

The Weekly Mariettian.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Horticulture, The Fine Arts, General News of the Day, Local Information, &c., &c.

F. L. Baker, Editor and Proprietor.

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Jestors, John Jones.
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Coroner, Levi Sumner.
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Town Clerk, Theo. Hiestand.
Treasurer, John Auster.
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Assistant Constable, Franklin Rosey.
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Post Office Hours: The Post Office will be open from 6 o'clock in the morning until half-past 7 in the evening. The Eastern mail via Silver Spring and Hempfield will close at 2 p. m., and arrive at 11 a. m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The Eastern mails will close at 4 a. m., and 4.15 p. m., and return at 11.21 a. m., and at 6.28 p. m.
The Western mails will close at 9.29 a. m., and arrive at 4.55 p. m.
Railroad Time Table: The mail train for Philadelphia will leave this station at 7.56 in the morning. The mail train will leave at 11.21 in the morning. The Harrisburg accommodation east, passes at 4.55 p. m. and returns, going west, at 6.28 p. m.
Religious Exercises: Service will be had on every Sabbath at 10 o'clock in the morning and at 8 o'clock in the evening in the Presbyterian church. Rev. P. J. Tinsley, pastor.
Every Sabbath at 10 o'clock in the morning and at 4 o'clock in the evening there will be service in the Methodist church. Rev. T. W. Martin, pastor.
Beneficial Societies: THE HARMONY, A. N. Cassel, President; John Jay Libhart, Treasurer; Bass Spangler, Secretary. THE PIONEER, John Jay Libhart, President; Sam Cassel, Treasurer; Wm. Child, Jr., Secretary.

D. R. J. Z. HOFFER, DENTIST,
OF THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY, LATE OF HARRISBURG, PA.
OFFICE: Front street, fourth door from Locust, over Sewer & McD. and the Book Store, Columbia. Entrance between the Drug and Book Stores. [3-ly]

DANIEL G. BAKER,
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Near Spangler & Patterson's Store, Market-st., where Photographs, Ambrotypes and Melanotypes are taken at very reasonable prices. Call and see specimens.

HOW TO MARRY.
When you get married, don't marry a pet, A jilt or a vixen, or yet a coquette; But marry a maid—that is, if you can—More fit for the wife of a sensible man. Look out for a girl that is healthy and young, With more in her eye than you hear from her tongue; And tho' she be freckled or burnt to a tan, Yet she is the girl for a sensible man. With riches will wretchedness often in life Go link'd, when your riches are got with a wife; But marry, and make all the riches you can, Like a bold, independent and sensible man. Look out for a girl who is gentle and kind, And modest and silent, and tell her your mind; If she's wise as bewitching she'll welcome the plan, And soon be the wife of a sensible man. Then cherish her excellence wisely and kind, And be to small foibles indulgently blind, For so you make happy, if anything can, The wife of a sober and sensible man.

WELCOME HOME.
BY GEORGE F. MORRIS.
My Mary comes!—It is the hour She promised to be here: Taught by love's strange, mysterious power, I know that she is near. I hear the melody she sings, Beneath our happy dome, And now the woodland cheerly rings With Mary's welcome home.

My Mary's voice!—I hear it thrill In rapture on the gale, As she comes gliding down the hill To meet me in the vale. In all the world, on land or sea, Where'er I chance to roam, No music is so sweet to me As Mary's welcome home.

FOR THE MARIETTIAN.]
INTREPIDITY.
"Yet cool and crafty if occasion need." It is often astonishing with what unshrinking firmness, and undaunted self-possession, some individuals can encounter the greatest dangers, or the most embarrassing and perilous conditions, that can be conceived in life. With a fixed and fearless determination they are ready to meet all emergencies, and with an apparent dogged indifference, to submit to the most horrible contingencies. But this character is not so much born with them, or assumed in riper years, as it is the result of a sort of educational training, amid scene of hair-breadth escapes and every day dangers, in youth, and through manhood, to old age. Perhaps, the most remarkable trait in the character of the persons alluded to, is their presence of mind, and the coolness and even craftiness with which they meet danger and avert it. It does not depend upon intellectual attainments, nor yet always upon physical force, but upon a certain cast of mind that is capable of resorting to extreme expedients—how ever weak they may seem—and by the force of circumstances and almost super-human energy—an energy that is exhibited more in its results than in its external manifestations during its progress—accomplishing—and accomplishing thoroughly—what, a greater amount of intellectual and physical power would shrink from with the most appalling fear. It belongs to no particular age or condition of life, arbitrarily speaking, for it is found in the cot or cabin of civilization's frontier, and in the mansion of the most populous of cities; but is only brought out as occasion and circumstances concentrate agents into an active focus, and then we find exhibitions of intrepidity, and manifestations of "mind and muscle" akin to it, where there had been no suspicion of their existence. Nor is it exclusively a characteristic of the sterner sex, for some women possess it in as remarkable a degree as men do, and very often in those times which "try men's souls," women have proved herself the better general of the two, for, her quick perceptions have lead her to see and provide against danger before man by the exercise of his reasoning faculties, could be sensible of its approach or presence. There are also instances on record where great intrepidity has been exhibited by the Indian and the African, but as a national trait it belongs more exclusively to the Caucasian race, for white men, in the countries of other dark and tawney nations, have shown more intrepidity and skill in encountering the dangers and perils incidental to those countries than the natives themselves have; and have also been more prolific in means to overcome them or to evade them, and without manifesting any of the terror that natives usually do.

