



JUNCTION, KANSAS, SATURDAY, JAN. 10, 1863.

Yes, I will say shame upon every man in America who is not an Anti-Slavery man; shame and disgrace upon him! I don't care for the consequences...

We have cheering news from all quarters. The year was ushered in with the dread rattle of musketry, and the dying groans of brave men, yielding up their spirits upon the altar of free institutions...

WHAT IS TAUGHT.

A very remarkable article, under the caption, "The Reserved Forces of the Constitution," appears on the first page of to-day's paper. It is remarkable inasmuch as it presents in a much clearer light views of constitutional power...

To the secession-sympathizing Democracy the views advanced would be distasteful—it would have been more in accordance with their feelings had these "reserved forces of the Constitution" been allowed to slumber undisturbed...

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stances, the re-organization of the whole South into Territories of the United States, in order that its people may enjoy a "republican form of government in this Union."

THE PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM.

A BRIGHT ERA IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY.

WASHINGTON, January 1, 1863. Whereat, On the 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1862, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing among other things the following, to-wit: That on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated parts of a State, the people thereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, including the naval and military authority thereof, will recognize the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to oppress such persons or any of them in any effort they may make for their actual freedom.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy in times of actual armed rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do on this 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1863, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaim for the full period of one hundred days from the date of the first above mentioned order, and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States the following, to-wit: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the Parishes of La Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. Johns, Sachas, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, La Fourche, St. Mary's, St. Martin, and Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia (except the 48 counties designated as Western Virginia, and also the six counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were never issued. And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within the designated States, are and henceforward shall be free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military authorities, thereby will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons, and I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence, and I recommend to them that in all cases when allowed, they labor for reasonable wages. I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received in the armed service of the United States, and other places, to man vessels of all sorts in said service. And upon this, as it is believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this first day of January, 1863, and of the Independence of the United States the 87th.

By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. W. H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN FOR 1863.

PROSPECTUS.

This is the only illustrated weekly journal devoted to Science, Inventions, Manufactures and Mechanics, published in the United States. The numbers for one year comprise 882 pages of reading matter, and several hundred Original Engravings. Each number contains 16 pages, and is printed on a fine quality of paper, of a suitable size for Binding. Single Subscriptions, three dollars a year; one dollar for four months. Club rates—five copies for six months, \$6.00; ten copies for twelve months, \$12.00; fifteen copies for twelve months, \$14.00; twenty copies for twelve months, \$16.00.

Western and Canadian money, or postage stamps, taken at par for subscription. For all clubs of twenty and over, the yearly subscription is only \$2.00. Names can be sent in at different times and from different post-offices. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country. Address MUNN & CO., Publishers and Patent Agents, No. 37 Park Row, New York.

A pamphlet of advice about procuring Patents sent gratis, on application as above.

Horatio Lombard, of Chicago, has obtained from the War Department a contract to follow the army of the Potomac and collect the hides and tallow of the cattle slaughtered for the use of the army. There was a good deal of competition, there being over forty bidders. Mr. Lombard's bid was \$7.50.

The Railroad to Be Commenced Monday—The Great Enterprise Begins.

Mr. Steele, the railroad contractor, has arrived here with his family and taken up his permanent residence in our city. He brings with him a number of railroad laborers and operators, and will commence the great work of breaking ground on the Pacific Railroad, hence west, next Monday. From that time on the work will be pushed with the utmost vigor.

This is an enterprise of the greatest possible importance to Leavenworth. It opens up for us a great future, growth, population, wealth and prosperity. Eastern roads must now seek this point as the great terminal, east and west.

Let every influence be brought to bear in support of this movement, every interest combine to push on the great work, and but a short time will elapse until we will hear the whistle of the iron horse and witness his solid tread advancing towards the shores of the Pacific.—Lev. Times, 5th.

A Terrible Battle in Tennessee.

NEAR MURFREESBORO, Dec. 31. Our whole line suffered terribly this morning. Four regiments of regulars lost half their men and all their commanding officers. Anderson's troops suffered severely. Majors Ruregaron and Ward killed. General Stanley, Rousseau, and Palmer wounded.

Two o'clock, p. m.—General Thomas breaks the centre and drives the enemy a mile. We advance along the whole line, General Rosecrans personally superintending the line. One shot killed two of his staff. The 15th Wisconsin lost seven captains. Negley's artillery is still moving down the rebels in the centre. General Crittenden's left wing have taken the entrenchments at Murfreesboro.

