

The Mariettian.



Marietta, Pa.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1862.

13 Messrs. MATHER & ABBOTT, No. 335 Broadway, New-York, are duly authorized to act for us in soliciting advertisements, &c., and receipt for the same.

The President's Message will be telegraphed to the press on the day it is delivered, probably Monday next. No copies will be sent out in advance, as the President wishes to avail himself of the latest official intelligence that may come to hand. The annual reports of the Departments are nearly all ready, except that of the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is believed that the Indiana Legislature, which meets in January, will elect Jesse D. Bright United States Senator for the short term, and Thos. A. Hendricks for the long term, beginning 4th March, 1863. It will be a curious spectacle to see a Senator returned to a seat from which he was expelled for alleged acts of disloyalty to his government, but there are some notable precedents in history, not the least is John Wilkes, who was repeatedly expelled by the British House of Commons, and as often returned by his constituents.

It is announced that the distribution of the prize awarded to the competitors of the International Exhibition in London, will be made by the Prince of Wales, in January next. The ceremony will take place in the afternoon, the building being illuminated with gas; and it is expected that the arrangements will be of a most effective character.

Dr. D. W. Voorhees, member of Congress from Indiana, had a personal encounter last week in Indianapolis with a regular army officer. He called the officers lazy hirelings. The officer said he was a liar, when Voorhees struck him. The officer then gave Voorhees such a flogging that he was compelled to take his bed.

The President is busily engaged in the preparation of his annual message. The document will present a clear and concise summary of the events of the past year, and view of the present condition of affairs; and it is now well understood that Mr. Lincoln will take strong grounds in favor of the emancipation scheme.

No less than seventy-five applications for divorces are pending before the courts in Philadelphia, made by parties who wish to cut in twain "the silken tie which binds two (un)willing hearts."—What a volume of domestic history would these cases reveal, if it could be written by the impartial pen of truth!

This winter Nice is to resort of a colony of princes; amongst others are mentioned the names of the kings of Wurtemberg, of Belgium, and of Bavaria, the prince and princess of Prussia, the duke and dutchess of Brabant, &c.

The Canada papers are making themselves unnecessarily disagreeable and unhappy, because the United States proposes to pay its share for the mail service by the Canadian ocean steamers in United States notes.

The second session of the Thirty-seventh Congress begins at Washington on Monday, the first of December, and will close by constitutional limit, on the fourth of March.

Hon. A. J. Hamilton has been appointed Military Governor of Texas, with the rank of Brigadier General, and authority to raise two brigades of loyal Texans.

Sheriff Thompson, the republican, has at length got possession of the Sheriff's office in Philadelphia. Mr. Ewing held on until the "last horn blew."

The Court of Inquiry on Gen. McDowell is now sitting in Washington but can find no charges to act upon. No one appears to know anything.

At the Mint, there are now coined daily about \$2,500 of nickel cents, all of which are distributed as soon as made, but still they are scarce.

The Queen of England has given her formal consent to the marriage of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra.

The Sultan of Turkey has ordered an iron-cased seraw steamship in England, and is about to order three more.

Oak is being cut in large quantities on the mountains near Manchester, Vt., for the California market.

It is estimated that Maine has paid in bounties over \$2,000,000, varying from \$20 to \$300 per man.

The Court Martial on Gen. Fitz John Porter is also in session now at Washington.

THE MINNESOTA OUTRAGES.—The Minnesota Pioneer contains the following particulars of the trials before a commissioner of the "mulatto, mixed-bloods and Indians" engaged in the Sioux (Indian) raids. Four hundred and ninety-eight cases have been disposed of. At Camp Sibley a tent served as Court Room. As many as forty cases were tried in a day. The prisoners were brought in chained together by the feet in pairs, in some cases eight at a time, and the charges, which were preferred by General Sibley, read to them through the interpreter, Antoine Frenier, and then after being exhorted to tell the truth, and not equivocate, each was asked as to the extent of his participation in the outrages, and if necessary witnesses were called against him.

It was proved on one old cut nosed Indian that on the occasion, he had shot a white man, and butchered, with his knife, eleven women and four children, and another, that he had killed nineteen.

Many of those engaged in the Patville murder have been tried. Patville started from Joe Reynold's place, just above Red Wood, for New Ulm, on the morning of the outbreak, with three young ladies and two other men, and on the way were attacked by the Indians. Patville was killed near the wagon, and the other men at the edge of the woods while trying to escape. One of the girls was wounded, and the three were taken prisoners and brought to Red Wood. Here the three were all abused that night by the Indians; one, a girl of fourteen, by seventeen of the wretches, and wounded the young lady to such an extent that she died that night. The two other young ladies were reclaimed at Camp Release, and sent to their friends, after suffering indignities worse than death, and at which humanity shudders and sickens.

