

TELEGRAPHIC.

It is currently reported and believed that Winchester was fully evacuated, and a reconnaissance went out this morning to ascertain the facts. Leesburg has been occupied by Federal troops, under Colonel Geary. This was one of the rebels' greatest strongholds. Many prisoners were taken. The enemy evacuated the town Friday morning, taking all their supplies and baggage to Middleburg. Cockpit Point has been taken by the Federals. This raises the quasi blockade of the Potomac. Centreville, the famous stronghold of the rebels presents a scene of desolation rarely witnessed. The rebels commenced evacuating on Saturday, the 5th inst., and continued until Sunday night, then blew up the bridges, tore up the railroad tracks, burned tents, forage, provisions, and in fact destroyed everything they could not remove. Most of the cannon have been taken away. Those remaining are of inferior quality and all spiked. The fortifications are most formidable—stretching over a chain of hills to the rear of Centreville for several miles, one behind another at proper distances, so if we took one we would be at the mercy of the next. The fortifications at Manassas seem to be the same ones there at the time of the battle of Bull's Run. The President has ordered the army of the Potomac divided into five corps d'armee, under Generals McDowell, Sumner, Heintzleman, Keyes and Banks. The gunboat Alabama, from Fernandina, Fla., has arrived at Baltimore with a bearer of dispatches from Com. Dupont. A fleet left Port Royal, March 1st, for Brunswick, Ga., the enemy flying at the approach of our gunboats. The forces took possession and left one gunboat in charge. The fleet next went south to Cumberland Sound, which is the entrance to Fernandina and took possession of Fort Clinch. Twelve large guns fell into our hands, including one 120 pounder rifled. We also captured the rebel steamer Darlington, loaded with wagons and ammunition. The Federal forces under Gen. Wright, landed and garrisoned the forts and earth works, taking possession of the city. This latter has been one of the most useful forts to the enemy. The expedition sent against the Bates Co. rebels, has returned to St. Louis, having taken forty prisoners and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. FORTRESS MONROE, March 9. The Confederate steamer Merrimac made her appearance yesterday, with the assistance of two gunboats from Norfolk, and made an attack on Newport News and the naval vessels stationed at that place. The Merrimac was first seen from the ramparts of Fortress Monroe at one o'clock. Her sides, bows and stern, was covered with sloping iron plates extending two feet above the water line, and meeting together like the roof of a house. On her bows, at the water line, are two sharp iron points resembling plows. On her bows were seen two guns projecting from long elliptical port-holes. The design of the enemy did not become apparent until after one o'clock, by which time the Minnesota had got under way for the scene of action. The Roanoke flag-ship being disabled, was taken in tow by two gunboats. The first shot was fired from the frigate Cumberland, at two o'clock. The Sallow's Point batteries then opened on the Minnesota, which, passing the Sawyer gun at the Rip-Raps, replied, and the engagement became general. After firing two guns, the Cumberland was struck twice by the Merrimac's sharp bows, making terrible holes at her water line. The Cumberland continued firing until the water entered her port holes, when she careened slowly and finally sank. No apparent effect was produced on the Merrimac by the continuous firing from our batteries and vessels. The Minnesota having got aground on her way up, could render but little assistance. Shortly after 3 o'clock, the rebel gunboats Yorktown and Jamestown, arrived. The former was disabled early in the afternoon, and put ashore for repairs. After sinking the Cumberland, the Merrimac turned her attention to the frigate Congress, and in less than an hour she surrendered. The officers and marines were taken prisoners, and the seamen allowed to escape. The frigate St. Lawrence arrived here during the afternoon and immediately proceeded up the river, following the example of the Minnesota and Roanoke, firing on the batteries at Sallow's Point, but like the rest her shots fell short. The gunboat Mystic was also towed up, but at sundown, the Roanoke, Mystic and St. Lawrence returned. The conflict between the Minnesota and the rebel gunboats continued without effect till dark. At midnight the Congress was burned by the rebels. During the evening the iron-clad Monitor arrived here and proceeded to take part in the action. Reinforcements of men and ammunition were sent early in the afternoon to Newport News. During the night only an occasional gun was fired. This morning the conflict was renewed, and until the presence of the Monitor was known to the Merrimac, the latter engaged with the Minnesota which, but for the timely arrival of the Monitor, might have been lost. The Monitor and Merrimac engaged each other for two or three hours at long and short range without perceptible effect on either. They seemed almost to run one another down once or twice. The Monitor's batteries finally succeeded in forcing a long hole in the port side of the Merrimac, when the latter returned to Norfolk. About ten o'clock a U. S. gunboat was struck by a shot from the Merrimac, in the boiler. The gunboat Zouave was also seriously damaged and obliged to retire.

