

The Mariettian.



Marietta, Pa.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1862.

MESSRS. MATHER & ABBOTT, No. 535 Broadway, New-York, are duly authorized to act for us in soliciting advertisements, &c., and receipt for the same.

PENNSYLVANIA CONGRESSMEN: Here with we append a complete list of the new and old Congressmen:

Table listing Pennsylvania Congressmen: Next Congress and Present Congress. Includes names like S. J. Randall, W. E. Lehnman, G. Chas. O'Neill, etc.

Table for RECAPITULATION showing counts for Republicans (14), Democrats (10), and Total (24).

*Mr. Hale is a member of the present Congress, and known as a Conservative Republican. He was placed in nomination in this canvass by the Democrats, in opposition to the regular radical Republican nominee, and elected.

REFUSING TO OBEY THE DRAFT.—Much speculation is evinced what will become of those who have been drafted and neglect or refuse to serve. The state and national laws on the subject "come down" to about this:

"Every officer, non-commissioned officer, or private of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the President of the United States * * * shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one year's pay, and not less than one month's pay, to be determined and adjudged by a court martial * * * ; and such non-commissioned officers and privates shall be liable to be imprisoned by a like sentence, on failure of payment of the fines adjudged against them, for one calendar month for every five dollars of such fine."

It has been decided by the Supreme Court of this State, that those who disobey the requisition are not employed in the service so as to be liable to the articles of war, but that they are liable to be tried by a court martial, under the above act. Such court martial must be constituted under the authority of the United States.

General James died a few days since, at Sag Harbor, Long Island, from the effects of injuries received by the explosion of a shell, during a trial of his new projectiles. The general was well known as the inventor of a rifled cannon, and projectiles adapted to it, which have been much used in the United States service. He was a citizen of Rhode Island, and represented that State in the United States Senate from March, 1857, till March, 1857. He was the builder of the Lancaster Cotton Factories and at one time owned one of them.

All the school houses in Louisville, are now used for hospital purposes and the schools discontinued. The churches will be devoted to similar purposes if necessary, and the Journal says there are many palatial mansions of the rebel sympathizers which would make first-rate hospitals. A large government building is soon to be erected.

Edward Oaksmith, brother of Appleton Oaksmith, the escaped slave-trader convict, went to Boston recently to look after his brother's effects. He was immediately arrested and detained as a witness to prove his brother's whereabouts. He admits communicating with the latter, but will make no further revelations.

At the negro theatre in Cincinnati the programme has the following announcement: "Take notice. A portion of the upper tier is reserved for respectable white folks, at half price."

A decision was made in the United States Court of New York, declaring that the law of the United States Congress prohibiting the issue of shipmasters in the States is unconstitutional.

The Belfast Age says that a married woman belonging in Damariscotta, Me., named Knowlton, has been taken into custody on the charge of drowning her infant child.

CONSPICUOUS UNIFORMS.—The vanity of many of our officers is costing them their lives. They do not seem to realize that by wearing into battle brilliant and showy clothing they are inviting scores of the enemy's bullets. The shoulder straps and double-breasted buttons of field and general officers can be distinguished by sharpshooters at a long distance. It is not by any means any mark of cowardice to wear a plain, unpretending blouse and hat or cap when going into battle. We lose too many good officers in every battle to admit of this practice any longer. The enemy's officers can scarcely be distinguished from the privates. The officers they lose are lost because they get in the way of our bullets, and are rarely specially picked off. If an officer cannot overcome the desire to wear showy clothing, when it is not necessary, then there should be an order issued which will prevent it.

HAYTIEN EMIGRATION.—Mr. James Redpath, general agent for the past year, in the Haytien emigration movement, announces in the Pine and Palm that his official connection with it has ceased, in consequence of a difference of views with the Haytien authorities as to the mode of management in the island. He also announces the suspension of that journal by order of the government of Hayti. Mr. George Lawrence, jr., will continue for a time to act as the chief of the New York bureau, and all letters of inquiry respecting the movement should be addressed to him. Mr. Redpath says he counted confidentially on 5,000 emigrants last spring, and would have had them, too, had the pioneer colonists sent home as favorable reports as he had a right to expect.

We are happy to know that Liet. Worden has entirely recovered from the injuries received during the engagement between the Monitor and the Merrimac, and that he will be shortly placed in command of one of the new Monitors, where his eminent bravery and skill will undoubtedly again redound to the honor of the navy and to the confusion of traitors. The honorable testimonial to him, we believe, is not far from \$20,000.

