The Mariettian

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, CRULE'S ROW. [SECOND STORY.] Marietta, Lancaster County, Penn'a.

If subscriptions be delayed beyond 3 months, \$1.25: If not paid until the expiration of the year, \$1.50 will be charged. No subscription received for a less period than we anscription received for a jess period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

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Ann Caun Type. We are prepared to do all

Having recently added a large lot of new Jor AND CARD TYPE, we are prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing, Such as Large Posters, with Cuts, Sale Bills of all kinds, Ball Tickets, Circulars, Cards, Programmes, &c., &c. Everything in the Job Printing line will be done with neatness and dispatch, and at the lowest possible rates.

THE SNAKE IN THE GRASS. A HOMILY.

BY JOHN G. SAXE. Come, listen awhile to me, my lad; Come, listen to me for a spell; Let that terrible drum For a moment be dumb:

For your uncle is going to tell What befel A youth who loved liquer too well. A clever young man was he, my lad,

Ere with brandy and wine He began to decline. Aud behaved like a person possessed, I protest

And with beauty uncommonly blest,

The temperance plan is the best.

One evening he went to the tavern, my lad; He went to a tavern one night, And, drinking too much Rum, brandy and such, The chap get exceedingly "tight,"

And was quite What your aunt might entitle a "fright." The fellow fell into a snooze, my lad;

Tis a horrible slumber he takes ; He trembles with fear, And acts very queer; My eyes! how he shivers and shakes When he wakes. And raves about horrid great "snakes."

'Tis a warning to you and to me, my lad; A particular caution to all-Though no one can see The vitters but he To hear the poor lunatic bawl: " How they craw!! All over the floor and the wall !"

Next morning he took to his bed, my lad! Next morning he took to his bed; And he never got up To dine or to sup, Through properly physicked and bled; And I read,

Next day, the poor fellow was dead! You've heard of the snake in the grass, my lad-Of the viper concealed in the grass; But now, you must know.

Man's deadliest foe Is a snake of a different class. Alas!

Tis the viper that lurks in the glass! A warning to you and to me, my lad-A very imperative call;

Of liquor keep clear; Don't drink even beer, If you'd shun all occasion to fall; If at all, Pray take it uncommonly small.

And if you are partial to snakes, my lad, (A passion I think rather low.) Don't enter, to see 'em, The Devil's Museum!

TIS very much better to go (That's so !) And visit a regular show.

> DON'T FRET. Has a neighbor injured you? Don't fret-You will yet come off the best; "He's the most to answer for; Never mind it, let it rest,

Don't fret. Has a horrid lie been told? Don't fret-It will run itself to death. If you will let it quite alone, It will die for want of breath;

Don't fret. Are your enemies at work? Don't fret-They can't injure you a whit; If they find you heed them not, They will soon be glad to quit;

Don't fret. Is adversity your lot?

Don't fret-Fortune's wheels keep turning round: Every spoke will reach the top, Which like you is going down. Don't fret.

When we find ourselves more inclined to persecute than persuade, we pride in it than charity.

To vex another is to teach him to vex us again-injuries awaken re- through the whole history of American venge, and even an ant can sting, and a fly trouble our patiance.

A wag rose from his bed on the 31st of last August, and exclaimed, "This is the last rose of summer."

Many pride themselves upon being wild young men, who are only wild Just as the first emigrants attracted beasts.

Judependent Pennsylbauia Journal for the Family Circle.

F. L. Baker, Proprietor.

Terms-One Dollar a Year.

MARIETTA, FEBRUARY 1, 1862. VOL. 8.

NO. 27.

American Young Ladyism,

who has described more than half the there to young girls, and worked hard lucky word, and the more unlucky precivilized world, has recently written to fulfill their promises. This, in my dilection for the elegant, which is met what purports to be an account of the opinion, is the main basis of woman's young ladies of America. Our lady position in America, and she has been ladies, is so deeply rooted in them, that the men did nothing but their duty. of them; but nevertheless, we suspect satins, till she gradually became the they will read every word with great tender, pretty, delicate, capricious, fashattention and interest. As for readers ionable puppet she now is. of the other sex, we recommend them to believe nothing Mr. Kohl says, unless it is substantiated by their wives, sisters or sweetheart.