The principal loss of life was on board the Cumberland, where it is thought one hundred and fifty must have been killed or drowned. According to report of the officers of the Minnesota, one hundred and fifty were lost on her. One rebel gun boat was cut in two by the Cumberland. A special dispatch from Sugar Creek, where the army of the Southwest is stationed, says: After a contest of three days, we have beaten the enemy at Sugar Creek Hollow. Their forces consisted of Van Dorn's, Price's, McCulloch's and Frost's commands. They were forced to retreat in wild confusion, with loss of a considerable number of cannon, flour, muskets, ammunition and caissons. Their force is variously estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand. McCulloch is ascertained to be mortally wounded, as well as McIntosh and Rector, the latter a son of the Governor of Arkansas, McElwee and a number of other prominent prisoners, besides a large number of rank and file. Gen. Curtis' official dispatch to General Halleck says the attack by the enemy commenced on the 6th inst. on my right, and continued until four o'clock. On the morning of the 7th I ordered an advance of the cavalry and light artillery under Col. Osterhaus, with orders to attack and break what I supposed would be the reinforced line of the enemy's centre. This movement was in progress when the enemy, at 11 in the morning, renewed the attack on my right. The fight continued mainly at these points during the day, the enemy having gained a point hotly contested by Col. Carr at Cross Timber Hollow, but was entirely repulsed with the fall of their commander, Gen. McCulloch, by our forces under General Davis. The plan of the attack on the centre was gallantly carried forward by Col. Osterhaus, who was sustained by Col. Davis' entire Division; also by General Sigel's command which had remained till near the close of the day on the left. Before the day closed I was convinced the enemy had concentrated his main force on my right. I therefore commenced a change of my front forward so as to face the enemy where he had deployed on my right flank in a strong position. The change had been only partially effected, but was fully in progress, when at sunrise, on the 8th, my right and centre renewed firing along the whole line, my left, under Gen. Sigel, moved close to the hills occupied by the enemy, driving him from the heights, advancing steadily towards Head Hollow. I immediately ordered the centre and right wing forward, our right turning the left of the enemy and cross firing his centre. This final position enclosed the enemy in the area of a circle. A charge of infantry extending throughout the whole line, completely routed the whole rebel force, which retired in great confusion through deep impassible defiles. Our loss is heavy. The enemy's loss cannot be ascertained, for the dead are scattered over a large field. The foe scattered in all directions, but I think the main force retired to Boston Mountains. General Sigel follows them towards Keittsville, my cavalry pursuing him towards the mountains, scouring the country and bringing in prisoners. The battle between General Curtis and the combined rebel forces under Van Dorn, Price, McCulloch and McIntosh, lasted three days. It resulted in a Federal victory. Our loss is 1000 killed and wounded. That of the enemy much larger. A large number of prisoners were captured. Re-Arrest of a Convicted Murderer. A noted criminal was accidentally identified in our streets yesterday and placed once more in custody. He gives his name now as "Johnson," and has been serving as a private in Capt. Austen's company, Kansas Eighth. His real name is Wilkinson, and he will be remembered as the murderer of the Mace family in Greene county, Illinois—a man and woman and an adopted son having been his victims. For the atrocious crime he was tried, convicted and sentenced, but escaped from custody three days before the time fixed upon for his execution. Large rewards were offered to secure his arrest, and officers diligently searched for the culprit, but all efforts failed. He was recognized yesterday by Mr. C. J. Hanks, who formerly lived in Greene county, knew Wilkinson, and thinks he cannot be mistaken as to his being the guilty man. Sheriff Repine has taken measures to have him returned to the proper authorities. We have not learned what sort of character Wilkinson has maintained since he has been in Colonel Graham's regiment.—Conservative. Memphis. The talk still goes on about burning Memphis, on the approach of the Federals. We say, "Let 'em burn" if they choose; it will not retard us in the least. If the rebels can afford it we can. The Mayor doesn't seem favorably disposed towards the incendiaries, and has issued the annexed proclamation. John Park is a sensible man: To the People of Memphis: Much has been said in regard to the burning of our city. I have, as John Park, (not the Mayor), to say this to our citizens: That I will, under any and all circumstances, protect the city from incendiaries, and he who attempts to fire his neighbor's house, or even his own, whereby it endangers his neighbor, I will, regardless of judge, jury, or the benefit of the clergy, hang him to the first lamp post, tree, or awning. I have the means under my control to carry out the above individual proclamation. JOHN PARK. A strong minded young lady was heard complaining that Lincoln does not call out any female regiments. She says she'd like nothing better than being in arms.

