

The Mariettian.

An Independent Pennsylvania Journal for the Home Circle.

BY FRED'K L. BAKER.

MARIETTA, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1866.

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Reading and Columbia Railroad.

TRAINS of this road run by Reading Rail Road time, which is ten minutes faster than that of Pennsylvania Railroad. On and after Tuesday, May 1st, 1866, trains of this road will run as follows: Will leave Columbia at 7:25 a. m. and arrive at Reading at 9:40 a. m. and connect with the New-York Express and Philadelphia at 12:45 p. m. and also connecting with trains for Potsville and the Lebanon Valley. And at Potsville in the afternoon, arriving at Reading at 5:15 p. m., connecting with trains for Potsville and the Lebanon Valley.

Trains will leave Reading at 6:20 a. m. for Columbia, connecting at Landisville with Pa. Railroad, reaching Lancaster at 8:40 a. m. and Philadelphia at 12:30 p. m., and arriving at Columbia at 8:40 a. m. And also leave Reading at 6:15 in the afternoon and arrive at Columbia at 8:15 in the evening.

SUNDAY TRAIN: Commencing Sunday, May 31st, a Sunday Passenger Train will run between Columbia and Reading, leaving Columbia at 7:30 in the morning and arriving at Reading at 9:40. Returning, leave Reading at 6:00 p. m. arrive at Columbia at 8:15 p. m. Passengers by this train can make close connection at Reading for New-York and Philadelphia, arriving at the latter place at 12:30 p. m.; returning, leave Philadelphia at 3:15 p. m. and arrive at Reading in time to connect with this Sunday train.

Through tickets to New-York, Philadelphia and Lancaster sold at principal stations, and baggage checked through. Freight carried with the utmost promptness and dispatch, at the lowest rates. Further information with regard to Freight or passage, may be obtained from the Agents of the Company: G. F. GAZD, Superintendent, and E. F. KEVZER, General Freight & Ticket Agent.

E. REMINGTON & SONS.

MANUFACTURERS OF Revolvers, Rifles, Muskets AND CARBINES. For the United States Service.

Also, Pocket and Belt Revolvers, Repeating Pistols, Rifle Cones, Revolving Rifles, Rifle and Shot Gun Barrels and Gun materials, sold by Gun dealers and the Trade generally.

These days of Housebreaking and Robbery, every House, Store, Bank and Office should have one of the Remingtons' Revolvers.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the improvements in Pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the New Remingtons' Revolvers.

Remingtons' Revolvers. Circulars containing cut and description of our Arms will be furnished on application. E. REMINGTON & SONS, ILION, N. Y. Moore & Nichols, Agents, No. 40 Courtland-st., N. Y. [35-6m]

JACOB LIBHART, JR., CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER, MARIETTA, PA.

WORLD most respectfully take this method of informing the citizens of Marietta and the public in general, that having laid in a lot of seasoned Lumber, is now prepared to manufacture all kinds of

CABINET FURNITURE, in every style and variety, at short notice. He has on hand a lot of Furniture of his own manufacture, which for fine finish and good workmanship, will rival any City make.

He is also now prepared to attend, in all its branches, the UNDERTAKING business, being supplied with an excellent heavy, large small Biers, Cooling Box, &c.

COFFINS finished in any style—plain or ornate. Ware Room and Manufactory, near Mr. Duff's new building, near the "Upper-Store," Marietta, Pa. [Oct. 22.]

A. LINDSAY, Manufacturer and Dealer in BOOTS & SHOES, MARKET STREET, MARIETTA, PENN.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this Borough and neighborhood that he has at this time the largest assortment of City made work ever offered in this Borough, amongst which may be named the new style

Polish Boot, and Glove-Kid Balmorals. FOR THE LADIES: A. L. being a practical BOOT AND SHOE MAKER enables him to select with more judgment than those who are not. He continues to manufacture in the very best manner everything in the BOOT AND SHOE line, which he will warrant for neatness and fit.

Call and examine the new stock before going elsewhere. Marietta, April 14, 1866.

