The Weekly Marietian.

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

F. L. Baker, Editor and Proprietor. Terms—One Dollar a Year.

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No subscription received for a less period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

Any person sending us FIVE new subscribers shall have a sixth copy for his trouble.

ADVERTISING RATES: One square (12 lines, *or less*) 50 cents for the first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Professional and Business cards, of six lines or less at $3 per annum. Notices in the reading columns, *five cents a-line*. Marriages and Deaths, the simple announcement, FREE; but for any additional lines, five cents a line. 1 square 3 months, $2.00; 6 months, $3.50; 1 year, $5. Two squares, 3 months, $3; 6 months, $5; 1 year, $7. Half-a-column, 3 months, $8; 6 months, $12; 1 year, $20. One column, 6 months, $20; 1 year, $30.

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10,000 *Beautiful Steel Plate Engravings of the Lord's Prayer for sale.*

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The idea of representing the Lord's Prayer by an engraving, and of ornamenting and arranging it in such a manner as to produce at once a model of neatness and taste, was conceived and carried out by *ORMSBY*, the celebrated Bank Note Engraver of New York. It commences with exquisitively executed words of "*Our Father*," and then follow in succession the other parts of the prayer, every phrase of which is engraved in the most elegant and tasteful manner. Near the bottom of the picture is a superbly executed head of *Our Saviour*, and encircling the upper part of the engraving are ten angels, each bearing one of

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

The engraving has received the most unqualified praise from the religious community, as there is nothing of a sectarian character about it, having been recommended by clergymen of all denominations. As an ornament, it is one of the most splendid ever published in this country, and is destined to take the place of a poorer class of engravings. The size of the plate is 20 x 28 inches, and is unquestionably the cheapest engraving ever offered in this country.

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As a work of art this valuable and beautiful engraving is worth more then the dollar asked for it, it will readily be acknowledged on an inspection of it; but the subscribers intend to make a Gift Distribution to purchasers of the engraving of valuable presents of follows:—

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100 Valuable Books.
50 Bbls. Flour, (Warranted.)
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A Gift worth from 50 cents to $500.00 with each engraving sold.

When the engravings are sold a meeting of the purchasers will be called at Washington Hall, York, Pa., when the Gifts named above will be distributed in such a manner as the purchasers may determine. The Purchasers selecting a committee of disinterested persons to make the awards in such manner as they may designate.

The proprietors from the favorable manner in which this Gift Enterprise has been received, and the number of engravings already sold, hope to be able to have the amount disposed of by the 1st of July, '61, and when all are sold they will notify the purchasers, and have the distribution of the Gifts proceeded with.

The engraving has received the commendation of the Reverend Clergy, our first citizens, and indeed of all classes, who enter into it with interest and spirit.

Send One Dollar, and 4 red stamps, to pay postage on Engraving, and you are sure to get it by return mail with a Ticket in the Drawing.

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RECOMMENDATIONS.

We invite attention to some of the recommendations: *From Rev. C. W. Thompson, Rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, York, Pa.*

Messrs. Austin & Wehrly:—The engraving of the "*Lord's Prayer*," which is now offered for sale by, Messrs. Austin & Wehrly, of this Borough, is "got up" with much taste and beauty, and ought to recomend itself to public attention—anything that will keep that noble composition before the mind and memory is likely to do good. The work seems to me only to require examination in order to be admired, and I cannot but hope that the gentlemen who have in hand its distribution at so moderate a rate, will be abundantly successful in their undertaking.

C. W. THOMPSON.

From Rev. F. F. Hagan, Pastor of the Moravian Church, York, Pa.

York, Pa., Feb. 20, 1861.

Messrs. Austin & Wehrly:—Having had the pleasure of inspecting Messrs. Austin & Wehrly's splendid engraving of the *Lord's Prayer*, I would cordially recommend it to the favorable attention of their friends at York and elsewhere. It is not only a beautiful ornament for the dwelling of every christian family, but also a useful and edifying acquisition for Sunday Schools and similar benevolent institutions.

