

THE BIG BLUE UNION.

E. C. MANNING, } EDITORS.
WM. HENRY, }

MARYSVILLE, KANSAS.

Saturday, April 30, 1864.



"Flag of the free heart's hope and home,
By angel hands to valor given;
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born of heaven.
FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us."

Resigned.

Upon the assembling of the State Convention last Friday-a-week, and before they had proceeded to business, Governor Carney furnished that body with the following, which speaks for itself:

TOPEKA, April 20th, 1864.

Gentlemen of the Convention:—Yours is the first Convention held since the adjournment of the last Legislature, and I embrace the opportunity to address you, and throw you the people.

I was, as you are aware, elected United States Senator, by that Legislature.

Since then, that election has entered or been forced into every political conflict.

If there be one merit which I may claim it is that of earnestly and industriously guarding the rights and interests of the State, and I will not endanger or sacrifice either by causing or continuing in it a mere personal issue.

I feel it to be my duty therefore, to resign, as I now do, all claims to the Office of United States Senator into the hands of the people.

THOS. CARNEY.

Now, whether this be done in a good spirit or not, it at least is a good act. Every good citizen of Kansas must have deplored the bitter political fight and unnecessary commotion into which the State was thrown by the Senatorial action of the last Legislature. This action of Governor Carney's may have been adopted as a cunning political move, with which to throw the people off their guard, thereby making it an easy thing to run in a Carney Legislature this fall, or it may have been done in the spirit of a good Governor who sees the trouble that has grown and is growing out of the recent attempt to foist him upon the people without first consulting them, and desirous of peace and quiet in his State he withdraws from the field. Let us hope that his motives are founded in the latter spirit. Previous to last winter, in his official capacity as Governor, Thomas Carney did well; this none can deny. Few if any papers or persons had ought to say against him; not until the Senatorial Swindle was perpetrated, was there any more political strife or turmoil in Kansas during his administration, than is incident to any of our Free States. How the people felt about the Senatorial election, we all know, how they repudiate and reject the perpetrators we now see. Does any of the "68" derive comfort from reading the proceedings of the recent State Convention. Did they not dig their political graves last winter? has not Carney's withdrawal pitched them into it? and did not the Convention fill up the holes and set up the tomb stones? You who would betray a constituency for personal motives are satisfied by this time that last winter's swindles have been to the people and had a "hearing." Now are you satisfied?

Our Eastern Mail

Has been coming very regular for the past ten days. Things are getting in a little better shape. The Express Company have hired a carrier to bring the sack regular from Guitard's. A private letter from the Post Master at St. Joseph informs us that the former delay and irregularity did not originate at the St. Joseph Post Office. He says:

"By request of the Post Master at Atchison we send all the mail matter for your office to Atchison, and it is there made up for your place. We send it from here daily, and never fail. This office is cleared every day, not a single letter for any point remaining over twelve hours."

So that our readers will see that our troubles originate at Atchison; but as matters are mending we will keep quiet.

A Summerset.

The Leavenworth Times the chief organ of the Fraudites is at present in a peck of trouble. It rips and tears about, growls at the Administration, growls at the people, growls at the State Convention, cries fraud because the people did not elect delegates to that Convention that would endorse the "swindle," and is mad at itself because the people "can't see it" as they do—and at last it has bit itself, and we may expect it soon to die.

All readers of the Times must recollect how often it has endorsed the Senatorial Swindle, and how hard it has labored to justify it, and now that it has been brought to its senses by the recent blow the people have given that usurpation through their delegates in the State Convention, the Times jumps a summerset in the air, comes down with its back-parts towards its readers, and explodes as follows:

"The Senatorial election last winter was a mistake. A people jealous of their rights will never submit to a seeming usurpation of them. That election was unusual, against custom, though not against law. It violated the very principle which Gov. Carney had declared to be the basis of his policy for the State, and in the action of the State toward the Federal Government."

The Fort Pillow Massacre.

Our Government is about to retaliate for the rebel barbarities perpetrated at the recent capture of Ft. Pillow. In a speech at Baltimore lately, President Lincoln said:

"When the Government knows the facts from official sources, and they substantiate the reports, retribution will be surely given. But how retribution is to be administered is a question still to be settled."

And Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, in the House, introduced a joint resolution, which was unanimously passed,

"That the Joint Committee on the conduct of the War, or such members thereof as the Committee may designate, proceed at once to Fort Pillow, and examine into facts and circumstances attending the recent attack and capture of the Fort by rebels, and that they report with as little delay as possible."