The rebel Generals Cheatham and Rains are killed.

Colonel Haskins, of the 12th Kentucky, commanding the forces at Lebanon, Ky., attacked Morgan eight miles south on the Columbia road, yesterday, killing and wounding several and capturing their caissons, ammunition, wagons and provisions. Col. Hollissy, of the 7th Kentucky cavalry, is also killed. Lieut. Col. Boyle, commanding Ninth Kentucky cavalry, with the 6th Kentucky, is in pursuit of Morgan. The infantry under Col. Haskins is following. Morgan is retreating rapidly in the direction of Columbia.

LOUISVILLE, January 4.

There is three feet of water on the shoals in the Cumberland river, and still rising. Everything is going on well in front. Gen. Rosecrans is in Murfreesboro. He has captured the rebel trains and is driving the enemy. General Rosecrans is unharmed. Maj. McDowell was wounded in the arm. The Journal's dispatches of the 4th say a bloody fight occurred last night. During the storm the rebels charged us, and were repulsed. Our troops held Murfreesboro. Our advantages are decided.

Breckinridge's division is sent to pieces and routed. On Saturday our skirmishers detected a large body of rebels among our batteries, and we routed them with great slaughter. Captain McCullough of the 2d Kentucky (Union) cavalry says the rebel General Whitney was driven almost to madness by the slaughter of his men. An eye-witness says the slaughter exceeds that of Shiloh. General Rosecrans and his soldiers are in the highest spirits.

The Murfreesboro Rebel of the 2d says the Federals fought gallantly and admit a loss of 5000. It says the Federal prisoners were sent to Murfreesboro as fast as taken. The Associated Press' correspondent at Nashville reports that Rosecrans shelled Murfreesboro this morning, but elicited no reply. Our forces would occupy it at noon. The rebels have undoubtedly left, and our forces are rapidly pursuing. Private dispatches say that the rebels in their retreat are burning cotton wherever they can get hold of it.

On Saturday General Daniel McCook engaged Wharton's rebel cavalry six miles from Nashville, routing him completely. All is cheering. Prisoners say Kirby Smith was in the fight. The rebel caissons were filled with whiskey and gunpowder. A number of Jews are concentrating here and at Cairo, and appointing deputations to proceed to Washington to remonstrate against General Grant's order expelling Jews from the territory occupied by the Federal forces.

Terrific Fighting Before Vicksburg.

CAIRO, January 3.

The news of the attack of the Benton on the rebel battery at Davis' bluff, on Saturday last is confirmed. She made the attack singly, because the channel is so narrow as to prevent the movement of two boats at once. The battery at latest accounts was not taken. Some others on the Benton were either killed or wounded. She lay with her broadside to the battery, and was struck upwards of twenty-five times.

The rebels have fortified the place with great care, as it protects the Iberman Salt Works; and they had also hoped to prevent Sherman's landing.

On Saturday, Sherman's entire force departed on the left bank of the Yazoo, ten miles from its mouth, and immediately formed in line of battle and commenced to march towards the rear of Vicksburg. When fairly beyond the range of the gunboats, the rebels were met, and a terrible conflict of five hours duration ensued, in which the rebels were constantly driven back, first beyond the two bayous that encircle the town of Vicksburg, and then from the hills where the entrenchments are being thrown up. This point was reached about dark on the 27th, the bayous being between the hostile armies. During the night Sherman's forces found it necessary to construct two pontoons over the bayous, and the rebels, understanding the object, filled the underbrush with sharpshooters, who attempted to pick off the bridge build-

ers. Shots were also fired at intervals by their artillery, but in spite of these annoyances the pontoons were built, and at daylight on Sunday an advance was made by Sherman's entire army. General Steele, commanded the left, Gens. Morgan and Blair the centre, and Gens. M. L. Smith and A. D. Smith the right. Gen. Steele was separated from the centre for a time, being swamped, but finally turned the rebel right and opened communication with Morgan's division. By sunrise the engagement had become general, and there was a constant rattle of musketry and thunder of cannon from one end of the line to the other. The rebels were strongly entrenched on a hill, and their fire had given much annoyance. Gen. M. L. Smith ordered the Eighth Missouri to take it by a charge, which they did with a shout that was heard clear to the feet. The fighting continued up to 10 o'clock, on Sunday the 28th, when the Rocket left with dispatches from Gen. Sherman. Our forces had gained victory after victory, and no doubt is felt but Vicksburg has fallen. As near as we can learn the gunboats have not yet made their attack in front, neither had anything been heard from the forces below. Gen. Sherman and his army will have all the glory themselves.

