

The Mariettian



Marietta, Pa.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1862

Messrs. MATHER & ABBOTT, No. 235 Broadway, New-York, are duly authorized to act for us in soliciting advertisements, &c.

UNION STATE NOMINATIONS. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, THOMAS E. COCHRAN, OF YORK COUNTY. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, WM. S. ROSS, OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

The Pottstown Bank was chartered by the Legislature during the Presidency of Buchanan, and out of compliment to the "upper end" Democracy the portrait of the "old public functionary" was placed on the upper left hand corner of its \$5 notes. This was before the O. P. F. gave aid and comfort to the Southern traitors, and we now see it stated that this little compliment has become a source of great annoyance, as many of the notes returned to the bank are mutilated by the words "traitor," "ten cent Jimmy," "O. R. S.," (old rotten sheep), "Hang Him," "Pennsylvania's Favorite Son—in a horn," "Judas Iscariot," &c., written under the portrait. In this straight the bank has resolved to call in all the notes bearing the likeness, for the purpose of issuing new ones more acceptable to the loyalty of the country. This is necessary to be done to abate the nuisance. Truly, the way of the transgressor is hard. By the way, the Lancaster Union says the old demagogue spends his leisure hours now in writing abusive communications for the Lancaster Intelligencer over the signature of "Observer." We remember an "Observer"—F. J. Grand—whose letters to the Philadelphia Ledger used to keep the O. P. F. in hot water.

Forney's Press says "Old Ironsides," Commodore Charles Stewart, of the United States navy, who had command of the Old Ironsides, and who performed the ceremony of christening the "New Ironsides" built in Kensington, completed his eighty-fourth birthday on Monday last. He was born in that city on July 23, 1778, the month after the British army evacuated Philadelphia, yet he is said to be as active, blithe, and cheerful as a man of forty.

The Legislature of New York enacted, in 1781, that any owner of a slave who should have him mustered into either of two regiments for the defense of the frontiers, should receive a grant of 500 acres of land. And further, that any such slave serving for three years, or until regularly discharged, be, and is hereby, declared to be a freeman of this State.

There is a Union league in Baltimore comprising 15,000 men. It contains some of the best blood of Baltimore, and it appears to some of the worst blood of the same. It is of immense assistance to the military. To nothing can the timidity and silence of the traitors there be attributed so much as to this organization.

Mr. Airex, a refugee from Richmond, furnishes some important news to the Baltimore American, Generals McCall and Reynolds are now in an officers' prison in Richmond, only slightly wounded. The rebels are busy completing the "Young Merrimac."

The inhuman butcher, Fry, who commanded the rebels at Fort St. Charles on White river, and ordered his men to shoot our sailors who jumped in to the river from the Mound City when her steam-chest was exploded, is now in our hands a prisoner and wounded.

The quota of volunteers called for in the patriotic little town of Lexington, Massachusetts, is twenty. The citizens of the place have liberally subscribed two thousand dollars as bounty money, that is, one hundred dollars for each man.

Gov. Curtin, in consequence of instructions from the War department will not receive any recruits for nine months after the tenth of August, complaints having been made by other states that partiality was shown Pennsylvania.

Gen. Pope has promptly begun to assess the rebels at Warrenton.—They do not enjoy the fun, it is said but then he does not do it to please them. So he will not suffer from disappointment on that score.

Vermont sent on the first new Regiment, and Springfield Ill., (the home of the President) has the second. Illinois is providing for ten Regiments— one more than was asked of her.

The Postmaster of Harrisburg has sued the Patriot & Union for an alleged libel upon him in his official capacity, and not for any political assault.

A MALE LADY YODIVA.—The Chicago Times relates a novel runaway thus:—On Saturday evening last, several persons indulging in lake bathing, had a lesson taught them which it is presumed they will not soon forget. A number of horses came to the lake shore to quench their thirst, when they were caught by the bathers and mounted. The horses bore this treatment quietly, until one of their number became frightened, and, without waiting for the rider to dismount, started on a furious gallop up the street. The horse wouldn't stop, nor could the rider dismount, so that the situation was becoming perplexing to the surprised bathers, who Mazepa-like, was compelled to continue his ride. How long that ride lasted, or what became of the rider, has not been satisfactorily shown. It is certain, however, that just at dark on that day several citizens who were enjoying with their families the evening twilight in front of their residences, were astonished by the unprecedented spectacle of a horse running furiously, ridden by a rider in full dress uniform. A few moments afterward another horse dashed by whose rider was evidently in search of the first for he bore under his arm a bundle of clothes.

