

The Marietta

An Independent Pennsylvania Journal for the Home Circle.

BY FRED'K L. BAKER.

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Office in "LINDSAY'S BUILDING," second
floor, on Ellow Lane, between the Post
Office corner and Front street,
Marietta, Lancaster County, Penn'a.

Single Copies, with, or without Wrappers,
FOUR CENTS.

ADVERTISING RATES: One square (10
lines, or less) 75 cents for the first insertion and
One Dollar and a-half for 3 insertions. Pro-
fessional and Business cards, of six lines or less
at 50 per annum. Notices in the reading col-
umns, 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 just added a "NEWBURY MOUNTAIN
JOURNAL PRESS," together with a large
assortment of New Job and Card type, Cuts,
Borders, &c., to the Job Office of "THE
MARIETTA," which will insure the fine and
speedy execution of all kinds of Job & CARD
PRINTING, from the smallest Card to the
LARGEST POSTER, at reasonable prices.

BROWNING'S Excelsior Coffee.

Whilst trying Coffee of all the various brands,
Remember "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR"
—at the head it stands.
True, it's not like others that are "SOLD
EVERYWHERE."
A little stretch, we all do know, good goods
will easily bear.
(But a stretch like this—hold everywhere—
is very apt to tear.)
Now, I can safely say, without any hesitation,
There's none like "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR"
in this enlightened Nation.
Skilled chemists have not found a Coffee
anywhere
Possessing the same ingredients as "Brown-
ing's Excelsior."
Nor is there any one, in or out of the Coffee
trade,
Who knows the articles from which "Brown-
ing's Excelsior" is made.
You tell us it's made from barley, rye, wheat,
beans, and peas.
Name a thousand other things, but the
RIGHT ONE if you please.
With the Coffee men, will not hold con-
tention
For many, many things they say—too
numerous to mention.
Whilst they're engaged in running round from
store to store
To learn the current wholesale price of
"Browning's Excelsior,"
Some who know my Coffee gives perfect satis-
faction.
Have formed a plan by which they hope to
cause a quick reaction.
The case—'tis with a few; no doubt 'twill be
more.
To meet their Coffee after mine, (BROWN-
ING'S EXCELSIOR).
Some say 'tis the only brand that will
stand a ready test.
Now, try a little of them all—see which you
like the best.
Three years have passed away, since I first
sold a store.
Never have I in your paper advertised before;
Now would I now, or ever consent to, publish
more.
If like some used, by "everybody," "sold
everywhere," in "every store,"
A trade like this I do not wish; the orders I
could not fill.
The factory all Jersey's land would take—
I have not a foot to till.
My trade is not so very large; still I think I
have my share;
But, reader, you may rest assured, 'tis NOT
"SOLD EVERYWHERE."
Manufactured and for Sale by the writer,
GEORGE L. BROWNING,
No. 20 Market street Camden, New Jersey.
This coffee is not composed of poisonous
drugs it contains nothing deleterious; many
persons use this Coffee that cannot use the
pure coffee; it takes but one and a-half ounces
to make a quart of good strong coffee; that
being just one-half the quantity it takes of
Java Coffee, and always less than half the
price.
RETAIL DEALERS may purchase it in
less quantities than ten gross at my prices
from the Wholesale Grocers.
Orders by mail from Wholesale Dealers
promptly attended to. [28-3m]

New Clothing Establishment.

L. L. GUTHEMANN,
Front Street, Marietta, Pa.
HAVING opened a new Clothing Store
in Samuel Peck's building, on Front street,
a few doors above Murry's Hotel corner, where
READY MADE CLOTHING
of every description, and Gentlemen's fur-
nishing goods, will be found in great variety,
and will be sold at the very lowest prices.
This will be no Yankee trap; every article
will be sold with a view to secure a perma-
nent trade. Call and see the goods and learn
the prices. Feb. 11-14

1865. PHILADELPHIA 1865.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WALL PAPERS,
AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
Corner Fourth and Market streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
A fine stock of LINEN SHADES, con-
stantly on hand. [3m]

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

JOB PRINTING of every description exe-
cuted with neatness and dispatch at the
office of The Marietta.

