

The Union.



Junction City, Kansas,
SATURDAY, JAN. 2, 1864.

THE SOUTHERN FREEDOM CONVENTION.

It is indeed wonderful the rapid strides this war has made towards Universal Freedom. How absolutely foolish people were three years ago! Had the Administration then taken the stand it now occupies it would have been hurled from power by the loyal people of the North. Think of the consequences of such a move at that time, and tell us if there is a man who doubts the controlling, directing power of the Almighty in restoring Justice to her reign.

The idea of a Convention in the interests of Freedom formed exclusively of delegates from slaveholding States, we think sufficiently strong testimony to convince the most skeptical Copperhead. What an empty shell we have been grasping at in the "restoration of the Union"! But that time is past; and we now have an anti-slavery Convention composed of slaveholders, and whose duty is to consider for the abolition of Slavery. The idea was first proposed by Grant Brown, of Missouri, and the call is signed by men from Missouri, Maryland, Western Virginia, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Tennessee. It was called to meet on the 8th of January, but the Executive Committee deemed it important that the South should be more fully represented, and hence its postponement until March.

Such a move will greatly encourage the President in all radical measures, and aid the people arriving at the just decision that every vestige of slavery must be wiped out. It will satisfy all timid Unionists to such an end, and stop the blatant Copperhead who is not a wilful and deliberate Rebel.

THE CONFEDERATE MESSAGE.

To satisfy a rather curious curiosity we read every word of the long and windy message of Jefferson Davis. The unanimous verdict of those who read it cannot but be that the Southern Confederacy is "played out." It is a series of whining from beginning to end. First, England hasn't acted in good faith towards the Confederacy—intimates that she has been frightened into violations of neutrality and international law by the North—and speaks of the time when they (the Confederates) may retaliate; while France has behaved but little better. Their finances are in an awful fix, and a greater portion of the document is given to this subject. He can find no relief only in a system which is contrary to their Constitution and laws, which he thinks the exigencies will justify them in adopting temporarily. What he says about the "paper blockade" would indicate that it pinches severely. He moans piteously over the "reverses at Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and East Tennessee," but is cheered by his faith in God, and the justice of their cause. Not to be irreverent, it looks as though his faith wasn't reciprocated. To bolster up the courage of his people, he lies. Charges the North with everything atrocious, and to sustain the charge makes a heart-touching story of the barbarity of the Federal Government in taking prisoners from the warm and genial South and incarcerating them in the frigid region of Johnson's Island! It is Jeff's last message. How complete the ruin! Eight or nine hundred millions of a Public Debt, their Slave property all gone, public works and improvements totally destroyed, and the people depressed in consequence of the sufferings incident to a war of invasion. Men may wish for retribution, but when it does come its severity touches the hardest heart. Is there any one who looks at the present wretchedness of the Southern people but what sees in slave pens and auction-blocks its incipency?

FROM FORT SMITH.

From a correspondence of the Conservative, dated Fort Smith, Arkansas, December 11th, we learn that the Anniversary of the Battle of Prairie Grove was celebrated on the 7th by a review of troops. The troops reviewed were the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Campbell; the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Moonlight; The Third Wisconsin Cavalry, Thirteenth Kansas Infantry, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, a battalion of the Twelfth Kansas, and Smith's Second and Adair's Third Kansas Batteries. Also, the "Nigger, be glad," and the Second "Iron-clads." The most perfectly drilled regiment was the First Colored, under command of Colonel Williams. The Second Kansas is stationed at Waldon, about forty miles below Fort Smith. They had just returned to that place from an extensive raid of about one hundred and sixty miles in the Red River country. They encountered no enemy of any importance, but captured some twenty bushwhackers. The First Colored is to be stationed at Rosenville, sixty miles below, on the Arkansas river. The Sixth Kansas has gone to Little Rock as an escort to a large supply train.

