

## THE BIG BLUE UNION.

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### ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

After a session of something more than seven months the second session of the thirty-seventh Congress adjourned on Thursday the 17th instant. At the session just closed, Congress has done a remarkable amount of work—has perfected more good measures—has made an advancement in those subjects pertaining to the peoples' welfare which challenges the industry and watchfulness of a long line of its predecessors. It has legislated for the whole country, the West has received a large share of attention. Surrounded by questions and duties continually arising relative to the war, it would be natural to suppose that its proceedings would not in so great a measure refer to the civil affairs of the country; hampered by the traitors, who still remained, the agents of the accursed rebellion, it would seem that its action would often be turbulent and undignified; but not so. It was not only exempt from those disgraceful scenes which have so abounded heretofore, but tended jealously and carefully the interests of civil life and the progressive and important questions affecting the whole country.

Among the many beneficial and important measures we here mention a few:

The Free Homestead Act.

The Pacific Railroad and telegraph line.

The act abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

The Prohibition of Slavery in all the Territories of the Union.

The act confiscating and emancipating the slaves of rebels.

The act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and preserve peace on the Frontiers.

To establish a branch mint at Denver City, Colorado Territory. The Tax Bill, Agricultural and Mechanical College Bill, the revision of the Supreme Court Judicial Districts.

We hope that it may be succeeded by many more as efficient ones.

**NEWSPAPER QUARRELS.**—The "war" spirit seems to exist to a considerable extent among the newspapers in this State, for nearly all of our Republican brethren of the quill, if they have not committed any really "overt" act, have at least had a war of words with evident "intent, aforethought and malice." The Leavenworth Conservative and White Cloud Chief have disagreed; the latter and the Topeka Record have had quite a spat; the two Lawrence papers always are, we believe, on terms that are anything but friendly. But the Topeka papers have beat them all. They have raked open all the "old sores" with perfect recklessness and satisfaction, have cast up mire and dirt to such an extent as to subject Topeka, we should suppose, to labor under a perfect cloud and atmosphere of mud and corruption for the next six months to come. In regard to this last "engagement," the Junction City Union advised that the parties be patted on the back, and encouraged to do their best, their prettiest, their d—st until a thorough purification was effected. Nor do we propose to offer any "interference" or "mediation" at this time; a thorough understanding, a hearty confession etc. are all good for the soul. But if they are not done with these quarrels yet we hope they soon will be, for there is a large amount of work to be done in the succeeding three months, and to accomplish which there is need of a strong, united front. A true and honest man for Governor is to be selected, and his claims canvassed before the people prior to the election, as also the other officers of the State ticket. A Representative to Congress to be elected, all this requiring the united efforts of the loyal Union people and Republican Press. As the White Cloud Chief says, "the Secession party in the State is preparing to make a hard fight and they look with extreme delight upon the prospect of a division in the Republican ranks."

The Republicans of Maine have made the following nominations: For Governor, Abner Coburn; for Congress, third district, James G. Blaine; fifth district, Fredrick A. Pike.

Sincerity is the parent of truth.

### RAILROAD MEETING.

The citizens of Marshall County are requested to meet in Mass Convention in the City of Marysville, on SATURDAY, THE 9TH OF AUGUST, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to take in consideration the Railroad interests of this County, and to appoint delegates to a general Convention to be held at Troy, in Doniphan County, on the 20th of August. A full attendance is requested, as business affecting every man's interest will be brought before the Convention.

MANY CITIZENS.

The above is a call for a Railroad Convention to be held in this place on the 9th prox. to elect delegates to attend a general convention at Troy in Doniphan County, on the 20th of August. The counties of Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha, Marshall and Washington are vitally interested in this move, and if we are correct in our impression this is a preparatory step towards selecting men for the Legislature who will attend faithfully, earnestly and honestly in that body to the interests of their constituents. It is a notorious fact that the railroad interest of the northern counties in this State has been shamefully represented in the Legislature, by men who neglected or ignored the trust reposed in them by the people who sent them. And it is now time if these counties wish to derive any benefit from one of the branches to the Pacific Road, to elect men who are fully alive to the subject—men of ability, who will have not only the brain to perceive but the integrity and honesty and will, at all hazards, to resist every attempt to wrest from them their only hope for a Road through the northern tier of counties in Kansas. Heretofore, men have been elected upon purely party principles, but now is the time in our national affairs when we can all afford to lay aside strict party ties, and the importance of our local interests demands unity of action. Elect true Union men, who have never had a taint of secessionism upon their garments, men who will guard well the interests of their constituents.