Dr. Echterbach's Army Lotion, an infallible
remedy for Saddle Galls, Open Sores,
and diseases of the skin.
AT THE GOLDEN MORLAR.

PRIME New Crop New Orleans Molasses
—the very best for Cakes. Just received
SPANGLER & RICH.

ST. CROIX AND NEW ENGLAND RUM
for culinary purposes, warranted genuine.
H. D. BENJAMIN.

BOHLEN'S long celebrated GIN.
H. D. BENJAMIN.

Let us make the best of it.

Life is but a fleeting dream,
Care destroys the zest of it;
Swift it glideth like a stream—
Mind you make the best of it!
Talk not of your weary woes,
Troubles or the rest of it;
If we have but brief repose,
Let us make the best of it!

If your friend has got a heart,
There's something fine in him;
Cast away his darker part,
Cling to what's divine in him.
Friendship is our best relief,
Make no heartless jest of it;
It will brighten every grief,
If we make the best of it.

Happiness despises state;
'Tis no sage experiment,
Simply that the wise and great
May have joy and merriment.
Rank is not its spell refined,
Money's not the test of it,
But a calm contented mind,
That will make the best of it.

Trusting in the Power above,
Which, sustaining all of us,
In one common bond of love,
Bindeth great and small of us,
Whatsoever may befall—
Sorrow or the rest of it,
We shall overcome them all,
If we make the best of it.

INTERESTING TO SOLDIERS.—The exor-
bitant charges made by claim agents for
collecting bounties and pensions due
soldiers' widows, are attracting some at-
tention in the proper quarter, and the
legal remedy will be applied to correct
the abuse. The law provides that not
more than ten dollars shall be demand-
ed or received for such service by agents
and the penalty for violation is \$300 fine,
or imprisonment for two years. A case
was decided in the U. S. Court at In-
dianapolis, a few days ago, in which a
man named C. G. Werbe was charged
with having received an exorbitant fee
for collecting a pension for a soldier's
widow. The testimony showed that he
retained \$100 for this service, and the
jury found him guilty. Soldiers should
understand that it is a punishable of-
fense for an agent to receive more than
\$10 for the service of collecting boun-
ties or pensions.

NICELY CAPT.—On Wednesday last,
a U. S. Representative, somewhat ad-
vanced in years, who has a young and
good looking wife, had a letter bearing
his frank returned to him, according to
the Post Office rule when not called for
within a certain time. It had been di-
rected to Captain Continental
Hotel, Philadelphia, and, recognizing
the handwriting of the direction as
that of his wife, the Honorable gentle-
man opened it. Alas for his peace of
mind that he did so! for the letter con-
tained such unmistakable proofs of his
wife's infidelity, mixed with ridicule
of himself, that he determined to send her
back to her father's without delay, which
was accordingly done.

TROTTER.—The fastest time ever
made in trotting in double harness was
by Lady Palmer and Fitzhugh maid.
They trotted one mile in a wagon in
2:26, and two miles in 5:14. The fast-
est time ever made for one mile to a
wagon was by Peerless. She trotted in
2:23 1/2. The fastest time ever made
to sulky was made by Flora Temple.
She trotted a mile in 2:20 on Long Is-
land, and a mile in 2:19 on the Kalam-
azoo track; but that track is generally
believed to be short. A horse can trot
several seconds faster when hitched to a
wagon.

MADE UP HIS MIND.—A well known
character in London frequently figured
on juries. When on a jury, as soon as
they had retired to a room to deliberate,
he would button up his coat, and turn
in on a bench, exclaiming, "Gentle-
men, I'm for bringing in a verdict for
the plaintiff" (or defendant, as he had
settled his mind), "and all creation can't
move me. Therefore, as soon as you
have all agreed with me, wake me up."