The Union.



JUNCTION, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1862.

ONWARD TO VICTORY! Victory is ours! From all along the line of the grand army of the Union, extending a thousand miles across the continent, and from the extended shores of the Southern States on the Atlantic and the Gulf, come the glad tidings of victories won. Upon the Potomac our victory was a bloodless one, the enemy falling back from their stronghold at Manassas, burning what tents, and spiking what guns they could not carry off, leaving the whole line of their fortifications and entrenchments for our forces to take quiet possession of. Fernandina, Fla., and Fort Clinch, Ga., have been taken by the gallant Dupont, and we may soon expect to hear of more brilliant victories in that quarter. But from Arkansas comes the news that fills the cup of joy for Kansas to overflowing. There has another great victory been won. Curtis and Sigel have met, whipped and scattered in the greatest confusion, the combined rebel forces under McCulloch, Price, Van Dorn and others, and rendering our fears of an invasion from that point a dream of the past. Our loss is great, as well as that of the enemy, and while we are sending forth shouts of exultation over our triumphs, let us not forget to drop a tear for those who have offered up their heart's blood on the altar of their country, nor fail to show in a substantial manner, when opportunity offers, our appreciation of the gallant acts of our brave volunteers.

GRADUAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY. On the 6th of March, President Lincoln, in a message to Congress, says: "I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies, which shall be substantially as follows: 'Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolition of Slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by said State in its discretion to compensate for the inconvenience, public and private, produced by such change of system.'" This message has excited deep interest throughout the Nation. Such a document was not anticipated, yet it is the most important ever addressed to Congress. Gradual emancipation has been "initiated." This we regard as a move in the right direction. Instead of Congress attempting to abolish the institution of Slavery, let it be done by the States interested, Congress giving to such States its co-operation and the means to compensate the owners. The largest slave-owners in the Border States are in favor of the project. It will no doubt be "initiated" by Congress, and adopted by all the Border States. The World does Move—we now have a plain common-sense movement to rid the Nation of the cause of all our present troubles.

GENERAL J. C. FREMONT. A Committee was appointed by Congress to investigate the charges preferred against General Fremont. His defense before that Committee has been published, occupying twelve columns in the New York Tribune. We have carefully read it, and it is with much pleasure we announce that his vindication of the charges and imputations against him is complete. No commander has ever been charged with such grave errors and blunders, and so peremptorily deprived of his command as General Fremont, yet he passes the ordeal of an investigation unscathed. By a telegraphic dispatch from Washington we are informed that he has been assigned a command embracing all the territory between the Department of the Potomac and the Mississippi river. This is gratifying to the people of the West, and could have only been rendered more so by his being replaced in command of the Western Department.

By special order No. 1, of Governor Robinson, Commander-in-Chief of the Kansas militia, the Second Kansas, which was consolidated with the 9th, retains its old number. This is right. The Second has earned laurels which has identified it with history, and it would be wrong to deprive it of the name by which it is known through the country, as the Ninth may never have an opportunity to display itself in like manner. The Missouri river is now navigable to Weston. The boats Rowena and Russell were advertised at St. Louis for Leavenworth.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE FRONTIER.