A dispatch in the Lawrence Tribune announces that Mr. Hallett has consented to make Lawrence and Topeka points on the Pacific Railroad. The Washington correspondent of the Record tells how it happened: "I saw to-day a request to Mr. Hallett, the contractor on the Pacific Railroad, to make Lawrence and Topeka points on that road, signed by all but four Senators. It is the intention of Senator Lane, who drew up the request and procured the signatures, to present it to-morrow to the President and his Cabinet for their signatures. It is supposed they will sign it. With this paper before him, I do not see how Mr. Hallett can well refuse to go to the north bank of the river at Lawrence and Topeka with the road. Probably no Senator but one from Kansas, could have procured so many signatures to such a paper.

The Captains and Lieutenants for the 11th U. S. colored infantry, now being organized at Fort Smith by Major-General Blunt, will be taken from the Kansas regiments.

STATE ITEMS.

Leavenworth contains a population of from fifteen to twenty thousand.

A contract for 220 mules was lately let at Fort Leavenworth at \$174.50 each.

The colored population of Kansas number over seven thousand.

Marshal McDowell gives notice that he is to have entire control of the business department of the Times.

A colored man named Lawret was arrested at Topeka, on suspicion of being the person who robbed Marshal McDowell recently.

Brigadier-General Robert B. Mitchell, of this State, is in Washington, presiding over a court-martial.

The Paola Crusader says that there is a four months' old child in that county that weighs 75 pounds. When two months old it weighed 40 pounds. If it should keep on growing at this ratio it will be ahead of old Goliath, when full grown.

The Kansas City Journal says a Tobacco Manufactory is being built at Quindaro. It is needed. Quite an amount of tobacco was grown in Southern Kansas this year. This manufactory will get extensive patronage from Missouri.

Captain Spillman, of one of the Indian regiments, has made a gallant little fight with the rascals in the Indian Territory. He is a brother-in-law of Colonel W. A. Phillips—the gallant officer to whom the country is mainly indebted for the recovery of the Indian Territory.

The following petition is being circulated in Lyon County: "To the Legislature of the State of Kansas: The undersigned citizens and freeholders of Lyon county, respectfully petition your honorable body to pass a law requiring all owners of cattle to fence them at night from the first of September until the first of January of each year, and your petitioners will every pray."

The Record says that a clerk from the Adjutant General's office of Missouri is at the Capital to ascertain the number of Missourians serving in Kansas Regiments. Under the present instructions, each State has credit for all soldiers from it, without reference to the State in which they enlisted. He finds 151 Missourians in our last regiment—most of the other regiments have many more in them. There are a good many Kansas men in Missouri regiments. Our Legislature will do well to ascertain how many, that we may have credit for them.

NEWS GLEANINGS.

In Nevada, potatoes are quoted at four cents per pound; milk at \$1 per gallon.

Good whisky in Richmond brings \$5000 per barrel, and brandy sells at \$5 per glass.

Gen. Corcoran died at Fairfax, Va., on the 22d ult., from injuries received by a fall from a horse.

That infamous copperhead sheet, the New York Express, has been ordered to be sold by a decree of court.

Three hundred plantations are now in successful and profitable operation along the banks of the Mississippi.

A fair held by the American ladies in Montreal for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission yielded the sum of seven hundred dollars.

The New York Herald is advocating very vigorously the nomination of General Grant for the next Presidency.

A witty doctor says that tight lacing is a public benefit, inasmuch as it kills off all the foolish girls, and leaves the wise ones to grow up to be women.

Deserters from North Carolina troops are availing themselves of the President's proclamation, and coming within our lines and taking the oath of allegiance.

By foreign news we get the result of the great prize fight between Heenan and King, resulting in the defeat of the Benicia Boy. At the 25th round his seconds threw up the sponge.

A battery of mounted guns has been planted at Cleveland, Ohio, to defend the city against assault from Canadian rebel gunboats, should any wander thither.

