

The Mariettian



Marietta, Pa.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1863.

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 National Currency Bill, originated by Secretary Chase, and reported to the Senate by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, passed the United States House of Representatives by a vote of 78 yeas to 64 nays. The beneficial effects of the measure are already manifest. Government Stocks rose immediately, notwithstanding the efforts of the brokers to keep them down. The leading feature of the bill is the establishment of one sound, uniform circulation, of equal value throughout the whole country, upon the foundation of national credit combined with private capital. In this respect the people will find in the measure uniformity in their currency, infirmity in security, effectual safeguards against depreciation, and protection from loss by discount and exchanges. Once in operation the bill will not fail to be so popular with the people that it can never be repealed.

Two brothers, named Joseph and John Fitzwalter, lived together with their sister for a great number of years, in Parliament street, Nottingham, England, the sister acting in the capacity of housekeeper. Joseph, the eldest one, attacked, a few days since, with bronchitis, and died three weeks ago, at the age of eighty-four. The surviving brother was very much affected by his death and expired one hour afterwards, at the age of eighty years. The death of two brothers to whom the sister was devotedly attached, was too great a shock for her frame to withstand, and on the morning fixed for their interment, she also expired, at the age eighty-two years.

A Union club has been organized at Boston, embracing many of the leading citizens, noted for their patriotism. Hon. Edward Everett has accepted the Presidency. The mansion of the late Abbott Lawrence, on Park street, has been purchased for the headquarters of the club, at the price of \$50,000. The purpose of the association is understood to be an unwavering support of the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion.

The official report of General Rosecrans of the battle of Murfreesboro is published. The report states that the entire number actually engaged on the Federal side was 43,400 and the loss in killed and wounded 8,778 or 20 per cent of the whole force. The Confederates engaged were about 63,000, and their loss, estimating from actual returns in three divisions, is set down at 14,500, or about 27 per cent.

It is stated that General Daniel Ullman, of New York, is to command a negro brigade in Louisiana. He goes out there with a complete set of white officers for two regiments, the rank and file to be raised from the contrabands. A son of Vice President Hamlin is to be one of the colonels, and the visit of the Vice President down East is said to be for the purpose of arranging the organization of these regiments.

In compliance with an official call a letter of Lieut. Gen. Scott, dated October 18th, 1861, has been sent to Congress. At that time the writer was General-in-Chief, and Geo. B. McClellan commanded the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Scott complains of McClellan's insubordination, and begs the Secretary of War to put a stop to it. All McClellan's despatches will soon be sent to Congress, and probably will be printed in full.

Gen. Hooker is the seventh commander of the Army of the Potomac. First, General Scott who was followed by McDowell, who was in turn followed by McClellan; the latter gave way to Pope—who established his headquarters in the saddle, after which he was succeeded by the general whom he ousted in the first place. Then comes Burnside, and now Hooker.

Congress closed its labors on Wednesday last, after one of the most important sessions ever held. The amount of appropriations made by them, it is said, will reach the sum of more than \$2,000,000,000.

The amount of money to be paid into the United States Treasury, by exemption from military duty, by the Friends of Indiana, it is said, will amount to about two hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars.

The bill authorizing the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus has passed both houses, and with the President's signature, will become a law of the land.

The Court of Inquiry, summoned at the request of General McDowell to investigate certain charges—made rather by common report than in any more direct way—against him, has completed its labors, and its judgment has just been made public. The court acquits him of blame in any particular except one; his having gone to Manassas on the afternoon or evening of the 28th of August, to confer personally with General Pope, on the appeal of the latter for his views, whilst his command was on the march upon Centerville. It is mentioned that Gen. Pope, McDowell's superior, did not censure him for this; of this the court says: "That the separation was inconsiderate and unauthorized, but was not induced by any unworthy motive." The charge of disloyalty, made by an officer of the rank of colonel, after being fatally wounded in battle, in general terms, without defining any specific act, is fully disproved by all the evidence bearing on the point. The court denounces the charge of drunkenness against Gen. McDowell as ridiculous. It is only justice to an officer who has borne in manly silence an unexampled weight of reproach and calumny to spread abroad the conclusions of the court, which has carefully examined into every charge, and now declares him innocent in intention, faithful to his flag, and zealous to meet and beat the enemy.

