THE BIG BLUE UNION.

VOLUME 11, NUMBER XV.
G. D. SWEARINGEN, PROPRIETOR.

$1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.
JNO. P. CONE, PUBLISHER.

MARYSVILLE, KANSAS, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1863.

A Word to the Wise!

Some five years ago, one of the Firm

OF

WATSON & RINEHART,

AFTER looking over the field and contemplating the future of Kansas and the GREAT WEST, concluded to make the venture to initiate the

DRY GOODS

JOBBING TRADE.

IN LEAVENWORTH. WE WERE ALONE in the trade for nearly two years, when we met with friendly and honorable competition, which has increase until some eight or ten houses are doing each a good business.—The success and encouragement we have met with, has enabled and induced us to largely increase our stock, so that we are this Spring well prepared to meet the wants of all who desire

Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods,

Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods,

Hats and Caps,

CARPETS, &C.

We are sometimes amused to read the advertisements of some of our neighbors, who seem to think that large and marvelous stories are important to their success. We would simply remind our friends that there is an extensive "Gas Factory" in town in active operation.

To those who have so long given us their patronage and confidence, we have only to say that our business will hereafter be conducted under the same liberal policy practiced heretofore by our house, and we invite all in want of merchandise in our line to call and examine our Stock at our Ware Rooms.

Nos. 12 and 14 Delaware street.

v2n8 6m WATSON & RINEHART

GREAT BARGAINS!

AND

CASH PRICES.

FRANK SCHMIDT

Has a Stock of Dry Goods and Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Fancy Articles,

Groceries, Patent Medicines,

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,

Everything in fact in the Frontier Market.

All of which will be sold at as LOW PRICES as elsewhere in the State.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for Country Produce, and Hides, Furs, &c.

110 Broadway, Marysville, Kansas.
January 31, 1863.

CENTRALIA NURSERY

We have at Centralia, Nemaha county, Kansas, about 40,000 apple trees, all grafted, and of all varieties that have been tested in the west. They have been grown here on the open prairie. If any trees will do well in Kansas these must. About [illegible] different varieties of Strawberries, Lawton Blackberries, &c. &c. We shall be ready during the Fall of 1862 and Spring of 1863 to supply the people of Northwestern Kansas with trees grown here, on favorable terms. Apple trees, 3 years' growth from graft 4 to 5 feet high and stocky, 30 cents, and other trees in proportion. We will take in exchange for anything in our Nursery, all kinds of Farm produce and stock. Give us a call as you are going to the river, and examine for yourselves. Bring along a load of corn, wheat, pork or anything you have to spare, and take home trees when the proper time for transplanting comes. Some prefer transplanting in the Fall, others in the Spring, suit yourselves.

June, 1862. BAKER & SQUIRE.

PATEE HOUSE,

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

A. A. DAUGHERTY, ... *Proprietor.*

The Best Work for Canvassing Agents.

Harper's Pictorial History of THE GREAT REBELLION IN THE UNITED STATES

Messrs. Harper & Brothers have commenced the issue in Numbers of a complete History of the Great Rebellion in the United States. The work has been for many months in course of preparation, by a writer every way qualified for the task.

The Introduction contains a clear and succinct account of the formation of the Confederacy of the States; the formation and adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and the establishment of the National Government; the origin, development, and progress of the doctrines of Nullification and Secession, and the various phases which they assumed until their final culmination in the Great Rebellion.

The History comprises a full account, drawn from the most authentic sources, of all the Events of the War; the intrigues of the Southern leaders at home and abroad; the gradual defection of one section; the great Uprising of the People for the maintenance of the National Life and Existence; the rapid creation of an immense army and navy; and the battles by land and sea.

The illustrations comprise portraits of all those who have borne a prominent part in the struggle; Maps of the different localities, plans of the leading actions; views of every scene of interest, and of the most important battles. These illustrations are mostly from drawings taken on the spot by artists deputed for that purpose to accompany every division of our army and navy.

