

F Keoster	10	79	4	1
J P Miller	12	5	10	110
	1	66	12	30
	6	15	6	38
	12	38	12	70
	2	108	2	106
	11	100	3	101
	5	51	8	108
	10	2	7	8
	12	107	1	79
	6	71	12	18
	1	78	2	79
	6	102	3	
	8	42	4	
J F Miller	9	54W S Shrews-		
	11	3bery	12	5
	1	43	10	13
	5	4	4	45
	6	90	8	65
	6	25	6	106
	11	107	5	66
	7	15	5	43
	7	84	3	36
	3	99 [*]	10	57
O D Prentiss	6	4	1	3
	1	24	10	55
	4	24	7	31
	4	41S Fransue	17	1
	7	48	5	7
	6	45W L Trundle	1	77
	8	24	11	18
spencer & nes-	6	109		
ter	7	31		
A S Vaught	7	85	10	107
	11	15	10	78
	6	61	4	66
	3	88	4	88
	9	109	3	103
	4	31	8	88
	1	91	17	36
	9	64	6	107
	5	91	6	96
	17	67	11	88
	7	53	9	46
	6	97	11	52
	6	44	17	74
R A West	11	79	6	43
	17		8	13
	9		4	30
	10	19	4	35
	5	15	3	77
	7	27	11	84
	1	46	6	77
	11	8	17	4
	3	71	4	51
	8	56	5	74
J M Walton	7	74J R Quangles	10	7
Palmetto T Co	7	49		

THE BIG BLUE UNION.

JOHN P. COWE, Editor.

Marysville, March 29, 1862.

THE UNION—SALUTATORY.

In engaging in a pursuit or public enterprise of any kind it is common for us, the world over, to ask, is there really any need, any demand, any convenience to be suited, any want or market that we can supply, and by doing which will be alike beneficial to the people at large, the community around us and ourselves. If at first, we do not extend the limits of the enquiry much beyond self, we soon discern that our hopes of success are ill-founded—for to surely and ultimately make progression in any public undertaking we must have the co-operation of the people. But to the point, is there a newspaper wanted at this place? Assured of this want and satisfied as to the necessity of supplying it, we issue the first number of THE BIG BLUE UNION.—And in commencing the publication of this, the new series of a newspaper in this place, we have but few words to say.

Some may think it our duty to issue, first and foremost, a lengthy prospectus, setting forth the principles by which THE UNION shall be guided, its aims and objects,—a sort of forerunner, which taking time by the forelock, will lay off the work and predict future events with unerring precision. But, assuring our readers that it will endeavor to advocate every interest which is beneficial to the people, and that, politically, it will support "no party which does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union," we are willing that from time to time it may appear it shall speak for itself.

Whether there will or will not be any Republican party after this war, we know not. For the present they have laid aside their party name and distinctive features of organization, and with their chosen leader at their head engaged in the work of crushing treason. Synonymous as the two terms Republican and Union, as they are now understood, are, they have, however, in most instances, chosen the latter, that they might more closely and effectually ally persons of all parties,—unite upon the good platform Constitution the loyal, the patriotic, who are engaging and discharging with them the paramount duty of sustaining the Government and restoring throughout the land the supremacy of the laws. And this we are assured will be done. Recent events—victories gained and their sure and steady advance—convince us that the heart of the rebellion is being pierced, and that the usurpation rag will soon be stricken from every rebel stronghold.

People of Marysville and of Marshall County! we trust that you have long since arrayed yourselves on the side of the Union—that your hearty sympathies are for it and the Right. The people of Kansas are mostly a loyal people; wherever the secession spirit does exist it is of no influence and is ashamed to show itself. We do not expect to have to combat with that spirit at this time or place. We ask of you the co-operation which is necessary for us to go forward in making known your interests, in aiding to develop the resources of North Western Kansas, in endeavoring to make your business profit you and your homes pleasant; so that, when rebellion receives its death wound and the white-winged messenger, Peace, shall come to our borders we shall be ready to resume our share of the business, the duties, the privileges conferred by a great Free State.