Thomas H. Seymour, the copperhead nominee for Governor of Connecticut, has been a bitter opponent of the war from its commencement. He made such an ostentatious and indecent display of disloyal sympathies, that he was socially tabooed among his own neighbors. His portrait was taken down from its place in the State Hall by order of the Legislature. He was denounced as a miserable tool of Jeff. Davis by the Democratic press of New England, and read out of the party by Democratic Conventions. And yet this man is now nominated for Governor by those who spurned him a few months since—and nominated by acclamation. The New London Star, a prominent Democratic paper of the State, bolts the nomination, and says that thousands of loyal hearts will grieve to read some of the resolutions and speeches of the late convention.

Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm delivered a lecture in Washington on Saturday, closing with the awful—"Minnesota will never make peace with the Sioux Indians. Whenever they get out from Uncle Samuel's wing we will hunt them, shoot them, set traps for them, put out poisoned baits for them, kill them by every means we would use to exterminate panthers. We cannot breathe the same air with these demon violators of women, crucifiers of infants. Every Minnesota man who has a soul, and can get a rifle, will go to shooting Indians and he who hesitates will be blackballed by every Minnesota woman, and postivd as a coward in every Minnesota house."

In Boston, the City Clerk has to give a permit before a body can be buried in a graveyard. The question has arisen whether the permit had to bear a stamp, and Commissioner Boutwell decides that it must. So that a man cannot be buried in Boston unless his friends first pay a ten cent tax. This is running the revenue law "into the ground."

It is the positive opinion of Senators, who judge from the great number of written applications made to themselves, that an African army a hundred thousand strong could be officered with white men on a fortnight's notice. The blacks of New Orleans were the first to bear of the New Year's proclamation of freedom.

Another unhappy ballet girl has been seriously if not fatally burned on the stage. The accident occurred at Sadler's Wells Theatre on the 9th. The poor girl's light gauze dress, caught fire, and in an instant she was enveloped in flames. She now lies in a hospital in an almost hopeless condition.

The French Emperor has a silver vase in his bed room, which was lately found by the diggers on the site of the ancient city of Alesia. His Majesty has persuaded himself that it belonged to Julius Cæsar, and has taken an extraordinary liking to it.

Gen. Hooker is establishing a bakery in every division of the camp, and making arrangements for serving out potatoes and onions with the daily ration. He is doing everything possible for the comfort of the army in the prevailing mud.

Intelligence has been received of the death of Alex. Gilchrist, of the vicinity of Pleasant Unity, and a member of the 168th Regiment, (drafted men.) He was found drowned in a well at camp near Newbern, N. C.

Prussia contains a population of 18,491,316. There are 11,298,275 Protestants, 6,907,000 Roman Catholics, 1,202 Greeks, 13,916 Anabaptists, 16,283 Dissenters, 254,785 Jews.

Brig. Gen. John Cochrane has resigned his command, and has issued a spirited parting address to his soldiers.

Short Scraps of News from our Exchanges.

There is great activity in the coal trade just now, and the increase in tonnage on the railroad and canal is considerably increased over former years. The Reading Railroad Company are adding 2,000 additional coal cars to their rolling stock. The Schuylkill Navigation Company have already contracted for 100 additional boats, which will be put on the canal as fast as they are finished.

A captured letter of Major Wheeler, chief of cavalry in Gen. Bragg's army, shows the rebels like ourselves, have very sore troubles from desertion, insubordination; and demoralization. We may well imagine, then, how it would be with them, if, instead of shooting and hanging offenders as sternly as they do, they were to be as indulgent toward them as we are. They wouldn't have, in three months, even the skeleton of an army.

