



JUNCTION, KANSAS, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1863.

THE KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

This Institution is permanently located at Manhattan, and under the fostering care of the State and National Legislatures cannot fail to prove a blessing to Kansas and the interior of the American continent.

Under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved July 24, 1862, it receives a donation, as an endowment, of 90,000 acres of land, which, if carefully selected, may just as well be worth, within ten years, \$400,000 as \$50,000.

The Nation at last is beginning to feel the importance of Agricultural development as a source of happiness and prosperity, and we trust the State will continue to aid this good beginning till valuable results flow from the effort.

The location is a happy one. The scenery around is well calculated to cultivate the intellectual eye and the imagination, while close by can be found all the varieties of soil and moisture of the great interior belt of the continent.

The College edifice stands on a beautiful elevation, removed from impure air or improper surroundings, while the water is pure and good. The building, grounds, library, and apparatus, are all good, and constitute a most valuable gift to the State, and form an excellent beginning for an institution not dreamed of nine months since.

The weather is bright and clear, and the troops now have splendid camping ground. The canal is nearly ready for use. As soon as the trees and stumps and other obstructions are removed the water is to be let into it.

It is said the owners of property along the streams to be overflowed by Lake Providence, have made an offer to the citizens of Vicksburg of \$2,500,000 if they will surrender and save them from loss by the cutting of the levee.

Recruiting in Tennessee.

Gen. Rosecrans is doing a "heavy business" in the way of recruiting his army from the refugees who are fleeing from the rebel press gangs. The mountains and woods around Murfreesboro are full of these exiles from their homes.

A PATRIOTIC BISHOP.—At the great Union meeting in Cincinnati, a letter was read from Bishop Rosecrans, (a brother of the General) expressing the most patriotic sentiments. We quote:

"To abandon our free government because we must wait a year or two to get rulers to suit us, would be unutterable meanness of spirit. To give up our national integrity, our legitimate government, our old flag, disband our army, and wait to see what disposition General Bragg's army will make of us when its drums march again, would be suicidal folly.

Hon. Ed. Russell, of Doniphan Co., has been appointed Quartermaster General of the State, by Gov. Carney. Mr. R. was one of the members of the late House, is a man of ability and integrity, and will faithfully perform his duties.—Bulletin.

Patriotic Letter of Gen. Robert B. Mitchell.

We take pleasure in publishing the following testimonial of unflinching devotion to the Union from the pen of Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, a Kansas Democrat. On recommendation of Gen. Rosecrans, he has been nominated by the President to a Major-Generalship. We are confident that no one would do Kansas more honor in this position:

HEADQUARTERS, NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 23, 1863.

Hon. Hugh Smith, President of the Nashville Union Club:

SIR—Your kind note inviting me, in behalf of your club, to participate with them in celebrating the anniversary of the birth of Washington, was received some days since, and it was my expectation to have answered in person on that interesting occasion. I find, however, that an unusual press of official business this morning will prevent my attendance.

George Washington achieved immortality by establishing a Government unequalled in the history of the world. It remains with us, if we would be true to his memory, to perpetuate that beneficent Government as we found it—an unbroken Union of States.

The heroic men now under arms are charged with the responsibility of that holy work. Most assuredly they are not discouraged. They go forth to fresh battles in the full assurance that this cruel rebellion can only be crushed by the iron heel of rigorous War.

A few demagogues of the North, for mere personal or partisan ends, have raised a sickly cry for "peace," when they should know that there can be no peace, except in the crushing out of the rebellion by force of arms.

With such valuable co-operation as is afforded to the Government officials by the Union Club, of Nashville, I hope soon to see the powerful State of Tennessee restored to its old allegiance to the Government of WASHINGTON.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't, ROBT. B. MITCHELL.

From Vicksburg.

MEMPHIS, March 6.

We have news from the fleet to Tuesday. All the canals, it is now thought, will be successful. The dredging machines are working upon the canal opposite Vicksburg, and soon the gunboats will be able to pass through.

The weather is bright and clear, and the troops now have splendid camping ground. The canal is nearly ready for use. As soon as the trees and stumps and other obstructions are removed the water is to be let into it.

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A Defeat at Franklin.

Nashville, 6th.—Further details of the fight at Franklin yesterday have been received. Five regiments of infantry, one battery, 18th Ohio, with 9th Pennsylvania and 2nd Michigan cavalry, all under command of Col. Coburn, of the 33d Indiana, advanced on Spring Hill on the 4th. Several spirited skirmishes took place during the day, our troops camping four miles distant.

