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and expeditiously executed, and at prices to
suit the times.

[From the New York Mercury.]

STANZAS.

Written by an Abent Soldier to his Wife on
her Birthday October 3d.

Thou art as far from me this day
As when of yore we used to say
"The hills from the sea-side,"
A score of years have passed away,
And still I chant that sweetest lay:
"Thou art my youthful bride."

This century has given to fame
Many a great and noble name;
But none so dear to me
As that you bore when first we met,
Except the one thou dearest yet—
Love twining mine to thee.

We blended in our youthful years
Our hopes and joys, our smiles and tears;
As angels went thou pure,
Time hath not robbed thee of thy grace,
But in thy noble mind canst trace
The lovely youth mature.

Then wert thou all the soul could crave;
My heart thy trusted, willing slave,
And thence my heaven below.
In thee my hopes and love had birth;
For out of thee no place on earth
Could solace half my woe.

Benevolent Heaven hath on us smiled;
Hymeneal joys the years beguiled
With hopes of peace above;
And thou, the blissful source to me
Of all I prize, of all I be,
Three sources of love.

The first, our sweet and lovely Grace,
Whose brilliant eye and comely face
Art thou, again sixteen.
The last, the cherub of them all,
"Our darling Milly" do we call;
A romping lad between.

Next thee and them 'twere truly vain
To tell thee how my heart doth pain
To hear my country's call.
In her behalf, without suspense,
I'll wield the weapon of defence
Till every traitor fall.

Or I myself a martyr rest
Upon my country's faithful breast;
Defending still the right,
And wielding with a trembling hand
The weapon I may yet command—
Though dying will I fight.

In her defence forth will I go
To strike the last, the fatal blow
In this intestine broil;
Or dig the grave that shall inclose
The deadly mass that shall repose
Upon her sacred soil.

Though Fate debar our meeting here,
Thy memory shall be my cheer—
For thee I still will pray;
And though engaged in deadly strife,
Thou art my own, my loving wife,
And this thy natal day.

For The Mariettian.

The True Cause of the War.

BY GRANTELLUS.

Much has been written and spoken on
the cause or causes of the present war
between the northern and southern United
States,—or rather, on the southern
rebellion against the authority of the
general government. Nearly all the
views and sentiments expressed by dif-
ferent individuals, have contained more
or less truth, but the larger portion in
our estimation have been tainted with
prejudices, biases, and great fundamen-
tal errors. A long article upon this
subject, published in the Lancaster In-
telligencer of Sept. 30th, last, seems to
be, in an eminent degree, one of this
character. The writer of it may be honest
and patriotic, and as far from inten-
tional evil as an angel is removed
from the regions of the condemned; and
yet, his article does not reflect the true
cause of the war, and subjects him to
a suspicion of sinister design in writing
and publishing it at this juncture in our
national affairs. Waiving all idea of
criticizing it as a faithful historical re-
cord, so far as it goes, of the past and
present attitude of old England towards
the United States, yet, the deductions
and conclusions of the writer, are, in
the main, entirely erroneous. The arti-
cle in question is written from a merely

partizan standpoint, and all its details,
deductions and conclusions are sadly
tainted with partizan biases.

The time has come in the history of
our country, when to be true patriots,
men must learn to elevate their minds,
above merely political partizan views,
and, having the fear of God, and the
love of their country before their eyes,
must discuss the matters relating to its
welfare on broad catholic grounds. In
doing this, the slavish bonds of subser-
vency to mere party, in trying times
like these, must be broken, and the hu-
man soul be free and independent
enough to speak and act the truth, ac-
cording to the dictates of an approving
conscience. If this is not the case, the
wrong can never be righted, for men are
not in a condition to teach truth while
they are in error themselves, and they
can never divest themselves of errors,
unless they see them, have the honesty
to acknowledge them, and the independ-
ence to abjure them. The fundamen-
tal or superinducing cause of the present
domestic war in the United States, does
not lie in the agitations growing out of
the existence of slavery in the southern
States, and their attempt to extend it
over the territories; nor yet in its non-
existence in the northern States, and
their attempt to have it abolished, or re-
stricted to its present limits. It is true,
that these unhappy divisions and bitter
agitations among the people of this
country upon this subject, have been
seized upon by partizan leaders to ad-
vance their own political interests, and
have been finally made use of as a spe-
cious pretence for an unhalloved and
ignoble revolt against the government
instituted and transmitted to them by
patriotic and self sacrificing fathers,
who, by seven years of bloody toil had
wrested these fair lands from the domi-
on of a tyrannical monarchy; yet this
was not necessarily the cause of the war.
The real cause lies deeper than this, and
is of such a nature that it must have ul-
timated itself in a violent form some-
time, and in its manifestation must have
sized upon some plausible pretence, in
order to secure adherents enough to ac-
complish its purposes. The whole cause
lies in that struggle which has constant-
ly been going on in this world, ever
since governments have been instituted
among men, between two opposing sets
of principles occupying the hearts, the
minds, and the affections of men—be-
tween that love, of rule, on the one hand,
which delights itself in making every-
thing else subservient to its dictations,
its comforts, and its aggrandizements;
and on the other hand, that sense of
freedom and equality before God and
the law, which is the birthright of every
living soul which the Creator has form-
ed. Between these principles there must
always be a conflict, because one or the
other will prevail.