On Saturday the steamer Blue Wing left Helena for the fleet laden with ordnance stores. She had on board a very large mail and had two cool barges in tow. She was without an escort below Napoleon, and was captured by a rebel battery and taken up the Arkansas river. Her crew and passengers were all taken, including special agent Noel.

The Battle at Murfreesboro—A Complete Victory.

HEADQUARTERS 14TH ARMY CORPS, Department of Cumberland, front of Murfreesboro, Jan. 3.

To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief: On the 26th of December we marched from Nashville in three columns, General McCook by the Nolensville pike, General Thomas from the encampment on Franklin's pike, via Wilson's pike, and Gen. Crittenden on the main Murfreesboro pike.

Our left and centre met with a strong resistance, such as the nature of the country permits. The rolling or hilly roads, skirted by cedar thickets and farms, intersected by small streams with rocky bluff banks, formed many serious obstacles.

Gen. McCook drove Gen. Hardee's corps a mile and a half from Nolensville and occupied the place. Gen. Crittenden reached within a mile and a half of Lavergne. Gen. Thomas reached Wilson's pike, meeting with no opposition.

On the 27th Gen. McCook drove Gen. Hardee from Nolensville, and pushed a reconnoitering division six miles towards Shelbyville, which found that Gen. Hardee had retreated towards Murfreesboro.

Gen. Crittenden fought and drove the enemy before him, occupying the line of Stewart's Creek, and captured some prisoners, with slight loss. Gen. Thomas occupied the vicinity of Nolensville, when he was partially surprised, thrown into confusion and driven back.

Gen. Stewart's division repulsed the enemy four times, and protected the flank of the centre, which not only their own, but advanced until this untoward event which compelled me to retain the left wing to support the right until I could be rallied and assume a new position.

On the 1st inst. the rebels opened by an attack on us, and were again repulsed. On the 2d there was skirmishing along the front, with threats of an attack, until 3 o'clock, p. m., when the enemy advanced and threw a small division across the Stone river to occupy the commanding ground there.

While reconnoitering the ground held by this division, which had no artillery, I saw a heavy force coming from the woods and advancing in line of battle three lines deep. They drove our little division before them after a sharp contest, in which we lost 70 or 80 killed and 375 wounded. They were finally repulsed by Gen. Negley's division, and the remaining troops of the left wing of Martin's pioneer brigade, and fled far over the field and beyond their entrenchments, their officers rallying them with difficulty. They lost heavily.

We occupied the ground with the left wing last night, and the lines were completed at 4 o'clock this morning.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 4.

Murfreesboro advances represent the Federal victory as complete. The entire rebel army is fleeing towards Tallahoma in great disorder.

Defeat of the Rebel Morgan.

Morgan crossed the Cumberland, and cut off Nashville at Gainesboro, and appeared in front of Murfreesboro on the 27th. Colonel Hobson, of the 13th Kentucky, drove part of his force, killing nine and capturing sixteen. Morgan then crossed Green River and moved to Elizabeth, destroying the bridges at Beaver Creek and Nolen. He also destroyed the trestle work at Muldrangh's Hill, and moved for Boling Fork. Colonel Harlan, of the 10th Kentucky, overtook him at Rolling Fork and attacked him, killing, wounding and capturing a number of his men. The rebel Colonel Duke died of his wounds. Morgan fled before Harlan to Bardstown, and thence attempted to escape between Lebanon and Belleville. Col. Hawkins, of the 12th Kentucky, attacked him this morning, killing a number, capturing his caissons and ammunition wagons. Morgan is flying precipitately.

General Reynolds marched from Glasgow yesterday from Greensburg, and may intercept him. Col. Halsey, of the 6th Kentucky was killed. Morgan has paid dearly for what he has done. Our casualties have not been reported. Gen. Rosecrans occupies Murfreesboro.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Emancipationists have elected their Speaker in the Missouri Legislature by 25 majority.

