

The Mariettian.

In Independent Pennsylvania Journal: Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, News of the Day, Local Intelligence, &c.

BY FRED'K L. BAKER.

MARIETTA, PA., SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864.

VOL. 10.—NO. 52.

10-40 LOAN.

Five National Bank of
Marietta, Pa.
Designated Depository and Financial
Agent of the United States.

By instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated March 26th, 1864, this Bank is authorized to receive subscriptions for the National 10-40 Five per cent. Loan, in Coupon or Registered Bonds.

This Loan, principal and interest, is payable in gold. On Bonds of \$500 and upwards, semi annually (1st of March and September) and on those of less denominations annually, (1st of March).

Subscribers can receive Bonds with Coupons from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin, or in lawful money by adding 50 per cent. for pre-um. Or, if preferred, may deposit the principal only, and receive Bonds with Coupons from date of subscription.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000, in Coupon Bonds of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000.

For the greater convenience of subscribers, the different Banks and Bankers throughout the country are authorized to act as agents for the Loan.

As only \$200,000,000 of this Loan can be issued, we would urge upon persons having surplus money, to subscribe promptly and secure the investment at par.

The Secretary in presenting this new Loan to the public through the National Bank, relies upon the liberality and patriotism of our people, to use all honorable means, and to make exertion for its sale.

It is hoped that Lancaster county, having done so well in the past in furnishing the Government means, will be equally prompt at this time.

AMOS BOWMAN, Cashier.

1864. SPRING! 1864.

J. R. DIFFENBACH

Invites attention to a large and handsome assortment of
New Spring and Summer Goods,
Purchased in Philadelphia and New-York, consisting in part of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Prints, Lawns,
Ginghams, Chintzes, Challies,
SHAWLS, &c.,
Together with all kinds of Domestic goods, such as broad and unbleached Linens, Tickings, Checks, Denims, Furture Goods, Drilling, &c., &c.

One case of Prints at 12 cents a yard.
Latest style goods in Cravattes and Boys wear, Fancy and Black Cashmeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Cloths, Vestings, &c., &c.

Large lot of fresh Groceries of all kinds
Rice and Java Coffee, Tea,
White and Brown Sugar, Fresh Spices,
New Alackere, extra Syrups,
Sugar-Cured Hams, &c.
Salt,
20 barrels of sugar at 12 cents per pound.
Hogsheads of Syrup at 60 cents per Gallon.
Miscellaneous.

French Corsets, Travelling Over-Shirts,
Handkerchiefs, Under-Shirts,
Shirts, Diapers,
Large lot of Pure Liquors,
Whisky, Cogniac, Brandy, &c.

He also continues to keep on hand a large supply of superior Brandy, Wines, Gins, Schnidam's Schnaps, Diakes, Plantation Hitters, and that superior Old Rye. Persons purchasing Liquors can rely upon getting the best article at the lowest price the market will afford. Highest prices given for country produce.

EAGLE GAS STOVE WORKS,
H. D. BLAKE,
474 BROADWAY, N. Y.

COOKING & HEATING BY GAS.
No Dirt. No Smoke. No Smell.
THE "EAGLE" GAS STOVES
Will Boil, Broil, Roast Bake, Toast, Stew,
and Heat Irons, cheaper than
Coal or Wood!

I have on hand, and make to order Stoves and Furnaces for Chemists, Tinners, Bookbinders, Dentists, Tea Stores, Vulcanizing Stoves, Photographers Ovens, &c., and Laundry Irons. Send for a Descriptive catalogue.

I also manufacture Coal Oil Stoves for Cooking & Heating. Burns the common Kerosene Oil, and does the cooking for a family for one cent per hour.

H. D. BLAKE,
Sole Manufacturer,
474 Broadway, N. Y.

The American Advertising and Purchasing Agency receive orders for the above-named Merchandise. Bus. Dep., E. Alvord. Correspond. Dep. Fowler & Wells,
389 Broadway, N. Y.

