

The Marietta

An Independent Pennsylvania Journal for the Family Circle.

F. L. Baker, Proprietor.

Terms—One Dollar a Year.

VOL. 8.

MARIETTA, AUGUST 24, 1861.

NO. 4.

Substance of Remarks,
BY A. B. GROSS.
Delivered in Clark's Grove, near Marietta, at the "Volunteers' Welcome Home," on Thursday August 15, 1861.
FRIENDS, NEIGHBORS, FELLOW CITIZENS—A few days since we met and greeted with hearty welcome these, our returned volunteers. Since then, they have been greeted at hearth stone and fireside, by friends, neighbors, and loved ones, with a welcome dearer far than any I could give. Hence "welcome home" has become "a thrice told tale;" yet I doubt not that, however often repeated, it will, on this occasion, be no less pleasing to their ears than at the first. And therefore, in your name—in the name of all the families and citizens of Marietta and vicinity, I do now again welcome our brave volunteers—soldiers, when threatening rebellion endangered our capital and our homes; and fellow citizens again, now that the immediate peril has passed away and they have returned to their homes and peaceful pursuits. And I doubt not that you, our volunteers, will again be the obedient and useful citizens, now that you have returned, as you were the orderly, much enduring and much daring soldiers in the tented field.

And here I would remark, not for your information, but for those of our citizens who may not have learned the fact, that during your absence, the Relief Committee of this Borough expended in aid of your families and yourselves, about \$1200—of which over \$900, (or more than an average of \$60 per week for 15 weeks,) was given to your families. And this was disbursed by the eight noble and generous hearted women, who visited your families every week and attended the Committee's weekly meetings, not as a reluctant alms-giving, but freely and generously, as a just portion of what was due to them and you. For both contributors and dispensers of the funds acknowledge the full meaning of Scotia's Bard, when he sings—

"For gold the merchant plows the main—
The farmer plows the manor—
But glory is the soldier's gain,
The soldier's wealth is honor.
The brave poor soldier never despise,
Nor count him as a stranger;
Remember he's his country's stay
In the day and hour of danger."

But not alone to utter a brief welcome was this stand erected. I am to speak here of other and graver themes—subjects stirring feeling to its deepest founts, and exciting continually absorbing interest in every patriot heart. The horrible, unnatural and wicked rebellion and civil war waged against our government, and threatening the utter disruption of our Union and the overthrow of our democratic Republic, opens a field too vast, too momentous to be fully treated in our brief limits and by our feeble powers. I shall only endeavor to glance at a few particulars connected with it.

We have been astonished at the extent of the organization and resources of this rebellion. But we now find that it is not "a thing of yesterday," or even of last year; but of many years ago—that it was contemplated and carefully prepared for, ever since and even before the attempt at nullification in 1832. For Commodore Stewart—"Old Ironsides"—has testified that as early as during the war of 1812—15, Mr. Calhoun told him that the South would secede from the Union whenever it could no longer control the government. And especially during the last 10 or 12 years, have its leaders been busily and actively organizing and preparing for their present treason. A brief, hasty review of their movements will make this fact apparent.

Abusing the too credulous friendship of a large and generous party, by pretended democracy but secret aristocracy they affected fears of future aggressions on their "peculiar institution," and on their agricultural interests from the tariff; and thus wrought on the sympathies of their Northern co-partisans to grant them nearly every measure and share in the power and emoluments of the government they solicited. Though only about one-third of the white population of the Union, they have had the President about two-thirds of the years since our government was formed; and when they had not the President, they had the Vice President. They have had a clear majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and part of the time, especially of late, the Chief Justice also. They have had 14 Secretaries of State to only 9 from the free States, or for 40 years to our 30. They have had every President *pro tem*, of the Senate, except 2, since 1809. They have had the Speakers of the House 45 years to our 25. They have had the Attorney-General 42 years to our 27. They have had the Secretary of War ever since 1849; and the Secretary of the Navy ever since 1846, with one exception, and that exception was—Toucey! Out of the Foreign Ministers, since the foundation of our government, they have had 30 to only 54 from the free States. The officers in the Army and Navy have been in nearly the same proportions, about 2 from the South, with its one-third of white population, to 1 from the North with its two-thirds of white population. And the expenditures of our millions of money for forts, custom houses, post offices, territory, mails, &c., &c., have been in similar proportions. And yet with horse-leech voracity, their cry was ever "Give! give!" Finding the too-generous Democracy of the

North beginning to revolt at their increasingly unreasonable and unjust demands, and seeing their political supremacy and domination near an end, they rapidly hastened preparations to secure, at one bold push, all their demands in a lump, and the capitol, with its archives and treasury, and the government, itself, into the bargain!

