

The Mariettian
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT
ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
PUBLICATION OFFICE, CRULL'S ROW
[SECOND STORY.]
Marietta, Lancaster County, Penn'a.

The Mariettian

In Independent Pennsylvania Journal for the Family Circle.

F. L. Baker, Proprietor.

Terms—One Dollar a Year.

VOL. 8. MARIETTA, DECEMBER 28, 1861. NO. 22.

Great Improvements in SEWING MACHINES.

Empire Shuttle Machine.

Patented February 14th, 1860.

Salesroom, 510 Broadway, New York.

THIS Machine is constructed on an entirely new principle of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be *Simplicity and Perfection Combined*.

The following are the principal objections urged against Sewing Machines:—

- 1.—Excessive fatigue to the operator.
- 2.—Inability to get out of order.
- 3.—Expense, trouble and loss of time in repairing.
- 4.—Incapacity to sew every description of material.
- 5.—Disagreeable noise while in operation.

The Empire Sewing Machine is exempt from all these objections.

It has a straight needle perpendicular action, makes the lock or square stitch, which will neither rip nor run, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from Leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, from Cotton to the finest thread, from the coarsest to the finest number.

Having neither CAM nor COG WHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is

EMPHATICALLY A NOISELESS MACHINE!

It requires fifty per cent. less power to drive it than any other Machine in the market. A girl of twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health. Its strength and wonderful simplicity of construction, render it almost impossible to get out of order, and is guaranteed by the company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to call and examine this unrivalled Machine.

But in a more special manner do we solicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors,	Dress Makers,
Coat Makers,	Corset Makers,
Vest Makers,	Gaiter Fitters,
Pantaloons Makers,	Shoe Binders,
Shirt and Hoop Makers,	Shoe Makers,
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers,	

Religious and Charitable Institutions will be liberally dealt with.

Price of MACHINES, Complete:

No. 1, or Family Machine, \$45 00, No. 2, Small-sized Manufacturing, \$60 00, No. 3, Large size Manufacturing, \$75 00.

Cabinets in every Variety.

We want Agents for all towns in the United States, where agencies are not already established, in whom a liberal discount will be given, but we make no claim to exclusiveness.

T. J. McARTHUR & Co.,
510 BROADWAY, New York.

LARKIN & CO.,
Mahmuth Photograph Gallery,
S. E. Corner Eighth and Arch streets,
[ENTRANCE ON EIGHTH STREET,]
PHILADELPHIA.

AFTER many years' experience in all the various branches of the Art, the Proprietors confidently invite the attention of their friends and the public to their extensive establishment, which presents the opportunity for procuring the best pictures, equal at least to any first-class Gallery in the United States.

Preparations are complete for executing all the improved styles known to the Art. They have a patent arrangement for copying Daguerotypes, &c., &c., making them life size, if desired—the only one of the kind in this country. Attached to this establishment are three coloring Artists.

Photographs, including Painting,
as low as \$200.

Photographs with frame as low as \$2 50
Photographs at 75 cents. Extra copies 50
Photographs of ONE DOLLAR and up
cts. or 50 per doz. Life size Photographs as low as 25c, and 100 types at same price. Durable Ambrotypes at 50 cents and upwards.

A most extensive assortment of Gift Frames embracing a select and choice variety of the latest styles. Prices from 62 cents and upwards.

Special attention bestowed upon Life-sized Photographs in oil, transfer and all pictures, and from life. Prices from \$15 to \$100.

Instructions given in the Art.
February 23, 1861-ly.

SUPPLEE & BRO.,
IRON AND BRASS
FOUNDERS,
And General Machinists, Second street,
Below Union, Columbia, Pa.