ALL AMERICAN WOMEN BEAUTIPUL. Our traveler begins by remarking that our domestic institutions produce a

singular sameness: That beauty, however, should become democratic is a remarkable fact for the observer. The fair sex in America has not only the same universal feelings, impulses and passions, the same education and requirements, which they have obtained from institutions all of a like pattern, but also the same charms .--There is a greater national family resemblance among American woman than among those of any European country. The general affinity in manners, comfort | tasted asparagus head, but in America and social value has had such an effect on the type of beauty, that they all ap- a long hard stalk, with multitudinous pear to have issued from the same side shoots and seeds. The emancipal they cannot be blamed for it, but they, mould and school. Clumsy, coarse features, striking de-

formities, original and characteristic

ugliness, are found neither among American men or women. The great majority of women are moderately pretty, very passable, or pleasingly pretty. Still their charms are concentrated more in their features than in their demeanor, figures or corporeal shape. A classical bust, rounded arms, and well-developed limbs are the greatest rarity among them. You may gaze on a hundred and not discover one shapely waist .-The effeminate manners of these anything but Spartan republican ladies, their horror of bodily movement and physical exertion, produce a defect and decay of the entire muscular system.-Walking in the open air is something quite unusual with them, for in their country, where there are no footpaths or promenades, they move about in carriages, and rarely on horseback .-The rest of the long day they spend, after the fashion of ladies in Eastern harems, on softly cushioned sofas, or in their favorite rocking-chairs by the fireside. Full beauties a la Rubens are never found among them, and equally Miss B?" The good papa, some rum- wretched condition by the numerous rare are those graceful, well-rounded, elastic, Junonic forms, which may still be seen in Italy and other European countries. The ladies of Kentucky entering the house, the daughter is alone offer an exception to this, but the rest all resemble tulips, in whom only the head delights. Their faces, too, are clusively addressed to her. In many pleasanter through the delicacy of the outline than in the color or expression. If she be at all old and wearysome she Their complexion is hardly ever rosy, and rarely lively and fresh. They are herself at the fire. It often happens all somewhat pallid, like zealous romance readers among ourselves. They seem to be hot house plants, and their entire education and formation in the fashionable ladies' academies is on the forcing system. These pretty, delicate, ries among the Indians.

FARMERS' DAUGHTERS.

Even the farmer's daughter looks exlishwoman, or any other fresh beauty toilette and amiable behavior of their On many other occasions, such as at the arrived from Europe, resembles among beaux, equal with the garnish furniture theatres, in the galleries of the House, may be certain that our zeal has more of American ladies the accompaniment of of a room all glistening with ormola and or whereever there may be anything to A good heart and a clear conscience flutes by a key-bugle.

DEMAND FOR SUPPLY OF WOMEN. colonization side by side with the Indian wars. At a later date the "Pioneers of the West" who crossed the Alleghanies and settled on the Ohio and the Mississippi, wanted wives, who at all times have been, and still are, a rare and valuable article in the United States.

Mr. J. G. Kohl, a German traveler, eastern cities, chivalrously paid court scenery" of the mountains. This un-

INDEPENDENCE OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

The intercourse of American gentlemen with these pretty, pale, elegant ladies is -so long as they are unmarried -of a nature that would not be tolerated in England. They stand in far too bold and confidential a footing for our notions. English parents, it is known, grant their daughters far more liberty a convent till it is time to marry them. ten attended with very unpleasant con-Among the Americans, where the rehabits, and is born with children of both and a man can scarce ever dispense with sexes, this liberty has necessarily degenerated, just as you find much across the ocean which in England would press out of the ground like a tender, sweet has shot up wildly and luxuriously into tion of young women in America is as perfect as it well can be; they hardly allow their parents the right of guardianship. They take care of themselves; they are allowed to receive the visits of young gentlemen, who again introduce other gentlemen without consulting the parents. The young ladies make appointments with these gentlemen, and ask them to call in the morning, or to take tea, even should papa and mamma not be at home, or happen to be engaged

