

BY FRED'K L. BAKER.
Yha

| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: |
| Hiequeat ic |
|  |
| Exam wizu |
| mant |
|  |
|  |
| mamem |
| 2mem |
|  |
|  |
| 边 |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |

 $=$ -ajum
 mivem wit $=\mathrm{E}=\mathrm{max}$

 $\frac{3}{x}=$ Summer Arrangement of the













Heladry friend-


 DR.J. Z.HOFFER,
DEATISR,


 Mat bix mintanzansers

Heswaviveit

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
AT ONE DOLLAR AND A MLLP A TRAB,
Offce in "Lindiax's BuLDuna," second
floor, on Elbow Lane, between the Posi
Aloor, on Elbow Lanie, between the Post
Ofioc CGrner and Front-St., Marietta.
Laneaster County, Pennsylvania.








ean fold mp my claws,
lu my ooft velvet paws,
And purf in the Bun,
Tilt the ebort dyan isdone-
For I Iom the famly cat
I can doze oy the housa
I can doze by the house
In the vine-covered bowe
wine
Winkiog and binkking
For I am the family cat.
ror the gooseberry busb, Or where bright currants
I nuxy uudenyly gring
For a bird on the wing; In nuy auddenty gpring
For a Dird ont the wing
Oc dart up a tree.
Ca:bibourn neet shee, For dinner.artes,
And no one to blame me, Berate me or shame me -
For I qma the family cat. In the cold writer night,
When the raund is is white,
And the icicles in And the icicies shine
In a long viver line
I stay not to saiver In the moonbeam's pale quiver,
But curl up in the house

## As anug as a mouse, And play Jeck Horner t hee ociest corner, <br> Wieaking nobody's liws, Wy chin on my pawn

Asleep with my chin on my pawa,
other,
$\xrightarrow{\text { the mother- }}$ For Im the family cat.

## Temperance.

When the children of ferael were car-
ried away captive from Judah to Babslon, Nebuchadnozzar, the king, com-
manded oue of his chief officers 10 select a few of the finest and most intelligen tives to stand in his presence, and to
live in his palace, live in his palace, where they might b
taught in the language and learning of the Chaldeans. The king also appointWhich these young men were to be fed
and nourished for three years, at the ond of which they were to appear in his
presence. Among other things appoint d there was a certain amount
"Wine," which the offcer, having charge
of these joung men, was to give to them daily. The precise number of young
men thus selected je not given. All we Kaow is that among them were Daxiel,
Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego.
Bot whan thair daily provision was set Bat whan their daily provision was see
before them, we are told that Daniel and his three companions resolved in their
 offered anto them; hence they begge of the officer that they might be ex-
cused from their regular allowance, and that among other things water should of given to them, instead of wine. Th
oficer, bowever, was unwilling at frss to comply with this request, for he was afraid to disobey the king's order, and hance be said unto Daniel : "I Pear my Iord, the king, who both appointed your
mast and your drink ; for why Bhoold he see your faces worse liking than the children which are of your sort? then shall ye make me endanger my head to
the kiag." It seeme that the officer wa farral that if Daniol, Shadrach, Meehach ppointed, thay woutd fall amag in fees and lose their beanty and thas look
worse then the rest; and then shonld the king inquire into the canse he wonla nod out that his orders were disoboyed,
and of course off would go the officer' head. Bat paniel in order to convince him that there was po reason for suct
fear, mad the following proposition
P foye thy joryanter

MARIETTA, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1866:

| ten daye; and let them givé ú pulse to eat, and water to drink. Then let oar countenances be looked upön before thee, and the conntenances of the children that eat of the portion of the king's meat ; and as thou seest, deal with thy servante." This proposition deemed so reasonable to the ofllegr that he granted the request, and we are told: "So be consented to them in this matter, and proved them ten days. And at the end of ten days their countenances appeared fairer and fatter in flesh than all the children which did eat the portion of the king's meat." This of conrse convinced the officer, and from that hour he gave them "water" instead of "wine." <br> Murt, Daniel and his three companions were no "wine-bibbers" bat "cold water men." They did not believe that "Alchohol" would contribute anything to their strength or beauty. They went in for the pure sparbling water, God's only beverage, which is designed for all men. They drank water, and nothing but water, and yet we are told they were"fairer and fatter in flesh" than all the rest who drank the king's wine. <br> There is a great deal baia about the beneficial influences that liquor has upon the body; but all auch claims are incompatible with the searchings of Scripture and contrary to daily experionce and universal observation. Some toll us that liquor is as good as food, or that it strengthens and nourishes the body; but it does no such thing, for according to the most scientific investigation of medical men, it is properly speaking no food at all, for it neither givos strength nor fepairs waste. Some tell uat that it will sustain men under bodily labors or mental exertions, and enable them to endure intedse heat or severe cold; but all such assertions are false, for the fact is liquor has precisely the contrary effect, that is it wastes the powers of body and mind, and thas di6ables men to endure great physical ex.ertion or mental activity. Others tell us that liquor has a tendency to make people fair, and healthy, and rosy cheeked. Bat this too is false. 'lhe fact is, those who do not tonch or taste liquor are healthier und better looking than those who sip and tipple at it. What further proof of this do we need than the narrative above in relation to Daniel and his three companions. They did not drink a drop of wine, or liquor, while the rest were drinking it daily; and jet we are distinctly told that "their conntenances appeared fairer and fatter in flesh " than all the children which drank the portion of the king's allowance. <br> Let me say then in conclusion, if you want yoar nose as red as fire, and your cheeks poffed and bloated, and yonr | Geingral Sherman vs. Brigeam Yoona. - A few weeks ago an interesting and characteristic correspondence took place between Ged. Sherman and Brigham Yoüg, the hëad of the Mormon saints. The General opened with the following tlegraph dispatch, dated April 10th: <br> "To Brigeas Young-Sir: A tolegram comes to mo from responsible offocers that four men stpled "Gontile" have been mardered by Mormons, and that there is an apprehension of forther danger tophis class. By Gentiles, I anderstand"American citizens not of gour creed. I am bound to give protection to all citizens regardless of religions faith, and shall do во. Those murderers mast be puniahed, and if your people regort to maasares of intimidation these mast cease. All of our people must enjog equal rights within the limits of our ontional domsin. I know little or nothing of the canse of local trouble in Utah; bat it is well for you to know that our conatry is now fall of tried and experionced soldiers, who would be pleased at a fair opportunity to avenge any wrongs you may commit against any of our citizens, éven in that remote region. I will soon have regular troops in. Uteh, and on the road leading there, when I hope Fe shall receive reports on which to base accurate opiaions'; and I send yon this message not as a threat, but as a caution that a sensible man should heed. <br> ;W. T. Sherman, <br> Maj. Gen. Commanding Department. Young replies on the 12th, not in his unaal tone of defiance against all United States officers, but apparently desirons of avoiding any further difficulty. Ho says, no assassinations have occurred, axcept the killing of Mr. Brassield, who went there "and seduced a Mormon's wife," but that neither he (Young) nor the commanity at large knew anything about it. This assertion is doubtfal; but Young conclades with another doabtful statement as follows: <br> "Citizens who are not of our faith do not suffer from intimidation here. In no other community could men parsue the course many do bere without experiencing the vengeance of a vigilance committee. The outrageons slanders thay have circulated against us would have provoked such an outbreak olsewhere. There are a few speculators here who are anxions to make it appear that American citizens' lives are in danger through religions fanaticism, hoping thareby to have troope sent here to miake money ont of contracts. Gentiles' lives are as bafe here as Mormons, and acts of violence oceur more rarely in this city than any other of ite size in any of the new Statea or Territorieg. |
| :---: | :---: |

## Plaving CakDs.-Cards mere invent

 to amuse K ing Henry VI, of France who at that time was mad. The ace was made the best card in the pack,being derived from the French word being derived from the French word
"Argent," signifying money, and to show the ace would triumph over a king The kings were called David, Alexander
Oassar and Cbarlemagne ; the queen Oxasar and Cbarlemagna; the queens were named Argine, Rachael, Palies and ted the squires to the kinge, and were named Launcelot, Ogier, Renaid and
Hector ; the tens, nines, \&c., represen ed the foot soldiers. The ace of club a clover leaf and to siguify to the king camp bis army where pasturage wa plenty. The ace of spades represented
the halberts citried by the footsoldiers the halberts citried by the foolsoldiers
the ace of diamonds represented the
hadd of the arrows aged by the cross hoade of the arrows used by the cross
bowmen, and the ace of hearts repre seated the courage of the knights and soaldiers.
sol
An anctioneer, not very mell rea
in books, especially religiong books in books, especially religious books, wa
recontly selling a library at anction Scanning the titles and trusting. to lact he went ahead, however: "Here you
kave Bungan's Pilgrim's Progress-how kave Bungan's Pilgrim's Progress-ho
much am I offerad for it ? How mict do 1 hear for the Pilgrim's Progrese b John Bunyan? 'Tis a firat-rate book gentlemen, with six suparior illustra
tiona - ho the Pilgrim's, by John Banyan! Tell where they come from, an' where the landed, an' what they done after they
landed I Here's a picture of one of them landed ! Hero'g a picture ofono of then
going sbout Plymouth, peddlin', with going sbout Plymouth, peddlin', with
pack on his back !" pack on his back! Wheris a lady'e neok not e lady's
peck ? When it if e little bare (beari)


