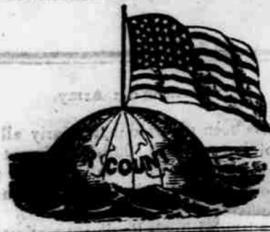


THE BIG BLUE UNION.

JOHN P. CONE EDITOR.

MARYSVILLE, KANSAS:

Saturday, February 7, 1863.



"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."

LATEST NEWS.—Thad. Steven's negro regiment bill passed the U. S. House of Representatives on the 2nd instant by a vote of 85 to 55. Slaves of loyal masters are not to be enlisted. It gives permission to enlist any number not exceeding 300,000, to be paid \$10 per month, with rations and equipments, and to be officered by white men.

Col. Conners had had a four hours' fight with the Indians, on Bear River in Washington Territory. He killed 224 Indians and took 175 horses. The white loss was but 10 killed and 38 wounded.

Another attack was meditated on Vicksburg. The Mississippi was in a very high stage and the water was being drawn into the cut-off or canal which was opened last Summer.

The diarrhea had got into our camps at Vicksburg and many of the soldiers were dying with it.

Galveston was being bombarded, with probability of its being re-captured.

ARKANSAS POST.—This place, gallantly captured by the army of the Mississippi under Gen. McClelland and a naval force under Admiral Porter, was the oldest settlement in the State of Arkansas, having been founded in 1636 by the French. It is upon the Arkansas river, fifty miles from its junction with the Mississippi, and was selected on account of its natural strength, as the advance post of defence of the State capital. With the river full, little resistance could be offered to the advance of our forces against Little Rock, of the capture of which we hope soon to hear. Had there been an understanding between McClelland and Blunt while the latter was at Van Buren, and a co-operation or conjunction of their forces at Little Rock, it seems as though that rebel stronghold must have fallen ere this. Little Rock is about midway between Arkansas Post, (perhaps some nearer the latter,) and Van Buren, about one hundred and fifty miles from each; which would afford our boys a good morning's ride in the fine steamers they captured at Van Buren, and probably given them a "right smart" fight as they popped into the rebel State capital.

A FEW THINGS THAT MARYSVILLE NEEDS.—She needs a Bridge across the Blue, a Flouring Mill and a Good Saw Mill, not an apology for one, such as we have already. We believe that she could give employment to a brick-maker, and that a large kiln would be consumed here during another Summer, for building purposes. She needs better and straighter Roads, diverging from town; she needs a Church and other public buildings, and last, though not least, she wants a "long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together" of her citizens to concentrate upon these public enterprises their divided force and energies.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The weather of the past Fall and Winter, till quite recently, has been such as to give out-door work of all kinds the largest margin, and the consequence is our town has gone ahead considerably in the way of improvements.—Several of our private residences we notice have been altered, enlarged, remodelled and "fixed up," quite materially; the surroundings, conveniences, fences, &c., put in trim; some new houses gone up, and many to be built in the Spring. The work goes bravely on!

Ex-Governor E. D. Morgan was elected to the U. S. Senate from New York on the 3rd inst. Good thing.

THE DIVIDING LINE.

From Jeff. Davis down to the tail-end of rebels and rebeldom, we hear, of course, nothing but the most vituperative and wholesale abuse of our Government whenever they take occasion to speak of it, and that is frequent; and their sympathizers in loyal communities often echo the voice of their masters so far as to term the Government's action in putting down the greatest Rebellion known to history, "usurpation,—unwarranted and unconstitutional assumptions of power." Such "Union" men as Saulsbury of Delaware, Seymour of New York, Vallandigham of Ohio, strike upon this chord of their fiddle and play sweet music to "Democratic" and disloyal ears. And there are presses tolerated to this day, under the same Government protection, which harp upon a string similarly tuned and belch forth their treachery in the same insidious and dangerous manner. They purposely confound studied and malicious abuse with just and fair criticism, and endeavor to make us believe that the most effectual method to support the Government is to denounce that Government. "Wise as serpents!" But there is a dividing line, a broad distinction between the criticisms, however severe, of a friend and the croakings of an enemy, no matter how strongly he may profess fidelity to our cause. That we may not lose sight of this distinction, and to keep fresh in mind our duties in the present hour, we here copy from an exchange a portion of an excellent article upon these points: "There are two things which are vastly important to be remembered now and throughout this war,—let it last however long and be attended with whatever discouragements. First, that whatever opposition any one may feel called on to make to the government or any of its measures, his leading and controlling spirit should be the support of the government. Otherwise he fails in the first duty of a citizen at a time like this, and plays into the hands of the rebels. When great armies are raised to make war upon our country, shall we hold our patriotism in abeyance, or give forth any uncertain sound, or quibble and hesitate about the failure to adopt some favorite policy of our own, or delay the wheels of our country's chariot as it rolls forth to meet the foe, for any reason whatsoever? The great, paramount duty is, to support, animate and strengthen the government in this great peril. No man should be satisfied with himself who finds opposition to the government his key note now.