They attacked one party, and killed all the men, and then one of them caught hold of a young girl, to take her as his property, when the mother resisted, and endeavored to pull her away. The Indians then shot the mother dead, and wounded the girl, who fell upon the ground apparently lifeless. One Indian thought she was dead, and told her first captor to rise her clothes, which he attempted to do. Modestly, strong in death, revived and the girl attempted to prevent it but as she did so, the other Indian raised his tomahawk and dashed out her brains.

An old man, shrivelled to a mummy, one of the criers on the Indian camp, was also tried, and two little boys testified against him. The old wretch was made to stand up, looking cold and impassable, and as stolid as a stone, the boys likewise standing, placed opposite, gazing at each other for a moment, when one of the boys said: "I saw that man shoot a man while he was on his knees at prayer," and the other boy said: "I saw him shoot my mother."

OFFICERS CASHTRED.—We are glad to notice that the authorities at Washington are beginning to punish those officers who have left their commands without leave. On Tuesday one hundred officers were stricken from the rolls, and their names are shortly to be published.—This is said to be the first installment of the thousand now absent, skulking.—The secret provost marshals of Philadelphia have sent on to the War Department the names of over four hundred commissioned officers who are loafing about the hotels and boarding houses in that city. A large number of names have also been sent on from New York and Boston. The Government is determined to break up this wholesale dereliction of duty.

GREAT ADVANCE IN COAL OIL.—Three months ago coal oil was selling in New York for 32 cents per gallon; it is now selling at one dollar and ten cents per gallon by the cargo. Benzine, which was a drug in the market at 84 cents per gallon about the time when coal oil was selling at 32 cents is now selling as coal oil. Any person who will invent a coal oil lamp which will give a greater light with less consumption of material than the kind now in use will be sure to realize a fortune from his invention, if it is brought out immediately. Who will be the lucky man?

A MODEST LAWYER.—Mr Edwin James, the great English lawyer, now located in N. Y., has sent to the New York authorities a bill for \$1000 for professional services in acting as counsel for Mary Rea, recently convicted of murdering her husband, and sentenced to the State prison. The claim of Mr. James occasions no little astonishment, inasmuch as he professed to defend the woman from merely disinterested motives. It is probable that not more than one third the claim will be allowed.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.—O. C. Randall, of Greene township, Erie county, aged about sixty years, committed suicide in his barn on Saturday last, by opening the jugular vein with his penknife.—Domestic difficulty is assigned as the cause for the rash act.

Isaac N. Morris has been proposed for the United States Senator, to occupy the seat now filled by Mr. Brownrigg. Mr. Morris was a Douglas Democrat, and is still a loyal man.

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

The National Bank Note Company is now delivering daily \$100,000 worth of postage currency.

Surgeon George Burr, U. S. Volunteers, has, by order of the President, been dismissed from the service, for drunkenness.

The news received from Stenewall Jackson shows that he had rented a house in Winchester for his family.—His troops are in front of the city, with a regiment of cavalry at Martinsburg.

The young Morhars, who, at one time, made such a noise in the world, is, according to accounts from Rome, quite Christianized. He has had conferred upon him the minor ecclesiastical orders.

A rebel paper published in Louisiana is printed on the inside of ordinary wall-paper. The Houston Telegraph and the Galveston News have come down to small brown paper such as grocers use.

The Amherst Cabinet says the venerable Dr. Mathias Spaulding, of Amherst, now 94, is still able to oversee his farm, and as an officer of the Congregational Church, officiates at every communion season. His wife is sharing his ripe old age at 84.

The citizens of Cedar Falls, Iowa, have sent an agent to Cairo for the purpose of procuring a lot of "contrabands" for that town and neighborhood. A large number have been spoken for, and they will be brought free of expense to the persons taking them.

A Russian journal publishes a decree of the emperor of China, which it had copied from a Chinese print. It expresses the sorrow of the Son of Heaven at the news of the death of Admiral Protet, and ordered 100 Ziberline skins and four pieces of Thibet velvet be sent as present to the family of that brave officer.

At Davenport, the other day, a rat, which was being chased by several persons, ran up a man's leg inside his trousers. It laid hold of the man's leg with its teeth, and held its grip with such tenacity that the man's trousers had to be cut, and the rat was ultimately taken off with a piece of flesh between its teeth.

