

# The Union.



Junction City, Kansas,  
SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1863.

## THE NEWS.

There is no confirmation, by the last mail, of the report of the fall of Charleston. We publish elsewhere all that is known of the matter. Yet there are those who believe it. We are in hopes it may be so—it would but be a step to other victories, which would speedily result in a glorious peace. Gold would then come down to its real value, and the confidence thus established would sweep the Rebellion into the Gulf.

Admitting the report of the fall of Charleston to be false, the reports we have of recent elections throughout the North betoken the unanimity of the people, and the death of Copperheadism. St. Louis has elected a radical Republican ticket. The Republicans have also carried Connecticut. Cincinnati also elects a straight-out Union ticket, as does also Sandusky; Indianapolis, and other parts of Indiana, give large Union gains. In Missouri gains are given the Union cause—Jefferson City, Kansas City and Weston having wheeled into the ranks of loyalty.

The President has issued his proclamation, designating Thursday, the 30th of April, as a day of national humiliation, fasting and prayer.

**THE LEAVENWORTH ELECTION.**—In accordance with our hopes and expectations, Colonel Anthony has been chosen Mayor of this city, by the largest majority ever given. The majority is about 744. It is an unmistakable index to public sentiment in that place, for everybody knew the Colonel to be, as the *Conservative* states it, "our most radical, most abolition man." The *Conservative* styles it a "vindication of John Brown," and adds that "Colonel Anthony never knew fear, and he will make Leavenworth the most orderly city in the West." The *Times* calls it the "straight-out-anti-conservative-republican-unconditional Union" ticket.

## FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

We are permitted to make the following extracts of a private letter received by a gentleman in this place. The writer has been a resident of Alabama; he is orthodox.

BATTERY "C," 4th U. S. ARTY., HANCOCK'S DIV., FALMOUTH, VA., March 28, 1863.

"How is the undercurrent of public opinion in North Alabama, or rather, how was it when you left? I cannot believe that North Alabama is without its righteous Lot altogether, though in similar sections in Virginia we meet with the most fanatical and ignorant opposition. I suppose slavery is maintained throughout by the force of the poor devils who never had—never can have a slave, but who are superstitiously wedded to 'Southern Rights,' and hatred of everything that is Yankee, as they call everything north of the famous 'line.'"

"I left Seceisia before actual hostilities had begun, and as soon as I touched my native soil I volunteered. I was with McClellan in the first battle of any note in Virginia, and was with him in his last Maryland. I have seen the elephant of this war, and am anxious to see its close; not, however, until Uncle Sam has vindicated his honor and freed every slave. I am now a 'total' Abolitionist, since the South will have it so, and stand prepared to die in defence of human rights, in preference to the rights of any party or section. I stand on this plank: Annihilate slavery, if to do so, we are obliged to depopulate the South! Let the war last five, ten or fifty years, or until this object has been accomplished. The United States has been guilty of a great national sin, for which oceans of blood alone will atone, and let it flow. When our fathers bequeathed us the blessings of liberty, they also left us a legacy in the curse of slavery, which threatens to more than counterbalance the blessing. Even some of our pretended great statesmen, since the breaking out of the war, have offered us the 'Union as it was.' What! make a national compact with the nation's shame, and sell the national soul for a few years peace and a few dollars in treasure? The fear of God seems to have left their hearts entirely. They seem to have forgotten all the lessons of history which teach us, if they teach us anything at all, that great national injustice is sure to be followed by great national retribution. It were better we get rid of this horrible incubus at once, though it impoverish us and millions of lives be wasted, than attempt to perpetuate the evil at the price of the germ of real liberty which has been planted on our shores. The boasted tree of liberty is yet a mere sapling; but it promises fair, if we can only persuade our people it were better to cherish it than cut it down to make way for a cotton plant and a nigger. How long will our people and statesmen hide the truth from their hearts? It is enough to make one sick of a Republican Government to see the impurity with which the rebel sympathizers in the North utter their sentiments, and threaten to use their power as they now use their influence. In a despotism this war would have been decided long ago, considering the number and resources of the belligerents. But here the Government must temporize and pander to the 'butternut' tastes, and waste golden opportunities, on account of a corrupted War Department, or some croaking newspaper editor who never fails to cry, 'I told you so, when any mistake or mysterious movement is made, and gets the public excited for or against some general or policy, according as the 'party interest' may be concerned."