The State Senators elected next Fall will have a vote in electing a U. S. Senator, and the question is, whether the people of the northern counties are alive to the importance of selecting and electing Members who, when the time arrives for choosing the U. S. Senator, will vote for a man whose interest is identified with their interest, and is magnanimous and independent enough to legislate for the people of the whole State, and not for one town or locality to the exclusion of all others.

We notice in the Missouri Democrat of the 15th inst. an article begging and imploring the Kansas Legislature not to grant the power to the H. & St. J. R. R. to build a branch road direct from St. Joseph to the main trunk of the Pacific Road, and concludes by saying that if the Legislature does, not one passenger or pound of freight will go over the Kansas Valley Road. Now this is a very candid admission for the Editor of the Democrat to make, but the truth is and St. Louis sees it, that a road from St. Joseph to the main trunk of the Pacific Road can be made at least one hundred miles nearer than up the Kansas Valley where the main trunk commences. And for a Journalist of another State to be dictating to our Legislature what they shall do, and what they shall not do, upon railroad subjects, comes with very bad grace indeed. The writer shows his ignorance of Kansas affairs or has made willful misrepresentations. Hear what he says:

"People of Kansas! If by any inducement you are led to give your consent to the Henderson amendment, rest assured that you not only forever preclude all hope of a Kansas road to the Pacific, but you will not even have a local road along the beautiful valley of the Kansas. Consent to the extension of the H. & St. J. R. R., so as to pass out of your State along its northern boundary to connect with a Nebraska road, and you build up, instead of a tributary, a rival, to your own Kansas Valley road; a rival that will crush it; that will effectually destroy it as a Pacific road, even if it permit it to be completed as a mere local road; a rival which will be so much more direct that not a single passenger or pound of freight will ever pass over the Pacific road to or from the Pacific."

O! the dear people of Kansas, don't consent to the Henderson amendment, for if you do you injure the interests of St. Louis; this is the meaning of the article in the Democrat. Again, the people of St. Louis, and particularly the writer in the Democrat, don't believe that anybody lives in Kansas except along the valley of the Kaw; but if we can read the signs of the times we fear they will discover their mistake by the action of the next Leg-

islature of our State. Let the people in Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha, Marshall and Washington, before they vote for members of the Legislature, see that every candidate is pledged to this Railroad project, and the adoption of the Henderson amendment by our Legislature.

Let there be a good turnout at the meeting here; and especially at the one in Troy. Let every county interested in this movement be present by her delegates, and we for one will not fear the result.

**OPEN CONFESSION.**—The Chicago Tribune says. Ex-Gov. Medary, of Ohio, made a speech in defense of the Buchanan and Floyd democrats the other day at Columbus, in which he endeavored to defend this party from the charge of treason, and was telling of some things they did not do. Lifting his voice to a hoarse howl, he said: "They don't steal." After this declaration he passed and shook himself like an old bear, and the thought seemed to be struggling in him with terrible power, and that perhaps a few instances could be named in which democrats had stolen. Presently the tension of his muscles relaxed, his head drooped, and in a sad low voice he added, dropping suddenly the partisan in the philosopher, "any more than is incident to imperfect human nature." Having thus relieved himself, he plunged his grizzly muzzle into a pitcher and drank like a horse. Now we never thought before that moment that Medary was as honest as he ought to be. But there must be a thick stratum of honesty in a man, who, by mere force of conscience, on the spur of the moment, puts such a philosophical amendment to a partisan proposition.

We can only say that the "imperfect human nature" of the great democratic leaders, Buchanan, Floyd, Matteson, Fernando Wood and others, seems to have a good deal of that kind of "incident."

**KANSAS WOOL.**—Geo. M. Harvey, writing from Wabunsee county to the Leavenworth Conservative, says:

I see in your paper of the 12th of June last, I think it was, an account of the weight of a fleece of wool cut from a yearling buck, the property of a citizen of Osaloosa, Jefferson county, in this State, which weighed 9½ lbs. My object in troubling you at this time is to give you the weights of some fleeces of wool clipped in this settlement from the flock of Mr. Samuel Cripps; he cut from a yearling buck 16½ lbs. of clean washed wool, and from ewes with lambs by their sides, 9½ lbs. The wool is of the finest quality of French Merino; the clipping was done about the middle of last month.