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Wade and Gooch, from the Committee on Condition of the War, left for Cairo April 19th, to take evidence in relation to the massacre at Ft. Pillow.

Is their man in the country who will not rejoice at this move of the Government?

Plant Corn.

We will again urge upon our readers the necessity of planting corn. The indications are that corn will command a high price this fall and winter, and that we shall have a favorable season for that crop the coming summer. The present demand will use up all the corn in the country, north, south, east, and west, and the scarcity of labor, the maintenance of an army, the destitution of the south, and the market west, will combine to make the coming corn crop of Kansas an important and profitable one. Let no ground lay idle.

Small bands of rebels that prowl about the country are becoming very troublesome and dangerous in central and southern Arkansas. This kind of warfare is kept up as much for the purpose of preventing the complete re-organization of Arkansas as a Free State as for anything else. They will retard movements some, but its final restoration to peace and liberty is not far distant.

The new National Ten-Forty loan—that is, payable after ten years and within forty, at the pleasure of the Government—is being taken up by the people at the rate of two millions of dollars per day.

Every time we read one of Benj. F. Taylor's splendid letters to the Chicago Journal, from the Cumberland Army, we feel like hiring him to come and edit the Big Blue Union, while we do the press-work.

The principal Powers of Europe have agreed to a conference to be held in London on the Danco-German difficulty, the object of which is to restore peace in central Europe.

Torpedoes are being sunk by our Government at the entry of all ports along the southern coast into which blockade runners are in the habit of running.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of D. W. Wilder as Surveyor General of the District of Kansas and Nebraska.

Garribaldi is on a visit to England.

Glory Enough for One Day!

Kansas Elects a Lincoln Delegation—composed of anti-Fraud men—to the Baltimore Convention.

At twelve o'clock, April 21, the delegates from all part of the State, met at Topeka, to elect six delegates to the National Convention, that meets in Baltimore, June 7, 1864, to nominate Union candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

The Convention was called to order by Sidney Clark, of the State Central Committee.

On motion of Mr. Reynolds, of Bourbon, John W. Scott, of Allen, was unanimously elected temporary Chairman.—Messrs. Reynolds and Hoagland conducted the President to the chair.

Mr. Murdock, of Osage, was elected Secretary.

The following Committees were appointed:

On Credentials.—Foster, Irving, Hoagland, Reynolds, and Jones.

On Permanent Organization.—McGrew, Guthrie, Sherry, and Camp.

Mr. McGrew reported the following as the permanent officers of the Convention: President—John W. Scott, of Allen.

Vice Presidents—W. S. Glenn, of Atchison; A. G. Proctor, of Lyon; S. C. Russell, of Douglas; W. S. Hoagland, of Jackson.

Secretaries—James D. Snoddy, of Linn; S. W. Roberts, of Jefferson. Mr. Snoddy declined and Mr. Murdock, of Osage, was put in his place.

The report was adopted.

The following Committee on Resolutions was appointed:

Bowen, Foster, Sternberg, Hofman, Danford, Proctor, Strickler, McDowell, Snoddy.

Mr. Porter moved to proceed to elect six delegates and six alternates, on the same ballot, to the Baltimore Convention.—Passed with the opposition of McDowell and Legate.

The balloting resulted as follows:

DELEGATES.

James H. Lane, 41; A. Carter Wilder, 49; Thomas M. Bowen, 49; W. W. H. Lawrence, 49; Martin H. Insley, 51; F. W. Potter, 49; Wm. A. Phillips, 22; M. J. Parrott, 2; E. M. Monell, 1; Jas. L. McDowell, 4; Solon Thatcher, 4; Charles R. Jennison, 2; Ed. D. Thompson, 1; S. A. Riggs, 1; John M. Price, 2; O. E. Cheesboro, 1; T. A. Osborn, 1; James F. Legate, 1; S. H. Glenk, 2.

ALTERNATES.

C. W. Babeock, 50; S. A. Cobb, 50; John M. Price, 49; Robert McBratney, 48; G. A. Colton, 50; H. W. Farnsworth, 50; C. R. Jennison, 1; S. C. Smith, 1; C. Chadwick, 1; F. G. Foster, 1; Byron Sherry, 1.

Mr. Hofman and Mr. Przybylowicz were excused from voting at their own request, as Fremont men, but anti-Fraud.

