

The Union.



Junction City, Kansas,
SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1864.

ANOTHER SWINDLE ON FOOT.

By a private letter from Topeka we learn that there is another swindle on foot, which has for its object the choosing of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, by the present Legislature, and to prevent any election for that purpose being held by the people of Kansas in November next. There is no law of Congress declaring by whom the Electors of the States shall be chosen, whether by the people or by the Legislatures, but in all the Free States it has been the law that the people should select. The only slave State in which they have, of late years, been chosen by the Legislature is that of South Carolina. We have no law in Kansas on the subject, but following the precedents of the Free States, the people here have been flattered themselves that they were to vote directly for the electors; but Carney and Wood think they could make a better thing by having the Electors chosen by the Legislature. Infamous and damnable as such a fraud would be, it is not more infamous and damnable than the one which has been attempted by them, in their effort to deprive the people of a choice in the selection of a Senator, and after that we are prepared to hear of their attempting any crime known in the calendar. Our correspondent says if this thing can be carried through, the selection of Electors will be with reference to the interests of Mr. Chase, and that Senator Pomeroy is very anxious that the electoral vote of Kansas should in some way be secured for Chase. Carney and Wood think this the only way it can be done. We should be loath to believe that either Mr. Chase or Mr. Pomeroy were privy to any such infamous scheme, but we have no doubt about the readiness of our conspirators to engage in anything that will damage or wrong the people of the State, for whose rights and interests they feel only contempt. Gentlemen, you had better not attempt this last fraud. Hemp is very dear, and there are several of you.

THE BRIDGE BILL KILLED.

Soon after the meeting of the Legislature, Mr. Jones, of Salina, introduced a bill which had for its object the bridging of the streams of the State, by mortgages upon the internal improvement lands of the State for five years, and a distribution to the counties of such of the mortgages as they might, respectively, by a vote of their people, require; the counties receiving the mortgages to pay the interest upon them at seven per cent, and the State, at the end of the time, selling sufficient of the lands to pay off the mortgages—no one county to receive exceeding \$25,000. By the Act of Congress under which these lands were donated to the State, they are to be employed for the purpose of internal improvement, and can be used by the State for no other purpose whatever. They amount to 600,000 acres. They were selected by Commissioners appointed by the Governor in 1861, and at a cost of over \$5000 to the people. During the past two years we have had them on hand, but they have been of no benefit whatever. Their sale at this time by the State is not desirable, for the reason that they would not bring in the market any thing like the money which they would bring if held five years, and the Railroad should be built, which we have good reason to believe will be in that time. The object of the bill introduced by Mr. Jones was to save the lands to the State until they had attained to something like their true value, and at the same time make them available to the people in the erection of bridges, thereby facilitating intercourse, travel and commerce, along our fertile valleys, enhancing the value of real estate of the country, and saving the people a grievous load of taxation. The bill was carefully drawn, and with a view to securing exact and even-handed justice to all portions of the State. No complaints were made that the lands were about to be used for improper purposes, that the State did not need bridges, or that inequality or unfairness would result in the distribution. Yet the bill has been killed, and our streams are to go unbridged, and our internal improvement lands are to be left on our hands, utterly worthless and useless, and, as they cannot be sold, occupied or improved, a curse to the State instead of a blessing, as they were designed by the donor.

Why has the bill been killed? We confess that we dislike to give the reason. We dislike to do it, because it is a confession that villainy did not die out in Kansas politics when Border Ruffianism expired. We dislike to do it, because it will be a confession that our own Republican party has pursued into life a brood of scoundrels whose records make those of Buford and Titus respectable. The Bridge Bill was killed because Mr. Jones, Mr. Strickler, Mr. Fullington, and Mr. Johnson, Mr. Grover and Mr. Brumbaugh were opposed to the election of Thomas Carney to the United States Senate, and because it was believed by the Gubernatorial-Legislative conspirators that the West was a unit in opposition to the fraud. No other reason—none whatever.