In the new organization of the Senate Committee, Mr. Pomeroy occupies several important positions. Mr. Wilder is on the Indian and Pacific Railroad Committees in the House.

Senator Wilson proposes, by a bill in Congress, to pay soldiers \$16 per month, and to make no distinction, either in pay or bounty, between black and white recruits.

The Lindell Hotel at St. Louis, which cost \$750,000, was recently sold at auction to Henry Ames & Co. for \$375,000. The hotel company failed to pay the coupons on their second mortgage bonds, hence the sale.

Wm. H. Graham, long known as the successful publisher of "Graham's Magazine," and one of the first literary characters in the nation, died a victim of intemperance on the 18th ult., in New York.

Quantrell's gang of cut-throats has been again dispersed. Captain Spillman, with some Indian troops, attacked and routed them at Warren Fork, on the Arkansas. The rebel loss was about seventy.

The coinage at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, for the month of October, amounted to \$387,875 96—mostly in double eagles. The silver coinage in dollars and half dollars, was \$28,000. 42,000,000 cents were coined during the month.

The Ohio election was duly observed on the 23d of October by the officers from that State—one hundred and sixty-three in number—confined in the Libby prison at Richmond. The poll book and tally list have arrived at Columbus. Of the whole number of votes cast John Brough received one hundred and sixty-two, one was given for H. J. Jewett, and none for Vallandigham.

The Chicago Journal says that the Illinois Central Railroad has been so overwhelmed with Government freight for the last ninety days, that some of its cars have been detained for six weeks' time. Finally, as the only means of extricating the Company from the difficulty, notice has been given that no more freight for Cairo will be received until further notice.

They are in a bad fix down in Dixie. If the people are fed the army must starve, if the army starves what will become of the people? On the other hand, if the army is fed, the people will starve; if the people starve what is the use of the army? The best remedy will be for them all to repent and receive pardon from Father Abraham.

It is discovered that while the shoes of our white soldiers range from No. 5 to No. 11 in size, those of the negro regiments will range from No. 11 to No. 15. These are just the chaps to tickle the rebellion and put their foot down on it.

The new State of West Virginia has been divided by her Legislature into townships, like other free States and unlike the slave States, which have no civil divisions below counties. She has also adopted a comprehensive free school system. They say West Virginia is unconstitutional, but she don't act like it.

The New York Tribune of the 11th ult., says The House of Representatives is to have a thoroughly anti-slavery chaplain in the person of Rev. Wm. H. Channing, who was nominated by Mr. Wilder, of Kansas, and elected on the first ballot over all competitors.

The Tribune's army dispatch states that our cavalry have returned to Bratton Station, having made a successful foray against the rebels, driving the guerrillas into the mountains, and destroying, at Lurey, an extensive saddle and harness factory and several tanneries; also, capturing a number of prisoners, a rebel mail and a quantity of medicines.

There are 26 cavalry regiments in the Army of the Potomac. To these regiments the Government issued 35,078 horses during the six months from May to October. Include in this number the horses captured, and we have, at least, two horses worn out in the army in a year by each cavalry soldier.

When the New York members were taking the oath of office in the House of Representatives, Ben. Wood and James Brooks neglected to raise their hands with the rest of their colleagues. They stood listening to Mr. Colfax as he read the oath, as if they gave no assent. The oath, it must be remembered, is a new one, and is exceedingly stringent against everything looking like treason.

The colored people of Philadelphia are applicants before the War Department for a contract for Quartermaster's supplies. Some of their number have lately had an interview with Secretary Stanton, and offered to engage to make and deliver in thirty, sixty, and ninety days, shirts, drawers, haversacks, and blouses, to the extent of three hundred thousand of either. They received assurances that colored people should be placed hereafter on the same footing with whites, in the matter of contracts to do work for the Government.

A Chapter on Gambling.