A little boy, named Kline, only fourteen years of age, fell into a coal shaft at Mascoutah, Illinois, while scuffling with another boy. He was precipitated one hundred and fifty-three feet to the bottom, but striking the water, was not injured, beyond a thorough soaking. He was drawn out safely, ran home and changed his clothes, and in forty minutes from the time of the accident, was back again as though nothing had happened.

One of the arrows discharged by the Indians in the recent massacre at Madelia was taken from the body of one of the victims on the day after the fatal occurrence. The arrow penetrated through the heart to the depth of twelve inches. The Indians discharge these instruments with wonderful accuracy and terrible effect. Instances were seen of their having gone entirely through the body.

Wm. L. Dayton, Minister to France, writes home that there has been a perfect rush to the legation in response to Mr. Seward's notes inviting emigration to this country, which was published in the French papers. The eager Frenchmen thought they were to have their passage paid to this country by the Government, and were much disappointed on learning the contrary.

A certain family in Dayton, Ohio, has recently contributed four brothers to the Union army. They are harmonious "children," have but one sentiment, and that is secesh. Their connection with the army will be better understood when we say that they were all drafted.

Gen. Dix is in Washington, attending to business connected with his department. Some say that Seymour is to withdraw, and Gen. Dix to take his place, as a war Democrat, in order to carry the State of New York for the Democracy.

It is openly charged in Washington, that Army Surgeons are constantly bribed to allow men to go on the ground of physical disability, and that the army is rapidly growing less through the dishonest operation.

The returns from Iowa are emphatically for sustaining the Administration, the Union men having carried the State ticket and the six Congressmen by a decisive majority.

Another Hippopotamus was born last month at the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, but, like all the other infant hippopotami, born in captivity there, it died immediately.

Capt. Worden, of the Monitor, is residing in Brooklyn, still suffering in one of his eyes. The honorable testimonial to him, we believe, is not far from \$20,000.

Substitutes for drafted men in Ohio are procurable at prices ranging from forty dollars to four hundred.

Lewis H. Douglass, a son of Fred Douglass, intends going to Central America with the Pomeroy expedition

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.—An armed resistance to the draft has been made in Bedford county, Indiana. Dr. O. A. Brownson has been nominated for Congress in the Third District of New Jersey.

Mrs. Frances D. Gago sailed recently from New York to Hilton Head, S. C., to labor in behalf of the freed negroes. The army officers who threatened to resign if the President issued an emancipation policy, now submit that they meant "to resign themselves to it."

A military company have been organized in New Orleans, denominated the John Brown Guards. They will soon be "marching on."

It is stated that Illinois has raised 12,000 men over and above the quotas demanded of the State. Kansas has raised 11,000 men, which number constitutes one-ninth of her entire population.

Soiled post-office stamps, which clearly have not once been used for payment or postage, will soon be redeemed by the government, new stamps being given in their stead.

Matt Ward, who was rendered infamous several years since by the murder of a teacher named Butler for correcting his brother in school, has recently been shot in Arkansas by a guerrilla.

It is stated in the Baltimore American that the number of papers daily distributed in the several armies and corps in the neighborhood of Washington exceeds 80,000 dailies and 10,000 weeklies.

Blackwood for September contains a discussion on "Sermons," arguing in favor of omitting sermons, wherever it may be convenient, from divine service, and supplying their places by prayers and litanies.

We overheard a conversation the other day in which a new definition was given of "Liberal." The speaker, alluding to another person whom he termed "Liberal," added: "I mean he hates priests, snakes, whisky and drugs!"

Princess Pia, the new queen of Portugal, has received among her bridal gifts an album from the Pope, in which is set in brilliant bits of the veil of the Virgin Mary and a thorn from the crown of the Saviour!

Rev. E. H. Chapin and family had, at last accounts, left Frankfort, and were staying at Paris. Dr. Chapin's health is already so much improved that he may return before the expiration of the year's leave of absence so liberally allowed him by his congregation.

Rev. Dr. Hawks, in the Episcopal Convention, urged treating the rebellious churchmen with "lenity, courtesy, and affection," adding: "We must not lug in all the little dirty questions of the day, which will be buried with their agitation."

Horatio Seymour, Democrat candidate for Governor, has not only refused to pay one cent for the war, or for sut, ferers by it, but in endorsing officially the county bonds for bounty, he was careful to write: "Without recourse," to secure himself against the possibility of personal responsibility.

