



F. L. Baker, Editor.

MARIETTA, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

Union Historical Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia, THOMAS H. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver Co.

REPRESENTATIVE.

- 1. Robert P. King, 13. Elias W. Hall, 2. Geo. M. Coates, 14. Chas. H. Sherman, 3. Henry Burns, 15. John Wister, 4. Wm. H. Kern, 16. D. M. Conaughy, 5. Bartin H. Jenks, 17. David W. Woods, 6. Chas. M. Rank, 18. Isaac Benson, 7. Robert Parke, 19. John Patton, 8. Wm. Taylor, 20. Samuel B. Dick, 9. Jno. A. Hestand, 21. Everhard Bierer, 10. R. H. Coryell, 22. John P. Penney, 11. Edw. Halliday, 23. Ebenezer M. Jenkins, 12. Chas. F. Reed, 24. J. W. Blanchard.

In consequence of the rain on Sunday last, the scholars of the M. E. school will repeat their pieces on Sunday morning and evening next—to-morrow.

In consequence of his inability to obtain a suitable room, Mr. Clawges has been compelled to abandon his project of opening a select school, until the coming spring, when he will be enabled to secure one of the public school rooms.

We would call attention to the advertisement of the Farmer's and Gardener's exhibition, on Thursday next. We are promised something very fine. We hope to see a large display and hope also that it will not be confined to the fruit growers, or business fruit men, but that every individual who may have anything to exhibit will not hesitate to bring it forward. A mistaken feeling of pride has prevented many from exhibiting what they may think not so fine as some others may have; this is a serious error—bring anything you have, and show, thereby, that you are interested in the culture of everything good or useful. Let us show what we can do, for something is expected as we already have a reputation for fine fruit, at least, and now let us add vegetables, flowers, handy-work, &c.

Messrs. David Roth and A. H. Spumy, were appointed a committee to visit Col. J. W. Fisher's regiment of "Hundred Days Men" and secure thirty-seven volunteers (the quota of this borough on the last 500,000 call) for which they were authorized to pay \$450 a piece. Several committees canvassed our borough during last week and raised the "needful" for that purpose. Thus, it will be seen, that Marietta is out of the draft.

The Union County Convention met on Wednesday last and nominated the following ticket: Congress, Thaddeus Stevens, Associate Leg., Judge, A. L. Hayes, House of Representatives—E. Billigfelt, B. W. Shenk, Day Wood, Charles D. Dunes.

Commissioner, Jacob B. Shuman. Prison Inspectors, F. H. Rauch, O. Calaver, Directors of the Poor, Thomas S. Wood, Jacob Rohrer, Auditor, D. S. Clark.

A committee waited upon Mr. Stevens, after his nomination, and conducted him to the convention, where he made a very able and loyal speech. The ticket is an unexceptionable one.

After repeated efforts a fund large enough to clear this borough from the last draft, has been raised which will pay a bounty of four hundred and fifty dollars to each recruit mustered into the credit of the borough. A committee has been "ranning round loose" to get the men, but up to this writing, but 12 out of the 33 have been obtained. The borough council has contributed \$300 a man to the fund.

Capt. E. D. Roath, Co. E, 107th P. V. Vols., was taken prisoner at the Weldon railroad engagement. We are told that his wife, who resides in this borough, received a letter from him, a few days since, from Libby Prison. He writes that thus far he is well treated.

On Saturday evening last, Messrs. Barr Spangler, A. N. Cassel, Levi Boughter, Simon Groh and H. S. Libhart were chosen delegates to the County Convention.

Miss Clemson, a grand-daughter of the late John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, is at present a guest of ex-President Buchanan at Wheatland.

Special attention is invited to John Fareira's advertisement in this issue. His assortment of Fancy Fans, for Ladies' and Children's wear is very large and of a superior quality. Give him a call.

General News Items.

On Tuesday evening the boarding house of Mrs. Shaffer, in Altoona, was struck by lightning, and a young man named Clark Milliron, instantly killed, and Lizzie Williams, daughter of T. J. Williams, of Louisville, severely injured. Both persons were on the back porch taking down clothes from nails on the outside of the house. The fluid came down the side of the house, and passed over the entire person of the young man, coming out at the toes of his boots.