My memory at present only serves me with the leading facts of several instances of this characteristic in the various walks of life, without being able to recall all the attending circumstances. These have all been elsewhere recorded but they are briefly introduced here in order to more fully illustrate our subject.

When the allied army entered the city

of Paris, after the first Napoleon's disastrous Russian campaign, and prior to his banishment to the Island of the Elbe, a Prussian officer entered a shaving saloon where all the inmates had fled save a boy of about fifteen years of age, who felt the obligation of caring for the property of his master paramount to his own ease or safety. The officer drew his sword with a stern and scowling frown, and laying it upon a table, commanded the boy peremptorily to shave him, declaring in the most positive manner that if he lacerated his face in the smallest degree, or drew the minutest drop of blood during the operation, he would that moment run him through with the sword lying before him. Not the least undaunted and with the most consummate self-possession, the boy assented and proceeded to comply with the officer's wishes. With strong nerves, a steady hand and a fixed eye, and also an inward resolve not visible to the officer, he performed the tonsorial operation "to a hair," which met the unequalled approbation of his formidable and unceremonious patron. The officer was so completely astonished at the boy's coolness and manifest absence of fear or embarrassment, from first to last, that before leaving the saloon, he asked the boy what he would have done, had he lacerated his face, or drawn blood in shaving him, for, added he, "had you done so, I should have instantly run you through with the sword greedily to my promise. The boy without losing any of his self control, replied as earnestly, that he knew the officer would have kept his word, and therefore had he been so unfortunate as to have drawn a drop of blood, that moment he would most certainly have cut his (the officer's) throat from ear to ear with the razor. The officer for a moment stood aghast, and then with blanched face turned from the intrepid juvenile's presence and precipitately left the saloon, no doubt inwardly thanking God for his narrow escape. It does not effect this case to doubt whether the officer would have kept his word or not, if the boy had made a mis cut upon his face; the boy at least believed he would, and therefore he went to work with a quiet determination what course he would pursue in such a contingency, and manifested more of the intrepid moral courage than the officer did.

Another remarkable instance of this character is exhibited in a duel between a white man and an Indian, both of whom were remarkable for their courage and physical power. The Indian obtained the advantage of a choice of weapons and distance, which were scalping knives, and at arms length. It was stipulated that the parties should be divested of clothing as far down as their loins, and stand face to face with their left hands lashed together, and each a deadly scalping knife in the right hand. The odds were against the white man, for the knife was not his chosen weapon, and the distance too close. But in coolness and in craft he was equal to the Indian, and in quickness and physical strength or *slight of hand*, he was his superior. From the Indian's known dexterity in handling the knife, and from his great muscular power there seemed to be little hope for the white man, nevertheless his courage never failed him for a moment, and he conducted himself during all of the preliminary stages of the fight, with the utmost self control and the most unflinching intrepidity. As the parties stood there face to face with seeming intent upon the lives of each other, and the Indian contemplating doubtless the spot where he would make the fatal plunge, the white man was indulging in a different thought—a thought that required for its ultimatum the most inflexible nerve and a surer aim than the deadly weapon can command. Whilst the Indian was regarding the white man's body, the white man kept his eye fixed upon the Indian's hand which so firmly grasped the instrument of death. At length the fatal signal was given, and instantly the white man dropped his weapon and seized the Indian by the wrist, just as he was making a pass at him with the deadly knife, and by a sudden wrench, and with almost super-human power, he broke off the bones of the Indian's lower arm, like pipe-stems, and left the powerless hand dangling, like a supple to the couple of a flail. The Indian of course was "spoiled" and conquered, and that too by the coolness and craftiness and the indomitable self-possession of the white man, who manifested more intrepidity than any soldier in leading a "forlorn hope."

One more case in close approximation to the foregoing, and we have done—not that our stock is exhausted, but that these are sufficient to define the position

we occupy, in the absence of those powers of logical reasoning, which the more gifted votaries of the pen are at all times able to bring to their aid, in substantiating a proposition or in fortifying a disputable ground.