A Portland tailor advertises a very beautiful article of enameled steel shirt collars, at Sheffield, England. They can hardly be distinguished from the paper collars, so fashionable, and will no doubt entirely supersede them. If they become soiled, you have only to sponge them to restore their whiteness. The use of cotton in the manufacture of shirt-collars is at an end.

Wilbert Josien, aged about twelve years, and residing near Girard, Erie county, met with a singular accident a few days ago. He slipped and fell with an open knife in his hand, the point striking in his right eye, perforating the under lid and piercing the ball. It is feared he has destroyed or seriously impaired his sight.

General Grant has issued an order from his headquarters requiring all the bars on all boats in the Government service in his Department to be closed, and no spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors will be allowed to be sold on the boats or in the camps. Card-playing and gaming are also strictly prohibited.

During the reign of terror in France a speculator projected and published a journal devoted merely to a list of the executed. Of this journal ten duodecimo numbers, of thirty-leaves each, were published, and the work is known to modern collectors as the Journal des Guillotines.

A letter from our army before Vicksburg states that Jacob Thompson, Buchanan's Secretary of the Navy, was found in the river to-day, (31st) in a skiff, in one of our musketo boats, and compelled to leave to. He is now in care of Rear-Admiral Porter.

A letter has been received from General McClellan, dated at Washington, and addressed to the City Councils of Baltimore, declining a proposed public reception. He says he appreciates the compliment, but has already declined all public demonstrations.

A proposition is now before the Rebel Congress to sell into perpetual slavery every negro captured from the Union armies. This, is, however, an improvement; the practice has been to shoot all such prisoners.

William Wright, (Democrat) was on Thursday elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of New Jersey, for six years from the 4th of March. He takes the place of J. W. Wall, a "Copperhead" of the most venomous sort.

An English paper recently stated that Great Britain shipped about 13,000,000 pounds (65-pound bundles) of gunpowder, directly or indirectly, to the South in the first three days of 1863.

The Viceroy of Egypt has placed at the disposal of France eight hundred negro slaves. They are to be embarked in a French war steamer, and dispatched to Mexico.

The court-martial in the case of Gen. McKinty results in a sentence that he be dismissed from the service, which the President has approved.

Major-General Fremont has, for the second time, we believe, urged the Government to give him something to do—some active service.

Paul Morphy has positively declined to play the match proposed with M. Kolish in Paris, and announces his intention to abstain from all chess play at present.

It is said that the French Emperor will send his cousin, Prince Napoleon, to attend as his representative at the marriage of the Prince of Wales.

A nephew of Abd-el Kader, married to a Christian wife, is about to be baptized in Paris and intends to proceed to the Sahara as a missionary.

The Duke of Devonshire offered £1,000 for the bullet which was extracted from Garibaldi's foot but failed to obtain it.

Garibaldi does not yet leave his bed, as the wound has not closed; but the cure is making rapid progress.

The marriage contract of the Prince of Wales is published. The Princess is secured £10,000 a year.

There are in Switzerland 1,483,208 Protestants and 1,040,469 Catholics.

Prince Alfred is now a lieutenant in the Royal navy.

Mayor Opdyke, of New York, sent in a special message to the Council, vetoing the joint resolution of that body, tendering the hospitalities of the city to General Fitz John Porter. His Honor, after reviewing the evidence of the court martial, and recalling the sentence dismissing him from the service of the United States, says:—"That conduct is not of a character to enlist the sympathy of his fellow citizens, or to entitle him to municipal honors. On the contrary, it is such as must stamp his name with infamy and excite the indignation of every unbiased friend of his country. * * * Instead of censuring the Government for its conduct in the case of Fitz John Porter, I think we should award it our highest praise, and ask it to meet out the same even-handed justice to all officers guilty of like offences."

