The Mariettian

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HESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of thirty years, and during that time have maintained a high charduring that time have maintained shigh character in almost every part of the Globe, for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the disfressing variety of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES
Are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and actid kind; FLATULENCY, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill-Temper, Auxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

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the bowels coative within two days.

FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of prespiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The Lefe Medicines have been known to cure RHEUMATISM permanently in three weeks, and GOUT in half that time, by moving local inflammation from the mucles and ligaments of the joints.

cal inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

RROPSIES of all kinds, bysfreeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever beneficind accretain remedy for the worst cases of **GRAVEL**. Also WORMS**, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

SCURVY, ULCEUS**, and INTETERATE**
SORES, by the perfect purity which these Life **Medicines** give to the blood, and all the humors**. SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS** and Bad Complexions, by their alterative **Treet upon the

plexions, by their alterative affect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, allow, cloudy, and other diagreeable complaints.

Diexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of ALT RHEUM, and a striking improvement to the clearness of the skin. COMMON COLLS and INFLUENZA will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases.

two in the worst cases.

PILES.—The original proprietor of these Medicines, was cured of files, of 35 years atanding by the use of the Lit Medicines ulong the Western country, those Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines have the strem subject to a return of the discussment of th

Other medicines have the statem subject to a return of the discase—a curb by these. Medicines is permanent—try them, be satisfied, and be cured.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLIANTS.—General Debilly, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Female—the Medicines have been used with the molt beneficial result in cases of this description.—Kings Evil, and Scrofula, in its worst forms yields to the inity yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Night Sweats, Norwas Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kilds, Palpitation of the Heart, Painters' Colic are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injulicious use of Mercury, fill find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to cradicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to cradicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to cradicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to cradicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to cradicate from the system, all the effects of Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to cradicate from the system, all the effects of Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to cradicate from the system, all the effects of Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to cradicate from the system, all the effects of Medicines and the system, and the most powerful preparations of Sarsapa illa. Prepared as sold by 35 Holdway, New Yorks.

For Sale by All Daugestra.

BO: W. WORRAUL,

J. SURGEON CENTIST,

Having removed to the Reems formerly occup
by Dr. Swentzel, adjoining Spangler &
terson's Store, Market Syeet, where he is
proposed to wait on all who may prepared to watton all who may disposed to patronize him.
Dentiatry in all its branches fied on. Treft inserted on the most approprinciples of Dental science. All operation the mouth performed in a skillful workmanlike manner—on fair principles

workmanlike manner on fair principles a
dn very reasonable terms.

Having determined upon a permanent loc
tion at this place, would ask a continuati
of the liberal patronair heretofore extend
to him, for which he will render every pos
ble satisfaction.

ble satisfaction.

Ether administrated to proper person

CHEAP READY MADE CLOTHING.

Having just retigned from the city with a nicely selected lot of Ready-made Clothing, which the undersigned is prepared to furnish at reduced prices; having laid in a general assoftment of men and boxs' clothing, which has determined to sell Loys, FOR CASH. Hisste k consists of Over-Cours, Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Parts. Vests, Peajacks is Roundbours, (knit Overhauls, Cravas, Drawers, Shirts, Foisery, Undershing Sock Gloves, Suspended, &c. Everything in the Farnishing Goods life. Call and examinal frame purchasing else there. Everything sole at prices to suit the times.

Lorner of Elbour Lane and Market Larear door of Cassel's Store.

Marietta, October 29, 1856.

DAVID ROTH.

Des er in Hardware. Cedarwale, Paints, Oils, Gla Parlor, Gook, Ha and other Stobes, &c. MARKETST., MARIETTA.

MARKET ST., MARIETTA.

OULD take his means of informing the arietta and vicinity that he is prepared to femish anything in his line, for the consisting in part of Table Cutlery of all kinds; Building and Housekeeping Handware, in all style Cutlery, Tools, Paints, Glass, Varnishes, Cutlery, Tools, Paints, Gilass, Varnishes, Codarware, Tubs, Buckets, Glass, Varnishes, Corks, Spoons, Shovels, pechange of the constitution of t

GET A NEW SPRING STYLE
HAT, ATICRULL'S,
No. 92 Markel Breet, Mariella, Pa.