Black Hawk Iron Ore Washer.
I have undersigned having just completed new pattern for the manufacture of the celestine ore washer. It is a simple and efficient machine, and has removed several objections to the old pattern, and now feels certain of being able to clean and wash one-third more iron ore per day, and much cleaner. Machines manufactured and put up anywhere desired at the shortest notice, and the working of the machine guaranteed. He can refer, by permission, to Col. James Myers of Legal Furnace, Marietta, and to James L. St. Leger, Esq., adjoining Marietta.

Address SAMUEL HOPKINS,
Marietta, Lancaster Co., Pa.

JACOB HARLEY,
SUCCESSOR TO
STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market-Street, PHILADELPHIA.
Dealer in Fine Gold and Silver
WATCHES, SOLID SILVER-WARE,
Fine Gold Jewelry,
and the best make of Silver-Plated Ware.
Constantly on hand a large assortment of the best goods at low prices.
Watches and fine Clocks repaired by skillful workmen also, Jewelry repairing, Engraving and all kinds of Hair-Work to order at short notice.
Don't forget the old stand, Number 622 Market Street, Philadelphia.
April 9, 1864. S. S. & F. J.

LARGE LOT OF BUFF WINDOW SHADES at remarkably low prices.
J. R. DIFFENBACH,
474 Broadway, N. Y.

LANDIS & TROUT.

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At the "Golden Mortar,"

At the "Golden Mortar,"

Market Street, Marietta,

Market Street, Marietta,

Keep constantly on hand

Keep constantly on hand

Drugs,

Perfumeries,

Fancy Articles,

Patent Medicines,

Coal Oil Lamps and Shades,

Howe & Steven's Family Dye Colors,

Shoulder Braces and Trusses,

Papers and Periodicals,

Books & Stationery,

Portmanteaus,

Segars,

&c.

Prescriptions carefully compounded.

Prescriptions carefully compounded.

Remember the place,

Remember the place,

Dr. Grove's old Stand,

Dr. Grove's old Stand.

Give us a call.

Give us a call.

New York and Philadelphia

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection with Messrs. Wood & Penor, of Philadelphia under the above title, are prepared to furnish every description of
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
Cast, Wrought and Wire Railings,
FOR ENCLOSING
Cemetery Lots, Duellings,
Public Squares, &c.
Verandahs, Circular and Straight Stairs,
Doors, Window Guards,
Stable Fixtures, Fountains, Vases, &c.,
also, having purchased of the late firm of Hutchinson & Wickersham, Canal Street, their entire Stock of
Bedsteads, Cradles, Furniture &c.,
they now offer to the public, at their New Warehouse,
THE MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
ORNAMENTAL IRON GOODS
to be found in the United States. They have also purchased of the New York Wire Railing Co. the patent right and machinery for making
WIRE RAILING, FARM FENCE, WINDOW GUARDS, GRATING, CO.-L SCREENS &c.
and will continue the exclusive manufacture of the same at their Works.
CHASE & CO.,
624 Broadway,
New York.

Orders may be sent through the American Advertising Agency, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

WINES & LIQUORS.

H. D. BENJAMIN,

DEALER IN

WINES & LIQUORS,

Picot Building, Marietta, Pa.

BEGS leave to inform the public that he will continue the WINE & LIQUOR business, in all its branches. He will constantly keep on hand all kinds of
Brandy, Wines, Gins, Irish and Scotch Whiskey, Cordials, Bitters, &c.,
BENJAMIN'S
Justly Celebrated Rose Whisky,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
A very superior OLD RYE WHISKEY just received, which is warranted pure. All H. D. B. now asks of the public is a careful examination of his stock and prices, which will, he is confident, result in Hotel keepers and others finding it to their advantage to make their purchases from him.

The Glatz Ferry.

Formerly Keesey's.

OPPOSITE MARIETTA.