That the desperate character of the "fifty thieves" who at present control the Legislature

may be better known and understood, it is only necessary to state this further fact, that the appropriation for the support of the Agricultural College, the State University and the Normal School, are all to be defeated upon the single ground that friends of those institutions opposed the fraud; the counties of Lyon and Wabenssee and Marshall are to be dismembered and their territory attached to other counties; and claims against the State for services by persons not privy to the fraud or endorers of it, are to be defeated, and all contracts of every kind with persons who do not sanction the fraud are to be annulled, or payment refused and the obligations repudiated.

These are the means by which the contemptible creatures who have seized the Legislature, hope and expect to force the people to sanction and sanctify their treason and their crime. The poor wretches may persuade themselves that they can, by such means, force the people to stultify themselves, to say that is black which is white, and that is fair which is foul, but if so, the past history of Kansas is not her present and will not be her future history. The past has shown that the people of Kansas know their rights, and at all costs knowing dare maintain them. So it will be in the future. No mistake about that, gentlemen swindlers and traitors. The honest freedom loving people of Kansas can neither be bought or driven. You ought to know that, Messrs. Conspirators, and you would know if you could read the history of the State for the past ten years. You will know it before you are hanged, unless justice overtakes you suddenly.

CARNEY LITERATURE.

We have spent several hours to-day enjoying that sweet felicity which comes of reading the literary productions of the eminent gentleman whose names heads this article—productions which have been paid for by him at good rates, and read by him, before large and enthusiastic assemblies, from beginning to end without "spelling" a single word. They are great, yes, we may say, grand, and, we might add, without being justly accused of extravagant panegyric, grandiloquent! In proof that our enthusiasm has not been needlessly excited, we propose to furnish our readers with a few excerpts from these sublime, lucid cent per fine effusions. Here is an extract from his great lecture before the Leavenworth Mercantile Library Association. The attempts which have been made by a few of the brutal presses of the State to disparage this noble production, because it is second-hand, having been read, by another man, before a little one-horse concern of like name in Cincinnati, and in two or three school houses in Ohio, is most unjust to Gov. Carney. The fact is it cost his Excellency nearly as much as if it had "been bran new," for, at the time he contracted for it, literature was high, and a good second-hand lecture would bring nearly as much in the market as a gallon of the best brandy.

"Alas that rum should be so dear, And empty words so cheap."

That's a quotation of ours, we think, from Cowper, but will not be certain. His Excellency could doubtless tell us, for he is familiar with the English classics. "Let us be just," and give his Excellency—who has "the money," and who has "no heirs"—credit for whatever he pays for. Here is the extract. It may properly be headed

ADVICE TO THE PEOPLE:

"Indeed, if I digress, let me advise the people, if they will hear my advice, to guard every eye, against this very quality we call, cunning. It is the bane of Republics. Nothing doth more hurt in a State, said one of the wisest statesmen of the world, than that cunning men pass for wise. Nothing, indeed, can be more unfortunate. For what is wanted? Simply this, that those elected to office, those in power, should deal justly, and use this power properly. If this be not done, we shall have no honesty in our public officers, and should this evil continue, no manliness among the people. Plain good intentions, genuine simplicity of heart, with industry, is always a healing and cementing principle, and while sure to conserve order, is certain to secure progress. Cunning is denounced by all able writers, and especially by those who treat most solidly upon the stability of Governments. The best of poets join with them, as you will readily perceive, from this description of the cunning man ever. They amount to 600,000 acres. They were selected by Commissioners appointed by the Governor in 1861, and at a cost of over \$5000 to the people. During the past two years we have had them on hand, but they have been of no benefit whatever. Their sale at this time by the State is not desirable, for the reason that they would not bring in the market any thing like the money which they would bring if held five years, and the Railroad should be built, which we have good reason to believe will be in that time. The object of the bill introduced by Mr. Jones was to save the lands to the State until they had attained to something like their true value, and at the same time make them available to the people in the erection of bridges, thereby facilitating intercourse, travel and commerce, along our fertile valleys, enhancing the value of real estate of the country, and saving the people a grievous load of taxation. The bill was carefully drawn, and with a view to securing exact and even-handed justice to all portions of the State. No complaints were made that the lands were about to be used for improper purposes, that the State did not need bridges, or that inequality or unfairness would result in the distribution. Yet the bill has been killed, and our streams are to go unbridged, and our internal improvement lands are to be left on our hands, utterly worthless and useless, and, as they cannot be sold, occupied or improved, a curse to the State instead of a blessing, as they were designed by the donor.

