

# The Mariettian.

An Independent Pennsylvania Journal for the Home Circle.

BY FRED'K L. BAKER.

MARIETTA, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1865.

VOL. XI.—NO. 39.

## Reading & Columbia Railroad.

TRAINS of this road run by Reading Rail Road time, which is ten minutes faster than that of Pennsylvania Railroad.

TRAINS ON THIS ROAD RUN AS FOLLOWS:

**LEAVE COLUMBIA AT**  
A. M.—WAY FREIGHT and intermediate stations, leaving Landisville at 6:46 a. m., Manheim at 6:20; Litz at 6:52; Ephrata at 7:12; Reinholdville at 7:50; and reaching Sinking Springs at 9:45 A. M. Here passengers holding through tickets for New York only are transferred to the Fast Line, reaching New York at 2 o'clock, P. M.; other passengers remain in the train and reach Reading at 10:30 A. M., in time to connect with trains for Philadelphia, Pottsville, New York and the Lebanon Valley.

**2:25 P. M.—MAIL PASSENGER** Train for Reading and intermediate stations, connecting at Landisville at 3:00 p. m., with train of Penn'a. R. R., for the West, leaving Manheim at 3:21; Litz at 3:28; Ephrata at 4:02; Reinholdville at 4:35; Sinking Springs at 5:03 and arriving at Reading at 5:30 p. m.

## LEAVE READING AT

**6:00 A. M.—MAIL PASSENGER** train for Columbia and intermediate stations, leaving Sinking Springs at 6:15; Reinholdville at 6:44; Ephrata at 7:11; Litz at 7:40; Manheim at 8:20 a. m., with train of Penn'a. R. R., for Lancaster, and also with trains for the west. At Columbia, connecting with train of Penn'a. R. R., for Upper Merion, Middletown, and Harrisburg, also by the ferry for Wrightsville with trains of Northern Central R. R., for Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Columbia at 8:55 a. m.

**2:00 P. M.—WAY FREIGHT** and Passenger Train for COLUMBIA and intermediate stations with passengers from New York, Philadelphia and Pottsville same day, leaving Sinking Springs at 2:33; Reinholdville at 3:30; Ephrata at 4:38; Litz at 5:40; Manheim at 6:19; Landisville at 6:52, and arriving at Columbia at 7:50 p. m.

Further information with regard to Freight or Passengers, may be obtained from the Agents of the Company.

MENDES COHEN, Superintendent.  
W. J. PURCELL, General Ticket Agent.  
E. F. KEEVER, General Freight Agent.

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We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to 50 dollars each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, FREE, on receipt of price.

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A liberal deduction made to yearly and half yearly advertisers.

Having just added a "NEWBURY MOUNTAIN JOBBER PRESS," together with a large assortment of new Job and Card type, Cuts, Borders, &c., to the Job Office of "THE MARIETTIAN," which will insure the fine and speedy execution of all kinds of Job and CARD PRINTING, from the smallest Card to the LARGEST POSTER, at reasonable prices.

**Be Careful of Your Money.**

When life is full of health and glee,  
Work, work, as busy as a bee!

And take this gentle hint from me—  
Be careful of your money!

You'll find it true, that friends are few  
When you are short of money.

The single grain cast in the mould  
May spring and give a thousand fold,  
More precious than its wealth in gold!

Be careful of your money!  
The grain you sow to stalks may grow—  
Be careful of your money!

But do not shut sweet Mercy's doors,  
When Sorrow pleads or Want implores;

To help to heal misfortune's sores,  
Be careful of your money!

To help the poor who seek your door,  
Be careful of your money!

Would you escape the beggar's lot,  
The death-bed of the sipping sot,  
And live in sweet Contentment's cot,  
Be careful of your money!

And if you need a friend indeed,  
Be careful of your money!

A Good WHITENESS.—This is a subject upon which our farmers require "line upon line and precept upon precept."

Whitewash is one of the most valuable articles in the world, when properly applied. It prevents not only the decay of wood, but confers greatly to the healthiness of all buildings, whether of wood or stone.