H. L. & E. J. ZAHM, Jewelers, Corner of North Queen-St. and Centre Square, Lancaster, Pa.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Office in "LINDSAY'S BUILDING," second floor, on Elbow Lane, between the Post Office Corner and Front-St., Marietta, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

ADVERTISING RATES: One square (10 lines, or less) 75 cents for the first insertion and One Dollar and a-half for 3 insertions. Professional and Business cards, of six lines or less at 50 per annum. Notices in the reading columns, ten cents a-line. Marriages and Deaths, the simple announcement, FREE; but for any additional lines, ten 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 MARIETTIAN," 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.

Shultz Hat Store, Established in 1829. NO. 20 NORTH QUEEN STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

WE manufacture our own goods, thus enabling us to sell at OLD TIME PRICES. The largest, best and most complete stock, and at lower prices than any house in the country.

Our immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods consists of all the novelties of the season, at least fifty different styles the most popular of which are the Cavalier, Cavalier De Orsay, Indicator, very new, Fulton, Morton Peto, Brighton, Nobby, Tyrol.

A splendid Silk Hat for \$5.00! Cheaper than can be had elsewhere. Our business connection with our patrons for a period of nearly 40 years, is a sufficient guarantee of our ability to please all who may favor us with a call. SHULTZ & BROTHERS, No. 20 North Queen-st., Lancaster.

"Old Walnut Hall" Clothing Store, Market Street, Marietta.

JOHN FOLKS Having again leased, from Captain Samuel D. Miller, his old and popular Clothing stand, would take this method of informing the public that he has just laid in an excellent stock of everything in the

Ready-made Clothing Line, SUCH AS Over, Dress and Business Coats, Pantaloon and Vests, OF ALL GRADES AND PRICES. Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings always on hand, which will be cut and made-up to suit the tastes of customers. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Shirts, Drawers, Hose, Collars, Suspenders, Neck Ties, HATS AND CAPS of all kinds, &c., &c.

Goods at all prices—from the finest to the cheapest. Call and see for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. Marietta, February 17, 1866-ly.

Dentist. S. Atlee Bockins, M. D. D. D. S. Offers his services in either the Operative, Surgical or Mechanical Departments of DENTISTRY.

Teeth extracted without pain, by the administration of the "Nitrous Oxide Gas" or Ether. Offices: In Marietta every Tuesday and Friday, in the "St. John House," and Corner of Locust and Second sts., Columbia. Marietta, April 14, 1866-6m.]

New Arrival of Notions at Mrs. Roth's. KID GLOVES, "PURA" Muslin, for waists; Ladies and Gentleman's Crochet; Edgings; Jacket Edging; Swiss Muslins; Cotton Hose; Infants' Waists; new style Collars; Ribbons of all kinds; Dimity Ruffling; Embroidered Handkerchiefs; Coat-Trimnings; Fancy Buttons, for Coats and Dresses; Paper Collars and Cuffs, for Ladies and Gentlemen; Hymn Books and an endless variety of useful and fancy articles for both sexes... Come and see for yourselves.

STAMPING. MRS. J. B. MORRIS Begg leave to announce to the Ladies of Marietta and vicinity, that she has just received a new and handsome lot of

Broiding and Embroidery Stamps, and also a handsome lot of "Stamped Yokes." Please give her a call. Residence—No. Locust street, second door from the corner of Front-st., Marietta. [30-3m] 1866. Philadelphia, 1866. Wall Papers.

HOWELL & BOURKE, Manufacturers of Paper Hangings, and WINDOW SHADES, to order. Corner of FOURTH and MARKET Streets PHILADELPHIA. N. B. Always on hand, a large stock of line and Oil Shades. March 3, 1866-3m.

For "The Mariettian." Cholera.

