

# The Union.



Junction City, Kansas,  
SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**Abraham Lincoln**  
Of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**Andrew Johnson**  
Of Tennessee.

**Presidential Electors:**

**E. CHESEBROUGH**, of Atchison.  
**R. McBRATNEY**, of Davis.  
**W. F. CLOUD**, of Lyon.

For Governor,  
**S. J. CRAWFORD**,  
Of Bourbon.

For Lieutenant Governor,  
**JAMES MCGREW**,  
Of Wyandott.

For Secretary of State,  
**R. A. BARKER**,  
Of Atchison.

For State Treasurer,  
**WILLIAM SPRIGGS**,  
Of Anderson.

For Auditor,  
**JOHN R. SWALLOW**,  
Of Lyon.

For Attorney General,  
**J. D. BRUMBAUGH**,  
Of Marshall.

For Supt. Public Instruction,  
**ISAAC T. GOODNOW**,  
Of Riley.

For Associate Justice,  
**JACOB SAFFORD**,  
Of Shawnee.

For Congressman,  
**SIDNEY CLARKE**,  
Of Douglas.

### THE CONVENTION.

We place at the head of our column the ticket nominated at the 8th. Some dissatisfaction exists, but from the charges we have heard we conclude there is as little cause for complaint as has attended any previous Convention. Clarke and Wilder came from the people with almost an equal number of delegates, but by the admission of a number of army delegates Clarke received the majority. The whole question turns on the regularity or irregularity of those delegates. If regular, then they had as good right there as any body else. We are not prepared to say that they were not regular.

It will be observed that Leavenworth does not control the entire thing, and hence the bolt. It should open the eyes of the people of the interior to the issue Leavenworth seeks to force upon them.

### BUT ONE SET OF ELECTORS.

We are indebted to Mr. Thaddeus H. Walker for information of the action of the Fraud Convention. We are gratified to state that they nominated the same Electors as did the Convention of the 8th. The issue involved in our State election amounts to nothing when compared with that which is commanding the attention of the people the country over. It is indeed a subject of congratulation that the factious spirit of our State politics is not allowed to divide the friends of the Nation in this vital contest. Kansas will therefore give Ten Thousand Majorities for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

The Convention placed in nomination S. O. Thacher for Governor; General Lee for Congress; John J. Ingalls for Lieutenant Governor; J. B. McClure for Treasurer; Kingman for Associate Justice; Griswold for Attorney General; and Hairgrove for Auditor; who for Secretary of State and Superintendent of Public Instruction we could not learn.

### A MAN WITH BACKBONE.

We find the following notice of our nominee for Congress in the Burlington Patriot: "Captain Sidney Clarke, the Republican nominee for Congress, is pre-eminently a live man. And he is a working man. In politics he has always been anti-slavery. He published and edited a paper years ago in Massachusetts, wherein he advocated freedom principles. In Kansas he has labored untiringly for the Republican party, and his works have produced good results. His talents are of a high order, and their being so well directed, and so properly exercised by his judgment, energy and indomitable will, he promises to be one of the most valuable men in the Nation. Never can you shake Sid Clarke from a purpose that he has resolved to execute. He is unflinching. He is not weak-kneed. He never crawls. He in Congress he will stand by and cooperate with the Freedom party, and sustain the President. Nothing truckling, nothing subservient, nothing cringing about Sid Clarke. He is going to be elected to Congress this fall."

### Vallandigham Disgusted.

COLUMBUS, O., September 9.—Vallandigham arrived here yesterday on route for Pennsylvania to address the people at various places, but meeting McClellan's letter of acceptance, he promptly authorized the Democratic Chairman of Ohio to withdraw his name from appointments in Ohio, and returned home.

The peace men are determined to maintain their integrity, and will soon call a meeting to determine upon a course of action.

### OUR NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR.

We place at the head of our column the ticket nominated at the Republican Union Convention on Thursday, the 8th inst. In doing this we have a few words to say of the gallant soldier whose name heads that ticket.

