

## The Mariettian.



Marietta, Pa.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1862.

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

Deserting from and evading the Draft have been so extensively practiced here and elsewhere as to become a matter of importance, not only to the authorities, but those who remain at home subject to draft, some of whom might be called on to fill up the quota required of the State, now dismissed by these recusants. The Adjutant General has issued the following order in relation to the subject:

HARRISBURG, PA., Dec. 6th 1862. The undersigned deems it necessary to communicate the following for the information of all concerned:

Drafted militia who disregard their obligations to their country and keep out of the way, avoid delivery to the several camps of instruction, cannot divest themselves of their liability to faithfully perform nine months of military service; and that service can only commence from date of their delivery to the military authorities. The citizens yet subject to a draft, are deeply interested in seeing that the recusants are promptly sent in, for as the general government has required of the State a certain number of men, some of their citizens may be subsequently drafted in place of such recusants.

Drafted militia who have deserted, will be pursued, and when apprehended, will be required to make good the time lost by their unauthorized absence, and also be subject to such punishment as may be determined by a General Court Marshal, under the articles of war.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General. It will be seen that those who are fraudulently evading the draft and deserting from the ranks are only lengthening their own time of service, (which is computed from the time they report for duty,) besides subjecting themselves to the punishment awarded by a Court Martial, which may give them the full penalty of desertion; so those who have been rejoicing in the delay in appointing a Provost Marshal, as giving them so many more days of grace, will now see that every day makes his term so much the longer, and they may be assured that every one of them will be taken, and punished for his contumacy.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S WILL.—The following letter is published in a Washington paper.

FAIRFAX C. H. VA., Dec. 5, 1862. EDITOR REPUBLICAN: A statement appeared in your paper to-day that Washington's will was some time since stolen from the office here, and has been sold to the British Museum.

I am assured by a gentleman here, in whose statement I have entire confidence, that so far from such being the fact, the will in question is now in Culpeper county, Va. It was removed by the former clerk of the court, Mr. Alfred Moss, in whose possession he saw it in May last; and subsequently, in September, he saw Mr. Moss, and was assured by him that it was still safe.

Although my informant does not feel at liberty to divulge its exact locality, for obvious reasons, there need be no uneasiness about its safety; but that when peace shall reunite our country and afford security, this interesting relic of our country's father will be restored to its proper resting place in this county, the home of Washington.

Yours truly, JOB HANNAHURST.

Mr. Stevens offered the following Union resolutions a few days since, in the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That this Union must be and remain one and indivisible forever.

Resolved, That if any person in the employment of the United States, in either the legislative or executive branch, should propose to make peace, or should accept or advise the acceptance of any such proposition on any other basis than the integrity and entire unity of the United States and their Territories as they existed at the time of the rebellion, he will be guilty of a high crime.

Resolved, That this Government can never accept the mediation or permit the intervention of any foreign nation in this rebellion or in our domestic affairs.

Resolved, That no two Governments can ever be permitted to exist within the territory now belonging to the United States, and which acknowledged their jurisdiction at the time of the insurrection.

Knox, of the Saint Louis district, has served a notice on Frank P. Blair that his election will be contested.

The New York dailies have advanced to three cents.

THE MINNESOTA INDIANS.—A body of a hundred and fifty citizens, armed with hatchets, knives and other weapons, forced their way through the guard with the avowed intention of murdering the Indian prisoners confined at Camp Lincoln, Markato, but they were surrounded and captured. They were subsequently released on parole.

The Governor has issued a proclamation urging the people of Minnesota not to throw away her good name by acts of lawlessness; that the people have just cause of complaint of the tardiness of Executive action, but they ought to find reason for forbearance in the absorbing charges which weigh upon the President. If he should decline to punish them, then the case comes clearly within the jurisdiction of the civil authorities.

THE MONITOR FLEET.—The nine Monitors yet unfinished are all launched, except the Lehigh, at Chester. Two were launched at New York on Saturday, and one at Boston. One of the New York built vessels is designed more for a ram than any thing else, but as she is only a "nine knot" vessel she will make rather a poor show as a ram, for the vessels she intended to strike would, under most circumstances, be able to leave her behind. The others are intended only as batteries of the Ericsson pattern. The delay in finishing this fleet has been occasioned by the want of iron, most of the iron works of the country being worked up to their present capacity.