The history of gambling in the West would form a curious chapter. We give one. It made deepest and strongest head after the Land-sales in 1835-6, in Mississippi, for it is amid excitement, amid a swelling prosperity, amid the clash of conflict, and the wild uproar of war, that it thrives most. The gamblers had possession of Vicksburg, Columbus, and other towns in that commonwealth.

We were at Columbus the winter of those years, and we know that the citizens dared not speak out their thoughts or act out their wishes. The bowie knife was suspended over them. Rifle and pistol were the emblems of a unit gambling power. The early settlers of Mississippi were rude, uncultivated; many of them belonged to the overclass; but rude and uncultivated as they were, they could not stand this monstrous oppression, nor the glare of a hated vice. They combined. Not here or there, not in Columbus or Vicksburg, but in every city and town in the State, and when thus consolidated, they felt that they had a power which could crush the gamblers as a class as easy as the hand a dry leaf.

A warning was given to the gamblers—depart. They hurried back defiance. Another warning came—depart. Insults as well as defiance was the answer. Then came the hurricane! The citizen class, united, earnest, made throughout all the State, an onslaught upon the gamblers, and ere a week had rolled round, over two hundred of them were hung! Thus did a rude society avenge itself against a damaging vice, and those who so boldly and daringly practiced it. It was a whirlwind peeped to save and to purify society, and in this respect did keep it safe and pure for many years.—*Levee Times.*

Among the curiosities on exhibition at the Sanitary Fair in Boston are numerous relics of Washington—his sash, saddle, sporelles, cane, with numerous autographs and letters; bronze jar from Shanghai, two thousand years old; sword of Miles Standish; lock of the gun which killed King Phillip, of Mount Hope, in 1676, and a wooden bowl taken from Phillip's wigwag; a Bible printed in Venice in 1478, before printing was introduced into England, and numerous rare and genuine autographs and letters. There are also exhibited the shoes worn by the royal family of England, and a pair of shoes purchased in Georgia by a young lady who arrived in Boston last Sunday. The shoes are coarser than any young lady would wear here, and are laced with white cord. Yet the lady paid forty dollars for them, and refused to sell them for fifty.

The man who pays the largest personal tax in New York city lives in the same house in which he kept a store for some fifty years; he washes himself in a tin pan in the back yard whenever he does wash at all; takes a basket and goes out to buy a little food, which a woman in the house prepares for him. He sells no goods at present, but adds to his vast wealth daily by lending money on good security, being just as shrewd, keen and close as ever was, though he is much beyond seventy years of age. Alas for the poverty of riches.

THE LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS, FOR THE YEAR 1864.

Doniphan County, Sol. Miller and A. C. Bennett.
Atchison, Casius G. Foster and Joshua Wheeler.
Nemaha, Byron Sherry.
Marshall, Thomas H. Baker.
Davis, Samuel M. Strickler.
Shawnee, David Brookway.
Coffey, F. W. Potter.
Lyon, P. B. Maxson.
Woodson, Orlin Thurston.
Franklin, D. M. Valentine.
Douglas, W. H. Woodworth, R. G. Elliott.
Johnson, W. F. M. Fishback.
Wyandotte, James McGraw.
Chase, M. R. Leonard.
Leavenworth, John Wilson, C. B. Pierce, and F. P. Fitzwilliams.
Jefferson, A. W. Spaulding.
Jackson, Rufus Owsler.
Linn, D. P. Lowe.
Bourbon, Isaac Ford.
Miami, Johnson C. Clark.

House of Representatives.
Doniphan, J. P. Johnson,* W. J. Orem, F. H. Dressing, C. C. Camp, and J. W. Forman.*

Atchison, G. W. Glick,* Jacob Saqui, Asa Barnes, Bonz Williams, J. C. Batsell.
Brown, Ira J. Locock,* G. E. Irwin.
Nemaha, R. Bradley,* J. S. Hadden.*
Marshall, H. D. Brumbaugh.
Washington, H. G. Hollenbergh.*
Pottawatomie, O. J. Grover.*
Jackson, J. W. Williams.
Jefferson, C. A. Buck, E. Hutchins, and M. Barnes.