I did not see the wool weighed, but have a statement of the weights from Jehu Hodgson, Esq., sheriff of this (Wabunsee) county, who weighed the wool, and on his veracity I give the figures. Sheep growing is decidedly the business for Kansas farmers to engage in.

**THE PRESIDENT AND MR. REDPATH.**—The Washington correspondent of the Springfield Republican relates the following as the best thing he has heard of the President:

James Redpath came to tell the President that Geffrard, President of Hayti, would send a white minister to this country if Mr. Lincoln especially desired it. "Hayti is so grateful," said Redpath, "for her recognition at your hand, that he was authorized to say that if you desired it as a favor, a white minister should be sent instead of a colored one. Of course Hayti prefers to send one of her own children, but she will be generous even to prejudice against color!" Mr. Lincoln turned drolly in his chair and replied: "Well, you can tell Mr. Geffrard that I shan't tear my shirt if he does send a negro here!" Isn't that reply Lincolnish through and through?

**NAMES OF THE RECENT BATTLES.**—The following are the names which seem to be assigned to the recent battles in front of Richmond:

Thursday, June 26—Battle of Mechanicsville.

Friday, June 27—Battle of Gaines' Mill.

Saturday, June 28—Battle of Chickahominy.

Sunday, June 29—Battle of Peach Orchard; battle of Savage's Station.

Monday, June 30—Battle of White Oak Swamp; battle of White Oak Creek; battle of Charles City Cross Roads.

Tuesday, July 1—Battle of Turkey Bend.

The Leavenworth Conservative says the number of contrabands in that city is 1,500.

### The Monroe Doctrine.

As this famous political doctrine, about which so much has been said of late years, may yet have to be applied in the case of the French intervention in Mexico, our readers will be glad to have their memories refreshed with its precise statement. The statement of the so-called doctrine occurs in the message of President Monroe to Congress in December, 1823, and is as follows:

"The American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power; and, while existing rights should be respected, the safety and interest of the United States require them to announce that no future colony or dominion, shall, with their consent, be planted or established on any part of the North American continent."

With regard to this doctrine, Mr. Seward, in a speech delivered in the Senate on January 26, 1853, said explicitly:

"I am willing to declare myself opposed—radically opposed—opposed at all times, now, henceforth and forever—opposed, at the risk of all hazards and consequences, to any design of any State or States on this continent."

President Lincoln is not on record in any of his speeches or writings either for or against the maintenance of this doctrine.

**NIGGERS VS. WHITE MEN.**—The following is a specimen of current literature:

"Possibly," says the Louisville Journal, "white folks may be able to get some little legislation out of Congress after the nigger has been duly served."

This is the sort of stuff we see in print daily, and is very frequently said in earnest, by even such sensible papers as the Louisville Journal. Slavery has shown itself to be a curse wherever it exists, and an incubus upon the energies, enterprise, intelligence, and moral and social progress of the people who dwell in its midst. This Congress has taken long strides towards eradicating the evil which has almost destroyed the country, and which has brutalized one-third of the population. If a municipal government, during the prevalence of small-pox, should pass an ordinance compelling the citizens to be vaccinated, would it be called legislation in favor of the small-pox? or would it be for the public benefit? In the midst of a season of yellow fever, cholera, or other epidemic, when cities pass laws obliging the people to employ disinfecting agents, and to take other precautionary measures, what would be thought of the fool or demagogue, who should keep up a continual bleating against these measures, as being legislation for the epidemic, to the neglect of the citizens? This is precisely the position of the Slavery question.—*White Cloud Chief.*

**The Leav Conservative of the 19th** says:

made no application to the to arm negroes. Other a black regiment to the respect a favorable reply. Gen. asked for more troops. The demand for them is very urgent. We have a large territory to defend and very few troops to do it with.—The Indians are making a general rising in the West, and more troops are needed to put them down. Gen. Blunt will not use our troops in the popular business of guarding secesh onion patches, out for the public purpose of holding every foot of soil now in our possession. If he fails to receive reinforcements, he will assume the responsibility of arming all men who are willing to fight for the Union. Milk and water is unknown to the Department of Kansas.