Dr. John Kitzmiller, of Pinegrove, Schuylkill county, a successful coal operator in the Lorberry region, met with an accidental death on Wednesday last. While attempting to adjust some of the harness he fell, and the horse starting, Mr. K. was dragged a considerable distance with his head down. He leaves a fortune estimated at a quarter of a million of dollars.

A Washington Telegram to the Harrisburg Telegraph says that Provost Marshal General Fry has concluded to reverse a former decision in relation to the three hundred dollar commutation paid by parties who were drafted during the last conscription. The decision shortly to be promulgated will exempt all those who paid the commutation of \$300 for three years.

The Boston Transcript states that the War Department has authorized Col. Dudley, of the Massachusetts Thirtieth, to raise a brigade of colored troops in New Orleans, to be officered by colored men. The officers will be selected by Col. Dudley, subject to the approval of Gen. Canby. The troops will not count on the quota of any State.

On Thursday night Thomas Meekin, a young man of good social qualities, formerly connected with the Louisville theatre, was stabbed in the breast on the street in that city by a woman named Susan Romaine, and so severely injured that he died in a few minutes. Just previous to the tragedy the two had been conversing together.

Thomas Duffy, of Worcester, Massachusetts, weight two hundred pounds, aged seventy years, recently arose in his sleep, jumped from a three-story window into a hoghead of water, and was saved.

Ten privates have recently been tried and convicted of desertion, and have been sentenced to imprisonment, at hard labor, in Fort Delaware, for two or three years, and to forfeit all pay and allowance.

A volunteer named Potter, who lost one of his legs while serving in the Army of the Potomac, swam recently from Fort Trumbull to the steamboat landing in Groton, over a mile. He was brought back in a boat.

Rev. Mr. Lyman, of Canton Centre, Ct., announced to his congregation last Sabbath that they must engage another pastor, as he had made up his mind to enlist as a private in the army.

The world is coming to an end in 1865. Prof. Neumayer, of Munich, says so. He adds that a comet will run against the earth and absorb it, as one drop of mercury absorbs another.

Richard Hall, a merchant of Baltimore, has been sentenced to pay a fine of six thousand dollars, and suffer four months' imprisonment at Fort McHenry, for trafficking with the enemy.

The Cheshire cheese factory consumes 1100 gallons of milk a day, and turns out seven cheeses weighing one hundred and fifty pounds each. About three hundred and fifty cows furnish the milk.

A block of silver, in the shape of a writing desk, weighing two hundred pounds, and valued at \$4232, was lately sent from Nevada to the Sanitary Commission.

H. G. Coburn, of Maine, has been found guilty by a military court, of proceeding to the front and using a pass belonging to and intended for another. He was fined two hundred dollars.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will dispose of \$10,000 in premiums, the fair to be held at Easton, the latter part of September.

The American residents in Buenos Ayres, South America, are taking measures to collect funds for our Sanitary Commission.

The total amount of salary and perquisites of Collector Barney, of New York, for the year 1863, it is estimated will amount to \$60,000.

The French blockade of the Mexican ports has been raised, showing how completely Mexico is in the hands of the invaders.

The Atlanta papers say that many of the shells thrown into the city have texts of scripture fastened to them.

It is estimated that Holland and Germany have taken \$150,000,000 of our debt.

Gen. Couch has re-established his headquarters at Chambersburg.

Miss Caroline Richings was singing in opera in San Francisco last month.

Job Printing of every description, done at the office of "The Mariettian," with neatness and dispatch, and at very reasonable rates.