F. F. HAGAN.

☞ Editors or Publishers of Papers giving this advertisement 6 insertions, will be entitled to an Engraving and Ticket, by forwarding the paper for that time to our address, or by inserting it until the time appointed for the distribution, with an Editorial notice once in 4 weeks, they will receive the Engraving framed with a fine gold gilt frame to suit its size, and a Ticket.

June 29-6t.] AUSTIN & WEHRLY.

Mr. John Fulks, Market-st., agent for Marietta and vicinity, where specimen engravings can be seen and purchased.

ROUSE FOR FREEDOM.

Rouse, every freeman of the North,
Put one united appeal forth,
To break the oppressor's rod!
Let not vain strife your ranks divide;
Come up and labor, side by side,
For Liberty and God.

Oppressive war we deprecate,
But we will pledge perpetual hate
To tyranny's dread cause;
Onward and on our aim shall be,
'Till our whole country is set free,
And ruled by righteous laws.

Our forefathers stood up and broke
From off their necks the galling yoke
Which England bade them wear,
But left the colored man still bound,
With despot's chains his limbs around,
And slavery's curse to bear.

In Freedom's cause they labored long,
With hearts undaunted, true and strong,
And well deserves the praise.
They laid the glorious corner-stone,
And though with weeds 'tis overgrown,
Let us the temple raise.

And ever, 'neath its peaceful dome,
May there be found a genial home
For all who freedom love;
May we with skillful hand, unbind
All shackles from the human mind,
That it may soar above.

A SMART SPECIMEN OF CONTRABAND.—The New York Times' Washington correspondent tells the following story:—"An ebony specimen of 'contraband,' who says he 'missed his ole massa' bout tree weeks ago, one dark night in Virginia, an' hasn't seen him since,' is employed in Fortress Monroe, and came up with Lieut. Butler to-day. He ran away from Virginia and has been in the fort some weeks. He was sent out some days ago, being acquainted with the country beyond Hampton, and reported the existence of a battery at 'Big Bethel,'—having eluded the pickets, and got where he could spot rebel forces. He reported several companies in and around Big Bethel, and subsequently to his discovery, lay some twenty-four hours in the bushes, concealing himself from the foe. He at last escaped, was shot at, recived a ball through the sleeve of his jacket, another shot away a pistol from his belt, yet he returned to the fort unharmed. When the late expedition went forward, this negro accompanied Lieut. Butler and Major Winthrop. The Major left his horse with him when he disappeared. This colored boy is a most intelligent sample of his race, and is said to be very useful at the fort, as scout and servant. He goes fully armed, always, and says he 'can smell a rebel farder dan he ken a skunk.' He was in the thickest of the late fight, and was highly servicable to Lieutenant Butler throughout the conflict."

TO PRESERVE THE TEETH.—The mouth is a very warm place—ninety degrees Fahrenheit. In this northern climate we seldom have a temperature so high in the shade. Even at ninety, beef will begin to decompose in twenty-four hours. The particles of beef and other food which are left between the teeth at dinner begin to purify before noon the next day. If you pick the teeth, the oder of the breath testifies to discomposition.—With this management, we ought not to be suprised that the gums and teeth should become the subjects of disease. What is to be done?

1st. Use the tooth-pick (goose quill) after each meal. Follow with a mouthful or two of water, to remove the particles the tooth-pick may have left behind.

2d. Every morning, on rising, use the brush and castile soap.

With these simple things thoroughly done, you will preserve the teeth to old age.

CHARACTER.—The differences of character are never more distinctly seen than in times when men are surrounded by difficulties and misfortunes. There are some who, when disappointed by the failure of an undertaking from which they had expected great things, make up their minds at once to exert themselves no longer against what they call fate, as if thereby they could avenge themselves upon fate; others grow desponding and hopeless; but a third class of men will rouse themselves just at such moments, and say to themselves, "the more difficult it is to attain my ends, the more honorable it will be;" and this is a maxim which every one should impress upon himself as a law.—Some of those who are guided by it, prosecute their plans with obstinacy, and so perish; others, who are more practical men, if they have failed in one way, will try another.