With that low cunning which in fools supplies, And amply, too, the place of being wise, Which nature, kind, indulgent parent gave To qualify the blockhead for a knave; With that smooth falsehood whose appearance charms, And reason of each whole doubt disarms, Which to the lowest depth of guile descends, By vilest means pursues the vilest ends; We're friendship's mask for purposes of spite, Fawns in the day, and butchers in the night!"

It is but proper that we should remark here, that we regard as unwarranted the imputation which has lately been made, that the writer of the lecture intended, by his quotation, to satirize his reader, and that the last line of the poetry, "Fawns in the day, and butchers in the night," has relation to his Excellency's dealing with the great grege, Lane. It is impossible that any such thing could have been intended, for it is remembered, the lecture was written more than ten years ago, and how could the writer, unless prophetically inspired, have satirized a transaction so far, then, in the future—unless, indeed, he was thereunto "cheered" by "good omens," or by those "bayonets that think."

But we must pass on to another attractive, telling and admirable passage in this lofty and elevated second-hand lecture. It is said this is an interpolation of the lecture as originally written. On that point we make no issue. It is good—no matter whether its cost was five cents a line or ten.

THE RISING GENERATION.

"Home bred, and home inspired feeling, is the most enduring. I felt the honor conferred upon me by you, in electing me the first President of this Association, therefore, more deeply, than I did the higher honor, conferred upon me, so generously, by the people of the State, because it was a home honor.

"But I turn from myself, and would look only to the rising generation. I am at that age when I can do so. I am mid-way between those entering the stage of action, and those preparing to leave it. I conceive—as I can readily do, for I have passed through the fearful ordeal—I know how the young man, seeking employment, or how the clerk having just secured employment, feels. They are strangers. Socially, they are unknown, and there is for them no home, no friendly ties of home,

no family where they can be at home. Where shall they go, when the day's toil is over? How relieved their nature and rest it mentally and physically, after hours of incessant labor. The saloons are open; and their lights glaze brightly, in night's darkest hours, to entice the passer-by, and decoy the unsuspecting. Voices of merriment, and peals of laughter echo on the street and in its silence, all leading enchantment to the man seeking a place to while away the passing hour. The gambling houses, too, yawning Hells, are open, inviting their unsuspecting victims on to desperation and certain ruin.

Now where the substitutes for saloons and gambling houses? Where the places to which the young may go to escape the ruin sure to overtake the frequenters of both? I address myself not to old men, for their ways are fixed, but to young men, whose ways are not fixed, and I would implore them to shun both. The feelings and principles which form the basis of habits when first formed, are light as gossamer, which the slightest breeze may dissolve; but habits, once fixed, are iron chains, which the wildest hurricane cannot break. Let every young man, then, feel the necessity, potent as life itself, of laying deep and strong the foundation of his character. I speak from personal observation. I have known hundreds of young men, many of them with far greater advantages than I enjoyed, who have fallen by the wayside, wrecked in fortune and ruined in health, from the effects of saloons and gambling houses. It will do so here, if we do not guard early, and guard earnestly, against like results. We offer a substitute. We offer instead of these saloons and gambling houses an educating home for young men.

I appeal to the solid men of Leavenworth; I appeal to Fathers, whose sons are seeking employment; I appeal to Mechanics and Manufacturers;—I appeal to all classes.

THOS. CARNEY,
Wholesale Grocer,
CORNER LEVEE AND CHEROKEE STREET,
Has in store the following stock of
FRESH STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES:
PURE BRANDIES, WINES & OLD WHISKY,
IN
CASES, QUARTER CASES AND BOTTLES.

Our stock is complete, and our prices reasonable.
Remember the place:
Corner Levee and Cherokee Street,
LEAVENWORTH CITY.

CONCLUSION OF HIS FIRST MESSAGE:
THE GOVERNOR'S FIFTY.
"May the Father of all restore peace to our beloved land, and once again unite our people! May his wisdom alone Omnipotent in mustering mercies in human behalf, guide the rulers of the Nation and of the State, and light their pathway in this hour of darkness and of trouble."
THOS. CARNEY.