A despatch from Washington says that under the President's last call for five hundred thousand men the enlistments for the first nine days of the fifty between the call and the time fixed for the draft, averaged less than two hundred per day. During the next nine days, they averaged three hundred, and steadily increased until on last Saturday, when they reached six thousand per day. It is estimated that during the last fifty days, fifty thousand have been recruited, an average of one thousand per day. It is somewhat singular that very few men enlisted for two years nearly all of them going for either one or three years.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveller from Franklin Co., Mo., relates the following: A young woman of a respectable family, a neighbor of mine, raised with her own hands about half an acre of tobacco—that is, she did all the work on it, except breaking up the ground, and some assistance in cutting and carrying it to the tobacco barn. For her crop she got over \$200 a cwt. for the best off; and probably not less than an average of \$40 for the rest of it. I presume she netted considerably more than \$600 for that half acre.

The draft will begin first in those places which are making the least efforts to raise volunteers, so as to give the places which are trying to fill their quotas without a draft as much time as possible to do so. The payment of bounties to recruits authorized by the act of July last did not cease on the 5th inst., but are still continued as they were before that day, and volunteers will be counted on the quotas up to the latest possible moment.

In retaliation for the cruel usage of our soldiers who are prisoners in the South, the Administration has ordered that no luxuries be allowed the prisoners in Fort Lafayette and other places. Col. Burke, of Fort Lafayette, has interpreted this strictly, and no communications or presents of any kind of food are allowed to the prisoners in his charge. This does not apply to the rebel prisoners only, but to the political prisoners arrested in the North.

Six hundred rebel officers, prisoners of war, are to be sent to Charleston harbor in a few days. It will be remembered that the rebel authorities, after exchanging the fifty officers first placed under fire at Charleston, sent six hundred more there for the same purpose. These six hundred rebel prisoners will receive the same treatment as may be applied to Union prisoners at that place.

The Harp is soon to be introduced into the Church of England choirs. This most historical of instruments is finding many advocates, and the Court-Journal says: "Several prelates of authority have considered the point involved most favorably, and musicians are a unit as to the solemn and beautiful effect it will have in occasional accompaniment."

Gov. Johnson of Tennessee, having obtained the requisite authority, is raising twenty thousand men for the purpose of clearing Tennessee of predatory rebel bands and guerillas. They are to be mustered into the service of the United States for a year, unless sooner discharged, and will receive the same pay, rations, clothing, &c. that is paid to troops in the regular service.

It is said that the Treasurer of the Confederate States is under an indictment for gambling at faro-tables. The Examiner of the 17th says that if all the money that has passed through his hands at these tables was his own, his friends can congratulate him on the possession of a most ample private fortune.

It is stated that about 130 of the employes of the Pennsylvania railroad work shops at Harrisburg have volunteered to go to war as substitutes. Among the number are nineteen engineers, and others from the different shops, fitting houses, wood houses, &c.

At a municipal election in Wilmington, Delaware, a few days ago, the Unionists carried the city by four hundred and fifty majority, electing every candidate in every ward. Every officer of the city Government is loyal.

It takes a little over \$260 in greenbacks to purchase \$100 in gold. In Richmond, it is said, \$20 in Confederate scrip is readily given for one of ours. At that rate it would take \$3,200 of "Confed" to purchase \$100 in gold.

Gen. Scott still draws a salary of over \$13,000 per annum, although retired from the service. Under the Internal Revenue Law he is taxed five per cent. on this, but he has just renewed his protest against paying anything.

The people of five towns in Connecticut assembled last week and gathered eighty bushels of blackberries, which have been made into 120 gallons of syrup for the soldiers.

Most persons choose their friends as they do other useful animals, preferring those from whom they expect the most service.

Gen. Dix declines the nomination for Governor of New York by the Union party.

Poor Richard's Reasons for buying United States Securities.