Leavenworth, Wm. Freeland, Josiah Kellogg, G. H. Moore, J. B. Laing, J. W. Craig, G. W. Houts, D. F. Walker,* F. F. Fowler, J. D. Twombly.

Wyandotte, M. W. Bottom.*
Johnson, C. H. Stratton,* D. G. Campbell,* H. McBride.

Douglas, T. J. Sternberg, J. S. Emery, C. Reynolds, A. F. Thoman,* J. A. Wakefield, J. W. Draper.

Shawnee, J. F. Cummings, Henry Fox, Miami, Wm. Chestnut, T. H. Ellis, W. G. McCulloch.

Linn, Samuel Ayres, John Snook, Belding, Jefferson Fleming.

Bourbon, Wm. Stone, R. P. Stephens, D. R. Cobb, and J. G. Miller.

Allen, D. Rogers and J. M. Evans.
Anderson, H. Cavender, Dr. Lingo.
Franklin, Josiah Pile and J. M. Smith.
Osage, James Rogers.*

Coffey, W. R. Saunders,* Job Throckmorton and A. W. Pickering.

Lyon, C. V. Eskridge,* A. K. Hawks, and J. Frost.

Butler, Chase, E. A. Alford,* Morris, S. N. Wood.
Wabassaw, D. M. J. Hudson.*
Davis, P. Z. Taylor,
Riley, B. E. Fullington.*
Dickinson, T. F. Hersey,*
Saline, H. L. Jones,*
Greenwood, James Kinner.

Those marked with * were members of the last House. Those marked with † were members of the House in 1862.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 17th inst., says our Government has abandoned every point excepting the treatment of negro prisoners. Now the simple truth is our Government has not abandoned any point.

It is known that Maj. Gen. Butler who has superseded Gen. Meredith has no such intentions. The prisoners at Fort Norfolk and McHenry and Point Lookout have been placed under his orders, and he is authorized to conduct the exchange man for man and officer for officer of equal rank with those paroled and sent forward by himself. The object is to make an even exchange, as far as the prisoners of the rebels will admit, and governed by humane motives. The effort will be made first to procure the release of those who have been held the longest as prisoners. Colored troops and their officers, in conducting the exchange, will be placed on an equality with all other troops, and so of colored men in civil employment. This is one of the points hereafter to be adjusted. The honor and dignity of the Government, in the protection of such negro persons and their officers, will not be compromised. The recent visit of Gen. Hitchcock to Fort Monroe was to confer with Gen. Butler and to communicate to him the orders of our Government on this subject. The object is to secure the exchange of an equal number of prisoners on each side; leaving all other questions for future determination. The excess is largely in our favor.

Important.

The following telegram has been received: WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.

A law has been passed to the effect that no bounties except such as are now provided by law shall be paid to any person enlisted after the fifth day of January next.

The only bounty provided by law is the one hundred dollars authorized by section five act of July 22, 1863, and promulgated in General Orders No. 49, of that year from the Adjutant General's office. Secure all enlistments of veteran volunteers possible before January 5th.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The War Department has under consideration important questions relating to the draft, which will shortly be made public, the quotas of the several States being arranged so as to avoid difficulty in the future. Each State will be officially informed of the number it is expected to raise and the time fixed for the enforcement of the draft, which will not be later than the middle of January.

Rebel Treatment of Kansas Troops.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas. I offer the following resolution:

Whereas, It is publicly stated by respectable parties, returned prisoners from the rebel States, that the volunteers from the State of Kansas taken prisoners by the rebels are and have been, since the commencement of the rebellion, invariably put to death, when recognized as such; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to Congress any information in his possession on this subject.