The condition of our State affairs is such as to render the nomination of Col. S. J. Crawford peculiarly fit and eminently proper. We need first, a thoroughly patriotic and earnest man; one who fully comprehending and standing by the broad and radical issues which underlie the present momentous conflict, yet accepts in the spirit of harmony the aid of all loyal men to accomplish the desired end—that of defeating treason, destroying its cause, and restoring in still grander vigor and glory our struggling American Nationality. Such a man is Colonel Crawford. The record of his services in the field prove this. The quiet, unostentatious manner in which those duties have been performed confirm it. Leaving his seat as Representative in the first State Legislature; abandoning his growing legal practice early in May, '61, S. J. Crawford, recruited a company for the 2d Kansas, and in command of it served through the Missouri campaign of 1861. When the regiment reorganized Captain Crawford commanded company A. He soon became widely known as a dashing cavalry officer. In numerous skirmishes, and every engagement of the Army of the Frontier Captain Crawford was in the front and thickest of the fight. As Colonel of the Second Kansas Colored Infantry—a promotion which sought Captain Crawford—he has shown his radical convictions, and still further proved his capacity. That regiment under his lead has become one of the best organizations west of the Mississippi. Thus much in proof of S. J. Crawford's possession of the first qualification the State needs in its next Governor.

Second: We need honest, earnest convictions without personal or factional bias, energy, courage, and straightforward attention to the duties of the office the people of Kansas call their favorite to fill. None of these qualities have marked either of the two previous State Administrations. In Colonel S. J. Crawford the people will find them all. As to energy and courage his career as a soldier's sufficient evidence that he possesses them. The same single and conscientious attention will mark his civil career which has been the prominent characteristic of his military life. He will be the Governor of Kansas—not the instrument of man or party, except so far as they support the principles of which he is the representative, or are valuable as public servants.

Any thing but attention to the duties of the position have marked the career of the preceding and present Governors. It will be a refreshing novelty to have the Executive chair filled by a man who will not only remain a gentleman after his inauguration, but who will be in very fact Governor of the State.

As to party or faction, Colonel Crawford is simply and wholly a radical Union man—belonging to no party that does not avow that as its only purpose, and sustaining no man or set of men who for the purposes of selfish aggrandizement or to gratify their malignant hatred, seek to divide the Union forces and sow discord in the party of Freedom.

Colonel Crawford's honesty of life, character and purpose is unstained. In this he is sans peur et sans reproche. Not even the editor of the Times can be found to say a word against the man. The whole question turns on the regularity or irregularity of those delegates. If regular, then they had as good right there as any body else. We are not prepared to say that they were not regular.

So will it be with the radical Union men of the State. Colonel S. J. Crawford, their nominee will be triumphantly elected in November next. His election and inauguration will mark a new era in the history of Kansas. We shall have a Governor, loyal, radical, talented, earnest, honest, devoted and energetic; one who fully understands the time and its needs. The peddling, pitiful politicians, who have disgraced us, are emphatically "played-out." We have got a man in nomination. We shall elect him, and with him the balance of the State ticket.

### FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Confirmation of the Killing of John Morgan.  
**Major General Dix:**

A dispatch from Grant just received gives the statement from the Richmond Examiner of this morning, that John Morgan was surprised and killed, and his staff captured, at Granville Tennessee, on the 5th inst.

An unofficial dispatch from Lexington states that General Gillem had officially reported the surprise and defeat of John Morgan was killed and his staff captured. From 60 to 100 rebels were killed, 70 taken prisoners, and one General captured. This report being confirmed by the Richmond Examiner, there is no room to doubt its truth.

### Meaning of the Vermont Election.

The first positive indication of the drift of the popular tide in this Presidential canvass is furnished in the returns of the Vermont election. Upon an increased popular vote, as compared with last year's election, these returns show an increased Administration majority—a result which cannot be misunderstood. It means that all the supposed dissensions and divisions in the Administration camps amount to nothing, now that the issue has been narrowed down to "Old Abe" or the Chicago peace platform. It means that the personal popularity of General McClellan, as the war is now going, will be lost upon that platform; that the people of the loyal States will so adhere to the idea that Grant, Sherman and Farragut are on the right road to peace, and that they must be supported whatever may be the delinquencies of the Administration.—N. Y. Herald.

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

European bankers are reported as being about to take loans of United States securities to the amount of \$1,000,000,000!

Georgia has but two regiments of able bodied men not in the rebel army. That is, out of a free population of 555,088.

The Chicago Tribune says there is more than double the amount of wheat and corn in store in that city than there was a year ago.

The London Times says that there has been no such fighting in the history of the human race as that between Grant and Lee in Virginia.