THE BEAUTY OF THE FAMILY. If there be any especial beauty among the daughters of a family, she assumes mastery so utterly that, so to speak, everything is done in her name. Even though the official invitations to balls and parties are made in the parents selected the candidates. She will also ror of librarians and friends of literature, invite any one she pleases, or may be who wish to bury themselves in their to visit any house in the evening, they must, like the ladies themselves, assume do not say, as in Paris, "shall we pay a very elegant garb, and much money bibbing member of Congress, or Senator | fingers, and by the ladies digging valubothered with political committees, is able specimens with their parasol fernot at all taken into consideration. On rules. Very naturally they bring with naturally seen sitting in the centre of flirtations there, as if they were at an the sofa, and the conversation is ex- evening party, They take the observacases the mother is quite passed over .-generally sits with grandma, warming out Jupiter's satellites or Saturn's rings. that a stranger may stand on very inti- which should fill them with sacred awe, mate terms with the daughters ere he has been introduced to the mother.

in another part of the house."

THE WORD "ELEGANT."

The American Lilies have also receiv-ladies have interfered by flocks in the ed into their every day English language labors of literature. The European pale faces are met with not only in the many other French expressions which discovers on the banks of the Ohio capitals, but far away up the Mississippi, the English employ rarely, or give a or Mississippi an astounding number in the new settlement, and in the prai- different meaning to. Thus, they have a for celebrated poetesses and romanremarkable propensity for the term "ele- cers whom he never heard of before, gant." It has grown one of their favorite words, which they incessantly repeat, cohort constantly pours fresh water on actly like a denizen of the towns, reads and whose broad and various application old tea-leaves, and swamps the book romances, insists on dressing in silk, and is no little characteristic of them. Eng- market with a fearfully inspied beverage. dresses her hair with artificial French lish ladies generally apply this word, At times, too, they make their aprearflowers in contempt of the natural child- borrowed from the French, to articles ance as street preachers, and always ren of Flora. Ladies in the larger of luxury, to products of the lower play a great part in the intrigues of the towns are so proud of their pale, inter. branches of art where it is in its place, religious sects. esting complexion, that they disguise and means so much as "pleasing in exand try to drive away the natural roses | terior and form," English ladies would on their cheeks as something coarse and never think of expressing their pleasure other modes of communication throughvulgar. They veil themselves carefully with things of greater internal value, out the country, the ladies have every from the beams of the burning sun, which must be guaged by a higher stand- sort of privilige. On the railways they drink vinegar, and employ other artifi- ard, by employing the trivial expression exert a vigorous right of appropriation cial measures to develope still further "very elegant." Only American ladies over the gentleman, even should be the moonlight on their faces. An Eng- do this; they describe as elegant the have taken his seat at a previous station. enamel. For the pretty verses an ador- be seen or heard, the "lord of creation" er lays at their feet, they have, too, no can never feel safe in his seat, however The necessity for female society runs higher praise than that they are "very early he may have taken possession of elegant, very elegant indeed." They it. If any one tap him on the shoulder also call the speech of a high standing and whisper in his ear the words of terpolitical orator "very elegant." A flow- ror, "A lady," he must spring up at once, er in a garden bed, the fragrant lily, or and is swept aside like dust by the cri- term of one year. the regal rose, is only called by them noline, to seek another seat where he "an elegant flower." Even a picture by can. Rafaelle or Correggio receives in the | And yet it would not be impossible to outburst of their enthusiasm no other endure all this, and more, if the ladies

with at every step among American word to extraordinary lengths, both upwards and downwards. For instance, going downwards, they will talk of an going upwards, what we call a good or classical taste, is generally characterized by them as an "elegant taste."

LADIES IN PUBLIC. The Americans, comparing themselves with other nations, are very proud of the fact that "ladies" hold so high a position among them. But to obtain this reputhan the French do, who keep theirs in | tation and praise for their country is ofsequences. The ladies tyrannize over publican feeling of Independence is the whole land, and interfere in everyadded to that inheritance from English thing. They can in no way be escaped, their protection. Everywhere they take the first and best places for themselves and their proteges. That they should play the prominent part in social circles and parade like birds of paradise by the side of their husbands, whom they cast into the shade, is not only natural, and extend their influence far beyond their natural and domestic circle.

