



Junction City, Kansas,
SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1863.

THE WAR UPON THE NEGRO.

Of all the compounds of villainy and undignified selfishness, we think a Copperhead Democrat to be the most perfect. Nothing is so low but he will stoop to it to gratify the miserable instincts of his nature. Everything that characterizes true manhood and the generous soul is sacrificed to gratify his baseness. There is no such a thing as magnanimity in his soul.

Well regulated communities have upon their statutes laws for the protection of dumb brutes, and inflicting a penalty for such misconduct; so that a man of passion may not vent himself upon helpless creatures without incurring the censure of the law. Every body will at once admit the puerility of soul that prompted such an interest in the welfare of the lower creatures given to man; and all will equally admit the Christianizing, civilizing influences of such laws. They may be "unconstitutional," inasmuch as a man is not allowed to do wrong, but we are not at all alarmed that this restriction of human rights will give rise to any serious revolution. We believe there is not in the whole vocabulary a term of reproach for men who hold views supporting such laws. It seems, then, that the protection of dumb brutes is a universally conceded necessity.

But mark the difference. We have among us a race of men, placed here by the same Superintending Providence that made all things, and we are told formed in "the image of God." There is a distinction between two races in features and complexion, but in all the attributes of soul and mind both are fashioned alike. The black race have enjoyed a species of life and darkness, which will entail upon a white man, reared under the same influences, a like system of barbarism. Ignorance is the cause of all oppression; and thus, by the baser nature of the white man, the negro has always been subject to oppression. The darkness in which they were reared has resulted in a system of bondage, the principal features of which are cruelty and wrong. But the light of the 19th Century, whose resplendent rays have pierced the darkness and opened the way for advancing civilization, could not pass over this black spot. The result is one of the most terrible conflicts of arms that history records. No laws have ever existed for the protection of this class of men; while, on the contrary, bartering in their flesh has been legalized, with no law providing for their personal safety, and in many places statutes have forbidden them the benefits of the school, and in others all information has been kept from them. Cattle enjoy the shielding of law—why the difference?

We have been led to these remarks by the recent negro riots throughout the North, all evidently instigated by the rebel Democracy for the purpose of frustrating the Government. Inflammatory and highly exciting appeals have been made by this class of traitors to the laboring white men, making as their theme the competition of black labor; and we are surprised to see that there exists ignorance enough to cause their efforts in part to be successful. An ignorant rabble have on several occasions assaulted black men, to avenge some supposed wrong. The Democracy, wherever in power, have made laws that would disgrace Hell itself, forbidding them a home within their jurisdiction, virtually denying them the existence which God Almighty has given them. They persistently hold from them all the advantages of civilization. What could be more diabolical, or more repulsive to enlightened humanity, than the action of the Democratic Legislature of the State of Delaware? They have actually made a law fining negroes for attending political meetings, and carrying fire arms; forbidding negroes to preach; or any negro who leaves the State for five days, to return under a penalty of fifty dollars fine, or slavery if the fine is not paid. Can any one compute the blood necessary to wipe such injustice out? If there is no Hell for such wretches, there is no encouragement to live an upright life.

We want the School and Church thrown open to the negro—we want nothing forbidden him that will elevate him in the scale of humanity. And we further want just the rudiments of common sense instilled into the mass of the Democracy—providing such a thing is possible—that the mean and contemptible prejudice, which prompts all this persecution of the negro, may be obliterated.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1863.

Some time since I gave an order to send the Union some packages of seeds from the Patent Office. I hope you have received them, and that you will distribute them to enterprising farmers, who will try them this season. If you think Rice can be raised in Kansas, I will secure a quantity for your neighborhood, to be distributed through the publishers of the Union. SAM. QUA, Esq., sent me a very fine specimen of Cotton raised by him. If Cotton and Tobacco prove a profitable crop, there is every inducement for farmers in Kansas to plant largely the seeds Government is sending for gratuitous distribution. This war has cut off the large supply heretofore furnished by the South. If free labor cannot compete with slave labor in the production of these staples, it can for the time during the rebellion find it profitable, and test the first point, whether it will not pay in all time to come. If, as it is believed, slavery is doomed by this rebellion, then all the productions of the soil must be under the directing skill of free labor. The strenuous efforts of the South in its career to break up the Government which it has ever controlled, and which has protected it in its rights, is doing more to destroy the "peculiar institution" than a thousand decades of years of Abolition zeal.