Even admitting that it is true, that
the chief motive which led England to
emancipate her slaves in her colonial
possessions, was, in order that she might
thereby more successfully sow discord
among the people of the United States
upon that subject; yet, had the whole
country been true to itself, and had the
whole people effectually weaned them-
selves from the love of those odious dis-
tinctions in English society, which are
based upon blood and birth, she never
could have succeeded in fomenting trea-
son an rebellion among us. Even if it
were true, that the "Queen of England"
and her "maids of honor," in collusion
with other distinguished personages of
the English realm, aided and abetted by
sympathizers on this side of the Atlan-
tic,—had formed philanthropic associa-
tions and leagues, for the ostensible
amelioration of African bondmen in the
United States, but really, for the pur-
pose of creating jealousies and distrusts
between the different sections of the
country; still, she must have signally
failed in such nefarious designs; had
there been no sympathy for English in-
stitutions and social distinctions previ-
ously existing amongst us, and no ha-
tred and disgust for those democratic
enactments which are calculated to pro-
duce social, financial, and intellectual
equality, among the people at large.
Finally, even if it is true, that the whole
course of the English Government and
the English nation towards the Govern-
ment of the United States and towards
its people, was intended to eventually
overthrow the government of the latter
and bring it essentially under the King-
ly rule of the former; yet, had there
not been a strong partiality for king-
craft among some of our own people—
that was only waiting for a fitting op-
portunity to affiliate itself with kingly
partialities on the other side of the wa-
ter,—an intestine war, and all its atten-

dent horrors, could never have been in-
augurated in these States.

Let a spirited and self dependent son re-
volt against the iron rule of an arrogant,
envious, and domineering father, and set
up an establishment of his own, based
upon opposing principles, or upon a sys-
tem of more liberal and republican views;
and, although that father may be com-
pelled by an inexorable train of circum-
stances to acquiesce in, or acknowledge
the right of self control on the part of
his son, and may renew and continue his
social relations with him; yet, so long
as the arrogance, envy, and self will of
the father continues, and the disappoint-
ment and chagrin which grew out of the
original separation, that father will al-
ways secretly desire the failure, the dis-
tress, or the final overthrow of the house-
hold of his son; and especially will this
be the case, if that son has been blessed
with a career of prosperity that equals,
or is destined to outshine his own. Nor
will the subsequent ostentatious over-
estimation of his own virtues, abilities,
resources, and prowess, on the part of
that son, nor the invidious criticisms
and hauteur of his father, narrow the
breach that is between them, albeit mu-
tual misapprehension of each others re-
spective abilities and intentions, may lead
to external or outward relations of amity
and comity between them. If, in addi-
tion to this, that father is surrounded
by a community of neighbors of like ar-
rogant, envious and domineering pro-
clivities or characteristics as his own,
who, on account of the effect it may
have upon their children, are as hostile
to the success and happiness of that son
in his new domicile, and under its de-
mocratic government, as his father can
possibly be; they will sustain that father
in his hostility, even when from paren-
tal affection and pride, he had felt
disposed to look with approval upon his
son's rapid commercial, mechanical, ag-
ricultural, and intellectual progress; and
especially will this be the case, if that
son is surrounded by neighbors, who by
the force of his example, are severing
(or have severed) the connections be-
tween themselves and the governments
of their parents.