The second thing, to which we referred, is akin to the first. No man has a right to discourage the hopes of the people or lower their tone by the expression of desponding views. Whoever thinks it desirable to maintain the Union, is bound to help and make others help maintain it in the only practicable way, viz., the way decided upon by those who are charged with the duty of deciding. Grant that this way is not the best. Yet it is the way which has been adopted. Somebody must decide in such cases. Oppose, if you choose, so long as the question is open and you can help the rulers to a wise decision; warn, admonish, argue, prophesy evil, do whatever you like to discourage the adoption of the policy you oppose, or to further the choice of a different policy. But when the decision is made, let your opposition cease. Then you must rally to the support of the government. And to go about creaking and condemning a policy which, whether the wisest or not, is yet the chosen policy of your country in its terrible struggle, is not the course of an intelligent lover of his country. Barstide's policy or McClelland's may not meet the approbation of all or, perhaps, of any of the Major-Generals or Brigadiers under him; yet what should we say of any one of them who should hesitate to fall in with it, when once adopted, and carry it out with all the energy of his soul?

It is all summed up in saying that every man is bound to nourish in his soul, now, the love of his country,—and not the love of his party or the fear of any other party, or the love or hatred of any particular man or set of men. If the love of his country, whole, undivided and indivisible is kept burning in his heart, this will make all his duties clear to him."

Another year will demonstrate that we of the West are a tobacco-raising people.—*Et.*

We hope that another year will demonstrate that we of Kansas, at least, are in better business than tobacco-raising.

STATE AND COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS.

Below will be found a correct list of the executive State officers and congressmen and also the names of the officers of this county:

Governor—Thomas Carney.
Lieutenant Governor—Thos. A. Osborn.
Secretary of State—W. W. H. Lawrence.
Auditor—Asa Haigrove.
Treasurer—William Sprigga.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Isaac T. Goodnow.
Attorney General—Warren W. Guthrie.
Chief Justice of Supreme Court—John H. Watson.
Associate Justices—Lawrence D. Bailey, Samuel A. Kingman.
U. S. Senators—James H. Lane, Samuel C. Pomeroy.
Representative—A. C. Wilder.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
Judge—Albert H. Horton.
Attorney—B. F. Babbitt.

MARSHALL COUNTY OFFICERS.
Board of Commissioners—Peter Gift, (chairman) John Lane, Ephraim Lewis.
Probate Judge—J. D. Brumbaugh.
Sheriff—Geo. D. Swearingen.
Treasurer—A. E. Lovell.
Clerk—R. S. Newell.
Recorder—Chas. F. Keoster.
Assessor—Jacob Moabacker.
Surveyor—John P. Malone.
Coroner—Thomas McCoy.
Superintendent of Common Schools—T. H. Baker.
District Clerk—Alexander Campbell.
State Senator—(7th District) Thomas H. Baker.
Representative—(15th District) Jacob Weisbach.

We are glad to notice that George W. Childs, the Philadelphia publisher, is about to replace the American Almanac which has been so much missed since 1861, with a new and valuable work to be known as the National Almanac, and which will contain a vast quantity of information respecting this country and the rest of the world, and to be continued yearly. It will be a hand-book of recognized value to every citizen of the United States.

NEW SENATORS.—From Illinois, W. A. Richardson, Democrat. From Delaware, J. A. Bayard, Dem. From Pennsylvania, C. R. Buckalew, Dem. From New Jersey, J. Wall, Dem. From Maryland, Thos. Hicks, War Democrat. From Michigan, Z. Chandler, Republican. From Massachusetts, Chas. Sumner, Rep. From Minnesota, A. H. Ramsey, Rep. From Mo., L. M. Morrill, Rep. From Wisconsin, J. R. Doolittle, Republican. From Ohio, Ben. F. Wade, Republican.

THE LEGISLATURE.—This body is composed of sober, intelligent men. The saloons don't reap much benefit from the present Legislature. We have some pleasant words for many of the members and officers of the two houses, and as soon as we get "Bill"—we mean "Bill Printing"—off our hands we shall print 'em.—*Topeka Tribune.*

Good! for both the "pleasant words" and the "sober" Legislators.

Our Boston correspondent, whose letter appears on the first page of this issue, is almost lavish in his praise of the patriotic efforts which have been made by the steadfast Union people of this county. Well, Marshall is martial, and in patriotic endeavor she don't mean to be outdone by any county in the State. Not she!