Some mischievous wags, one night, pulled down a turner's sign and put it over a lawyer's door; in the morning it read, "All sorts of turning and twisting done here."

The pontoon bridge across the Kansas river at Wyandotte, was crossed by foot passengers on Wednesday last. The bridge, it is said, will cost \$10,000 when completed.

The untried of Leavenworth and Kansas generally, are to hold a grand ratification McClellan-Pendleton meeting on Saturday evening the 17th inst.

In view of the strategy by which the Weldon railroad was taken, and the valor with which it has been held, the country will say to Gen. Grant and his brave soldiers—Well done.

The consumption of wines has gone down nearly four per cent in this country, and the consumption of cigars one-half. No loss to the people.

It is stated that in the first two years of the present war 28,000 walnut trees were felled to supply a single European manufactory of gun stocks for the American continent.

Vallandigham, immediately after reading McClellan's letter, telegraphed to a political friend here, "All hope is lost," and withdrew his name from the canvass.

An Indianapolis telegram announces the capture there of Quantrelle, the Missouri guerrilla. He was recognized on the street by refugees. The authorities have sent to Lawrence for a full description of him.

Hon. Ben Wade, notwithstanding the recent Wade and Davis manifesto, is about to take the stump for Lincoln and Johnson. He is announced to speak at Meadville, Pa., on the 17th ult.

The New York Daily News repudiates McClellan's nomination, and urges the re-assembly of the Democratic Convention to either remodel the platform or nominate a candidate to suit the present platform.

Lyon county held a Teacher's Institute a few days ago. A very interesting session was had. That county takes a place in the first ranks in regard to educational matters. No surer sign of a permanent prosperity.

A funeral sermon on the death of Major McElvain, of the 10th Ohio, was preached at Xenia, and a day or two after a letter was received from the Major himself, dated Richmond, where he is a prisoner.

Of the military importance of Atlanta we need no better evidence than the confession of Jeff. Davis, who, in a recent speech at Macon, Georgia, avowed that Atlanta that was the military key to the continent, and must never be given up.

Every principle once held sacred by the Democratic party is thrown overboard by that party for the sake of a craven, cowardly, pusillanimous peace with Jeff. Davis and his band of insolent and dictatorial slaveholders.

The 138th Illinois, says the New York Tribune, is stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and numbers 809 men all told. It was recently canvassed by companies, with this result: For Lincoln, 737; all others, 70.

The hero of the flag, the venerable Ishmael Day, of Maryland, has visited the President. He told Mr. Lincoln that Gen. Wallace had leveled on the secessionists to compensate him for his losses. "Tell Gen. Wallace for me," said the President, "that he is right, and to go ahead and I will sustain him."

Gov. Brough, for years an efficient railroad operator, says there never was a time during McClellan's connection with railroads that he could have obtained the position of Superintendent of a respectable road, because it was generally known to railroad men that he lacked capacity to manage it.

Fernando Wood, in a fine frenzy, during his speech, made recently in Dayton, Ohio, said that if by offering up his life he could stop the bloodshed that is now afflicting the country, he would cheerfully do so. A appreciative Irishman in the crowd earnestly responded: "It would be damned cheap!"

Musketeers love beef blood better than they do any that flows in the veins of human kind. Just put a couple of pieces on plates near your bed at night, and you will sleep undisturbed by these pests. In the morning you will find them full and stupid with beef blood, and the meat sucked dry.

The Washington Chronicle announces that the finishing touches to the exterior of the magnificent dome of our Capitol were given yesterday. It is now completed, and stands a proud monument to American skill and mechanism. The height of the dome from the ground, on the front, is 287 feet, and about 370 feet from Pennsylvania Avenue.

The rebel Gen. Hood, who commanded at Atlanta, is described by a person who has recently seen him, as a "white-headed, homely, spindle-shanked fellow, about thirty-two years of age, and over six feet tall; had been pretty well hacked to pieces; one leg gone, an arm useless, a lot of bruised ribs and a broken collar."

The President, in a recent conversation with a Republican, said that an armistice once arranged for and granted from a Government to rebels, has never resulted otherwise than in a final acknowledgement of independence to rebels. As the independence of Texas was eventually acknowledged by Mexico, so an armistice to the rebels would be an indirect agreement at some future time to acknowledge their independence.