The Lockport Bee announces the
death of an eccentric individual named
William Colley, in the Lower Village.
He lived alone, kept a grocery, and will-
ed his property, valued at \$18,000, to
his relatives in England. He kept his
specie in an old boiler buried in the
cellar. Among the deposits in this pri-
vate vault, were fifty thousand three
cent pieces. How many millions of
coin are thus hoarded in various parts
of the country?

From "The Crystal Gem."
Published by the scholars of the Marietta
High School.

Dear Schoolmates.—As we must all
have something for the Crystal Gem, I
thought I would give you a short history
of my visit to Boston. One fine morn-
ing in the month of July, we packed
our trunks, bid good-bye to all our
friends, and started for the station.
There we took the train for Philadel-
phia. When we arrived there we jumped
into a cab, and were driven to the
steamerboat. We crossed over to Cam-
den, and there took the cars and arrived
at New York at eleven o'clock that
night. We remained there three or four
days, visiting all the principal places of
interest. The day after we arrived
Lieut. Hubbard of Fort Columbia called
upon us and invited us over to Gov-
ernor's Island. We spent a very pleas-
ant afternoon visiting the Fort and dif-
ferent places on the Island. We went
on top of the Fort and had a fine view
of New York city and the surrounding
country. After finishing our visit in
New York city, we again took the cars,
and after passing through a great many
places and beautiful sceneries, which I
would like to tell you something about,
but for the want of time cannot, we ar-
rived at Stafford Springs. After visit-
ing many kind friends, spending five
weeks with them, we bade them good-
bye and started for Boston. This is a
beautiful place I can tell you. We
boarded at the Tremont house, just op-
posite Boston Commons. You have
heard of Boston Commons; it is a beau-
tiful place laid off with large trees and
artificial lakes and splendid seats to rest
upon and elegant large fountains of wa-
ter. Then after seeing all we wished to
see in Boston, we visited Bunker Hill.
This Monument is hollow from the bot-
tom to the top, and when first com-
pleted visitors were carried to the top in a
car by means of a steam engine. In the
centre of the Monument stands a small
but beautiful monument inscribed to the
memory of General Joseph Warren,
which was placed there by the Masonic
Lodge of which he was a member, and
bears the following inscription, "Erected
A. D. 1794, by King Solomon's Lodge,
Free Masons, constituted at Charlestown,
1783, in memory of Major General
Joseph Warren and his associates who
were slain on this memorable spot, June
the 17th, 1775."

None but those who set a just value
upon the blessings of Liberty are worthy
to enjoy her. In vain we toiled, in vain
we fought, we bled in vain; if you or
offspring want valor to repel the assault
of her invaders, Charleston settled in
1628, burnt 1775, rebuilt 1776. The
height of Bunker Hill Monument is
about 220 feet, it is 30 feet square at
the base and 15 at the top. The ascent
to the top is by 295 steps, after we as-
cended these steps and came to the top
we found four windows with iron doors
to close them. One is east window,
west window, south window, and north
window. On the wall at the top of the
monument we saw a cannon which had
been taken in the Revolutionary war,
and one of our own which had bursted
in firing upon the enemy. Out of these
four windows we saw a great many ob-
jects of interest of which I have not
time to tell. I have a great deal more
to tell you about my trip home. You
shall hear from me soon.

ELISE SUMMERS.
Memorials of Gratitude.
How sweet are the recollections of
kind words received, and how pleasant
the memory of mercies departed. If we
were to accustom ourselves to rear to-
kens of remembrance for every assist-
ance which we receive from God, and to
erect an altar wherever we receive a
blessing, how many evidences of good
would be presented in the retrospect of
our lives. The review of our lives
would create confidence for the future.
The moss might grow over the pillar,
and the fire of the altar might go out,
but the inscriptions would remain fresh
on the tablet of memory, and gratitude
would kindle the purer flame of affection
in the heart. Thus Samuel took a stone
and set it up between Mizpah and called
the name of it Ebenezer, saying,
"Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."
It is not necessary those outward me-
morials, but let the pillar be raised in
our bosoms and the inscriptions read in
our lives.