It is a costly experiment of theirs to establish

a commonwealth based on negro slavery. All their hopes must come to ashes, from which shall spring a purer liberty, a better inheritance, and a firmer government. In their recklessness they could not endure the clemency of a forbearing government; they mistook mildness and forbearance for cowardice, and rushed on, in mad-dened insolence, to destroy the hand that had been protecting them in a local institution which the world had pronounced as a giant crime against humanity.

For a time it seemed as though the virus which had so long poisoned the Republic, and which has rendered one limb of it a fit subject for amputation, would prostrate the energies of the whole body politic. But the signs are better. "Copperheadism" has received its death blow in the North. The patriotism of the people was never more reliable than at this hour. Foiled in the hopes of dissension and defeat of our soldiers in the field, and of triumphs in the late elections, they sneak away, only to return again from the darkness when they can inflict a wound more deadly upon their country. The late Union Leagues have risen like a star of hope, in a dark hour, to sustain the Union, and they are justly popular and powerful for good. Bad men join hands for the destruction of liberty; good men have determined, not too late, to seize the same bond as a weapon for its defence.

Let no one despair of the Republic while the renewed evidence of patriotism assures us that the people will voluntarily tax themselves to support this war with money and men to the extent required to vanquish the rebel States. The spirit of the soldiers in the field is by no means diminished. Their determination is equal to the magnitude of the undertaking, and they will not cease their efforts while there is an armed traitor striking at the Government. You have sent from your town a band of patriots whose names will be enrolled as their country's benefactors.

The writer has just received a letter from Lieut. Robert Henderson, of your place. I may be permitted to say, a more deserving and patriotic man has not entered the lists for his country. His letter is dated "Camp Bentonville, Arkansas." He says:

"How time flies. Need I tell you that, like many others, when this rebellion broke out I left my bench and hurried to the rescue of one of the best governments the world ever saw. I belong to the Army of the Frontier, an army though little and unimportant, can, in point of brilliant achievements and undisputed victories, compare with any in the service of the Country. I have been in eight fights during the summer and fall. We have driven the enemy south of the Arkansas river, and freed all of Missouri and Northwestern Arkansas. The deserters from Hindman's army are coming in every day and joining ours. There is a new regiment, the Second Arkansas, composed of them altogether. Others are forming themselves into independent Union companies, and will soon be able to defend themselves. They report the rebel army demoralized, and more than half deserted. We are anxious to hear from the Army of the Mississippi, and expect to hear of Vicksburg being in our hands. We do not often get papers. Please inform us of your opinion in regard to the closing up of the war within a few months, and whether there is any danger of foreign intervention."

We have been playing war in earnest here. Day before yesterday a guerrilla's house was burned. So they all are served. James P. Downer is in the Second Arkansas. He was slightly wounded in an engagement. He deserves a higher position. Can you not help him? Junction turned out nobly, and her boys have been on many a well-fought field in Arkansas and Missouri, covering themselves with renown and glory."

TAKES THE LEAD.