### STATE CONVENTION.

TOPEKA, Sept. 8.—Afternoon.  
The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Emmert, from the committee on resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That we pledge anew our fidelity to our government, and place upon the altar of our country, for extinguishment, all partisan prejudices and preferences that can in any manner retard its progress in the contest for the suppression of the most unholty crusade against humanity, inaugurated by the slave oligarchy of the rebel States. That we fully and unqualifiedly endorse the principles of the Baltimore platform and the nominations made thereon.

Resolved That the action of the Chicago convention, both in its infamous peace platform and the nominees of the convention, is alike unworthy the support of the loyal men of Kansas, involving as it does the certain division of the Union and the ultimate decline of our present government into a number of petty States. We therefore most earnestly invite all true men to unite with us in the election of the Presidential electors nominated by this convention; and we hereby instruct said electors to so act in the electoral college as to most certainly defeat the peace party, as represented by the nominees of the Chicago convention.

Resolved, That we call on all men, without regard to party, to consider the duty they owe to their country in this hour of its trial and unite with us. That by a union of hearts and hands we may gather the laurels of victory from the bloody fields of battle, bring order out of chaos, and re-turn our beloved country to its original power and purity, with every stain of corruption wiped from its escutcheon, and every principle of freedom and humanity preserved intact. We therefore deprecate the action of those who, on account of personal antagonism, and to gain personal ends, would throw confusion into the ranks of those who are struggling for the same cause in which they pretend to be enlisted, and thereby strengthen the hands of the common enemy.

Resolved, That we hereby endorse the action of the Republican State Convention, held on the 21st day of April last, for the selection of delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

Resolved, That the soldiers in the field, battling for their country, have not only established their characters for patriotism, unalloyed by selfishness, but have, by contact with this rebellion, gained a better knowledge of its most infamous character than those from the field of battle, and are thereby entitled to the privileges of a participation in the councils of the country; that while they are struggling in the front, they have a right to know that they are not attacked in the rear; that, in view of these facts, we are gratified with the spirit they have evinced in sending delegates to this convention; and that he who would gainay their right to cast their suffrages at the ballot-box, either lacks an appreciation of the principles of justice, or is void of every impulse of patriotism.

These resolutions were adopted by a large majority.

The Convention proceeded to ballot for candidate for Governor.

Messrs. S. J. Crawford, J. C. Burnett, W. W. H. Lawrence, S. D. Houston, J. M. Scott, G. A. Crawford, Robert Riddle and T. A. Osborne were put in nomination.

On the sixth ballot, S. J. Crawford, of Bourbon county, received a majority of all the votes, and was declared duly nominated.

The Convention then voted for a candidate for Member of Congress.

On the first ballot, Sidney Clarke, of Douglas county, received 46 votes, being a majority of all the votes, and was declared duly nominated.

The Convention, with a good degree of unanimity, proceeded to nominate the following:

Lieutenant Governor—James McGrew, of Wyandotte.

Secretary of State—R. A. Barker, of Atchison.

Auditor—J. R. Swallow.

Treasurer—Wm. Spriggs.

Attorney General—J. D. Brumbaugh.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—I. T. Goodnow.

Presidential Electors—Robt. McBratney, Nelson McCracken, A. Chessabrough.

The nominations were enthusiastically received, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

### Fighting in Tennessee.

Louisville, Sept. 6.  
One thousand rebel cavalry under Williams and Robertson, with three pieces of artillery, were attacked by Miron, near Murfreesboro, Saturday morning. There was brisk fighting all day. Sunday the rebels retreated toward Triune, followed by Miron, who made several attacks during Sunday. The Federal loss is 10 killed and wounded; the rebel loss is thought to be greater. Miron, having exhausted his ammunition, joined Rousseau's force near Franklin, six miles southwest of Columbia, Sunday. Rousseau is closely following the enemy. The damage done to the railroad is slight; no bridges being destroyed.

The Nashville Times says a dispatch received this morning, reports that Rousseau pursued Wheeler south of Duck river, and charged upon the rebels, who had dismounted for fight. We captured 500 horses.

McClellan's chances go down with the rebel strongholds. As the rebel strongholds fall, Lincoln's chances rise. The success of our arms is disaster to the Chicago nominees. The failure of our arms and the success of the Copperheads are synonymous. The National Union flag and National Union nominees go up or down together. Hurrah for Old Abe and the Union armistice!—St. Joe Herald.

### LETTER FROM GRANT!

His Views of the Situation!