John W. Forney says the President is ready to accept the services of all loyal men. Then the war is at an end. We have four millions of loyal allies in the South, ready to give us information, to work for us, to fight for us. The Government is now ready to allow them to be for the Union. Therefore we have a friend in every rebel household, therefore we shall no longer be killed from ambush, or slaughtered by wholesale bridge-burnings. If Corinths are to be evacuated we shall know it; if a Manassas is to be defended it must be by something more formidable than Quaker guns. The end is near and certain.—*Conservative.*

It is estimated that there are now on furlough fifty thousand enlisted men, most of whom are in a condition to rejoin their regiments. Is there not something wrong in this, at this time when their country so much needs their services?

**THE NEWS.**—On account of the pressure of other matter upon our columns we are obliged to omit our usual amount of news and telegraph dispatches this week. However, they are not of very exciting interest or importance. We give but a short summary:

—Gen. Curtis' army in their march from the interior of Arkansas to Helena on the Mississippi were much harassed by the enemy, but wherever the rebels stood in force our troops easily whipped them. Hindman issued a special proclamation to every man in the region, begging him to march at once to intercept our army, but the response does not appear to have been general. All our sick and wounded were safely brought away, and the army is now in good trim. In one skirmish, two Texas regiments were routed, and 110 of them killed; our loss, 5 killed and 47 wounded. It is reported that Price has crossed the Mississippi into Arkansas with the intention of joining Hindman and making an attack on Curtis.

—By order of Gov. Gamble the whole Missouri State Militia under Brig. Gen. Schofield has been called out, for the purpose of exterminating the guerrilla bands which infest the State. By this order every able-bodied man in the State legally qualified to bear arms is subject to duty.

—The Kentucky guerrilla rascal, Morgan, who lately took Cynthiana, Ky., has been driven from the place after a severe fight of an hour and a half. Most of the stolen property all of the cannon and horses were recaptured. Our loss 20 men, his, 25.

—A naval engagement came off on the 15th between the rebel iron-plated ram Arkansas and several Federal gunboats in the Yazoo and Mississippi rivers 10 miles above Vicksburg. Result—escape of the rebel boat to Vicksburg where she laid herself up under the batteries for protection. Our loss is given at 27 men, theirs not known. To all appearances, it was a piece of consummate heedlessness on the part of our forces in letting the boat escape.

—Maj-Gen. Halleck has been called to Washington, and put in chief command of all the armies of the Union. This does not affect Gens. McClellan and Pope, who retain their present position.

—War meetings are being held throughout the loyal States and enlistments are going rapidly and there is no doubt that the 300,000 men called for will be promptly raised.

**GENERAL SIGEL.**—The Harper's Ferry correspondent of the Boston Transcript says of Gen. Sigel:

He is a man of mark, and his countenance indicates great energy and resolution. When asked if he was a family man, he laughed and said, "Oh, yes, my family is very large; I have thousands of children." He said much about the war, which, perhaps, it is not prudent for me to transcribe. At any rate, I have not his authority for so doing. He made some sport of our trunks, and said if we ladies went with him, he should only allow us three dresses—one black, one middling color, and one white. He talks English fluently, but has a slight German accent, which only makes it pleasanter to listen to him. He never carried books with him, he remarked, as he always found some new work to read wherever he went.—Sometimes it was a production of Theodore Parkers, or on spiritualism, or a new novel; and added that he wished he could make books. We thought it was better for us at present that he could command armies.

**ONE OF 'EM.**—The man in the city of Chicago who is the most blatant and abusive in his talk of Republicans, designating them as "nigger worshippers," promoters of "nigger equality," &c., &c., is, we are told by good authority, the father of at least five children by a negro woman—not a yellow woman, but a regular African, with all the peculiarities of her race. And it is hinted by our informant that of these children four were sold into slavery by their father, though their mother was free. Of such are the secession Democracy.—*Chicago Tribune.*

**BUCHANAN AND HIS PORTRAIT.**—While Buchanan was President the Pottstown Bank came into existence, and out of compliance to him the notes contained his portrait. But of late the bank has received so many mutilated notes, with the words "traitor," "Judas Iscariot," &c., inscribed under the portrait, that it has resolved to call in all the notes bearing the likeness and re-issue new ones. It must be done to abate a nuisance.

**The Stockton (Cal.) Independent** of June 7th, says the shipment of copper ore from Copperopolis to Stockton averages 30 tons per day, at \$3 per ton. The ore sells at \$100 per ton.