On motion of Mr. Reynolds the following gentlemen were made the Central Committee:

Sidney Clarke, Douglas; J. C. Burnett, Allen; J. M. Rankin, Coffey; A. Low, Doniphan; James McCahon, Leavenworth; W. S. Hoagland, Jackson; J. Stodler, Lyon.

Col. T. M. Bowen introduced strong Lincoln and anti-Fraud resolutions, which were adopted. They are too long or we would publish them in full.

Condensed News.

Longstreet with his veterans has joined Lee. He took into Tennessee 18,000 men and returned with only 12,000.

Gen. Wessel surrendered Plymouth, N. C. on the 20th inst. to the rebels after four days hard fighting. Our loss is 150 killed, 2,500 prisoners and a large amount of stores.

It is thought that about 200,000 of the Militia of the Western States will be called into service along the Ohio river, to protect from raids while our main army is being concentrated for the big battle.

Judge A. H. Horton attended the State Convention as an anti-Lincoln delegate from Atchison county.

Reports from Washington state that Gen. Grant intends to give Gen. McClellan a command in the army of the Potomac.

Quantrell Again in Kansas.

A telegram has been received at Fort Leavenworth from Col. Phillips, of 21st inst., stating that a cavalry force 150 or 200 strong, crossed the Arkansas that day, killing five citizens. It was supposed to be Quantrell en route for Kansas. Another rebel force had been vanquished, coming from the southeastern Choctaw country.—Conservative.

"We re-read the Bucolics, mindful of Virgilius, and while the sap of our own lives, like that of the trees, mounts and circulates with more vivifying power, we, too, fructify and are exalted."—Saint Joseph Herald.

Oh, glory! Circulate the dictionary.

The Monroe Doctrine.

There are queer things revealed by history. That noted declaration of James Monroe, was made at the suggestion of the British Government. It was anxious to settle the Mexico-Spanish conflict, for mercantile reasons, and intimated to the American Secretary of State, that the assertion of the Monroe Doctrine, would effect the object. Our government acted upon the suggestion.

This was done, December, 1823, and we quote, for the information of our readers, that part of President Monroe's message which makes formal declaration of the American policy:

"The political system of the allied Powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective Governments. And to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of our most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those Powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great considerations, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any manner their destiny, by any European Power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."

The British suggestion is an American conviction. What diplomacy designed as a temporary policy, has become a settled principle. The hint to Spain, is settled by the will of the people of the United States. They will never submit to the establishment of a monarchy on this continent by any European Power.—Times.

THE CZAR'S PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION IN POLAND.—The middle of this month witnessed in Europe another of those grand events which like the President's Proclamation in America, are to make these years forever illustrious in history. On the 15th of April, by recent ukase of the Czar, every serf of Russian Poland is to be at once and forever set free from bondage. He is to own the cottage and the plot of ground which he has been occupying, his time and labor are to be his own, and he is liberated from all claims to service and obligations of labor which his master may have possessed over him. For this great emancipation he is only to pay to the Government a tax, by which "loyal masters" are to be remunerated. More than this, the Polish serf is to become at once a self governing citizen. He is to elect his own village officials, his mayor, and sheriff, and justice of the Peace—a privilege which Prussia has never yet granted to the Prussian Poles.

MADE HIM DISGORGE.—Haggart, the \$27,000 express thief, who was arrested at Lawrence the other day, was taken back to St. Joe and lodged in jail. Only \$700 were found on his person, and the fellow refused to state what he had done with the remainder. The officers accordingly procured a rope, and knotting one end of it around his neck and the other over a beam jerked him into an uncomfortable state of suspense. This was sufficient, and upon being restored to his footing he confessed where had hid the money, and it was recovered, with the exception of \$600, which is still unaccounted for.—Conservative.

A strenuous effort is being made to postpone the Republican National Convention until Fall or late in the Summer. The excuse is, that it is not good at this time to agitate the country with politics for so many months. But we notice that the persons who are so anxious for the postponement, are all active and bitter opponents of Lincoln's re-election. They hope that Lincoln will make some fatal blunder during the Summer, to put him out of the way; or that some of our military men will meet with a success that will place them ahead of Lincoln for the Presidency. That's what's the matter.—Chief.

WHO GETS THE SWORD?—The New York Sanitary Fair has two magnificent swords, each valued at \$1,500. One is to be given to a military officer, the other to a naval officer. The people's favorites are to be the fortunate recipients of these valuable gifts. Who are the most popular officers is to be decided in the following manner: A ledger is kept, as each individual subscribes his dollar for the sword he expresses his preference for Grant, McClellan or Rosecrans, as the case may be. The one who receives the most dollars will be elected for the prize. Gen. Grant is ahead thus far.