At Szegedum, in Hungary, a brigand who had committed twelve acts of robbery and murder within a fortnight, has just been summarily tried and executed on the same day. One of his accomplices condemned to perpetual imprisonment, only in consequence of his youth; another was shot while trying to escape.

It is said that G. R. Hoffman, of Effingham county, Illinois, raised, last year, two bushels of coffee. The seed was sent him from Australia. The first year the plants were unproductive; the second year they bore a little, and produced a full crop the third year. He thinks thirty bushels can be grown per acre.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company are constructing a double track between Bordentown and Camden. The Bordentown Register says that the work has been commenced at both ends, and a considerable distance has already been graded, and from Camden the new track has been laid for some distance. It is expected that the work will be rapidly pushed to completion.

On the voyage from Swinemunde to St. Petersburg, the Japanese ambassadors were very unwell. The first ambassador, particular, was exceedingly ill, notwithstanding the strange remedy he employed which consisted of soup made of horse-radish and rice, seasoned with red herrings and sardines cut into small pieces. When eating this singular compound he took a little champagne after every spoonful.

A very remarkable and fatal accident has happened to a child in Huddersfield. The child, a boy about two years of age, was taken by a maid-servant into a photographer's shop, and whilst the girl was sitting for her portrait, the child got hold of an uncorcked bottle containing cyanide of potassium, and drank a considerable quantity of dangerous solution. He died two hours after.

The ladies of Newark are preparing a Thanksgiving dinner for the sick and wounded soldiers in the military hospital in that city, numbering more than fifteen hundred. The dinner will be given on Friday, the 28th instant, as the ladies and others who are to assist in the distribution and in some interesting ceremonies that will take place, desire to be at home on Thursday, the day appointed by the Governor for Thanksgiving.

The Times states that there is only the very slightest foundation for the report of Miss Nightingale's restoration to health. "She is able to move from one place of residence to another—a very few miles—once a year, but she is scarcely able to leave her bed in the interval, and quite unable to struggle with the flood of correspondence and applications of all kinds which the report of her partial recovery has brought upon her."

Frank Blair's majority for Congress is only 13.

MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.—We understand that the Masonic Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia have under consideration a plan for the relief of their sick and wounded brethren in the army, and who are now or may be hereafter in camp or hospital within that District or vicinity. The design is to enable every lodge in the United States, and every opulent brother so disposed to contribute to this fund, with a distinct understanding that the contributions will be faithfully and promptly applied to all who come within scope of the intended charity. For this purpose the Grand Lodge held a meeting on Wednesday evening last, and after deliberation adjourned to meet again on Wednesday evening next.

A FEARFUL ACCIDENT.—On Friday, near Whitehall, ten miles from Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania Railroad a man named John Williamson was driving a horse and market wagon. The point was where the Lancaster pike is crossed by the railroad. The engine struck the horse, scattering the animal in four pound chunks all over the road. The wagon was severed into fragments. Mr. Williamson was killed. The casualty was entirely the result of carelessness on the part of the deceased. He was deaf, and neglected the usual precaution of crossing the track. He was a market gardener, living at Whitehall.

Lieut. L. Wise, a nephew of ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, was arrested by Col. Shanks, in his camp, near Calhoun, Ky., some days since. He had come into camp under the pretext of wishing to sell his horse. Letters from rebels conclusively proving him a spy were found on his person. While in prison at Owensboro', Col. Shanks, by keeping an eye upon him, succeeded in securing a letter in cypher, written to him by Governor Wise, and addressed to the care of Selby Lee, Wheeling. He was sent to Louisville in irons, and will be treated as a spy.

HOW STABLE ARE MONARCHIES?—The kingdom of Greece is the fifth monarchy which has disappeared during the last few years. King Otho represents the tenth sovereign family sent into exile following the Wassa of Sweden, the Bourbons of Spain; those of Naples and Parma, the house of Este of Modena, that of Don Pedro in Portugal, the Bourbons of France, the d'Orleans and the Grand Ducal family of Tuscany. These ten families reckon more than ninety members, without including the husbands and wives belonging to other sovereign houses.

A correspondent with the army near Corinth writes: "There are more white slaves in the South than is generally supposed. There are two slave boys in our regiment as white as I am—not a tinge in their hair. Their mother is here also: she is almost white. The master is the father to one of the boys, the master's son father to the other, and yet this mother and her sons were to be sold South when they made their escape to our army. They lived near Rienzi. How any reasonable man could uphold such a system is beyond my comprehension."

