

The Mariettian.

An Independent Pennsylvania Journal: Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, News of the Day, Local Intelligence, &c.

F. L. BAKER, Editor and Proprietor.

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HENRY LANDIS, M. D.,
Successor to Dr. Franklin Hinkle,
Dealer in Drugs, Perfumery, Soaps, &c

DR. LANDIS has purchased the entire interest and good will of Dr. F. Hinkle's Drug Store, would take this opportunity to inform the citizens of Marietta and the public generally, that having just received from Philadelphia a large addition to the old stock, he will spare no pains to keep constantly on hand the best and most complete assortment of every thing in the drug line.

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Dr. L. will himself see that every precaution be taken in the compounding of Physician's prescriptions.

The Doctor can be professionally consulted at the store when not engaged elsewhere.

Marietta, August 24, 1861.

WINE & LIQUORS.

H. D. BENJAMIN,
DEALER IN
WINE & LIQUORS,
Pilot Building, Marietta, Pa.

BEGS leave to inform the public that he will continue the WINE & LIQUOR business, in all its branches. He will constantly keep on hand all kinds of

Brandies, Wines, Gins, Irish and Scotch Whiskey, Cordials, Bitters, &c., &c.

BENJAMIN'S
Justly Celebrated Rose Whisky,

ALWAYS ON HAND,
A very superior OLD RYE WHISKEY
just received, which is warranted pure.

All H. D. B. now asks of the public is a careful examination of his stock and prices, which will be as consistent as result in Hotel keepers and others finding it to their advantage to make their purchases from him.

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Collection of Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, and War Claims.

Officers' Pay Rolls, Muster Rolls, and Recruiting Accounts made out.

THE undersigned, having been in the employment of the United States during the last eighteen months as Clerk in the Recruiting and Disbursing Office and Office of Superintendent of Recruiting Service of Pennsylvania, respectfully informs the public that he has opened an office in the Daily Telegraph Building for the purpose of collecting Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay and War Claims; also making out Officers' Pay Rolls, Muster Rolls and Recruiting Accounts.

All orders by mail attended to promptly.

SULLIVAN S. CHASE,
Harrisburg, Nov. 28, 1862.

CHEAP LAMPS.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns

of every pattern, suitable for the Parlor, the kitchen and the Chamber; Hanging and Side Lamps for Halls, Churches, Stores and Offices. Having purchased them from the manufacturers in large quantities at the lowest cash rates, we can sell them much under the usual retail prices, although every other description of goods are advancing.

PATTERSON & CO.

GEO. W. WORRALL,
SURGEON DENTIST,

Having removed to the Rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Suenzels, adjoining Spangler & Patterson's Store, Market street, where he is now prepared to wait on all who may feel disposed to patronize him.

Dentistry in all its branches carried on. Teeth inserted on the most approved principles of Dental science. All operations on the mouth performed in a skillful and workmanlike manner—on fair principles and of 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.

Either administered to proper persons.

DANIEL G. BAKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LANCASTER, PA.

OFFICE:—No. 24 NORTH DUKE STREET,
opposite the Court House, where he will attend to the practice of his profession in all its various branches.

[Nov. 4, '59.]

MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND.

Old Stonewall's heel was on thy shore,
Maryland My Maryland,

He had his eye on Baltimore,

In Maryland, My Maryland,

But when he heard our cannons roar

He back to old Virginia tore,

I'll "bet my boots" he'll come no more

To Maryland, My Maryland.

My Maryland has won renown,

Maryland, My Maryland;

The Union flag's in every town

In Maryland, My Maryland;

The rebels sought their hopes to crown

But "Little Mac" has done 'em brown

And now they're sort of 'simmered down'

In Maryland, My Maryland.

The rebel horde may jeer and flout,

Maryland, My Maryland;

You've sent them to the "right about,"

Maryland, My Maryland;

No wonder that with rage they shout,

To find their cause gone "up the spout,"

'Dried up' and burst, in fact, 'played out,'

In Maryland, My Maryland.