"But these things are all as transparent as crystal, and I am only wasting time in repeating them."

W. H. M.

## THE NEGRO INSIGHT.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Cairo, says: "I recently had a long account of the condition of the slaves on the plantations, from an intelligent black who both reads and writes, and who having been with our army nearly two years, took pains to inform himself on the subject. He says that when our troops first occupied Tennessee and other slave regions, the slaves expected they would be called upon to fight, and that they were very anxious to enter the service. When they were not called upon their ardor abated, and they were directed by those of their number who most influence them, to keep quiet and go on as before, and even behaving so well that their masters would have no suspicions. I was not a little surprised to learn that the man by whom they wish to be led is Jim Lane. They have heard their masters curse him more than any other Northern man, consequently they look upon him as their friend. This is in the South-Western Slave States; in the Gulf States, Fremont is the man."

At present, Col. Montgomery, one of our Jim Lane Kansas men, is leading a regiment of negroes into the heart of Florida, conquering all rebels with whom he comes in contact. It would be a blessed good thing if Gen. Lane were placed at the head of a colored brigade and started into rebellion, with instructions to exterminate rebels and increase his forces. He would do both.

## HOW TO MAKE A FENCE.

After suitably preparing the ground with the plow, plant small cottonwood trees, three or four feet apart. Between these trees plant wild grape vines. From time to time, as the vines grow to a suitable length, weave them together, like net-work, and give them a turn or two around the trees. After a while perhaps you will have a good fence. If you think the vine is not strong enough to resist cattle, get one as large as your finger, and pull away at it to your heart's content. All that I can now say is, that I am making the experiment. Perhaps you may hear the result after a few years. In the meantime, suppose you make this or some other experiment. W. T.

## THE GATY MURDERERS AVENGED.

Seventeen Guerrillas Killed and Two Hung—The Contrabands Recovered.

The following dispatch was received last night:

LOVE JACK, Mo., April 4.

MAJ. GEN. BLUNT:—I have dispersed Colonel Hick's band of Bushwhackers. Have killed seventeen and hung two.

We have recovered a number of the contrabands kidnapped from the steamer Gaty, and burned twenty-one houses of the men engaged in that massacre.

During the expedition we have captured seven rebel camps, with all their ammunition and equipage. MAJOR RANSOM, Sixth Kansas Cavalry.

—Conservative, 7th.

## Rumored Capture of Charleston!

The New York *Herald's* Washington special states a report has reached there by the way of Fredericksburg, derived from rebel sources, that Charleston was bombarded by our fleet, and attacked by our land forces on Thursday the 2d inst., and is now in the possession of the Federals under Gen. Hunter and Admiral Dupont. This report is fully credited by prominent officers of the Government, who are in possession of facts in reference to the contemplated attack on Charleston, but which is not yet prudent to divulge. It is certain, however, that those who possess this information are confident that our sailors and soldiers will celebrate the second anniversary of the fall of Fort Sumpter in the captured city of Charleston.

The restrictions on publications in Southern papers are so stringent that it is not expected to find much in them in reference to the capture of Charleston until the disaster can no longer be concealed, but reports which have arrived at Washington are definite and positive, and are believed by those who have the best right to know what foundation there is for them.

Another dispatch says that Washington is nervous over news derived from rebel sources, that Charleston had fallen; that our attack commenced Friday, and was overwhelmingly successful.