Richmond is the best flour market in the South. Her mills are as famous as those of Rochester, N. Y., and yet, a week or two ago, flour was selling in Richmond at \$27 a barrel; white wheat at \$4 a bushel; red at \$3 95; unbolted corn-meal at \$2 a bushel, and bran at 60 cents. With such prices ruling in the best market of the Confederates, and that immediately after harvest, the prospect for the winter and spring months is not the most cheerful they could contemplate.

We have yet to see the statement in a single Democratic journal that Gen. Cass has written a letter to the President, conveying his fullest approval of the removal of Gen. McClellan. Yet such is the fact. The veteran western statesman expresses himself as cordially satisfied with that removal, because the interests of the Union, the government and freedom demanded the change.

It is suggested by an officer of the army that if the money which is appropriated for the purchase of fancy swords, sashes and belts for favorite officers in the army and navy, was used to procure cork legs and arms for disabled soldiers and seamen, greater good and more glory would be done by and gained for the donors. We think so too.

At Onzauke, Wis., the rioters who attempted to resist the draft, and destroyed several private residences, have been arrested, marched to the camp of the Twenty-seventh Regiment at Milwaukee, and, under the law of the State entered for regular military service during the war.

Attempts are being made already to counterfeit the new postage currency. A proof sheet was picked up in New York on Monday, which is very well executed and calculated to deceive. It is fortunate that the discovery is made in good season.

The daughter of William Nelson of Peterboro', Canada, a young lady 21 years old, has lately died of the hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a cat.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL BRAGG'S WIFE.—The Weitzel expedition from New Orleans to Thibodeaux came upon the plantation of General Bragg. An interview with Mrs. Bragg is thus described:

In the vicinity of Thibodeaux is situated the plantation of Major General Bragg. It, of course, attracted the attention of our soldiers, and his negroes seemed to have a very intelligent idea of the relation their master stood to the national troops. As our soldiers advanced, Lieutenant Colonel Warner, of the 13th Connecticut, received word from Mrs. Bragg that she would like to have a guard to protect her property. This request was promptly complied with, and when Colonel Warner came up, two of his regiment were pacing quietly before the door of the mansion.—They had, however, arrived too late to save the property entire. The negroes had taken the advantage of the opportunity to break open the closets, invade the bureaus, rip open the feather and moss beds, in search of treasure, and otherwise destroy valuables in the different rooms.

Upon Col. Warner's appearance, Mrs. Bragg, with some excitement, commenced expressing "her mind." "I knew this lady many years ago, long before she was married, and few women were handsomer, or more eloquent with the tongue. I can therefore readily imagine that Colonel Warner got the worst of it, so far as words were concerned; at any rate, I venture to remark that she had the "last say." Col. Warner suggested that it was a sad time.—The lady said, "No one asked the national troops to come in this vicinity, and why were they there?" "Because," said the colonel, "our duty, and my duty, which I learned from your once honored husband, taught me to follow my flag, and defend every portion of my country." Mrs. Bragg insisted that "the Yankees were intruders and invaders of the South."

The Colonel replied in courteous language, that he could not understand his position in that light, and incidentally remarked that, as an old friend of Gen. Bragg's, he would have been pleased to see him. At this allusion the lady's dark and sparkling eyes flashed, and she said, "If you would see General Bragg, you should meet him in the West and not here on his plantation." The Colonel, with a little malice, replied that "our Western troops had been trying to meet General Bragg, but that their efforts had not been altogether successful." Hereupon the lady demanded protection, and getting in a carriage, rode beyond the immediate lines of our troops—said, no doubt, to feel that her husband, and the trusted friend of General Taylor, and the hero of one of the best fought battles on our continent, was now fleeing out of Kentucky a defeated rebel.

G. B. Stebbins writes the Liberator that Millard Fillmore and his company of Continentals (home-guard) recently escorted a regiment of volunteers to the Buffalo depot, the soldiers loudly singing the John Brown hymn! "And in solemn silence Fillmore heard them! Verily the divine laws are immortal and conquer at last."

The day dreams of certain of the Democracy consist of visions of the defeat of Burnside. If they can manage to have Burnside and his entire army cut to pieces, it would be such a glorious vindication of Little Mac, and so telling against the Administration.—Such the hopes and the ends of modern Democracy.

An unlooked-for supply of cotton has suggested itself to the spinners at Rosen, in promoting a general battue among the owners of mattresses and bedding stuffed with that article, in almost every household. Immense stores of the welcome material have come to the market from those hidden resources.