THIS old Ferry—one of the oldest and most safe crossings on the Susquehanna River—is now in charge of the undersigned, who has refitted the old and built new boats, which will enable him to do ferrying with safety and dispatch. No unnecessary delay need be endured. Sober and experienced Ferry-men always engaged. No imposition in charges as the following list will show:

Farm Wagons, each \$1.00

Horses, per head .25

Single horse and rider .25

Two horse Carriage and two persons, 1.00

buggy, horse and two persons, .50

Foot Passengers, each .12

Stock of all kinds at the old charges

All Luggage over fifty pounds, 25 cents per 100 pounds extra.

JOHN ECKERT.

July 15, 1863.

GEO. W. WORRALL,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Having removed to the Rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Swartzel, adjoining Spangler & Peterson's Store, Market Street, where he is now prepared to attend to all who may feel disposed to patronize him.

Dentistry in all its branches carried on. TEETH inserted on the most approved principles of Dental science. All operations on the mouth performed in a skillful and workmanlike manner—on fair principles and on VERY REASONABLE TERMS.

Having determined upon a permanent location at this place, would ask a continuation of him, for which he will render every possible assistance.

Either administered to proper persons.

DANIEL G. BAKER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

LANCASTER, PA.

OFFICE—No. 24 NORTH DUKE STREET

opposite the Court House, where he will attend to the practice of his profession in all its various branches.

Published every Saturday Morning.

OFFICE: { CARLE'S Row, Front Street, five doors below Flury's Hotel.

TERMS, One Dollar a year, payable in advance, and if subscribers be not paid within six months \$1.25 will be charged, but if delayed until the expiration of the year, \$1.50 will be charged.

ADVERTISING RATES: One square (12 lines, or less) 50 cents for the first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Professional and Business cards, of six lines or less at \$3 per annum. Notices in the reading columns, five cents a-line. Marriages and Deaths, the simple announcement, FREE; but for any additional lines, five cents a-line.

A liberal deduction made to yearly and half yearly advertisers.

Having recently added a large lot of new Job and Card type, Cut, Borders, &c., to the Job Office of "The Mariettian," which will insure the fine execution of all kinds of Job and Card Printing, from the smallest Card to the largest Poster, at prices to suit the War times.

BROWNLOW'S DAUGHTER.

A Michigan soldier furnishes the Cincinnati Times the following remarkable stanzas, lately found among the literary effects of a deceased Confederate at Blue Springs, East Tennessee:

A lady on the portal stood,
The "Stars and Stripes" about her:
A pistol waving in each hand—
'Twas Parson Brownlow's daughter.

Two rebels marched towards the house
With hearts full bent on slaughter:
They called aloud "Put down that flag,"
To Parson Brownlow's daughter.

But she was not so easily scared,
Nor timid as they thought her,
'Your skulls I'll empty of your brains,'
Said Parson Brownlow's daughter.

"I swear," said one, "I like her grit,
She is a perfect snorter:
And we had best 'git up and git,'
From Parson Brownlow's daughter.

The flag still waves above the house
As chaste as stars in water;
It long has waved, and long may wave
O'er Parson Brownlow's daughter.

If ever I conclude to be
A matrimonial squatter,
I'll go to Knoxville, Tennessee,
And marry Parson Brownlow's daughter.

HEAD QUARTERS,

45th Regiment, P. V. V., Camp near Petersburg, Va., July 9, 1864.