MR. EDITOR:—Having attended the late meeting of the "American Medical Association" as a delegate from our State Medical Society, which convened in the Monumental City, on the 1st. and adjourned on the 5th of May, 1866. The convention was well represented from every section throughout the United States. We had some of the most learned men in the science of medicine in the Union, including eminent physicians from Europe, from whose great experience we felt that the time thus spent rewarded us richly in the gain of knowledge. I therefore, desire to present some of the prominent facts and conclusions arrived at by that convention. After an active and interesting description upon the best mode of preventing the spread of Asiatic CHOLERA, and also the best mode of its treatment, I will endeavor with my feeble abilities to set before the people the parts which I feel certain will be most gratifying under either circumstances; viz: should Congress not adopt the well tried Quarantine plan, submitted to them for immediate action, we still will have the power to meet it, although under more unfavorable circumstances. I have witnessed the disease through two severe epidemics (in 1849 and 1854) and have studied the disease well, during this period, seeking every opportunity to be well prepared to meet such a formidable disease. I was pleased to learn on my arrival in Baltimore, that such was also the sentiment of every member of the association—especially those most skilled in treating the disease—their willingness to impart to us such valuable information—which I trust may prove as humane and valuable as this Medical Association intended it to be. The Cholera having arrived in the harbor of New York within the last thirty days, did cause a general panic of fear throughout the whole Union, especially where the fears intensified where such manifest delinquency was practised by the authorities in that city, for not giving their hearty support in applying all the sanitary measures, whereby its virulence could be checked; the poisonous atmospheric influences being added to the specific Cholera germ. The city was ripe for its reception, with its filthy streets, its over crowded tenement houses, its obstructed sewers, the decaying animal and vegetable matter with the condition of climate ready to spread its infectious influences into an epidemic. The most fearful ravages of death from such a terrible disease, would have been certain had it not been for the rigid enforcement of Quarantine regulations, by Dr. L. A. Sayre, of the New York Board of Commissioners of Health; his great zeal and skill has led him victoriously to a complete success in holding the monster within the gates of a well regulated Quarantine, instituted in this case by himself, for, as before said, the authorities failed to take immediate steps to cleanse the city. What better success can this nation ask from the scientific men of this country, when with but limited means at hand, this disease was not permitted to cross the line set forth for the sick, for after the line had been formed, so rigid and necessary was it for the humanity of the well, on board of the ill-fated vessels that any one who should cross the line, either way, the penalty was death.

I have the good news to inform all interested, that after hearing the thorough investigation of the whole subject before the American Medical Association, and fully discussed by its members, that the convention deemed the subject of such vital importance as to resolve itself into a committee of the whole, and discussed the merits of the question to the entire satisfaction of all, resulting, finally, in the appointment of a committee of five to present the facts to his excellency, President, Johnson, and petitioning Congress that every port on the coast of the American shore, with that of Canada, be forthwith made obligatory to establish a national quarantine system, whereby it may be kept out of our now happy land. I am happy to say the committee met with a favorable reception from the Government at Washington. With these facts and positive proofs no one should be afraid of the disease after the Quarantine system shall have been fully established.

Dr. W. Marsden, of Canada, was the first physician who treated the first case ever landed on the American shores; it was through his able Quarantine rules and an experience of 24 years upon their merits at the Port of Quebec, that

resulted in a thorough system of Quarantine for this disease. He had communicated his plans frequently to the various authorities, but they were not accepted, until of recent date; they have proved correct at New York with this present arrival of the disease, upon a number of vessels and steamers—upon all of which his quarantine system was adequate to meet the greatest emergency of each case. True Sanitary means are, of course, of the most vital importance. I would therefore say, let our town be thoroughly cleansed from all offensive and decomposable material, vegetable or animal substances, &c., for they act as a powerful addition to the Cholera poison; it has been clearly proven, however, that the neglected Sanitary conditions in any part of the world never produced a single case of Cholera, but it creates diseases of equal severity in character. All our low typhus, typhoid, intermittent and remittent fevers do often originate from infections thus generated. Add, then, these to the Cholera specific poison within the secretions of the human system, and when discharged from the body, in a few days ferment, and emit the poison for propagating the Cholera; which can be carried along the public avenues—especially by the emigrant railroad trains passing westward—into our town, but it could speedily be "fenced in" if our borough council would only set apart separate buildings from the main part of the town, where such unfortunate beings could be conveyed, thus preventing a repetition of the sad spectacle which occurred in our neighboring town of Columbia in 1854.

Lewis A. Sayre, M. D., of New York who has been chief physician to the New York Board of Health Commissioners, has, during the past two months, fully proved Dr. Marsden's plan of Quarantining the Cholera, thus preventing its entrance into the city. After the adjournment of the Convention, the committee of five, accompanied by Dr. Marsden, proceeded to Washington to lay the Quarantine plan before Congress and the President and endeavor to enforce its adoption.