Mr. Lewis Tappan has ordered a bell to be cast for the church of the freedmen of Beaufort, S. C., with this inscription: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." There is one other bell bearing the same inscription, which pealed glad tidings in 1777, but now it is cracked and silent.

J. R. Spaulding, formerly editor and part proprietor of the World newspaper, has dissolved all connection with that journal, in consequence of its opposition to the Emancipation Proclamation of the President and its support of the Democratic nominations.

A new system for laying the dust without watering the carriage-way has been some time in operation in Paris. It consists of sprinkling the road with chloride of lime, which being remarkable for its power of absorbing moisture, soon becomes damp, and thereby prevents any dust from rising even in the hottest day.

M. Jules Gerard, the renowned lion-killer, is projecting an expedition into Central Africa, the object being to find a favorable place to establish an independent settlement between Sierra Leone and the sources of the Niger, for the purpose of promoting the intercourse and extending the relations between Europe and Africa.

The British steamer Tynemouth touched at San Francisco on the 19th of September, on her way to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, with a company of 246 emigrants, of whom 60 were unmarried women, whose passage had been paid by a Colonizing Association in England, for the purpose of supplying unhappy bachelors in the North with wives.

Miss Rye, an English lady, has recently sent out a colony of female emigrants to New Zealand by a vessel bearing the strange name of Sarah M., a fact which has led to the remark that the vessel, like her fair cargo, is still undecided what name to take. About one hundred young women are passengers, by this ship, and another shipload is to follow in January.

A PRESENT TO MRS. GENERAL McCLELLAN.—There is now standing in the window of Messrs. R. Donnell & Son, at Eighth and Walnut streets, the largest lump of fine loaf sugar ever manufactured in this country. It is about a foot and a half through at the base, four feet three inches in height, and weighs one hundred and ninety-two pounds. It was made at the Pennsylvania Refinery of Newhall and Sons, in Philadelphia, is of the finest sugar, most artistically moulded, and altogether is most creditable to the manufacturers. The purpose is to present it to Mrs. General McClellan, as an offset to a similar present made to General Scott by the Stewarts of New York. This is, however, as compared with that, altogether a superior article—not only in quality but in size and weight. That was but three feet ten inches high, and weighed but ninety pounds: "Some things, it seems, can be done as well as others."

SHOCKING DEATH.—A lad named John Chamberlin, aged thirteen years, and employe at a rolling mill at Youngstown, Ohio, met with a shocking death last week. He was lying, during a temporary stoppage of the machinery, on a belt attached to a large cog wheel connected with the nailplate sheers. The engine was suddenly started, and he was quickly carried, feet foremost, into the jaws of the wheel, which in its revolutions crushed his body into a shapeless mass before the engine could be stopped. A wild cry as he was being drawn between the wheels, and a few convulsive gasps after being taken out, and all was over.

LIVING AT RICHMOND.—Prices Current.—To give our citizens an idea of what it costs to live in the rebel capital, we give the following list of prices as given in the Richmond Whig:

Sugar 70c per lb; hams 60a70c per lb; lard 50c per lb; cabbage \$1 per head; potatoes 25c per quart; tea \$2 per lb; candles 75a\$1 50 per lb; eggs \$1 per doz; ladies gaiters \$15; mens boots \$25 a\$50; butter \$1 per lb; rice 15c per lb, whisky \$20 per gallon, and in great demand; fresh meats 50c per lb; molasses \$5 per gallon; salt 75c per quart; hoop skirts, \$30; mens shoes \$15a25.

A frightful testimony to the present condition of morals in London, in one respect, was given recently by Dr. Lankester, the most able of all London coroners, who, when addressing a jury on an inquest, said: "The English public expressed their horror at infanticide when it was brought under their notice. They were not aware that the finding of the body of a dead child was of so common an occurrence that there were instances of it every day. So common was it, that the police seemed to think no more of finding a dead child than they did of finding a dead cat or a dead dog."

The Episcopal Convention which has been in session in New York, has experienced great difficulty in offering a testimony against rebellion, without touching politics. One member, Mr. Ruggles, said the "offense of our southern brethren is not so bad after all; it is only a breach of contract, not an immorality." Such may be accepted as the Episcopal standard of morals. A breach of contract is not an immorality, and treason only a breach of contract!

The Democratic State ticket in Indiana is reported elected by from 5,000 to 8,000 majority. The Union men have elected four members of Congress the opposition five, with two districts in doubt, which both parties claim. The Opposition have evidently a majority of the Legislature, which will secure the election of a United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright.