They are prepared to make all kinds of: Iron Castings for Rolling Mills and Blast Furnaces; Pipes, for Steam, Water and Gas; Columns, Frises, Cellar Doors, Weights, &c., for Buildings, and castings of every description; STEAM ENGINES, AND BOILERS, IN THE MOST MODERN AND IMPROVED Manner; Pumps, Brick Presses, Shafting and Pulleys, Mill Gearing, Taps, Dies, Machinery for Mining and Tanning; Brass Bearings, Steam & Blast Gases, Lubricators, Oil Coaks, Valves for Steam, Gas, and Water; Brass-Fittings in all their variety; Boilers, Tanks, Pipes, Heaters, Stacks, Bolts, Nuts, Yards Doors, Washers, &c.

BLACKSMITHING IN GENERAL.
From long experience in building machinery we flatter ourselves that we can give general satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders. Repairing promptly attended to. Orders by mail addressed as above, will meet with prompt attention. Prices to suit the times.

Z. SUPPLEE,
T. & S. SUPPLEE,
Columbia, October 20, 1860. 14-1f

PHOTOGRAPHY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, executed in the best style known in the art, AT C. G. CRULL'S GALLERY, No. 522 Arch-st., east of Sixth, Philadelphia. Engraving in Oil and Pastel, Stereoscopic Portraits, Amortypes, Daguerotypes, &c., for Cases, Medallions, Pins, Rings, &c. [ly]

A General Assortment of all kinds of BUILDING HARDWARE, LOCKS, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Cellar Grates, Paints, Oils, Glass and Putty, very cheap.

STERRETT & CO.

DRIED FRUIT now selling cheap at DIFFENBACH'S.

BRANDIES—all brands—guaranteed genuine. Alexander D. Reese.

GENTS NEW STYLE CAPS, AT CRULL'S.

Happy Marriages.

All-assorted marriages are, in a great number of instances, the result of parental remissness, in not beginning early enough to instill into the mind of the child such an aversion to certain moral qualities as a true wisdom would dictate in the premises. It certainly is not an impossible thing to impress the youthful mind with an unconquerable repugnance against a character the most striking trait of which is a contemptible trickery, an abhorrent profanity, a little-souled meanness, or a degraded animalism. Just as well may the young heart be formed against loving the miser, the spendthrift, and the gamester—against those whose prominent exhibitions demonstrate a frascibility, an all-absorbing selfishness, or stonyheartedness, or a contempt of honest labor, of religion, or of pecuniary obligation. While our children may be early taught an aversion to such traits of character, their admiration may be cultivated for all that is true and pure and generous, for all who are industrious, diligent, and economical. It is unwise to hope for happiness in the possession of a single favorable trait of character: it is better to look for a combination, and they are to be most congratulated who can discern and win the professor of the largest number of good points. First of all, the man whom you love, the woman you adore, should possess a high sense of right and wrong; next, bodily health; and, thirdly, moral bravery, a courage to be industrious, economical, and self-denying. With these three traits, principle, health, and a soul that can do and dare all that one ought to, domestic felicity will abide.

SEARCH FOR WIVES.—Where do men usually discover the women who afterwards become their wives? is a question we have occasionally heard discussed; and the result invariably comes to us worth mentioning to our young lady readers. Chance has much to do in the affair, but then there are important governing circumstances. It is certain that few men make a selection from ball rooms or any other place of public gaiety, and nearly as few are influenced by what may be called showing off in the streets, or by any allurement of dress. Our conviction is, that ninety hundredths of all the fiery with which women decorate or load their persons go for nothing, as far as the husband catching is concerned. When and how, then, do men find their wives? In the quiet homes of their parents or their guardians; at the fireside, where the domestic feelings and graces are alone demonstrated. These are the charms which most surely attract the high as well as the humble. Against these all the fiery and airs in the world sink into insignificance.

INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS.—Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and amply rewarded is its patron, I cannot how humble and unpretending the gazette which he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet with printed matter without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is away from home, at school, should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my school fellows who had access to newspapers and those who had not. Other things being equal, the first were always superior to the latter in debate, composition and general intelligence.—Daniel Webster.