TRUE AS PREACHING.—Some teacher of music once wrote that "the art of playing on a violin requires the nicest perception and the most sensibility of any art in the known world." Upon which an experienced editor comments in the following manner: "The art of publishing a country newspaper, and making it pay, and at the same time have it please everybody, beats the art of fiddling higher than a kite."

Westward, Ho! Traveling and freighting is commencing for the Gold Region. Quite a large number of wagons heavily loaded from St. Joseph passed through here yesterday. The Big Blue has been on a "high" we believe, but our Ferry dispatches with all delays and inconveniences to travelers occasioned by a high stage of water.

Patience is sometimes courage in repose; and he is the greatest hero who can suffer most silently.

Water is not a fashionable beverage for drinking our friends' health; but it is a capital one for drinking to your own.

THE NEWS.

Island No. 10, in the Miss. river, 8 miles above New Madrid and about 22 by land below Cairo, continues to be the scene of fighting or bombardment. The latest news we have concerning matters there we copy from the Mo. Democrat, the dispatches bearing date, Cairo, March 24th:

No change had occurred at Island No. 10 up to eight o'clock last night. Occasional firing was kept up throughout the day by the mortar boats and the gunboats. The Carondelet, which had taken a position nearer the enemy, is the chief participant. A few shot and shell were thrown by the enemy, but without effect.

Six of the rebel scouts, who have been hanging around Hickman for several days past, were brought here last night.

The N. W. Thomas, which left Savannah yesterday, reached here this morning. A gentleman direct from New Orleans, came down on the boat. He left Memphis last Tuesday. The Mayor had ordered all merchant stores to be taken from the city. No defenses were being erected, and Fort Pillow was reported as being evacuated.

At New Orleans, thirteen gunboats were being constructed similar to our own. All were being covered with railroad iron, and are expected to be ready for service in a few weeks.

A messenger who left New Madrid this morning, at two o'clock, has just reached here with dispatches from General Pope. No rebel boat had been seen for several days.

The Universe, Clara Pope, Louisiana, and Pollard, reached here this morning from Island No. 10. One of the Engineers of the latter boat was drowned yesterday while going down.

SECOND DISPATCH.—By later arrivals from No. 10, we learn that last evening it was thought the upper fort had been abandoned; two cannon only could be seen there, and its garrison had disappeared. At eleven o'clock the officers of the Lake Erie, eight miles this side, coming up, saw a large fire at the head of the Island. It is thought the enemy were burning their transports and barracks, preparatory to evacuation.

The enemy, 40,000 strong, is at Corinth, Mississippi and Purdy, McNairy county, Tennessee. Their pickets now extend three miles this side of the latter place.—There has been some skirmishing, and our scouts dashed through their pickets on Saturday, and found five regiments of rebels drawn up in line of battle at Purdy.—A fierce engagement at that place or Corinth is imminent.

New Madrid, Mo., 60 miles by river and 30 by land, below Cairo, was taken possession of by Gen. Pope's forces on the 14th inst. after a short but severe fight.—Loss of Union troops, 51 killed and wounded. Loss of the enemy not known.

The gallant fight of Burnside's force at Newbern, N. C. on the 14th inst. resulted in the entire rout of the rebels and the occupation by our troops of an important point, and affords an opening for advantages still more to be desired. The numbers engaged, it is stated, were about 11,000 Union and 15,000 rebel troops. Our loss was from 60 to 70 killed and 300 wounded. The enemy suffered severely, but their exact loss is not known.

Congress seems to be occupied in discussing the Tax bill, the Confiscation bill and the bill for abolishing slavery in the Dist. Columbia.

A very destructive fire occurred at La Crosse, Wis., on the night of the 19th inst. Less \$125,000. But very little insured.