This seems to have been, and probably
is still, the state of affairs existing be-
tween Great Britain and the United
States of America. Indeed, whatever the
appearances heretofore may have been,
or whatever they may be in the future,
it cannot be otherwise, from the very na-
ture of the institutions governing the two
countries, than that England should al-
ways continue to regard the United
States, and its form of government, with
jealousy, and with unqualified aversion.
Somebody has wisely written that there
is no such thing as disinterested nation-
al friendship; and that where there is
the appearance of national friendships,
it is based entirely upon self interest, or
the ability they may possess of command-
ing the respect of the world. As soon
as the ability to maintain its dignity
and independence wanes, or as soon as
neighboring nations have no longer an
interest in its existence, so soon will its
rights be curtailed, its flag be insulted,
and its territory be invaded. England
has no interest in the welfare of the
United States government and its peo-
ple, any farther than it may yield her a
market for the purchase of raw material
for the supply of her own manufacturing
establishments, and an outlet for the
sale of their fabrics. Professing, upon
moral grounds, a holy horror for the in-
stitution of African slavery, yet, in or-
der to receive an undiminished and un-
interrupted supply of cotton, she would
not hesitate, upon merely pecuniary
grounds, to forego her pious professions,
if she could thereby successfully ulti-
mate her greater hatred: for Republican
institutions. This, from all that has
transpired between the two governments
from the very formation of the American
union until the present time, seems to
have been the real attitude of Old Eng-
land towards us, notwithstanding she
may have had many high functionaries
and worthy civilians, who unequivocally
wished us well. But no unfriendly at-
titude of England towards us, nor no
combinations of any foreign governments
—their kings, queens, or maids of hon-
or, or any of their other high officials,
could ever have been the cause of such
a war as is now raging between the two
contending sections of this country; if
we had been true to ourselves, and had
fostered the spirits of freedom and equal-
ity, as they are uttered in the "Declara-
tion of Independence," that magna char-
ta of our rights and our liberties.

Without intentional disparagement,
or invidious comparisons between the
different sections of our country, yet, it
does seem that when, more than eighty

years ago, the dark spirit of monarchy
and a privileged aristocracy was ban-
ished from these States,—by the final
fall of Yorktown,—and the recognition of
our independence,—as he winged his
flight to the old world, he contrived to
drop an execrable seed in the new,
that must have fallen and germinated in
South Carolina, for that State has been
the very hot-bed of arrogance, self-will,
and aristocracy ever since she has been
a part of this government, if not of this
continent. Every other State in the
Union; especially those north of Mason
and Dixon's line, have from time to time
so altered, amended, and liberalized
their fundamental laws as to bring them
in harmony with the enlightened pro-
gress of the age, but South Carolina has
hugged to her bosom, and fostered and
nursed those fossil institutions, social
customs, and habits of thought which
she brought over with her from the mo-
ther country long years ago, and in pro-
cess of time she has become more il-
liberal and aristocratic, if possible,
than she had been in the days of her po-
litical infancy. It seems now rather a
matter of astonishment that she ever
should have participated in our revolu-
tionary struggle, and her subsequent
conduct perhaps only goes to show that
she was altogether selfish in that war,
and that she only united with the other
colonies, and sympathized with them in
it, so far as it was a war for colonial in-
dependence, and that had England ac-
knowledged her individual independence
in the beginning of the contest, she would
not have voted another dollar or an-
other man to continue it on the part of
the other colonies; for, there is abun-
dant evidence, during the whole
course of her subsequent history, to
prove also that she heartily regretted her
position as a member of the American
Union. Her bigoted ideas of social cast
and privileged orders, strengthened by
her institution of legalized serfdom—
which included, civilly, her whole col-
ored population, and socially, the indig-
ent portion of even her white popula-
tion—have undergone no change since
the days of her colonial dependence, or
if a change has taken place, she has on-
ly become more aristocratic, self-willed,
and illiberal than she was before, (as
has already been remarked,) and the so-
cial and political poisons emanating
from her attitude and her example has
fatally imbued the minds of many of her
hitherto law-abiding and union-loving
neighbors. An ultimate separation of
South Carolina from her sister States
has long since been cherished as an in-
evitable, foregone conclusion, and
therefore she never entertained the re-
moted idea of a "compromise" with the
General Government or with the other
States on any terms. The compromises
involved in an honest adherence to the
Constitution of the United States, were
more than was ever palatable to her;
and therefore, ever since that instrument
became the supreme law of the land, she
has been seeking a pretence to evade,
or entirely throw off its requisitions.—
Professing to be Democratic, she yet
disparaged and set at naught the very es-
sence of Democratic institutions, by a
perpetual decree of human inequality
before the law, as the fundamental basis
of human society, and as a religious doc-
trine inculcated by the word of God,
and therefore binding upon the con-
sciences and the lives of men; and also
by a determined resistance of the will of
the people at large, constitutionally ex-
pressed. The southern press and south-
ern statesmen—and especially those of
South Carolina; and perhaps most espe-
cially, those of Charleston, have been
sufficiently outspoken, from time to
time, to convince any rational man, that
their people had as little affinity for the
democratic institutions of the north, as
the most bigoted and fanatical abolition-
ist had for the peculiar institution of the
South. It is true that they had politi-
cally fraternized with the great Demo-
cratic party of the country, but it was
only because that party, in the magnani-
mity of its power, permitted itself to
be an instrumentality through which
the South could exercise a controlling
influence in the affairs of the general
government. So soon as it became ap-
parent that other councils might tem-
porarily exercise an opposing influence
there, the South dishonestly and igno-
miniously deserted the government es-
tablished by the fathers of the republic,
and contrary to Democratic or Republi-
can precedent, by a self-constituted and
arbitrary agency established the South-
ern Confederacy, and from that stand-
point attempted to overthrow the gov-
ernment that had been democratically
established by the people. Had the
South been true to the country and the