Go back only 8 years, and follow down through their repeated acts, and you will see this very clearly. With Jeff. Davis as Secretary of War under Pierce, aided by cunning coadjutors and deceived friends in the councils of the nation—and especially with Floyd, Cobb, Thompson and Toucey in Buchanan's cabinet, they transferred troops, ships and munitions of war to meet the present emergency—stole money and Indian bonds to an extent probably not yet fully ascertained—took toll from corrupt land sales and army and navy contracts—while all through the slave States, the "Knights of the Golden Circle," (and on the borders of Kansas and other Western Territories, the "Blue Lodges,") and other secret treasonable conspiracies paved the way and prepared the public minds of the South for the employment of these means of rebellion.

In another direction, see how they mismanaged and held back the Mormon war—how they contrived to array the Governor and Judges of that territory so as to secure a *do nothing* policy—how they voted down, in Congress, all resolutions and acts condemning polygamy—so as to keep Brigham Young and his filthy Mormons, in their favor.

Having thus secured, as they believed, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah—if not Kansas and Nebraska—they murdered Broderick by the hands of their assassin Terry, that California with its mines of gold and silver might be linked in with their Southern Empire, embracing all below the free States east of the Rocky Mountains, and all west of that, if not west of the Mississippi. Then to secure a pretext, they disrupted the great party they had so long deceived, and whose power they had so often misused, lest Douglas might be elected; well knowing that Lincoln, in such case, must succeed; and, inventing the doctrine of secession, they stood ready to accomplish, if possible, their traitorous designs.

It is astonishing that secession should be received by any rational mind. It is an absurdity even when applied to any common league or copartnership. In a government it can be neither more nor less than anarchy, and must be consummated (as now attempted) only by perjury, violence and civil war;—and if continued in the seceding states, would run into other secessions, through revolutions innumerable, until counties, townships, and even smaller districts were revolutionized and anarchized by it; for it has no end. And yet we have dupes of the South (if, indeed, they are not outright hypocrites and Tories) among us, who affect to consider it "a doubtful right!"

But all this time—even up to the utter casting off all the ties that bound them to the Democracy of the North—these Traitors pretended grievances, and affected fears of the future action of the party now in power, and clamored for compromises and guarantees. Yes, even while stealing fort after fort, and committing aggression upon aggression, and trampling law, constitution and right under foot, they complained of grievances, and asked to be "let alone!" But once (as they hoped) secure in their position, and prepared for resistance, with little or nothing more to lay stealing and robbing hands upon, they threw off the mask of lying and cheating hypocrisy, and derided and abused as "faithless" their late friends.

Then in their Conventions—especially in South Carolina and Virginia—they openly declared that *disunion* has been their "deliberate purpose for thirty years"—that they want no compromise and will accept no guarantees;—that no grievances or aggressions of the North—that no election of Lincoln—that no fears of departures from the Constitution as it is—has impelled them to secede; but a determination to revolutionize the principles of the government itself. Their Vice President, A. H. Stephens, openly declared that they seceded because our fathers based our government on the idea that slavery was an evil which must gradually give way and vanish before the principle of freedom, and of equality of human rights; whereas, the South is determined that slavery

shall be acknowledged as the chief good, as the basis of the government, and must therefore be declared to be perpetual and allowed to spread everywhere.

In the light shed upon their past history by these late avowals, we can read that before was mysterious; and now see that they speak truly—that General Jackson was as correct as a prophet when he declared, soon after he put down nullification, that though the *Tariff* was then the pretext for disunion, *negro slavery* would be the pretext on their next attempt to dissolve the Union. Such, then, is the history—such the causes of this atrocious rebellion. Not any grievances inflicted by Tariff or Anti-slavery—not the election of Lincoln—not any fear that the North will violate the guarantees or compromises of the Constitution; (for Stephens and others declare that if we furnished them paper and ink with which to write their own terms of compromises, they would have nothing but separation) no—none of these—but simply dissatisfaction with the Constitution, with the democratic and free principles of the government.