Every facility at the command of the Publishers has been employed in the preparation and execution of this work; and they confidently believe that it will form the most trustworthy and valuable history which can be prepared of the great Struggle for the American Union.

MODE AND TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The work will be issued in Numbers, each consisting of 24 pages of the size of "Harper's Weekly," from clear type, upon fine paper, and will probably be completed in about twenty numbers. The numbers will be issued at intervals, if possible, of about three or four weeks.

The price of each number, which contains matter equivalent to an ordinary volume, will be twenty-five cents. The illustrations in each number are alone worth the price asked. Men out of employment, especially Sick or Disabled Soldiers, can find no other work so sure of ready sale and good profits. For further particulars apply to the Publishers,

HARPER & BROTHERS,
n42] Franklin Square, New York.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The number for January, 1863, begins the 11th volume of the Atlantic Monthly.—From the commencement, in 1857, The Atlantic has rapidly increased in circulation, and it now has the largest class of readers since its beginning, five years ago. Its prosperity steadily augments and it continues amid all the fluctuations and dangers incident to our national crisis, to gain ground in the estimation of the public.—At a time so pregnant with events which touch the future destinies of America in every vital particular, the Publishers and Editors do not deem it necessary to promise that its pages will never swerve from the honest paths of loyal patriotism and universal freedom. Its opinions have always been on the side of Liberty, Progress, and Right, and the course it first adopted in its early career, will ever be faithfully maintained. The staff of writers, regularly contributing to the Atlantic Monthly, embraces all the best known authors in American literature and warrant, the Publishers in promising to its readers

The Best Essays,

The Best Stories

THE BEST POEMS,

Which American talent can furnish.

The list of contributors includes

THE LEADING WRITERS OF AMERICA.

TERMS.—The Atlantic is for sale by all Book and Periodical Dealers. Price 25 cents a number. Subscription for the year, $3.00, postage paid. Yearly subscription received or single numbers supplied by any dealer or by the Publishers.

Specimen numbers sent gratis on application to the Publishers.

Inducements for subscribing. Lists of premiums &c., furnished on application to the Publishers.

TICKNOR & FIELDS,
135 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

New Regulations.

The following new Post-Office regulations have just been issued by the Postmaster and go into operation July 1st by order of the Postmaster General;

Upon all drop letters, prepayment of postage will be required at the rate of two cents each, when not exceeding half an ounce in weight, and two cents additional for each half ounce or fraction thereof.—This matter will be immediately forwarded to the Department unless prepaid.

All matter must be prepaid by stamps; but where the writer is unknown and cannot be informed of his error, and the failure to prepay the postage is not evidently intentional, the matter will be forwarded, charged with double rates of postage, to be collected on delivery.

The rate of letter postage will hereafter be uniform at three cents throughout the United States. The Pacific rate of ten cents is abolished. An additional rate of three cents is required for each additional half ounce or fraction. It must be prepaid in all cases, subject to the foregoing exceptions.

Unpaid letters from foreign countries must be paid in gold or silver coin, or the equivalent.

Fees on registered letters established at twenty cents in lieu of five cents.

It is requested that all letter mail be deposited in the box at an early hour, and not left until the last moment, when, in the hurry of business, mistakes may occur.

Letters for registration must be handed in at least one hour before the closing of the mail for the place to where the same may be destined; and all such letters must be handed in before 6 o'clock P. M.

No letter, newspaper, pamphlet or package *can be delivered* until the postage charged thereon is paid, and all printed matter will be retained until paid for, either as a transient package or for a quarter. And no box or drawer can be assigned to the use of any person until the rent therefor has been paid for at least one quarter.

Uncalled for letters will be advertised weekly, and retained in the office one month, and then if not taken out, they will be sent to the dead letter office.

The office opens, during the summer at 7 A. M., and closes at 7:30 P. M., city time; Sundays, from 8 to 9 A. M. The closing of the mails is governed by Railroad time—20 minutes faster than city time.

The public are requested to report any inattention on the part of clerks, or failure in the receipt or delivery of mail matter, to the Postmaster or Assistant Postmaster.

