

THE BIG BLUE UNION.

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OUR MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The Bath (Me.) Times says a company has been formed and the means obtained to dam the Big Blue River, in Kansas, and put up an extensive saw mill and stone flouring mills, with room for other machinery and constant power.

The above quoted extract was taken from an eastern paper in which it was circulating as a news item; and it is the first appraisal, and contains the only information of so important a movement that we as yet have been able to obtain. And we presume it is new to most of the people of the Big Blue, though they must have often wished for the establishment among them of so great a blessing as a flouring mill would be. We say wished for blessing, laying aside their actual demands for such an institution. The Big Blue River traverses the entire length of six counties in Kansas and Nebraska, besides bordering and penetrating with its various branches many other adjoining counties. Rising in Nebraska, some sixty miles northeast of Fort Kearney, and pursuing a southerly course, for over two hundred miles, when it empties into the Kansas, together with its tributaries, it presents a large valley, rich and extensive in natural resources for the establishment and generous maintenance of the manufacturing interests. The Valley, itself containing the best of land, and surrounded on each side by a rich and arable soil, is, with the increased advantages which mechanical labor and skill or improvement would lend it, capable of commanding the trade of not only the half dozen counties which are immediately tributary to it, but the traffic of a large scope of country adjoining them. But the valley alone loudly calls for such improvement, and would sustain now quite an important business, and with a growing settlement, would produce a constantly increasing demand, and would give to the population of the Blue river valley the more active duties belonging to the agricultural and commercial relations of the northwestern country.

And in this connection, we may ask, at what point on the Big Blue river is there a better opening, or a louder call for the establishment of extensive machinery, particularly that for a flouring mill, than at Marysville? Some fifty miles distant from Manhattan, (at the mouth of the Blue, where there is also a flouring mill, we believe,) and situate at the crossing of the Blue by the great Military Road leading from the Missouri river towns to the western Forts, the Gold Regions, Utah and California, it is provided with a market which offers to the producer and manufacturer a ready sale for their labor. The agricultural advantages of the place, or its immediate surroundings, the farms lying on the forks and main branch of the Vermillion and Little Blue, and the resources of Washington and adjoining counties, attest to the productiveness of the country by which she is surrounded; and point to her advantageous location and future importance. We believe there is not a point on the Big Blue that can lay a better claim, or offer better inducements to the capitalist to establish the manufacturing enterprises than Marysville. The people call for its establishment and the whole country absolutely needs and demands it.

The Atlantic Telegraph is again awakening attention in this country. The new cable is much larger, stronger and supposed to be much more durable than the old one. Cyrus W. Field, the projector, is actively engaged in the work, and says that if the enterprise meet with the encouragement which is now from the English and American governments, the capital could easily be raised, twelve months would be ample for the manufacture of the cable, and it could be laid across the Atlantic in the summer of next year.

The Soldier's Friend and Army Record, is the title of a new paper published by Van Winkle & Bennett, Cincinnati, O. As its name indicates, it is devoted to the interests of the soldier and to a record of the scenes of the war. It is filled with useful and interesting matter.

THE PRESIDENT TAKES.—In regard to the report, so eagerly seized upon by the Democratic and sympathizing conservative press, that the President had favored the return to their masters of fugitive slaves, and other acts in keeping with this, he is reported, in an interview with a distinguished gentleman, as saying, "that the idea of closing the schools, [referring to Stanley's action in North Carolina] and sending back fugitive slaves, and searching vessels going North, never had emanated from his Administration. Such an order had never been given by him, nor would it be tolerated by him or his Administration."

Such, we have always believed, is and has been throughout this war, the true position of honest, straightforward Abraham Lincoln. Though surrounded by a pro-slavery influence urging, threatening, asking, begging, all in the same breath;—though double-faced traitors, willing to do the bidding of the slave power, gain position in the Departments and then skulkingly and cravenly use their power against the Government—the President's true position stands out boldly, and bespeaks for the Administration its unwavering fidelity to Freedom and the rights of man.

