

# THE BIG BLUE UNION.

JOHN P. COLE, EDITOR.

MARYSVILLE, KANSAS.

Saturday, September 30, 1862.

Call for a Republican Convention.

The Republicans of the State of Kansas are requested to elect seventy-five delegates, one from each Representative district, as apportioned by the last Legislature, to meet in Convention at Topeka, on Wednesday, the 17th of September, 1862, at twelve o'clock, M., for the purpose of nominating a Member of Congress, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, a Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor, a Secretary of State, an Auditor and Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and an Attorney General, to be supported at the coming Fall election.

All persons holding with us the fundamental doctrines of human freedom, in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, the use of all the means God has put into the hands of the nation for the suppression of the rebellion, a hearty support of the Government, and an honest administration of our local affairs, are invited to write with us in support of the above call.

A. C. Wilder, President, T. D. Thacher, Secretary; Ed. Russell, Loring Farnsworth, J. F. Newlon, M. W. Delahay, (proxy for D. W. Houston,) Republican State Committee.

## ORGANIZE!

We publish to-day the Governor's proclamation, addressed to the people as a note of warning of preparation. Every one should respond to the call and give their efforts to the organization of the State Militia. While the larger part of the men throughout the State have joined the U. S. service to fight the Nation's battles, it is the duty, and should be the pleasure, of those remaining to organize to defend and protect themselves.

We can trust that the eastern border of the State will be guarded by those in the Government service, but that such means can now be spared to protect the western frontier at every point we cannot expect. Then we should organize.

Minnesota's 14,000 Indians are restive, and several tribes of them seem determined to make war upon the whites—the chiefs of several tribes, and more prominent among them the Sioux, (numbering 800 warriors,) have already commenced their savage warfare, by murdering the unprotected settlers and attacking and beleaguering the ill-defended forts. Those of Dakota and Nebraska are reported troublesome. We have large numbers of Indians upon our border, who though they are not new troublesome, may become restive and infected with a rebellious spirit.

And in this connection we must say that we are sorry to see that some of the settlers west of here are becoming alarmed and are determined to abandon their places. We think their fears wholly unfounded, as yet, and that a much better method for self-protection would be in a general and united effort to procure aid, and organize with a determination to stand by the homestead. It is natural that apprehensions of such a character should now be rife, and their damaging effect noted among the people—and far be it from us to wish to dispel them, did we not believe them premature, unfounded. We hope they may be served to hasten the organization of the Militia; at least such apprehensions can be effectually quieted and a feeling of security promoted by such a step; and then, if the circumstances require more aid, let us ask it, and appeal for the return of those we have so generously furnished to aid in the country's vital cause.

We did not receive the proceedings of the Second Judicial Nominating Convention, held at Hiawatha, Brown co., on the 6th inst., until late this week—too late for publication. And we also omitted to mention in our last that the present incumbent, Hon. Albert H. Horton, was unanimously nominated for re-election. This is a most flattering and just endorsement of his past course and a fitting tribute to his manly worth.

The District over which Willard P. Hall, (the newly made Brig. General, headquarters at St. Joseph, Mo.) now presides is composed of the following eighteen counties: Carroll, Livingston, Grundy, Mercer, Harrison, Daviess, Caldwell, Ray, Clay, Clinton, DeKalb, Gentry, Madaway, Andrew, Buchanan, Platte, Holt and Atchison.

Travel westward is increasing, large trains pass daily, bound for Denver and other points West.

## Pacific Railroad.

The Press throughout this State and elsewhere in the interest of the Atchison and Kaw Valley branches of the Pacific Railroad, are now very busy in decrying the H & St. Joseph Company's branch—the shortest and most feasible route—and to prove which we need but quote from the articles referred to. Upon this subject the St. Joseph Herald says:

The State Record, published at Topeka, Kansas, has a long and ably written article on this all important subject. Like every article yet published against the terminus desired by our citizens, it is based upon the proposition that St. Joseph is the most natural and most feasible point for the Eastern terminus of the main road. It calls the St. Joseph Road, "a rival branch," and thus warns its readers against the efforts of Doniphan and other Northern counties:

"A very vigorous canvass is already being made in that small portion of the State which would be benefited by the construction of the rival branch, and the people should look well to it, that that movement shall not result in placing in the Legislature a body of determined men from that locality, men selected, from among all the men representing that interest, who shall have the talent, the energy, and the unity of purpose to carry their solely important measure. It should be considered by the people, that behind the movement in Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha and Marshall counties, there stands a corporation more powerful than any other that ever wielded an influence west of the Mississippi river, and that corporation has more at stake in the event, vastly more, than the value of all the farms, houses, lands and goods of all the members of any Kansas Legislature. Humiliating it may be to make the suggestion, but the experience of all legislation warns the people of Kansas now, to beware lest they entrust the guardianship of this great interest to weak or corrupt men—men who may be made blind by specious reasonings, or who may be seduced by special appliances."

But on the main point, the feasibility of a route from this city directly West, and the superior advantages we possess over every other route, this writer says:

"But let the rival road be built, along northern border of Kansas, a road having the advantage of an immediate eastern connection at the banks of the Missouri, and the advantage, when both shall be completed, of forming a shorter and more direct connection with the east than the Kansas branch, and our Kansas branch will be crippled beyond recovery, and if ever built, will be but a secondary road, wholly unable to compete with its rival."

There is the whole thing in a nut shell—If a road is built through Doniphan county, directly Westward from St. Joseph it is "a shorter and more direct" route to the East than any other, and if every argument used against us could only be read by the Corporators of the Pacific Road, and believed by them, we should certainly secure the terminus. Pile up the arguments gentlemen, they suit us thus far.

Hon. Thomas Ewing, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, has resigned, and entered the 11th Kansas Regiment, the organization of which is just completed.

Hon. John A. Halderman has been appointed and commissioned by Governor Robinson, as a Major General of the Kansas State Militia, for the Northern District.

THE THIRTEENTH.—We learn by private and individual sources that Thomas M. Bowen of this place, has received a commission as Colonel of the 13th Regiment, just completed, and now at Atchison or Leavenworth. Cyrus Leland is Lieut. Colonel. Upon organization the regiment was found to be more than full. No regiment in the State has been raised more promptly than the 13th, which speaks volumes for the patriotism of the Northern counties, and the energy of their gallant commanders.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.—We are requested to announce that there will be a meeting in Marysville on Saturday the 27th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. to organize a company under the Militia law of this State, by the Proclamation of Gov. Robinson.

We are under obligations to the coach messengers and drivers for favors in the way of St. Louis papers.

## The Commonwealth.

A new paper published at Boston Massachusetts, by James M. Stone, in an able and vigorous salutory, says:

"The Commonwealth is for the Constitution as it is."

We are in favor of the Union as it is, but as it was meant to be, and shall be.

We have no fond memories of the days when the Union, Tylerized, Fillmoreized, Pierceized, was dragged into every corruption; nor is our retrospect of "the Union as it was" in the days of James Buchanan, romantic, as of

"A goodly place, a goodly time,  
As ere was in the golden prime,  
Of good Haroun Alraschid."

We shall not devote much space in advocating the payment of a million of men and a billion of money for the return of the torch to the Free state settler's home, of the bludgeons to the Senate, of traitors to plot in the cabinet and the Halls of Congress. We are not anxious to regain the agitation whose climax has proven to be civil war, and by the re-establishment of causes to reproduce consequences.

To reconstruct that condition of things now traitorously masking itself in certain quarters with the name of 'Union,' would be to surrender the capital of the capitol. It was precisely because the American people by their peaceful ballot declared that the corruption, blasphemously called the Union as it was should end as a thing intolerable, and the Union as our fathers meant to be should be restored, that the rebels are in arms to day. Had they been sure that the Union could still be maintained as the cage of unclean birds—as it was—they would never have assaulted it.

The census reports of 1860 credit Kansas with having produced 165,500 bushels of wheat, 3,900 bushels of rye and 5,678,800 of corn. That is not 5th of the present year's harvest.

An intelligent friend was asked if he was going into the service, to which he replied: "Don't know—don't know a d—d thing about military matters. I shall probably be appointed Brig. Gen."

IDLE CAPITAL.—The N. Y. Independent estimates that there are two hundred millions of dollars lying idle in the banks of New York city. This vast sum is waiting and watching the movements of our army.