All speculation as to the President's action upon the bill for the admission of Western Virginia is now ended. The fact has been ascertained on enquiry that he approved and signed the bill on Wednesday night, the 31st ult., and is therefore a law.

Correspondence is going on between the Mexican Minister and the Secretary of State based on the following facts: Last summer, permission was positively refused to export arms, although those purchased were of a quality which our volunteers would not use. Now the French are permitted to clear yessels carrying railroad iron, mules, wagons, railroad ties and other articles contraband of war, in spite of the remonstrances of the Mexican Minister.

In Norfolk, last evening, owing to the misconstruction of an order issued for a different purpose, about 200 persons were arrested while returning from places of amusement.

Considerable excitement occurred at Norfolk to-day, caused by a negro celebration. Contrabands collected together with their marshals and formed a procession of at least 4000 negroes of all kinds and colors, headed by a band of music, drums and fifes, and paraded through the principal streets of the city. They carried several Union flags and cheered loudly for the downfall of African slavery. It was understood they were celebrating the day of the Emancipation Proclamation.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Jan. 2.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck: Gen. Sullivan succeeded in getting a fight out of Col. Forrest, and whipped him badly, capturing six pieces of artillery and a great many horses and prisoners. Van Dorn was repulsed at every point but this with heavy loss. (Signed) U. S. GRANT, Major General Commanding, SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.

The steamer Constitution has arrived from Panama. She reports that the steamship Ariel was captured on the 7th by the pirate Alabama and detained until the 10th. Sumner first intended to burn the Ariel, putting the inhabitants ashore at a little settlement of huts at St. Domingo; but Captain Jones protested, claiming that half the passengers would die in consequence. Semmes then prepared to land them at Kingston; but after much parleying, an arrangement was effected to release the steamer on two hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollar bonds, to be paid in thirty days after the acknowledgement of the Southern Confederacy.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Jan. 1.

Rebel papers captured at Van Buren admit their loss in killed and wounded at the battle of Prairie Grove was over 4000. The entire telegraphic correspondence of the rebel Gen. Hindman was also taken. It contains some of the most valuable and curious information taken during the war. The tale of destitution in his army is pitiable. Four thousand of his infantry had no shoes. These documents, with a splendid rebel flag, will be sent forward to the War Department.

Two hundred fat cattle were recently captured in the recent raid into Van Buren and over one hundred wagons loaded with forage and camp equipment.

The loss to the rebels in this expedition was over half a million of dollars.

The latest information says they intend to concentrate at Arkadelphia, about fifty-five miles south-west of Little Rock, on the Washita river.

Gen. Schofield has arrived and assumed command of the Army of the Frontier.

The Washington star says in the recent raid the rebel Gen. Stuart caused his telegraphic operator to intercept Union messages at Burke's Station, thus learning more or less concerning the efforts to intercept him, and the readiness of our forces at Fairfax Station and Fairfax Court House to give him a warm reception should he venture to visit those places. He also sent various messages over the wires; one to Fairfax Station purporting to order from here the instant destruction of a considerable quantity of army stores collected there. Among the messages found in the office at Burke's Station, having been sent over the wires by his orders, is the following:

Burke's Station, Dec. 28. To Q. M. Gen. Meigs, Washington:—In the future you will please furnish better mules. Those you have furnished recently are very inferior. J. E. B. Stuart, Major General, C. S. A.

The original Monitor foundered at sea off Hatteras, in a heavy gale of wind, and went down with two of her officers and twenty-eight of her crew on board, who were lost. Capt. Bankhead, Lieut. Green and rest of officers and men were saved. Official advices to this effect have been received by telegraph from Fortress Monroe. The disaster is no more than what all competent naval authority have all along predicted, that the Monitor was unseaworthy, and was bound to go down in the first heavy gale she encountered. There are grave doubts whether any of the new Monitors are much better in this respect.

AN EXAMPLE FOR BOYS.—The Evening Post states that Gen. Burnside was appointed to West Point by Secretary Smith, then a member of Congress from Indiana. The boy sent a note requesting the appointment. The Congressman paid little attention to it, but happening to be in the same town one day, out of curiosity he looked up the applicant, whom he found on a tailor's bench, engaged in mending an old pair of pants. Near him lay a book of some abstruse science, to which he was devoting his spare moments. Finding him an intelligent, ambitious youth, he granted his request. The poor tailor's apprentice bids fair to become the hero of the war.