## The Approaching Campaign.

All reasonable men have come to the conclusion that another year of war, at least, is before them, and perhaps more. The peace delusion has blown away. Neither from foreign intervention, nor from the imperious decrees of King Cotton, nor from the imagined friendship of the Northwest, nor from the stupid rumors about the demoralization of the Yankee armies, does any hope of peace dawn upon the land. We must fight or submit. What halucination soever may be cherished by politicians, the soldiers in the field want to know, and want to be told, the plain truth, and the truth is that we are right in the middle of the war, and during the spring and summer the war is to be more fierce and unrelenting than ever before. The Yankee enemy is only beginning to fight. To buy provisions for the army at current rates would call for the imposition of a great debt upon our posterity, such as would cause our children to curse us in our graves.—*Richmond Examiner*.

A rebel dispatch dated at Chattanooga, April 24, says: The gunboats on the Tennessee have been driven back by our sharpshooters. The iron clads attempted to land at Tusculum this morning at daylight, and were attacked by our cavalry outposts. A heavy cannonading ensued, but without effect. Unsuccessful efforts were made to land a party, and the iron clads backed down the river. There has been no battle in front. Heavy skirmishing has been going on at McMinnville.—There are no signs thus far of the expected attack. There has been no landing in force on any of the islands below, as reported.

## Terrible Outrages Near Fort Scott.

A correspondent of the Leavenworth *Conservative*, writing from Fort Scott under date of April 2d, gives the following account of a series of most horrible outrages committed in that vicinity:

"Considerable excitement exists here at the present time, caused by a series of atrocious outrages, committed within a short distance of this place. The main particulars, as received from a witness, are these: 'On Tuesday night, March 31st, some men knocked at the door of Esq. Modde's house, in the night time, while the inmates were all abed, and demanded instant admittance, under threats of setting on fire and burning the building over their heads. This occurred about nine miles east of Fort Scott, on the Painesville road, in Missouri. As might be expected, the family were greatly alarmed, not knowing the number engaged in this unexpected midnight attack.'

Mr. E. M. Requa, a neighbor, was stopping at the house that night, and as soon as he heard the knocks and noise outside, jumped out of bed, and, seizing his pistols, made towards the door. He demanded what they wanted. A voice replied that unless the door was opened immediately they would break it down and fire the house. Almost at the same instant that this demand was made, two shots were fired through the door, without, however, hitting any one. When the door was forced, Mr. Requa, without other clothing than shirt and drawers on, ran out past the men—two in number—who immediately commenced firing on him, without effect; although two shots passed through his shirt within an inch of his right side. He stood his ground at close quarters, and returned the fire until he had exchanged six shots with these assassins, at a distance of fifteen feet; with a cool and deliberate aim, he fired two shots at one of his assailants, without any apparent damage.

"Mr. R. is a brave man, and a good pistol shot. It was a clear moonlight night and as a matter of course this result somewhat staggered him.

"The next day he examined the spot where the fellow stood, and found two bullets flattened out, a button and a piece of a man's drawers. This seemed conclusive, as he expected at the time that they were protected by some kind of armor worn beneath the clothing.

"Mr. R. retired from this unequal contest a short distance for observation. The men entered the house, and robbed the owner of \$102, carried off Mr. Requa's overcoat, knife, saddle, and pocket book, containing about \$55 in money, together with some papers of use only to the owner.

"They then proceeded to the house of Mr. Woodruff, a farmer, living about one mile farther east, and killed him. Mr. W. was 35 years of age, and a cripple. He leaves a wife and four children.

"They next went to the house of Smiley Sample. Mr. S. lived on the same road, three miles further east, and his family consisted of a wife, one grown daughter and two children. Him they also killed. This is the second time this family have been made to suffer, and it is supposed by the same men, or parties intimately connected or associated with them.

"Last winter the house was attacked, robbed and one of the daughters killed.

"Both of these murdered men were peaceable, inoffensive, and outspoken in their adhesion and support of the Union.