In our last issue we mentioned that the Frontier Printing Establishment had been broken into by a mob, and the material thrown into the street. But it appears the perpetrators of the act were not satisfied with this demonstration of their disapprobation of the course of that paper, and returned last Saturday night and completely demolished the press and fixtures of the office, broke in the windows of the building and fired several shots at our citizens who showed themselves in the streets—one of which took effect on Charles A. Woods, the ball passing through his hand and lodging in the hip. The wound is quite painful, but is not considered dangerous. Such illegal conduct should be denounced by all good citizens. The tendency of mobs is to disorganize society, to generate ill-feeling and suspicion—removing all the restraint of the evil passions, and rendering insecure the persons and property of all. If unauthorized parties can take the law into their own hands and redress what they may consider grievous, no one is secure. Our office would be as likely to be destroyed by those who do not agree with us, as was that of the Frontier; and so of all other species of property. There is a proper course for the redress of all grievances. If the tendency and influence of the Frontier was pernicious and dangerous to the Government, (and we firmly believe it was,) complaint should have been made to the proper authorities who would have suppressed it without the destruction of property that has been witnessed in this city. This was the proper course, and we earnestly enter our protest, as will all good citizens, against the destruction of property by unauthorized parties.

Neither do we believe that in the present unhappy condition of our country—while our armies are fighting to secure the very existence of our nationality, that a public journal should be permitted to create dissensions in our ranks by party wranglings. To do so we consider dangerous to our cause, and calculated to give aid and comfort to our enemies. For instance, the proceedings of the late Democratic Convention in Indiana, were copied into the Richmond Enquirer and other Southern papers. The infamous speech of T. A. Hendricks, was commented on with much satisfaction, and referred to as evidence of a reactionary feeling at the North, and that Lincoln's Hessian army would soon be required to keep down dissensions in their own midst, and exhorting the South to stand firm, that in a short time the North would be compelled to acknowledge their independence. This speech, with the resolutions adopted by the Convention, were copied and endorsed in strong language, by the Frontier. If this is not incipient treason—if it is not rendering aid and comfort to the enemy, what is in the name of Heaven is it? Ex-Governor Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, a life-long Democrat—Buchanan's Minister to Prussia, and lately appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of the rebel Bright from the United States Senate, recently said in a speech at Indianapolis: "Away with party creeds and platforms, and party prejudices in such an hour! If there was no other reason why they should be abandoned in the present crisis, this is enough: in the present condition of our country, we want a united North. Party creeds divide the North, and thus weaken and paralyze the arm of the Government. With a divided North, torn and rent with party prejudices and party strife, we may look for a country desolated by wars, and bathed in the blood of her citizens. And we may also expect dissensions in our own ranks, war and bloodshed in our own midst."

Never was anything more truly spoken, or more forcibly expressed. This rebellion was not made against one political party, but against all that we, as freemen, hold dear. Then should we let party strife, party tricks, party prejudices and schemes now stand in our way as patriots? Can a true patriot, in this dark hour of our Nation's history, still cling to party organizations that generate discord and dissensions, when our only hope for the triumph of the Union cause, is the unity of the Northern people? A paper that attempts to keep alive party bickerings, that vilifies the Government and its public men—that says Lincoln through "a feeling of ignoble revenge," commenced this war,—that continually charges Republicans with being the cause of all our troubles and the worst enemies of our Government, that has no rebuke for the rebels, that never says this war was forced upon the Nation by the rebels of the South, and that the only design of this war is to maintain intact the rights of the several States as guaranteed by the Constitution, and that the Government is right in concentrating all its energies upon this infamous rebellion, but says the war ought not to be carried on for the conquest of the rebellious States, is not the kind of patriotism that will restore and save our country. The life blood of such patriotism has been sapped by incipient treason, and the sooner it is deprived of the facilities for dissemination its false and dangerous doctrines, the better it will be for our country. Every man who has a spark of patriotism, should burst asunder party ties, and proclaim himself for his country, its Constitution and its Government. To all such we can extend the right hand of fellowship; but we want no half-way men—no "ifs," nor "buts." As a private of Captain Clark's company, said the other day, "What's the use of being Union unless you are all Union?"