In this glorious little State of Kansas just one-fourth of the male population have volunteered to fight in the glorious cause. The people of Kansas have passed through a school that has made them somewhat radical, and their radicalism does not consist in empty words. The following table shows the ratio of the number of soldiers furnished thus far by each loyal State to the population of the State, compiled from an article entitled "Our Army and European Armies," by R. D. Mussey, U. S. Army:

1. Kansas	1 to 7.30
2. Rhode Island	1 to 11.10
3. Illinois	1 to 12.63
4. Indiana	1 to 13.15
5. Ohio	1 to 13.30
6. Iowa	1 to 13.59
7. Pennsylvania	1 to 14.54
8. Minnesota	1 to 14.65
9. Michigan	1 to 15.61
10. Connecticut	1 to 16.12
11. Vermont	1 to 16.58
12. Western Virginia	1 to 16.75
13. Massachusetts	1 to 17.06
14. New York	1 to 17.58
15. New Hampshire	1 to 17.86
16. Wisconsin	1 to 18.23
17. Kentucky	1 to 20.29
18. Maine	1 to 20.94
19. New Jersey	1 to 20.40
20. Delaware	1 to 22.44
21. Missouri	1 to 31.08
22. Oregon	1 to 52.56
23. California	1 to 54.28
24. Maryland	1 to 68.70

Was any thing ever noticed to subside so suddenly as the "Reign of Terror" in Leavenworth? Scarcely a hint at such a thing appeared in the newspapers after election. It is significant of but one or other of two things: The eminent fitness of Mayor ANTHONY, or the unparalleled unscrupulousness of the Times newspaper. The Times told ghost stories enough to drive all trade and travel from the city. If, however, such a state of things did exist, then to ANTHONY are the good citizens of Leavenworth indebted for the future success of their city. By his firmness of character, and disposition to do things by "the whole," reproachfully termed "radicalism," he has rescued the place from the anarchy into which Copperheadism, aided by a few doughface Republicans, was fast driving it. Judging from the records of the Mayor's court, their city will soon become an uncomfortable place for thieves, pimps, and prostitutes.

Robert Small, the hero negro pilot, directed the movement of the fleet into Charleston. There is no intimation that he did not discharge his duties faithfully and intelligently.

Printer's Fee.

The White Cloud Chief is justly severe on the law reducing printer's fees, and shows up some of those who were most active in getting it through the Legislature. We make the following extract:

"We cannot see what economy there is in this reduction. Three-fourths of the delinquent lands belong to non-resident speculators. Yet, to favor them, the Legislature has cut down to starving prices the wages of printers, who are wielding an immense influence in building up the prosperity of the State. Although the county pays for the delinquent advertising, yet in reality the expense is not borne by the people; for the lands are sold for the costs, and those who buy them pay all the penalties and costs upon them. Printers must work for these non-residents and careless residents at less than half price, and take their pay in county scrip, and sell that at fifty cents, or at seventy-five cents at most."

"It costs more to set up delinquent lists than common reading matter, and it compels printers to go to considerable expense, to be able to do the work. We spent over \$150 cash for figures quads and sorts to enable us to get out the lists which we publish, and then we were hard pushed to make the connection."

"The men who gave themselves extra pains to cut down printer's fees were Glick, of Atchison, Mitchell, of Douglas, and Griffith, of Franklin, members of the House. Atchison, Leecompton and Minneola! A precious team! Glick is down on printers generally, because some of them have exposed his secess proclivities. Mitchell has large quantities of land and is agent for foreign speculators, who are almost exclusively benefited by the reduction of advertising fees. Griffiths is one of those miserly souls, who was troubled with economy generally, except in cases touching himself, and sought to make capital with his constituents almost exclusively by Buncombe retrenchment resolutions and bills."

Vicksburg.

There seems to be some mystery in the movements of Grant and Rosecrans in the vicinity of Vicksburg. The running of the blockade was one of the most daring and successful feats of the war, and quite effectually cuts the Confederacy in twain; for there can be little or no communication between the East and West while the gunboats are on guard between Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Immense quantities of supplies—particularly sheep and cattle—have been brought from Louisiana and Texas, to supply the whole rebel army; and now, that this is virtually cut off, the rebels may be compelled to withdraw some of their forces in that vicinity, and send them East. But can they succeed? It looks as if Grant merely intended to hold the rebel forces at Vicksburg in check, and send Rosecrans what he can spare to strengthen him. There seems to be a cordial understanding between these two Generals; if so they have the ability and force to whip the rebels in that portion of the Confederacy. The rebel generals appreciate their position and will doubtless strain every nerve to avert the coming disaster. Everything indicates that a bloody, if not a decisive battle will soon be fought by Rosecrans. The rebel hordes are awake; and know if they do not win, the whole South-west will be virtually lost to them.—Bulletin.