"It is not pretended or charged that these marauders or assassins are connected with or belong to Livingston's gang of bushwhackers; but outlaws, who are engaged in horse stealing and robbery, for the sake of the gains, and instigated by motives of revenge."

## An Arrival from a Southern Prison.

About eleven months ago eighteen privates belonging to the Ohio regiments were detailed by the late General Mitchell for special duty, and accordingly penetrated Georgia for the destruction of railroads, and otherwise to damage the enemy; but the rebels captured and hung seven, and confining the remainder of them in dungeons, treating them as felons. On Monday six of the number arrived in Washington, having been sent to Fortress Monroe under a flag of truce. The others, it is supposed, escaped from prison. Since then, by request, the returned soldiers had an interesting interview with the Judge Advocate, General Holt, and also with the Secretary of War, in the presence of a large number of army officers. The Secretary presented each of them with a medal, such as was authorized by the late Congress, for meritorious conduct, these being the first bestowals of that character. In addition to this, he gave to each of them a hundred dollars, and ordered the payment of the arrears, and a sum equivalent to that taken from them by the rebels. He also requested Gov. Tod to appoint these men as lieutenants in the volunteer service. In the event of his not doing so, they will be brevetted lieutenants in the regular service. They afterwards had an interview with the President, at the Executive Mansion.—*War Press*.

## A Peace Party in the South.

The most startling feature of late Southern news is the reported formation of a Southern Peace party, led by Henry S. Foote, the editor of the *Richmond Whig*, and others. The *Enquirer*, edited by John Mitchell denounces it. The *Enquirer's* course is disapproved by the money lending men in the rebel Congress. It is probable resolutions on this subject will pass the lower House before adjournment. Gen. Tombs has resigned his position in the Southern Army. He says he can no longer hold a commission under Jeff Davis with advantage to the country or with honor to himself.

## Telegraphic Miscellany.

The President's Proclamation causes the return of fifteen hundred deserters daily to their regiments. Notwithstanding the time laid down in the proclamation for their return has expired, the Government is disposed to deal leniently with all who return to their regiments.

A notorious secessionist named General Williamson, formerly Attorney General of Maryland, was arrested by order of Judge Advocate Turner, while en route from Canada to Richmond. On searching his baggage a large number of letters were found showing that he was in correspondence with the rebels, and involving prominent parties in New York and Baltimore. He was sent to Fort Lafayette.

Our relations with Great Britain are considered by those who are conversant with them, as extremely delicate.

A correspondence is still going on touching the construction and equipment in British waters of piratical crafts, conducted on the part of John Bull in a tone which is unfriendly, if not menacing and provocative of war.

Information has been received, contradicting positively the reported preparations to evacuate Richmond. These reports were based upon movements of troops and material sent from Richmond to strengthen the defence at other points of the Confederacy. It is believed, however, that they are erecting formidable defences at Chattanooga, as a place for a last grand rally in case of being compelled to retire from the borders.

The Chattanooga Rebel says a blow will be struck before the June roses bloom, which will unfetter the long manacled Kentuckians.

## From the Mississippi.

A Cairo dispatch, dated April 4th, says: By arrival of steamer Boston No. 2, we have news from Young's Point to Thursday night. It is stated upon the authority of scouts and deserters that the enemy moved a large part of their force within the past week from the Point to the rear of the city, to meet an expected attack from the Federals at Yazoo Pass or Haines' Bluff. Yazoo city has also been fortifiably reinforced. Greenwood has likewise been strengthened. The large guns formerly used in the batteries along the river, in front and below Vicksburg, have been removed to the rear and Quakers substituted. Heavy batteries have also been erected on the flats below and opposite the mouth of the canal, at a high elevation, commanding operations there which have been actively in use, and digging and dredging is nearly suppressed.

Last Monday night during an excessively strong storm of wind and rain, the Confederate gunboat Vicksburg broke from her moorings, and before she could be secured, floated in the stream, and quickly fell into Admiral Farragut's hands below.