☞ The largest cast iron building in the world is now being erected in the city of Havana, Cuba.

NAPOLEON AND HIS MEN.

It takes a great man to know the importance of little things, says the N. Y. Ledger. The attention bestowed by Napoleon on the smallest details of military organization, has always seemed to us an evidence of his talents scarcely inferior to Austerlitz or Marengo. No general knew better than Napoleon that the efficiency of a soldier depends, first of all, upon his being in perfect health and splendid condition. He tried to bring up all his troops to the condition of pugilists when they fight for the championship. To this end several things are essential, the chief of which are, regular and wholesome food, regular sleep, dry and warm feet, and no powerful stimulants. Napoleon always insisted upon every soldier having two pairs of good shoes, and a good blanket. Everything else could be extemporized or dispensed with, but these—the shoes for the march and the blanket for the bivouac—could neither be eztemporized or dispensed with. When the occasion occured, Napoleon demanded of his troops the most tremendous exertions; but the admirable health resulting from his system enabled the soldiers to endure fatigues which would have killed ordinary men. It is also to be observed, that this consummate general was careful to give his troops a rest proportioned to their exhaustion, the very instant it was safe to do so.

There was nothing in which Napoleon, showed more forethought and good sense than in his menagement of recruits.—He knew that young fellows accustomed to the shop, the field or the desk, cannot change their habits to those of the soldier without great risk. Consequently, he was as careful and tender in managing his new troops as mothers are of their young children. He inured them to the hardships of war by degrees.—Their first marches were only ten or twelve miles a day, with a frequent day of rest. The officers who led them from their native provinces to the distant scene of war, were charged to make the march a pleasant series of lessons in the military art. Sometimes, when the quarters were good, when the exigency was not pressing, they would halt for ten days, and undergo a daily drill of eight hours. The consequence was, that men who were raw recruits when they left home, arrived at camp trained and toughened soldiers.

UNREASONABLE.—In 1832, President Jackson was fighting the Secessionists of his day; and in that course he had no abler supports than his opponents in the Whig ranks. Yet, even then, he filled all the *civil* offices with tried Democratic friends, while appointing to *military* positions Gen. Scott and other Whigs. Whigs in those days, however, did not demean themselves by begging paltry offices as a *consideration* of their patriotism—they acted right, but from loftier impulses.

In 1861, President Lincoln appoints also *his* friends to *civil* offices, and in this SECOND war against Rebellion he chooses for *military* trusts many Democratic opponents. But—while the great mass of the latter do manfully sustain the Government—some there are, of rather doubtful integrity, who are growling and whining to have Democrats kept in little offices, and claim it *because* they are not traitors! Pretending to be admirers of Jackson and of a firm War policy, yet they find fault, and try to prejudice the people against LINCOLN for doing just what Jackson did—preferring his own friends and supporters in merely civil positions. Out upon such office-beggars—such gross inconsistency!

☞ Blondon appeared for the first time before the British public at the Crystal Palace on the 1st of June, and, in the language of the reporters, "astonished and terrified" the spectators. He turned summersaults, pretended to fall off the rope, ran along it blindfolded, and with his head in a sack, &c. &c., the rope being 320 feet in length and 180 feet from the ground. On the 6th he again astounded and terrified the Londoners by walking the rope in a sack, carrying a stove on his back and cooking an omelette; after which he drew forth a tray with dishes, glasses, and a bottle of wine, and lowered the repast to the audience for their benefit. Next time he is to cross the rope with his feet in baskets. The English are beginning to wonder what next we shall send them.

☞ The Petersburg, Va., ladies, forty in number, are drilling for fight. Their captain is Josephine Swan. What a jolly company to capture.