My friends, for more than 30 years we have been standing on this volcano—for a year past we have been on its crumbling verge! Nothing but Divine Providence has prevented the utter engulfing of our whole nation and government. Look at the election last Fall. Suppose Breckinridge and Lane had been elected President and Vice President—both Secessionists, traitors—where would this nation now be? Suppose that Bell and Everett had been chosen. To say nothing of Mr. Bell's self-acknowledged intemperance, he is a Secessionist, and would have wielded the government accordingly. Suppose that even Douglas and Johnson had been elected. The nation has been gathered around the grave of the lamented "Giant of the West" and his memory is embalmed with its tears; and Herschel V. Johnson, the *Traitor*, would now be President of these United States! Carrying forward the perjuries, plunderings and other operations of the past 8 years, to overturn our government and revolutionize its principles of democracy and freedom, its utter ruin must have been the result, unless the *impoverished and disarmed* North had risen in rebellion! And then, without money, arms, or government, the battlefield would have been here; and the nations of Europe would have been arrayed against us as the allies of the South, which, in that case, would now be the *de facto* government of the United States of America! Thank God, the election was otherwise!

Now, with all our losses by their treachery and dishonesty, we yet have the government and its immense resources, wherewith to oppose their determination that Slavery shall be supreme—that slaveholders only shall rule—that 370,000 owners of human chatties (including women and children) shall control absolutely 30,000,000 of people.

That this determination has been long cherished by them is evident. Look at the aristocratic provisions in some of their State Constitutions, requiring the possession of lands or slaves to render eligible to the legislature, and allowing landholders to vote in every county in which they own lands. Hear their doctrine that capitol should own, instead of merely hiring, labor. Note how they disregarded the will of the people when they rushed their States into rebellion. Witness the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press for years past, as well as their lynchings of Northern and Union men and women for mere opinion's sake. And now mark their frequent declarations that suffrage must be restricted—that after they succeed in their rebellion, poor men, laboring men, foreigners shall not vote—none but landholders and slaveholders. It is denied by the Charleston (South Carolina) Mercury that they told Mr. Russell that they desired a monarchy; but it is notorious that some of their newspapers *did* advocate one, and that they now have practically, a *despotism*.

This, then, is clearly the issue these traitors have forced upon us—Republican government, on the one hand;—or Anarchy under the name of "Secession," to end in a Slave Oligarchy or military despotism, on the other. Our choice is soon and easily made—we go for the Union our fathers framed—for the Constitution as it is, and for the enforcement of the laws.

But amid all the turmoil and strife of this very death-struggle, comes up the

cry of "Peace"—the old Tory cry of our Revolutionary war, and urged from the same base motives and with the same cunning pleas. "But would you war on our Southern brethren?" It is revolting to humanity even to parallel the case by supposition. But let us suppose a case. If your good mother, who cradled you in her arms and nurtured you at her bosom, were assailed and her life endangered by another of her sons, would you war with your brother in her defence? Would you not do it! If he tried to kill his mother, to break up the family to pull down its home, to trample the relics of loved ones under foot, to desecrate the family Bible and tear up its family record, to reduce brothers and sisters into slaves—would you hesitate to strike the murderer and blaspheemer to the dust?

"But, consider the taxes—the taxes!" Yes, consider the taxes already entailed on us by this thieving, robbing, piratical crew, and judge how much more they will inflict if you allow them! They will make you pay their expenses of this war in addition to your own. The question is—will you pay a *small part* in taxes to save the rest, or will you give them all? That is the question for money-loving men to consider. And if any man grumbles at paying taxes for the support of the Union, the government and liberty, and will give me only half his property, I will pay *all his taxes* cheerfully to the end of the war!

"But," say these artful Tories, as did their prototypes to our fathers when battling with despotic Britain of old—"But we want peace!—a peaceful separation—one that will save all the cost of war." Do you not see that such a peace will cost ten-fold—yes, infinite-fold more than the present war successfully prosecuted to its close?

Consider what national self-respect will be lost by yielding to traitors in arms—what encouragement to every bold villain to violate constitution and law thus trodden under foot with impunity. Consider what loss of respect from foreign nations, involving frequent aggressions on our rights, until we should be forced into repeated wars to retrieve our lost honor. Consider the encouragement afforded to Southern domination to trespass on our rights and interests, involving losses greater than war, or a renewal of war with them when stronger than now, and therefore at a far greater expense. Consider that our separation into two jealous Confederacies makes for us a frontier of about 3000 miles which we must line with forts, garrisons, custom houses and officers; while we must increase our marine on seas and rivers, and ministers abroad, at an expense, in 20 years, far exceeding the war now before us. Yes, such a peace is far more costly than this war possibly can be.