In looking over the long lists of killed and wounded in battles, let no reader forget THE CAUSE of these fearful sacrifices.—Thousands of the bravest and truest men in our country lay down their lives in defence of the government of their choice—the best on earth—against an accursed revolt prompted by slavery. The father, whose son, the hope of his declining years, is registered in the list of "killed"—the wife widowed, the children orphaned, the household thus robbed of its solace and stay—let all these bear in mind that all this is from the satanic instigations of slavery.

This is no declamation—no fanatical "abolition" invective; but certain, undeniable fact. Every man should ponder it.—St. Louis Democrat, 21st inst.

We read that one Fred. F. H. Angell has been sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment at Providence, for neglecting to provide for his wife. He was evidently not a "ministering angel."

Suggested by the Month of March.

"March, March, Mars was your god-father, therefore, betimes, you can bully and bluster."

March, the third month in the year, according to our calendar, had the honor of being first in the early Roman calendar, and it also marked the commencement of the year in some of the nations of Europe, till the eighteenth century.—The English legal year began March 25, until the change of style in 1752. But whether counted as the first, or as the third month of the year, its character for fickleness has ever been proverbial. With us it is the turning point of the season—a sort of battle-ground for the elements.—Cold and heat, rain and snow, strive for the mastery—now one and now the other obtaining temporary dominion. The English have transmitted to us a proverb to the effect that if March comes in as mild as a lamb, it will go out as rough as a lion, and vice versa. The Scotch have a saying, when the last three days of this month are stormy, that March borrows them of April, and that,

"The first it shall be wind and wet;
The next it shall be snow and sleet;
The third it shall be sleet and freeze,
Shall gar the birds stick to the trees."

Another proverbial slander on the character of this month—one of New England origin undoubtedly—is the accusation of its affording six weeks' sledding! And yet, after all that has been or may be said against this month, we would most heartily adopt—changing a single word—the expression of a celebrated poet, and say,

"Old March, with all thy faults, I love thee still!"
Below we copy a stirring poem by BAYARD TAYLOR:

MARCH.

With rushing winds and gloomy skies
The dark and stubborn Winter dies;
Far-off, unseen, Spring faintly cries,
Bidding her earliest child arise;
March!

By streams still held in icy snare,
On Southern hillsides, melting bare,
O'er fields that motley colors wear,
That summons fills the changeful air;
March!

What though conflicting seasons make
Thy days their field, they woo or shake
The sleeping lids of Life awake,
And Hope is stronger for thy sake,
March!

Then from thy mountains, ribbed with snow
Once more thy rousing bugle blow,
And East and West, and to and fro,
Proclaim thy coming to the foe;
March!

Say to the picket, chilled and numb,
Say to the camp's impatient hum,
Say to the trumpet and the drum,
Lift up your hearts, I come, I come!
March!

Cry to the waiting hosts that stray
On sandy sea-sides far away,
By marshy isle and gleaming bay,
Y here Southern March is Northern May;
March!

Announce thyself with welcome noise,
Where Glory's victor-eagles poise
Above the proud, heroic boys
Of Iowa and Mineis;
March!

Then down the long Potomac's line
Shout like a storm on hills of pine,
Till ramrods ring and bayonets shine:
"Advance! the Chieftain's call is mine:
MARCH!"

A New York Democratic paper states that Kansas has forbidden the immigration of Blacks. The truth is just the reverse of this. Democracy tried hard to make Kansas a Slave State, and so fill it with negroes. Baffled in this effort, Democracy turned a short corner and insisted that, since negroes could not come in as slaves, they should not come at all! The Republicans, however, had a majority, and voted down that inhumanity. And a good many thousands of negroes who a few months since were slaves of Rebels in Missouri are now freemen in Kansas.