IGNORANCE NOT HAPPINESS.—The most common error of men and women is that of looking for happiness somewhere outside of useful work. It has never been found, and never will be while the world stands; and the sooner this truth is learned, the better for every one. If you doubt the proposition, glance around among your friends and acquaintances and select those who appear to have the most enjoyment through life. Are they idlers and pleasure-seekers, or the earnest workers? We know what your answer will be. Of all the miserable human beings it has been our fortune or misfortune to know, they were the most wretched who had retired from useful employment in order to enjoy themselves.

What is the chief use of bread, asked an examiner at a recent school examination. The chief use of bread answered the archbishop, apparently astonished at the simplicity of the inquiry, 'The chief use of bread is to spread, butter and molasses on.'

Walking.

The heel of the boots or shoes should not be high, because it makes the step less steady and secure, and, at the same time, shortens it, and impairs the action of the calf muscle. A high-heel piece, moreover, renders the position of the foot upon the ground oblique, placing the forepart at a lower level than the heel: thus the weight is thrown too much in the direction of the toes, and they are driven forward and cramped against the upper leather of the shoe.—The high heel of a boot, therefore tends to aggravate the evils which are caused by the insufficient and ill adjusted space which is allowed to the toes.

A good foot is not only characteristic of man and his intellectual faculties, but in each individual the foot receives an impress from the mind. To walk well, we must will well. There is little difficulty in recognizing three chief classes among pedestrians. First, there are those who pay too much attention to the movements, who walk with a pompous strut, or mincing gait, or affect some style or other. We are naturally very little inclined in favor of such persons; indeed, we have usually to make an effort not to be decidedly prejudicial against them. Secondly, there are those who pay little attention to their movements who do not seem to be sufficiently alive to the responsibility attaching to the possessors of so noble a structure as the human frame, and who do not give themselves the trouble to exert the powers of the glorious mechanism with which they are charged.

They slouch, or dawdle along in a listless, lazy manner. Instinct tells us, and tells us rightly, to beware how we trust such persons with the conduct of our affairs, or with any office of responsibility. We feel that the lack of energy manifested in the guidance of their limbs is too probably a feature of character, which unfits them for the active duties of life; and we know that such men are not usually successful in their calling. Thirdly, they are those who show, by the firmness and precision of their step, and in the regularity of the succession of the movements by which it is made, that they are conscious of the dignity of their species, of the responsibility attendant on that dignity, and of the respect due to themselves.—Such men, we feel, are likely to pursue their avocations energetically and methodically, as well as with punctuality.

Many points of character peep in the way men walk. Our poet tells us that in one way we may read—

—rascal in the motions of his back,
—scoundrel in the supple sliding knee,
Another has a halting, shuffling, undecided gait; while a third walks in a bold, determined, straight forward, erect, and independent manner. One has a cautious, parsimonious step, as if sparing of shoe-leather, or afraid to trust the ground; he has, however, probably trusted the funds with considerable investments. Some walk with long, pretensions, measured strides; others make short, quick insignificant steps. Some, again, are hurried, fussy, noisy; while others glide along in a quiet, shrinking, unpretending, it may be timid manner.

THE CHILDREN OF MR. DOUGLAS.—It is said that Gov. Ried, of North Carolina, has requested that the children of Mr. Douglas be sent to the Southern Confederacy, in order that the large estate which they inherit through their mother should not be lost. This estate consists of the family home plantation and slaves in North Carolina, where their grandfather lived, and which descended to them on the death of their grandmother, last year, and the plantation and negroes in Mississippi, which was settled upon their mother at the time of her marriage. We have no means of estimating the value of this property, but the statement that it is worth five hundred thousand dollars is a tremendous exaggeration.—Chicago Post.

A singular case is noted in the Cairo hospital among the wounded at Belmont. One man was shot in the right leg and had to have it amputated. Sympathetic action at once took place in the other limb, and, at precisely the same spot where the knife had severed its fellow, a similar pain was felt. So severe did this become that the leg is bandaged and treated as if itself wounded.

There is a firm in Elgin, Illinois known as 'Grey & Lunt.' Half their letters come to them directed to 'Lay & Grant.'

