



Junction City, Kansas, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1863.

END OF VOLUME TWO!—Four more numbers will complete volume two of THE SMOKY HILL AND REPUBLICAN UNION. We were determined at the outset to make the paper live, and although it has not resulted to our immediate pecuniary benefit, we are rejoiced to know that our portion of the State has for the past year, at least, had as readable and neat looking sheet as any other section. An existence of two years is certainly enough to give the utmost confidence in its stability, and we now ask of every man in Western Kansas what is our due, their hearty support. A newspaper is the index of a community, and our index to Western Kansas can be still further improved. We want to progress—don't like to stand still—don't want to make money by it, and will invest every dollar in adding new material, improving it, and extending its usefulness. Don't let any peculiar difference withhold your support; it is enough for you to know that it has accomplished more for Western Kansas than any other influence. We say this because facts will justify it; "blowing" ranks next to the "almighty dollar." We ought to begin Volume Three with several hundred new names on our books. We would be aided considerably if some of those already on our list would settle up; would be particularly pleased if some of those whom we have credited two years, would credit us one year.

A FLATTERING PROSPECT. The Santa Fe Gazette, in an article under the caption of "Mails to New Mexico," bitterly complains of their mail arrangements, and makes a splendid and somewhat remarkable suggestion. It is one that will eventually be carried out, and its agitation is but a part of the inevitable progress the commerce of the plains is making in seeking a natural channel. With such testimony to bear us up, we have renewed confidence that in a short time the Smoky Hill Valley will through with the gigantic trade and travel of the vast plains to the West of us. The article is somewhat severe upon the Kansas City Stage line, because of its want of comfort for passengers, and also upon the mail contractors over that route because of the irregularity of their mails. The Gazette suggests, as a remedy, that a weekly mail be established from Santa Fe to Denver. The paper says of the proposed route, "By the establishment of a mail as here suggested we will be able to receive news from the States in Santa Fe in four days, when the telegraph line shall have been completed to Denver City, which will be in a short time. Besides this, letters from the States can be sent by this route to Santa Fe, and other parts of New Mexico, with the utmost regularity, and quicker by FIVE DAYS than they are now brought on the Kansas City coach. This is an item of time that is of great importance to the Government in communicating with the civil and military officers of the Territory."

Five days' time saved! to which add two days more, that would be saved by the opening of a mail route through the Smoky Hill Valley to Denver. Our route from Leavenworth to Denver is one hundred and forty miles nearer to the river than any other route, which is two days' travel, making a saving between Santa Fe and the States of seven days! Leavenworth will do well to look at this item, and we hope it will have due weight in urging forward the proposed express line between Leavenworth and Denver via the Smoky Hill.

NOTICE OF RESIGNATION. To the citizens of Davis county, Kansas: I have this day resigned the office of County Supt. of Public Instruction to the County Commissioners of this county, and if they don't select one to fill the vacancy it will devolve upon you to make the selection yourselves, to fill out my unexpired term of two years. Trusting, fellow-citizens, that you will elect one much better qualified, and pay him well for services rendered, I shall leave you with sentiments of high regard. O. DAVISSON, Sept. 29th, 1863.

ATTENTION, COMPANY!—We have been requested to published the following section of the Militia Law, for those who suppose they can do as they please about attending drill. Sec. 18. Every non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, who shall refuse to appear full armed and equipped, on any day of muster provided for in this act, shall, for every such refusal or neglect, pay the sum of one dollar for each company muster, and five dollars for each brigade or encampment muster. The next section provides that delinquents shall be summoned to appear before a Justice of the Peace, and if they do not show a legal defense, judgment will be rendered in the name of the State, and the fine forthcoming. Sickness is the only legal excuse.

HOMESTEAD.—Several of the State papers have published a notice to the effect that pre-emptors who have filed their declaratory statements on the public lands since the 29th of May, 1862, cannot change their pre-emption to homestead entries. No such decision has reached the Land Office at this place, and how such a report has been made public we know not. The law is vague in several of its provisions, but we apprehend that such a decision as the one alluded to will not be made. Settlers will act wisely to make their entries before too many rulings of any kind are made.