The Fire in Denver.

We have, by telegraph from Denver, under date of the 19th inst., some particulars of the recent fire in that city, the first of any magnitude it has been afflicted with. The loss, it is stated, will probably reach \$150,000, many of the occupants of the buildings losing everything. The fire broke out in the Cherokee House, in the centre of the business part of the town, and made such headway before it was discovered that it was impossible to check its spread to the surrounding buildings. It crossed F and Blake streets, and in less than an hour the greater part of four blocks was in flames. By blowing up and tearing down buildings the fire was checked, though not entirely subdued, having burned four houses.—Times.

THE PRESIDENT.—"Perley," the Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal notices as a cheering sign of the times, the hearty and unreserved support given to President Lincoln by all loyal citizens. He says:

"The record of his two years' service gives abundant evidence that Abraham Lincoln possesses an honesty of purpose, a clearness of perception, a knowledge of human character, and a true heart, which qualify him for the arduous task of administering the extended and varied interests of a free people, while at the same time he is struggling to restore those now in rebellion to their allegiance, and to secure the enforcement of the laws."

NO PRISONERS FROM KANSAS.—It is a remarkable fact that the soldiers from this State are never taken prisoners. The Kansas men have never been taken in a body by the rebels, and hardly an officer has ever been captured. At this time we have no knowledge of a single Kansas soldier being held by the rebels.

The war has lasted two years, and we have soldiers in nearly every department. No other thirteen thousand men have seen more service, but they never surrender and are never captured.

What a tribute is this to their loyalty, devotion and gallantry.—Conservative.

An Ohio soldier says: "I begin to think Old Abe's Proclamation just the thing. Prisoners that are brought into our lines say that they could have fought us from June to Eternity. I think this is a fact, and that nothing else could have hurt them as the Proclamation has done."

A Lesson from Poland.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1863.

The fate of Poland contains a lesson that America should learn. I can, of course, find no comparison in these countries beyond this, that America is fighting to maintain her nationality, while Poland is fighting to obtain the birthright which an oppressor took away. The great crime of history holds Poland in chains; the great crime of modern civilization caused the South to rebel. The fate of Poland is so far developed that we can profit by her unfortunate example. She perished because of dissensions and rivalries in her own councils. The leaders failed to realize the sublimity of patriotism which yields everything to the good of the cause. Instead of consolidating and making effective war upon the common enemy, they quarrelled with one another. Langiewicz had hardly assumed the reins of power, and made the cause of Poland respectable in the eyes of the world by his energy and valor, before another son of Poland advanced his claims to the illustrious and perilous position. The rest is briefly told. The armies of Poland were demoralized; they wasted the energies that should have been directed against Russia in civil commotion, and their cause perished. Langiewicz is a prisoner and a fugitive, and Russia is again the master of the kingdom. Diplomacy has been appealed to to do what the sword of the Pole might have more effectually accomplished. The elements that combined to produce the overthrow of Poland may be found in the United States. We have seen among our generals the same spirit of rivalry and jealousy that resulted so shamefully to them. We have seen generals discussing personal grievances within sound of the enemy's cannon. We have seen timidity where we expected courage, and apathy where we expected devotion; deceit instead of honor, and fraud instead of honesty. The report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War is a vast catalogue of these sins and errors, and if we look over the roll of battles we shall be mortified to see how many precious golden moments have been lost, because the proper spirit did not animate the servants of the Republic. Then turn to the political situation. In every part of the loyal North we find men bold and bad enough to avow sympathy with the South, and to make that sympathy the basis of political action against the Administration. "Let the Administration be overthrown," say these enemies, "and we shall construct another." This was the cry in Poland. Langiewicz fell, but the Russians, and not his rival triumphed. Depose Mr. Lincoln, and Mr. Davis, or a worse than Mr. Davis, will take his place. Then we shall have the fire, the sword, the scaffold, and a bloody saturnalia of retribution and crime. We have reached the tumbling-point in this struggle. One or another must fall, for the strength of the North and South are braided to the utmost. The country needs the energy and faith of every man, and whoever fails her in this hour of trial is a traitor more degraded than Judas, and more infamous than the first-born Cain. One betrayed his Master, the other betrayed and slew his brother, and to-day our master and brother is the nation.