"When the devil was sick
The devil a monk would be;
When the devil got well,
A devil a monk was he."

From the Council Groves Press:
CARNEY & —
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.
Have the largest stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries west of St. Louis. Also on hand a fine assortment of
PURE BRANDIES WINES AND OLD WHISKY, IN
BARRELS, HALF BARRELS, QUARTER BARRELS AND BOTTLES.

We have also a few tons of
INDIAN GOODS,
Such as Blankets, Cloth, Wampum, Beads, and Trinkets.

There, reader, that must suffice for to-day.— Said we not justly that the reading of Carney literature was refreshing, enchanting, exhilarating? Look at the astounding venality of genius manifested. Here is wisdom for the foolish, lore for the unlettered, poetry for the moon-struck, baths for the bilious, pity for the public, and drinks for the million! Who will dare to say that a man possessed of such glittering gifts of head, such tenderness of heart, such excellent liquors, such piles of money, is not qualified to represent this contemptible State of Kansas in that insignificant body, the Senate of the United States?

IT FINCHES.

The pensioned slanderers of the "rich ignoramus" have invariably answered the free, outspoken indignation of the people, with scurrilous attacks upon those taking an active part in such meetings. Scurrility is the only weapon they use in defence of their crime. The following miserable "take off" on the meeting held in this place a few weeks ago we find in the Topeka Tribune. The words "loyal citizens" are italicized in the Tribune, thereby impugning the loyalty of those engaged, which, if based upon information given by the one whom we think, may be considered in the light of a good joke:

"THE DAVIS COUNTY LEGISLATION.—Last week the loyal citizens of Davis county held a meeting to denounce the 'damnable fraud.' The movers were Martin of the Union, Wilcox, A. W. Callen and E. D. Mobley. These, with a few curious citizens, constituted the 'immense outpouring of an indignant people.'"

"George W. Martin is a clever fellow, with red hair, who don't never wear no man's collar; and belongs to the Land Office at Junction City."

"Wilcox is an ancient and attenuated pedagogue, who has resided in Davis county nearly two months, during which time he has taught the young ideas how to shoot."

"A. W. Callen is Sheriff of Davis County. Shortly after the election we read something like the following in the Union:—"

"CONGRESSMAN TARKENTRAT.—A. W. Callen, the whisky, copperhead candidate for Sheriff, is elected by a small majority."

"E. D. Mobley is a choice exotic from the Old Dominion, transplanted in this State to assist Buford in crushing out the seeds of freedom sown in '54 and '56. He has a brother in the rebel army, and would have been there himself but for his cowardice."

Such uncalled for and malicious slanders of private citizens, as is here made upon Mr. Mobley, for simply exercising one of the rights of a citizen, exhibits the contemptibility of a sneak. Mr. Mobley is a quiet, worthy young man, and has never taken any very active part in public meetings. He attended in obedience to the call, and being opposed to such iniquitous proceedings as the one which the people were called to denounce, he consented to act as Secretary. We have always respected Mr. Mobley in position, but have never had any grounds for questioning his loyalty, except it was his vote for E. Z. Taylor.

We never made any such assertion regarding Mr. Callen; Mr. Callen is a Republican; and we told him that he was in bad company just all, and which association Mr. Callen will doubtless now admit, when he has seen how badly his Representative has sold him.

"WHAT'S TRUMP?"

Highly Interesting Correspondence.
We copy the following correspondence, between an ardent enquirer, suddenly awakened to a realizing sense of his benighted condition in a political point of view, and the Senator from this District, for the benefit of whom it may concern, trusting that all members of the Micawber Fraternity who are watching and waiting for "something to turn up" at their political advantage will take notice thereof, and regulate their consciences, conduct and weathercocks accordingly.

February 13, 1864.
Gen. S. M. Strickler.—DEAR SIR: I have just heard of the election of United States Senator. I had never suspected that the effort would be made this winter, and am not posted as to the policy of the movement. But, I hope you are on the right side, and on the winning side also. I have this much personal interest in your welfare and that of your friends. You understand me. Please post me up.
Respectfully Yours,
T. CARNEY.

TOPEKA, February 17, 1864.

