



The Weekly Mariettian. Impartial—but not Neutral. Marietta, Pa. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1860.

THE NEW CABINET: A dispatch from Springfield, dated last Saturday says: "Senator Baker of Oregon and David Wilmut of Pennsylvania arrived here from the East this morning. Mr. Baker's visit is of a purely private character."

Mr. Wilmut came by invitation of the President elect, who called upon him at his hotel immediately after his arrival, and spent some five hours with him in the course of the day. It is certain that Mr. Wilmut will represent the Republican banner State in the Cabinet, but no definite position is as yet assigned to him. He returns East this evening.

It is now understood that one after the other of the gentlemen selected for Cabinet will be summoned hither.

SOUTH AMERICAN SECESSION: The last accounts from South America represent that Buenos Ayres has returned to the Argentine Confederacy, from which it separated or seceded. The act of reunion was consummated on the 12th of October, Gov. Mitre taking the oath of allegiance before the assembled populace in the Grand Plaza Victoria. The people celebrated the reunion with a solemn Te Deum. The Argentine Confederation was established thirty years ago. It was a Federal Union of thirteen independent States, with about a million and a quarter of inhabitants. Buenos Ayres was the richest and most populous of the States, and therefore the most important.

ANOTHER REPUBLIC.—The correspondent of the Associated Press says: "It is said in unusually reliable circles that a strong movement is going on in the border States, upon both sides of Mason and Dixon's line, for a great Middle Confederacy, to be called the 'Central United States, or the Federal Republic of Washington,' and to include New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the North-west, upon one side, and Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri upon the other—Men high in position and influence favor it, and it is also said that it will soon be suggested officially by the Executive of one of the chief States concerned."

THE SOUTH CAROLINA FORTS.—There are two forts at the entrance to the harbor of Charleston—forts Sumpter and Pinckney—but not occupied by troops. The officers now stationed at Fort Moultrie are as follows: First Regiment Artillery—Major Robert Anderson, officer in command; Capt. Abner Doubleday, Capt. T. Seymour, Lieut. T. Talbot, Lieut. J. C. Davis, Lieut. N. J. Hall—Engineer Corps—Capt. J. G. Foster, Lieut. G. W. Snyder. Medical Staff—Assistant Surgeon, S. W. Crawford.

BOSTON POST-OFFICE.—Over 23,000 letters for delivery are received at the Boston office daily, and about 40,000 arrive from other offices for distribution, requiring of course, to be remailed.

THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF REVENUE COLLECTED for the past year, is not far from \$200,000.

BOSTON IS SAID TO BE THE ONLY CITY IN the Union which can boast of having two post offices.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE speaking of the Bailey frauds upon the Department of the Interior, says it believes that one great object of secession and the movement for the destruction of the Government has been to hide these gigantic robberies. Members of the Cabinet and others have advocated secession, because they desired confusion and chaos to hide the depredations committed during the past four years, and which would be exposed to their disgrace in ordinary times.

IT IS KNOWN POSITIVELY AT WASHINGTON that Gen. Scott sent an official communication to the war department over a month ago, advising the re-enforcement of the Charleston forts, but no notice was taken of it. The President was afraid of the responsibility, and Secretary Floyd was disinclined.

CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky, has written a letter to an Ohio Republican, in which he takes the strongest Union ground, and insists that the South must be compelled to remain in the Union.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A correspondent of the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer gives it as his opinion that the Hon. Alexander H. Stevens "is conscientiously and at heart an Abolitionist, and has no insuperable objections to Lincoln on that score."

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, has written a letter that he is in favor of the repeal of the personal-liberty law of that State, though unconstitutional in spirit only, and he expresses the opinion that it will be done by the Legislature at its next session.

A student at Northampton, Mass., broke through the ice while skating last Saturday, but held on to the edges of the ice till a plank was secured; this he was too chilled to seize hold of, and he was only saved by putting it under him, and lifting him out of the water.

A burglar was killed on Monday night, at Washington. Mr. Jones, hearing a noise, sprang at the thief with a heavy club, from the blows of which he died early the next morning, in his cell.

Mr. Charles W. Felt, of Boston, has invented a machine for setting, spacing, justifying and distributing type. It is said to be a success.

