the notion that a recognition of the rebel States would re-open the cotton trade; that, on the contrary, recognition would only increase the vigor of the blockade, and any interference would be an act of war.

THE VOTE OF JUNCTION PRECINCT.

The following is the vote of this precinct. We are unable to get the returns from the different precincts in the County for this paper, but will give them next week.

Whole number of votes cast, - - 181

Table with 2 columns: Candidate/Issue and Votes. Includes State Ticket, Governor Crawford (118), Lieut. Governor Speer (113), Sec'y of State Robinson (104), State Auditor McClure (110), State Treasurer Dutton (111), Attorney General Stinson (114), Sup't Public Instruction Preston (114), State Capital Topeka (109), Junction City (18).

Table with 2 columns: Candidate/Issue and Votes. Includes For Banking Law (80), Against Banking Law (64), For Amendment (84), Against Amendment (68).

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. Includes Representatives: Ingersoll Union (62), Pierce Union (57), Hersey Union (55), Robinson Dem. (65), Montague Dem. (69), Freeman Dem. (65).

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. Includes County Officers: Commissioners: Staats Union (69), Loder Union (55), Foster Union (68), Price Dem. (71), Mitchell Dem. (63), Kinney Dem. (55). Sheriff: Orr Union (52), Geery Dem. (52), Beckers Ind. (21).

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. Includes Register of Deeds: Miller Union (60), Sanford Dem. (40), Gilbert Ind. (26). Treasurer: Kingsbury Union (46), Kinney Dem. (40), Mitchell Independent (42).

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. Includes Surveyor: Kennett Union (63), Eveligh Democrat (62). Assessor: Church Union (60), Maloney Democrat (68).

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. Includes County Clerk: Gordon Union and Ind. (65), Mobley Democrat (64). Coroner: Beaver Union (65), Hawk Democrat (57).

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. Includes District Prosecuting Attorney: A. H. Case (60), L. McArthur (68).

FORT WISE THREATENED.

Through the kindness of a friend we are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter bearing date of Fort Wise, Colorado Territory, October 19th. Our worst suspicions we fear may yet be realized, and it behooves the loyal citizens of Western Kansas to look well to all that is necessary to our defence.

"It was reported to the Commanding officer of Fort Wise, Colorado Territory, on the 18th inst. that there were five hundred Texans seventy miles below the post, and marching to take it. A mounted party were sent from the Fort to make a reconnaissance. Next day information was given at the Fort that another large body of secessionists were but thirty or forty miles above the Post. Another mounted party was immediately dispatched to observe their movements. Up to the time the mail left neither scouting party had been heard from. A company of Mexican volunteers, escorting some arms for the Post, should have arrived about the 14th, but had not been heard of up to date (19th.) The general impression here is that the Mexican company, with the arms, has been seized, and that the Post was surrounded, and likely to be taken. But the Commanding officer, Captain E. Otis, is determined to fight for it. Captain Otis is a Massachusetts man, and Union to the core."

Election in Leavenworth County. The Leavenworth Conservative thus vents itself the morning after election. We begin to think Leavenworth "wont do to bet on."

Yesterday was a spirited day in this town and county. The location of the Capital seemed to be the important question. Lawrence and Topeka had spent large sums of money here; they had bought up the Times and Zeitung, (as well as nearly every other paper in the State); they had bought up strikers, runners and rounders who were to be seen and heard at every poll in the city. Leavenworth has done nothing in this contest. Her duty was to prevent an election and to save the State the expense of the two or three hundred thousand dollars which will presently be voted for the erection of Capital buildings. This was also the interest and duty of the people of the State at large. Our taxes will be sufficiently high without the onerous burden to which we are now to be subjected. This policy has been advocated in the Conservative.— We have refused the lots and gold of Topeka and Lawrence because the interests of the people were of more importance than our personal aggrandizement.

But Leavenworth has done nothing; her leading men have been careless or paralytic. The arguments offered by unthought men have had no weight; the real interests of the people have not been consulted, and Leavenworth has been led into error by

her politicians and merchants. Her vote has been given for Lawrence or Topeka, as pay or prejudice inclined.

But the Capital is a dead issue; we have done our duty and have no more to say about it. If bribery has settled the question we cannot be blamed for it.

The County election has been hotly contested. The Republican ticket was a good one; the Democratic ticket was the worst possible; it offered for candidates several men who were as rank traitors as any in the army of Jeff. Davis. And it may be elected. If the people want such miscreants in office, they have the undoubted right to vote them in.