And now you've given Jeff the "sack,"

Maryland, My Maryland;

It's made his cause look rather black,

Maryland, My Maryland;

They followed Stonewall Jackson's track,

But when they met with "Little Mac,"

How quickly they "skedaddled" back

From Maryland, My Maryland.

FOR THE MARIETTIAN.

TREASON.

"Treason does never prosper: what's the reason?

Why, when it prospers, none dare call it treason."

"In the old park of Coleshill, in Warwickshire, England, formerly stood the ancient hall of the De Montfords.

In the reign of Henry VII, Sir Simon De Montford was accused of sending £30

to Perkin Warbeck, whom he firmly believed to be the son of Edward IV.

He was tried at Guildhall in 1494, for high treason, condemned, hanged, and quartered at Lyburn, and all his vast estates confiscated."

Treason, in the United States, is confined to the actual levying of war against the government, or in adhering to its enemies, and giving them aid and comfort.

If this alone be treason, and if the sending of £30 to one, whom the sender no doubt conscientiously believed to be his rightful sovereign, constituted an offence that was justly punishable with death, dismemberment and confiscation, what, in the name of common honesty, ought to be done with those who are at present engaged in a rebellion against the Government of the United States? or with those who are aiding and abetting them in their treasonable resistance of the government?

There are doubtless very many accusations,—imputing treasonable motives and actions to others—made without due reflection, and without a particle of the evidence necessary in substantiating such a charge; but at the same time, it is just as certain on the other hand, that many treasonable words are spoken, and acts perpetrated, that in a rigid application of the law, would subject many a one to the most condign punishment. It is true that the motive, in a civil sense as well as in a moral sense, must necessarily exercise a qualifying influence over such an act. Men may be acting treasonable every day, without being fully conscious of it; for no man can tell exactly how far his omissions of duty may be construed by the enemies of his country, into indications of approval of them, on the score that "He that is not against us is for us," and therefore take comfort from it.

It is really fearful and disgusting to see the many acts of treason that have been perpetrated, both north and south, in these United States,—during the last two years; treasons before which the crimes of Gen. Arnold, of revolutionary notoriety, dwindle into utter insignificance. Many of the men guilty of these acts, would perhaps never think of taking up arms or levying war against the government; but at the same time, they do not scruple or hesitate in affording those who have taken up arms and are warring against it, all the aid and comfort in their power, both in their sympathies and their substance. Even the denunciations of the "sympathizers," by the bitterness and perseverances of their personal denunciations, often convey or impart more "aid and comfort" to the enemies of their country, than those do whom they denounce. It is in many instances through this source alone, that the knowledge of the existence of disaffection, or sympathy for the enemies

of the government, reaches those who are legislating, or who are in arms against it. The invocation, "Save me from my friends," may be realized in a time of war as well as in peace, for after all is over, and the calm unbiased judgment of history is recorded, it will be found that the cause of the Union and the Constitution has been damaged as much by imprudent and injudicious friends, by unwise and conflicting legislation, and by wild and impracticable "policies," as it has been by the machinations and treachery of its foes. All these things afford more or less "aid and comfort" to the country's enemies, albeit they may be intended to counteract, overwhelm, or subdue them. In cases of common danger, involving the very existence of the government under which we have lived and prospered for a long series of years, it becomes every citizen, without regard to his circumstances, occupation, or party predilections, to stand firmly and unequivocally in support and defense of the government, even if he differs in his views from the policy which its functionaries may be pursuing to sustain the supremacy of its laws; because, a failure to do so, may be assisting those who are determined on its ultimate overthrow.