The real object of the invasion of Mexico by the allied powers begins to leak out.—The London Times Mexican correspondent writes:—"A dictator for eight or ten years, supported by a foreign force, might, perhaps, meet the case. Still this would be but a temporary expedient. A monarchy established, the pretensions of all these petty chiefs are at once and forever disposed of, the tranquillity of the country is insured, and a check put to the democratic ambition of the North."

The tax on sugar has started up the maple sugar makers, all over the country, and there will be an enormous crop of the article the coming spring. Some \$40,000 worth of utensils for the purpose have recently been purchased in Chicago.

The N. Y. Tribune of the 19th inst. says that "The Hon. Martin F. Conway of Kansas has been absent for a week past from the House, in consequence of a severe attack of gastric fever."

SUGAR FOR THE MILLION.—Everybody likes sugar—and sugar likes everybody, taken in proper quantity. It is both nutritious and healthful, to say nothing of its palatableness in coffee and tea, puddings and pies. It was once supposed to be a luxury, merely, but that time has gone by, and the common opinion now is, that it is one of the necessities of life.

We are glad to see attention turned to its production in the free States. Illinois produced it in large quantity the last season, and is undoubtedly capable of securing quadruple the amount it has already made. Kansas also has not been backward in this matter; but we hope to see a better quality and a larger amount made the coming season. Every farmer should, at least, make his own sweetening.

Speaking of the cultivation of sugar cane (Sorghum,) in the Northwestern States, the Chicago Tribune says: "Next to the cotton crop, there is no agricultural product that at present more certainly demands the attention of our government, as well as the tillers of the soil."

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

A text that Uncle Sam preached from recently—Psalm 60, verse 7: "Manassas is mine."

It is said by English papers that Mason and Slidell complained that "they were not well treated in Boston jail." Probably not.

Value the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.

Age of a young lady by the skirt—eighteen springs have passed over her head.

Each heart has its secret sorrow, which the world knows not of. Many a man is called cold, indifferent or angry, who is only sad.

What are the "fortunes" of war? Vanity Fair refers people who ask this question to the gentlemen who furnish our soldiers with bad beef at high prices.

In choosing a pig, select one with a kick in his tail. The disposition of the animal, it is said, can be as readily learned from his tail, as the disposition of an author can from his.

Dr. Charles Mackay is giving a lecture with a rather eccentric title, viz: "The values of thoughts and things, of sentiments and commodities, and on the market price of the invaluable."

It is suggested that Florence, Ala., the head of navigation of the Tennessee, and about three hundred miles from Paducah, be made a cotton depot, as there is plenty of the staple there and the people are friendly.

Charles Lamb records somewhere that the house-maid, having once caught him thrumming on the piano, exclaimed, in complimentary surprise, that "she thought it wasn't the cat."

The prisoners returned from Richmond found themselves buttonless in Baltimore, they having passed them off with the news-boys along the rout—two papers for a button.

In Hull, Eng., an old pensioner sued a widow, seventy years old, for the return of eleven shillings' worth of love tokens that he had given her under the impression that she would marry him. The Judge ordered the money to be paid or the goods returned!

That was a wise old king of Sparta who, whenever he heard any persons praised or censured, remarked that it was necessary to know the characters of the speakers as the characters of those who were the subject of their opinions.

Alexander the great being on his death-bed, commanded that when he was carried forth to the grave his hands should not be wrapped, as was usual, in the sere-clothes, but should be left outside the bier so that all men might see that they were empty.

OLD AGE.—A well spent life insures a calm and beautiful old age; though its summer heats may be succeeded by its autumn's colder skies, yet those skies will be sunny and serene. There is something stately and grand in venerable age, when crowned with the spoils of learning and virtue, and instinctively commands our reverence and admiration.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC OPINION.—A single snowflake—who cares for it? But a whole day of snowflakes—obliterating the landmarks, drifting over the doors, gathering upon the mountains to carsh in avalanches—who does not care for that? Private opinion is weak, but public opinion is almost omnipotent.