SOLDIERS FROZEN TO DEATH.—The cold on Saturday night was intense, and the troops suffered considerably in consequence. Six of our pickets were said to have been frozen to death. The ice on the Potomac, near Aquia creek, was near two inches thick. The roads are hard and rough. It was stated that a body of rebels were occupying Thoroughfare Gap and Warrenton Junction on Saturday, and Col. Wyndham was about to make a cavalry reconnaissance in that direction, but the severity of the night prevented him. Yesterday, however, was cheerful and sunny, but still the weather was piercingly cold.

In Cleveland, O., on Thanksgiving day a landlord proprietor tendered to a prominent lawyer \$27,000 in "green backs" in payment of the principal and interest of a mortgage falling due on that day. The payment was refused on the ground that the "green backs" were not legal tender, and a suit will be commenced to test the question of the constitutionality of the law making United States Treasury Notes legal tender.

As serious fears seemed to be entertained by the people of Nicaragua that the President intended establishing a colony of free colored persons in some part of Central America, our minister to that country assures its Government that no such project will be attempted, against the well known wishes of the people of those States.

Another destructive fire occurred at Lock Haven, Pa., and before the flames could be checked, the entire business part of the town was destroyed, including the Lock Haven Bank, the Clinton House, and a large number of valuable buildings. The Fallon House was saved. The loss is estimated at \$400,000!

The immense superstructure raised by a correspondent of the New York Tribune respecting peace negotiations with the rebels through Dr. Barney, is tumbled down again by a correspondent of the same paper, who says, what every one perhaps believed, that there is not a word of truth in the story.

Mrs. F. W. Lander, widow of the late Gen. Lander, better known as the popular actress, has been appointed Lady Superintendent of Hospitals in the Department of the South, and will soon proceed with her mother to Port Royal, (S. C.) where they will reside.

The recently published foreign correspondence shows that our Government proposed the voluntary colonization of Americans of African descent in the British colonies, but Earl Russell declined the proposition.

Dr. Edson B. Olds, a noted sympathizer with the rebels, has been elected to the Legislature from Fairfield county Ohio, by a majority of two thousand five hundred—a result to be seriously regretted.

The Paris Journals assert that orders have been sent to Dorra from London, to prepare for Prince Alfred's reception. Advice from Greece say that Alfred's election is considered certain.

The La Patrie says that Russia has virtually intimated to England and France that she is not prepared to recognize Prince Alfred as King of Greece.

The London Times thinks that Prince Nicholas, the youngest brother of the King of Sweden, will be elected to the Greek throne.

Capt. Maury, who arrived out in the Steamship Arabia, proceeds to St. Petersburg, as Commissioner of the Confederate States to Russia.

The Prince of Wales is to be married in April next.

STRIKE THEM FROM THE ROLL.—Senator Nesmith of Oregon, offered a resolution in the U. S. Senate a few days since, instructing the Secretary of War to report to the Senate the number and rank of the aides-de-camp, appointed under the act of Congress, 1861, and also the number, and rank of those appointed, drawing pay and not in active service.

He said, that according to his estimate there were about 50 Colonels, 34 Lieut.-Colonels, and 221 Captains, and of these, there were drawing pay and not in actual service, about 20 Colonels, 5 Lieut.-Colonels, 10 Majors, and 50 Captains, drawing in the aggregate pay of \$13,230 per month, \$158,760 per annum, the country was full of them. He knew one Colonel who was practicing law, another running a saw mill, and another keeping a lager beer shop, and many others campaigning about hotels and drawing money from the Treasury.—The resolution was adopted.

There is much truth in the assertion of New York Journal of Commerce that many make a serious mistake in supposing that, when general trade is light, it is less profitable to advertise than during a prevalent rush of business. The experience which seems to confirm such an opinion has come from the attempt to limit the advertising by the trade. When business falls off throughout the market, those who take that opportunity to increase their advertising always secure, by this means, more than their ordinary proportion of the public patronage; while those who are afraid that it will not pay are left to suffer the consequent loss through such neglect.

In accordance with orders from headquarters, the Amulance Corps is being thoroughly drilled for conveying the wounded from the field during battle, and is increased by a detail of one corporal and six men from each regiment to act as litter-bearers. The order forbidding any other man, under any pretext, to leave the ranks for carrying the wounded to the rear, if rightly enforced, will prevent a great deal of shirking and straggling.

The Jackson Mississippian denies the extensively published report (originating in the St. Louis Republican) that General Edwin Price, son of "Old Pap" Price, had resigned his commission in the confederate service, returned to Missouri, and taken the oath of allegiance to the United States government. It says he had no command in the army, was merely an officer of the Missouri State Guard, long since disbanded.