Outbuildings and fences, when not painted, should be supplied once or twice every year with a good coat of whitewash, which should be prepared in the following way: Take a clean, water-tight barrel or other suitable cask, and put into it half a bushel of lime. Slack it by pouring water over it, boiling hot, and in sufficient quantity to cover it five inches deep, and stir it briskly till thoroughly slacked. When the slacking has been effected, dissolve it in water, and add two pounds of sulphate of zinc, and one of common salt. These will cause the wash to harden, and prevent its cracking, which gives an unseemly appearance to the work.

If desirable, a beautiful cream color may be communicated to the above wash, by adding three pounds of yellow ochre, or a good pearl or lead color, by the addition of lamp, vine or ivory black. For fawn color, add four pounds umber-Turkish or American—(the latter is the cheapest.) one pound Indian red, and one pound common lampblack. For common stone color, add four pounds raw umber, and two pounds lampblack.

This wash may be applied with a common whitewash brush, and will be found much superior both in appearance and durability, to common whitewash.—  
Germantown Telegraph.

**"WOODEN OVERCOATS" CLASSIFIED.**

Some inquiring mind suggested the idea of being consistent with our calling, even in the matter of our coffins. For example, the pear tree coffin for the married; brick layers and plasterers in lime tree wood; chronologists in date tree; pugilists in box wood; old bachelors in elder tree; old maids in crab tree; cowards in trembling aspen; schoolmasters in birch; sailors in sturdy oak; pretty women in sugar maple; widows in weeping willow; lawyers in slippery elm; dandies in spruce; dairy-maids in butternut, and lovers in tulip and cypress.

All the funds required to pay General Sherman's army in full will be ready by the middle of next week. It will require eleven millions of dollars for this purpose.

## Local Military Reminiscences.

Before the organization of the "PENNSYLVANIA GRAYS" or "Donegal Rangers" and even before the organization of their immediate predecessors, the "Washington Grays," a company of "Grays" had been organized in Wrightsville, York county, which was commanded by Capt. CARA. This company paid a visit to Marietta in the summer of 1829; and the first impulse towards forming a military company in Marietta at that period, was perhaps the result of this visit. A greater stimulant however consisted in the results of a visit of the Lancaster Volunteer Battalion under the command of Maj. HAMBRIGHT, on their return from a Volunteer Encampment at York, Pa., in September 1830; for, although the "Washington Grays" had been previously organized, they had gone through that ceremony in citizen's dress, and from the want of harmony among the officers, they had not been so far uniformed and drilled, as to enable them to accept of an invitation to participate in the York Encampment. It may have been in the month of August that Maj. Hambright's command passed through Marietta, for I heard some of the men relate the details of a torch-light procession of the entire Encampment which took place the evening before, in honor of the three days French Revolution, when Charles X. was overthrown, the news of which had then just reached them. I think—without referring to the records—that that memorable revolution took place on the first three days of July 1830. This visit affected me very much, and if ever I felt a desire to don a uniform and play the soldier it was at this time, for we all felt—that is the verdant impulsive ones among us—like going to France, to help Lafayette and the Republicans, to put down monarchy and establish a Democracy.

The Lancaster Battalion at that time, to the best of my knowledge, was composed of four companies; namely, the "Lancaster Phalanx," the "Washington Blues," the "Lafayette Grays" and the "Jackson Rifles." Possibly there might have been an additional company of infantry or artillery, for they had a brass cannon named "Penelope," and all the necessary carriages, mountings and implements that belonged to it. It was through the instrumentality of Capt. Flury that the Lancaster Battalion passed through Marietta on its return home on this occasion.