Independent Pennsylbania Journal for the Family Circle.

L. Baker, Proprietor.

VOL. 8.

MARIETTA, AUGUST 31. 1861.

NO. 5.

THE RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

The stars of morn. On our banners borne. Within the iris of heaven are blended, The hand of our sires First mingled those fires.

And by us they shall be defended ! Then hail the true Red, White, and Blue, The flag of the constellation : It sails as it sailed.

By our forefathers hailed.

O'er battles that made us a nation What hand so bold As strikes from its fold

One star or one stripe of its brightening? For him be those stars Each a fiery Mars, And each stripe be as terrible lightning!

Then hail the true Red. White, and Blue, &c.

Its meteor form Shall ride the storm Till the farthest of foes surrender— The storm gone by,

It shall guild the sky, rainbow of peace and of splendor!
Then hail to the true Red, White, and Blue, etc.

Though or solotto unfurled Is peace to the world, We shun not the field that is gory-

At home or abroad. Fearing none but our God. We'll carve our own pathway to glory! Then hail the true Red, White, and Blue,

The flag of the constellation ; It sails as it sailed. By our forefathers hailed. O'er battles that made us a nation !

REPUDIATION.

Veath a ragged palmetto a Southerner sat. tysting the band of his Panama hat, and trying to lighten his mind of a load y humming the words of the following ode "Oh! for a nigger, and oh! for a whip; Oh! for a cocktail, and oh! for a nip; Oh! for a shot at old Greely and Beecher Oh! for a crack at a Yankee school-teacher: Oh! for a captain, and oh! for a ship; Oh! for a cargo of niggers each trip." and so he kept ohing for all he had not, Not contented with owing for all that he'd got

THE BRAVE AT REST. How sleep the brave who sink to rest, With all their country's wishes blest! When spring, with dewy fingers cold, Returns to deck their ballowed mould, She there shall dress a sweeter sod, Than fancy's feet have ever trod. By fairy hands their knell is rung, By forms unseen their dirge is sung; There honor comes, a pilgrim grey, To bless the turf that wraps their clav.

And freedom shall awhile repair,

To dwell a weeping there.

A SECESSION DAGGER .- A member of he N. Y. 9th brought with him a weapwhich he captured in Secessia, and hich would do to put in some museum curiosities along with the war tools illetoes of Italian or Spanish bravoes. t was a dagger made by pointing a piece f a saw, and grinding down the back to orrible wound in withdrawing the in- when Katy tapned at the door. rument of butchery. It is about eight en inches in length, and finished with buck horn handle. Such an instrument f torture would delight the amiable exovernor Wise, who recommended the irginians to convert their old hoops ino dirks, and to grind down their wagon ires into Bowie knives to chop up ortherners. We do not know, however. hether the weapon we have desribed not perfectly proper, and in keeping ith the character of the cause in which was employed. Man fighting to exend the era of barbarism may reasonaley be expected to use barbarous weap-

DECISON AND DESTINY .- Pizarro, the onqueror of Peru, in one of his reverses, ras cast on the Island of Gallo, with a ew of his followers. When in a starvng condition, two vessels arrived from anama for his relief, and to induce him abandon his object. Now came the est of his decision of character, and the etermination of his earthly destiny.— rawing his sword, he traced a line with on the sand from east to west. Then erning towards the south, "Friends and omrads," he said, "on this side are toil. unger, nakedness, the drenching storm, esolation and death; on this side ease and leasure. There lies Perue with its rich--here Panama with its poverty.hoose, each man what becomes a brave astilian. For my part, I go to the outh." So saying he stepped across e line. He was followed by eleven thers, and Peru was conquered!