Barnum has found a new wonder, a Miss Dora Dawson, half man and half woman, with a deep and powerful tenor, and a sweet and delicate soprano voice.

The New York Times says that Hon. D. Taggart announces that Governor Curtin and Senator Cameron have pledged themselves to secure him, the Philadelphia, collectorship or the superintendency of the Mint.

Enos Marshall, aged 106 years, 9 months, and 9 days, died at Covert, Seneca county, N. Y., on the 23d of November. He was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., and has always resided in that State. He was a soldier under General Gates, and was at Saratoga in 1777.

Capt. Moffit of the U. S. Navy has received an autograph letter of admiration and thanks from the Emperor Napoleon, for his energy and success in capturing slavers.

Two colored men and a colored woman were hung at Georgetown, Delaware, on Friday week. One of the men was executed for a rape upon a negro girl; the other for murder, and the other for killing a child only fourteen months old.

A late letter from the United States Commissioner of Pensions says that there are now but eighty-nine survivors of the army of the Revolution, whose names were placed upon the rolls for pensions.

The crop of figs has been this year very abundant in Turkey, particularly in the Pashalic of Aidin, and in the neighborhood of Magnesia. During the season just finished, thirty-four thousand camels laden with this fruit arrived at Smyrna, and the export trade has consequently been very active.

A letter from New Orleans, dated Dec. 8, says: "Commission houses here have stopped making advances on negroes. There is an average decline of four hundred dollars in the value of negroes, compared with last season, and trade is dull."

The Paris correspondent of the Weekly Register, a Roman Catholic paper, says: "The Pope has written to the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, asking him to resign his place as Grand Almoner and member of the Privy Council. The Cardinal has replied that, if he resigned his civil offices he would resign his See also. The Pope has ceased to insist."

A private letter from Jerusalem states that an American Jew at New Orleans has bequeathed £10,000 for the building and endowment of almshouses for infirm and destitute Israelites in the holy city. An agent had already arrived to carry out the bequest, and the houses intended for the purpose mentioned are expected to be ready for occupation before the expiration of the coming winter.

The National Intelligencer says: "We learn from a correspondent of the Knoxville Whig, that that veteran Democrat, the Hon. Cave Johnson, addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at Clarksville, Tennessee, on Monday last. He denounced the Disunionists in unmeasured terms, and declared, in clear and unmistakable language, that the people of Tennessee ought to stand by the Union. This speech, it is added, was received with deafening applause."

Lord Rossmore, of Roscommon, Ireland, is dead. On the night his father died, Sir Jonah Barrington states, a supernatural visitor notified the members of his family, who were traveling in Europe, by knocking stealthily at a bedroom door, and crying "Rossmore dies." When the mails from England arrived, the nocturnal message was confirmed.

Such is the crowded state of the Paris thoroughfares that during the past year five thousand persons have been wounded and seven hundred killed, by the vehicles of all kinds which fill the streets, and render the crossing of the latter almost impossible to pedestrians. The creation of underground railways, and of crossing bridges for foot passengers, is proposed, and will probably be decided upon.

The Springfield Journal has a very able leader on secession, which, from the peculiar relations of the paper to the President elect, has a great significance.

It says that South Carolina cannot dissolve the Union by the simple passage of resolutions or any other passive demonstrations. Her Federal officers may resign, and she may close her Courts and Postoffices, but she cannot go out of this Union until she conquers this Government. While this Government endures, there can be no disunion. If South Carolina does not obstruct the collection of the revenues at her ports, nor violate any other Federal law, there will be no trouble, and she will not be out of the Union. If she violates the law, then comes the tug of war.

The President of the United States, in such an emergency, has a plain duty to perform. Mr. Buchanan may shirk it, or the emergency may not exist during his Administration. If not, then the Union will last through his term of office. If the overt act on the part of South Carolina takes place on or after the 1st of March, 1861, then the duty of executing the laws will devolve upon Mr. Lincoln. The laws of the United States must be executed. The President has no discretionary power on the subject. His duty is emphatically pronounced in the Constitution. Mr. Lincoln will perform that duty. Disunion by armed force is treason, and treason must and will be put down at all hazards.