A mule train from Atchison of Geo. Howe's passed through here Tuesday morning en route for Denver, our friend Johnson, "commanding," as usual. The weather was anything but "muggy" that morning, and mule-driving was "rather a cold pill, wasn't it, "Mare?"

Several teams of Stebbins & Porter's, from Atchison, passed through here the first of the week. They stopped over night and loaded some 10,000 pounds of bacon purchased from A. E. Lovell of this place.

The cold snap has furnished the necessary article of ice and many of our citizens are now engaged in securing it. We understand that it formed on the Blue about eight inches thick.

Four companies of the 8th Kansas left Ft. Leavenworth the first of this month for Nashville, Tennessee, to join the remainder of the Regiment, at that place.

We learn that a wagon got upset last Sunday in crossing the Blue. Nobody hurt, cold bath, that's all.

Soldiers' Health—Good Suggestions to Volunteers.

Numerous suggestions, for the benefit of our volunteer soldiery, have been made, and many excellent rules laid down for the guidance of the troops, whether in camp, on the march, or in the field; and we have seen nothing better than the following, from *Hall's Journal of Health*.—

1. In ordinary campaigns, sickness disables or destroys three times as many as the sword.
2. On a march, from April to November, the entire clothing should be a colored flannel shirt, with a loosely-buttoned collar, cotton drawers, woolen pantaloons, shoes, and stockings, and a light colored felt hat, with broad brim to protect the eyes and face from the glare of the sun and from the rain, and a substantial but not heavy coat when off duty.
3. Sun-stroke is most effectually prevented by wearing a silk handkerchief in the crown of the hat.
4. Never lie or sit down on the grass or bare earth for a moment; rather use your hat—a handkerchief even is a great protection. The warmer you are, the greater need for this precaution, as a damp vapor is immediately generated, to be absorbed by the clothing, and to cool you off too rapidly.
5. While marching, or on other active duty, the more thirsty you are, the more essential is it to safety of life itself, to rinse out the mouth two or three times, and then take a swallow of water at a time, with short intervals. A brave French general, on a forced march, fell dead on the instant by drinking largely of cold water when snow was on the ground.
6. Abundant sleep is essential to bodily efficiency, and to that alertness of mind which is all-important in an engagement; and few things more certainly and more effectually prevent sound sleep than eating heartily after sundown, especially after a heavy march or desperate battle.
7. After any sort of exhausting effort, a cup of coffee, hot or cold, is an admirable sustainer of the strength until Nature begins to recover herself.
8. If persons will drink brandy, it is incomparably safer to do so after an effort than before, for it can give only a transient strength lasting only a few minutes; but as it can never be known how long any given effort is to be kept in continuance, and if longer than the few minutes, the body becomes more feeble than it would have been without the stimulus, it is clear that the use before an effort is always hazardous, and is always unwise.
9. Never go to sleep, especially after a great effort, even in hot weather, without some covering over you.
10. Under all circumstances, rather than lie down on the bare ground, lie in the hollow of two logs placed together, or across several smaller pieces of wood laid side by side; or sit on your hat, leaning against a tree. A nap of ten or fifteen minutes in that position will refresh you more than an hour on the bare earth, with the additional advantage of perfect safety.
11. A cut is less dangerous than a bullet-wound and heals more rapidly.
12. If from any wound the blood spurts out in jets, instead of a steady stream, you will die in a few minutes unless it is remedied, because an artery has been divided, and that takes the blood direct from the fountain of life. To stop this instantly, tie a handkerchief or other cloth very loosely BETWEEN the wound and the heart; put a stick, bayonet or ramrod between the skin and the handkerchief, and twist it around until the bleeding ceases, and keep it thus until the surgeon arrives.
13. If the blood flows in a slow, regular stream, a vein has been pierced, and the handkerchief must be on the other side of the wound from the heart; that is below the wound.
14. A bullet through the abdomen (belly or stomach) is certainly more fatal than if aimed at the head or heart; for in the latter cases the ball is often glanced off by the bone, or follows round it under the skin; but when it enters the stomach or bowels, from any direction, death is inevitable under all conceivable circumstances, but is scarcely ever instantaneous. Generally a person lives a day or two with perfect clearness of intellect, often not suffering greatly. The practical bearing of this statement in reference to the great future is clear.
15. Let the whole beard grow, but not longer than some three inches. This strengthens and thickens its growth, and thus makes a more perfect protection for the lungs against dust, and of the throat against winds and cold in winter, while in summer a greater perspiration of the skin is induced, with an increase of evaporation; hence, greater coolness of the parts on the outside, while the throat is less feverish, thirsty and dry.
16. Avoid fats and fat meats in summer and in all warm days.
17. Whenever possible, take a plunge into any lake or running stream every morning, as soon as you get up; if none at hand, endeavor to wash the whole body all over as soon as you leave your bed, for personal cleanliness acts like a charm against all diseases, always either warding them off altogether, or greatly mitigating their severity and shortening their duration.
18. Keep the hair of the head closely cut, say within an inch and a half of the scalp in every part, repeated on the first of each month, and wash the whole scalp plentifully in cold water every morning.
19. Wear woolen stockings, and moderately loose shoes, keeping the toe and finger-nails always cut close.
20. The greatest physical kindness you can show a severely wounded comrade is first to place him on his back, and then run with all your might for some water to drink; not a second ought to be lost. If no vessel is at hand, take your hat; if no bar, off with your shirt, wring it out once, tie the arms in a knot, a also the lower end, thus making a bag; open at the neck only. A feet man can convey a bucketful half a mile in this way. I've seen a dying man clutch at a single drop of water from the finger's end, with the voraciousness of a famished tiger.
21. If wet to the skin by rain or by swimming rivers, keep in motion until the clothes are dried, and no harm will result.
22. Water can be made almost ice cool in the hottest weather, by closely enveloping a filled canteen, or other vessel, with woolen cloth kept plentifully wetted and exposed.
23. While on a march, lie down the moment you halt for a rest; every minute spent in that position refreshes more than five minutes standing or loitering about.