Some years ago, Mr. Kidwell was reaching to a large audience in a wild art of Illinois, and announced for his xt_"In my father's house there are any mansion." He had scarcely read he words when an old coon stood up and said: "I tell you folks that is a lie! know his father well; he lives fifteen iles from Lexington, in old Kentuck, an old log cabin, an their ain't but ne room in the house."

Matrimonial Infelicities.

BY AN IRRITABLE MAN.

After midnight.

"Do you hear that child cough, my dear?" I asked the mother of my child ren, as I raised myself on one elbow in bed, and listened.

"No," she said, awaking from her sleep. "I do not." Then you must be deaf," I cried.-

Hark !" The interesting woman lifted her head from the pillow, untied the strings of her bonnet de nuit, brushed back a lock of hair from her right ear, and listened

attentively. "There!" I said, as a harsh, discordant sound broke the silence, "do you hear it now?"

"I hear a singular noise," she replied, but 'tis not a cough." "Then I should like to know what it

it," 1 exclaimed. "I am sure I cannot tell," she replied; but it is n't a cough, that is very certain.'

"I'm not certain, however," I said. "I can't help it," she answered; "I'm a mother, and am presumed to know the sound of a child's cough when I hear

one,"
"Well," I said, "I am a father, I suppose, and I don't see why I can't tell a cough when I hear it. Listen!'

"My dear!" and my wife grasped my arm nervously as she spoke, "it proceeds from some one trying to get into the house. That noise comes from a file." "Nonsense," I replied; "buglars would not think of breaking in here." "Hark!" she cried; "I hear some-

body on the stairs.". We both sat up in bed, with our eyes fixed upon the door. Again was beard harsh notes that first aroused me .-There was no mistaking the sound this

time, and my wife said:
"It is the little boy; he has been out too much to-day, and though I tried hard to do so, I couldn't keep him in." The door opened at that moment and Katv entered.

"Oh, ma'am, the little boy coughs so, and I don't know what to give him. I think he has the croup, ma'am." "Go back to the nursery immediate-

ly," my wife said, "and I will be there n a minute." My wife rose, went to the closet, se-

ected the proper remedies, and opened the door to depart.
"Well," she asked, turning to me, are

you not going with me?" What good can 1 do?" I replied .-'I don't see that I should get up in the "I don't see that I should get up ... something from your lips."

around the house because you do. If I "Well, now that you have heard it,"

"Well, now that you will be able ould be of any service, I would go, of

you to do it," she answered. "Will you

go?"
"My dear," I said, "if there be one thing I dislike more than another, it is to get up in the middle of the night.— I'll go, if it be neccessary, but dont you wait for me, for it will take me some time to dress, and the little fellow needs you there at once "

I laid down, deciding to remain where I was, rather than go where I knew I New Zealand savages, or the poisoned should be in the way. Ten minutes illetoes of Italian or Spanish bravoes. passed, during which time the little hoy coughed occasionally, but each time it was looser and more natural. Then razor like sharpness. It was so made satisfied that he was improving under hat, in entering the flesh, the teeth of his mother's treatment, I resolved to go he saw would act as barbs, and cause a to sleep. Scarcely were my eyes closed.

" Come in." I cried. "The mistress woul'd like to have you come to the nursery to see the little

boy."
"How is he?" I asked. "Is he awake

you'd like to see him.' "Not to night, Katy. Tell your mistress that I'll see him in the morning." Then I turned over and closed my

into the land of Nod, when my wife touched me on the shoulder. "You are a humane, affectionate father, are n't you?" she said, regarding me

with a severe look. "I don't know anything to the contrary." I replied. "Do you?"

"Yes, I do." she answered. "And I must say I think your conduct to-night was atrocious. Not only did you let me go alone to the nursery, but when I sent for you to come to see the little boy, who, for aught you knew, was dying, you refused. You men are just as cruel and hard-hearted as you can be.-We women must get up in the night and attend to the children if they are sick, while you sleep as soundly as if there were no cares in the world."

"But, my dear," I replied, "I was very weary and wanted to sleep."
"So did I," she replied; "but no, I to you that he is now alive."