It is doubtful whether the present rebellion would have been so formidable as it is, if those who continued so long as it has, or would have continued so long as it has, if those who initiated it had not confidently looked to the northern States for a large amount of "aid and comfort" in conducting and executing their unhallowed designs. As "drowning men grasp at straws," even so every indication or rumor of disaffection to the administration in the north, was immediately taken hold of by the south as evidences of approval of their course, and therefore it afforded them sufficient "aid and comfort" to enable them to continue the contest. In many, yea, in hundreds and thousands of cases, this kind of aid and comfort was afforded unconsciously, and without any intention to assist the rebels; but had its origin in that sensoriousness which is always consequent upon different ideas, views and opinions in regard to the exercise of governmental powers, and the policy by which it ought to be controlled in conducting a war against its enemies. The fact is, the whole war is an intestinal political war,—having its superinducing causes perhaps grounded in the corruptions, inequalities and tyrannies of the unregenerate human heart—but still for long years fostered and finally fanned into a hellish flame, through political agitations and for the accomplishment of political ends. Local, political and social prejudices, state pride, and sectional animosities, had for a long time so occupied and absorbed the minds and hearts of a majority of the people, that their allegiance to the General Government became weakened or entirely obliterated, and consequently treasonable thoughts, intents and purposes, were habitually indulged in for long years before they, from subsequent provocations,—real or imaginary—broke out into treasonable actions. These are not the results of a single cause, but are the consequences or outbirths of a combination of causes, all calculated to engender animosities, distrusts, and jealousies among the great body of the people, upon whose integrity and mutual concession, a government constructed like that of the United States, alone can permanently exist and prosper.

Great God, is it possible that intelligent men in this nineteenth century will imperil their country's very existence, as a free and independent State, in the darkest hour of her internal conflict, because they cannot see it after their own fashion, by their own hands, and according to their own political principles? Or, because peculations, frauds, and corruptions may have been detected among official functionaries, these circumstances should alter cases so much, that they can stand and quietly look upon their struggling country without sacrificing the selfish considerations which interpose between them and the salvation of the "Union and the Constitution," and manfully come to her aid? It seems to me that no matter how black the frauds, how pestilent the corruptions, or how arbitrary and tyrannical the usurpations of the party may be, which is in power, these very facts should be an additional stimulant to every patriot to offer his all in support of the government; for if there is no government, no country and no constitution, a state of fearful anarchy must follow, and all power to fairly and legally judge and punish offenders, must be entirely obliterated.

These are unfortunately "the stratagems the treasons and the spoils" from which our country has heretofore most suffered, and is now most suffering.— True, a formidable levying of war against the government, and a taking up arms to resist its authority and overthrow its power, has been inaugurated by the people of the South; but, had there been a united sentiment in the north against this rebellion, and had a determined course, based upon the principles of the constitution, and all existing compromises been pursued at the proper time, and persevered in, it is impossible that there should have followed such a formidable rebellion, or such many-colored treasons. Of course, if the south should finally establish her independence, her citizens will cease to be rebels, as was the case of the revolted English colonies, constituting the original United States; but the meanings and definitions of some words in our language must undergo a radical change, if ever they are able to wipe out the fact that they have perpetrated treason.

But, to every subject there is "another side," and in discussing this, we will commence by quoting a continuation of the De Montford case: "The people beheld with surprise that he who had been the accuser of De Montford at the bar—Simon Digby, keeper of the tower—speedily became the possessor of his estate at Coloshill, and established himself as master in his ancient house there. In this very house, according to tradition, a descendant of this Simon Digby, who attained it by the destruction of its lawful lord, on a plea of high treason, was wont to hold secret councils with Catesby and his fellows, concocting a scheme of treason of the most terrible description, and which brought him to the block, when all other circumstances tended to his felicity and advancing fortune." If there are not false imputations and charges of treason made upon in this contest against individuals who may conscientiously differ in their ideas of policy and of duty, then the dark chaos, politically and socially, in which we are now involved, will be characterized by no recriminations and retaliations when order is again restored.— But, unregenerate human nature, is human nature in all ages of the world, in all places in the world, and among all conditions of the world; and, therefore, if there are not long accounts of vengeance to settle at some future day, then it will be because the Almighty has so overruled the wickedness of men, as to bring them out of their present difficulties and conflicts, with the mutual conviction that they have all been somewhat in the wrong, and have all been justly chastised. But in order to avoid any future unpleasant and vindictive reckonings, men should be governed in all their thoughts, words, and actions, by a strict regard for truth, honor and charity, extenuating nothing, and setting nought down in malice. The man who cries out treason against his neighbor, for the advancement of his own selfish and wicked ends, although he may be innocent of *literal* treason himself, is to be as much scorned, and is as deserving of punishment, as the willful traitor; and should he escape the laws of man, he must stand condemned before the just tribunal of his God. The temptations by which men are surrounded during periods of war, confusion and military or revolutionary excitement, become tenfold stronger than they are in times of prosperity and peace, and all moral bonds become loosened if not entirely broken; and therefore, in order to become the possessor of another's property or his patronage, to brand him with the charge of treason, is done without much, or any, conscientious compunctions. Among no set of men is it so common to cry out "traitor" against those who may differ from them in opinion as it is among leading and wire-working politicians. No political click or party now existing in this country is free from this habit, and if "soft peace," good will among men, prosperity and tranquility are ever to be valued and restored again, men cannot begin too soon to endeavor to bring about a radical reform in this respect.