About eighteen months ago, Mrs. Margaret Jane Taylor and James Sutlif, of Smithfield, near Brighton, Canada West, were both arrested, charged with administering poison to James Taylor, husband of the aforementioned Mrs. Taylor, with intent to kill. The trial resulted in an acquittal, since which time, although Taylor was not dead, Mrs. Taylor and Sutlif have been living together as man and wife. Her husband, James Taylor, was a paralytic, and on Thursday, the 26th ultimo, while in a helpless state, it is alleged she placed him against a hot stove, set fire to his shirt and a bed quilt she had thrown over him, and led him to perish in the flames. The unfortunate man survived until Friday, when death put an end to his torments.

The conscription in many portions of the South where the rebels sway, is prosecuted with the most relentless determination and cruelty. In Northern Alabama there are many Union men, and the minions of Jeff. Davis are busy in their efforts to force them into the Confederate ranks. The Union men have lain hid out in the woods and caves rather than to be taken as conscripts.—This induced a novel hunt for them, and guerrillas and blood-hounds have been put upon their track, and many a poor victim has been smelted out in this way. Not long since a young girl, carrying food to her father who was hiding in a cave, was attacked by one of these blood-hounds and torn to pieces.

The paid system of negro labor on plantations in Louisiana—slavery having been abolished—is stated in late letters from New Orleans, to work with good effect. The negroes receive from \$8 to \$10 per month—one-half at the end of the month, and the other half at the end of the year. The rules adopted for their government are said to operate beneficially. Probably the proprietors, who were obliged by the military power to introduce this new system, will find it more profitable to pay for than to own their labor, to say nothing of getting rid of a vast deal of trouble.

The rebels have been boasting of the number of vessels which have run the blockade, and even Mr. Mason put the number as high as four hundred.—The report of the rebel Secretary of the Treasury shows the falsity of these boasts, for he puts the whole custom-house duties for ten months ending in December last at only \$666,556. The commerce that yields but a little more than half a million of dollars revenue for nearly a year cannot be very extensive. This fact proves the blockade to be a little too strict for the rebel comfort and necessities.

In the Church at East Canaan, N. H., on the 25th ultimo, at the moment Rev. Mr. Barron, a Universalist minister, rose from the sofa to pronounce the benediction, the chimney, weighing perhaps a ton, fell through the ceiling and crushed through the sofa down to the ground, crushing the Bible. Mr. Barron was hit by some of the splinters and fragments, but escaped with his life. If he had been a heterodox speaker and been crushed in his seat, what a signal special providence it would have been!

The Daughter of Mr. J. Braham, the celebrated English vocalist, was recently married, for the fourth time to Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Under-Secretary of State for the colonies. She was married to Frances, Countess of Waldegrave, her first marriage was to the Hon. Jacob Waldegrave; her second to George Edward, seventh Earl Waldegrave; her third to Mr. George Granville Harcourt, son of Dr. Harcourt, Archbishop of York. She is now 42 years of age.

The Springfield Republican says: "Henry Ward Beecher was in the train with McClellan, recently—in a front car; the hero behind. 'Where is the General?' inquired a companion. 'In the rear, as usual,' replied Henry Ward."

The turtle and the tortoise belong to the same group of reptiles; in fact, the turtle is a marine, tortoise with webbed feet, which principally inhabits the water and is only found occasionally on the land.

Victor Hugo has written a tragedy of which Old John Brown is the hero.

CRIPPLES ON GARRISON DUTY.—Twenty-four soldiers, crippled in the defence of their country, offer (through the columns of the Washington Star) to garrison forts, so that men more fitted for active service may be enabled to leave for the field. The offer has been made with the belief that there are many soldiers throughout the country in similar disabled condition who will gladly volunteer for this purpose. This is a spirit worthy of the days of Revolution. Had this same spirit animated the hearts and purposes of the entire North, the Government would not, as now be leaning upon a slender thread.