Friend Baker.—You must not presume, that the title given me in your editorial of July 2nd (Old War Correspondent) has induced me to pen these few lines to you. Although that inference might be drawn, as it has been a long time since you have heard from me, I am not very susceptible to flattery, nor do I wish others to think so. I would have written sooner, but being such a poor correspondent, felt a little delicacy in making the attempt again. It is always expected for others, to praise another's qualifications, and as you have no regular correspondent in the 45th at present, I will endeavor to give a slight history of what I have been doing since joining the 45th again, also part of its doings in connection with the present campaign. Nearly all of the Mariettians who are recipients of your paper, know that I belonged to the 45th when it was first organized, and also, that I was dismissed the service, after having belonged nearly two years, but for what cause, very few have ever been rightly informed, nor will they now, ascertain the particulars from me, suffice for them to know, that it was for no dishonorable act on my part. I always tried to perform the duties imposed upon me faithfully; if I succeeded, the future will be my proof. At present, I am occupying the position of Sergt-Major. Some might think, that military qualifications won for me the position; others again, might infer, that partiality may have had something to do with it. One thing I can conscientiously say and that is, I did not enter the service again, as a military aspirant, nor have I since my last enlistment, sought promotion, either by word or action. No person, no matter how small an amount of ambition he may seem to possess, will refuse a promotion when offered to him, no matter how insignificant it may be, as it generally proves, in the estimation of his friends, and the public generally, him to have been worthy of it. In my case, I first rose to Corporal, through the generosity of my Captain (John B. Deibler) who, I am happy to say, has proven himself to be a good and brave officer. From Corporal to Sergeant. That might have been the height of my promotion, but the Sergeant Major (W. H. Child) being promoted left that position vacant. It was then given to me. In connection with Willie Child's name, I cannot but make a few remarks, although the particulars have been given in the published reports, but I will not do so particularly, and to all who see this, I ask not to think me partial, as I could say nothing to their detriment as being well worthy of all praises for their conduct. Wm. H. Child entered the service as a private in Co. B. A company composed more largely of Mariettians with one exception, (Co. K.) than any other in the regiment. For prompt attention to his duties he was promoted to Sergeant, from Sergeant to acting Sergeant Major. He performed the duties of Sergeant Major until after the expiration of the furlough given to the Regiment for re-enlisting as a Veteran organization, when he was made full Sergeant Major of the Regiment. In this capacity, he served with entire satisfaction, until he was again promoted. His last promotion, I am happy to state, was conferred upon him for bravery and meritorious conduct. Alas, how little did he know the height of his promotion had been reached, and that he was destined to occupy but for a few short days. On the evening of the 21st, he received his commission, unfortunately the same evening the regiment's turn for occupying the front line of pits came. (It has been customary, since our arrival here, for one regiment to relieve the other every 48 hours on the front line.) His Captain thought it unnecessary for him to go out, as he would have to go in again in the morning and ordered him to remain where he was. The morning of the 22d, about 6 o'clock, he came out to where the regiment was, for the purpose of seeing the Adjutant to get a certificate, or copy of the date of his promotion so as to get mustered as 1st Lieutenant. He came directly to where the commander of the Regiment, (Captain Theodore Gregg, Co. E) and I had established Head Quarters. The Regiment at the time occupied a very dangerous position, and we, in particular, had chosen a very exposed place, not knowing the location very well, as it was our first trip, and that, to, made in the night. The instant we saw him, we cautioned him in very strong terms, to get down lower as the rebel sharpshooters knew our location, (they being only seventy-five yards distant in strong force.) He not heeding our request, as quickly as we thought he ought to, I again, this time more emphatically than before, ordered him down instantly, but the words had scarcely left my mouth, when a bullet from a rebel sharp shooter pierced the right side of his head, passing through his brain and coming out on the left side. He was totally unconscious from the time of being struck, until his death, which lasted about one half hour. All this occurring between the hours of 6 and 7 A. M. of the 22d of June. Owing to the very severe fire of the enemy we could not possibly remove him until after dark, when his body was taken to the rear, and decently buried. His father was here and seen his grave, and got all the particulars concerning his death. I sent a few relics home with him, consisting of a Confederate sword, manufactured at Macon, Georgia, and belonging to a Georgian Officer until the time of his death, a Mississippi bowie knife, very tastefully gotten up, and a Rattlesnake belt. They can be seen at any time, by calling at the house of John Kline, (Panner) To return to Willie Child again. I can truly say, that in losing him the regiment has lost one of its bravest and most efficient officers. Generally speaking his loss has been more deeply felt, than any that has yet befallen the Regiment. All, both Officers and Privates alike, had the highest regard for him, not only on account of his military knowledge, but for his good qualities likewise. In fact some of the boys bore the same affection for him, that one brother usually does for another. We sincerely hope our loss has been his gain. Our Regiment has lost thus far, four hundred and ninety-seven in killed, wounded and missing. Out of the whole number, all were killed and wounded but twenty-eight and some of them, we have reason to believe, may have been either killed or wounded. There has not been one general battle fought, since the commencement of the present campaign, that our Regiment has not participated in, not mentioning quite a number of skirmishes, some of which were desperate ones. Our records I hope will prove to be the most incredible, that the 45th has at least tried to do for duty. The reputation of the 45th like the Corps to which it belongs, (9th) remains unblemished. Judging from the reports though, until lately, did naturally suppose, that it had been kept on reserve, in all battle, as it was never refer-