GEN. JOE. LANE'S RECEPTION.—The San Francisco correspondent of the Sacramento *Union* tells the following (apocryphal?) story:

On the arrival of the steamer, honored with the charge of depositing the General at Portland, the booming cannon that were expected to announce the fact did not "boom." The crowd of citizens assembled to do honor to the statesman and patriot were not there. The flags upon every house-top did not flutter in the breeze. Instead of the open carriage, drawn by six white horses with long tails, provided to convey the General to his hotel, there was only a solitary express wagon waiting to convey the other mail matter. Joseph knew the Expressman, and, alas, the Expressman knew him (Joseph) well; and he of the Express wagon seemed to be the only one that Joseph knew. After waiting patiently for the demonstration the General determined to postpone it, and with the air and bearing of an ordinary citizen he approached his friend, the Expressman, whereupon the following interesting conversation ensued:

Joseph—"How are you, old fellow? Glad to see you. How are you all getting on?"

Express—"How are you, sir."

Joseph—[Assuming a cast iron expression of countenance.] I wish you to take my baggage up to the hotel."

Express—"Can't do it, sir. Engaged to take up the mails."

Joseph—"But it won't take you long. You will have plenty of time afterwards to take up the mails."

Express—"Look here; to tell you the truth, I don't want to have any baggage belonging to a d—d Secessionist on board of my wagon."

WINFIELD SCOTT entered upon his 76th year on Thursday, 13th ult. Long live the 76-ers!

Winfield Scott has been in arms for more then half a century. During all that time, as youth, man, and veteran, when in command of any description of force, *he has never retreated one foot.*—Not that he is any braver than officers who have made nearly as many retreats as advances, but that *he can not be induced to move until he is certain of his ability to maintain his position.*

One of the London journals not many weeks ago remarked that "Gen. Scott is proverbially a slow commander, He is always unpopular during his campaigns. It is only when the campaign is over and he has won—as he always has done—that the wisdom of his action is understood, and he becomes popular."

$200 is offered for best National Hymn—but who wants a better "National Him" than Gen. Scott?

COLONEL BILLY WILSON'S ZOUAVES are having all sorts of stories about them.—A correspondent of the sprightly Milwaukee *Sentinel* tells the following:—Recently, a Methodist clergyman went down to Staten Island to exhort them. Billy Wilson drew up his men and called "attention?" The parson then gave them a very edifying and appropriate discourse, to which, in obedience to the Colonel's commands, they listened attentively. When the parson had finished, Billy gave his "boys" a short talk, somewhat in this wise:

"Boys, I want you to remember what the minister has told you. It is all for your good; take his advice and follow it; for there is no knowing but that in less than six months every d—d one of you will be in h—l!"

Here a voice from the ranks called out "Three cheers for h—l!" and they were given with a will. The parson, astonished and angry, asked what it ment.

"Oh!" says Billy, "the boys don't know much about Scripture. They think h—l is somewhere between Montgomery and New Orleans, and they are d—d anxious to get down in that neighborhood."

A NEW DODGE.—Five hundred dollars have been raised by subscription, in Charleston, S. C., for the family of Jackson, who shot Col. Ellsworth. So far, so good. But the money was invested in a bond of the Confederate States, for that amount, so that the subscription was really for the benefit of Jeff Davis & Co. The family of Jackson will get the bond, but Davis & Co. get the money. This is a new way of raising the wind, and speaks well for the inventive resources of the secessionists.

☞ We understand that information was received by the Africa, that sixty officers in the Prussian army have granted leave of absence for two years, and that their service will soon be tendered to the United States Government for that length of time.

CALIFORNIA ALL RIGHT.—The news from the Pacific is grand. The arrival of Gen. Sumner and the news of the uprising, after Fort Sumter, has set all the Golden State in a blaze of patriotism.—Large meetings, not only in San Francisco, but all over the State, declares, in the strongest terms, their loyalty to the Union and their abhorrence of any attempt to establish a Pacific Republic. It is not only a repudiation of the Southern plans, but is a testimony of adherence to the Union, as it is, and an effectual estoppel of the projects once so freely canvessed of breaking up the Union into factions. California insists upon the Union and the whole Union. The importance of this movement cannot be overrated.