A DECISION RENDERED.—We learn by the Topeka Record that on last Tuesday, the Supreme Court pronounced an opinion in the case of the Chief Justiceship in favor of Judge Cobb. This will make an election of Chief Justice this fall necessary to fill the unexpired term of Judge Ewing. The Governor's proclamation, ordering an election, will be found in another column.

NEWS CLEANINGS. New York city's tax bill for 1863 is \$11,854,236.41. A snug little sum. Bragg had 96,000 men under him in the recent battle. Recent foreign advices say that civil war has commenced in Japan.

Company K, of the Eleventh Regiment, is stationed at Burlingame, Osage county. The State Fair will be held in Leavenworth, next week, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

The first twenty United States Bonds are still selling at the rate of over half a million dollars per day. Gen. Hooker has been assigned an important command in the field, where his brilliant fighting qualities will find their full scope. The Confederate Government has effected a loan of 100,000,000 francs from parties in France on the cotton now in this country.

The New York Tribune's Norfolk correspondent says Lee will superintend the final struggle for Chattanooga. It is reported that the Sumter, alias Gibraltar, ran the blockade of Charles on August 23d, having on board two 600 and four 400-pound guns.

Brigadier-General George W. Deitzler has resigned on account of ill-health. In the resignation of General Deitzler, our Country has lost one of her best Generals. Gen. Blunt has arrived at Fort Scott, where he will remain until he finishes the recruiting business, and closes up the claims of the Kansas Brigade.

The Richmond Examiner is savage upon the speculators, who are filling their basements and out-houses with wheat, in order to take advantage of the necessities of the people. The first hundred tons of railroad iron for the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, were shipped from Elmira, N. Y., on the 15th ult.

A premium of company colors, worth \$25, will be given for the best target-shooting by a company of Kansas State Militia at the State Fair, and a drum and fife to the best drilled company.

A Canadian, who wished to tell a copperhead what he thought of him could not remember the appropriate title, and so relieved himself with, "You old one cent!" He hit the value if he didn't hit the name.

A writer who evidently is capable of knowing of what he speaks, says that "there is not an iron vessel in the British or French navies whose plating can resist the shot of our large Parrot guns, at a moderate distance."

Hon. Archibald Williams, U. S. District Judge for the District of Kansas, died at Quincy, Illinois, on the 21st ult. Thus has fallen another honored citizen, an eminent lawyer and a distinguished jurist.

At the nominating convention of Wood county, Ohio, four of seven nominees for county offices were wounded and crippled soldiers. That is right; it shows that respect for soldiers in that locality is not banished, but comes from the heart.

Cars are now running from San Francisco seventeen miles towards San Jose, over the Western Pacific Railroad. Seventy miles will be in order for passengers within a month, and the balance of the road to San Jose will be completed in the same time.

Since the conflagration at Lawrence, eight or nine packages of notes have been sent to the Treasury to be exchanged for others. They had been subjected to the fire, and were not injured beyond identification. It seems that the chemicals employed on these notes forms a coating which affords a protection from fire.

They had a guerrilla scare in Leavenworth last Sunday night. It was caused by the arrival of some Union League men, who had been driven out of Platte county. Seven or eight companies were immediately under arms, and great promptitude was shown by them in preparing for any emergency that might arise.

The Detroit Free Press states that the health of Gen. Cass had improved, and he was now considered out of danger. Gen. Cass is now 81 years old, having been born in 1792. In that year were also born John C. Calhoun, Thomas H. Benton, Daniel Webster and Martin Van Buren—all dead.

James C. Watson, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, discovered a new planet on the morning of the 15th ult. Its right ascension is fifteen minutes (time), and its declination nine degrees and fifty minutes north. The motion indicates that the new planet belongs to the group between Mars and Jupiter. It shines like a star of the tenth magnitude.

The steamer Clinton arrived at New York bringing New Orleans paper of the 20th. There was a female bread riot at Mobile on September 4th. The Governor ordered the 17th Alabama regiment to put down the disturbance, but they refused; the Mobile cadets essayed to do it, but were forced to fly by the women. Peace was finally restored, but the riots openly declared they would burn the city if some means were not devised to relieve distress.