On the 5th a movement was apparent, and during some disorder on our left, the rebels suddenly opened fire on our men, with three batteries, from different points. At the same time the enemy opened on each flank in greatly superior numbers.

The unequal contest was maintained with great determination, with heavy loss on both sides, and resulted unfortunately for our side. A large part of the 22d Wis., 85th and 33d Ind., and 19th Mich., with most of their commissioned officers, being captured. Our artillery and cavalry were successfully withdrawn.

The rebels have fallen back. Their force was infantry. Heavier artillery than ours. Van Dorn's force is estimated at 18,000. Gen. Gilbert's inaction is very much censured by officers and men, in failing to reinforce Col. Coburn. He had seven regiments at Franklin.

Hon. Ed. Russell, of Doniphan Co., has been appointed Quartermaster General of the State, by Gov. Carney. Mr. R. was one of the members of the late House, is a man of ability and integrity, and will faithfully perform his duties.—Bulletin.

The Public Institutions.

During the past week the bill locating the Agricultural College at Manhattan passed both branches without a dissenting voice. This result becomes extraordinary when the actual condition of affairs is considered; the importance of that institution, the numerous conflicting local interests, the powerful adverse and jealous force, that might at any moment resist the measure, and the all absorbing and bitter contest that rages upon the question of the location of the sister Institution, the State University.

With this result, the people of the North-western counties may well be pleased. For two years has Riley county been before the Legislature seeking in vain to obtain the location of the University, always encountering strong and combined opposition; but now she receives without one opposing vote the gift of an institution enriched by double endowment and sustained by the sympathy of a host of friends in the East, and a powerful party in Congress.

These Agricultural Colleges will form a brotherhood of educational interests, such as no nation has ever seen. Every State will seek their welfare, and no Congress can afford to disregard their wants. Thus supported by the nation, the States and the people, and strengthened by co-operation and combination, they will become the glory and crown of our Common School system, and the pride of America.

The harmonious action of the Western members is the secret of this singular success. Mr. Fullington, of Riley county, has won the esteem of his fellow members for his sagacity, energy, determination and candor. No one can fail to recognize his manly traits and honor his integrity of character—and his constituents may be proud of the legislative career of their Representative.

The location of the University, however, has caused a close and hot strife between Emporia and Lawrence. Emporia claiming it as being the point indicated by the Constitution, as it is central and eligible; and on local grounds, because the valley of the Kansas should not receive all the favors of the State, and this was all that Neosho Valley claimed. Lawrence demanding it in consideration of a donation of \$15,000.

Mr. Eskridge was the sole champion of Emporia, while Mr. Emery, the advocate of Lawrence, was supported by Messrs. Mitchell, Griffith, and others. Lawrence, too, had a numerous and powerful lobby working for her; and it is not strange that the victory should have been won.—Topeka Tribune, Feb. 14.

ALABAMA LOYALTY.

Judge Lane, of Alabama, said in a speech at the Opera House Union meeting:

"I am sorry to hear of there being a party in the West and North who are opposed to every measure of putting down the rebellion. There seems to be traitors in the North and butternuts in the West who cry peace! peace! when there is no peace. In answer to such, I say: give me coercion, subjugation, Lincoln and emancipation—every measure, in fact, which will bring destruction upon traitors and restore our Union.

I do believe, upon mature reflection, that we never would have peace in this country with separate and distinct nationalities in it. Upon this ground, then, if upon no other, would I advocate a vigorous prosecution of the war so long as the waters flow through the Ohio to their home in the Atlantic, and so long as the green grass springs forth to beautify its banks. I would to God that peace were restored in our land; but I would want it restored with the condition that every traitor and every secessionist in the South, and every copperhead in the North and West, should come forward and acknowledge allegiance and fidelity to our Government." [Applause.]

Deceased Soldiers.

Having spent a few days in the Second Auditor's office at Washington, I have thought it might be of some benefit to the representatives of deceased soldiers and those who are attempting to obtain their "back pay and bounty," to publicly state that, to procure prompt action in that office and prevent the great delays arising from Kansas claims, the applicant should definitely state the letter of the company, number of regiment, name of Captain and Colonel on which and under whom they first enlisted, the letters numbers and names of every Captain and Colonel to which and under whom they have served, and on which their names appear subsequent to enlistment and to which they have at different times been transferred. This course, and this alone, will enable the examining clerks to trace out the identity of the soldier.

All this confusion in the clerk's office at Washington, in the Kansas claims, was caused by the consolidation and transfers of companies and regiments in the winter of 1862.

Many of the "mustered out rolls" have not yet reached the proper office at Washington, on which so many soldiers were mustered at Fort Scott and other places.—Cor. Leav. Bulletin.