Well, I should just like to know," I said, maliciously, " to whom it is owing, if not to me?" "Well, I will tell you," said my wife; "it is to me and—"

"Who?" I asked, raising myself on my elbow, and regarding her closely, as she paused a moment before uttering the final name.

"Kate, to be sure," she continued .rub sweet oil upon his chest, and put | country."

flannels dipped into hot vinegar and pepper around his throat, and coax him to take medicine !"

"Oh!" I exclaimed, as I sunk down among the pillows, "I thought-' Never mind what you thought," my wife interposed. "The truth is, you only think of your ease and comfort, and never care whether I enjoy myself or

"·My dear," I said, " you must excuse me, but I wish to go to sleep. I will hear the remainder of what you have to say in the morning; because, if there be one thing I dislike more than another, it is to listen to a curtain lecture at

night." "For a married man of your experience," she said, " it seems to me you are vastly particular. Now, it appears to me that if I wished to lecture you which, thank fortune, I do not-that the present time would be the most appropriate, and also the least liable to interruption. You cannot say, though, that I have ever condecended to lecture. I trust I have more respect for my husband than to utter a word to him which would have the effect of lowering him in my own estimation. I do think, however, that you sometimes deserve a reprimand, although you do not get it." "Will you oblige me, my love," I said.

tenderly, "by going to sleep?"
"Certainly," she answered. There was a silence for three minutes and a half. I sunk into a doze. My

wife startled me by exclaiming: "I do think you treat me too badly. I am not allowed to express an opinion of my own; and when I try to speak, you endeavor to stop me by telling me to go to sleep. It was not so once. I have seen the time when you were only too glad to listen to what I had to say and would willingly sit up all night to hear me talk, if I would only let you. I don't understand why you men change so after marriage. I am certain I have not altered in the least. What I was in disposition and feelings, when a girl, I am now; but no one would recognize you for the amiable, smooth-spoken young man of-how many years ago

were we married?" "I'm sure I don't know, and what is more, I don't care," I replied. "Now will you be quiet, and let me go to sleep

"O yes, go to sleep, if you want to," she answered; and another brief silence ensued, broken by my wife sobbingly ex-

"Only nine years next June since we were married, and to hear you say now that you don't know nor care when it place, is perfectly horrible, and something I never expected to hear

1 exclaimed, ourse."

to go to sleep, for I tell you positively that if there be one thing I dislike more than another, it is to hear you talk after midnight."

Having uttered this, I drew the bedclothes closer about me, shut my eyes firmly, and went to sleep-almost. "Husband!" somebody said, close to

"Well, wife, what is it?" I inquired. "I didn't mean everything I said to you. Good night."

"Are you sleepy?" she inquired.
"Yes, good-night," I replied. "Good night," she answered.

WHY DO HENS EAT THEIR EGGS ?- It has already been stated that eggs are composed of albumen. Now, when fowls are compelled to eat, grind, and digest a large quantity of coarse food, which contains but little albumen, there is a longing and hankering after more nourishment, or something that will supply the waste of their systems, which is daily passing off in the form of eggs. 1 or asleep?"

"Oh, he is just sleeping nicely, and he looks so purty, the mistress thought making an effort to abandon the use of por'd like to see him." tobacco, although I am not able to speak from personal experience in such a matter, having never tasted nor smoked the "devil's weed." Consequently, they are eyes again: I had gone a little distance | ready to devour anything that is eatable, and as soon as they get a taste of eggs, they obta n a large quantity of just the nourishment which is demanded by their systems, and but little time and muscular energy is required to transform it into eggs again.

Another thing, also, which induces hens to eat their eggs, is they have a hankering for something that will form a good shell; and nothing is better for that purpose than the very shells. Consequently, when the shells of eggs are thrown to hens, when only broken in two. it will learn them to try a whole shell

when the egg is in it. Fowls, when laying, must have lime. I keep a dish of clear lime always within reach. This is far better than to compel them to pick and work over a lot of mortar, for the sake of obtaining only a small quantity of lime. Every egg-shell should be broken into small fragments, had to keep awake. If I hadn't, I don't mingled with meat chopped fine, or with know where the poor little boy would scalded meal thickened with milk, or evhave been by this time. It is n't owing en made thick like mush. By allowing hens to have all the lime they need, the egg-shells will be much thicker and more firm than they will when hens are compelled to find materials for the egg shells only in their food, or in bits of old mortar, or by eating lumps of earth.