A FEARFUL RECORD.—An army officer writes from Louisiana to the Boston Transcript that the camps of the black regiments in Gen. Bank's army, are models of neatness and order, and that but one man in the whole command has been punished for misconduct. Never were men seen to fight with more dauntless courage and devotion than these raw recruits.—He adds:

Every man presenting himself to me to be recruited, strips to the skin, to be examined by the surgeon. We do not accept one half that offer. On Tuesday, out of 82, only 33 were accepted. I have directed my surgeon to keep accurate lists of the causes of rejection. They report to me that not *one in fifteen* is free from marks of severe lashing. More than one half are rejected because of disability arising from lashing with whips and the biting of dogs on their calves and thighs. It is frightful. Hundreds of them have welts on their backs as large as one of you largest fingers. I intend to have these memoranda collected and published with certificates of surgeons.

THE TEST.—The Chicago Times, which just now divides with Vallandigham the honors of the Democracy, lays down this test of a Democrat:

"He who supports the war is against the Union, because the war is the most terrible engine for the destruction of the Union which Beelzebub himself could have invented. The professed Democrat, therefore, who has his senses about him, and is deliberately for the war, is not a Democrat, in fact, but an Abolitionist of the most radical, violent and destructive kind."

Democrats who stand by the Government, and support the war as necessary to its preservation, are thus placed under the ban. How long will they continue to lick the hand which smites them?—*St. Jo. Herald.*

A dead hen is better than a live one; she will lay wherever you put her.

[For the Union.]

THE PRESENT TIME.

Full many a bard of Memory sings,
And Hope hath oft inspired the rhyme;
But who the charm of music brings
To celebrate the present time?

Let the past guide, the future cheer,
While youth and health are in their prime;
But, oh! be still thy greatest care
That awful point—the present time.

Soldier, to thy duty stand—
Fear not the foe, nor earth's most baneful clime,
Heroic impulse inspires thy arm,
Strike! for the present time.

Fulfil all duties of the day—
The next may hear thy funeral chime;
So shalt thou wing thy glorious way
Where all shall be the present time.

Marysville, July 6, 1863.

Editing a Paper.

The following we find going the rounds of the papers. If we knew in what paper it first appeared, it would afford us pleasure to give the writer due credit.—The longer a man is engaged in editing a newspaper, the better satisfied he will become that it is impossible to please everybody, and of no practical use to try:

If the paper contains too much political matter, people won't have it.

If it contains too little, they don't want it.

If the type is large, it don't contain enough reading matter.

If the type is small, people can't read it.

If we publish telegraph reports, people say they are nothing but lies.

If we omit them, they say we have no enterprise, or suppress them for political effect.

If we have in a few jokes, folks say we are nothing but a rattle-head.

If we omit jokes, they say we are an old fossil.

If we publish original matter, they find fault with us for not giving selections.

If we publish selections, folks say we are lazy for not writing more, and giving them what they have not read before in some other paper.

If we give a man complimentary notices, we are censured for being partial.

If we do not, all hands say we are a greedy hog.

If we insert an article which pleases the ladies, men become jealous.

If we do not cater to their wishes, the paper is not fit to have in the house.

If we attend church, they say it is only for effect.

If we do not, they denounce us as deceitful and desperately wicked.

If we speak well of any act of the President, folks say we dare not do otherwise.

If we censure, they call us a traitor.

If we remain in the office and attend to our business, folks say we are too proud to mingle with our fellows.

If we go out, they say we never attend to our business.

If we do not pay all bills promptly, folks say we are not to be trusted.

If we do pay promptly, they swear we stole the money.

If we wear poor clothes, they say business is poor.

If we wear good ones, they say we are a spendthrift.

Now what is a poor fellow to do?

An Order for a Copperhead Book.