FORESTER FLOWER.
Affection, like spring flowers,
breaks through the most frozen ground
at last, and the heart, which asks but for
another heart to make it happy, will
never seek in vain.

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF MANKIND.—The
average returns show that a citizen of
the world, of the first appearance in
public, weighs about six pounds and a
half; a boy baby a little more, a girl
baby a little less. Some very modest
babies hardly turn the scale with two
pounds and a half, while other preten-
sious youngsters boast of ten and eleven
pounds. When Shylock asked for his
pound of flesh, he asked for an equiv-
alent to a little less than one-sixth of a
baby. How the tiny ones grow during
childhood we need not trace here; but
it may be interesting to know that girls
and boys of twelve years of age are
nearly equal in weight; after which lim-
it, males are heavier than females of the
same age. Young men of twenty aver-
age a hundred and forty-three pounds
each, while the young women of twenty
average a hundred and twenty pounds.
Men reach their heaviest bulk at
about thirty-five when their average
weight is about a hundred and fifty-two
pounds; but the women slowly fatten
until fifty, when their average is a hun-
dred and twenty-nine pounds. Men and
women together, their weight at full
growth average about twenty times as
heavy as they were on the first day of
existence. Of course averages are here
only meant. The averages were formed
from men ranging from a hundred and
eight to two hundred and twenty pounds,
and from women ranging from eighty-
eight to two hundred and seven pounds.
The actual weight of human nature, tak-
ing all ages and conditions, nobles,
clergy, tinkers, tailors, wives, maidens,
boys, girls, and babies, all included—the
average weight is almost exactly one
hundred English pounds, or a little more
for each human being; a quantity easy
to remember at any rate.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.—The New York
Herald's Winchester correspondent
says: "A few days ago three Winchester
families, by the names of Sherrard, Legg
and Bunell, were sent without our lines
on the charge of disloyalty. It is al-
leged that they conspired together to get
up a social ball, to which General
Sheridan was to be an invited guest,
and that during its progress, a detach-
ment of Mosby's guerrillas was to seize
the General, take him captive and con-
vey him to Richmond, and Kelley and
Crook. The plan was frustrated, and
the ladies (?) who concocted it are
now in full communion with those for
whom they have exhibited such a warm
sympathy."

A correspondent of the New York
Herald, writing from off Charleston,
Feb. 26, says: "We have just re-
ceived the official intelligence of the burn-
ing of Columbia, S. C., on the 24th inst.
After the town had been taken posses-
sion of by Slocum's corps, some of our
troops were fired on from the houses,
and some seventeen men killed, on ac-
count of which General Sherman order-
ed the town to be burned, which order
was carried out to the letter."

The following is the latest oil
story: A man went from New York to
the Pennsylvania oil region, and spent
\$4,500 in boring for oil, but without suc-
cess. He had no funds left, but bought
five barrels of oil on credit, carried them
to his well in the night, poured the oil
down his pipes, and the next morning
began pumping with a success which
astounded all his neighbors. Before
the flow stopped, he sold his well for
\$7,000 and went home.

The Editor of the San Francisco
News Letter, in giving a parting salute
to the Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York,
said: "May you blow, Bellows, until
death, rigidly stops your wind, and may
no cunning doctor, after death, cut you
open to see where it all came from."

At a Christmas celebration by a
contraband school in Norfolk, the teach-
er asked the little darkeys whose birth-
day they were celebrating, and they all
with one voice cried out "Gen. Butler's."
The teacher found it difficult to set
them right.

Parson Brownlow says he shall
continue to edit his Knoxville Whig,
and hopes that no friend has form-
ed so low an estimate of our abilities as
to suppose for a moment that we can't
govern one State in rebellion and edit
our newspaper at the same time.