Professor Brownson's Lecture.

Brownson on the Crisis: Dr. Brownson, the eminent Catholic reviewer, delivered the opening lecture of the popular course at the Smithsonian Institute, Washington. In referring to the war and our war policy, he said—

'He would have averted the war, but now it was upon us. There were worse things than war. Slavery in the South had sought to rule. Young America in the North had become reckless in following the lead of Fernando Wood and the New York Herald. The nation was becoming effeminate. Our position was more auspicious than four years ago. War would purify our political atmosphere and give us a nation of heroes. The highest on the list of humanity were ever the martyrs of religion; next were ranged soldiers dying in fighting for a noble cause. These sacrifices do more to rejuvenate and invigorate a nation in three or four years than a century of peace; we need the correction which war is bringing us. He did not lament this war, but its causes; and now let it be war—not mere mimic fray, but stern, determined, relentless war. We must not only have the courage to die, but the courage to kill. He wanted no war carried on upon peace principles. Either give up the war and call ourselves poltroons and cowards, or work in earnest; and

—And demand be he who first cries—hold,
—Enough!

Let us show that we can preserve a nation and beautify and adorn it.

'This war was brought on by slavery. Which shall be sacrificed, the nation or slavery? The war should not be prosecuted for the destruction of slavery, but if it stood in the way, let slavery perish, but the Union must be preserved. He would fight for his liberty, and what he wished for himself he would give to others, be he white, black, red, yellow, or copper colored.' But let this question be settled forever, and so settled that the eternal niggar should be heard no more. When the rebels were whipped, or come back, he would insist on their full rights, with no nigger thrown into the scale. As far as our forces advance, we should advance to govern and protect both black and white within our lines. He would then have, not a despotic Government, but a strong Government, which should yet become in a fuller sense than ever before, the pride and glory of the whole earth.'

THE WATCH OF GENERAL WASHINGTON.—We were shown, says the Louisville Journal, a gold watch of the old time, which is of great value as a memento of an important event in American history. The watch was a present from General Washington to General Lafayette, and bears the following inscription on the back of the inner case: 'G. Washington to Gilbert M. D'Arny de Lafayette—Lord Cornwallis's capitulation, Yorktown, December 17, 1781.' The watch is of London manufacture, and was made in 1769. It is said that the watch was taken to San Francisco from Paris by a Frenchman, who became embarrassed there; and sold it to the present owner for the sum of fifty dollars.

John G. Saxe, the Tom Hood of America, in making a speech at a flag-raising at Albany, the other day, he concluded his remarks by proposing three cheers for the young gentlemen of East Albany. As the cheers were about to be given the chairman of the occasion amended the proposition of Mr. Saxe so that the cheers went up for the young ladies, as well as the young gentlemen of East Albany. When the voice of the cheers became silent, Saxe arose and gave as an explanation and apology for omitting to speak of the young ladies in his original proposition for cheers, that he thought the young gentlemen always embraced the young ladies!

A sentimental youth, having seen a young lady at home, bending over something in her lap and weeping bitterly, took the first opportunity of questioning her as to the cause of her sorrow, and was perfectly awe-struck on asking, being informed that she was only peeling onions.

At the Bull Run retreat, Robert Tillery, a private in one of the Ohio regiments, having got separated from the rest, in his flight through the woods, shot five rebels, himself escaping without a scratch. That tells well for our gallant R. Tillery.

The Perfection of Medical Science.
50 YEARS PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The rapid sale of this Ointment and the universal favor with which it is uniformly received prove conclusively its powerful efficacy on disease. During a period of fifty years it has stood the test of the most civilized world, and its popularity attests its marvellous virtues which the demand for it to day still continues as unabated as ever—a fact so significant that further comment is unnecessary.