24. A daily evacuation of the bowels is indispensable to bodily health, vigor, and endurance; this is promoted, in many cases, by stirring a table-spoon full of corn-meal in a glass of water, and drinking it on rising in the morning.

25. Loose Bowels, namely, acting more than once a day, with a feeling of debility afterwards, is the first step towards cholera; the best remedy is instant and perfect quietude of body, eating nothing but boiled rice—with or without boiled milk; in more decided cases, a woolen flannel, with two thicknesses in front, should be bound tightly around the abdomen, especially if marching is a necessity.

Of Secret Societies the Leavenworth Conservative says:

Among the influences used in the North to aid rebellion, none are more potent than secret societies. They were used in the South in the early stages of secession, and their power in crushing out Union sentiment was terribly effective. The Peace men, Copperheads, Whangdoodles, and traitors of the loyal States, are bound together by fearful oaths, and are acting in concert, from Kansas to New York.

A few weeks ago a resolution was offered in the Indiana Legislature, ordering an investigation into the secret political societies alleged to exist in Indiana. Every Democrat in the House voted against the resolution.

Hon. M. F. Conaway recently made a speech in the House of Representatives, which certainly can please none but traitors and those who sympathize with them. It is in antagonism with the government and the Union as much as is the message of Jeff. Davis; and is an apt illustration of the old adage, "extremes meet." We are confident that it meets approbation from no class in Kansas, except those who are seceded at heart.—*Oskaloosa Independent.*

Fredericktown, Mo., January 30.

Brigadier General Carr:
I made charge on Bloomfield on the 27th instant with 145 men of my command, and two pieces of artillery. It was occupied by parts of six guerilla companies—Cooper's, Ellison's, Vallin's and others. About 230 were in the town. I captured 52 prisoners, 70 head of horses and rig, about 100 stand of arms. The rout is complete. Arrived here this evening with the captured.

James Lindsay.
Col. Com'g 6th Reg't E. M. M.

The Cotton Growers Association of Douglas county is vigorously at work. Judge Miller has secured and distributed a considerable amount of seed and made arrangements for more. If the season is favourable Kansas will raise a respectable cotton crop next year.

On Friday, Sol. Miller, Senator from Doniphan, introduced Senate concurrent resolution No. 7, condemning the course of Martin F. Conaway, our Representative in Congress.

The resolutions introduced by Senator Wilson, of Leavenworth county, donating State documents to the Mercantile Library, has passed both Houses.

TERMS OF GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.
One copy one year, \$3. Two copies one year, \$5. Three copies one year, \$6. Four copies one year, \$7. Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, \$15. Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, \$20. Address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia Pa.

LARGE STOCK

FIRST CLASS GOODS

A. E. Lovell's Variety Store.

I have just received a large supply of first quality GROCERIES, including all the staple varieties such as Flour, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Candles, Soap, &c., &c.

DRY-GOODS,

Embracing Muslins, Brown Sheetings, Calicos, Delaines, Flannels, a great variety of Hosiery, Bed Ticking, Gentlemen's Dress Goods, of the latest pattern, Hats and Caps, Boots & Shoes, &c.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

in variety and amount too large to here enumerate. Also Confectionery, Stationery, and an endless quantity of Nicknacks and Novelties.

Shelled Corn, Beans, &c. taken in exchange for Goods.
Thankful for past liberal support, I hope to merit a continuance of the same from all of my old customers, and trust to receive my share of the transient and new trade now going in this and adjoining counties, promising to all who deal with me satisfaction and their "money's worth."
A. E. LOVELL [sig]