In the public popular lectures, which are so, admired in all the cities of America, the ladies almost entirely set the fashion. A lecturer who displeases them is a ruined man, even though he were backed up by an army of men; if on the other hand, a handsome, smart lecturer, full of anecdote, gain their favor, he can make his fortune with a few courses.-For what the fashionable ladies of one place have heard those of another also wish to hear, and such a lecturer receives invitations from the most remote

LITERARY LADIES. The town libraries, museums, observatories, and other public scientific institutions are visited by crowds of ladies, who name, the daughter has most certainly flutter through them. They are the terintroduced to, without asking papa or studies. To please the ladies all such mamma. When young people arrange public institutions in the United States Shall we go and call on Miss A. or which are speedily brought into a them their beaux, and carry on their tories by storm, and compel the polite astronomer, who is prevented from making serious observations, to point them But even in the presence of the planets they do not break off for a moment the thread of their flirtations. Unhappilyand this is even worse-those lovely and this American crinoline literary

THE PRIVILEGED SEX. On board the steamers, and in the

attribute; if they return from Switzer- united with their authority, graciousthem from Europe by all sorts of promis- land and ere saked what they have seen ness and a pleasant show of gratitude, than to be ignorant in age.

es, the later emigrants returned to the amid the Alps, they praise the "elegant and if they-the petted and the blasees -did not regard all the services and indulgence of the men with such indifference, and as a tribute necessarily theirs. Generally, however, they behave as if readers will not agree with all he says pampered, caressed, dressed in silks and they have extended the territory of the You may dislocate your spine in picking up anything a lady has let fall, or, like Raleigh, lay down your coat before her—so that she may pass dryshod over "elegant dish" they have eaten; and a puddle-and rarely will you be rewarded even by a smile. And all this robs the weaker sex of its sweetest charms, the gentle and irresistable power by which it elsewhere enchains and thralls the heart of man. Among us the stronger being bows to woman, and the weak darling, conscious of her need and support, rewards him with her gratitude. But, in America, Fridolin does his duty like a negro slave, and, of course, now and then grows weary of the affair. It is not unfrequent to hear the chivalrous Americans, when out of their wives' earshot, indulge in the most | Southern Europe. . . awful declarations of rebellion.

THE POOR HUSBANDS. In America this terrible degenerated

reverence for women, which might be

called more truly pampering and spoiling, is naturally felt most by the husbands, who have entered upon a life-long slavery. If a lovely American girl sinks into the arms of a man, to be bound to him for life, she does so much in the same way as she throws herself into her easy chair. Marriage is her pillow, her sofa, on which she intends henceforth to repose, Upon it she confidently throws all the burden of her cares and troubles: she regards the husband as her factotum, who has to provide for all her wants .-He must procure her a house according to her fancy, he must furnish this house exactly as she wishes it, he must arrange and administer kitchen and cellar-and even go every morning before breakfast to make the necessary purchases for the day's meals. Even in Washington you may at times see Senators, statesmen renowned in the world, and influential in the papers, hurrying to market at an early hour, with a basket on their arm, and carrying home salad, parsly, green peas, strawberries, or other vegetable produce. Even farmer's wives often hold themselves much too high for business of this sort, and scenes of the following nature may be seen at market: A young farmer's wife I once saw sitting a visit to Madame N. to-night?" but, must be laid out for striking curiosities, the reins. In her elegant dress she could not, of course, be expected to go into the dust and confesion of the market, so she had sent off her husband. He was busy among the stalls, like a swollow collecting insects for its young, and presently appeared again laden with all sorts of boxes and parcels. These the farmer's wife naturally could not take on her silk lap, so the husband had to hold them carefully in the chaise. The author says in conclusion:

"I have mainly kept in sight the upper strata of society, which, sink very deep, as will have been seen, in America. I need hardly add that in this great land, though it is extremely uniform, there are many shades of character among rich and poor, in towns and in the country, into which I cannot enter so fully as I could wish. There are entire districts-as, for instance, in the smaller towns of New England-where the female population, although somewhat infected by the general tint, is most respectable, pious and domesticated. Moreover, this pampering of the women, which I have criticised, has its good side, as, for instance, this: that American women who display so little innate reverence for old age or for talent, or for other things elsewhere highly esteemed, have in their wives at least something they venerate, and which, under given circumstances, may hold them in check."

Need we say to our lady readers, who have carefully perused Mr. Kohn's criticism, that we dont believe a word of it?