So soon as the war is over this immense capital will begin to seek investments, making a time of greater prosperity than was ever before known. Even one or two good victories would set it in motion, and the long stagnation in business, caused by the war, would be compensated by extraordinary life and activity.

Gen. Stevens was killed with a Minie ball which entered his brain while he was leading his men into action, bearing the colors in his hand, the Color Sergeant having been slain.

DISTANCES IN MARYLAND.—Frederick, the first place occupied by the rebels in Maryland, is about sixty miles from Baltimore by the railroad line, and forty overland from Washington by way of Rockville, Darststown, and Poolesville, Maryland. It is about twenty-five miles from Frederick to Hagerstown, whence it is seventy-four miles by rail to Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania. From Frederick to Harper's Ferry is about twenty miles.

The pay of a private soldier in the French army is two sous a day, or sixty cents a month. As an offset however, in part to the small pay given, the government gives to every volunteer \$440 a portion of which is paid when the volunteer is enrolled and the balance in installments. The term of service is seven years.

Arthur's Home Magazine for October is received, and its table of contents shows the usual variety of good reading matter. Its steel engraving, fashion plates &c., are good. T. S. Arthur & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa. Price \$2 per year.

Samuel T. Marshall, a lawyer of Keokuk, was arrested at that city on Monday, charged with violating the law of the United States in reference to the discharge and pay of soldiers. He has persisted in inducing them to employ him at that business at a fee of twenty dollars, and five per cent. on the amount of money obtained for arrears of pay. His case was reported to head-quarters and awaits orders. Meanwhile Sam is enjoying the hospitalities of Uncle Sam in the guard house.

The New York Evening Post says that General Hunter asserts publicly that had he been encouraged and commanded to raise black troops in the South when he first went to Port Royal he could have had by this time under arms an army of not less than one hundred and fifty thousand able bodied men; sufficient to restore law and order in all the Southern tier of States, without asking us to sacrifice another son or brother.

## PROCLAMATION.

Fellow-Citizens of Kansas: The rebellion inaugurated for the overthrow of the Government seems more formidable than ever, the rebels have largely increased in numbers and hostility, having after more than a year's struggle returned to the Capital of the Nation threatening its capture or destruction, while foreign intervention is imminent and the cause of the war remains intact. Under present circumstances it is impossible to foretell the result either to the Nation or our own State.

On our Northwestern, Western, and Southern borders are large numbers of Indians, said to be unusually restive and threatening, while on the East are numerous bands of rebels liable at any time to invade our State.

One-half of the enrolled Militia of the State have entered the United States service, leaving their families to the protection of those who remain.

In view of these considerations it becomes the duty of every citizen of Kansas able to bear arms, to qualify himself for the duties of a soldier and to be in a condition to defend the National and State Governments from foes of every description.

The large number of enlistments into the service of the United States has destroyed the organization of the Volunteer Militia effected one year ago, making a re-organization necessary. Therefore all the volunteer companies still retaining their organization with forty men or over, will report at once to the Adjutant General their roll with the number and kind of arms, if any.

All able-bodied citizens not connected with a volunteer company, are requested to organize themselves in accordance with the Militia Law, and report their organizations to the Adjutant General without delay, who will forward commissions.

As soon as the organization of the companies shall have been completed throughout the State, a Regimental and Brigade re-organization will be effected.

It is recommended that each company meet for drill on Saturday of each week.

Application will be made to the War Department for arms, and if successful, they will be furnished to the companies complying with the provisions of the law.

According to advices from Washington, no more volunteers have been called for, and no drafting will be had in this State.

Our Government, State and National, is in danger; Republican institutions for all times and all lands are trembling in the balance, and it becomes every citizen of Kansas to be prepared to do his duty and do it well at a moment's warning.

Done at Topeka this 7th day of September, A. D. 1862.

By the Governor, C. ROBINSON,  
S. R. Shepherd, Sec'y of State.