The recent action of the Episcopal Convention fully justifies the opinion of the old Judge in Northern New York, who, being a man of wealth, found it necessary to join a church, and finally selected the Episcopal for the following reasons: "You see I was perfectly safe in joining the Episcopal church; for it never meddles with either temperance, morals, politics, or religion."

To arms! to arms! the Citizen Soldier will find a more deadly foe in the brackish, muddy water and damp night air than in the most determined enemy. Holloway's Pills so purify the blood and strengthen the stomach and bowels that the soldier can endure these hardships and still be strong and healthy. Only 25 cents per Box.

A sad case of death occurred in Pittsburg lately. A little girl, about six years old, procured a pint of whisky which had been carelessly left within her reach, and drank the whole of it before she was discovered. She immediately sickened, and then fell into a stupor, and although a physician was called in, she died the same evening.

The following pithy resolution was unanimously passed by the Zanesville Conference of the Wesleyan Methodists: "Slavery is the sum of all villainy—hateful to God, ruinous to society, degrading to human nature, and calculated to reduce the world to a state of the most revolting heathenism."

TRIALS OF A PICKET.—An army correspondent thus writes of the trials of the new troops acting as pickets: In the night time they transform trees into mounted men, shrubs into pickets, fences into battle-lines, and even rocks into armed rebels. At one time they hastily rallied their ranks and poured a galling fire into the outcropping rocks in the river, believing them to be Confederate force fording the bubbling current. Even in the day time, on one occasion, a few of our men who had crossed to the large island in the river for grain, were fired on by the whole frightened line of pickets, and only saved themselves by falling below the gunwates of the large flat boat. To these raw troops a cony or an owl-scream becomes a bugle call. They need the experience of a campaign to cool their imaginations and temper their zeal.

SEWARD ON THE WAR.—Hon. Wm. H. Seward, in a late communication (written by instruction of the President) to the West New Jersey Baptist Association, says: "The President desires, also, that you may be well assured that, so far as it belongs to him, no vigor and no perseverance shall be wanting to suppress the existing insurrection, and to preserve and maintain the Union of the States and the integrity of the country. You may further rest assured that the President is looking for a restoration of peace on no other basis than that of the unconditional acquiescence by the people of all the States in the constitutional authority of the Federal Government.—Whatever policy shall lead to that result will be pursued; whatever interests shall stand in the way of it will be disregarded."

VERY DECIDED VIEWS.—The Cincinnati Gazette, of October 11, publishes a letter from Hon. W. C. Grier, of the Kentucky Senate, who has just been burned out of house and home by the marauding guerrillas of the Rebel Morgan. Mr. Grier gives his present views in the following energetic language:—"Why is all this persecution of me? Is it because I condemned this wicked Rebellion, urged a vigorous prosecution of this war, and in my place in the Senate of Kentucky, opposed the temporizing policy of my own party? For this I am burned out and hunted out of Kentucky. I am now unequivocally for confiscation, subjugation, extermination and hell and damnation."

THE OHIO ELECTION.—The returns from Ohio indicate the election of the Democratic State ticket by about 12,000 majority. The congressional delegation will stand 12 Democrats to 5 Union men. The Legislature of Ohio being elected biennially, the result of this election will not affect the question of the election of a United States Senator. That will be in the hands of the present Legislature, which is strongly Administration. These, therefore, who count on the election of the defeated traitor Valandigham to the U. S. Senate, will find themselves somewhat disappointed.

A Washington letter says "there having been a suspicion that the relations of General Scott with the President were not of a very friendly character, I am enabled to say that all such suspicions are utterly unfounded, and that the intimacy of the two distinguished personages is of the most cordial character. Indeed, there is no one the President would sooner confide in upon the subject of military matters, than Gen. Scott."

Frederick Ward, the American, who ranks high among the Chinese Mandarins on account of services in the Imperial army—who in fact is a Chinese prince with a Chinese wife—has offered Prince Kung to put down the rebellion in that Empire, which has been in progress for fourteen years, for ten million dollars. If he should be successful in that job, perhaps he may obtain a contract to do something in the same way in the United States.

The 24th Connecticut Regiment has chosen for its colonel Samuel Mansfield, of Middletown. Colonel Mansfield is a son of Brigadier General J. K. F. Mansfield, of the regular army, killed at Antietam. He entered West Point in 1837, and recently graduated with a high reputation for scholarship and ability.

Major General Edwin V. Sumner reached Syracuse, New York, on Saturday evening, where he will remain a week with his family. Gen. Sumner is in good health and excellent spirits, although looking quite worn and thin.—He is accompanied by his son, Capt. Samuel Sumner.