Sam Wood, of the Council Grove Press, pitches into everybody like an old woman on washing day. We don't know Sam Wood, don't want to know, never saw him, never saw any one that did, never read anything about him except what he wrote, but will bet, judging from the tone of his paper, that he is a little, dried-up, nervous body, with gimlet eyes and stump tail, that crawls under his master's chair and snarls at every big dog that comes in sight. He is at present issuing proclamations in Morris county.—By Blue Union.

The Illinois farmers went extensively into cotton planting this year. Many thousands acres were planted, and many insisted that this year would demonstrate the practicability of raising cotton in the Free States. Wiser heads and more observant men, predicted failure; that success would be the exception, failure the rule. The result verifies the prediction. The recent frosts in Illinois have entirely ruined the cotton crop. To such an extent does this damage reach that not a single bale of cotton will be gathered north of the Ohio river.

Special Order. HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DIST., N. D. K. S. M., Junction City, Sept. 23, 1863. I, Ist Lieutenant W. S. Blakely is hereby detailed as Acting Adjutant of this command, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. S. M. STRICKLER, Colonel Commanding.

General Order No. 2. HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DIST., N. D. K. S. M., Junction City, Kansas, Sept. 23, 1863. I. By order of Maj. Gen. McDowell, companies belonging to this command will meet for drill on Saturday of each week, at the time and place fixed by their commanding officers. Captains will see that every member of their companies report for that duty, and they are hereby authorized and directed to enforce this order.

II. Captains of all companies in this command will see that a complete list of delinquents at drills, parades, or any other duty they may be ordered to perform, is kept and reported.

III. Any voting precinct or neighborhood which has failed to organize on account of not being able to get sufficient men together to form a company, or any other cause, are hereby ordered to immediately organize themselves into companies. Thirty men of cavalry, will be entitled to a full set of company officers; twenty to 1st and 2d lieutenants; and ten men to a 2d lieutenant. Commanders of parties of companies thus organized are hereby ordered to use their commands to fill up their companies and compel a compliance with these orders.

IV. Commanders of companies will see that their commands take and subscribe to the oath prescribed in General Order No. 6, of Major General McDowell. Printed blanks of the Oath and Muster Rolls can be had on application to these Headquarters.

V. Officers of companies will make themselves familiar with the Militia Law of the State, and a careful compliance with the same is hereby enjoined. By order of Col. S. M. STRICKLER. W. S. BLAKELY, Adjutant.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 6. HEADQUARTERS N. D. K. S. M., LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 15, 1863. Commanders of regiments, battalions and companies in the Northern Division of Kansas State Militia, will direct each company, at their first meeting, to sign a copy of the following oath, certified to by a person authorized to administer oaths, and transmit the same to these headquarters.

OATH.—We do solemnly swear that we will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States, and the Constitution and Government of the State of Kansas, against all enemies, whether foreign or domestic, and that we will bear true faith and loyalty to the same; and further, that we do this without any reservation or evasion, to perform, in good faith, all the duties which may legally be required of us—so help us God. Names of members, age. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this day of A. D. 1863. By command of Maj. Gen. McDowell. H. HACKBUSCH, A. A. G.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 7. HEADQUARTERS N. D. K. S. M., LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 15, 1863. I. Captains of companies in the Northern Division of Kansas State Militia will see that every man subject to military duty, under the laws of the State, is at once enrolled in his respective ward or township, as the law provides. All captains are hereby authorized to use portions of their commands in carrying out this order.

II. Any person subject to military duty who refuses to be enrolled or take the oath prescribed by law, and published in General Order No. 6, is at once to be reported to these Headquarters.