The Cincinnati Gazette submits that the North has grounds of complaint as well as the South, and holds the following language:

We are tired of the everlasting cant about Southern wrongs. We freely admit that the South has cause of complaint; but does it follow that the North has none? Was the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in palpable violation of the pledged faith of the South no grievance? Does the tarring and feathering, riding on a rail, whipping, hanging and drowning, of northern citizens on suspicion of being incendiaries, or for expressing their opinions, constitute no grievance? Do the persistent and wholesale misrepresentations of Northern sentiment, by nine-tenths of your newspapers and politicians, constitute no grievance? You accuse us of hating you, and urge this as a plea for dissolution. You are doing, and have been for years, all you can to make the charge true, but we don't intend to gratify you. With but one-third the white population of the United States, you occupy the largest portion of its territory; have held the largest number of its offices of honor and emolument, and have enjoyed the largest share of its patronage. We have submitted to your pro-slavery Presidents and Cabinets without a menace or thought of dissolving the connection, honor, good faith, and even-handed justice, alike demand that you now try our Representative.

The arsenal at Charlestop contains 70,000 stand of arms, sent there during the past summer. They have been placed under the care of the citizen soldiery, and a few days since when the commanding officer at Fort Moultrie sent for several boxes of light arms, they were taken from the men he had sent for them, and the latter were taken before the Major and reprimanded.

Gen. Cass has resigned his post as Secretary of State. He took side with those who were urging the President to order a larger force to Fort Moultrie, at Charlestop, which is now guarded by only 65 men. Mr. Buchanan's obstinacy in refusing this just demand, so disgusted the venerable Secretary that he tendered his resignation at once.

Over a year since a Mr. Drinkwater, of North Yarmouth, Mass., was rendered speechless by being knocked down by an ox. His horse last week having taken fright, and runaway with him, in his efforts to cry "whoa," his vocal powers returned, and his attempt to stop his horse loosened his voice, and he now articulates distinctly.

It is said that Gen. Harney, by the decease of his wife recently in Paris, has come in possession, as the property of himself and children, of about \$5,000,000. He is a little rising fifty years old, and by much service and much exposure, is somewhat broken in health. He is the fourth in the list of our army officers—Scott, Wool and Twiggs coming before him.

Louisiana's chief occupation is raising and selling sugar. Her industry and commerce are mainly based on it. Sugar is now protected by a duty of 24 per cent against the competition of the West Indies. But if she seceded and joins a Southern Confederacy, one of whose maxims is "free trade," half her plantations would go to waste, and half her planters to ruin.

It is said evidence exists to prove that a secret organization was formed in the South, with the object of secession, prior to the Mexican war, and that the managers looked to Gen. Quitman to head it at the proper time.

The number of slaves in Maryland is found by the late census to have been diminished more than fifteen thousand since 1850. The whole number now is about seventy-five thousand.

RAFFLING A PENAL OFFENCE.—The Chief of Police, of Philadelphia, has been instructed by the Mayor to warn the proprietors of public houses where raffling for poultry is allowed, that the practice is contrary to law, and must be discontinued. The law says, any person who shall set up, establish or cause to be set up, &c., any game or device of address, or hazard with cards, dice, billiard balls, shuffle-board, or any other instrument at which money or valuable things may or shall be played for, staked or betten upon, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding \$500 and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year. The owner, tenant, or occupant of any place where such games are allowed, is likewise liable. The owner, who knows of such games being allowed, and does not complain, is also liable. So, likewise, the person who, through solicitation, invitation, or device, persuades persons to engage in such games.

Mr. Hamlin, Vice President elect, will tender his resignation as Senator, to take effect on the 1st of February, with a retiring speech, which will, it is thought, reflect somewhat the policy of the incoming administration.