The State ticket excited very little attention. Although the Governor, the Attorney General and the Auditor were magnanimously taken by the Republicans from the Democratic party, yet that traitor conclave threw off on the State ticket. They did not have the name of a single State officer on their tickets; they did not even vote for the vacancies on the State ticket. Such meanness, such depravity, such utter contempt of Union men and Union principles as was yesterday manifested by the Democrats of this county, merits and will receive the execration of loyal men in all parts of Kansas.

But the contest is over and we are content with having done our duty.

A HIGHER LAW.

The views of one of the most distinguished of them, Mr. Jefferson, in regard to the paramount law of necessity, is expressed in the following extract from a letter written by him to J. B. Colvin, September 10, 1810:

"The question you propose, whether circumstances do not sometimes occur which make it a duty of officers in high trust to assume authorities beyond the law, is easy of a solution in principle, but sometimes embarrassing in practice. A strict observance of the written law is doubtless one of the high duties of a good citizen; but it is not the highest. The laws of necessity, of self-preservation, of saving our country when in danger, are of higher obligation. To loose our country by a scrupulous adherence to written law would be to loose the law itself, with life, liberty, property, and all those who are enjoying them with us—thus absurdly sacrificing the end to the means.

When, in the battle of Germantown, General Washington's army was annoyed from Chew's house, he did not hesitate to plant his cannon against it, although the property of a citizen. When he besieged Yorktown he levelled the suburbs, feeling that the laws of property must be postponed to the safety of the nation. While the army was before York, the Governor of Virginia took horses, carriages, provisions, and even men, by force, to enable that army to stay together till it could master the public enemy; and he was justified. A ship at sea, in distress for provisions, meets another having abundance, yet refusing a supply, the law of self-preservation authorizes the distressed to take a supply by force. In all these cases, the unwritten laws of necessity, of self-preservation, and of the public safety, control the written laws of *meum and tuum*."

MERCY TO THE MERCILESS.

The New York Evening Post sketches with a master hand, the contrast between the humane course of our Government and the inhuman policy of that of the Rebels:

We restrain our soldiery from trading the soil of a State that wears the mask of peace and protests her loyalty, until she casts aside her pretense and reveals her hills covered and her forests and defiles lined with batteries. We spare the lives of traitors, relying on their honor and their oaths, and soon after find the subjects of our mercy in the ranks of our foes. We have respected, in all cases, the usual signals of truce; but they confound the hospitalities of war by carrying our banner as a decoy, and having won by so base and cowardly an act, an advantage of position, they pour their murderous fire on our soldiers about to embrace them as brothers. We give our wounded enemies water, and with reviving strength they plunge the bayonet to the heart of their benefactors. We give free access to our military posts and our prisoners of war, even to Congressional traitors, and a perpetual truce to unarmed rebels, but Northern men are imprisoned or shot all over the South. We gallantly permit the wives of rebels in arms to boast their family disloyalty in the circles of our Capitol, and indirectly live from the public treasury, and at the same time complacently hear of Northern women sojourning in the South, stripped to the waist and whipped with the knout, for no crime but the love of the government of their fathers. We withhold, nay suppress the stamped and insurrections of a servile race, while they force their slaves to throw up the breastworks behind which they may in comparative safety deal death to the defenders of the Constitution. We decline the services of men whose color as well as whose occupation might be objectionable to our fastidious foes, and send our white citizens alone to do the parallel entrenching and to fall under the fire of negro battalions. We discourse feelingly of our recent fraternal relations, and hope that the rebels will lay down their arms and return to obedience to the Constitution and the laws of peace; they point us to their newly formed alliances with the pirates of the seas and the Indian savages of our frontiers. The world will judge which side of this national struggle glows with that glory of "chivalry" that accounts it honor to give the odds to your enemy in a deadly contest.

A man young man in this town has threatened to apply the Maine Liquor Law to his sweetheart, she intoxicates him so,

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30. I have sufficient authority for explicitly denying the statement that the army of the Potomac would go into winter quarters within the lines of the present encampments or entrenchments. No such purpose has ever been entertained by the government, and no such suggestions has been made by General McClellan.

Within the last fortnight the activity of preparation has been greater than for some time within the last two months. Of course an army is to remain in and around Washington, to defend the Capitol, and doubtless a large camp of instruction for men and horses, and for winter barracks, will be also prepared.

The President has assured parties that a forward movement by the army is determined on, though at what time it is not proper to state.