Skin Diseases.
Erysipelas, Ringworm, Measles, Small Pox, Scarcitosis, Rash, Itch, Cutaneous Eruptions, Blisters, Pimples, Pastules, whether Scaly, Dry, Watery, Crusted or Matory, are quickly healed by the free use of this Balsamic Ointment. Its operation is materially assisted by taking Holloway's Purifying Pills, which exercise a powerful and healthy influence on the blood and secretions.

Diseases of the Throat and Chest.
Diphtheria or Putrid Sore throat, Quinsy, Croup, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Tightness of the Chest, Pleurisy, &c., are the inflamed state of the gland of the throat and coatings of the chest. By rubbing the Ointment on the affected parts it is quickly absorbed and allays the irritation, cleanses the passages of the phlegm which obstructs them, thereby giving immediate freedom to the organs of respiration.

Lung Disease, External Ulcers.
The extraordinary efficacy of this Balsamic Ointment on Old Sores, Bad Legs and Cancerous Ulcers, is frankly admitted by eminent medical men. It is applied to the back and chest it is quickly imbibed by the absorbents, and conveyed through the aid of the blood to the lungs where its antiseptic properties are exerted.

What about furs.
Of course, furs in some form continues to be fashionable; they are too becoming and too costly to be wholly neglected; but they will not be indispensable, as they have been with thinner over garments. There is nothing so elegant in winter dress as handsome furs. The advent of thick, heavy, re-qualified silk and velvet-lined cloaks, with capes, has produced a change of style in furs, which is novel and economical at least. The half cape or large victorine with these becomes an incumbrance, and therefore gives place to a medium-sized collar and the most diminutive of muffs, just large enough for the lavender tips of my lady's fingers, and the lace-end of my lady's handkerchief, but not sufficient to hold the heterogeneous assortment which found their way into the dark depths of the old-fashioned receptacles, and which placed before a woman, looked like an advanced guard of even more formidable proportions than the modern crinoline.

Fur cloaks have never obtained a vogue in this country, the climate being wholly unsuited to them, and producing only a few days on which they can be worn with any kind of comfort. Moreover, they are very costly, and require great care to preserve them from irreparable injury; so that ladies generally, who can afford to indulge in such luxuries, prefer to spend their money in the acquisition of real cashmere, which lasts a life-time, and is a most valuable heirloom in a family.

The large fur cape, in the graceful style and shape now made, is the most elegant and sensible of fur garments. It looks well with any dress, and imparts distinction to the most ordinary woman's appearance. Well cared for, its beauty may be preserved for a long time, and with one or two relinings, will wear ten or fifteen years, if originally of good quality.

The pretty effects of a season, however, will be produced by the collar and cuffs of baby's mink, or ermine, in conjunction with the dark velvet, beaver, or rich silk of the cloaks, which, with their thick texture and superb trimming of lace and crochet, form an admirable background for the display of the softness and beauty of the fur.

For is also used very extensively in trimming and with the finest and very novel effects. Morning robes are elegantly ornamented with fur—the gray chinchilla, the silver fox, the brown sable, and imitation ermine, finding most favor. For children's over-garments, there is nothing so useful or so effective as fur for trimming, and it is therefore always in vogue.

Ned Skuter thus explained his reason for preferring to wear stockings with holes to having them darned. 'A hole,' said he, 'may be the accident of a day, and will pass upon the best gentleman, but a darn is premeditated poverty.'

There is a farmer in Putnam county, New-York, who has a mile of children. His name is Furlong, and he has eight boys and girls. Eight furlongs one mile.

Charles Lamb is reported to have said: 'The water cure is neither new nor wonderful; for it is as old as the deluge, which in my opinion, killed more than it cured.'

The happiest of pillows is not that which love first expresses; it is that which death has frowned on and passed over.

It is dangerous for one to climb his family tree too high, for he is very apt to get among dead and decayed branches.

The pleasantest things in the world are pleasant thoughts; and the greatest art in life is to have as many of them as possible.

The last years of a vicious man are ever miserable. An ill-spent life, like an ill-worn shoe, runs down at the heel.

Pack your cares in as small a space as you can, so that you can carry them yourself, and not let them annoy others.