ROBBERIES.—A gentleman informed us yesterday that the houses of two citizens of this county, living some three miles out, were entered on Tuesday night by a gang of ruffianly thieves, and robbed of everything valuable that could be found. They even took one man out, Daniels by name, we believe, and went so far as to put a rope around his neck, forcing him to "disgorge," and forced the female occupants to give up all their money, down to sums of \$10. This is drawing to a very "fine point," and is getting altogether too near home. The thieves and highwaymen in this city and county must be driven out, if it has to be done at the point of the bayonet.—Leavenworth Bulletin.

The Mormons have made an attempt to expel the U. S. officers. They won't leave.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A Cairo dispatch of the 6th inst., says: The steamer J. K. Bell arrived here this morning from Young's Point, Ark., having on board upwards of five hundred contrabands, sent up to St. Louis by General Prentiss. They appear to be healthy able-bodied plantation hands, male and female.

The Peterburg Express contains Charleston advices to Feb. 26. The latest advices from Port Royal state that the Yankee fleet now there numbers 123 vessels, including three frigates and twenty gunboats. The balance are chiefly transports. There are 30,000 men collected there and more expected.

Com. Porter has declared that any person guilty of firing on unarmed vessels shall be hanged, also persons burning cotton or levying contributions.

The Polish question is the leading topic in Europe. France sent a dispatch to Berlin expressing great dissatisfaction at the intervention of Prussia in the affairs of Poland. In the British House, Lord Russell denounced the course of Russia.

Col. Phillips, of the Second Indian Regiment, has furnished a guard to the Cherokee Legislature, which is now in session. The Cherokees are fast returning to their allegiance.

Capture of the Indianola.

WASHINGTON, March 8.

Encouraging news from the Mississippi through rebel sources are received to-day. One telegram reports the Indianola captured and the Queen of the West very much damaged. Another is to the effect that the Indianola was not captured, but destroyed after the guns were taken off.

The Richmond Dispatch of March 6th, says the gunboat Indianola, recently captured from the Yankees, was blown up last night by the rebels. Her guns fell into the hands of the Federals, and the Queen of the West left in such a hurry as to leave part of her crew on shore.

A later dispatch says the Indianola was not destroyed, and they are raising her.

It is now confidently asserted that the Indianola was sunk in the encounter with the rams Webb and Music, and report has it that the Webb suffered so much in butting her, and from the effect of the ten inch shells from the Indianola, that she too had sunk.

On the night of the fight a great explosion was heard, which was believed to have come from the magazine of one of the sinking boats.

Should the story prove true, the rebels are left in a most helpless situation for the defense of the Mississippi.

States in Rebellion.

The latest advices from the Southwest, in the Richmond papers of February 28th, state that General Rosecrans had advanced as far as Middleborough, half way between Murfreesboro and Snellyville.

A Raleigh paper charges that the petty tyranny of the rebel military, and the operations of speculators, have brought starvation upon the people.

The Mobile Register says efforts are being made by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to stay the famine effects of General Pemberton's order prohibiting the shipment of flour and meal southward. But, as the railroad agents have no bayonets, the evil continues unabated. If it were left to the arbitrament of justice and humanity, General Pemberton and his distasteful edicts would go to the wall.

The Richmond negro market is reported active and buoyant. The offerings are large and the demand heavy. The prices of adults range from \$1500 to \$2500.

The Examiner's leader upon the rebel finances denounces Congress for its dilatory action in providing ways and means, and says it augurs a consciousness of incapacity to master the subject, but mastered it must be, or the worst consequences will follow.

The supply of salt and food, and Confederate taxation, occupied the attention of the Virginia Senate. In the House of Delegates a bill passed to transfer the State line troops to the Confederate army. A resolution of thanks to General Floyd was adopted.

A Raid on Fairfax.

Information has been received that the rebel Captain Mosely, with his command, entered Fairfax Court House this morning, at 2 o'clock; they captured the Provost Marshal, patrols, stores, &c., together with General Stoughton and all the men detached from his brigade. They also took every person that could be found. The commanding officer of the Post, Col. Johnson, of the 5th New York cavalry, made his escape. All our available cavalry was, at last accounts, in pursuit of the rebels. The enemy appeared suddenly during a rain storm. Gen. Stoughton had established his headquarters some distance from his brigade. The rebels captured one hundred and ten horses. They went in search of General Windham, but that General was in Washington. They however reached his trunk and captured his papers. The telegraph operator, it is said, was gobbled up by them.

Taxes for 1863.