An affair of honor was to come off at the Arlington House, but frustrated by the vigilance of the police. It appears that Capt. C. F. Mackenzie, of her Britannic majesty's royal army, while at table at Willard's a few nights ago, asserted the superiority of English over American arms. Capt. Whittemore, of the United States Volunteers, who was present, expressed his preference for the Springfield over the Enfield rifle. The English captain called him a fool, and instantly had a cup of tea thrown in his face by Capt. Whittemore. The insult brought challenge from Capt. Mackenzie, which was accepted by Capt. Whittemore, after having resigned his commission. After the acceptance, it is said, the English captain desired to back out, but was informed that he must either fight or take a public horse whipping. The meeting was arranged for an afternoon, in the vicinity of the Arlington House, but the police were at hand, and succeeded in arresting Capt. Mackenzie. His opponent escaped from the field as the driver of a pie wagon, standing near at hand, and has not yet been arrested.

One of Duryea's New York Zouaves writes thus: "I could hardly describe my feelings on the battle-field while the rebels were shelling us, and I could not get a shot at them, and could see my comrades killed and wounded all around me. I felt a great deal of nervousness, but when the rebels came out to charge us it all left me, and I felt as cool as ever. When we commenced to charge I felt, I might almost say, a thrill of pleasurable excitement and as though I could follow our colors to death.—While the enemy were shelling I made up my mind that when we came to close quarters, 'no quarter' would be our cry, but instead of that, I gave two wounded rebels a drink out of my canteen on the field."

The Secretary of War has authorized Governor Morton to raise a cavalry regiment in Indiana to serve in the border counties of Kentucky, and has telegraphed that arms and equipments will be immediately furnished. It is the intention of the authorities to organize this regiment speedily, and it can be raised much sooner than regiments now forming. There are a large class of persons, good horsemen, too, who prefer the cavalry service. If care is taken in recruiting to secure men accustomed to handling horses, and there are thousands of such in the country anxious to do, the regiment can be made available at once.

In Buffalo a man and a woman, Luther and Diana Hart, were convicted last Friday of treating a little orphan boy, only three years old, who was left in their charge, with the most shocking inhumanity. The little fellow's body and limbs were literally black, almost to mortification, while his head showed that the woman's fingers had clutched his hair in frenzy more than once. Yet the justice discharged Hart without punishment, and imposed a fine of only fifty dollars upon the woman.

There are signs of a considerable decline in the price of specie. Gold holds its old premium, but there are now more sellers than buyers. The circulation of postage stamps is greatly increasing, and as a small-change medium will render great relief to small dealers.—The premium on specie will continue until fall, perhaps, when bullion will begin to flow back from Europe. The idea of issuing shipplasters has been abandoned apparently.

A band of Mexicans who have been acting in the capacity of teamsters for the Government since the breaking out of the war, passed through Harrisburg lately on their way to Mexico, to assist in driving the French invaders from their native soil.

The American Tract Society have undertaken a new branch of publishing. The managers have caused crackers to be baked, on each of which is to be stamped a text of scripture.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.—A Washington correspondent says: "The opinion is quite general here that a secret understanding exists between the Government of the United States and the Emperor of France respecting the position of the European powers towards this country. The report is that early in the history of the Administration, various measures were proposed and discussed to prevent the interference of France in our affairs, when, finally, it was proposed through M. Mercier, of the United States who kept quiet with regard to certain designs France had concerning Mexico, the French government would promise not to interfere in the war between the North and South.

The negotiations were not concluded until Archbishop Hughes reached Paris and it is alleged that through him this secret understanding was finally arrived at. France promised not to interfere, nor to permit England to interfere in the quarrel in this country, and the United States promised not to object, except in the most diplomatic form, and for the purpose of concealing the agreements to the French occupation of Mexico. Hence amid all the rumors of foreign intervention, Seward and Lincoln have expressed an abiding faith in the peaceful intentions of both France and England. Indeed, no other theory will account for the occupation of Mexico, and for the self control of those two nations with such enormous temptations to interfere as this contest has presented.