The other day we heard a rich neighbor say he had rather have railroad stocks than the U. S. stocks, for they paid higher interest. Just then Poor Richard came up, and said that he had bought some of Uncle Sam's three year notes, paying seven and three-tenths per cent. interest. My rich friend exclaimed, "You! I thought you had no money to buy with." "Yes," said Richard, "I had a little laid up, for you know it is well to have something laid up against a wet day, and I have kept a little of my earnings by me." Now poor Richard is known to all the country round to be a very prudent and industrious, and withal, wise man; for Richard never learned anything he didn't know how to make use of, and his wisdom and prudence had become a proverb. So, when he took out his savings and bought the notes, more than one was surprised, and it was no wonder rich Mr. Smith asked why. So poor Richard, in a very quiet humble way—for he never assumed anything—replied, "I suppose, Mr. Smith you know a great deal better than I do what to do with money, and how to invest; for I never had much, and all I got I had to work hard for. But I have looked round a good deal upon my neighbors, and seen what they did with their money and I will tell you some things I saw and what I thought of it. One very rich man was always dealing in money, and he made a great deal, but was never satisfied without high interest. So he lent most of his money to some people who he thought were very rich, at a very high rate; and he often told how much he got, till one day the people he lent to went to smash. He got back about ten cents on a dollar of his money. I know another old gentleman, who had some bank stock and he went to the bank and got ten per cent. dividend. The President and everybody said it was the best stock in the country—paid ten per cent. But what did the old man do but sell his stock the next day! Why? why? said everybody. Because, it pays too much dividend. And in six months the bank went to smash. Now, that I know to be a fact. Well, Mr. Smith, you say railroad stocks are best, because they pay high dividends? Can you tell how long they will pay them? I like railroads. I helped to build one, and I go in for useful things. But I tell you what I know about them. One-third of the railroads don't pay any dividend, and two thirds (and some of them cracked up, too) do not pay as much as Government stocks. Now that brings me to the Government securities, and I will tell you why I prefer them. I take it you will admit, Mr. Smith, that in the long run the investment which is best should have these qualities: First, it should be perfectly secure; secondly, that the income should be uniform and permanent—not up one year and down the next; and thirdly, that it should be marketable, so when you wet day comes, and you want your money, you can get it back. And I think these notes or bonds have got these qualities more than any other kind of personal property you can name. Try it.

First, then, I have been looking into that great book you call the Census Statistics. I used to think it wasn't worth much; but since I began to study it, I tell you, I found out a good many things very useful for me to know. I found out, by looking at the crops, and the factories and shipping, &c., that we (I don't mean the Rebel States) are making a thousand millions of dollars a year more than we spend. So you see that (since the increase of debt isn't half that) we are growing rich instead of poorer, as John Bull and the croakers would have us think. Then the debt will be paid, anyhow, no matter how long the war is. Besides, did you ever hear of a Government that broke before the people did? Look into your big histories, Mr. Smith, and you will find the people break before the Governments. Well, then, I call that stock perfectly secure.

Secondly, you want the income uniform and permanent. Well, I want you to take up a list of banks, railroads, mines, insurance companies—anything you choose—and tell me (honor bright, now!) how many have paid a uniform income for ten or twenty years. Not one in a hundred, Mr. Smith, and you know it.

Now here is the Government will pay you without varying a tittle. Now I like something that gives me my income every year.

Thirdly, you want something which is marketable, any day in the year. Now if you will ask any bank President he will tell you that Government stocks are the only kind of property that is always saleable, because they will sell anywhere in the world.

Now, Mr. Smith, this is why I put my little savings in Government stocks. I confess, too, that I wanted to help that dear old country, which is my home and my country. "I confess," said Mr. Smith "I hadn't thought of all this. There is a good deal of sense in what you say, and I will go so far as to put two or three thousand dollars in United States stocks. It can do no harm."

We left Mr. Smith going towards the bank; and Poor Richard returning home with that calm and placid air which indicated the serenity of his disposition and the conscientiousness of doing right towards his country and his fellow man.

"Did two men ever agree upon terms of peace while at blows with one another?" asks Mr. Vallandigham. Perhaps not; but two men have pounded away at one another till one of them was glad to succumb. Grit is a good thing; but there are few men who, when soundly flogged, will not own up, and, if they have been misbehaving, agree to put themselves on their good behavior. That is all we ask the South to do; and, as they wanted to administer this Government as if made for those who owned negroes, we intend they shall agree to let us administer neither for the benefit of slaves nor their masters but of freemen.