Learn in childhood, if you can that happiness is not outside, but inside, bring happiness, which no riches and no circumstances ever do.

Congress has authorized the appointment of two Assistant Secretaries and persisted in breaking through, he of War, at a salary of \$3,000, for the

He who puts a bad construction upon a good act, reveals his own wickedness at heart.

It is less pain to learn in youth

Origin of Plants. Celery originated in Germany. The chestnut came from Italy. The onion originated in Egypt. Tobacco is a native of Virginia. The nettle is a native of Europe. The citron is a native of Greece. The pine is a native of America. The poppy originated in the East. Oats originated in North America. Rye came originally from Siberia. Parsley was first known in Sardinia. The pear and apple are from Europe. Spinach was first cultivated in Arabia. The Sunflower was brought from Peru. The mulberry tree originated in Per-

The walnut and peach came from

The horse-chesnut is a native of Thibet. The cucumber came from the East Indies.

The radish is a native of China and Japan.

The quince came from the Island of Crete.

Peas are supposed to be of Egyptian origin. The garden beans came from the East

Indies. Horseradish came from the south of

Епторе.

The comander grows wild near the Mediterranean.

The Jerusalem artichoke is a Brazilian product.

Hemp is a native of Persia and the East Indies.

The cranberry is a native of Europe

and America. The parsnip is supposed to be a native

of Arabia. The potato is a well-known native. of

Peru and Mexico. The current and gooseberry came from

Rape seed and cabbage grows wild in

Sicily and Naples, Buckwheat came originally from Siberia and Tartary,

Barley was found in the mountains of Himalaya.

DEATH OF JOHN TYLER .- Ex-President John Tyler died in Richmond, Virginia, on Friday night 17th ult. He was born in Charles county, Va., on the 29th of March, 1790, and at the age of niceteer was admitted to the bar. Two years afterwards he was chosen a member of Virginia Legislature. In 1815, when, by the death of the Hon. John Clopton, a vacancy occured in the representation in Congress in the Richmond district, Mr. Tyler was elected to that position, in which he continued till 1821. In December 1825, the Gubernatorial term of Mr. Pleasants expired and Mr. Tyler was chosen his successor. He continued to fill that office till 1827. when he was chosen by the Legislature to fill the office of United States Senator, made vacant by the expiration of the term of the Hon. John Randolph .--He was very early noted for his opposition to the principal measures of Gen. Jackson's Administration, and when the Force bill was before the Senate, he opa lengthened debate, the bill was passed. Mr. Tyler being the only Senator who recorded his vote in the negative: the other opponents of the measure having absented themselves from the Senate Chamber-while it was being adopted .-In 1833, he was re-elected to the Senate, but he resigned before his term expired, and returned to his home in Virginia. In 1840, he was elected by the Whig party, Vice President of the United States, and on the death of President Harrison, in April, 1841, he succeeded him to the office of President. His disagreements with that party on the bank question, are familier to all our readers. At the close of his term, he retired to his mansion, near Fortress Monroe, where he resided when the present rebellion broke out. In 1861, Mr. Tyler was appointed by Governor Letcher, one of the Virginian delegates to the so-called Peace Congress, convened in Washington. He was elected President of that body, and although, during its sessions, he professed to be an ardent friend of the Union, he early distinguished himself as one of the most active instigators of the existing rebellion. On the adjournment of the Peace Congress, he repaired to Virginia, and was elected one of her representatives to the Rebel Congress. In that body he exerted all his influence to keep State in a hostile attitude to the Fede al Government. He was seventa years old when he died, and 15 at wife and several children, by his marriages, among whom gave and Tyler and John Tyler, Jr., Wzed and resided in this city.—Forneyek Tea; me ba-

"BILLY" WILSON'S MEN. - White Billy Wilson's men," were encam at Staten Island we one day visited the camp, and heard the following narrative by an officer: "I saw a fellow try the other day to break guard. The sentinal on duty remonstrated with him, but finding that the intruder was obstinate carefully lald down his gun." "What! was he afraid?" "Not a bit of it. He went to work with his fists and polished off the fellow in grand styly. He hadn't got used, he said, to military 'weepins."

A Tanner's Amusement .- "Hide and go seek"--for more.