My Dear Sir—Your favor of the 13th inst. is just received, and I need not tell you how highly I appreciate the interest you manifest in my welfare. I hasten to respond, and trust that, should my answer betray a lack of worldly wisdom suited to the exigencies of the times, you will pardon it in consideration of my youth and inexperience.

You say that you had never suspected that an effort would be made this winter to elect a U. S. Senator. Neither had I. Had it, it is true, seen it intimated in the several newspapers of the State that Lane, being capable of concocting and carrying out any scheme however corrupt or villainous, might even attempt to take advantage of the people and bring on an election prematurely, thereby disgracing the State and defrauding the electors of the right to designate whom they wished to represent them in the U. S. Senate. I confess that the very suggestion of the thing startled me and that I rejoiced exceedingly when I saw that Gen. Lane not only disclaimed but indignantly denounced the project. After that I neither heard, read nor thought of the matter. When I came to Topeka at the commencement of the session I heard it alluded to quite frequently, but it was only alluded to, to be disapproved of and denounced by every member of the Legislature I conversed with. Nor did I hear a single voice raised in approval of such a scheme during the first two weeks of the session. Judge then of my astonishment when the effort was made, sustained and carried through to its consummation by the very men I had so recently heard denouncing it, and saw it sustained and applauded by the very presses which had represented it as a scheme villainous and black enough to cap the climax in the career of Jim Lane! I was reminded of the proverb of Sancho Panza that, "A poor man's cow is often shot for looking towards a cornfield, while a rich man's ass may leap the fence and fill himself with impunity."

You profess not to understand the "policy" of the movement. I am a little surprised at that, for to me it seems as plain as a pikestaff. The policy is the same that Ahab and his Queen Jezebel pursued when they coveted Naboth's vineyard—the same the shrewd father in said to have recommended to his son on his setting out in life, viz: "Get money (or place or power) honestly my son—but be sure and get it!"

"Mankind have all one general rule, A rule since time began, That they should eat who have the power, And those should seek who can!"

Having as I trust sufficiently expounded the policy of "the movement," I must next explain to you the unfortunate and humiliating position which I am compelled to occupy, and the reasons therefor. You say you hope I am on the "right side, and on the winning side also." Ah! my dear sir, those words indicate just where my trouble arose. But I will explain: my early education, as I can now understand, was grievously neglected. I had the misfortune to be brought up with certain old-fashioned notions which I find it difficult to get rid of, as, for instance, that under our republican form of government, a representative was bound to carry out in good faith the wishes of his constituents, and that it was just as wrong to lie, cheat, and steal in political life as it is in private life. I was even taught to believe that a man might better act with the minority than to betray a trust reposed in him by his constituents. Such notions, I am aware, are now considered old fogyish, and are quite out of use, but I find it exceedingly hard to get rid of them. Then I was never taught the use of those most indispensable articles in modern politics—a political weathercock, which shows which way the wind blows—a political thermometer, which tells when to blow hot and when cold—a political barometer, which enables the possessor to foretell sudden and violent changes—and a "Market Report of Political Price Current," for the purpose of "keeping posted."

Having, as I before intimated, long ago taken up with the opinion that it would be an outrage of the very worst sort for "Jim Lane," or his friends, to bring on a Senatorial election this winter for the purpose of forestalling the people's choice, and not being an adept in the science of "twisting and turning" on short notice, I utterly failed to place myself on the "winning" side, and must sin point myself with the simple satisfaction of being in the "right."

On reflection, I think I shall be able to endure the obloquy, and am trying to refresh myself with the thought that

"The root it is not always got, By him as fastest runs, Nor the battle by the people what— Shoot with the longest gun."

You request me to "post you up," but I must beg to be excused. I can't "post you up" myself. My old-fashioned notions will cling to me, and I have finally concluded that for myself my best mode of service has to consist in trying to be as being independent to those whose chief aim is to "keep posted," and to always be on the

"winning side." With you it may be different, and if you should wish to procure the "finagle" and become familiar with their use, you can find ample accommodations if you will visit the Capital previous to the first day of March.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,
S. M. STRICKLER.

The Move Towards Mobile.