POSTAGE STAMPS CURRENCY.—One of the last acts of Congress was to pass a currency. It provides:

That on and after the first of August all postage and other United States stamps shall be received for all dues of less than five dollars, and which may be received in exchange for United States notes.

No private corporation or bank shall make and issue any token, note or device for less than one dollar to circulate as money.

Any person so offending shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

The bill has been signed by the President. It is said the stamps intended for circulation are to be printed on stout paper, without the usual mullage. They are of the denomination of 1, 3, 5, 12, 24, 30, 60, and 90 cents.

ALWAYS A-HEAD.—It is stated by correspondents at the London Exhibition, that the United States will carry off more premiums in proportion to the articles exhibited than any other nation. Our pianos, daguerreotypes and violins are far superior to any other exhibited. It is said that the English jurymen disliked to award the gold medal for pianos to an American, and proposed to give it to some one else, "to encourage him," because he had a premium before. But a matter-of-fact German replied, "the Americans have made the best pianos; to which sensible remark international jealousy was obliged to succumb.

PAPER CURRENCY.—The Boston Traveler opposes the further increase of paper money, and illustrates the comparative value of the Bank of England not as and U. S. legal tender notes, thus:—"Banks of England notes are bought in New York by brokers at \$5.50 when in specie paying times their price here was \$4.70. In plain terms, a British merchant can send Bank of England notes, not gold, into New York, exchange them for our legal tender notes, and then buy American flour by this exchange at \$4.26, that the people of New York, who consume it here are compelled to pay \$5 for."

HON. MR. WICKLIFFE.—The Mobile Advertiser has a letter which states that the family of Hon. Mr. Wickliffe, the Union M. C. from Kentucky, has entirely deserted him, on account of his adherence to the Union cause. Three of his sons are in the rebel army; his two daughters, one married to Judge Merrick, formerly of Washington, and the other to Senator Yule, have given him up, and even his wife declares that she cannot side with him, and will never again cross the Ohio.

BOUNTY TO VOLUNTEERS.—The council of the borough of York has appropriated the sum of \$2,500, or so much of it as may be necessary, for the purpose of giving an extra bounty of twenty-five dollars to each man in the borough and vicinity who may volunteer, be accepted and mustered into the service of his country as a private or non-commissioned officer. The council has also requested the County Commissioners to adopt similar course in the country.

CONVICTED OF RAPE.—In the Superior Court at Concord, on Friday, Eugene C. Stratton, of Cambridge, a boy about 18 years of age, was convicted of having committed a rape upon a little girl named McGarvin. The crime was committed in Cambridge several months since, and the facts of the horrid affair were published at the time. Stratton has been sentenced to imprisonment for life to expiate the crime.

In 1846 the mines of Lake Superior yielded copper to the value of \$830; last year—1861—they produced \$3,000,000 worth of copper.

GEN. PATTERSON'S SPEECH: We clip from Forney's Press of Monday last the following article on General Robert Patterson's speech made at the Shields Banquet in that city, at the Continental Hotel. Gen. Patterson in his speech after some very severe strictures in regard to the United States Senate refusing to confirm General Shields as a Major General, says: "Pray, who brought on the war? The woolly-heads. Who prolonged with their interference with the army? The woolly-heads. Who expects to be benefitted by its continuance? The woolly-heads. [Applause.] Why, we might ask, did they not make more generals of that stripe? They would if they could, but they haven't them."

"Now, if my friend's father had gone to Africa, or himself born anywhere else but in Ireland, he could probably have been smuggled through the Senate's but inasmuch as his father and mother were white, and he was born where they raise good soldiers, God help him." [Applause.]