The great question at issue is, in what way is the cholera spread? Some of our most scientific men contend that the Cholera poison is brought from India through the medium of the atmosphere and winds; others contend that it is generated from the decay of animal and vegetable substances, favored by heat and moisture, which is to create a Constitutional Cholera atmosphere in any district or section of country throughout the world. The third cause is that of infection or contagion. It does not appear to be contagious by simple contact of the patient, but the Cholera patients rather develop contagion like those affected with Small Pox, with this difference, that in Small Pox it is communicated by the skin, in Cholera it is through the excretions, especially the stools, that the infection is propagated; thus, the linen stained by Cholera infected ships may harbor the contagion for a long time, and become the cause of new infections, the fact must be emphatically observed that the stools of persons suffering from mild manifestations of Cholera, from Cholera and Cholera like diarrhea, do not contain the contagion any less than the excretions of those suffering from confirmed Cholera. It is therefore easy to conceive why a ship, a building, &c., may be affected without a case of Cholera having really occurred, through which probably in all, and certainly in most cases, the disease is propagated by this means. One infected person in whom the disease has manifested itself only by an insignificant (seemingly) diarrhea, Cholera can be conveyed to a hitherto healthy locality; this person may travel on and recover without further development of the disorder, but he has left behind him in the water closet matter which may give rise to the most deadly epidemic; thus it is not governed by Atmospheric winds, &c., but will always be found along the route of travel, which are often against the wind.

clothing and effects, as well as by passengers. 6th. That it never appears in a new locality without communication directly or indirectly with an infected person or place, and lastly, that it may be arrested, like the plague, by an absolute Quarantine of short duration—ten to twelve days. I hope and pray that Congress will not equivocate but adopt the general Quarantine system without delay.

FRANKLIN HINKLE, M. D. MARIETTA, MAY 15, 1866.

Garibaldi's Wife.

The story of Garibaldi's wooing is this: He was one day sitting in the cabin of a steamer on the lake of Santa Catharina, and looking toward the shore, when suddenly he saw, at a farm-house situated on a neighboring hill, three or four girls busily engaged in domestic duties. They were all remarkable for beauty, but one in particular arrested his attention for her uncommon grace and loveliness. He was still watching them when he received an order to go on shore. Immediately on landing he directed his steps to the house. He was admitted by the owner, whom he happened to know slightly, having met him once before.

The impulse which had prompted him to go to the house was to address the girl he had so admired. On seeing her, he immediately besought her to become his wife. The girl, it seems, conceived an affection as warm and sudden as he had felt for her; and after the lapse of a few short days they were man and wife. The surname of this lovely Brazilian girl of the province of Santa Catharina, who became, under such peculiarly romantic circumstances, the wife of Garibaldi, has never been revealed. In all the biographies of our hero she is alone mentioned by her Christian name of Anita. She seems to have been a brunette of a rich, warm complexion, with black and piercing eyes; of a beautifully rounded figure, and a sort of queenly majesty of deportment; active, daring, high-spirited, and in every respect worthy of being the companion for life of such a man as Garibaldi.

Her courage was remarkable. A short time after their marriage, she went through an engagement at sea, with her husband, refusing to go ashore, and during the fight she would stay nowhere but on deck, where she wielded a carbine and cheered the men. In the heat of the battle she was standing on deck, flourishing a sabre, and inspiring the men to deeds of valor, when she was knocked down by the wind of a cannon ball that had killed two men standing close by her side. Garibaldi was springing forward to her, thinking he would find her a corpse, when she arose to her feet covered with the blood of the men who had fallen close to her, but quite unhurt. He begged her to go below, and remain there until the action was over. "I will go below," was her reply, "but only to drive out the sneaking cowards who are skulking there;" for only three seconds before she had seen three men leave the deck, and hurry rapidly down the hatchway, so as to escape out of danger of the storm of bullets that was sweeping the deck. And, going below, she immediately after reappeared, driving before her the three men; over come with shame that they should have been surpassed in courage by a woman. She accompanied her husband in all his undertakings, and died while flying with him from the Austrians.