It is said that salt rheum, and
other cutaneous diseases can be cured
by binding on the part affected a piece
of silk oil cloth, and keeping it there
for a certain length of time. The cure
recently takes place in fifteen hours.

Buying Gold makes one a Rebel.

There is instruction and example in
the following incident narrated to us by
a friend.
An honest Schuylkill County German
merchant, who had been prosperous, and
had accumulated more money than he
could employ as capital in his business,
came to a patriotic banker in Philadel-
phia and said: "I have got some money,
and I want you to buy some gold."
"Why, Schultz, what do you want gold
for?" That isn't a thing you sell in your
store."
"I know dat—but I want to made
some money on de rise of gold."
"People say it is going up, and I tink I
may make a thousand dollars."
"Schultz, you dear old fellow, don't
you know that if you buy gold you will
be a rebel?"

"No!" said Schultz, with a tone of re-
sentment in his wonder.
"Suppose you buy ten thousand dol-
lars of gold. Suppose that same morn-
ing you read in the papers in big letters:
"Terrible disaster to the Union cause!
Grant's army routed and destroyed!
The rebels marching on Washington!"
"I should say dat was tam pad news,"
exclaimed indignantly the German.
"Yes, but wouldn't you say right off,
"dis, however, will put gold up—pad for
the Union cause, tam pad, but it is goot
for my ten thousand? Don't you see,
Schultz, that in buying gold you instancly
increase the interests of the rebels your
interests that you bribe yourself to
wish them to succeed, and to wish your
country and your countrymen to fail?
And if these unholy desires, Schultz,
don't define a rebel, there is no language
to define one. Don't you see that buy-
ing gold inevitably turns honest, patri-
otic, devoted men like you away from
the cause which they ought to support,
and which they think they do support,
but which they cannot support, because
they have made it for their interest not
to support it? Don't you see it, dear
old fellow?"

"Be sure I do," said the honest man,
with gravity of manner and humility,
"and I ax pardon of the war. Put de
whole of dat in Seven-thirties. My
money goes mit my principles."

NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.—The
new issue of fractional currency of the
denomination of twenty-five cents, is
now ready for distribution. It is on
thick paper, and the engraving gives it
the appearance of one of the Govern-
ment notes of greater value. In size it
is about one-half larger than the cur-
rency now in circulation, making it much
more attractive and easier to handle.
On the face there is a fine likeness of
Secretary Fessenden. The fifty-cent
notes are the same style as the twenty-
five-cent issue.

The "Hallelujah Band," is the
name of a society formed in Sheffield,
Eng., of convicted felons, prize-fighters,
pigeon-stealers, dog-fighters, wife-beat-
ers, poachers, &c., who meet and tell
their experiences and pray and sing
with wonderful enthusiasm. At a late
meeting of the band, Harry Teasdale, a
noted circus clown, appeared and burnt
all his professional costumes. The
crowd was great and the pious zeal in-
tense, shoutings of "Hallelujah" accom-
panying the sacrifice.

Dr. Franklin's celebrated recipe
for cheap sleigh riding runs as follows:
"Sit in the hall in your night clothes,
with both doors open so that you can
get a good draft—your feet in a pail of
ice water—drop the front door key down
your back—hold an icicle in one hand
and ring the tea-bell with the other.
He says you can't tell the difference
with your eyes shut and it is a great
deal cheaper."

The constitutional amendment to
abolish slavery came to a vote on Wed-
nesday in the lower house of the New
Jersey Legislature, and was rejected.
The vote of the members was evenly di-
vided—thirty to thirty—and the resolu-
tion was defeated by the casting vote
of the Speaker in the negative.

Gen. Schimmelfennig, in com-
mand of Charleston three years ago
raised in Pittsburg the 4th Regiment
of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and led
them with honor to himself and country.
He is of Prussian birth, and received
his military education in the Prussian
Army.