To the above The Press says:—"Justice to the U. S. Senate requires us to say, first, that the action in the case of General Shields was not prompted by hostility to the land of his birth. It does not become us to give the reasons for this action, but it is right to add, that when General Patterson attempts to excite the prejudices of our Irish adopted citizens against the Senate, and in fact against the war itself, by alleging that General Shields was rejected because he is an Irishman, he flies in the face of record which he, of all men, should gratefully remember. The President has nominated, and the Senate has confirmed, a number of citizens born in Ireland. One of the first thus honored was the gallant Thomas Francis Meagher, who now in healthy contrast with Gen. Patterson is rallying his fellow-countrymen in New York to the Union, and is reminding them of the obligations they owe to their adopted country. His speeches are instinct with the fire of the most devoted patriotism, and are responded to with alacrity by hosts of Irishmen. Gen. Patterson, himself an Irishman born, ought not to be unmindful of the manner in which he has been treated by the present Administration well in his own person as in the persons of two sons. One of these sons was appointed a paymaster by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and when he was anxious to accept a colonelcy in the Meagher Brigade, the Government, at the request of Gen. Patterson, consented that he might accept that trust, without resigning his paymastership. The other, first commissioned by a Republican Governor as colonel in the three months service and afterwards appointed a brigadier general by a Republican President was confirmed by a Republican Senate; and here it is necessary to state that while this nomination was pending a number of the Republicans of this city, with the consent, and, doubtless, at the request of Gen. Patterson, repaired to Washington, and exerted themselves with great energy to secure the favorable action of the Senate. Among those who responded to these appeals were that decided Republican Senator, David Wilmore, and his colleague Senator, Edgar Cowan, of this State, and their support of the nomination induced other Republicans to give it their votes. General Patterson himself was confirmed as a major general by this Republican Senate, and is he not an Irishman born, and one who has relied upon the Irish element in this quarter during the last half century? Is it not extraordinary, in view these facts, that General Patterson should have assailed the Senate of the United States in terms so offensive and unjust? Either as an exhibition of bad taste, or a disregard of favors asked and received, the censure of Gen. Patterson upon the Senate of the United States will long be recollected by his fellow-citizens. He also forgot, in his allusions to the politicians of the Republican party, that in the controversy after his military campaigns in the valley of Virginia he was supported earnestly by some of the most influential of the Republican or Administration journals of this city—journals conducted by gentlemen who will read what he said at the Shields banquet with the more surprise when they recall the generous spirit which animated them at that time and when they daily realize the urgent and overpowering importance of a united public sentiment at the present time.

We leave that portion of the speech in which General Patterson tries to show that the "wooly heads," and not the traitors, brought on the war, to the judgment of those who have read the history of the rebellion, and who need no new light to convince them who are the real authors of the present crusade upon free government on the American continent.

GEN. BRUCE, the governor of the Prince of Wales, and son of the late Lord Elgin, died about three weeks since from fever contracted in the East, while accompanying the Prince. Gen. Bruce attended the Prince in his visit through this country in 1860. He was much esteemed for his excellent qualities, and his loss is said to be deeply felt by his young charge.

P. R. R. LIBERALITY.—Gov. Curtin received a telegraphic despatch on Wednesday evening from Col. Thos. A. Scott, announcing that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had placed subject to his draft the sum of fifty thousand dollars, as the contribution of the Company towards raising the quota of the old Keystone. This is another strong test of the devotion of this Company to our country in the hour of trial, and worthy of notice.

We also learn that a proposition has been made among the employees of this road to contribute one day's pay in each month toward a fund to be appropriated as a bounty to the volunteers from this State. It strikes us that this is a noble proposition, and we should like to hear of it becoming a general matter among the employees of the road in every department. The amount is so small and the manner of paying so easy that all could go into it. When we consider that there are some six thousand men in the employ of the company, and that the average contribution of each man would be about \$1.33, we have a total of \$8,000 a month. Suppose every mechanic in the State, who has steady employment at the good wages now paid should fall in with the proposition of the road men, what an immense fund could be raised. We hope to see the road men carry out the proposition. It will reflect honor upon them.

The Washington Pennsylvania Soldier's Relief Association, having opened an office at No. 5 Washington Buildings, corner of 7th street and Pennsylvania avenue, where will be found a register of all Pennsylvania soldiers in or around this city in this city in hospitals, invite the friends of the same to call, assuring them that all possible aid will be extended in finding their sons.