A Butternut sheet in Iowa brags over a family of a father and seven grown up sons that voted the clean butternut ticket at the late election. Of course, where you find a family of seven sons, and none of them in the army, their politics is unmistakable. Had they been for the Union ticket, six of the seven would have been in the service of Uncle Sam, leaving the one at home to take care of the old folks.

Last spring, when the Sac and Fox Indians were enrolled for payment, they were found to number 1,080 men. Last week they were again paid, but were found to number 130 less than they did six months before. No epidemic has prevailed among them, no fearful war has thinned their ranks, but they rapidly fade away. So dies a wave along the shore.

A special dispatch to the New York Times says that certificates of the denomination of \$500, amounting to \$2,500,000, have been stolen from Treasurer Spinner's desk at the Treasury Department, Washington. Fortunately they were unsigned. Measures have been taken to prevent the engraving of any more of the same kind.

We hear of a timepiece, invented in London, which measures the hours by quicksilver in a glass tube, on which they are marked, without dial or hands. The quicksilver falls a certain distance every hour. It is said to give exact time, and will never get out of order.—Its price in London is only one shilling sterling.

Memphis was attempted to be burned to ashes, by rebel incendiaries several times last week. On the 23d ult., there were ten different fires, and on the 24th, fourteen! No one has been arrested.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimates the receipts internal revenue under the Tax Law will be for the present year from one hundred and seventy-five to two millions of dollars.

The whole of West Tennessee is now under the occupation of the Federal troops; and there is no longer any danger of the guerillas regaining possession of that section.

Mr. Secretary Chase estimates, in his annual report, the indebtedness of the Union, on the first day of July next, at \$1,050,000,000.

Gen. Hiram Walbridge who was beaten for Congress by Ben. Wood, is to be Military Governor of Washington.

General Banks has been nominated for the Presidency in North Carolina.

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

It seems to be the intention of Messrs. Cox, Vallandigham, Pendleton, & Co., to throw every possible obstacle in the way of legislation in the House of Representatives. One or the other of them is always prepared with some piece of nonsense to occupy the time of that body. Prominent Democrats regard the conduct of these men as most childish, and unworthy of the objects which the Democratic party is supposed to have in view.

William A. Graham has been elected to the Confederate Senate by the rebel Legislature of North Carolina. Mr. Graham was United States Senator from that State during the Tyler administration, was Secretary of the Navy under Fillmore, and Whig candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Scott ticket in 1852. He now succeeds George Davis, and was the "conservative" candidate.

Col. Lam. Smith, the famous "bill poster" of Buffalo, accumulated a tolerable fortune by strict attention to business, temperance, &c., has recently opened a banking house in Buffalo, and is doing a flourishing business. No doubt he is "well posted" on "bills" of various lands—bank, exchange accommodation, &c.

Commander Worden, whose services on the Monitor have been so highly appreciated by his country, is again ready for active duty, and is expected to sail next week from New York, in command of the new iron-clad steamer Montauk, now nearly ready for sea, and represented to be a first-rate vessel of her class.

The Mechanic's Magazine says that "excellent paper is now made in Europe from the leaves of Indian corn. There is one paper mill in operation in Switzerland and one in Austria, in which paper is made from such leaves exclusively. The husks which envelop the ears of corn make the best quality."

Col. McRae, formerly consul to Paris, and recently commander of the 5th Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, has resigned his commission, on the ground that, "consistent with his sense of dignity and self-respect, he could no longer serve the Government of the Confederate States."

Suit has been entered in the United States Court, by certain citizens of Baltimore, against Gen. Wool, for alleged assault and false imprisonment.—Henry Winter Davis appears for the plaintiffs, three in number, each of whom claim \$10,000 damages.

A letter from Norfolk states that Mr. Welles, the contractor for raising sunken vessels, has raised the frigate United States, and removed her to the Gosport navy yard. He is now at work raising the Cumberland, which was sunk near Newport News.

Rev. Mansfield French, lately a missionary among the contrabands at Beaufort, S. C., has bought a printing establishment in New York, intending to publish The Southern Cross in Charleston early in January, if not disappointed in his present expectations.

The residence of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, No. 82 Columbia street, Brooklyn, was some nights since besmeared with a black, oily substance, and the front (of brown stone) has been much disfigured in consequence.

There is now living in the town of Alenagro, in Spain, a lady, who has twenty children. She married one of her cousins twenty years ago, and has had twins two or three times, and, on one occasion, three daughters at a birth.

Fourteen young women, of Brantwood, N. H., went a few nights since to the house of an aged farmer, who has sent three sons to the war, and husked 100 bushels of corn for him.