The Missouri has risen about two feet within the last two or three days. There is now a good stage of water in the channel.—Times.

THE THIRTIETH KANSAS.—After nearly two years' hard service in the field the 13th Kansas has been permanently assigned to post duty at Fort Smith and Van Buren. Colonel Bowen has leave of absence. Lieut. Col. Wheeler commands Van Buren, and Major Woodworth commands with part of the regiment at Ft. Smith. Relieving this regiment for a time from hard duty is an act of justice to those gallant men, who, with their swords and muskets, have earned reputation of which their friends are justly proud.—Conservative.

LEAVENWORTH A PORT OF DELIVERY.—We learn that through the exertions of Senator Lane, a bill has passed the Senate making Leavenworth a port of delivery. This will give us a Custom House and of course adds new dignity and importance to the flourishing metropolis of Kansas.—Conservative.

LABORERS FOR MARYLAND.—It is reported that the Confederate deserters and refugees who find their way to Wheeling, West Virginia, are accepting places as farm laborers on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Great inducements are offered them in consequence of the scarcity of laborers.

A manufacturing company in Nashua, N. H., has furnished to the Government since the beginning of the war, two million pairs of cotton flannel army drawers. Over four thousand women and girls, who received one hundred and seventy thousand dollars for labor, were employed in making them.

GRANT WAS RIGHT.—The Richmond papers say that if the Federal army is allowed to pass the James River in triumph the Confederacy is gone up, and like an avalanche the Union hosts will roll over the entire South. That suits us. Grant was right. Richmond must be taken.

It is stated that Wessels, the counterfeit maker who was arrested in Leavenworth for passing a \$100 counterfeit, has been convicted at Topeka, and sentenced to five years penitentiary labor.

Marysville Market.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED EVERY WEEK.
Corn, 50¢
Oats, 40¢
Flour—Spring Wheat, 4.50
do Fall Wheat, 4.25
Corn Meal, 3.00
Butter, 75¢
Eggs, 75¢ doz.
Lard, 75¢
Chickens, 75¢ doz.
Pork, 4.00
Beef, 4.00
Potatoes, 2.00
Onions, 2.00
Hay, 2.00
Hides, green, 2.00
" dry, salt, 2.00
" flint, 2.00
Bacon—Hams, 4.00
do Shoulders, 4.00
do Sides, 4.00

General Order—No. 1

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, POLISH REGIMENT, SENeca, April 25, 1864.
I. The counties of Doniphan, Brown, Kearns, Worth, Washington, Republic, Shirley, Pottawatomie, and Johnson being designated as the "Second Brigade District" the unincorporated territory command of the 2nd Brigade is the same.
II. The following is announced as the staff, viz: Capt. E. Smith, Assistant Adjutant General, Seneca; Capt. Welsch, Quartermaster, Marshall county; Capt. J. Zollinger, Commissary, Washington county; Lieut. H. M. Robinson, A. D. C., Brown county; Lieut. tenant Alfred Saxey, A. D. C., Doniphan county.
III. Commanders of regiments, batteries, and detachments, will at once report to the Assistant Adjutant General full information respecting the condition of their commands, the number and description of arms in their possession.
IV. All official communications should be addressed to Capt. John E. Smith, Assistant Adjutant General, Seneca, Kansas.
By order of BYRON HENRY, Brig. Gen. General Commanding.
[District papers please copy four times.]

John H. Manny's REAPER AND MOWER COMBINED.

With Great Improvements!
The First, most Complete and most Successful Combination of Reaper and Mower in the World!
NEARLY 60,000 HAVE BEEN MADE and successfully used. Hundreds of **Hundreds of Premiums** Have been awarded it in competition with other Machines; receiving in Europe, during 1863, **The Grand Medal of the World's International Exhibition** in London, being the highest award for anything in the Exhibition.
The improvements for 1864 are extraordinary. See them in sample Machines with Agents. It is **Lightest Running Machine in the World that will do its work.**

PRICES.
Two-Horse Machines, \$150 and Freight
Four-Horse Machines, \$160 and Freight

WRITE TO
Daniels, Millington & Co.
for a printed pamphlet, with full particulars. Give your address in full.

DANIELS, MILLINGTON & CO.
52, Delaware Street,
Leavenworth, Kansas.

Sole Agent for Kansas and Western Missouri
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Clothing,
Boots, Shoes, Caps, &c.