Mr. Chas. I. Wells, the Register, will be found in the office. The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. S. Todd Perley, will answer all letters in regard to sick and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers, whether in or around this city, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, or New Haven. Address, care Box 84, Washington D. C. J. K. MORSEHEAD, Pres't. J. M. SULLIVAN Sec'y.

The Philadelphia Inquirer speaking of the arrival in that city of Brigham Young, Jr., the son of the Prophet of Salt Lake, who has spent several weeks in Washington. He is en route for Europe, and will sail in the early part of next week, remaining at the Continental Hotel until Monday or Tuesday. The "distinguished visitor" is apparently about 30 years of age, of quiet demeanor, and bearing no external evidence of being the son of a prophet. It is understood that the object is to make arrangements for the importation of a large body of Latter Day Saints.

The Hartford Press published a letter from ex-Governor Thoma H. Seymour, declaring his utter hostility to the efforts of this government in the suppression of the rebellion. The portrait of the Governor has since been removed from the Senate Chamber. A former admirer of Mr. Seymour having named his child after him, repaired in haste to the office of the town clerk in Hartford, to get the infant's name changed. "Any name but that," said he.

At a recent fight in the Indian nation, several detachments of Kansas regiments captured a number of prisoners, a large number of horses, ponies and cattle, a large quantity of camp and garrison equipage, and fifty stand of arms. Fourteen hundred loyal Indians are about joining our troops. Over four hundred Cherokee and Osage Indians, who came into one of our camps under false pretences, were taken prisoners.

Six Union men have been hung at Little Rock, Arkansas, during the past three weeks. One was incarcerated at Helena for speaking with a Federal officer. A woman being suspected of being a spy was arrested, heavily ironed, and sent to Little Rock from the same Secession sink-hole, and yet this town put out a white flag, and claimed indulgence from the Federal gunboats when last they came by.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company has appropriated Fifty Thousand Dollars to the Governor as bounty money to Volunteers.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Honorable HENRY G. LONG, President; Hon. A. L. HAYES and HENRY BURTON, Esq., Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Lancaster, and the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Lancaster, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me, among other things, to make public Proclamation through out my bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery, also a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Jail Delivery, will commence in the Court-house of the city of Lancaster, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the THIRD MONDAY IN AUGUST, 1862, in pursuance of which precept, Public Notice is hereby given, to the Mayor and Alderman of the city of Lancaster, in the said county, and all the Justices of the said city and county of Lancaster, that they be then and there in their own proper persons with their rolls, records and examinations, and their other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain, and they shall be in the jail of said county, or in the jail of said county, and there to proceed against them as shall be just.

Dated at Lancaster, the 14th day of July, 1862. S. W. P. BOYD, Sheriff.

S. S. RATHVON, Merchant Tailor, and Clothier, At F. J. Kramph's Old Stand, on the Corner of North Queen and Orange Streets, Lancaster, Penna.

GRATEFUL to the Citizens of Marietta and vicinity, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, the undersigned respectfully solicits a continuance of the same; assuring them, that under all circumstances, no efforts will be spared in rendering a satisfactory equivalent for every act of confidence reposed. CLOTHS, CASIMERE, &c., &c., and such other seasonable material as fashion and the market furnishes, constantly kept on hand and manufactured to order, neatly, and reasonably, as taste or style may suggest. ALSO,—READY-MADE CLOTHING, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, and such articles as usually belong to a Merchant Tailoring and Clothing establishment.

Musical Academy, At Lancaster City, Penna. Mrs. Graves and Daughter, from Philadelphia, Teachers of the Piano, Guitar and Vocal Music. TERMS, Five Dollars for three months. Particular attention paid to Rudiments. N. B. Agents for the sale of CONRAD MYERS' world renowned PIANOS. Ladies desirous of purchasing a good PIANO, are respectfully invited to call at the subscribers residence, where they can be seen; also good Second-hand Pianos, from \$25 and upwards. Music Stools, &c. All the new Music received as soon as published, for sale at city prices, by M. P. GLAVES, No. 15, East Orange St. June 14-3m

MARIETTA MARBLE YARD. Monuments, Tomb, Head Stones, &c. MICHAEL GABLE, Marble Mason, Opposite the Town Hall Park, Marietta, Pa.