ed to, as having taken an active part, by the different correspondents. We knew at the time that justice was not being done us, but concluded to make no complaint hoping that the time would come when we would not be forgotten. That time has arrived at last, our corps can now boast of having a correspondent and one to, in whom the people can rely for a true account. Our Regiment lies in the immediate front of Petersburg. Skirmishing has been going on continually, since our arrival, between the two lines resulting in the loss of several to us daily, in killed and wounded. The casualties are decreasing in number now, owing to the strengthening of our fortifications. The space between the two lines does not exceed more than seventy-five yards at some places, necessarily causing us to make slow progress. The people must be patient, and not expect us to accomplish too much, in a short time. We are working slowly, but surely, for the reduction of both Petersburg and Richmond. We could have taken Petersburg any time within the last two weeks, and can now, should our Generals feel disposed, regardless of the great sacrifice of many lives, who are non-combatants. The utmost confidence prevails in our leading generals and particularly in Generals Meade and Grant. The people of the north need not fear the result, all we desire of them is, to have the same confidence in our Generals, we have. The health of the regiment is pretty good, considering what she has gone through. But two of the Marietta boys, are on the sick list, Orderly Sergeant Robert Carroll and Private Edmund Stahl, both, I am glad to inform you, are performing light duty. Your humble servant has never enjoyed better health than at the present time. I can only attribute it to the many good things, the Government and Sanitary Committees have been furnishing us. I have never known the soldiers to be better provided for, than they are now, probably the heavy list of sick and wounded, in this department may have caused the change. Quite a number of slightly wounded are dying, who at the time of being wounded, were considered perfectly safe. Every now and then we are receiving notice of the death of one of our comrades. Only a couple of minutes ago, it was announced to me, that Sergeant Fletcher Armstrong had died. I could scarcely believe it, as his wound, although a severe one, we did not think would deprive us of his services any great length of time. Sergeant Armstrong was a good soldier one who always performed his duty faithfully, without making the slightest complaint. Thus it goes, one after another of our brave boys are being called upon to sacrifice their lives, for the maintenance of our Government. Who are to blame, for the sacrifice of so many valuable lives? Shall it be the rebels entirely, who have the manly courage to stand up and fight us openly and who are taught to believe that we are fighting for a good cause. No, we cannot nor shall we, until some of the self-styled constitutional Patriots cease to be continually finding fault with the administration of affairs, and give us their hearty support, if not by shouldering the musket, let it be, in words and actions. Of the two evils, Rebel or Copperhead, I choose the former, and I assure you, all good soldiers will say amen to my decision. For the former, we can have some respect, but for the latter, and most insignificant, nothing but hatred. Even the rebels themselves despise them for their cowardly actions. Now, Friend Baker, if you think this worthy of publication, you can do so, and in the future I'll occasionally let you hear from me.