CAIRO, Feb. 20.
An officer from Big Black river reports that just before reaching Jackson, a skirmish ensued between a position of General Sherman's forces and a body of four or five thousand rebels, in which the enemy was defeated, and forty of them captured. Our army passed through Jackson in two columns, the enemy retreating across Pearl river so precipitately that his pontoons, two pieces of artillery, and a number of prisoners fell into our hands. Our forces seized provisions of all kinds, and swept on. Great dissatisfaction is said to exist among Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi regiments, and a large number of deserters are coming into our lines.

General Sherman reached Meridian ten days after leaving Vicksburg. A portion of Gen. Tuttle's division got behind, and was cut off from the expedition, and returned to Vicksburg.

Gen. McArthur is in command of the district of Vicksburg. Gen. McPherson having accompanied Sherman with most of his corps. A refugee from Mobile reports that the inhabitants of that city feel secure from attack. Fifteen thousand rebel troops are reported in and about the city. Union sentiment prevailed to a considerable extent, which will be expressed as soon as protection is afforded.

NEWS GLEANINGS.

More than eighty-seven thousand Irish left their country last year for the United States.

Guerrillas keep up a musketry fire upon steamers below Memphis, but little damage is reported.

Gov. Watts of Alabama, has telegraphed to the citizens of Selma to prepare to receive non-combatants from Mobile, as that place would soon be attacked by the Federals.

In the House on the 17th Mr. Garfield stated that there will be seventy-four million dollars of gold in the Treasury July first.

The officers who escaped from Richmond have been granted a furlough of 30 days.

Gen. Curtis, on his return to Kansas from Fort Smith, when near the old battle field at Prairie Grove, and while separate from the main body of his escort, was fired upon several times from ambush, but escaped unhurt.

The survivors of a party of Texas loyalists arrived at Fort Smith on the 19th inst. The main party was attacked in the Keno-sha valley, 120 miles from the former place, and all but 11 killed or captured. All roads are closely guarded now, making it very difficult to escape.

Intelligence has reached Fort Smith that Gen. Price has received sixty days furlough to enable him to go to Texas and Mexico. The belief at headquarters, and throughout the rebel army, is that he will never return. He left Camden ten days ago, with a small escort in citizen's dress.

A letter received at Washington from Chattanooga says the colored troops organized in the Southwest by Adjutant General Thomas, will perform an important part in the spring campaign in that region. 75,000 colored men will be ready for service in the Southwest by May 1st.

The Herald's New Orleans letter of the 9th, reports that on the Sunday previous, Gen. Dick Taylor attacked our troops stationed opposite Natchez, and was repulsed with considerable loss, and driven six miles. The attack was renewed the next morning, when the rebels were again unsuccessful, being repulsed with loss. Their forces numbered 3,000.

The steamer City of Manchester's news is highly important. An engagement, lasting six hours, had taken place between the Danes and Germans, at Missadri. The Danish outposts were driven in by the Germans, but the Danes repulsed their assaults on the place. The Prussians lost 1,000 men in their attack on Missadri. They used 24-pounder guns.

The Maryland State Convention at Baltimore on the 5th, instructed the delegates to the National Convention to vote for Mr. Lincoln as their first and only choice.

The Indiana Union State Convention organized at Indianapolis on the 23d. Resolutions recommending Lincoln for re-election were passed unanimously. Governor Morton was nominated for re-election by acclamation. They present the name of Andy Johnson as first choice for Vice President.

The St. Louis Democrat's Salt Lake correspondent, dated the 5th, says a desperate band of highwaymen exists along the road from Salt Lake to the Banack mines, who rob and murder the returning miners. Sometimes since the citizens of Banack formed a vigilance association, who have hung thirteen of the robbers, including Henry Plummer, their captain, and the Sheriff of Banack and Stinking Water Mines, Buck Strason, Deputy Sheriff, and George Lane, Deputy Sheriff of Virginia City. Seventy-two names are still on the list in the hands of the vigilance committee, who will be treated in the same manner when caught.

It is known to the authorities that 45 of the 109 escaped Union officers have arrived safely. Twenty-five have been re-captured, leaving forty to be accounted for.

The Legislature will adjourn next Tuesday. It will be time.