It is very often as much as a man's reputation, his property, or even his life is worth, if he should for a moment dissent from the popular clamor, or dominant policy, no matter how radical and unwise they are, or how much they may be in subversion of the fundamental principles of organic law. This has been eminently the case throughout the southern States, and but for this, the rebellion against the authority of the general government could never have

been inaugurated or sustained. Fidelity to the legally constituted national authority was construed into treason against the gratuitous authority that was set up against it.

There is something supremely diabolical in unprincipled and aspiring men, forcing an issue upon the people of a country, which they never sought or in any wise desired, and then denouncing them as traitors, because they do not support it with the same zeal which those do who have been chiefly instrumental in initiating it, and who expect to advance their own selfish ends alone, by its success. But the violations of the fundamental principles of the organic law, and the compacts and compromises that are authorized and have grown out of them, are none the less diabolical in one section of the country than they are in another; neither are the denunciations of those who practically repudiate those principles and compacts, any the less unjust, unwise and unpatriotic. Man has a religious character,—or a moral character, if you please—as well as a political and a social character; and if he is morally and religiously corrupt, it is not likely that he will be always politically and socially pure; therefore, his charges of treason against his neighbor, based purely upon diverse political or social views, may not always be stamped with that disinterestedness and truthfulness which entitles them to the credence of the people, or the cognizance of the constituted authorities.

If there is any one term or epithet of reproach that has given character to the political contests in this country for the last thirty years, it has been that of "traitor" or "treason" which has been indiscriminately applied to those who have been restive under, or who have failed to acknowledge the binding power of the party yoke. Men have become so familiarized with this kind of *political complimenting* during times of peace, that now, when the country is embroiled in an internecine war, the same indiscriminate practice is almost unlimitedly followed, both in regard to the actions of private citizens, public functionaries, and general and subordinate officers in the gory field.

By all the patriot blood that has drenched our country's soil,—by the widows and orphans which this cruel war has made,—by the mangled limbs and mutilations, which those who survive it must carry to their graves, and by the financial and commercial distress which must be ultimately entailed upon us all, it is time that their political and social recriminations should cease; and that men should begin to take a moral and religious view of the responsibilities devolving upon them as citizens and soldiers. If the hand of God is not acknowledged in the building of our political house, and in our endeavors to wrest it from the hands of the despoiler and restore it to its original condition, then "the workmen labor in vain." In working with the means which the Almighty has placed in our power, there ought to be some acknowledgement that he has vouchsafed these means; and there ought to be a real christian inquiry as to how they are to be used, so as to make the nearest approximation to the will of Him who has permitted them to be used, keeping in view, that he has only permitted that to be overruled which is capable of being overruled for the greatest good to our country, without trespassing upon the moral freedom of its people. The motives of all men ought to be canvassed by a careful and unbiased self-examination in the light of the sacred oracles and of the common law; and if any traitorous intents or purposes are lurking in the human heart, or any false and interested accusations, they ought at once be driven out, suppressed, or destroyed; and *then* only, shall we be able to drive out, suppress and destroy treason to our country.