III. All companies of enrolled Militia in the Northern District, except those of the cities of Leavenworth and Atchison, will meet for drill on Saturday of each week, at the time and place fixed by their commanding officers. By command of Maj. Gen. McDowell. H. HACKBUSCH, A. A. G.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 3. HEADQUARTERS K. M., TOPEKA, Sept. 14, 1863. To prevent irregularities and to secure uniformity, it is ordered: I. That from and after the promulgation of this order, the muster rolls of all companies of militia organizing, or to be organized, in the Northern Division, shall be forwarded to Maj. Gen. James L. McDowell, Headquarters at Leavenworth. All companies organizing, or to be organized, in the Southern Division, shall forward their rolls to Maj. Gen. John B. Scott, Headquarters at Leroy, Kansas. A full compliance with the laws regulating the organization is enjoined, and especially that section requiring a prescribed oath to be duly administered to and subscribed by each member of the respective companies.

Hereafter commissions will be issued and forwarded upon the recommendations of the Major Generals commanding divisions. The Major Generals will cause copies of the muster rolls, as soon as possible after their receipt, to be forwarded to the office of the Adjutant General.

III. Until further order the regiments organized in the Southern Division will be numbered and recognized as follows: The regiment composed of the militia of Douglas county; Col. F. B. Swift, commanding, as number one; the regiment composed of the militia of Linn county, Col. J. T. Snoddy, commanding, as number two; the regiment composed of the militia of Shawnee county, Col. W. W. H. Lawrence, commanding, as number three. Regiments hereafter organized will be numbered according to the dates of their respective organizations. By order of the Commander-in-Chief. GUILFORD DUDLEY, Adjutant General.

The Topeka Record wants to know what we meant last week, in speaking of the falsehoods of the Topeka folk. We alluded to their over zealous efforts in sending trade and travel by way of Council Grove. People must be blinded to their own interest, who will work against the well-watered and fertile valleys of Western Kansas, and for the bluffs and hills of that region. Mark our word: In ten years from now the valleys of the Smoky Hill and Republican will be the most populous and wealthy portion of the State. You can work for the other route if you see fit, but if any one has a disposition to come this way, don't let them out of it. It has been done.

WARREN IN THE SOUTH.—The Richmond Examiner says that after two distinct efforts to capture Chattanooga, the enemy still hold it and are strengthening this strong position. Meanwhile the situation in Northern Virginia has become critical; the enemy is preparing for a general attack on the Rapidan, and menacing their forces at Culpeper, also crossing on the railroad and river, which shows a determination to fight.

The Progress of the Railroad. A correspondent of the Leavenworth Times, writing from Wyandotte under date of Sept. 24th, says: "The Union Pacific Railway, E. D., has made rapid progress in grading the road up the Kansas Valley. This is the third week since it was commenced, and four miles are already graded. The road starts at the State line, near the mouth of the Kaw, 'on the South side thereof,' and making a straight shoot a little south of west, crossing the Kaw one mile from the mouth, hugging the bluff on the south side. The bridge is under rapid headway. The pile driver is built, piles and caps are being delivered, and everything moves. Our people have been so long habituated to hearing this matter talked of, without seeing anything done, that they were as much startled to see one hundred hands at work on the road as if they had been greeted by a clap of thunder out of a clear sky. To facilitate the business of the town, there is some talk of building a side-track from the levee, on the Missouri, out to the main trunk, a little over one mile. This, however, is not fully settled upon, as it will depend somewhat upon the aid which shall be furnished by our citizens. Samuel Hallett set out to display wisdom in building the road in accordance with the bill passed by Congress, and yet many people here want the road to pass just outside their door-yards. The present prospect is, that while your metropolitan city will be the terminus of one leg of the road, that for a few months, at least, this will be the terminus of the other.

Finally, Mr. Editor, you will most unquestionably pardon me, if I take this occasion to invite our old Wyandotte friends to be present next New Years, and see the first train start towards the Pacific from this point; and if Samuel Hallett & Co. will consent, take a ride with us to Lawrence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25. It appears now that all three of Rosecrans and Grant's divisions were engaged in the battles in front of Chattanooga, two of which were driven back in considerable disorders. Gen. Rosecrans, in his dispatches, imputes the loss of the battle to disobedience of orders on the part of General Moore, who failed to occupy an important position assigned him by Rosecrans. Had he done as ordered, Rosecrans' opinion is, the battle would have resulted in a splendid Union victory. Great anxiety is felt here in army circles for safety.