PATENT MEDICINES.—If faith would cure disease, our physicians' occupations would be gone; the afflicted need only read the advertisement in the papers to be "made whole;" but the nostrums prepared by these pseudo doctors does not often "back up" the faith inspired by their advertisements. We do not mean to condemn all so-called patent medicines, for some have been found to be very valuable. In this class we would include Cope's Cough Balm, for coughs, croup, hoarseness, &c., and Cope's Dyspepsia Cure, for indigestion, dyspepsia, and all troubles of the stomach or bowels—they have been tested in thousands of cases, and dealers all sell them.

A boy's idea of having a tooth drawn may be summed up as follows: "The doctor hitched fast on to me, pulled my best and just before it killed me, the tooth came out!"

CARE FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

Mother, watch the little feet Climbing o'er the garden wall, bounding through the busy street, Ranging cellar, shed and hall; Never mind the moments lost; Never mind the time it cost; Little feet will go astray; Guide them, mother, while you may.

Mother, watch the little hand Picking berries by the way, Making houses in the sand, Tossing up the fragrant hay; Never dare the question ask—"Why to me the weary task?" These same little hands may prove Messengers of light and love.

Mother, watch the little tongue, Prattling, eloquent and wild; What is said and what is sung By the joyous, happy child. Catch the word while yet unspoken, Stop the row before 'tis broken; This same tongue may yet proclaim Blessings in the Saviour's name.

Mother, watch the little heart, Beating soft and warm for you; Wholesome lessons now impart; Keep, oh! keep that young heart true. Extricating every weed, Sowing good and precious seed; Harvests rich you then may see Ripen for eternity.

A DESPERATE MAN SUBDUED BY CHLOROFORM: The Cleveland Herald of Saturday gives an account of the taming of a murderer in that city, under sentence of death. As the time grew near for his execution, Cooper, the doomed man, became unmanageable. Close observation of his movements convinced Sheriff Jennings that another attempt to escape would be made, and he concluded to place him in irons. By some means, probably through some of the prisoners, Cooper became aware of the intentions of the Sheriff. It was decided to put the irons on him on Wednesday. During the day he went into his cell and barricaded himself within it. He tore up his bunk and placed the pieces against the door. When the Sheriff came to shackle him, he swore that no one should enter his cell, and that the irons should never go on his limbs while he was alive. He was perfectly wild with excitement. His eyes glistened through the barred door like those of an infuriated tiger. He raved and tore round his cell like a mad man, cursing and swearing in the most blasphemous manner. The Sheriff found that it would be impossible to confine him without considerable assistance. He, therefore, called in several of the prominent men of the town, to consult as to the best course to be pursued. Among them was Dr. D. R. Jennings, who proposed that chloroform should be used to subdue the enraged murderer. It was at first objected to by some, but Dr. Keyes and Graham being consulted it was decided that was the only means of accomplishing the desired end. Two large syringes were procured, that would each hold about one pound of the subtle fluid. The syringes were filled with the chloroform; a bed quilt procured to place over the grating of the cell door, and after everything was prepared the contents of the syringes were discharged into the cell, and luckily struck Cooper in the face. He was somewhat taken aback by this novel procedure, and told them to come in with their doctor stuff, but they would never subdue him in that manner. A second discharge of the chloroform-laden syringe, however, did the work. In less than four minutes from the time of the first injection of the chloroform, the raging man was quiet, and sank down on the floor perfectly helpless. The Sheriff and his assistants took him out into the corridor of the jail, where manacles were placed on his legs and arms. In about fifteen minutes he revived, but the deed was done, and he was unable to do further harm. As soon as he became able to speak and move, he raised his manacled hands and said, with a wicked oath: "Gentlemen you have shown a good deal of wit, but you are a set of cowards!"

A newly arrived John Chinaman in California purchased some ice, and finding it very wet, laid it out to dry in the sun. On going to look for it again he found it had disappeared, and forthwith accused the whole Chinese neighborhood with larceny. A general riot was the consequence.

"Sir, you have broken your promise," said one gentleman to another. "Oh, never mind; I can make another just as good."

A bit of a paradox. When a shoemaker is going to make a boot, the first thing he uses is the last.