But there are greater, higher, dearer objects than dollars and cents. In all those States there are Union men and women—in many, a majority are such—nearer and dearer than "our Southern brethren" who are traitors—shall we abandon them to the tender mercies of these wicked rebels? Shall we give them up to horrible lynchings, and their property to confiscation? Then there are our obligations to maintain a Republican form of government there—is that to be broken, disregarded. Then our duty to civilization—are we to turn our backs on that for such a "peace" as these Tories offer us? Never—no, never! Better sacrifice half the property and half the lives of all our people, than be guilty of such craven dereliction of all obligation and duty. For, sooner or later, the submission and pretended "peace" would prove the deadliest, costliest war—a war with all the principles of God's moral government, as well as with the highest interests of freedom and the dearest rights of humanity.

This rebellion is but an enlarged outbreak of the mean pride and lust of power generated by long years of slaveholding. Jefferson, himself a slaveholder, has declared in his "notes on Virginia," pp. 39, 40, that "the whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions—the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submission on the other. Our children see this, and learn to imitate it; for man is an imitative animal * * * * * The parent storms—the child looks on, catches the lineaments of wrath, puts on the same airs in the circle of smaller slaves, gives a loose rein to his worst passions, and thus nursed, educated, and

daily exercised in tyranny, cannot but be stamped by it with odious peculiarities." He hoped that the then rising generation, educated in the principles of our government, would grow up liberty-loving, and so provide for the final removal of this curse. But alas, "exercised daily in tyranny," they have grown up to *love slavery*, and become almost utterly depraved by the lust for power it has engendered, and behold the result! Never, in any government, has there been exhibited as much and as great want of fidelity, of common honesty, of morals generally, as by these men. Perjury is a mere trifle with them. Even John C. Breckinridge can go into the Senate Chamber, and before God and men swear to support the Constitution, when in his heart he designed to, and shortly did, give all the aid and comfort to his country's enemies his own personal safety allowed him to bestow! Some of you may know what masonic obligations are—how "sacredly" they are regarded by masons—how some men who regard no other obligations human or divine, (as the gambler, the pirate, the savage) still hesitate to break their masonic obligations. But even this barrier is broken down by our Southern traitors. Not long since the highest State Council of Masons in Virginia published an official declaration that if any Northern Mason were found in arms against their Confederacy, they would not observe any fraternal covenant obligation to succor or aid him, or even to bury him as a Mason. I speak not to you as Masons or Anti-Masons, but as men and Christians when I say that it thus appears as if, when a man makes up his mind to be a traitor to our country and our government, all moral and social obligations go down before his perjury and treason—all regard for justice, right and truth perish in the corruption thus engendered in his heart.

Can we then tamper with it—can we compromise with it—can we make peace with it, and let it not only triumph over our government, but over republican principles and civilization? Can we sacrifice our Union brethren and their families in the South to its lynchings and confiscations? Never—never! We must conquer, to free them from their delusions—to enlighten them by establishing freedom of speech and of the press again among them—to save even them from their own base passions, pernicious errors, and destructive perjuries and treasons.

"Then conquer we must,
For our cause it is just;
And this is our motto,
"In God is our trust!"

That the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and this home of the brave."

SUDDEN WHITENING OF THE HAIR.—A correspondent of the *Medical Times*, having asked authentic instances of the hair becoming gray within one night, Dr. D. P. Parry, Staff Surgeon at Aldershot, writes the following very remarkable account of a case which he says he made a memorandum of shortly after the occurrence:—"On Friday, February 19, 1859, the column under General Franks, in the south of Oade, was engaged with a rebel force at the village of Camba, and several prisoners were taken. One of them, a Sepoy of the Bengal army, was brought before the authorities for examination, and I, being present, had an opportunity of watching from the commencement of the fact I am about to record.—Divested of his uniform, and stripped completely naked, he was surrounded by the soldiers, and then first apparently became alive to the danger of his position; he trembled violently, intense horror and despair were depicted on his countenance, and although he answered questions addressed to him, he seemed almost stupefied with fear; while actually under observation, within the space of half an hour, his hair became gray on every portion of his head, it having been, when first seen by us, the glossy jet black of the Bengalese aged about fifty-four.—The attention of the bystanders was first attracted by the Sergeant, whose prisoner he was, exclaiming, 'he is turning gray!' and I, with several other persons, watched its progress. Gradually but decidedly the change went on, and a uniform greyish color was completed within the period above named."

Ladies, pray fret not to much over small losses, or you will all the sooner have a great loss to fret over—the loss of your beauty.