OCCASIONAL.

A Fight at Cape Girardeau.

On the 26th ult. Cape Girardeau, Mo., was attacked by a force of 8000 under Burbridge. Previous to the attack Gen. McNeil received a summons to surrender, signed by Maj. Gen. Price. The attack commenced at 10:30 A. M., and continued to 2:20 P. M., resulting a complete repulse of the rebels. Marmaduke commanded one division of the rebels. The latest news is the following dispatch, dated Patton, Mo., April 26th:

"Marmaduke left here last night on the Cape Girardeau road. He has 3000 men and six pieces of artillery. This entire section of country has been stripped of everything moveable by his forces. He has robbed secess and Union men indiscriminately. He has a wagon train of 150 wagons loaded with plunder. Gen. Vandever is in hot pursuit of Marmaduke, who is fast making his way out of the State. His movement in the direction of Cape Girardeau is regarded as a feint, under cover of which he designs to escape."

Gen. McNeil telegraphs: We have repulsed the enemy with severe loss. Our loss is less than 20 killed and wounded. The enemy is retreating, but will be well taken care of.

Arrest of a Keet of Spies.

A dispatch dated Washington, April 26, says: The rebels have had some secret means for knowing everything that transpired within our lines, and such information was evidently conveyed. The guards stationed along the river bank and the situations favorable for signals had been constantly enjoined to use the utmost caution. Yesterday their efforts were crowned with success.

One of the guards in the town of Falmouth heard a clicking in one of the dwellings on the river bank like to that of a telegraphic instrument. He advised his superior officer and was directed to enter the house and examine. This was done, and on opening the door he discovered a party of four or five persons, one of whom was seated at a telegraphic instrument sending messages by a submarine cable across the Rappahannock. They were all arrested, and a just and speedy punishment will doubtless be at once meted out to them.

The Richmond papers confirm the loss by the rebels of the Queen of the West and Diana. One hundred and six prisoners and seven commissioned officers were captured with the Queen of the West, among the latter was Captain Turner, commandant of the rebel fleet.

The charges preferred against Col. Ritchey have been withdrawn, and the Colonel ordered to Fort Larned.

Our Foreign Relations.

Lord Lyons is not prone to proclaim the contents of his dispatches, and although he may have found some fault about the seizure of the Peteroff, and the enlistment of a few cockneys into the New York Metropolitan Brigade, his lordship is too sensible to believe that the experimental firing off Charleston harbor will decide a great question.

That the governing classes of England have always looked upon the United States, and upon republican institutions, with a jealous eye, no sensible person can doubt, and, if they did not stimulate the rebellion, were rejoiced when it broke out. It is very evident that the aristocracy of Great Britain would delight in the permanent rupture of the American Union, and the rhetorical appeals of Secretary Seward to them to preserve this nation, to prevent a dismemberment of the empire, &c., do more harm than good. But the people of Great Britain—the manufacturers, the yeomen, the traders—are by inheritance anti-slavery men, and gradually their sympathies have been enlisted for the Union, as they have read the President's Proclamation, the Act emancipating the slaves in the District of Columbia, and the glorious resolutions introduced into Congress by Senator Sumner, and endorsed by large majorities of the Senate and of the House.