The tax bill provides for a duty on spirituous liquors of fifteen cents per gallon; ale and beer one dollar per barrel; stem or leaf tobacco three cents per pound, to add when manufactured five cents; and on cigars five, ten and twenty cents, according to value; on lard and linseed oil, burning fluid, crude coal oil, five cents per gallon; refined coal oil ten cents per gallon; gas per 1000 cubic feet twenty-five cents; bank note paper five cents per pound; writing paper two cents per pound; printing paper three mills per pound; soap five mills per pound; salt four cents per hundred pounds; sole leather one cent per pound; upper leather one-half cent per pound; flour ten cents per barrel; all other manufactures three per cent ad valorem; on railroad passengers two cents per mile of travel; commutation tickets three per cent; steamboat travel one mill per mile; omnibuses, ferry boats and horse-railroads, three per cent on gross receipts from passengers. Advertisements five per cent on amount of receipts annually; for the use of carriages annually from one to ten dollars, according to value; Gold watches one dollar; silver watches fifty cents; gold plate fifty cents per ounce, silver plate three cents per ounce; billiard tables twenty dollars. On slaughtered cattle fifty cents each; hogs ten cents each; sheep five cents. Licenses—bankers, one hundred dollars; auctioneers, twenty dollars; wholesale dealers, fifty dollars; retail dealers in liquors twenty dollars; retail dealers in goods, ten dollars, pawnbrokers fifty dollars, rectifiers, one hundred dollars, brewers fifty dollars; hotels, inns and taverns, graduated according to rental, from five dollars to two hundred, eating house, ten dollars commission. Brokers, fifty dollars, ether brokers, twenty dollars. Theatres, one hundred dollars, circuses, fifty dollars, bowling alleys, five dollars each alley. Peddlers fifty dollars, other peddlers fifty to twenty dollars, coal oil distillers, twenty dollars, &c. Income three per cent on all over six hundred dollars, deducting income derived from dividends, &c., which are taxed separately. Railroad bonds, and dividends, and banks and saving institutions, three per cent. Payment of all salaries of all officers in the civil military and naval service of the United States, including Senators and Members of Congress, three per cent. Legacies and distributive shares of personal property of deceased persons, from one to five per cent, according to the degrees of relationship, and stamp duties on all kinds of legal and commercial papers, all patent medicines, telegraphic messages, and goods by express. The bill also provides for the appointment by the President, of a commissioner of internal revenue, with a salary of five thousand dollars a year. His office to be in the Treasury department, with a suitable number of clerks. The country is to be divided as the President may direct, into convenient collection districts, with an assessor and collector for each district to be appointed by the President, who shall have power to appoint such deputies as may be necessary. With the death of Mr. Garlinghouse, junior of the New York Senate, there passed away a man of strong mind and large experience. He was said to have been actor in the once famous Morgan masonic case, and previous to his death gave an account of the scene which occurred when it was resolved to kill the recreant Mason. Certain members met in a lonely locality in Canada, where a box was placed containing red and white balls—four red ones. As each one came to the box, without the least communication with each other, they took one of the balls—then at a distance from this place each one looked to see what had been his choice. If a white one, he went one way, and held no converse with any one on the subject, but if he found a red one in his hand, the doom was on him. At an appointed place he met the other three, who, like him, had found the fatal color, and there the order of the last dread act of this great error and great tragedy was arranged. It is one of the strangest pages of our history.—Leav. Times.

The Richmond Dispatch calls attention to the mysterious writing on the wall, indicating that Union conspirators are at work. Among these writings are the following: "Attention, Union men! Watch and wait! The Union forever! The day is dawning! The hour of deliverance approaches!" It was these significant announcements that caused the arrest of John Minor Botts and twenty other suspected citizens of wealth, character and position, and the proclamation of martial law. The Richmond Express urges summary measures for checking the progress of treason, and advocates the arrest and execution of the conspirators. From the Petroleum District of Pennsylvania, it is calculated that the weekly product can be 75,000 barrels of oil—or \$3,900,000 per annum. This is wealth indeed. Colonel Mitchell was presented with a fine horse and equipments by some unknown friends at Leavenworth, before his departure from that place to the regimental headquarters.

The Loyal Indians.

Colonel Coffin arrived from the Southern part of the State, in the immediate vicinity of the loyal Indians who have been driven from their homes on account of the rebellion. There are about eight thousand of these men, women, and children; and the agents are now removing them from the Verdigris to the Neosho. The Colonel represents the sufferings of these poor people, on account of the inefficiency of food and clothing, as horrible, many of them having frozen their feet, and some having to undergo amputation in consequence. The agents are doing all in their power to supply them with the necessities of life; but it is impossible to prevent much hardship from cold. For provisions they have done very well; but the extreme and protracted winter has been the cause of many deaths, and considerable sickness, the measles having broken out among them. An effort has been made to remove a portion of the Creeks to the Sac and Fox reservation, but they have an unconquerable antipathy to being separated, and all wish to remain with and share the fate of the chief, Opothelephoh. These Indians have no doubt endured more hardships on account of their loyalty and adherence to the Government than any other people.—Leav. Times.