A gentleman being on a visit to a friend in the State of Arkansas, one day took his gun and proceeded alone in quest of "small game" in order to while away the dull monotony of a summer day, and to seek that excitement, which is so abundantly yielded by the sports of the brook and field, in some of the new and less frequented localities of these United States. He was not long in chasing up a covey of birds, but so much was he taken back by their sudden flutterings, that they had passed beyond the reach of his fire, before he could bring his fowling piece to bear upon them. Before they "lit" again, they had crossed a deep ravine, down and up whose steep sides the now amateur sportsman would be obliged to scramble before he could approach near enough to gain a shot. Full of the excitement of the chase, his resolution was soon formed to continue the pursuit at any odds. Although this man comparatively speaking was traversing new ground in pursuit of new game, yet scenes of peril and danger were by no means new to him, and whilst he was gifted with great presence of mind, and intrepid courage, as the sequel will show. In descending the steep declivity of the ravine, he was compelled to hold his gun in his right hand, whilst with his left he held to the projecting rocks and roots and shrubbery that he encountered in his progress, in order that he might not lose his footing and be precipitated with a greater speed than he desired to go. About midway between the top and the bottom of the ravine he set his foot in the coil of a large and malignant rattle snake, that had been basking in the sun. He was so situated at the moment, that he could not retreat upward nor downward, before the snake would have time to inflict upon him its deadly wound, for his foot was upon its tail and he saw it raise its head in an attitude of defence. But the man was equal to the occasion, and like the white man in the deadly encounter with the Indian, he immediately dropped his gun and seized the snake, an inch behind its head, before its sweep was spent in its fatal strike, and held it with the grasp of a vice. Unable to disengage the reptile from his foot—for it had contracted its coil around his ankle and held him fast—in order that he might cast it into the bottom of the ravine, and give it its quarters in a well directed shot from his gun, his only resort was to bring into effect one of those daring expedients, which seemed to be a part of the programme which had been so unexpectedly begun. Therefore, he went coolly and undauntedly to work and "chewed off" the serpent's head with his teeth, and thus freed himself from his disagreeable situation.

In relating these instances of coolness and intrepidity under these emergencies, we by no means desire that these characteristics are to be mistaken for that *true moral courage*, which, under other and higher combinations of circumstances, has been so often by other individuals, exhibited in this world.

GRANTLELUS.

LENGTH OF HUMAN LIFE.—Let us not forget an advantage, or at least a powerful compensation, which contributes to the happiness of old age. That is, the moral gains more than the physical losses. In fact, the moral gains everything; and if something is lost by the physical, the compensation is complete. Some one asked the philosopher Fontenelle, when ninety-five years of age, which twenty years of his life he regretted the most? "I regret little," he replied; "and yet the happiest years of my life were those between the fifty-fifth and seventy-fifth."

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, now closing up its nineteenth year, has deserted its ancient habitation among the agricultural warehouses on Water-st., and taken up its abode for the next ten years, at least, in the very centre of the great newspaper establishments of the City that have for some time past, been concentrating around "Printing-House-square." The eminent success of the American Agriculturist, which now courts its 50,000 subscribers, while due in part to the correct policy of the publisher, viz.—to get up the best possible paper without regard to expense, and then to make it widely known by liberal advertising—is an indication of the greatly-increased desire on the part of cultivators for information upon the best methods of tilling the soil. The present circulation of the Agriculturist, it may be remarked, is greater than that of the entire agricultural press only a few years ago. When this journal started there were but two or three agricultural papers in existence; the agricultural journals now numbering full forty.—N. Y. Times.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SEWARD: Senator Seward made a great speech at Detroit, Michigan, last week, which has been telegraphed over the country. This address of the Governor, together with the circumstances surrounding its delivery, give it a national importance. The Senator paints a deplorable picture of the present state of our nation, and the political evils surrounding it. Internally our Government is mismanaged, while among the nations of the earth it is suffering from a want of foreign respect and confidence. He does not think that these evils will induce disunion, nor does the speaker anticipate such a contingency. The Democratic party, the Whig party, and the short-lived American had all failed to furnish a practical solution of the difficulties of the slavery question. His counsel may be comprised in this sentence, from his address: "My humble advice then, fellow-citizens, is, that we return and re-establish the original policy of the nation, and henceforth hold, as we did in the beginning, that slavery is and must be only a purely local, temporary, and exceptional institution, confined within the slave States where it already exists; while freedom is the general, normal, enduring, and permanent condition of society within the jurisdiction, and under the authority, of the Constitution of the United States." The speech is marked with the Senator's usual ability, and may be regarded as very conservative.