By an act passed on the 27th of February, a tax of five mills on the dollar is levied on all taxable property in the State to defray the current expenses of the State Government for the year 1863.

Section third of the act reads as follows: "That one mill on the dollar of the tax levied shall be payable in lawful money of the United States, or matured coupons of the bonds of the State of Kansas, which shall be reserved exclusively for the payment of the interest upon such bonds, the issue of which has been authorized by law, and for the redemption of said bonds."

General Sumner will soon be transferred to the command lately held by Gen. Curtis.

Our Quota.

From the census returns of 1860 the New York Herald compiles a list of all the able-bodied white men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years in the loyal States and Territories. It gives the number as 4,463,000—the whole population being 22,740,437. Making liberal allowances for the men exempt from military duty, and the available force is safely set down at four millions of men, "almost equal to the entire white population, men, women, and children, of the rebel States." Of this force, one million has already been called into the field, and we have a force of three millions to fall back upon. That is the condition of the loyal States at a time when the conscriptions of Jeff. Davis, extended through twelve months, have nearly exhausted the South. Of this fact we have the most abundant proof.

But we wished to speak of the quota for Kansas. If 4,463,000 men were raised in the loyal States, Kansas would have to raise only 21,000. The Herald gives 21,000 as our number of fighting men, but it gets these figures from considering our population 143,645—a much larger number of people than we ever had.

We are convinced, from an examination of these figures, that the thirteen regiments now in the field are so much in advance of any call ever made upon us that no additional men would be required from Kansas, even if 600,000 more soldiers were to be put into the field to-morrow.

Kansas does not shirk, however, and we can raise more men, by volunteering, if the emergency becomes pressing.—Conservative.

From Mississippi.

The Chicago Times' special, dated Coldwater River, Mississippi, March 1st, says an expedition left Moon Lake, Wednesday morning March 4, reaching the end of the pass Monday noon, twelve miles in three days and a half. The boats were much broken in light upper works, but not one damaged in the hull or machinery. A most difficult portion of the trip is overcome. Soldiers and seamen occupied every turn, cutting down trees, clearing away drift wood and otherwise working. The channel water is deep, with swift current, and the course very crooked; great danger of boats being dashed against trees every turn. They move forward again to-morrow. A battery is reported at the mouth of the Coldwater, twelve miles from here. The health of the expedition is excellent, and in fine spirits, and very confident. Weather very fine. Lieut. Commander Smith and General Roos promises to control the stream with gunboats as high up as the pass and as low down as we go.

From New Orleans and Mexico.

The New Orleans Era, of the 1st, states that twenty rebels, who were recently sent through the rebel lines, returned, begging to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance and for bread. All were suffering actual hunger, and children crying for food. They give a fearful statement of destitution in rebellion.

Later advices from Vera Cruz, state that the French army is entirely inactive, being unable to accomplish anything without large reinforcements, which if not soon sent, must be driven from the country. The French officers are disgusted; the climate is operating unfavorably upon the soldiers; the bulk of the army is near Puebla. The country is infested with guerrillas, well armed and mounted. Whole trains of supplies from Vera Cruz were captured. The French are constructing a railroad to Puebla, and guerrillas are amusing themselves by spreading rails to run trains off the track.

TOBACCO.—Mr. H. Fietz, cigar manufacturer, has shown us a sample of some two hundred pounds of tobacco, raised from the Connecticut seed, by one of our farmers, which he purchased and has been working up, and pronounces greatly superior to the common variety. According to the experience of the gentleman who raised this, it will yield 1,000 pounds to the acre, and of a quality which will readily command at present prices, fifteen cents a pound in our city, thus making an acre pay \$150. Think of that, farmers of Kansas—one hundred and fifty dollars to the acre—and complain no more of hard times, as the exercise of the skill, industry and perseverance of which you are capable, will fill your pockets with greenbacks. Don't fear that you will glut the market, for that will be impossible for two or three years to come, at least.—Atchison Champion.

From Banks' Army.

The following is from the Richmond papers of the 7th: Intelligence reliable and of the greatest importance, has been received from the front. The preparations being made by Banks' army point irresistibly to an immediate advance. Seventeen mortar boats, the sloop of war Mississippi, and the gunboat Essex, are now anchored at Baton Rouge. Banks' force is full 30,000. Ambulances and litters are being prepared. The opinion of military men is that Fort Hudson will be attacked in a few days. The utmost confidence prevails among both officers and men in our ability to defeat the enemy.