It appears that there are counterfeited fifty-cent notes of the new postage currency in circulation. They are said to be well executed and should be guarded against.

General Hooker has sent an application to the War Department, asking that General Stone be given a command in his corps. It was returned to him endorsed "not granted."

The Jackson Mississippian denies that Brigadier General Price, who recently took the oath of allegiance to the United States; ever held a commission in the Confederate army.

It is said that no more prisoners will be released from Fort Lafayette at present, as there are no persons confined there who can be let loose with safety.

The Secretary of War has ordered the discharge of all the Quakers who were drafted in Ohio, the laws of which State did not exempt them.

Capt. E. W. Mitchell, quartermaster of volunteers, son of the late Gen. Mitchell, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the President.

The mails for the army received at Washington on Thursday contained over two hundred and fifty thousand letters.

The bullet has been extracted from Garibaldi's foot, and he is progressing well.

General Magruder was at Vicksburg on the 15th, on route for Texas.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S PLANS.—The Falmouth (Va.) correspondent of the New York Times, referring to the policy of General Burnside, says:—It does not enter into his calculations to delay one hour beyond the time imposed by material conditions, but to push on steadily, directly and unflinchingly toward Richmond. Dismiss with contempt all reports you hear of winter quarters here. They are nonsense. We are to have an active, vigorous winter campaign against Richmond. The army believe they are going there, and they have faith they can put it through.—Burnside thinks it just as well to employ the army in advancing southward—even if they should advance but at the rate of a mile a day, (even then they could get in front of Richmond in the course of a couple months), as to allow them to rot of inaction in camp. We have much to hope from the practical, pushing, tireless temperament of Burnside, of which we have new illustrations every day. He goes everywhere, sees everything, with a bright, quiet, creative energy.

FIGURE OUT.—The Boston Post, for nearly forty years past the leading Democratic journal in New England, a paper which probably did more than any other Democratic organ in that region to secure the late conservative triumph, makes this very emphatic statement:

Some of our contemporaries insist upon it, that there is a large class, the "aristocratic element," among us that dreams of excusing and conciliating the "Richmond Oligarchy." We have not been able to discover the "aristocratic element" among us. We know of no one that desires to conciliate, but we know many who wish to conquer. We have taken up the sword to vindicate the laws, and we shall not lay it down till they are vindicated. This is our purpose. This is the intention on which we have continually acted; we plainly declare it to the public, and we believe our actions are consistent with this purpose.

GREAT HAUL OF CONTRABANDS.—It appears that among the captures made by the late successful expedition of General Weitzel, from New Orleans down the Bayou La Fourche, were 400 wagon loads of negroes—or say 4,000 contrabands, allowing ten to each wagon. The rebels have been gathering them up to carry them further into the interior, or perhaps to Texas, or perhaps with the intention of slipping them over to Cuba. Gen. Weitzel wrote to Gen. Butler for instructions what he was to do with them. In response, Gen. Butler has issued his instructions that they be turned over as free laborers to the loyal Union planters of the neighborhood.

LONG-LIVED FAMILY.—In two adjoining towns in Vermont are now residing four brothers and one sister, the amount of whose ages is four hundred and twenty-one years—viz: William Short, 92 last July; Abel Short, 89 last July; Mrs. Buck, 86; John Short, 78 in April, and Simeon Short, 76 in December. The brothers are all farmers, except Simeon, who is a lawyer, but has been nearly blind the last three years. William, though 92, occasionally walks six miles to church, from choice. The other two brothers, Abel and John, labor daily on their farms.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S RIFLE.—The rifle invented by General Burnside, is now manufactured by a large company at Providence, R. I., at the rate of seventy per-day, for the use of the United States cavalry. It is a breach loader, the receptacle for the cartridge being formed in a cast steel block which fits in a slot at the base of the barrel. The block is secured at its forward end by a hinge which allows it to be turned down to receive the cartridge, and by means of the trigger guard acting as a lever, it is brought back into its place.

The Miltonian says that a large number of canal boats from that place and vicinity have been pressed into the government service for building pontoon bridges, and also for carrying forage for the army. Government pays for each boat ten-dollars per day, which is very good for the winter season. A number of canal boats belonging to Marietta have also been pressed into the government service at the same price.

The Pittsburg Dispatch says that in the Washington navy yard a cast-iron ten-inch gun, with forty pounds of powder, sent a ball of one hundred and thirty pounds through a ten-inch iron plate and eighteen inches of white-oak backing. This would seem to indicate that the interesting struggle for the mastery between iron plates and cannon balls is pretty certain to result favor of the latter.