The latest advices from Europe show that the substantial middle classes of Great Britain and of France understand now what caused our rebellion, and what are the relative positions of the Union and of the secess Governments. And while they begin to openly express their sympathy with the United States, they are fast determining that neither the cabal of Jeff Davis nor any other Government shall be recognized as an independent Power if it has slavery for its corner stone. The Union cause may meet with reverses, but now that it is pledged in opposition to the enslavement of the African race, it will be sustained by the friends of human freedom throughout Christendom.

A dispatch from Louisville, says the Mumfordsville expedition to Celena has returned to Glasgow, having destroyed the town of Celena, 100,000 pounds of bacon, 20,000 bushels of wheat and corn, 100 barrels of flour and whisky, and a considerable quantity of sugar, coffee, tea, salt other stores, and forty boats used by the rebels in transporting supplies. The rebels admit the loss of ninety killed. Col. Graham thinks their loss greater. The Federal loss was one wounded and one missing.

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

The subscriber has on hand FIFTY THOUSAND APPLE TREES, OF WELL SELECTED VARIETIES, as well as a quantity of Peach, Locust &c., &c. which he offers cheap for cash, or will exchange for cows, young stock or grain at reasonable prices. HIRAM BEAL, Ashland Nursery, Davis Co., Kansas [461].

Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of, and to satisfy, an Order of Sale issued out of the 3d Judicial District Court for the county of Davis, and others attached thereto for Judicial purposes, in the State of Kansas, in favor of Samuel M. Strickler and against Waters W. Herbert, and to me directed and delivered, I will offer for sale, at Public Auction, at the door of the Court House in Junction City, within the aforesaid county of Davis, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, all the right, title and interest of the said Waters W. Herbert in and to the following described Real Estate, to-wit: Lot 5, in block 3; and lot 1 in block 15, in Junction City, Davis county, Kansas; and lots 3, 4 and 5, in block 3; lots 1, 4 and 6 in block 6; lot 20 in block 10; lots 1, 4 and 6 in block 11; lot 16 in block 12; lot 10 and 17 in block 15; lot 5 in block 16; lot 5 in block 17; lot 19 in block 18; lot 1 in block 21; lot 13 in block 22; lot 20 in block 23; lot 10 in block 25; lot 16 in block 26; lots 1 and 6 in block 28; lot 16 in block 30; lots 4 and 12 in block 32; lots 16 and 17 in block 33, and lots 5, 8, 11, 17 and 19 in block 34, in Cuddy's Addition to Junction City, in the county of Davis and State of Kansas.

Given under my hand and office in the city of Junction, this 11th day of April, A. D. 1863.

A. W. CALLEN, Sheriff of Davis Co.

To Whom It May Concern.

In the matter of the final Riley County, settlement of the Estate of Lucien Mansfield, deceased.

In the Probate Court of Riley county, State of Kansas. To all persons whom it may concern: Take notice, that I shall be and appear before the Probate Court of Riley county on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1863, to make a final settlement of the above described Estate, and all persons having an interest therein or claims against said Estate, are hereby notified to produce the same then and there, or be forever barred. JAMES MANSFIELD, Ex'r. Manhattan, April 7, 1863. [n25-51]

NOTICE.

Patrick H. Gaffney, Plff. In the 3d Judicial District Court with- John Horan, Def't. in and for the county of Davis, et al attached, in the State of Kansas.

The above named defendant, John Horan, of parts unknown, will take notice that the said Patrick H. Gaffney, of the county of Davis, and State of Kansas, did, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1863, file his petition in the Court aforesaid, in and for the county and State aforesaid, against the said John Horan, defendant, setting forth that the said John Horan gave a mortgage to the said Patrick H. Gaffney, on the north-east quarter of section thirty-two, in township 13, south of range 6, east, lying and being in Davis county, State of Kansas, to secure the payment of \$291.00, with interest from the 8th day of March, A. D. 1862, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, according to a certain promissory note referred to in said mortgage; and also setting forth that the said plaintiff paid the State and county taxes on said land aforesaid described, for the years 1860, 1861 and 1862, amounting in all to the sum of \$25.06, and praying that the said John Horan may pay said sums now due, with interest as aforesaid, from the 8th day of March, 1862, on the \$291.00, and that he may be reimbursed in the sum of \$25.06, taxes paid as aforesaid, or that the said premises may be sold to pay the same; and the said John Horan is notified that he is required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 27th day of June, A. D. 1863.