The Marietta

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

OFFICE in Crull's Row, Second Story—Front street, five doors below Mrs. Flury's Hotel, Marietta, Lancaster County, Penna.

If subscriptions be delayed beyond 3 months, \$1.25; if not paid until the expiration of the year, \$1.50 will be charged.

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. Square 3 months, \$2.00; 6 months, \$3.00; 1 year, \$5.00. Two squares, 3 months, \$3.00; 6 months, \$5.00; 1 year, \$7.00. Half a column, 3 months, \$5.00; 6 months, \$10.00; 1 year, \$20.00. One column, 6 months, \$20.00; 1 year, \$30.00.

Having recently added a large lot of new Jobs and Cards Type, we are prepared to do all kinds of PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING, Such as Large Posters, with Cuts, Sale Bills of all kinds, Ball Tickets, Circuits, Cards, Programmes, &c., &c. Everything in the Job Printing line will be done with neatness and dispatch, and at the lowest possible rates.

DR. MOFFAT'S
LIFE PILLS & PHEONIX BITTERS.

THESE MEDICINES have never been before the public for a period of thirty years, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the Globe, for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the

NECESSARY LIFE MEDICINES
Are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acid kind; **FLATULENCE**, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Retention of Urine, Temper, Anxiety, Langour, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels coated within two days.

FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others. The Life Medicines have been known to cure **RHEUMATISM** permanently in three weeks, and **GOUT** in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

DROPSIES of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on the stomach, lungs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of GRAVEL.

Also **WORMS**, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter by which these creatures adhere.

SCURVY, ULCERS, and INFESTERATE SORES, by the perfect purity which these Life Medicines give to the blood, and all the humors.

SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS and Bad Complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, allow, cloudy, and other disagreeable eruptions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of **SALT RHEUM**, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. **COMMON COLDS** and **INFLUENZA** will always be cured by one dose, or by three in the worst cases.

PILES—The original proprietor of these Medicines, was cured of Piles, of 35 years standing by the use of the Life Medicines alone.

FEVER AND AGUE—For this scourge of the Western country, these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines have the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these Medicines is permanent—try them, be satisfied, and be cured.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS—General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females—the Medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description—King's Evil, and Scrofula, in its worst forms, yield to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation of the Heart, Painters' Colic, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES—Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system, all the effects of Mercurial, infinitely superior to the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. Prepared and sold by

W. B. MOFFAT,
335 Broadway, New York.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GEO. W. WORRALL,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Having removed to the Rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Sweeney, adjoining Spangler & Patterson's Store, Market Street, where he may be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines have the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these Medicines is permanent—try them, be satisfied, and be cured.

Dentistry in all its branches carried on. Teeth inserted on the most approved principles of Dental science. All operations on the mouth performed in the most skillful and workmanlike manner—on fair principles and on very reasonable terms. Having determined upon a permanent location at this place, would ask a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, for which he will render every possible satisfaction.

ETHER administered to proper persons.

CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING!
Having just returned from the city with a nicely selected lot of Ready-made Clothing, which the undersigned is prepared to furnish at reduced prices; having laid in a general assortment of men and boys' clothing, which he is determined to sell low, for cash. His stock consists of OVER-COATS, DRESS, FROCK and SACK COATS, PANTS, VESTS, PEAJACKETS, ROUNDWEBS, (Knit) OVERHAULS, CRAVATS, DRAWERS, SHIRTS, HOSE, UNDERWEARS, GLOVES, SOCKS, &c. Everything in the Furnishing Goods line. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Everything sold at prices to suit the times. JOHN BELL,
Corner of Elbow Lane and Market St.
next door to Cassel's Store.
Marietta, October 29, 1856.

DAVID ROTH,
Dealer in Hardware,
Cedarware, Paints, Oils, Glass,
Paper, Cook, Hall and other Stoves, &c.,
MARKET-ST., MARIETTA.

WOULD take this means of informing the citizens of Marietta and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish anything in his line, consisting in part of Table Cutlery of all kinds; Building and Housekeeping Hardware, in all styles; Cutlery, Tools, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Cedarware, Tubes, Buckets, Churns, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Shovels, Pokers, Tongs, Candlesticks, Pans, Waiters, Copper and Brass Kettles, Docks, Bunk, Pad and all other kind of Locks, Halls, Spikes, and in fact everything usually kept in a well regulated Hardware establishment.

**GET A NEW SPRING STYLE
HAT, AT CRULL'S,
No. 92 Market Street, Marietta, Pa.**