THE PACIFIC R. R.—The bill was taken up by the Senate on the 21st and passed with only 5 negative votes. It was sent to the House for acceptance, and by that body referred to the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad. We shall soon hear, undoubtedly, of its becoming a law. The St. Joseph Gazette in speaking of the subject says: "The most practical route west from Missouri, is by the line of the Maryville railroad, seven miles of which is now in running order, and seven more ready for the iron, and a locomotive upon the track. That it is the route marked out by nature no one conversant with the country can doubt. It seems as if the Almighty had so arranged it as to become the highway from ocean to ocean. This route will require but little grading and would be an air line with the Hannibal and St. Joseph road. * * * This route has received the sanction of the ablest engineers in the country, and when Gen. Lander was in this city, after his survey to the Pacific for a wagon route, expressed himself openly that this was the most feasible route and St. Joe the point at which the Missouri should be tapped. If any other route is selected it will be diverging from the route marked out by nature."

NOTHING ELSE EXPECTED.—The manner in which the rebel press are abusing Gen. Butler in New Orleans, shows that he is doing his duty manfully. His salutary orders are carried out with a Jacksonian firmness and success which writes and twists under them like a wounded rattlesnake. A writer in the Mississippian proposes that a purse of \$10,000 be made up for the head of "the modern Nero, the brutal, beastly and sanguinary savage, Gen. B. F. Butler." The Charleston Mercury says that "No quarter to Pecosune Butler, should be the sworn resolve of every Southern man." The Richmond Examiner exclaims—"If there is a human being in the city of New Orleans who does not weep tears of bitter agony that the city was not laid in dust and ashes rather than surrendered, he is an outcast from his race."

SHOOTING OR HANGING.—"If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." This was the emphatic order of Secretary Dix to an officer at New Orleans in 1861, in the last days of Buchanan. The direction has been modified. Under the order of General Butler hanging is substituted, and Mumford, who hauled down the American flag after the occupation of the city by our forces, was hung accordingly.

At Memphis, General Lew. Wallace seems to adhere to the old precept of shooting on the spot. His order to that effect has been promulgated, and nobody who knows him, will doubt its being faithfully executed.—Democrat.

"Now is the time to advertise," said one friend to another. "Yes," was the reply, "that is what you always say."—And the rejoinder was—mark it—"Because now, in application to ADVERTISE, means always with me."

A bill emancipating the slaves of rebels passed the House of Representatives June 18, by 28 majority. It is thought that it will pass the Senate without difficulty.

It is thought that Congress will adjourn early in July, or as soon as the important measures now pending have passed.

THE NEWS.

The following are the latest despatches from the papers by yesterday's mail:

Cairo, June 24, 10 P. M.—The steamer De Soto has just arrived from Memphis. She brings dates of the 23rd inst.

A detachment of the 6th Illinois cavalry made a descent on a lot of rebel cavalry near Co'd Water station on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, and captured a number of them; also, a train with 20,000 pounds of bacon, which they were guarding. They captured 25 prisoners, mostly of Jackson's cavalry, and destroyed the bridges so that the road is impassable.

The navigation of White River is now open to Gen. Curtis' army.

Memphis, June 23, via Cairo.—Over 200 merchants have taken the oath of allegiance.

The citizens of Brownville, Hayward county, raised the stars and stripes.

The rebel General Coles, an original secessionist, sends word to General Wallace that since his cotton was burned he wants to take the oath.

Wheeling, Va., June 21.—Soldiers recently from Fremont, say that he will fortify Mount Jackson and endeavor to hold the position. Although there is no doubt that Jackson has been largely reinforced, Fremont is not thought to be in danger.—Banks was at Winchester and Sigel was moving from Strasburg towards Mount Jackson, at last accounts.

The finest wheat fields in the world, it is said, are to be found in the Shenandoah Valley, extending from New Creek far away in the direction of Fredricksburg.—They are not only heavy on the ground, but limitless in their extent, and are in a forward state, which almost puts to shame our equally fertile, but less climate favored regions. A fortnight from to-day will see the wheat crops of the Shenandoah Valley ready for the knife of the husbandman.—This crop it is the desire of the Confederate Jackson to secure, and if he does keep his promise, he may be on hand in good time yet.