## Affairs in Richmond.

Paroled prisoners direct from Richmond state that the actual want of bread and meat begins to press upon the Rebels. Families of the poorer and middle classes in the vicinity of Richmond actually suffer for the necessities of life. The regular army ration with the rebels is twelve ounces of flour and a quarter of a pound of meat per day. Our own army ration is twenty-two ounces of flour and a pound and a quarter of meat. Union prisoners in Richmond receive the same rations as the rebel soldiers, and are not permitted to purchase even bread in addition.

Released prisoners, just arrived in Washington from Richmond state that all that buys the rebels up now is the aid and comfort which they receive from the demonstration of the Copperheads, and the belief that the North-West is tired of the war, and will soon refuse to contribute further aid to its prosecution. If once convinced of the falsity of this belief, the rebel Government could not hold their army together. They say that there is considerable Union feeling in the South. In North Carolina the Union men are in the majority, and the expulsion of the rebel forces from that State would be joyfully regarded by a majority of the citizens of the State, who would gladly return to the protection of the Union.

The state of currency affairs, much attention in Richmond. Gold is at \$25 on the 14th ult., having risen 200 per cent. within a week, thus bringing Confederate paper down to 25 cents on a dollar. The reasons assigned for this rapid rise are, the improbability of an early peace, the flight from the Confederacy of all foreigners who take gold at any price, the position of Congress as to a tax bill, the arbitrary impressment of food, &c. Still later news declares that in Fredericksburg \$6 @ \$6.50 in Confederate paper are freely offered for gold, \$3.50 Confederate for \$1 greenback. At \$6.50 Confederate paper is a little over 15 cents to the dollar.

Rebel papers (Richmond) of the 24th ult., say that no attack is expected on Charleston until the highest spring tides, which occur about the 2d of April. There is much suffering among the poor at Savannah; they cannot get provisions, because the Government monopolizes railroad transportation. A bill for direct tax and internal duties has been reported in the rebel Congress.

## Chief Justice.

J. H. Watson has filed an information in the Supreme Court for the purpose of testing his right to the position of Chief Justice. The case is down for hearing at the July term. Gov. Shannon and Messrs. Elmore and Martin represent Mr. Watson, and Samuel A. Stinson, Mr. Cobb. If he is successful he will hold the office three years from January next. If not there will be an election for Chief Justice next fall.—*Conservative*.

## Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of, and to satisfy, an Order of Sale issued out of the 3d Judicial District Court for the county of Davis, and others attached thereto for Judicial purposes, in the State of Kansas, in favor of Samuel M. Strickler and against Waters W. Herbert, and to me directed and delivered, I will offer for sale, at Public Auction, at the door of the Court House in Junction City, within the aforesaid county of Davis, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, all the right, title and interest of the said Waters W. Herbert in and to the following described Real Estate, to-wit: Lot 5, in block 39, and lot 1 in block 15, in Junction City, Davis county, Kansas, and lots 3, 4 and 5, in block 3; lots 1 and 14 in block 6; lot 20 in block 10; lots 1, 4 and 6 in block 11; lot 16 in block 12; lots 10 and 17 in block 15; lot 5 in block 16; lot 5 in block 17; lot 19 in block 18; lot 1 in block 21; lot 13 in block 22; lot 20 in block 23; lot 10 in block 25; lot 16 in block 26; lots 1 and 6 in block 28; lot 1 block 30; lots 4 and 12 in block 32; lots 16 and 17 in block 33, and lots 5, 8, 11, 17 and 19 in block 34, in Cuddy's Addition to Junction City, in the county of Davis and State of Kansas.

Given under my hand and office in the city of Junction City, this 11th day of April, A. D. 1863.

A. W. CALLEN, Sheriff of Davis Co.

n23-6tpf \$10.50.]

## Luther Hall,

Dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS.

Paints, Oils and Varnishes,

GLASS, PUTTY, &c.