J. M. K.

POVERTY A RELATIVE TERM.—Butler says that poverty is only an idea, in nine cases out of ten. Some men with ten thousand a year suffer more for want of means than others with three hundred. The reason is, the richer man has artificial wants. His income is ten thousand, and he suffers enough from being dunned for unpaid debts to kill a sensitive man. A man who earns a dollar a day, and does not run in debt, is the happier of the two. Very few people who have never been rich will believe this, but it is true as God's word. There are people, of course, who are wealthy, and who enjoy their wealth; but there are thousands upon thousands, with princely incomes, who never know a moment's peace, because they live above their means. There is really more happiness in the world among working people, than among those who are called rich.

A Bit of the "Real Romance of Life."
About 12 years since, a young wife who, to all appearances, was living quietly and peaceably with her husband, in one of our large towns in Western N. Y. took it in her head to sever the bonds of conjugal felicity, and try the larger liberty of single blessedness again. So when her husband was gone one day, she took with her a little girl, about four or five years of age, the only child, and departed for parts unknown. The husband, when he became aware of the fact, and found his house at once desolate and lonely, instituted a vigorous search for his discontented and absconded wife.—After spending several hundred dollars and travelling several thousand miles, he found her in a distant State engaged in teaching. She steadily resisted every entreaty to come back, and clung to the little girl with the tenacity of a mother's love. The husband returned home with a heavy heart, leaving his wife and little girl behind. The wife continued teaching, and in the course of a short time succeeded, by the laws of the State in which she was living, in getting a bill of divorce from her husband whom she had left. In a year or two, she was married again to a man, who had been an "old flame" and was living with him not more than twenty miles from the house she had desolated a year or two before.—Several attempts were made by the forsaken father to get his girl, but the mother, in every case, outgeneraled him. Partly to make her hold upon the child more secure, and partly from love of adventure, the woman and the new husband removed to California, taking, of course the girl with them. Years passed, during which the forsaken husband heard nothing of the whereabouts of his truant wife, and his little girl whom he so much loved. Sometimes the latter part of last winter, this same woman, accompanied by her girl, now grown to be a fine young lady, came to the same city which she had left about ten years since. She had with her a bill of divorce from a second husband and a snug two or three thousand, of the shining currency of the Golden State.

It was not long before the first husband, who had remained single, was found making frequent visits to the boarding place of his truant wife, ostensibly to see his girl. The visit became more and more frequent, until one evening, not more than a month since, the couple, so long and so widely separated, were again married. They are now living in the same house which she deserted, in all the apparent enjoyment of their early wedded life. 'Tis strange is the course of human life, and thus singular the course of human love.

The man alluded to in the above truthful sketch, is a gentleman of intelligence and of high standing in the community where he resides. The wife is good looking and intelligent.

DRESS.—We are all more or less desirous, on some ground or other, to win the respect of our fellow creatures, and the ways of winning it are infinitely diversified. To obtain influence and position the majority of mankind will labor an entire life, and continue to toil, in some particular trade or profession, long after their actual necessities are supplied. The merchant still speculates in the mart, the seaman still plows the deep, the gold hunter still digs the mine, and the scholar still collects additional lore by the midnight lamp. With this object in view, men exert their best energies in their several modes; but there is one mode which, in addition to all others, is adopted, with rare exceptions, by the whole human race: namely, an attention to personal appearance, or an endeavor to produce favorable impressions by the fashion, or propriety, or becomingness, or neatness, or splendor of their habiliments. The effect of dress is, indeed, of unquestionable importance. It typifies a man's position in society, it indicates his taste. A perfectly suitable dress is a passport almost everywhere. Wealth or worth ill-attired is usually ill-received. The man who dresses in a style below his place and circumstances must expect to meet many mortifying rebuffs. Some philosophers and men of genius have been great slovens, and have affected to consider attention to personal appearance as effeminate or foolish. This mistake is less common than it used to be, and most of our literati now dress like gentlemen. A person dressed with propriety may save himself from the censure, and slights, and humiliations which ill-dressed merit is hourly exposed to. Amongst strangers dress is the criterion of a man's title to