☞ Persons living in the vicinity of the Rebel batteries at Vienna state positively that when the vallant South Carolina Regiment formed in line of battle on one side of the battery, they placed in front of them 150 negroes whom they had brought from the Palmetto State, to receive the fire of the Ohioans. But this stratagem did not avail, for Cuffee invariably dropped flat on his face whenever the muskets of the Government troops were pointed in his direction; hence it was that six South Carolinians were killed, instead of six negroes. The Rebels said there were 200 cavalry on the ground, who covered their retreat.

☞ The Enfield rifle is neither more nor less than the United States Springfield rifled muskets, christened in England the Enfield rifle, after the place in that kingdom where they are, being manufactured under the foremanship of half a dozen master workmen imported from our Springfield Armory works. In this country the weapon is best known as the American Minie musket. The American mechanics above referred to, carried the patterns over to England with them, &c. Nearly all of them are back again at Springfield, after having spent some three years in putting the Enfield Minie Musket Works in operation. The Enfield gun, like our Minie musket, is of calibre 58.

☞ The Maryland Legislature, with an assumption of authority so ridiculous as to be almost sublime, daily fulminates resolutions and decrees no less innocuous than absurd. This body on Thursday made itself more than ordinarily asinine by declaring that Maryland would not help to pay the expenses of the war, and that the "Southern Confederacy" ought to be recognized at once. The war still goes on, however.

☞ Gen. Lyon has issued to the people of Missouri a proclamation setting forth the duplicity and treachery of the cowardly Gov. Jackson, assuring the citizens that the loyal need fear no molestation in their persons, or property, or business, and promising forgiveness to all who, having taken up arms under a mistaken notion concerning the purpose of the Union troops, will now immediately return to their allegiance.

☞ The Washington Star learns from Fortress Monroe that several officers of the Albany regiment that were engaged in the late affair at Big Bethel, have tendered their several resignations, through dissatisfaction with the continued connection of General Pierce with the army, and that it is highly probable that a number of officers of other regiments in that quarter will fellow their example.

☞ We notice that some of our Democratic exchanges are claiming Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, as a member of their party. This is not so. Mr. Sprague, before the Republican party was formed was a Whig, as was his father before him, and has never been a Democrat.

☞ One of Reagon's circulars to the postmasters of the rebel States came into the hands of the Government by a blunder of the New Orleans office. In it he directs them to steal the property of the United States, including mail-bags, locks, tools for stamping, &c.

☞ They pretend to say Louis Napoleon's weak side has at last been discovered, viz: fear of the sons of Louis Phillippe. Leopald, of Belgium, tells Palmerston to play the Orleans dynasty against the reigning one, when he desires to intimidate France.

☞ Within six weeks, Mr. John Abbot of Candia, N. H., has buried his entire family—seven children and one grandchild—all victims of diptheria.

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Those published in the first volume are as follows—(any of which can be had, price 3 cts each, from any news-agent, or from the publishers direct on the receipt of stamps:

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CHASE, SEWARD, CALHOUN,

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and a whole galaxy of the chosen statesmen of the day. Every Engraving is accompanied with an *outline* key, pointing out by numbers the name and location of each person represented. To every Subscriber to the *Household Journal*, who forwarwards us $2, we will mail the Household Journal for one year, and also one copy of the above engraving—mailed free, and carefully put up with roller to preserve it. Address A. Harthill & Co., 20 North William street, New York.

The Empire City at one View, In a splendid Colored Engraving of THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Showing the entire city, and forming a complete Bird'seye view of it (on a sheet of superfine drawing paper), 24 by 26 inches, all carefully colored by hand. This fine picture has just been published at Three Dollars per copy, but by an arrangement effected we are enabled to offer it to every Subscriber to the *Household Journal*, who fowards us $2, in return for which we will mail free, a copy of the above engraving (done up with roller to preserve it), and also the Household Journal for one year.

Sample Copies of the Engravings can be seen at our office. All good country bills, or postage stamps, taken at par as remittances.—Address all communications to the Publishers and Proprietors of the Household Journal, A. Harthill & Co., 20 North William street, New York.

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