Doubtless there are many real traitors in our country, for if this were not so, no such rebellion against the national authority could have been organized and carried into effect, as that which has disgraced the last two years of its political existence. But if there are real traitors, the creation of thousands of imaginary ones, through the warped and diseased criticisms of the perverted human will and understanding, will never destroy the real ones, nor advance the righteous cause. The peculiar construction of our government differs widely from any other which exists now, or which has ever existed on this earth; and therefore, there will perhaps always be more or less conflicting local opinions in regard to its general and local

powers; and the fealty of its people, relatively, to those powers. Local customs and prejudices have so entirely absorbed the minds and conduct of the people in many places, ever since the formation of the General Government, that it is almost a wonder that it should have been respected so long, or that its very existence should be known and recognized. In such localities, although treason *de jure* may be rampant, yet there may well be a doubt whether it can exist *de facto*, so far as the common people are concerned.

Although this state of things may make it none the less our duty to suppress rebellion and punish treason; yet there are circumstances that must very materially alter cases, if our judgment is to be a righteous one. But when the bloody and unnatural strife, and the clash of arms at last shall cease—as cease it ultimately must—and the day of final reckoning comes, the real traitors to their country, will meet a traitor's reward; and impartial history record the traitor's doom, even if they should elude the meshes of the law. The doom of the traitor Arnold (a mere pygmy in iniquity compared with Davis, Floyd, & Co.) was none the less awful and severe, even though he never had been arrested, tried, convicted, condemned or executed.

But suppose treason should succeed—which heaven forefend!—in establishing its dominion over the territory which it claims, dare we then persist in calling it treason, albeit it may eminently be so? Our fore-fathers revolted against the tyrannies of the "mother country," and while the revolt continued she called the revolted rebels; and so far as it was practicable she meted out to them a rebel's reward. But subsequently she recognized them as belligerents, and extended to them the courtesies prescribed by the laws of nations in times of war; and finally she acknowledged them as a separate and independent nation. From the very moment of the commencement of that seven years' conflict, until the triumphant termination, the colonies had many potent and influential friends among the British people, and in the British parliament; yet no man charged a British commoner or a peer, with treason to his country, although thousands called the rebels traitors. The present issue in our country is not a parallel case; yet, may not a period come, when none dare call rebellion Treason?

SWARMING OF THE MEDICAL HIVES.— Considering the enormous number of young M. D.'s that our medical colleges turn out every year, we certainly ought (if there be any virtue in "regular physicking") to be a much healthier people than we are. But the bills of mortality do not shorten as the list of doctors lengthens. Quite the reverse. Shall we say, then, with Macbeth: "Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it." No that will not do. Nature, when attacked by disease, needs an ally to sustain her. An ally, remember, not a depleting agent, that helps the disease and exhausts her energies. We verily believe that most of the drugs administered in acute cases have this effect. Such, however, is not the operation of one medicine now so generally used in this country for complaints of the stomach, liver and bowels. We mean Holloway's Pills. Of course our readers are aware that both the Ointment and Pills which bear the name of this distinguished physician and philanthropist are in the highest possible repute all over the world. No man, woman or child need long suffer from dyspepsia, the pills soon allay the distress at the stomach and restore the strength and appetite with a rapidly truly astonishing.—N. Y. Advocate.

QUEER PAPERS.—The paper having the largest circulation—the paper of tobacco. Paper for the roughs—and paper. Paper containing many fine points—the paper of needles. Ruled paper—the French press. Spiritualists paper—(w)raping paper. Paper illustrated with cuts—editorial exchanges. Drawing paper—the dentist's bill. A taking paper—sheriff's warrant.

Don't, Charles, go to Boston with that hole in the elbow of your shirt." Husband—Why not, my dear? Careful wife—Because if the cars should run off the track and you should get killed, people would think me a very negligent wife." Husband, buttoning up his overcoat—Ahem! yes, I dare say they would.

Frank Hughes has called a democratic convention at Harrisburg, on the 17th of June.