particularity, and to all who see this, I ask not to think me partial, as I could say nothing to their detriment as being well worthy of all praises for their conduct. Wm. H. Child entered the service as a private in Co. B. A company composed more largely of Mariettians with one exception, (Co. K.) than any other in the regiment. For prompt attention to his duties he was promoted to Sergeant, from Sergeant to acting Sergeant Major. He performed the duties of Sergeant Major until after the expiration of the furlough given to the Regiment for re-enlisting as a Veteran organization, when he was made full Sergeant Major of the Regiment. In this capacity, he served with entire satisfaction, until he was again promoted. His last promotion, I am happy to state, was conferred upon him for bravery and meritorious conduct. Alas, how little did he know the height of his promotion had been reached, and that he was destined to occupy but for a few short days. On the evening of the 21st, he received his commission, unfortunately the same evening the regiment's turn for occupying the front line of pits came. (It has been customary, since our arrival here, for one regiment to relieve the other every 48 hours on the front line.) His Captain thought it unnecessary for him to go out, as he would have to go in again in the morning and ordered him to remain where he was. The morning of the 22d, about 6 o'clock, he came out to where the regiment was, for the purpose of seeing the Adjutant to get a certificate, or copy of the date of his promotion so as to get mustered as 1st Lieutenant. He came directly to where the commander of the Regiment, (Captain Theodore Gregg, Co. E) and I had established Head Quarters. The Regiment at the time occupied a very dangerous position, and we, in particular, had chosen a very exposed place, not knowing the location very well, as it was our first trip, and that, to, made in the night. The instant we saw him, we cautioned him in very strong terms, to get down lower as the rebel sharpshooters knew our location, (they being only seventy-five yards distant in strong force.) He not heeding our request, as quickly as we thought he ought to, I again, this time more emphatically than before, ordered him down instantly, but the words had scarcely left my mouth, when a bullet from a rebel sharp shooter pierced the right side of his head, passing through his brain and coming out on the left side. He was totally unconscious from the time of being struck, until his death, which lasted about one half hour. All this occurring between the hours of 6 and 7 A. M. of the 22d of June. Owing to the very severe fire of the enemy we could not possibly remove him until after dark, when his body was taken to the rear, and decently buried. His father was here and seen his grave, and got all the particulars concerning his death. I sent a few relics home with him, consisting of a Confederate sword, manufactured at Macon, Georgia, and belonging to a Georgian Officer until the time of his death, a Mississippi bowie knife, very tastefully gotten up, and a Rattlesnake belt. They can be seen at any time, by calling at the house of John Kline, (Panner) To return to Willie Child again. I can truly say, that in losing him the regiment has lost one of its bravest and most efficient officers. Generally speaking his loss has been more deeply felt, than any that has yet befallen the Regiment. All, both Officers and Privates alike, had the highest regard for him, not only on account of his military knowledge, but for his good qualities likewise. In fact some of the boys bore the same affection for him, that one brother usually does for another. We sincerely hope our loss has been his gain. Our Regiment has lost thus far, four hundred and ninety-seven in killed, wounded and missing. Out of the whole number, all were killed and wounded but twenty-eight and some of them, we have reason to believe, may have been either killed or wounded. There has not been one general battle fought, since the commencement of the present campaign, that our Regiment has not participated in, not mentioning quite a number of skirmishes, some of which were desperate ones. Our records I hope will prove to be the most incredible, that the 45th has at least tried to do for duty. The reputation of the 45th like the Corps to which it belongs, (9th) remains unblemished. Judging from the reports though, until lately, did naturally suppose, that it had been kept on reserve, in all battle, as it was never refer-