Constitution, and had her Representa-
tives and Senators not deserted their of-
ficial stations in the American Con-
gress, on the day of Mr. Lincoln's inau-
guration his hands would have been
completely tied; for, holding a prepon-
derating influence in the United States
Senate, and in the Supreme Court of
the United States, no law could have
been passed, no appointment made, nor
no judicial decision elicited, that would
have been impical to her interests, her
institutions, or to her political and so-
cial prejudices; because, for the sake
of a continuance of that tranquility and
prosperity which had so long character-
ized the history of our country, the de-
mocratic party would have conceded
much to her wounded condition, incur-
red through the election of a Free Soil
Republican President. It is the shere-
st nonsense to suppose that South Caroli-
na would have listened to any compro-
mise after the announcement of Lin-
coln's election to the presidency. Per-
haps some of the other States, who sub-
sequently revolted,—if based upon a
recognition of the justice of their cause
—might have done so, but South Caroli-
na would have haughtily spurned any
proposition that did not embrace an un-
qualified recognition of her independ-
ence, and her right to a large share of
the public property. The ingratitude
of the Southern States, and particularly
the State of South Carolina, is very
great,—ungrateful to the country and to
the government, ungrateful to the northern,
eastern, western and pacific states and
their people, and last although not
least, ungrateful to the democratic party,
through the ascendancy of whose
wise and liberal principles the country
has achieved so much prosperity at
home, and so much honorable distinc-
tion abroad. What did the Democratic
party not do, to satisfy the exorbitant
demands of the South? Did it not set
the first fatal and perilous example of se-
cession at the Charleston convention,
by a portion of its members withdraw-
ing from that body, because the ultra
measures of the South could not pre-
vail? Did it not sacrifice, a Douglass
upon the altar of political faction to
satisfy the demand of the South? Did
it not subject the larger number of its
adherents to the contumely of the coun-
try at large, by supporting for the presi-
dency, a candidate who was, even then
meditating treason against his country,
and who subsequently allied himself with
its enemies, and took up traitorous arms
against it, all to mollify the south, and
to secure its continued allegiance to the
Constitution? But all this availed no-
thing; and can any mind that has been
able to comprehend the position of the
contending parties in our country, and
the motives and means which led to
their present attitudes, suppose for a
moment that now is the time to submit
to a compromise with those who scorn-
fully sneered at, and repudiated all pro-
positions of peace, before actual hostilities
commenced, eighteen months ago? It
is true the border states might have
listened to a compromise, and might
have entered into one with the northern
states, at the proper time, for they were
in a condition to be serious losers by
a state of war. But the Southern
States would not have held themselves
bound by the acts of the border States.
They had determined through an un-
founded pretence to cut themselves loose
from the "mudsills" and "white slaves"
of the north, and establish themselves
in a government of their own, whose
chief corner-stone should be founded
upon "black slavery." The time had
arrived when the "Cavalier" and the
"Puritan" could no longer politically
and socially cohabit with each other—
when the "Planter" and the "Yankee"
could no longer meet on terms of social
and commercial equality—when the
sweaty exhalations of the "Plebeian"
must be no longer wafted to the nostrils
of the "Patrician," and this has been the
superinducing cause of the war.