Washington, June 23.—Advices have been received at the War Department today, dated Corinth, 22d, and from McClellan's army this afternoon. Nothing of interest has transpired.

There were in all, 315 amendments to the tax bill. The House having receded from 253, and the Senate from 16 of them, the remainder became a subject of compromise, as embodied in the joint resolution of the Committee of Conference, adopted by the Senate.

The bill only awaits the President's signature to become a law, and is to take effect the 1st of August. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is to receive a salary of \$4,000 per annum.

New York, June 24.—The Mercury of the 17th says, "The battle of the previous day, in which the rebels made three charges with a bayonet on the Confederate battery command of Col. Lamar, once without a single volley."

"At each discharge," it says, "great gaps were visible in the Yankee lines.—The Federals finding the battery men unyielding, next tried a flanking movement on both sides, and that on the westside seriously threatened the rebels for a time, but reinforcements coming up the Federals were repulsed."

The rebel loss is stated at 40 killed and 100 wounded.

The rebels say they buried 140 Yankees and captured 70 prisoners. The Federals carried off their wounded, which they (the rebels) estimate at 400. The account is evidently one sided, and will doubtless prove less fatal to life on our side, and more injurious to the rebels, than here stated.

New York, June 23.—A Fort Monroe letter to the Phila. Press, says a member of the Governor's Guard of Richmond, captured at Ashland, on the 19th, states that Beauregard is second in command at Richmond, and a number of his troops have arrived there.

Fortress Monroe, June 23.—I learn that yesterday the rebels opened on General Hooker's advance, with shell, but did no serious damage.

REBELLION IN UTAH—Salt Lake City, June 24.—A band of persons numbering 1,000 men, women and children, under the leadership of one Morris, who claims to be the Prophet Moses, reappeared on earth, have formed a settlement thirty miles north of this city, and committed numerous depredations upon the citizens of this vicinity. They refuse to labor for support believing the Lord would supply their wants.

Three of their number, disgusted with the imposition, attempted to leave. They were arrested and placed in confinement, heavily ironed. A writ of habeas corpus was issued by the chief justice, which was treated with contempt. The prisoners not being given up, a second writ, together with an order for the arrest of Morris for contempt, and for the arrest of the leaders of the gang for false imprisonment, was issued for execution there. A posse of two hundred infantry and artillery were ordered out on the 11th, by acting Governor Fuller. Morris and his men were found strongly entrenched, and fighting ensued. Two of the Marshal's posse were killed. On the 15th the rebels pretended to surrender, but resisted anew as soon as the attacking party approached. In a hand to hand fight Morris was killed. Another leader was mortally wounded. The rebels were finally overcome. Several women and children were killed during the siege—the Morrisites refusing to move them to a place of safety. The prisoners captured number 147, and will be brought before the court to-morrow.

SLAVERY PROHIBITED.

An act has passed both Houses of Congress, and, (it is announced by telegraph) has received the official approval of the President, in the following words:—"To the end that freedom may be and remain forever the fundamental law of the land in all places whatsoever, so far as it lies within the power or depends upon the action of the Government of the United States to make it so, therefore, Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the passage of this act there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the Territories of the United States now existing, or which may at any time hereafter be formed or acquired by the United States, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

This is now the law of the United States, in full force and effect. The ordinance which Jefferson framed for the government of the Territories of the United States in 1790, was in nearly the identical words of this enactment. The ordinance of 1787 contained the same provision for the government of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, which was re-enacted by the first Congress of the United States, under the Constitution in 1790.

The law is now fixed and established forever, beyond future compromise, by lines of latitude or otherwise. In no future scramble of political men, or contest among aspirants, will that provision be disturbed. Opinion never goes backward, and the opinion, resulting from years of debate, which has accomplished this enactment, will affirm it as a permanent principle. The compromise line would have been acquired by the tranquil acquisition of territory by the United States.

The Leavenworth Conservative of the 24th inst., says that "the 'Independent' Inquirer is expected to make its appearance this morning. It has changed editors and may be a loyal paper, but the people have rightly become very suspicious of that breed of dogs. Discretion is the better part of Treason, and this new Inquirer may begin by roaring as gently as any sucking dove."