MAYSVILLE, KY., Nov. 4. A messenger arrived this evening and reports that General Nelson took possession on Saturday morning without resistance.— Williams had retreated six miles across the river, and it was expected he would make a stand there to-day.

A gentleman of this city, from Gauley Bridge, on Saturday evening, reports that Floyd had cut a road around the hill where Rosencraux was encamped, and was shelling his camp. Rosencraux was returning the fire, and had silenced two batteries. He has also sent a detachment up the new road to attack him in the rear. He had Floyd completely surrounded. No Federals had been killed when the gentleman left.

We see it announced in several of our Kansas exchanges that "the editor is prepared to pay taxes for non-residents." Now, we guess this is a pretty good dodge. Who knows but some non-resident, who hasn't a very extensive acquaintance with the editorial fraternity, will be duped thereby. We think we'll try it. Therefore, the whole world will please take notice that the editor of this paper will give his undivided attention to paying the taxes of non-residents. Bona-fide settlers can pay their own taxes, if they are able; if not, let them suffer. We belong exclusively to the non-residents, and we wont charge anything for our trouble if we fail to perform our duty. Gentlemen, send in your names, and don't get a postage stamp "for return letter." If this don't win we will try the "bed-bug exterminator," which is one of the most wonderful discoveries of modern times.

The American people, after having tried every way to avert civil war, have accepted it at least as a stern necessity. The chief interest, while it lasts, is not the enjoyment of society or the profits of trade, but the saving of the national life. That life saved, all the other blessings which attended it will speedily return, with greater assurance of continuance than ever before.— Wm. H. Seaward to Lord Lyons.

"The Kansas First" is the title of neat little sheet coming to us from Chillicothe, Missouri, published "semi-weekly by the Typographical Corps of the First Regiment, Kansas Volunteers." It is spicily gotten up, and does great credit to that deservedly popular regiment. As the boys have now gone South, we presume the "semi-weekly" will be discontinued.

GOOD FOR THE PRINTERS.—The Typographical Union of Indianapolis held a meeting last Saturday evening, and ordered a subscription of fifty dollars to the National Loan. This is the first movement in that direction.

The bravery and chivalry of some of our officers is inflicting upon the army its most serious disasters. Their courage leads them to an unjustifiable exposure of their lives; their chivalry leads them to a forgetfulness of their relative value in the army.

The tariff rate for transmitting messages from Chicago to San Francisco is \$4.95 for the first ten words, and forty-three cents for each additional word.

The traitor Gov. Jackson had called a session of the Legislature at Neosho, Mo. It had met, and at that time lacked only four members of having a quorum.

OCCUPATION OF FORT SMITH.

It is possible that the rebel forces of Price and McCullough under the new General, A. S. Johnson, may give battle to General Fremont's army at or near Camp Walker, which is seven miles south of the Missouri line, and is described to be a strong position. But as Fremont's army numbers not less than 25,000 men, with fifty pieces of artillery, the contest could not be doubtful. The only danger would be in making the attack with the advance guard, and not waiting for the other divisions to arrive. The "Flying Dutchman," as Seigel is called, has command of the advance column, and may feel impatient to pitch into the secessh without comparing forces. How far it is proposed to pursue the rebels into Arkansas this fall is not known, but will doubtless be governed by circumstances. It is very possible that Lane and Seigel will not stop short of Fort Smith, which is a very important post, in a strategic point of view, as it commands the Indian country, the Arkansas river, which is navigable to that place, and the main roads leading

to Western Texas. Give Jim Lane 10,000 rangers at Fort Smith, and he would not ask a fairer field for displaying his military talents. Not many secessh flags would be seen flying within 300 miles of his headquarters, and still fewer slaves of rebels would remain in bondage in that wide range of country. Jim Lane has no reverence for the divine institution—especially the part of it in the hands of traitors.

Western Texas is within easy reach of Fort Scott, and is full of Union men. It is chiefly settled by Germans who are loyal to the last man. If Lane had a chance to throw a brigade into Western Texas, he would rally thousands of loyal men to his support, and obtain a foothold from which the secessionists could not drive him. It is a beautiful country for a winter campaign, and wonders might be accomplished before spring. The hardy miners of Pike's Peak would flock to his standard in great numbers, as would the Kansas pioneers. The Indians who have been seduced into rebellion by the persuasions and false representations of the rebels, would be reclaimed to loyalty, or soundly punished if they refused to return to their obedience to the Great Father. In short, in every point of view, it seems to us, that the occupation of Fort Smith, with a strong division, would be a master stroke of military policy.—Chicago Tribune.

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