Mr. Benjamin, Davis' Cabinet Secretary, has published a long statement of the interview had with Mr. Jacques and Mr. Gilmore, at Richmond, in reference to peace. His statement is nearly similar to theirs, but he says that Davis declared that the separation of the Union was already an accomplished fact, and that he had no authority to receive proposals for negotiation, except by virtue of his office as President of an Independent Confederacy, and on this basis alone must proposals be made to him. This shuts out all prospect of peace by negotiation with the rebel authorities.

Col. Philip Herbert, of the 7th Texas cavalry, died at Kingston, Louisiana, on the 28th ultimo, from the effects of a wound received at the battle of Mansfield, April 8, 1864. This is the former member of Congress from California, who made himself notorious in the winter of 1857 by the assassination of an Irish waiter at a hotel in Washington city. At the outbreak of the rebellion he cast his fortunes with the rebels, and joined a Texas regiment, in the command of which he received a wound at Mansfield which finally proved mortal.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says: Captain Newberry, who commanded the 12th United States infantry, was captured, and known at the time to be unhurt. On our men recovering ground which had been lost, he was found mortally wounded, having been shot through the body. He says that a rebel officer on finding that they were being driven back, took a musket from a private and deliberately shot him. He lived long enough to be taken to the hospital, where he shortly died.

Jesse D. Bright, expelled in 1861 from the U. S. Senate for proved disloyalty, though a resident of Indiana, and representing in part that State, but who has been lately residing in Kentucky, on his negro estate there, has sold out all his possessions there, freed his negroes, given them each a sum sufficient to commence the world with, and has, with his family gone to Europe, there to remain until after the war.

Judge Ephraim Marsh, President of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, who by his influence raised the company from the lowest ebb to one of the most profitable in the country, died at Schooley's mountains on the 28th ult., in the 68th year of his age. He was one of the leading men of the State of New Jersey, and was also widely known beyond the limits of the State. He was the owner of Schooley's mountains.

Governor Curtin's proclamation announces that the organization of the Pennsylvania State Guard is to be commenced immediately. Of the corps of fifteen regiments authorized by the act, three regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and four batteries of field artillery will be recruited at once, and if not filled within thirty days, a draft for the deficiency will be ordered.

August Belmont, the "chairman of the National Democratic Committee," is a Jew, a Banker, and Agent of the Rothschilds of Europe.

Here is another proof of the identity between the gold gamblers and our enemies abroad. The agent of the richest banking house of despotism, is chairman of the National Committee of Copperheads!

The rebel Gen. Hood, who commands at Atlanta, is described by a person who has recently seen him as a "white-headed, homely, spindle-shanked fellow, about thirty-two years of age, and over six feet tall; had been pretty well hacked to pieces; one leg gone, an arm useless, a lot of bruised ribs, and a broken collar-bone."

The Richmond Despatch calls the plating of the sides of the Kearsarge with chains, taking a "foul advantage," which would not have been allowed in the days of "chivalry." Modern chivalry uses its chains for the necks and limbs of human beings.

It is said that Mrs. General Grant is now the guest of Mrs. General Meade, in Philadelphia, and that arrangements are being made for her permanent residence there, and that after the war is over the General will take up his home in the Quaker city.

Why does the letter R hold an enviable position? Because it is never found in sin, but always in temperance, industry, virtue and prosperity. It is the beginning of religion and the end of war.

A MURDEROUS REBEL MISSILE.—A

young man, named Kinney, formerly a Trojan, but recently belonging to a western regiment, reached Troy a few days since. He served for a long time under General Sherman, and was wounded at the battle of Altoona. The circumstances attending his injuries are such as we do not recollect to have seen recorded during the war. Young Kinney was shot in the lower part of the leg by a bullet, apparently an ordinary rifle ball. It lodged in the limb, but did not prevent his walking to the rear. He had just seated himself in an ambulance, half an hour after being hit, when the bullet exploded in his leg, shattering the limb terribly, making four distinct openings, and carrying away a quantity of bone. Despite the severe shock, the young hero travelled to his home in Troy, and is now under the care of one of our surgeons (with a chance of recovery).