Capt. Flury was a short, beardless, juvenile looking man, but full of spirit and military ambition, and I think imagined himself deeply tinged with the Napoleonic animus—at least his admirers flattered themselves (if not the Capt.) that he was the personification of Napoleon I. in the realms of Young America. He kept the "Ferry House" in front street, just below the Rail Road House, (Upper Station) which was not then built yet; and his house was a sort of "Military Headquarters," and on that account was much visited by those afflicted with "military on the brain" in those days of profound peace. Thither a trio of us were wont to frequently resort to take lessons and practice upon the Drums and Fife, of which the Captain was at this period passionately fond. These musical exercises would be alternated with his own "sublime ser-pings" on the violin, but when the drums and fife "struck up," no manipulations of *Catgut* or anything else could be heard; and often on passing the house in recent days, I have wondered how it could possibly have accommodated so many visitors, or how its inmates could survive the beatings of "sheepskin" and the "screaming" of the fife, which took place almost nightly, in those early days I speak of. The house looks small compared with the stately Rail Road House, just half a square above it, but then, to our boyish apprehension, it seemed "large and commodious."

After the organization of the "Pennsylvania Grays" and "Rangers" an Artillery company was formed at Mount Joy in this county, the name of whose first Captain I cannot recall, but subsequently it was commanded by Capt. David McNeely. This company, called the "Washington Artillerists," to gether with the "Pennsylvania Grays" and the "Donegal Rangers" were organized into an independent command, called the "UNION BATTALION OF DONEGAL," at Maytown, in the spring of 1833. Maj. Frederick Haines—then living on the "Haides Farm" near Marietta, was elected commander of the Battalion, and continued its commander until the

spring or summer of 1838, when the two Marietta companies attached to it, disbanding, it ceased to have a legal existence. Maj. H. was more esteemed, by officers and men, for his kind gentlemanly bearing, and natural goodness of heart, than for any special degree of military talent. Joseph Tate Anderson was elected Adjutant, and served in that office during the entire existence of the Battalion. Adj. A., without making any military pretensions, was perhaps the superior in military intellectuality, but had not the military bearing and commanding appearance that the Maj. had. I do not know two other men in the Battalion, (or perhaps out of it) who were more generally esteemed than those two officers were in those days. I do not recollect of a single altercation or misunderstanding between them and the officers and men under them during their entire command of the Battalion. Joseph Lyle was elected the first Quartermaster, but resigning afterwards, John Barr was elected in his place, and served in that capacity with efficiency until the Battalion was disbanded. Dr. Jacob Glatz and Dr. Wm. S. Maxwell were at different periods appointed the Surgeons of the Battalion, but I have no recollection that either of them ever served or appeared on parade, but I think that Dr. Nathaniel Watson did.

Contemporary with the military organizations of Marietta and Mount Joy of this period, were the "Columbia Grays" commanded, first by Capt. YETTER, but subsequently by Capt. HAUGHEY; the "Columbia Hunters" a rifle corps, commanded by Capt. WAY; and the "Manor Guards," of Washington borough, commanded by Capt. URBEN. These three companies formed a Battalion under the command of Maj. Joseph Mosher. Subsequently an "artillery" company was formed in Columbia, and attached to this Battalion, commanded by Capt. PRESTON B. ELDER. These seven volunteer companies, composing two Battalions, were all in existence at the same period in one Brigade, and a great deal of talking and "maneuvering" took place, having for its end the organization of a Volunteer Regiment, but it was never accomplished, perhaps owing to a difficulty in making a proper or equitable division of the field and staff officers.