PATRICK H. GAFFNEY.

By SEYMOUR B. WARR, his Att'y.

Dated April 13, 1863.

Attest: E. D. Mobley, Clerk.

THE UNION FOREVER

BAIGAINS! BAIGAINS!

JOHN P. WILEY, of JUNCTION CITY, keeps at his old stand,

The Claim House, a good assortment of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, and PROVISIONS, as well as BOOTS and SHOES; and he flatters himself, as he has no rent, clerk, or hauling to pay, that he is able to sell as cheap as can be bought at the retail houses in Leavenworth City.

Having traded in St. Louis with Morgan & McCullough to over \$60,000, and with Hensley & Russell, of Leavenworth City, and now selling for prominent firms in Leavenworth, I flatter myself that I am regarded as a prompt and well posted man, prepared, if necessary to sell goods for others on commission, on fair and reliable terms, as well as to be able to sell quite as cheap as they can be purchased in Western Kansas. Farmers, bring on your

HIDES AND PRODUCE, and exchange with me, and hunters, bring me your FURS of all kinds, and I will prove my proposition. I also keep a small amount of LUMBER and COOPER STUFF on hand for sale.

H. L. JONES, Notary Public FOR

SALINE COUNTY, KANSAS.

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

The Homestead Bill has Passed, and now is the time for emigrants to get GOOD HOMES. No land in this county has been offered at Public Sale, and will all be held under the Homestead Act.

Call upon or address me at Salina, Saline Co., Kansas. n30tf H. L. JONES.

Luther Hall, Dealer in

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

Lot Duplicate.

ON THE 23d DAY OF AUGUST, 1859, I pre-empted, at the Land Office at Ogden, Kansas, the south half of north-east quarter and lots Nos. one and two of section two, township eleven, south range six, east, containing 162.40-100 acres, by locating thereon Military Bounty Land Warrant, act 1855, No. 40,574, and receiving from the Register duplicate certificate of location, No. 730, which certificate I have mislaid or lost. Notice is hereby given that I have never sold or disposed of said duplicate. No. 730, nor the tract of land for which it calls, and that I am still the legal owner of both, and that on or after the 30th day of May next, I shall apply to the Register of the Land Office at Junction City, Kansas, for the patent to the land described. All persons interested will govern themselves accordingly. April 18, n246f JACOB TIFF.

WHOLESALE Stove & Tinner's STOCK ESTABLISHMENT.

NO. 51 DELAWARE ST., NEAR THIRD LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

EVERY THING REQUISITE IN THESE Branches of Business constantly on hand. Tinner can buy their goods of me as cheap as in St. Louis. Having an extensive workshop, particular attention given to the WHOLESALE TRADE. Orders solicited.

F. R. MERK.

DANIEL MITCHELL, LAND AGENT, SURVEYOR,

CIVIL ENGINEER, JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS.

LAND WARRANTS for sale for CASH, and on time. Land Warrants located. Collections made and Taxes paid for non-residents. n1tf

JOHN H. KARNAN,

DEALER IN

WASHINGTON STREET, JUNCTION CITY.

STOVES, and all kinds of

Tin Ware, Sheet Iron, &c.

A supply of everything in his line sufficient for the wants of this neighborhood.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. n1tf

Frank Jehle.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

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

REPAIRING done on short notice. TERMS CASH. n2tf

S. B. WHITE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR

At Lw JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS.

WILL PROMPTLY ATTEND TO ALL business entrusted to his care in Western Kansas. n1tf

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. n3tf

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF COAL OIL,