When Alderman Gill died, his wife ordered the undertaker to inform the Court of Aldermen of the event, when he wrote to this effect: "I am desirous to inform the Court of Alderman Mr. Alderman Gill died last night by order of Mrs. Gill."

Adam Thunder was drafted in Franklin township, Pa., and Theodore Lightning has been drafted in the Third Ward of Kenosha. With the assistance of Thunder and Lightning we certainly ought to be able to conquer the rebels.

INTERMARRIAGE OF DEAF MUTES.—The question of the intermarriage of deaf mutes was the subject of a paper recently read before the French Academy of Sciences by Dr. Doudin, who took the ground that the infirmity is not hereditary. The parents of deaf and dumb children, he observed, are generally in perfect health, and, moreover, deaf and dumb parents not connected with each other by ties of consanguinity very rarely have deaf and dumb children. He quoted an observation made by Dr. Perron, of Bessancon, of two brothers of the name of Villet, splendidly constituted and enjoying the most perfect health, who married two sisters, their cousins-germain. The elder has had several children, only one of whom, now aged twenty, is deaf and dumb. The younger brother has had six children, the first, third and fifth of whom could hear and speak, while the second and fourth were deaf and dumb; the sixth, still in its cradle, does not seem sensible of any noise they may happen to make in the room. These cases are utterly in contradiction to the doctrine of inheritance.

DRESSMAKERS.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that dressmaking is a manufacture; and as such, if carried on to an extent exceeding one thousand dollars per year, including price of goods, requires a license. The dress-maker is required to make monthly returns, and to pay a tax of three per cent. on the whole value of her manufactures. When a dressmaker makes up goods belonging to her customers, she is required to make return of the same, and to pay a tax upon them; but she is authorized by law (sec. 63) to add the tax to her bill for labor, and has a lien upon the dresses until the bill is paid. The fashionable dressmakers will not like this. They are about the only ones who will be affected by the decision.

AFTER THEM.—A guard of eighty men started out yesterday afternoon in pursuit of deserters from Camp Curtin.—They were divided into two squads of forty each, one going up the Pennsylvania railroad, and the other along the line of the Dauphin and Schuylkill railroad. Deserters generally travel on foot to stations within several miles of the city, and then take the cars. By watching these points the guards manage to capture them. Some five or six hundred deserters have been arrested and returned to camp within a week by the provost guard. The boys deserve credit for the faithful and efficient manner in which they have discharged their duty in this respect.—Harrisburg Patriot.

A SUNKING UP.—The Knoxville (Tennessee) Register, (secessionist,) thus sums up the merits of the controversy between Buchanan and Gen. Scott: Ex-President Buchanan has published an elaborate defence against the charges of inefficiency preferred against him by Gen. Scott. It possesses little interest, save that either he or Scott had lied, and nobody in the South cares which.—Both are miserable old dotards. Nothing remains of "Old Buck" but his cock-eyed knavery, and of Scott, but his vanity and egotism. Their vices live—their virtues have rotted.

HUNTING DESERTERS.—Measures have been taken by the military authorities for the arrest of all deserters and absentees from Camp Simmons. Small squads of the provost guard battalion are to be dispatched to the various counties from which men were drafted, for the purpose of capturing and bringing in all the recusants and deserters that can be found. In some counties there are from three to six hundred.—The guard may succeed in finding a considerable number of the men, but no doubt many hundreds will escape.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

A NEW STATE.—The loyal people of West Virginia will again ask for admission into the Union. There are forty-eight counties, covering an area as large as Pennsylvania. They propose to free all negroes born slaves after the 4th of March, 1863, and those now held shall be free on attaining the age of 21 and 23 years. It is likely that under these conditions the proposed State will be admitted into the Union at the present session of Congress.

CHILDREN SMOTHERED.—A melancholy occurrence transpired in Wheeling, Va., on Friday, resulting in the death of two interesting children. It appears that a German woman named Klutz had occasion to leave home, and before starting, placed her two children in a room, locking the door for safety. Some time after she left, they set fire to a pile of shavings near the stove, and the room filling with smoke, both the little ones were suffocated before assistance reached them.

ATTENTION COMPANY!—Volunteers, who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign, must see, to it themselves, do not trust to the Army Surgeons, supply yourselves with Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Every English Soldier's Knapsack contains them. Only 25 cts. per Box or Pot. 212

The Constitutional denies that France has despatched a second note on American mediation.