There is no better definition of an enmy to his country than is found in the following words of Daniel Webster: 'Any man who hesitates in granting and "Weren't we obliged. I should like to securing to every part of the constitu-know, to soak the little fellow's feet, and tional rights is an enemy to the whole

A PROGRESS THROUGH EGYPT .-- Homage to a great benefactor.—The "Diary of a Physician," by Dr. Warren, thrilling and interesting as it has been considered, is not more marvellous than the actual experience of the celebrated Professor Holloway in the various countries he has visited. While in a spirit of it is of great importance. general philanthrophy he has devoted imself to the conversion of the public health, without distinction of nation or class, he has been the intimate friend of ty, or against good morals. princes and an honored great at the table of kings. His courtly manners, varied information, and the facinating style in which he gives his impressions of the countries and peoples with whom his travels have made him familiar, render him the most delightful of companions. When in Epypt, (whither he went

vestigatin the antiquities of that cradle of learning and science,) he received a special invitation from Ibrahim Pasha to become his guest at Alexandria, and that remarkable man is said to have offered him an enoumous income as an inducement to become his physician-inchief. Failing in that, he ordered a guard of honor to attend Professor Holloway to Thebes, and presented him with a special firman, addressed to all civil and military officers in Egypt, commanding them to afford "the friend of Ibrahim Pasha" every facility in the prosecution of his researches. Thus he ourneyed, the guest of the nation, through the realm of the Pharaohs .-Nor was his progress simply devoted to antiquarian objects. Traveling as usual with an ample supply of his invaluable remedies, he was enabled to do an infinity of good in that unhealthy region watered by the Nile. Wherever his tents were pitched, the sick were conveyed there. Nubian and Abyssinnian princes brought their sick wives and children on litters, seeming to believe that he could heal them with a touch, and Moors, Copts, and Turks-in fact, representatives of all the races that make the population of Egypt, vied with each other in doing him honor. He had little occasion to use the firman, for the cures he wrought were a passport to all hearts-a sufficient incentive to exertion

sured, on receiving them, that they possessed a talisman capable of controlling every species of sickness. Benovolence, courage and perseverance, combined with skill of the highest order, and all exercised in an unselfish spirit for the good of mankind, are the main traits of this great man's character. They have stamped his name upon the hearts of the present generation and given it a just claim to immortality.-

Bohn's Abysinnia. vith true bravery. The Cleaveland since we solicited, through a friend, some statistics in the biography of Gen. Mc-Clellan, when he replied, "Tell my friend Gray to wait till I can give him an excuse for refering to me." You would never catch one of the blustering Confederates missing such a chance for news-

torture of the nail running into the quick the age of seventy-three. From 1810 keep the nails of a proper length, and to 1818 she gave public lectures on hisabout once a week scrape them down to torical subjects throughout the free the ends with a piece of glass. This States, and met with good pecuniary will keep them thin, and instead, of success. She was unostentatious in walking, being driven back into the quick, dress and manners, and was a great lov they will give. One who for years en- er of republican simplicity. dured this torture has found entire relief by this practice.

An honest Hibernian tar, who was a favorite of Paul Jones, used to cession journals of the North to the pray in these words every night when he turned in-" God be thanked I never killed a man, nor no man ever killed me. God bless the world, and success to the cerns, as a curiosity for after days. United States Navv.

Every Married and single lady in the state of Pennsylvania should knit a pair of good strong woolen socks for the | Philadelphia. volunteers now in the ranks serving the country from this state. Who will send the first pair to the Quarter Master's Department at Harrisburg?