Victor Hugo has addressed an exhortation to the Russian soldiers not to fight against the Poles. The annexed extract from its concluding paragraph will serve to give the spirit of the whole: "If in the 19th century you consummate the assassination of Poland, know ye, men of the Russian army, that you will fall—which appears impossible—even lower than the gangs of the Southern States of America, and raise against you the execration of the whole civilized world. Crimes committed by might remain crimes; public horror is a penalty. Russian soldiers, let the Poles inspire you, fight not against them. What you have before you in Poland is not the enemy, it is example."

Change in the State Central Republican Committee.

At a meeting held in Topeka on Tuesday, the 3d inst., the following changes were made in the State Central Republican Committee:

- W. P. Douthitt, of Shawnee, in place of Chester Thomas.
J. F. Leggett, of Johnson, in place of Sidney Clarke.
Wm. B. Craig, of Doniphan, in place of John J. Ingalls.
Jacob Stotler, of Lyon, in place of J. F. Mullan.
S. F. Atwood, of Leavenworth, remains Secretary.

No other proceedings were had.

SHARP PRACTICE.—Four negroes were arrested in Washington City recently, for disorderly conduct, and fined one dollar each, in default of which they were put in the lock-up. A man was put in the cell opposite to them, who had refused to pay a fine of twenty dollars for peddling without a license. Presently, growing tired of his limited accommodations, the peddler remarked to nobody in particular, that he had the money to pay his way out. Hearing this, one of the negroes reached his hand from his cell across the narrow gangway, and said to the peddler, "Here! If you want to get out, give me the money for your fine." The peddler supposing the hand to be that of the patrolman on duty, put a twenty dollar note in it. The negroes then called the patrolman, and said they were willing to pay their fines. They were taken out of their cell, and paid their fines out of the twenty dollar note, receiving sixteen dollars change, and were soon out of sight. Who says the African isn't capable of the highest civilization?

New Advertisements.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The undersigned will, about the 25th of March start the MILL at BATCHELDER. STEAN SAW will be done, and Lumber sold at reasonable rates. Orders promptly filled. n19-4] A. B. & H. H. WHITING.

Saline County Delinquent Tax List.

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

THE south-west quarter of section 6, township 14, range 2, West; 160 acres; tax \$3.80; owner, — Galway.
East half of the north-west quarter of section 12, township 14, range 3, West; 80 acres; tax, \$1.90; owner, L. L. Parsons.

NOTICE.

THE 1ST TERM OF THE PROBATE COURT of Davis county, Kansas, for the year 1863, will be held in Junction City—commencing on the first Monday of April. All persons having business before said Court will be there on the first day of the term. P. Z. TAYLOR, Probate Judge, Davis Co., Kansas. n18-3]

ATTACHMENT.

Henry Whiteside, Plaintiff, vs. Humphrey, J. P. Pardon Davis, Defendant, of Manhattan Township, Riley county, Kansas. On the 27th day of February, A. D. 1863, said Justice issued an Order of Attachment in the above action for the sum of ninety-nine and 100/100 dollars and to cover costs. Trial set for the 11th day of April, A. D. 1863. Manhattan, March 2d, 1863. JULIUS E. HIBBARD, Plaintiff's Attorney. n18-4]p\$2.50]

Luther Hall,

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS. Paints, Oils and Varnishes, GLASS, PUTTY, &c.

Pure Wines & Liquors, FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES. DYE WOODS & DYE STUFFS GENERALLY. Junction City, Kansas.

MEDICINES WARRANTED GENUINE and of the best quality. Customers will find my stock complete, comprising many articles it is impossible here to enumerate, and all sold at moderate prices. n18

LUMBER! LUMBER!

HAVING Rented Colonel Wilson's Mill, at Junction City, for a limited time, I am prepared to fill Orders for

Black Walnut OAK and COTTONWOOD LUMBER!

on short notice, and on terms to suit the times. SAWING done on reasonable terms; or I will saw first quality of Logs on shares, if desired.

WANTED!

Three men, to work by the month, or job, who will take their pay in lumber or sawing. n14-4. N. S. GILBERT.

INTERNAL REVENUE!

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Collector for the State of Kansas, will be at JUNCTION CITY, in the county of Davis, on the

16th Day of March, 1863,

by himself, or Deputy, for the collection of the Internal Revenue of the United States, for said County, under an act entitled, "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862. Persons refusing to take out a license will be liable to pay

Three Times the Amount! And those failing to pay the taxes, in any case, within the time specified, as aforesaid, shall be liable to pay

Ten Per Cent. Additional! upon the amount thereof. n14-4 JOHN SPEER, Collector.

W. E. SUTLIF, Merchant Tailor. Eldridge House, Lawrence, Kansas.