Pennsylvania papers say that railroad building is as active this season in the State as ever it was in the palmiest days of railroad movements.

It is said that Fremont was in the thicket of the fight near Fort Republic, and fought desperately. He himself took two prisoners.

The Kansas Fifth, Col. Clayton, has been ordered from Springfield to Fort Scott.

The new Constitution in Illinois is defeated.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Written by G. W. W. in the death of Robert A. Chandler, a Volunteer in the Kansas Army, from Vermont, who was killed in an engagement on the Big Blue near Kansas City, Missouri.

Air—"Sweet Afton."

Why look ye so sadly, dear friends on this day, When you should be happy rejoicing and gay? Dismiss all your sorrows, dispel all your fears; Oh why look ye so sadly and smile but in tears? On this bright day of glory and freedom and right, While the wild birds are warbling their songs of delight,

Come join in the festal, prepared for you here, Or tell us the reason why you should not be here!

Oh, chide not our sorrow, forbid not a tear, And for a few moments let music forbear, For deep in our heart stinks the arrow of war, When we think on this day of one year ago— 'Twas on a bright morning, in gardens arrayed, So thoughtless and happy, together we strayed In a beautiful grove with one we loved dear, But who never again will meet with us here.

How well we remember each smile that he gave, Who was always so kind, so generous and brave. But now he is gone, with a long, long adieu, He fell in the ranks at the battle of Blue; And as he lay bleeding in that lonely wild, He talked of his mother and her dying child; Then bidding his comrades a long, long farewell, He asked them to leave him to die where he fell.

Then farewell dear Robert! O, God, must it be That our best friends must fall that we may be free.

Then check not the tear that would moisten the grave Where the soldier now sleeps, the sleep of the brave.

We hallow thy memory, nor can we forget His comrades, our friends, who are gone from us yet.

Then let us still pray for their safety and care, To our Father in heaven who heareth our prayer.

THE STORY OF A HERO.—During the late battle in which the 44th regiment participated, Samuel W. Chandler, of this city, fell mortally wounded under the following circumstances:

The color sergeant, while holding the flag, had been shot through the head and instantly killed. The flag was then seized by a man named Young, also of this city. No sooner had he raised it than he was shot, the ball severing the jugular vein.—When he fell, young Chandler, who had been wounded in the leg and arm, and with his wounds bleeding, crept to the staff, and with great effort raised it a third time. In a moment he was shot in the breast, and also fell. After lingering a few days in intense agony, death came to his relief.—His last words were: "I regret that I have only one life to give to my country."

It is impossible to conceive of an act of nobler daring than that of young Chandler. His two comrades lay dead at his feet. He was himself badly wounded.—The balls were whistling thick and fast over his head. Knowing that it was almost certain death to attempt to raise the flag, he did not hesitate a moment, preferring to die in its defence. Young Chandler leaves a wife and two children who were dependent on him for support.—Would it not be well to testify our respect to the memory of this young hero, by seeing that his family do not come to want.—Albany Jour.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.—Some two hundred soldiers of the Kansas 8th, on the way from Kearney to Ft. Leavenworth, will spend the day here. The celebration and picnic will be enlivened by their presence. Let them have a good reception. There will be a ball in the evening at Perry Hutchinson's, which according to the preparations, will be a fine affair.—Celebrate the Anniversary, all ye sturdy yeomanry and citizens of Marshall and the country round about. Turn out, and in all the pride of a true and aroused patriotism, let your acts and voices speak.—"The Star-Spangled Banner still waves."

QUINIZED.—Since the rain and hail storm of last week, the locusts, which had heretofore been quite noisy, have quit their everlasting, buzzing song. Undoubtedly some of those large sized hail-stones (turkey egg size) lodged in their throats; hope it's so!

PREVENTIVE.—We have received a correspondence from J. A. P., an old friend, and a soldier in the Kansas Fourth, dated at Ft. Scott, May 29th. It is too old for publication. Also one from Batesville, Ark., then the head-quarters of Gen. Curtis. Take care old fellow, and keep clear of Ingleside!

The wheat harvest has commenced.—The farmers we understand throughout the county are now engaged in it.