## [Extracts from the Militia Law.]

### VOLUNTEER MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

Sec. 8. That the active Militia of this State shall be composed of Volunteer Companies, already organized, or which may hereafter be organized by the order of the Commander-in-chief. The Volunteer Militia shall, in all cases of war, invasion, riot or insurrection, be the first military force ordered into the field. Volunteer Companies shall consist of men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, Provided, That no minor shall be enrolled as a member of any such Volunteer Company without the consent of his parents or guardians, and that all Volunteer Companies now formed shall be returned.—Whenever, according to the provisions of this act, forty men shall be enrolled as members of a Volunteer Company or artillery, infantry, light infantry, or rifle; or when thirty men shall have been enrolled as members of a Volunteer Company of cavalry or mounted rifles, they shall have a right to select three over officers and be recognized as a Company under the provisions of this act, and when their officers are commissioned, shall be subject to military duty as herein prescribed.—No such company shall be increased to more than one hundred men, rank and file, and whenever any Company shall become reduced to less than twenty members, it may be attached to another Company or disbanded by order of the Commander-in-chief.

### FORM OF OATH.

Sec. 1. That each and every member of any military company hereafter to be organized under the laws of this State, be-

fore the officers are commissioned, and before said company shall be considered competent to render military service, to receive arms, or to participate in regimental or brigade elections, shall take and subscribe to, before an officer authorized to administer oaths, the following oath of affirmation:

"I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I 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 domestic or foreign, and I will bear true faith and loyalty to the same; and further, that I do this with a full determination and pledge, without any reservation or evasion, to perform, in good faith, all the duties which may legally be required of me, so help me God;" and that a copy of such oath or affirmation, duly subscribed, shall be forwarded to the Governor of this State, and no commission shall be given to any officer until the provisions of this act shall have been fully complied with.

It is a rare thing for a country to lose in one day two major-generals of such ability and distinction as Kearney and Stevens. They were about the same age—they entered the army nearly at the same time—they served together in the Mexican war, they were badly wounded there almost at the same time—and they gave up their lives for their country on the same evening. *Requiescant in pace.*

The Congressional nominations in Pennsylvania are proceeding. John Covode has declined a nomination, and William Stewart, Union, will take his place.—Morehead, Wallace, Ancona, and Thaddeus Stevens are renominated. Joel B. Wanner, loyal Democrat, runs against Ancona, who is a Breckinridge, in the Berks district.

There is, according to the census, 733,259 of an excess of males over females in the United States. The N. Y. World states the fact is noteworthy and ought to quiet the apprehensions of those who feared the war would cause an undue preponderance of women after peace was declared. No matter how bloody the war may be or how long it may last, it cannot make away with three-quarters of a million of lives. The waste of life may make the excess nearly even, but even then we shall be better off than in England, where the females are in excess by nearly a million, and the social problem of the day is how provide them with husbands or occupation.

T. Dwight Thacher has resumed the publication of the Lawrence Republican. In his salutatory he says:

"The undersigned has again become the editor and proprietor of this paper. He intends to publish it as independent journal, devoted to the interests of Human Freedom. It will support men and parties only so far as they may conduce to the furtherance of those interests."

California held her State election on the 3d inst., and the result is a Republican victory.

The election returns, yet incomplete, show forty-seven Republican Union members of the assembly elected, and four Union Democrats. Every Democratic Senator is defeated. Six Douglas Democrats and four Breckinridge Democrats hold over, constituting the sole opposition element in the Senate, which has thirty-nine members.

A NOBLE FELLOW.—Says a correspondent of the New York Tribune: A few moments ago I saw the color bearer of the 10th New York, carried into the Mansion House Hospital. He was wounded in three different parts of the body—one wound in the thigh was a terrible one—but he still clung to his colors and would not allow them to be taken from him. As he was being taken up the steps, he became insensible and an effort was made to take the flag from him, but his clutch was like a grasp of iron—his hand seemed glued with his own blood to the stars and stripes. Brave and noble fellow! burst involuntarily from surgeons and bystanders.

The Topeka Record has suddenly launched out into a fierce war against a railroad through the northern tier of Counties, and in favor of Atchison.—Among other things, it has the assurance to call upon the people of the northern Counties to send men to the legislature who will oppose the location of the road through their Counties. Guess the people will make haste to do it.—W. C. Chief.

Hagerstown, Maryland, is a village of 4,000 inhabitants, and the capital of Washington county. It is 26 miles from Frederick. Washington is a strong Union county, having sent 1400 men to the war, giving 4,000 Union majority, and appropriating \$60,000 in bounty money.