H. Kilburn, Esq., of Indiana, has been appointed chief clerk in the Census Bureau.

REARING CHILDREN.—First. should not go to school until six old.

Second. Should not fearn at home during that time more than the alphabet,

religious teachings excepted. Third. Should not be allowed to eat anything within two hours of bedtime.

Fifth. Should have nothing for supper but a single cup of warm drink, such as very weak tea of some kind, or cambrie tea, or warm milk and water, with one slice of cold bread-nothing else.

Sixth. Should sleep in separate beds on hair mattrasses, without caps, feet first well warmed by the fire or rubbed with the hands until perfectly dry; extra covering on the lower limbs, but little on the body.

Seventh. Should be compelled to be out of doors for the greater part of daylight, from after breakfast until half ar hour before sundown, unless in damp, raw weather, when they should never be allowed to go outside the door.

Eighth. Never limit a healthy child as to sleeping or exting, except at supper; but compel regularity as to both

Ninth. Never compel a child to sit still, nor interfere with its enjoyment, as long as it is not injurious to person or proper-

Tenth. Never threaten a child; it is cruel, unjust and dangerous. What you have to do, do it, and be done with it.

Eleventh. Never speak harshly or angrily, but mildly, kindly, and when eally needed, firmly; no more.

Twelfth. By all means, arrange it so that the last words between you and several years ago for the purpose of in- your children at bed-time, especially the youngest ones, shall be words of unmixed affection .- Journal of Health.

How a Soldier Feels in Battle.—A young French soldier thus writes of his first experience in battle :- "Our officer kept us back, for we were not numerous enough to charge upon the enemy .---This was prudent, for the murderous fire, so fatal to the white coats, did us but little harm. Our conical balls penetrated their dense masses, whilst those of the Austrains whistled past our ears and respected our persons. It was the first time I had faced fire; nor was I the only one. Well, I am satisfied with myself. True, I dodged the first balls, but Henry IV. did the same thing at the beginning of every battle. It is, in fact, a physical effect, independent of

"But, this tribute passed if you could only feel how each shot electrifies you. It is like a whip on a racer's legs. The oalls whistle past you, turn up the earth around, kill one, wound another, and you hardly notice them. You grow intoxicated, the smell of gunpowder mounts to your brain. The eyes become bloodshot and the look is fixed upon the enemy. There is something of all the passions in that terrible passion excited in a soldier by the sight of blood and the tumult of battle.

"Everybody who has tried it testifies in his service. Even the dancing girls to the peculiar intoxication that is produced by being in a battle. There is an who came at evening to perform before infatuating influence about the smell of his tent, at various places on the route, powder, the shrill whistle of a bullet, refused the customary douceur. They and the sight of human blood, that inmerely asked a small supply of the medstantly transforms men from cowards to cines which had proved so efficacious in heroes-from women sometimes to monthe diseases of the country, and felt assters. No one can tell of the nature or mistery of that influence but those who have been in the fray themselves."

FIDELITY.- Never forsake a friend.-When enemies gather round—when sickness falls on the heart-when the world is dark and cheefless—is the time to try true friendship. They who turn from the scene of distress, betray their hypocricy, and prove that interest only moves them. If you have a friend that loves you and studies your interest and happi-Modesty always goes hand in hand ness, be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is (Ohio) Plaindealer says: "Some weeks appreciated, and that his love was not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare but it exists in the heart. Who has not seen and felt its power? They only deny its worth and power who have never loved a friend or labored to make a friend happy.

Miss Anna Laura Clark, of Northampton, the first woman lecturer in NAILS IN THE FLESH .- To prevent the this country, died Thursday night, at

King George's press, in the Revolution, was not more obnoxious to our Whig fathers than are the halfway Se-Unionists of this era. We would advise every man, woman and child, to lay aside a few of these carping, hypocritial con-

Prince Napoleon took off his hat at the birthplace of Rittenhouse, and plant, ed a tree at Girard College, while in

Over 27,000 basket of peaches were sent to New York last week, over the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

Cavalry regiments are expensive. It costs about \$200,000 to put one in the field.