The Secretary of War in the following official gazette, states that two hundred thousand men have already enlisted, and that three hundred thousand are to be furnished by the draft. He further states that, with one hundred thousand more men Gen. Grant will be able to end the rebellion before winter, and that the balance of the troops raised by the draft will be used to garrison the forts, and take care of the guerillas. Words cannot add to the emphasis of this announcement. It should arouse the nation.

The President of the United States, in view of the recent victories which Divine Providence has vouchsafed to our army and navy in upholding the Union and Constitution, recommends that on to-morrow (Sunday) in all the churches of the United States, our devout acknowledgements be rendered to the Supreme Being, in whose hands are the destinies of nations.

Governor Brough has issued a proclamation to those persons in Ohio who are preparing to resist the draft, warning them to desist from such a purpose.

Seventy girls have been found acting as officers' servants, disguised as men.

DIED. On Thursday morning last, AMIE, youngest child of Susan and the late Peter Baker, of this borough, in the 11th year of her age. The funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. Baker, at 2 o'clock, this (Saturday) afternoon.

LETTERS REMAINING unclaimed in the Post Office at Marietta, Pa., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1864. Lead, Len. Esq., Leimbourg, Jessie, Otto, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Burger, John, Quigley, James, Greenleaf, Henry, Roberts, Joseph, Guise, Mr. George, Smith, Mrs. Gable, Mr. Israel, Stonner, J. K. Hall, Miss Clemenda, Shumaker, Granville Knight, Mrs. Mary, Steger, John Lead, Mrs. Addie, Spangler, Mrs. Sophia Lead, Peter, Smy, Mrs. Mary. To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertised letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising. ABRAHAM CASSELL, P. M.

ATTENTION! SPORTSMEN! Eley's Gun Caps, Eley's Gun Wads, Eley's Sporting and Glazed Duck Powder, Baltimore Shot, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, &c., at JOHN SPANGLER'S.

NOTICE. Public Notice is hereby given that my wife, Mary Gravel, has left my bed and board without any cause of objection whatever, therefore, I caution all persons against trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. J. GRUEL, Marietta, September 3, 1864. 4-31

Black Hawk Iron Ore Washer. The undersigned having just completed new patterns for the manufacture of the celebrated Black Hawk Iron Ore Washer. He has removed several objections to the old pattern, and now feels certain of being able to 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 1 o'egal Furnace, Marietta, and to James L. St. u. Esq., adjoining Marietta. Address: SAMUEL HOPKINS, Marietta, Lancaster Co., Pa.

The Patent Complex Reflector Lantern. This is the most desirable Lantern in the market. It burns Coal Oil, without a Chimney, emitting neither smoke nor smell. It gives a pure white light. It stands quick motions in any direction. The flame is regulated from the outside. It is neat and compact in form and size. It is free from solder in the upper parts, and is otherwise very substantial in its structure. PRICE, ONE DOLLAR. For sale at JOHN SPANGLER'S Hardware Store, on Market Street.

EQUAL or REGULAR TIMEKEEPERS can be had of H. E. & E. J. ZAHN, Cor North Queen-st., and Center Square, Lancaster, Pa., in the shape of Equilibrium Levers—the best article of Swiss levers now in the market. They are lower in price than any watch of equal quality and not as true for timekeeping.

JEWELRY.—A large and selected stock of fine jewelry of the latest patterns from the best factories in the country can be found at H. L. & E. J. ZAHN'S, Corner of Center Square and North Queen Street, Lancaster, Pa.

LARGE LOT OF RUFF-WINDOW SHADES at remarkably low prices—to closeout. JOHN SPANGLER, Market Street, Marietta.

HICKORY & Oak Wood, 50 Cords each Hickory and Oak Wood. Orders must be accompanied with the cash when they will promptly filled. Spangler & Patterson.

HOWE & STEVEN'S Celebrated Family Dye Colors, warranted to be fast, for sale at THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

CHOICE HAVANA SEGARS, and the best Chewing and Smoking Tobacco at WOLFE'S.

10 EMPTY MOLASSES BARRELS, For sale at J. R. DIFFENBACH'S.

BOHLEN'S long celebrated GIN, R. D. BENJAMIN.