THE Marble business in all its branches, will be continued at the old place, near the Town Hall and opposite Funk's Cross Keys Tavern, where every description of marble work will be kept on hand or made to order at short notice and at very reasonable prices. Marietta, June 29, 1861. 49-ly

THE GLATZ FERRY, Formerly Keesey's. The undersigned having leased the above named old established Ferry and Hotel, in Helian Township, York county, opposite the borough of Marietta, where he is prepared to entertain the public at his bar and table with the best the market affords. He would very respectfully inform the traveling public that having obtained First Class Ferry Boats, and efficient ferry men, and is now fully prepared to accommodate persons wishing to cross the Susquehanna with vehicles and baggage without delay or detention. JOHN NOEL.

"THE UNION," Arch Street, above Third, Philadelphia, Urton S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor. This Hotel is central convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public. Terms \$1.50 per day.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee. THIS preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior Nutritious Beverage for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders.—Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of Coffee will find this without injurious effects. One can take this without the loss of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents. For sale at J. R. DIFFENBACH.

H. L. & E. J. ZAHM ESPECIALLY inform their friends and the public that they still continue the WATCH, CLOCK and JEWELRY business at the old Queen street and Centre Square, Lancaster, Pa. A full assortment of goods in our line of business always on hand and for sale at the lowest rates. Repairing attended to personally by the proprietors.

JEWELRY.—A large and selected stock of fine jewelry of the latest patterns from the best factories in the country can be found at H. L. & E. J. ZAHM'S. Cor. North Queen St. and Centre Square, Lancaster, Pa. Our prices are moderate and all goods warranted to be as represented.

SPECTACLES to suit all who can be aided with glasses, can be bought at H. L. & E. J. ZAHM'S, Corner of North Queen-st., and Centre Square, Lancaster. New glasses refitted in old frames, at short notice. [6-ly]

D. R. J. Z. HOFFER, DENTIST, OF THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY, LATE OF HARRISBURG, PA. OFFICE: Front street, fourth door west from Locust, over Sayler & McDonnell's old Book Store, Columbia. Entrance between the Drug and Book Stores. [3-1]

DANIEL G. BAKER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, LANCASTER, PA. OFFICE—No. 24 NORTH DUKE STREET, opposite the Court House, where he will attend to the practice of his profession in all its various branches. [Nov. 4, '59-ly]

DUAL or REGULAR TIMEKEEPERS, North Queen-st., and Centre Square, Lancaster, Pa., in the shape of Equivocal Lancaster—the best article of Swiss levers now in the market. They are lower in price than any watch of equal quality and just as true for timekeeping.

PIANOS. Persons who wish to buy a PIANO of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum by purchasing if they address PIANO, care of Joy, Coe & Co. Publishers' Agents, New-York.

A General Assortment of all kinds of SHEDDING HARDWARE, Locks, Hinges, Saws, Bolts, Cellar Grates, Oils, Slaws and Putty, very cheap. PATTERSON & CO.

EMBROIDERIES—Just received the largest offered for sale, consisting in part of beautiful French Worked Collets, Embroideries, Spencers, Swiss and Jackson's Edging, and Inserting, Flouncing, &c., selling very low. J. R. DIFFENBACH.

LADIES AND GENTS Anderson has just received an elegant assortment of Perfumery, consisting of Toilet Soaps, Hair Oil, the usual rates, also some very handsome Canees for gentlemen, Portfolios, &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF S. Bars, Norway, Nail-Rod, American Boxes, Iron Axes, Spikes, &c., for months. For sale at PATTERSON & CO'S.

HICKORY & Oak Wood, 50 Cord each, be accompanied with the cash when they will be promptly filed. Spangler & Patterson.

AGAIN REDUCED.—The best Coal Oil at 40 cents per gallon, or 6 cents per quart, at the Hardware of PATTERSON & CO. Marietta, February 22, 1862.

ICE CREAM. ICE CREAM. Finely Flavored Ice Cream can be had WOLFE'S every day and evening, Sunday's excepted. WOLFE'S VANILLA STROBE, Marketed by Marietta.

WOLFE'S Celebrated Spring and Clasp SEA WAX PINS. The best in the world—made and sold at Price, 6 cents.—WOLFE'S.