A washing-machine contest lately took place at Oakland, Cal., between the machines Economy and Excelsior. Economy, worked by one man, washed forty-four yards of shirting and wrung it out in five minutes. Excelsior, worked by two men washed forty-four yards and wrung them out in eight minutes.

Gen. Mitchell has left six children, three sons and three daughters whose mother died something over a year ago. His youngest son is now at West Point, and the other two were with him as members of his staff.

Nine thousand Italian priests have just presented a petition to the Pope, in which they entreat of him, in the name of religion, to abandon the temporal power.

A firm in Philadelphia are making 60,000 waterproof blankets in the form of Spanish cloaks, for the Pennsylvania troops.

Miss Burdett Coutts has given £1,100 to the Cotton Districts' Relief Fund in England.

The Postmaster General has given orders for the redemption of postage stamps which have been used as currency.

All the cotton and tobacco in Richmond has been destroyed for fear of the Union army.

THE BOUNTY SWINDLERS.—A large number of soldiers during the past summer, have deserted their regiments in the field, and returned home either on forged passes or for alleged disability. After a brief sojourn many of these have entered the new regiments for the purpose of obtaining the large bounties offered by States and counties. These men we learn are to be severely dealt with. Another class who have received bounties and then deserted also, will be punished to the extent of the law. It is said on high authority, that the President, on being recently shown by the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief, the immense list of deserters and roll-calls of absentees, sternly pledged himself hereafter to pursue the most rigorous policy with these offenders, and that the execution, dismissals, ball-and-chain labor for the whole term of their enlistment, and other of the severest penalties; he is resolved to deprive the rebels of the great advantage they have heretofore enjoyed over us in the means necessary to preserve discipline, and prevent the crimes of straggling, absenteeism and desertions. In view of these facts, the hope is expressed that the public will constitute itself a great moral police, to expose and shame back to duty all officers and men who cannot prove incontrovertibly that they have the authority required by army orders and regulations for their absence from their commands.

The Pennsylvania drafted men have been ordered to the field. Adjutant General Thomas says, "The Drafted Militia of the State of Pennsylvania are hereby ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C. As soon as the regiments receive their arms they will be put in route by the several local commanders without further orders. All drafted men who have not yet reported at camp rendezvous will immediately do so. The commencement of their nine months' service will commence from the date of their return for duty. Drafted men and their substitutes who have left the camps of rendezvous, without authority, are deserters. If apprehended, they will be required to make good the time lost by desertion, and be subject to trial by court-martial."

The charges against Gen. Fitz John Porter, appear to be of so serious a nature, that he has employed eminent counsel to defend him—among the rest the Hon. Reverdy Johnson. The trial, which should have commenced last week, was delayed by the non-arrival of General Pope, late commander-in-chief of the army of the Potomac, the court having been ordered on charges made by him. One of these charges is, that the late battle of Gainesville, before Washington, was lost through his negligence, inefficiency or indifference.

The President's message is nearly finished. Mr. Lincoln, it is said, will argue his emancipation policy at length in it; not only in regard to the military proclamation of Emancipation in the disloyal States, but in relation to his gradual emancipation policy in the border slave States. It is believed that Congress will proceed to business at once on Monday next, and the message sent in by one o'clock on that day. If so, we may expect it in the afternoon papers of Philadelphia the same day.

The publishers of newspapers in Philadelphia have held a meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the matter of advancing the rates of advertising and subscription. The great advance in the cost of producing a paper has induced this meeting. No plan has yet been decided upon, but it is probable that the penny papers will be advanced to two cents, or ten cents a week, and the two penny papers to three cents.

Maggie Bradford, of Alton, Ill., followed her lover, George Percival, to the war. Percival got the officers to exclude her from the lines, and the disheartened woman took arsenic in the presence of the whole regiment, from the effects of which she died in a short time, though every possible effort was made to save her life.

Governor Curtin has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$500 for the arrest of a deserter from the 128th regiment named Henry Rowland, who shot and killed his lieutenant, Josiah Baughman, in Bedford county, on the 11th inst., while in the act of arresting him and returning him to his regiment.

President Lincoln, although specially exempted by law from having his salary taxed under the revenue act, has ordered the same deduction to be made as if a tax were imposed. By this voluntary act the President pays a tax of \$1,220 per year out of his salary.

Soldiers' Special Notice.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use Holloway's Pills & Ointment. For Wounds, Sores, Bowel Complaints and Fevers, they are a perfect safeguard.—Full directions how to use them with every box. Only 25 cents. 210

BRIEF.

On Thursday morning last, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Alexander Lyndsay, Mrs. REBECCA COCHRAN, of this borough, aged 77 years and two days.