A LONG LOST SON RETURNED.—Mr. Samuel Krause, eldest son of Mr. John J. Krause, Sr., of Allentown, returned home unexpectedly last week from Lima, Peru, in South America, after an absence of 27 years. For the last 17 years no intelligence whatever had been received from him, and his parents and friends had settled down in the belief that he was dead. He returned to this country as Secretary of Legation from the Peruvian Government, and on Saturday left Allentown for Washington to assume his duties.

BURNSIDE'S CREED.—In his recent visit to Providence, R. I., Gen. Burnside, with no ovation, because he desired none, appearing everywhere in citizens' dress, made one incidental remark which is worth preserving, as covering the whole ground, and showing the patriot and hero in one. When asked what he thought of this measure or that move of the government, he replied: "My creed is short. The government must be sustained; the rebellion must and will be put down."

An upright captain undertook to drive from his seat an old gentleman muffled in a cloak, in the cars between Washington and Baltimore, not long since. The old gentleman bore the fellow's insolence as long as he could, when he threw off his cloak, revealing a major general's rig, and ordered the captain under arrest for ungentlemanly and unsoldierlike conduct. The old gentleman was Gen. Couch.

An absurd practice of would-be-fashionables has been to publish with their wedding notices, "no cards"—indicating that no cards are sent. The thing is being extensively "taken off" by fun-loving New-Yorkers—for example: A recent marriage notice in a daily paper had appended to it, "No friends to send cards to;" another one "No cards, no gloves;" a third announced, "Cake, but no boxes."

They had a kind of semi-public baby show in "Pooduc" (Cape Elizabeth, Me.) recently, and the mothers were requested to decide which baby should have the prize as the smartest and handsomest. When the slips containing the votes were examined, it was found that each mother had voted her own the handsomest! How very natural to be sure!

The Bedouins, says Risson, are a most alert and military race, and yet it is an undoubted fact that the quantity of food usually consumed by the greater part of them, does not exceed six ounces a day. Six or seven dates soaked in melted butter, serve a man a whole day, and he esteems himself happy when he can add a small quantity of flour or a little ball of rice.

Mrs. Douglas has written a letter relative to the reports that she was about to be married again. The following extract is published: "Although I live so quietly, the world seems to talk about me. I have been disturbed by rumors that I am engaged. I hope you will think enough of me not to allow any one ever to say such a thing to you without resentment."

It is stated that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad has leased the Williamsport and Elmira Road, and will in connection with the Erie, and the Buffalo, New York and Erie Roads, make a direct passenger line between Buffalo and Washington, much shorter than any other route. There has heretofore been no running arrangement of the trains on these roads.

The Boston Transcript says:—"One of our largest publishing houses is about sending the stereotype plates of a bulky octavo volume to England to be printed, the cost of paper in America being so ruinously advanced that the work can be done cheaper abroad, reckoning in all the expenses of freight, duties and exchange."

A Mrs. Lyons, while attending a wedding at the house of a Catholic priest, in Boston, lost \$1,345, which she had tied up in a stocking, attached by a string to her hoop skirt. The stocking and precious contents have not since been heard of by the unlucky owner.

Gen. Tom Thumb it is said is 25 years old, 31 inches high and weighs 29 pounds; Miss Minnie Warren is 16 years of age, 25 inches high and weighs 19 pounds; Commodore Nutt is 21 years old, 29 inches high and weighs 20 pounds.

The 37th Congress, was, by constitutional limitation, brought to a close on Wednesday last, March 4th.