The Legislature of West Virginia
has adopted an amendment to the con-
stitution of the State, disfranchising all
those who have voluntarily participated
in the rebellion.

A Spartan Marriage.

Many of the laws of Lycurgus, in con-
nection with this subject would undoubt-
edly meet with the approbation of the
fair sex of modern time. The time for
marriage was fixed by statute, that of the
man at about 30 or 35 years, that of the
lady at about 20 or a little younger. All
men who continued unmarried after the
appointed time were liable to prosecu-
tion, and all old bachelors were prohibi-
ted from being present at the public ex-
ercises of the Spartan maidens, and
were denied the usual respect and hon-
ors paid to the aged. "Why should I
give you place," cried the young man to
the old unmarried gentleman, "when you
have no child to give place to me when
I am old?" No marriage portions were
given to any of the maidens, so that
neither poverty should prevent a gallant
nor riches tempt him to marry contrary
to his inclinations. The parents of three
children enjoyed considerable immuni-
ties, and those with four children paid
no taxes whatever—a regulation when
all married men with large families will
readily admit to be not wise and equita-
ble. Every marriage was preceded by a
betrothal, as in other Greek cities, but
the marriage itself was performed by the
young Spartan carrying off his bride by
pretended abduction, and for some time
afterward the wife continued to reside
with her own family, and only met the
husband on stated occasions. This ex-
traordinary way of spending the honey-
moon was first introduced by Lycurgus
to prevent the husband from wasting
too much of his time in his wife's soci-
ety during the first years of their mar-
riage, and in order to economize the
bride's charms, it was customary for her
bridesmaids to cut off all her hair on the
wedding day, so that for some time, at
least, her personal attractions should in-
crease with her years—a very good and
commendable plan, which we here re-
commend to the wives of the present day.

Don't Forget Your Girls.—When I
lived among the Choctaw Indians, says
a traveler, I held a consultation with
one of their chiefs respecting the stages
of their progress in the arts of civilized
life, and among other things he inform-
ed me that at their start they made a
great mistake—they only sent their
boys to school. These boys came home
intelligent men, but they married un-
educated and uncivilized wives and the
uniform result was the children were all
like the mothers.—The father soon lost
all his interest both in wife and child-
ren. And now, said he, if we would edu-
cate but one class of our children, we
should choose the girls, for when they
become mothers they educate their sons.
This is the point and it is true.—No na-
tion can become fully enlightened when
mothers are not qualified to discharge
the duties of home work of education.
Parents, give your daughters, as well as
your sons, the best education in your
power.

Consider.—A person of an observing
turn of mind, if he has rode through a
country town, has noticed how curious
youngsters along the route will fill the
widows with their anxious faces in or-
der to get a glimpse of all passes by.
A Yankee peddler drove up in front of
a house one day, and seeing all hands
and the cook staring from the windows,
got off from his car, and the following
dialogue took place with the man of the
house—

Jonathan.—"Has there been a funeral
here lately?"
Man of the House.—"No; why?"
Jonathan.—"I saw there was one pano
of glass that didn't have a head in it."
Man of the House.—"You leave blast-
ed quick, or there will be a funeral."

PERSONAL APPEARANCE.—Attention
to one's outward appearance is one of
the first elements of politeness. Want
of cleanliness, slovenly or dilapidated
attire, are an affront to the persons we
approach. Anything like dirtiness—
the very word offends—is utterly unpar-
donable and inadmissible. Man, natu-
rally, the noblest of animals, has neces-
sarily the greatest need of personal neat-
ness. Most of the nations of antiquity
bathed daily, or oftener.—Ablutions
were, and still are, in many countries, a
religious practice. Perfumes are quite
gone out of fashion, being left to be used
almost exclusively by persons of ques-
tionable health, or worse, of question-
able character.

A recent order of the War De-
partment directs the issuing of a ration
of fish, viz.: Fourteen ounces of dried
fish, or eighteen ounces of pickled fish
to be made to the troops once a week,
in lieu of the ration of fresh beef.