We hear it stated that the refugee Indians now encamped on the Verdigris are to be brought up into the Neosho country, and stationed along the river from Emporia to Leroy. The object of this move is, we presume, to shorten the distance between these Indians and the places where the supplies that are being sent to them are obtained. When they get here there will be more Indians in the valley than white folks.—Neosho Valley Register.

One of the Memphis papers gives a solemn warning that the people of that city, before they will surrender it to the Federal troops, "will demolish it, and sow its site with salt." It is amusing to hear fellows talk in that way, who can't get salt enough to cure their pork, or even to season their mush and boiled eggs.

New Advertisements. R. B. Lockwood, CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT FOR MORRIS COUNTY. Office at the Post Office in Council Grove, Kas. Council Grove News Depot. CALL AT THE POST OFFICE AND GET THE latest Leavenworth, St. Louis, and New York Daily and Weekly Papers. You will find there also paper, pens, ink, envelopes, school books, window curtain, wall paper, &c. 2 1/2 B. F. PERKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Junction, Kansas. Sheriff's Sale STATE OF KANSAS, COUNTY OF DAVIS, C. R. Moulton vs. Stephen N. Bradford. By virtue of an order of sale to me directed issued out of the Third Judicial District Court sitting in and for Davis county, Kansas, for the trial of causes arising under the laws of the State of Kansas, and dated 27th day of January, A. D. 1862, wherein C. R. Moulton is plaintiff, and Stephen N. Bradford is defendant, I will on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1862, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. at the Court House door in the city of Junction, county of Davis and State of Kansas, offer at public sale to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of the defendant, Stephen N. Bradford, of, in and to the following real estate, to wit: Lots number 5 6 10 and 11, in section 6, township 11 N. range 5, in Davis county, state of Kansas, levied on as the property of Stephen N. Bradford, to satisfy said order of sale. Sheriff's Office, Junction City, Kansas, Feb. 15th A. D. 1862. H. T. GEERY, Sheriff. Sheriff's Sale. STATE OF KANSAS, COUNTY OF DAVIS, Isiah B. Dickerson vs. Casper Buntley. By virtue of an order of sale to me directed issued out of the Third Judicial District Court sitting in and for Davis county, Kansas, for the trial of causes arising under the laws of the State of Kansas, and dated 4th day of September, A. D. 1861, wherein Isiah B. Dickerson is plaintiff, and Casper Buntley is defendant, I will on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1862, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. at the Court House door in the city of Junction, county of Davis and State of Kansas, offer at public sale to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of the defendant, Casper Buntley, of, in and to the following real estate, to wit: Lot 4 in block 12, with house situate thereon, in Junction City, Davis county, state of Kansas, levied on as the property of Casper Buntley, to satisfy said order of sale. Appraised at two thousand four hundred dollars. Sheriff's Office, Junction City, Kansas, Feb. 15th A. D. 1862. H. T. GEERY, Sheriff. Sheriff's Sale. STATE OF KANSAS, COUNTY OF DAVIS, William Millman and Herman Esterhouse vs. Casper Buntley. By virtue of an order of sale to me directed issued out of the Third Judicial District Court sitting in and for Davis county, Kansas, for the trial of causes arising under the laws of the State of Kansas, and dated 4th day of September, A. D. 1861, wherein William Millman and Herman Esterhouse are plaintiffs, and Casper Buntley is defendant, I will on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1862, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. of said day, at the Court House door in the city of Junction, county of Davis, and State of Kansas, offer at public sale to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of the defendant, Casper Buntley, of, in and to the following real estate, to wit: Lot number 4 in block 12 and the house situate thereon, in Junction City, Davis county, state of Kansas, levied on as the property of Casper Buntley to satisfy said order of sale. Appraised at two thousand four hundred dollars. Sheriff's Office, Junction, Kansas, Feb. 15th, A. D. 1862. H. T. GEERY, Sheriff.