ed to, as having taken an active part, by the different correspondents. We knew at the time that justice was not being done us, but concluded to make no complaint hoping that the time would come when we would not be forgotten. That time has arrived at last, our corps can now boast of having a correspondent and one to, in whom the people can rely for a true account. Our Regiment lies in the immediate front of Petersburg. Skirmishing has been going on continually, since our arrival, between the two lines resulting in the loss of several to us daily, in killed and wounded. The casualties are decreasing in number now, owing to the strengthening of our fortifications. The space between the two lines does not exceed more than seventy-five yards at some places, necessarily causing us to make slow progress. The people must be patient, and not expect us to accomplish too much, in a short time. We are working slowly, but surely, for the reduction of both Petersburg and Richmond. We could have taken Petersburg any time within the last two weeks, and can now, should our Generals feel disposed, regardless of the great sacrifice of many lives, who are non-combatants. The utmost confidence prevails in our leading generals and particularly in Generals Meade and Grant. The people of the north need not fear the result, all we desire of them is, to have the same confidence in our Generals, we have. The health of the regiment is pretty good, considering what she has gone through. But two of the Marietta boys, are on the sick list, Orderly Sergeant Robert Carroll and Private Edmund Stahl, both, I am glad to inform you, are performing light duty. Your humble servant has never enjoyed better health than at the present time. I can only attribute it to the many good things, the Government and Sanitary Committees have been furnishing us. I have never known the soldiers to be better provided for, than they are now, probably the heavy list of sick and wounded, in this department may have caused the change. Quite a number of slightly wounded are dying, who at the time of being wounded, were considered perfectly safe. Every now and then we are receiving notice of the death of one of our comrades. Only a couple of minutes ago, it was announced to me, that Sergeant Fletcher Armstrong had died. I could scarcely believe it, as his wound, although a severe one, we did not think would deprive us of his services any great length of time. Sergeant Armstrong was a good soldier one who always performed his duty faithfully, without making the slightest complaint. Thus it goes, one after another of our brave boys are being called upon to sacrifice their lives, for the maintenance of our Government. Who are to blame, for the sacrifice of so many valuable lives? Shall it be the rebels entirely, who have the manly courage to stand up and fight us openly and who are taught to believe that we are fighting for a good cause. No, we cannot nor shall we, until some of the self-styled constitutional Patriots cease to be continually finding fault with the administration of affairs, and give us their hearty support, if not by shouldering the musket, let it be, in words and actions. Of the two evils, Rebel or Copperhead, I choose the former, and I assure you, all good soldiers will say amen to my decision. For the former, we can have some respect, but for the latter, and most insignificant, nothing but hatred. Even the rebels themselves despise them for their cowardly actions. Now, Friend Baker, if you think this worthy of publication, you can do so, and in the future I'll occasionally let you hear from me.

J. M. K.

POVERTY A RELATIVE TERM.—Butler says that poverty is only an idea, in nine cases out of ten. Some men with ten thousand a year suffer more for want of means than others with three hundred. The reason is, the richer man has artificial wants. His income is ten thousand, and he suffers enough from being dunned for unpaid debts to kill a sensitive man. A man who earns a dollar a day, and does not run in debt, is the happier of the two. Very few people who have never been rich will believe this, but it is true as God's word. There are people, of course, who are wealthy, and who enjoy their wealth; but there are thousands upon thousands, with princely incomes, who never know a moment's peace, because they live above their means. There is really more happiness in the world among working people, than among those who are called rich.

A Bit of the "Real Romance of Life."
About 12 years since, a young wife who, to all appearances, was living quietly and peaceably with her husband, in one of our large towns in Western N. Y. took it in her head to sever the bonds of conjugal felicity, and try the larger liberty of single blessedness again. So when her husband was gone one day, she took with her a little girl, about four or five years of age, the only child, and departed for parts unknown. The husband, when he became aware of the fact, and found his house at once desolate and lonely, instituted a vigorous search for his discontented and absconded wife.—After spending several hundred dollars and travelling several thousand miles, he found her in