The uniforms of the "Mount Joy Artillerists" was a blue coat, trimmed with yellow and red; a high bell crowned leather hat, with red cord and pom-poon; white waist belts and cross belts. The "Pennsylvania Grays" wore a light gray coat trimmed with black; but the same as the former, only trimmed to suit the uniform. The pantaloons of these companies corresponded with their coats in winter, and in summer they wore white pantaloons. The "Rangers" wore green frock coats and pantaloons trimmed with yellow binding; buttons and fringes, a *la Indian*. Their cap was a mongrel "Hungarian" affair, with a shovel brim and black ostrich feathers, exceedingly un military in appearance, but infinitely more pleasant to the head than the semi-helmet, semi-furberet, worn by the two former companies. The "Manor Guards" wore blue uniforms trimmed with white and red; the "Columbia Grays," a gray uniform similar to the "Pennsylvania Grays," only much darker in color. The "Hunters" wore a uniform similar in cut and form to that of the "Rangers" except that it was blue trimmed with red. The "Columbia Artillerists" wore blue dress coats trimmed with red. All of these companies wore upon their shoulders, woolles appendages called "Faus." They looked like huge-hairy-caterpillars, crawling over the seam of the "sleeve head" of the coat. The non-commissioned officers had an additional fringe of gold or silver thread, and the commissioned officers all wore gold or silver epaulets—or at least made of metal of the color of those named. The Artillery and Infantry companies had 3 rows of buttons (nine in each row) upon the breasts of their coats, put on "coffin-shaped"; the former yellow metal and the latter white. The skirts and cuffs were also turned up and mounted with stars and buttons. The breasts between the buttons were braided, and "crow's-foot" or "clover-leaves" were worked behind the two outer rows. Such military equipments would cut a sorry figure at the present day; and would not only be exceedingly fantastical, but also exceedingly uncomfortable and inconvenient. They all wore the white cotton belting and high hard leather hats and pom-poons.

S. S. R.

## Master Roll of Col. Thos. Huston's company.

Master Roll of a company of Volunteer Infantry in the actual service of the United States, commanded by Captain THOMAS HUSTON, in the Second Brigade, Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Colonel JOHN LUTZ, from September 1st, 1814, to December 4th, same year:

Captain, Thomas Huston.  
Lieutenant, David Carr.  
Ensign, John Shimp.  
1st. Sergeant, Robert Maxwell.  
2nd. do. John Harvey.  
3rd. do. William Crawley.  
4th. do. Henry Nopsker.  
1st. Corporal, Joshua Todd.  
2nd. do. Annanias Applegate.  
3rd. do. John Trimble.  
4th. do. Daniel O'Neal.

## PRIVATES.

Frederick Arford.  
Cornelius Atwood.  
William Adams.  
Philip Bealer.  
Stephen Berrybill.  
William Barnes.  
John Bell.  
Nicholas Clepper.  
Moses Campbell.  
William Cross.  
Andrew Clark.  
John Baker.  
Henry Blowers.  
John Bird.  
John Danwoody.  
Patrick Dixon.  
Benjamin Eshelman.  
Andrew Fritzlend.  
Jacob Feltenberger.  
John Gohsen.  
William Gillgore.  
James Gollougher.  
John Garman.  
Christopher Hollinger.  
James Hackert.  
Alexander Hamler.  
Nicholas Hide.  
Henry Hubley.  
John Huston.  
William Hayes.  
Robert Johnson.  
Elias Jamison.  
John Kapp.  
Israel Kurtz.  
John Koch.  
Jacob Lichty.  
Francis McLaughlin.  
Samuel McGrady.  
Lawrence Miller.  
John Mosey.  
John Morgan.  
Jacob Mantel.  
John McKislan.  
Jessie Morgan.  
James Meldrom.  
Martin Miller.  
Abraham Miller.  
Leonard Negley.  
Charles O'Donald.  
John Otto.  
George Oxer.  
Mark Peterson.  
Anthony Robinson.  
Jacob Roadvorn.  
Theodore Robinson.  
Adam Smith.  
Daniel Sanders.  
Mathias Sheets.  
Robert Shank.  
Jacob Shiffer.  
Amos Thatcher.  
John Vaughn.  
Reuben Welsbontz.  
Samuel Wiland.  
John Williams.  
James Wilson.  
John White.  
John Yelter.  
John Young.

Old Ricketts was a man of labor and had little or no time to devote to speculations in the future. He was, withal, rather uncontent in the use of language.—One day, while engaged in stopping hog holes about his place, he was approached by a colporteur and presented with a tract. "What is this about?" demanded Ricketts. "That, sir, is a book describing the celestial state," was the reply. "Celestial state!" said Ricketts. "Where the deuce is that?" "My worthy friend, I fear you have not—" "Well, never mind," interrupted Ricketts, "I do not want to hear about any better State than old Pennsylvania. I intend to live and die right here, if I can only keep them darned hogs out."