BRECKINRIDGE NOT A SLAVE OWNER: The Louisville Journal has the following, in reference to the charge that Mr. Breckinridge is a slave owner: "We have received a great many letters from the South requesting us to state whether John C. Breckinridge, who we believe is a man of wealth, does or does not own any slaves. We do not know whether an answer to this oft-repeated question is important, but we will give one. Mr. Breckinridge and his family live in Lexington, and board at the Pexion hotel, and he votes in that city. For the past three years he has not listed any property for taxation, either real or personal, as appears from the tax books. He has a free colored woman as a nurse. We understand that he has a good deal of real estate in the North."

The Cattle Commissioners met at Hartford, Conn., a few days ago, says the Homestead, and decided still to adhere to the decision of June last, not to allow cattle to cross the line from Massachusetts into Connecticut. They have been overwhelmed with applications from butchers and drovers to withdraw this decision, since the cattle disease excitement has died out. There is still a fear among the border towns that the epidemic will reappear on the approach of winter.

There was a Republican demonstration at Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 29th ult., which was a most complete success. An immense crowd thronged the streets to view the procession, which was very large in numbers, and occupied an hour in passing a given point. In the procession there was a wagon drawn by forty-three yoke of oxen, and containing several large saw logs with men splitting rails and distributing them along the route.

It is a beautiful custom in some oriental lands to leave untouched the fruits that are shaken from the trees by the wind, they being regarded as destined to the poor and the stranger.

Prof. Lowe is determined to try it again. He says he will cross the deep

A STEAM ROAD CARRIAGE.—The steam carriage in which the Earl of Cathness has been travelling in Scotland, has in front all the appearance of an ordinary open carriage which can be covered in when required. It is mounted on three wheels much after the fashion of a perambulator, the front or guiding wheel being fitted on a pivot below the body of the carriage, so as to be turned by the steering handle in the direction required. The wheels are of small diameter, and in width of rim fully double those of ordinary carriages. The boiler and engine are behind, with a seat for the stoker whose occupation is not much more cleanly than that of stokers in general. The boiler may contain from 60 to 70 gallons of water, and requires to be replenished every hour, or at about every ten miles distant, as the consumption of water is about a gallon per minute on an average. The engine is nine-horse power, and is so constructed that the boiler and engine together occupy a very small space, only about five feet, or so of the length of the carriage being thus taken up. The cost of the whole is about £200. The consumption of coal is quite small, about eight pounds per mile. No hindrance is experienced, as was anticipated, from the frightening of horses when passing so unusual a vehicle. The fire is entirely concealed from the view of an animal approaching in front, and the top of the smoke funnel only rises a little above the heads of those seated in the carriage, and is not by any means a source of terror to our countrymen.

WHAT AN UMBRELLA INDICATES.—There is a good deal of truth in the following, as our readers will detect and acknowledge: An umbrella, it is said, can be taken as a test of character. The man who always takes an umbrella out with him is a cautious fellow, who abstains from all speculation, and is pretty sure to die rich. The man who is always leaving his umbrella behind him is one who generally makes no provision for the morrow. He is reckless, thoughtless, always late for the train, leaves the street door open when he comes home late at night, and is absent to such a degree as to speak ill of a baby in the presence of its mother. The man who is always losing his umbrella is an unlucky dog, whose bills are always protested, whose boots split, whose gloves crack, whose buttons are always coming off, whose change is sure to have some bad money in it. Be careful how you lend a hundred dollars to such a man. The man who is perpetually expressing a nervous anxiety about his umbrella, and wondering if it is safe, is full of uneasiness and low suspicion. Let him be ever so rich, give not your daughter to him; he will undoubtedly take more care of his umbrella than his wife.

ADVANTAGE OF POVERTY.—A humorous correspondent of one of the morning dailies, now at Saratoga, says: "I, for my own part, am never afraid of having my pocket-picked. In fact, I rather wish that some one would pick it on halves, it is so hard for me to find any money there; that I fully appreciate the difficulties another man would encounter, and should have no objection to paying him well for his trouble. And then, as regards a watch, I feel confident that any man who took it, would be taking that which enriched me not, but made him poor indeed. Keeping the wretched little thing in repair would break the proprietor of a faro bank of a horse-railroad. It is a lively piece of mechanism for its size, however, and generally contrives to beat the big clock down in the office an hour or two in the twenty-four. Next to keeping a wife, I can't conceive of anything more expensive and troublesome to keep than a watch."

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—Last Saturday the body of a young and pretty girl was found by some boys in the Chango canal, near Utica, N. Y. It was identified as that of Miss McGinnis, who was engaged to be married to George White, of Utica. The coroner's jury found a verdict that she was strangled and thrown into the canal. White, who had gone to Oswego, was arrested.

MADAME BISHOP ROBBED.—Madame Anna Bishop was robbed at Milwaukie last week. The thief entered her room while she was at a concert, and stole eight hundred dollars worth of jewelry. Among the articles taken were a bracelet of most curious workmanship, carved from a piece of the tomb of Romeo and Juliet, and a brooch from Australia which cost forty guineas.