Burnside, in order to reinforce Rosecrans, only safe course would be to cross the Tennessee river and move down between the river and mountains, or to penetrate to some of the Gaps and move down behind the mountains. The opinion of military men seems to be that if he attempted to move down this side of the river he would meet great risk of being cut off.

Meeting of Missourians and Kansans in Washington. There is a meeting of Missouri and Kansas delegates to-night; and it is quite enthusiastic. The commissioners read an address they had prepared to be presented to the President. It has not been adopted, and may possibly receive some slight amendment to it. It will be proper to say that the following will embrace its main points: After affirming their attachment to the administration, and to the President, and their determination to stand by the proclamation of emancipation, they proceed to lay down representations of the Radical and Conservative parties in Missouri, and call upon the President to judge from this who are and who are not his friends and friends of his administration, and stated they held slavery to have been the original cause of the rebellion, and on this account they declare the emancipation proclamation a necessity and irrevocable. They say they accept the name of Radicals and desire no other. They are radical to the core and are determined to see the institution of slavery wiped out forever in Missouri. They will denounce Governor Gamble's usurpation of power and gross abuse of it, and will charge that his pro-slavery conservatism is responsible for the recent disturbed state of affairs in Missouri. His organization of State Militia they will denounce as unconstitutional and without warrant in form of law. Gen. Schofield's policy they will declare to have been devoted in the effort to subvert national authority and substitute lateral and insolence, a case in which he sustained Gamble in forbidding State Militia existing in Federal regiments. They will claim that the effect of his orders were to disarm the loyal and arm the disloyal, and denounce his attacks on freedom of speech and the press. They conclude what they have to say of Schofield by declaring the State is in worse condition than it has been at any time since the war commenced, and therefore, ask for a new commander of the department, and suggest as that new commander, Ben Butler, believing he could restore order in three days.

Proclamation by the Governor. State of Kansas, Executive Department. Whereas, On the twentieth day of October, A. D. 1862, the Hon. Thomas King, Jr., then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas, did tender his resignation of said office; and Whereas, On the twenty-eighth day of December, A. D. 1862, the Executive of the State did appoint the Hon. Nelson Cobb to fill said vacancy, whose term of office will expire by constitutional limitation when his successor shall be legally elected and qualified; and Whereas, It is provided by law that the choice of said successor shall be made at the next general election succeeding said Executive appointment. Now therefore I, THOMAS CARNEY, Governor of the State of Kansas, do proclaim and declare that, on TUESDAY THE THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER next, there shall be chosen by ballot, according to the law governing general elections, a CHIEF JUSTICE of the SUPREME COURT of the State of Kansas, to serve for the remainder of the unexpired term. The Sheriffs of the several counties are directed to give notice of said election at the time and in the manner prescribed by law. Done at Topeka, Kansas, this thirtieth day of September, A. D. 1863. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, the day and year above written. By the Governor, THOS. CARNEY. W. W. H. LAWRENCE, Secretary of State.

The House That Jeff. Built. The Hartford Post perpetrates the following, with an introduction thus: The following history of the celebrated edifice erected by Jeff. Davis, Esq., is authentic. It was written for the purpose of giving infant politicians a clear, concise and truthful description of the habitation and the fortunes and misfortunes and doings of the inmates. I. The Southern Confederacy.—This is the house that Jeff. built. II. The Ethiopian.—This is the malt that lay in the house that Jeff. built. III. The Underground Railroad.—This is the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jeff. built. IV. The Fugitive Slave Law.—This is the cat that killed the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jeff. built. V. The Personal Liberty Bill.—This is the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jeff. built. VI. Chief Justice Taney.—This is the cow with the crumpled horn that tossed the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jeff. built. VII. James Buchanan.—This is the maiden all forlorn that milked the cow with crumpled horn that tossed the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jeff. built. VIII. C. Cray.—This is the man all tattered and torn that married the maiden all forlorn that milked the cow with crumpled horn that tossed the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jeff. built. IX. Plunder.—This is the priest all shaven and shorn that married the man all tattered and torn that married the maiden all forlorn that milked the cow with crumpled horn that tossed the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jeff. built.

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