Another Fire in Leavenworth.
We learn from the Leavenworth Conservative that another disastrous fire took place in that city on Friday, the 19th inst. It broke out about five o'clock in the morning, and lasted till nearly seven, and miserably burned to ashes every store between the corner of Third and Delaware streets, on the south side of Delaware, as far east as the store of Henry Grant.

The buildings were wooden and of the most unsubstantial character, and it is really an advantage to the city to have them out of the way.

The locality, however, was one of the most popular in town for the retail trade, the stocks of goods were large, and the loss to their owners is most serious.

At one time a third of the business portion of the city was seriously threatened. The air sparkled with fire brands, and the eager flames leaped across the street. The wind, which had been quiet, began to increase, and every spectator trembled for the safety of his own house and his own home.

The catastrophe was averted by the kindness of the elements and by the almost superhuman efforts of hard-working men. It seemed almost impossible to do it, but the work was done, and many a man breathed freer.

JOHN H. KARNAN,
TIN-SMITH,
and
DEALER IN TIN-WARE,
Junction City, Kan.

HAVING THE MOST COMPLETE set of tools, with all the latest improvements, of any Tin-Shop in Western Kansas, I am enabled to turn out the neatest and most durable work. Everything in my line on hand, or furnished upon short notice. Repairing attended to promptly. I will take, in exchange,

Brass, Copper, Lead and Rags.
December 26, 1863. n7yl.

WILLIAM S. BLAKELY,
REGISTRAR OF DEEDS
FOR

Davis & Clay County,
OFFICE IN STONE LAND OFFICE,
JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS.

S. B. WHITE,
Attorney & Counsellor
AT LAW,
JUNCTION, KANSAS.

WILL PROMPTLY ATTEND TO ALL business entrusted to his care in Western Kansas. nltf

The Frontier Nursery
PATRONISE HOME INDUSTRY!

COMMENCE AN ORCHARD THIS SEASON

The proprietor of the above Nursery, situated five miles from Fort Riley, on the Fort Riley and Fort Kearney Road, six miles due west from Ogden, now offers for sale

80,000 Choice and Reliable Fruit Trees!
Consisting of Apples, Pears, Peaches and Cherries; also Chestnuts and a large collection of grape vines and small fruits—blackberries, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, and rhubarb and shrubbery; roses, peonies, tulips, snowballs, lilacs, flowering quince and honeysuckles; Lumber D poplar, maple and locust trees; all of which I will sell at the following rates, or exchange for young stock at fair prices:

Three year old Apples, ten dollars per hundred, forty-seven dollars for 500, ninety dollars per 1000; large, for immediate bearing, fifteen dollars per 100, seventy dollars per 500, one hundred and thirty-five dollars per 1000. Peaches, seedling, two and three year old, four dollars per 100, nineteen dollars per 500, thirty-five dollars per 1000; choice budded, ten dollars 100. Pears, Cherries and Chestnuts, 25 to 50 cents each. Grapes: Delaware, five years old, transplanted and root-pruned, \$1.50; three years, \$1.25; two years, \$1; layers, 25 to 60 cents; Concord, 25 cents to 1.00; Catawba, Isabella, Clinton, Idon, 20 to 35 cts; Franklin, Diana, Northern Muscadine, Hartford Proflc, 50 to 75 cents, Blackberries, Lawton, \$1 per dozen. Currants and Gooseberries 15 cents each. Strawberries from 10 to 25 cents each. Everything else in proportion.

Having for a long time been connected with the well known nursery and extensive test orchard of Cutter & Sons of Western Illinois, I was enabled to select all the best tested Western varieties, which fact is worthy the notice of all men. Communications promptly answered. Stamps for return mail never refused. Address SAMUEL CUTLER, n1v3) Fort Riley, Davis Co., Kansas

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. n81f

LEWIS KURTZ,
Manhattan,
Dealer in
Dry Goods, Groceries,
HARDWARE AND NAILS
SASS, GLASS, BOOTS & SHOES,
and everything found in a country store, which I will sell
CHEAP FOR CASH!

My Currency,
IS REDEEMED AT THE BANKING HOUSE
OF SCOTT, KEER & Co.,
LEAVENWORTH.

PLANK MORTGAGES
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
JUSTICES' BLANKS of all kinds
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.