It is true there was much seem-
ing provocation for the south to in-
augurate and pursue the course which
she has, in the unnecessary agitation of
a subject which was calculated to impair
and bring into disrepute one of her lo-
cal constitutional privileges; but then
no matter how unwise and indiscreet
those agitations were, in a country, and
under a government which guarantees
to its citizens the right of discussion,
and the freedom of speech and of the
press, these agitations should have been
met with counter argument, and the ex-
ecution of existing laws,—where such
had been violated,—and not by treason,
rebellion and war.

In order to sustain the General Gov-
ernment in the execution of its laws in
times like these, and at all times under
circumstances of a similar character,
there should be but one sentiment on the
subject of its existence and continu-
ance, and that sentiment ought to be
pledged in its behalf, no matter of what
political party its rulers may be, for it
has happened frequently in the history
of our country that the party in power,
has been under the necessity of invoking
the assistance of parties out of power,
in sustaining the national dignity and
honor. If the party or parties out of
power now do not assist with their whole
heart in upholding the government
against its sworn enemies, can they ex-
pect to receive the countenance and
support of the parties opposed to them,
in any subsequent danger to which the
government may unhappily be subject-
ed? No matter how parties out of power
may have acted under similar circum-
stances heretofore; it is not a progress-
ive nor a christian principle to expect
"an eye for an eye and a tooth for a
tooth" in such a case, especially when
the very vitality of the government
transmitted to us by our patriot sires, is
assailed.

In conclusion, let it also be distinctly
remembered, that in all the past strug-
gle of our country with its enemies,
those who sympathized with them and
gave them "aid and comfort," have
earned for themselves a notoriety and a
reproach, that has almost attained their
posterity for many years; and has con-
signed many of them to a merited polit-
ical and social death. If, therefore,
the party that is out of power is popu-
larly entitled to the control of the gov-
ernment, but is for the time being con-
stitutionally forestalled or superceded,
let it feel assured that the destinies of
our country are in the hands of God, and
if needs be, "He will bring it to pass,"
and that consequently its highest duty
is patiently and perseveringly, yet law-
abidingly, to await its time. One law-
less and perfidious example, furnishes a
pretext for a multitude of subsequent
acts of counter violence and perfidy, as
much among nations and political par-
ties, as among communities, societies,
families and individuals.

No government, nation, no party, no
society, nor no individual that composes
a part of a government, nation, party or
society, is, or can be, perfectly independ-
ent, or can afford to do without the as-
sistance, sympathy, and fellowship of the
governments, nations, parties, societies
and individuals, by which they are sur-
rounded. And if, through the purse-
proud, state-proud, or family-proud fal-
sities by which their minds are influ-
enced and swayed, one portion of the peo-
ple of a government, nation, party or so-
ciety, array themselves in a deadly and un-
warrantable conflict against another por-
tion, if the consequences of such hostil-
ity against their fellow man recoils upon
their own heads, it is but in accordance
with a just law of sequence which is a
part of the organic structure of society,
and which must ultimately react in a de-
gree proportioned to the causing action.
Entertaining these views it seems to be
the highest folly for parties, states, and
nations, to be indulging in criminations
and recriminations in regard to the cause
of the war. Primarily, every unregener-
ate man in the country has contributed
to the cause of it; and secondarily south-
ern pride, aristocracy, and domineering
exclusiveness has been the cause of it;
and thirdly, political wrangling has been
the gut through which it has been void-
ed upon the country.

SENTIMENTAL LADIES.—I hate those
mere gentle girls without mind, or spirit,
or feeling, to deepen the blush upon a
pallid cheek; a fellow might as well
think of living upon sweet cake and
sweet cream, and sweet strawberries,
and all the sweets, which, after all, are
sure to become sour, as going through
life with a sleepy-headed beauty, whose
roughest word would be: "An if it
please you, sir!"—Mrs. S. C. Hall.