The manner of men who buy copperhead books is sufficiently indicated by the following order from Illinois, for "to copyes" of Mahony's "Prisoner of State."—We give it *verbatim*, bad spelling and all:

"JUNE THE 1863

Concord Buda Bureau Co Ill

Dear sur pleas send to copyes off mahonys great book.

the democrats are agitting waked up out here, give me liberty or give me deth.

direct to Concord Buda Bureau Co Ill

yours with due respect

ELBRIDGE STEVENS

Ps you wish agents if I can due eney thing for you I will due it."

Mr. "Elbridge Stevens," who, it seems, cannot spell his own name properly, did not accompany this order with one for a Primer, while, as to Worcester's Dictionary, he probably never heard of such a book. Nevertheless, he enclosed two dollars and fifty cents, and when he gets his "to copyes" of Mahony's vituperative volume will probably hire some loyal schoolboy to read it to him in such mild installments as he may be able to bear.—*Mo. Democrat.*

* * An article left out.

Letter from Gen. Fremont.

At a Union meeting held in Concord, N. H., the following letter was read from Gen. Fremont:

NEW YORK, June 16, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: I find that I must give up my hope to be with you to-morrow.—The engagements of which I told you have, as I anticipated, obliged me to remain here. To this is now added the critical condition of public affairs. If I had been able to attend the meeting, I should have addressed it mainly to the point which recent events in the West had made the uppermost question of the day, and which the people consider so vital that, in Ohio, they are in danger of accepting as its representative a man who uses the doctrine of free speech as a defense—a shield and the flag under which he has served—and the conduct of whose life shows that he is not willing to accept it as a complete principle, comprehending all men and all questions, and covering all territory.—In this country men will go with principle, and if you allow false leaders to assume yours, the people will go with them, because the principle carries them. I should have urged the Republican Democracy of New Hampshire to assert distinctly their old principles, and to maintain the noble position which belongs to them.

I hope, my dear sir, you will insist upon this, and not allow men who are openly thwarting the objects of Government to wrest to their aid the vital principles of your party, to be used, in the Confederate fashion, to mislead our own people and our own flag with its old inscription of free speech and free press. But while reassuring those principles upon which the Administration went into power, and against which the South rebelled, I trust your people will mark plainly the broad line which seperates them from the men who are really opposing the war, by making equally distinct their determination to support the government in putting the rebellion down. This done, free speech would be secured—free speech for Wendell Phillips as well as for Mr. Vallandigham.

Since I saw you, events have brought more premptory duties. No words of urging to consolidate action could have the force which is given by the advance of the rebel troops. Your people will feel that they have more need for action than discussion; but whatever they arrive at, I trust they will recognize that, whether it be against the rebels in the field or in elections at home, there is neither victory nor safety in half-way measures or compromises.

Yours truly,
JOHN C. FREMONT.

STORING BUTTER UNDER GROUND.—A correspondent of the New York Agriculturist, writing from Pendleton county, Ky., says, respecting the preservation of the butter: "Last June I commenced packing butter. I washed it well through two or three waters when it was first churned, and worked it over again before I packed it, putting it in large stone jars, and digging a hole under the floor of the smoke-house, having no cellar or other good cool place. The top of the jar was left just above the ground. I then put strong brine about two inches over the butter, pouring it off each time as I put in fresh butter, adding nothing but salt to the butter; and, in January last, I sold 60 pounds of butter that was as sweet and good as when first packed."

Rev. Daniel Foster, chaplain of the Massachusetts 33d regiment, took a musket and fought in the ranks during the battle of Chancellorsville, in order, as he says, to give his men an example of bravery, which he had been preaching to them several months.

Axle-boxes and pistons are stamped out, in Germany, from solid heated blocks of iron; and in England the driving wheels of locomotives are stamped out from solid plates. Hydrolic pressure is employed for operating the punching machines.

The head of a carrot, if cut off a little below the top and put into a basin of water, will send out leaves, and make a handsome ornament.

It was said of a musical dancing-master that the whole tenor of his life had been bass.

"Be content with what you have," as the rat said to the trap when he left his tail in it.

"That's a very hard case," as the Irishman said when he hit his friend on the head.