From New Orleans.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding from New Orleans 24th, has arrived at New York. Among her passengers are General Butler and staff, except Colonel Jonas H. French, and Captain John Clark, who remain.

General Butler, prior to leaving New Orleans, gave a reception at the City Hall, where hundreds of citizens and officers called on him. General Butler also issued a farewell address to the citizens, in which he says he leaves in the proud consciousness of carrying with him the blessings of the humble and loyal under the cottage roof, and in the cabin of the slave, content to incur the sneers of the salon and curses of the rich.

Up to the sailing of the steamer nothing had transpired as to the intended movements of General Banks, but it was known a campaign had been marked out, with Baton Rouge as a base of operations.

Latest from Vicksburg.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Jan. 4. To Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief: Dispatches from Gen. Sherman and the naval commander were received at Helena on the 31st. The gunboats were engaging the enemy's batteries. Gen. Sherman was within three miles of Vicksburg, hotly engaged. From rebel sources I learn that the Grenada Appeal says the Yankees have got possession of Vicksburg.

U. S. GRANT, Major General Commanding.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer for sale, at Public Auction, at the door of the Court House in Junction City, in the county of Davis, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following Real Estate, to-wit: Lots No. 5 and 7, in block No. 8, with the appurtenance thereon—taken on an Order of Sale in favor of John Lindsey, issued by the Third District Court of the county of Davis and to me directed as Sheriff of said county. Given under my hand this the 10th day of January, A. D. 1863. A. W. CALLEN, Sheriff.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration were granted to the undersigned Aug. 23d, 1862, by John Pipher, Probate Judge of Riley county, Kansas, as Administrator of the Estate of Henry Reynolds, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement of the same; and all persons having demands against said estate are required to exhibit them to the Administrator, to be allowed, within one year from the date of these letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if such claims are not exhibited within three years from the date of these letters, they may be forever barred. R. C. WHITNEY, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Reynolds, deceased. n11-4:55

Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the door of the Court House in Junction City, in the county of Davis, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1863 at 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day, all the right title and interest of Geo. W. Kingsbury in and to the following described Real Estate, to-wit: Lot No. 6 in block No. 38, lot 13 in block 27, lot 17 in block 15, lot 6 in block 7, and lots 10 and 11 in block 20, situated in Cuddy's Addition to Junction City, in the county of Davis and State of Kansas; also lot 17 in block six, in the city of Junction, and county and State aforesaid. Said property will be sold by virtue of and to satisfy an Order of Sale in favor of Wm. S. Blakey and against the above named George W. Kingsbury, issued by the 3d District Court of the county of Davis, and to me directed as Sheriff of said county. Given under my hand this the 10th day of January, A. D. 1863. A. W. CALLEN, Sheriff. n11 7t

Petition for Divorce.

Jane Backer, Plaintiff, vs. David T. Backer, Defendant. In the Third Judicial Dist. Court, within and for the county of Davis, et al. attached, in the State of Kansas. David T. Backer, of parts unknown, will take notice that Jane Backer, of the county of Davis, in the State of Kansas, did, on the 31st day of December, 1862, file her petition, in the court aforesaid, against the said David T. Backer, defendant, praying that she may be divorced from the said defendant for the cause that be, the said defendant, was, on the 23d day of October, 1860, guilty of extreme cruelty towards the said plaintiff, without any just cause or provocation on her part; and the said David T. Backer is notified that he is required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 21st day of February, 1863. Jan. 6, 1863. JANE BACKER, Attest, By S. B. WHITE, her ATT'Y. R. D. Mobley, Clerk. n11-7t.

J. C. KENNETT,

County Surveyor.

Kenton, Davis County, Kansas. Will promptly attend to all kinds of Surveying on terms to suit the times.

DANIEL MITCHELL,

LAND AGENT, SURVEYOR, AND CIVIL ENGINEER, JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS.

AND WARRANTS for sale for CASH, and on time. Land Warrants located. Collections made and Taxes paid for non-residents. n1f

LORENZO DOW, JOHN G. OTIS, DOW & OTIS, ATTORNEYS,

AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Topeka, Kansas. n1n3

Frank Jehle,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

CORNER WASHINGTON & 7TH STREETS, Junction City, Kansas.

REPAIRING done on short notice. TERMS CASH. n2f