I desire to state from my place here that at the commencement of the summer—

The Vice President. Does the Senator ask for the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. Lane. I do; and I wish to make a statement.

The Vice President. A statement is not in order now without the unanimous consent of the Senate. The Senator asks the unanimous consent of the Senate to consider this resolution at the proper time. Is there any objection? The chair hears none. The resolution is before the Senate.

Mr. Lane. At the commencement of the summer, Capt. Brown, of the gunboat Osceola, who had been taken prisoner, came to me in this city, and said that in one of the prisons in the rebel States he had found seven Kansas soldiers in irons; that they told him to find me and inform me that they were to be put to death. I immediately communicated the information in writing to the Secretary of War. He communicated with the commissioner on the exchange of prisoners; but from the fact that Capt. Brown did not locate the point where they were held in prison, Mr. Ould was unable to give him any information on the subject. Recently, a chaplain or a physician—I forget which—has published a communication in this city, which I have seen in the papers, in which he says that it is distinctly understood at Richmond and elsewhere in rebellion that Kansas soldiers are murdered wherever and whenever captured. It is within my own observation that Col. Quantrell, who bears a commission from the Confederate government, murdered all the soldiers that he captured in his raid upon Lawrence, Kansas, and since, in his raid upon Maj. Gen. Blunt, where he captured some ninety soldiers and murdered them all. So far as I know, the Kansas soldiers, when captured by the rebels, have been put to death. I am also cognizant of the fact that the troops of Kansas have captured large numbers of rebel soldiers, and that they have invariably treated them with the utmost kindness and consideration.

The resolution was agreed to.—*Congressional Globe.*

Mexican News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec.

The French paper of this city has received news from the city of Mexico to the 7th inst.

The French troops entered Mearilla on the 30th of November, without opposition. Gen. Barthelemy had occupied Acumbaro. Gen. Bazaine was at Culman, where Gen. Comonfort was assassinated.

Gen. Mejia occupied San Miguel. Janerz and Kees, Ministers, are said to have left for Davaozor.

Gen. Bazaine had concentrated 12,000 French troops at Calega, and Dono was at Salameas, 16 leagues from Guanaimito.

It is stated that the Governments of Holland and Spain have recognized the new Mexican Government.

Gen. Lagratti has succeeded Gen. Comonfort as Minister of War of Janerz.

News via Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 29.

After suffering a defeat at Summerville and Middlebury, the particulars of which have not been received, Forrest divided his forces and a column, reported at 4,000, crossed Wolf river near Lafayette yesterday afternoon. They destroyed several small culverts and the telegraph line on the M. & O. road, between Collierville and the Missouri and have gone south. Grierson's cavalry and Morgan's brigade of infantry are after them. It is hoped they will bring to a stand at Coldwater.

The bridge upon which this force crossed Wolf river had been ordered to be destroyed, but the order was disobeyed.

The telegraph line is now repaired and working. The railroad will be all right to-morrow.

Weather cold.

A Union Victory in Missouri.

PILOT KNOR, Dec. 23, 1863.

To General Fisk:

Official dispatches from Maj. Wilson inform me that he attacked Reeves seventeen miles southwest of Doniphan, Ripley county, Missouri, about three o'clock, Christmas day; killed and wounded 85 of the enemy; captured 115 prisoners, including 13 commissioned officers, with all their equipments, ammunition, &c., and 125 horses; also recaptured every man of company C, captured at Centerville, with their arms, &c. Wilson says that the 3d behaved splendidly, officers and men.

R. G. Woodson,
Colonel Commanding.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from New Orleans, says: The colored troops, of whom we have nearly thirty regiments here, are being well disciplined, and by Spring will take the field. Gen. Andrews is in command. He is one of the hardest working men in the world, as Fort Hudson can at present testify. Gen. Ullman commands a division. He has succeeded well in the work for which he was sent here by the President, and the country may be proud of the result. These two generals are sparing no efforts to make the Corps d'Afrique one of the noblest armies in America.