THE VICTORY NEAR AT HAND!!

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

The following is an extract of a letter from Lieutenant General Grant, and dated Headquarters, City Point, August 16th, 1864:

To Hon. F. B. Washburne:  
DEAR SIR: I state to all citizens who visit me that all we want now, to insure an early restoration of the Union, is a determined unity of sentiment North. The rebels have now in their ranks their last man.

The boys and old men are guarding prisoners and railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons. Any man lost by them cannot be replaced.

They have robbed the cradle and grave equally to get their present force, and besides what they lose in frequent skirmishes and battles, they are now losing from desertions and other causes at least one regiment per day.

With this drain upon them the end is not far distant, if we will only be true to ourselves. Their only hope now is a divided North. This might give them reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, while it would weaken us.

With the draft quietly enforced the enemy would become despondent, and would make but little resistance. I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election.

They have many hopes from its effects. They hope a counter-revolution; they hope the election of the peace candidate—in fact, like Micawber, they hope for "something to turn up."

Our peace friends, if they expect peace from separation, are much mistaken. It would but be the beginning of war, with thousands of Northern men joining the South.

Because of our disgrace in allowing separation to have peace on any terms, the South would demand the restoration of their slaves already freed, they would demand indemnity for losses sustained, and they would demand a treaty which would make the North slave hunters for the South.

Yours truly,  
U. S. GRANT.

Bryan's View of the Chicago Platform.

Nothing poorer, staler, flatter—we might indeed say, without a breach of charity, nothing more contemptible—was ever penned than the resolutions put forth at Chicago to express the convictions of a great party during one of the most solemn and eventful eras in the history of man.

We are engaged in a war for the defence of the national life and territory, but those who read this platform will find in it not a word against the enemy who has so wantonly attacked both. Our soldiers, who have given up all their private interests to protect the flag and the national honor, will find here no words of good cheer, no promise of reinforcements in the field, no hope of success, but only—tacked on at the end—a few words of pity not unmixed with contempt, as though the gallant defenders of the Union were a pack of fools and idiots.

Our prisoners tortured, starved, abused in Southern slave pens by the ferocious malignity of the rebel leaders, will look in vain through this platform for a denunciation of those who entrap and kill them; they will find their suffering used only as the spring for an electioneering trick. European governments, watching narrowly our political symbols for some expression of popular sentiment, will find in this one no sentiment of patriotic pride, no regard for the national honor, no solicitude as to our standing among nations, nothing to denote that there yet lives in our country a spirit which would make the aggrandizement of foreign nations as dangerous to them. Foreigners will find in this document only the most abject, spiritless appeals for peace; they will see in it the cry of a nation weak, worn out, powerless, humbled, ready to accept blows without thought of returning them. They will see that this Democratic party, which eight years ago rigidly insisted upon the Monroe doctrine, and even demanded the acquisition of Cuba, now humbly omits all mention of this, its favorite political principle.

The peace men are not dissatisfied with this platform; Mr. Vallandigham feels comfortable on it; the Woods stand steady upon it; Benjamin Harris, of Maryland, likes it; Cox, Voorhees, Garret Davis, all consent to it. Why should they not? It is their work. But what will loyal and true Democrats say to it?

The Capture of Atlanta.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1864.

To Major General Dix:  
Sherman's official dispatch of the capture of Atlanta has just been received, dated twenty-six miles south of Atlanta, at six o'clock yesterday morning, having been delayed by the breaking of the telegraph lines.

As already reported, our army withdrew from about Atlanta, and on the 30th made a break on the East Point road, and reached a good position from which to strike the Macon road. Howard was on the right near Jonesboro, Schofield on the left near Rough and Ready. Howard found the enemy in force at Jonesboro, and entrenched his troops within half a mile of the railroad. The enemy attacked him at 3 P. M., and was easily repulsed, leaving dead and wounded. Finding a strong opposition on the road, I advanced the left and centre rapidly to the railroad, and made a good lodgement, and broke it all the way from Rough and Ready down to Howard's left, near Jonesboro, and by the same movement interposed my whole army between Atlanta and that part of the enemy entrenched in and around Jonesboro—the

14th corps, Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, carrying the works, capturing 10 guns and about 1,000 prisoners. The enemy retreated south, and we have followed him to his hastily constructed lines near Lovejoy's station. Hood, finding me on the only road that could supply him, and between him and a considerable part of his army, blew up the magazine in Atlanta, and left in the night. The 20th corps, Gen. Slocum, took possession of the city. So Atlanta is ours, and fairly won. Since the 5th of May we have been in one constant battle or skirmish, and we need rest. Our losses won't exceed 1,200, and we have over 300 dead rebels, 250 wounded, and over 1,560 prisoners.