Pure Wines & Liquors,

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

DYE WOODS & DYE STUFFS GENERALLY.

Junction City, Kansas.

MEDICINES WARRANTED GENUINE,

and of the best quality. Customers will

find my stock complete, comprising many articles

it is impossible here to enumerate, and all

sold at moderate prices. n18

## LUMBER! LUMBER!

HAVING Rented Colonel Wilson's

Mill, at Junction City, for a limited time,

I am prepared to fill Orders for

Black Walnut

OAK AND COTTONWOOD

LUMBER!

on short notice, and on terms to suit the times.

SAWING done on reasonable terms; or I will

saw first quality of Logs on shares, if desired.

## WANTED!

Three men, to work by the month, or job, who

will take their pay in lumber or sawing.

n14-17.

N. S. GILBERT.

## LEWIS KURTZ,

Manhattan,

Dealer in

Dry Goods, Groceries,

HARDWARE AND NAILS

SASH, GLASS, BOOTS & SHOES,

and everything found in a country store, which

I will sell

CHEAP FOR CASH!

I shall also take out a BANKER'S

LICENSE, and continue to issue currency as

heretofore. Persons holding the same can

have it redeemed at my house at Manhattan,

or the houses of N. McCracken, and Thompson,

Woodruff & Co., Leavenworth.

LEWIS KURTZ.

Manhattan, March 20, 1863.-n20.

## DRAKE BROTHERS,

BOOKSELLERS,

Stationers and

PAPER DEALERS,

School Books, Blank Books,

every description of

PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPER,

PRINTERS'

Furnishing & Paper Warehouse

67 DELAWARE STREET, BET. 3d & 4th,

Leavenworth, Kansas.

## THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR RAGS.

## Saline County Delinquent Tax List.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL offer at Public Sale, according to law, on the first Tuesday of May, A. D. 1863, the following described property, at Salina, Saline county, Kansas, to pay taxes and charges thereon for the year 1862; and if said taxes and charges are unpaid on the aforesaid day, said land will be sold, commencing on that day.

RANSOM CALKIN.

The south-west quarter of section 6, township

14, range 2, West; 160 acres; tax \$8.80;

owner, — Galaway.

East half of the north-west quarter of section

12, township 14, range 3, West; 80 acres;

tax, \$1.90; owner, L. L. Parsons.

## NOTICE.

JUNCTION CITY, Kansas, Jan. 26, 1863.

I, Gilman D. Brooks, certify that on the 4th

day of December, 1860, I located Military

County Land Warrant, No. 29,458, 120 acres,

on lots No. 8, 9, and 10 of section 5, township 6,

range 1, east, containing 127 30-100 acres, for

which I received Register and Receiver's Cer-

tificate, No. 1881, also ex cash Receipt, No. 458.

Both of which have been either mislaid or

stolen from me. Said land has in no wise been

sold or alienated by me to any other person, in

whole or in part. And I intend, on the 14th

day of March, 1863, to make application at the

Register's Office, Junction City, for the Patent

to said land issued in my name.

n14-7.

GILMAN D. BROOKS.

WATSON & BRACE,

wholesale dealers in

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING AND OUTFITTING GOODS,

No. 12, Delaware street,

Leavenworth, Kansas.

Wm. H. MCKINLEY,

AUCTIONEER,

Tenders his services to the people of DAVIS

and adjoining counties.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Refer to Union Office or to S. M. Strickler,

Junction City, or to W. H. MCKINLEY,

469-17. Kenton, Davis Co., Kansas.

HARPER LESLIE, and OTHERS ILLUSTRATED

Weekly; for sale by

HALL.

## MRS. S. M. STRICKLER,

of Junction, Agent for

Wheeler & Wilson's

SEWING MACHINES.

Wheeler & Wilson's

SEWING MACHINES

HAVE WON THE

HIGHEST PREMIUMS

at the Fair of the

U. S. Agricultural