A distinguished physician in Paris, Robert De Lambelle, says that a shock of electricity given to a patient dying from the effects of chloroform, immediately counteracts its influence and restores the sufferer to life.

In making the draft in Boston, the ballots were drawn from the box by a blind man from the South Boston Asylum.

The Governor of Virginia has ordered that salt made in the State shall not be transported beyond its limits.

Col. Frank Blair has been re-nominated for Congress, in Saint Louis.

THE RESPONSIBLE PARTY.—Early in 1861, when the civil war seemed pending, but had not actually broken out, Gen. Scott wrote two papers, containing his views, professional and political, on the crisis and the rights and duties which devolved on the momentous juncture. One of them has recently been published without the writer's consent. The second now appears, having been furnished to the press by himself.

It establishes, in the first place, the patriotic anxiety of the General-in-chief to prepare for the coming storm, and his earnest and repeated efforts to prevail on the Government to garrison the Southern forts against every possible attack; and discloses, in the second place, the causes of his failure, which it is evident resulted from the indecision of President Buchanan, misled doubtless by treachery in the Secretary of War, if not in other members of the Cabinet in whom the then head of the Government reposed a misplaced and abused confidence.

OUR IRON CLAD NAVY.—Donald McKay, the ship builder, who has personally inspected the iron-clad fleets now being made in England and France doubts the propriety of our constructing so many vessels of the Monitor pattern. He regards them inferior to the large vessels building abroad for offensive purposes. Their lowness in the water and inferior speed would, he thinks put them at the mercy of the huge rams for such they all are, that compose the European fleets. The Ironsides, and the great ram building by Mr. Webb, he fears, will be the only two effective vessels in our navy for deep water purposes.

CONFEDERATE BONDS.—It is whispered about that bonds of the rebel confederacy have been secretly sold in Baltimore at 15 cents on the dollar, or \$1000 bonds for \$150, payable in Baltimore or United States currency. We suppose the believers quietly buy and lay them away, expecting, if they succeed, they will turn out a good investment; if not, they will pocket the loss and light their segars with them. It will be awkward if sellers and buyers find themselves in Fort McHenry or Lafayette.

A correspondent writing from Washington says an order has been issued directing the occupancy for Government purposes, of property in Washington, of persons known to be in the service of the rebels, including five houses belonging to Commodore Forrest, two to Dr. Cornelius Boyle, one to Dr. Grinnell, a son-in-law of Henry A. Wise, one to Wm. R. Smith, a member of the rebel Congress, one to ex-Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, Phillips, one to Capt. Huntington, ex Chief of the Capitol Police, and several others.

Mrs. H. Beard and Mrs. Curtis of Waterville, Vermont, whose husbands are both gone to the war, having got the corn raised on their farms into the barn, made a "husking," and invited the women of the neighborhood, to the number of eight or ten, and husked out 30 or 40 bushels of ears.

At the Catawagus (N. Y.) county Fair, a Mr. Welmearth, of Rushford, made his appearance clad entirely in garments made by himself and family.—Even his shoes were made of the hide of one of his own cows, tanned by himself. He evidently favors a return to primitive habits.

In Cleveland, Ohio, a boy of 17 was accepted as a substitute for a drafted man, received \$200 bonus. He spent the money, and then obtained his discharge on a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that he was under the age prescribed by law for recruits.

The Directors of the Medical Department has ordered all patients in military hospitals in Washington city, who have lost one or both legs to be removed to the Insane Asylum, where a skillful person is engaged to supply them with artificial limbs.

It probably costs not less than five thousand dollars to put the machinery for a draft in motion in a county. Windham county, Conn., being nine short of the quota, the whole operation must be gone through with in order to get nine men.

The Philadelphia Sheriffalty has at length been decided by the court in favor of Mr. Thomson, the Republican candidate, Mr. Ewing, his Democratic opponent, has had possession of the office for nearly a year.

It is understood that the escape of Stuart's Cavalry from Pennsylvania is to be made the subject of a course of inquiry, when the conduct of Generals Pleasanton, Stoneman, and others, will be investigated.

A letter from Switzerland says that one hundred thousand men could be enlisted there for the military service of our Government, if its representatives were empowered to make liberal offers to recruits.

The Hon. Edward Everett is likely to receive a Congressional nomination in Boston, on a war platform, and in favor of emancipation.

Substitutes are offered in Cincinnati, as low as twelve dollars.