A later dispatch from Gen. Slocum, dated on the night of the 3d, at Atlanta, says: The enemy destroyed 7 locomotives and 81 cars loaded with ammunition, small arms and stores, and left 14 pieces of artillery, mostly uninjured, and a large number of small arms.

Deserters are constantly coming into our lines.

EDWIN M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

Thanking to God.

The signal success that Divine Providence has recently vouchsafed to the operations of the United States fleet and army in the harbor of Mobile, and the reduction of Fort Powell, Fort Gaines, and Fort Morgan, and the glorious achievement of the army under Gen. Sherman in the State of Georgia, resulting in the capture of the city of Atlanta, call for direct acknowledgments to the Supreme Being in whose hands are the destinies of the country. It is therefore requested that on next Sunday, in all the places of worship in the United States, thanksgiving be offered up to him for his mercy in preserving our national existence against the insurgent rebels who have been waging a cruel war against the Government of the United States for its overthrow; and also that prayer may be made for Divine protection to our brave soldiers and their leaders in the field, who have so often and so gallantly perilled their lives in battling with the enemy, and for blessings and comfort from the Father of Mercies to the sick, wounded and prisoners, and to the orphans and widows of those who have fallen in the service of their country, and that He will continue to uphold the Government of the United States against all the efforts of public enemies and secret foes.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Recruits Going to the Front.

Recruits are hurrying to the front this week, from Pennsylvania especially, more rapidly than at any previous time, and the New York Post says, according to the record of the transportation office in that city, the number of recruits from the Northern and Eastern parts of this State, and from one or two points in the New England States, passing to the front daily, averages eight hundred; not unfrequently as many as eight hundred of the New York State men alone procure transportation orders here in one day, but many others, also, of this State, who come from Elmira, do not obtain their orders here, and therefore no record is kept of them in the New York office.

Others go South directly by the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad. Besides the recorded number of recruits who pass through New York, an average of about four hundred convalescent soldiers are sent from this Department. They are experienced soldiers who came home early in the summer slightly wounded, and now returned to the field rested and invigorated.

The total number of men who go through this city daily and join the army is not less than 1500 men. The class of men coming from the country now are among the best who have yet entered the field. It is said by officers who have been engaged from the first in the recruiting and transportation of troops, that in detachments of 1000 to 1200 men, now continually arriving, there is scarcely a man who could not at once become an excellent non-commissioned officer.

The common impression, arising from the fact that in the cities there is a continued call for alien substitutes, that most of the material which now enters the army is of an inferior grade, is shown to be wholly incorrect in reference to the majority of men from the entire country.

Death of Nelson McCracken.

A private telegram received yesterday announced the death of Nelson McCracken, one of our leading merchants, one of our oldest citizens, and one of the best men we ever knew.

The State of Kansas had no better citizen than the man we speak of, and whose untimely death will be mourned in every part of her boundaries. He aided the poor, he assisted the unfortunate, he was the friend of all who were in trouble. No one who was in need ever left his door.

In the early history of Kansas he was driven from his house and business by the pro-slavery ruffians, but they did not quench his ardent fire for anti-slavery principles or change his faith.

He could not be frightened or bribed or bought or driven from the manly doctrines which he believed in and everywhere advocated.—Conservative, Sept. 10th.

REPUBLICAN UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Davis, Clay and Ottawa counties, together with all those who are in favor of the election of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, are requested to meet in delegate convention at Junction City, Kansas, on Wednesday, September 21st, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of placing in nomination a Representative, District Clerk, County Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Probate Judge.

Precinct caucuses will be held on Saturday, September 17th, 1864.

The apportionment is as follows: Davis Township—Junction City, 4 delegates; West Point, 2; Ashland, 2; Clarke's Creek, 1; Log-on's Creek, 1; Clay Township—Quimby's; Gatesville, 1; Clay Centre, 1; Ottawa Township—Bennington 1; Aysenburgh, 1.

SAM OBB, Chairman  
County Committee.