A woman is either worth a good deal or nothing. If good for nothing, she is not worth getting jealous for; if she be a true woman, she will give no cause for jealousy. A man is a brute to be jealous of a good woman—a fool to be jealous of a worthless one; but he is a double fool to cut his throat for either of them.

In the revolutionary war, Washington being in great want of supplies for the army, and having confidence in his friend, Jonathan Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut, said: "We must consult Brother Jonathan." And the expression became a name for the Yankees, and then of the American people.

The person who wounded Secretary Seward left behind him a slouched hat, and an old rusty navy revolver.

## DEATH OF JACKSON'S ADOPTED SON.

Andrew Jackson, Jr., adopted son of the late President Jackson, whose death we lately mentioned without giving particulars, accidentally shot himself while hunting near the Hermitage, Tennessee, on Monday week, and died on the Sunday following of lockjaw. He was a son of Mrs. Jackson's brother, Samuel Donelson, and a cousin of A. J. Donelson. He took his adopted parent's name, and inherited, at his death, the Hermitage, and a large cotton plantation in Mississippi, both of which, however, passed out of his hands. He was fifty-six years of age, and leaves a wife, daughter, and two sons. The sons cast their lot with the rebels, both entering the army. Samuel, the younger, was an officer in the rebel service, and was killed beyond Chattanooga. The eldest brother, Andrew Jackson, is a brigadier general in the rebel army. He terminated his military career in the surrender of Fort Morgan, in Mobile harbor, to the United States forces, at which time he was taken prisoner, and is now in our hands.

How to Propose.—A party of ladies and gentlemen were laughing over the supposed awkwardness attending a declaration of love, when a gentleman remarked that if he ever offered himself he would do it in a collected and business like manner. "For instance," he continued, addressing a lady present, "Miss S——, I have been two years looking for a wife. I am in receipt of about three hundred a year, which is on the increase. Of all the ladies of my acquaintance, I admire you the most; indeed I love you, and would gladly make you my wife." "You flatter me by your preference," good humoredly replied Miss S——, to the surprise of all present. "I refer you to my father."

"Bravo!" exclaimed the gentlemen. "Well, I declare!" said the ladies in a chorus. The lady and gentleman, good readers, were married soon after. Wasn't that a modest way of "coming to the point, and a lady like method of taking a man at his word?"

There are in Europe forty-three reigning sovereigns. Of these, nine belong to the Roman Catholic religion, but one of that number is excommunicated; thirty-two are Protestants, one is of the Greek Church, one is a Mahometan, and the forty-third is the Pope. The excommunicated sovereign is King Victor Emmanuel.

Jones has discovered the respective natures of a distinction and a difference. He says that "a little difference" frequently makes many enemies, while "a little distinction" attracts hosts of friends to the one on whom it is conferred.

A gentleman, being in company with the Earl of Chatham, was asked by his lordship for his definition of wit. "Wit," he replied, "my lord, is what a pension would be, given by your lordship to your humble servant—a good thing well applied."

Mr. Everett and Judge Story were at a public dinner. The ordinary toasts were given, when Judge Story arose and said: "Fame follows fortune where ever it (Everett) goes." Everett replied: "Here's to the legal profession. It has never got above one story."

Counsellor (afterwards Chief Justice) Busch, being on one occasion asked which of a company of ten actors he most admired, maliciously replied, "The prompter, sir, for I have heard the most and seen the least of him."

The country will be pleased to learn that Secretary Seward is mending rapidly. Frederick is better, but by no means out of danger. Another piece of bone has been removed from his skull which has given him considerable relief.

Why is anything not easily denominated like a chronometer? Because it's a "watch you may call it."

"Idle," said Voltaire, "are like beads: men get them when they grow up, and women never have any."

Just like a cinnamon tree is the fop, for the bark is invariably worth more than the body.

The man who makes a business of raising pork for market may be said to live by his pen.

What do cats have, which no other animal has? Kittens.

Jealousy is the greatest of misfortunes, and excites the least pity.

Substitute brokers in Maryland are required to pay \$2000 for a license.