Chaplain of the House.

A Washington correspondent of the Indianapolis Gazette, thus writes of Rev. Mr. Channing, the newly elected Chaplain of the House. He was nominated by Mr. Wilder, of this State, and elected on the first ballot:

"We are learning a lesson or two and are profiting thereby. We exemplified it in electing no 'Conservative' to any office in the new organization of Congress, even kicking out that old pro-slavery dotard, Rev. Mr. Stockton, from the Chaplaincy of the House, and substituting Rev. Mr. Channing, a more thorough and life-long Abolitionist not living. He is a profound reasoner, possessing rare oratorical powers, and is in truth, the most emphatic clerical exponent we could have found in this city, of the true Republican or anti-slavery doctrines of this epoch in American history."

The Government, which had not half a million of muskets in all the armories at the commencement of the rebellion, now has, in addition to the million and a half placed in the hands of the men of our armies, enough remaining to equip eight hundred thousand men. There are accommodations enough for eighteen hundred thousand men. It is not likely that, as a nation, we shall ever hereafter be caught unprepared for war, for our present necessities have developed all the resources which are required to supply the materials of war.

Remember this—that one thickness of paper, placed between a pair of bed blankets, is equal in warmth to a thick comforter. So is a thickness of this silk. Old newspapers are cheap, and within the reach of every one. In this land of newspapers there is no necessity for suffering from cold in bed.

Merino sheep from Vermont have just been shipped for Australia. They were sent for by sheep farmers in the "bush," as the best that could be found anywhere—a compliment to the farmers of the Green Mountains.

The widow of Senator Douglas is at present in Washington City, engaged by Secretary Chase as a clerk in the Treasury Department. She is seldom seen in public.

The California volunteers have started a Union paper in Utah. Disloyalists, whether Mormon saints or gentle sinners, are to be handled without gloves.

R. D. MOBLEY,
District Clerk of Davis County
REAL ESTATE AND LAND AGENT,
JUNCTION CITY.

WILL do business in the Land Office, and give strict attention to paying taxes for non-residents. Office on Washington street, Taylor's Building, opposite the Eagle Hotel.
n8tf

A. COHEN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CLOTHING
AND ALL KINDS OF
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
HATS, CAPS, INDIA RUBBER GOODS,
Trunks, &c.
NO 21 DELAWARE STREET,
Three Doors below Scott, Kerr & Co.'s Bank
Leavenworth, Kansas.

S. B. WHITE,
Attorney & Counsellor
AT LAW,
JUNCTION, KANSAS.
WILL PROMPTLY ATTEND TO ALL
business entrusted to his care in West-
ern Kansas.
n8tf

THOMPSON, JAMES & CROW,
Wholesale Dealers in
CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN-
ware, Looking-Glasses,
Silver-Plated Ware,
TABLE CUTLERY, &c.
65 Delaware Street,
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

H. L. JONES,
Notary Public
FOR
SALINE COUNTY, KANSAS.

ON HAND TO TRADE FOR STOCK OR
CASH, several improved Claims in Saline
County; also a house and lot in the town of
Salina. I buy and sell land and stock at a fair
Commission, and assist emigrants in making
eligible location.

The Homestead Bill has Passed,
And now is the time for emigrants to get GOOD
HOMES. No land in this county has been
offered at Public Sale, and will all be held
under the Homestead Act.
Call upon or address me at Salina, Saline
Co., Kansas. n364f H. L. JONES.

R. S. RICHARDS,
MANUFACTURER & DEALER IN
SADDLES & HARNESS,
WHIPS, SPURS, COLLARS,
Bridles, Check-Reins, Hames, &c.
53 Delaware Street,
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

EDWARD W. SEYMOUR, M.D.,
Physician, Accoucheur,
AND
Surgeon.
Office, at the City Drug Store,
Junction City, Kansas