GEN. KEARNEY'S WILL.—The will of General Phil. Kearney was admitted to probate in New York recently. The will is so originally dated at Paris, January 8th, 1861, but a codicil to the same is dated at Washington, March 17, 1862, and is witnessed by General Daniel Butterfield and Wm. Forsyth, surgeon, of Washington City. Though the deceased was a resident of New Jersey, still as he left property in New York, the will had also to be admitted by the surrogate of that county. The original will commences: "I, Philip Kearney, formerly in the United States Army, a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of the Empire of France." To his wife he bequeathed the sum of \$4,000 per annum, with use of the real estate at Bell Grove, New Jersey, to his son Watts. To his daughter, Susan Kearney, he bequeathed the sum of \$10,000. The settlement of the income of \$80,000, and the principal sum of \$10,000 to his first wife, Diana Bullitt, the testator desires, on her decease, should revert to his children by her.—To his daughter Virginia, lately born to him, he bequeathed \$500 per annum until she reaches her fifteenth year. The executor is his cousin, Edward Kearney of New York.

DARING LEAP OF A SLAVE GIRL.—The Nashville Dispatch of the 11th instant, says: Two colored women belonging to Mrs. Story had rented a house and were living on the corner of Union and Cherry streets. Two or three days ago Mrs. Story went to the house and said to the younger of the women that she must go with her to Shelbyville. The girl said she did not wish to go. Mrs. Story said it made no difference—she must get her things immediately. The girl then went up stairs, and not coming down when directed, she was sent for. The girl then went out upon the top of the house, and being still followed, jumped from the top of the house to the ground with her child (which it may be mentioned is white) in her arms, injuring the child and herself severely. Mrs. Story caught her upon the ground, but after a struggle the girl effected her escape.

THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.—The commissioners for making trial of the gold and silver coinage of the United States, for the year 1863, are Professor Joseph Henry, Smithsonian Institute; Charles D. Drake, Esq., St. Louis; Professor Agassiz, Harvard University; Hon. Edward Everett, Massachusetts; T. S. Bell, Esq., Louisville, Ky.; Dr. S. M. Smith Columbus, Ohio; Professor John Turrey, New York; and Professor J. H. Alexandria, Baltimore. The ex officio commissioners are the U. S. Judge and U. S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and the Collector of the port of Philadelphia.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S HOUSE.—The house was bought in the name of Mrs. Ellen McClellan (the General's Wife). It was paid for with a check drawn by Mr. Samuel L. M. Barlow. The carpets furnished by Mr. A. T. Stewart, were paid for with Mr. Barlow's check. The decorator, Mr. Marcotte, was paid with Mr. Barlow's check. The chandeliers, from Bailey's, were paid in the same manner. Mr. Barlow, therefore, seems to have been the moneyed man in the party. Who the contributors were is not so well known. It is said by some ill-natured people that their number was 200.

FIGHT AT A FUNERAL.—A most outrageous and disgraceful affair took place on Saturday last, a few miles from Brownsville. An old gentleman died at the house of his nephew, and on the day of the funeral another nephew came in company with his wife, to pay their respects to their deceased relative. A grudge existed between the two nephews, and when the resident of the house saw the other (who is his brother-in-law) he fell upon and beat him until others interfered and separated them. The man who was assaulted and beaten is over fifty years of age.

TRIPLETS.—On Sunday last the wife of James Moorehead, Esq., Treasurer of Indiana county, presented her husband with three children at one birth—two boys and a girl. If one child makes a man happy, Mr. M., must be thrice happy. He has had born to him eight children at five births—having been presented once with twins and once with triplets. The mother and babes are doing well.

DEATH OF A HEROINE.—Annie Carter Lee, the daughter and only child of General Lee, of the Rebel army, died recently at Jones' Springs, North Carolina, an outcast from her home because she remained true to her flag under which her ancestors won their laurels, and true to the Government which had always treated her father as a parent treated a favorite child.

SINGULAR.—The Georgetown Messenger states that an old man named Sam'l. West was called on to pray in the M. E. Church, at Lewes, on the night of the 9th ult., which he did with unusual fervency, saying he hoped to meet his children, in heaven &c. As he did not rise from his knees when he closed one of the congregation approached, and was astounded to find that he was dead.

Gen. McDowell has been acquitted by the Court Martial.