It is reported that some of the secession leaders have become less exacting than heretofore, finding that their scheme has obtained more momentum than was at first designed. Jefferson Davis says it has passed from their hands into those of the rabble.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Caution the parent of safety.—A word of hope.—Delicate females expanding into the full bloom of womanhood are frequently condemned by a false policy of society to be the lingering victims of complicated disorders; or prevented by their timid and sensitive natures, or the reprehensible neglect of mothers from acknowledging the cause of their ailments. How many girls have been consigned to the cold and pitiless embrace of death through sheer ignorance, or that want of confidence which should exist between parent and offspring. When mothers behold their daughters droop—the palor of the lily substituted for the bloom of the rose—the dim and lack lustre eye—the gradual emaciation of the body—let them take heed—a crisis has arisen which demands their utmost vigilance and solicitude; Holloway's Pills are an effectual remedy for these manifold complaints.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe Lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, [free of charge] with directions for preparing and using the same, which will find a sure cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Oct. 13-3m] Kingsco., N. Y.

THE GREAT HOLLAND REMEDY.—Borhave's Holland Bitters—Persons subject to nervous or sick headache, will find in Borhave's Holland Bitters a sure, safe and pleasant remedy. It soothes the throbbing head, corrects acidity of the stomach, assists digestion, and creates a healthy appetite. It is, without doubt, a most delightful preparation, and an effectual remedy. The fact that it is now a very popular medicine throughout all the Holland settlements in Wisconsin, New York, Illinois, Michigan and Indiana, speaks much in its favor. See advertisement in another column.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of R. Newell's Gallery of Art. The testimonials are of the first character.

Marietta Select School. ISAAC S. GEIST, H. H. SAWYER, THEO. HINSTAND, TEACHERS. The session will commence on Monday, April 2d, 1861, to continue 12 weeks. Pupils of Primary Department, \$2.00; Intermediate, \$3.00; Senior Department, \$4.00; High School, \$5.00. No deduction except in protracted sickness. Marietta, December 15, 1860.-[.]

W. H. FORTNEY, CLOAK AND WATCH MAKER. HAVING opened out in the room opposite Shoe Store, where he is prepared to offer for sale everything usually found in a jewelry establishment at reasonable prices. All articles warranted as represented. W. H. FORTNEY, Watchmaker, Agent, Marietta.

W. H. FORTNEY, CLOAK AND WATCH MAKER. HAVING opened out in the room opposite Shoe Store, where he is prepared to offer for sale everything usually found in a jewelry establishment at reasonable prices. All articles warranted as represented. W. H. FORTNEY, Watchmaker, Agent, Marietta.

J. PALMER & CO., Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia. DRIED & PICKLED FISH, &c. viz: Mackerel, Shad, Salmon, Blue Fish, Herrings, Codfish, Beef, Pork, Lard, Shoulders, Hams, Sides, Beans, Rice, &c., &c.

Great Work on the Horse.

The Horse and His Diseases: BY ROBERT JENNINGS, F. S., Professor of Pathology & Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, &c. Will Tell You Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES OF BREEDING, BREAKING, STABLE FEEDING, GROOMING, SHOEING, AND THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF THE HORSE, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Cribbing, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with many explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES OF THE CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, AND TREATMENT OF Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Chronic Cough, Hoarseness and Whistling, Lampas, Ulcers, and Sore Mouth, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES OF THE CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, AND TREATMENT OF Worms, Colic, Bots, Strangulation, Ruptures, Stony Concretions, Strangury, Urinary Calculus, Hemorrhoids, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflammation, and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES OF THE CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, AND TREATMENT OF Bone, Blood and Bog, Spavin, Swelling, Strains, Ring-Bone, Bump, Wind, Wind-Galls, Founder, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Cracked Hoofs, Scratches, Canker, Thrush, and Corns; also, of Melgrims, Vertigo, Stomachy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs, and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES OF THE CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, AND TREATMENT OF Fistulas, Poll Evil, Glanders, Scab, Scat Fever, Mang, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., and how to manage Castrated, Bleedings, Trephoning, Roweling, Filing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES OF THE CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, AND TREATMENT OF Laming Hooves; how to Approach, Halt, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also, the mode of Driving, and the mode of Harnessing. The whole being the result of more than 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly One Hundred Engravings. It is printed in a clear and open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, \$1.00, or, in cloth, extra, \$1.25. \$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, and other popular works of ours. For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents with other information, apply to or address JOHN E. POTTER, PUBLISHER, No. 617 Sanson St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

HOUSEHOLD COOKERY in all its branches. BY MISS ELIZA ACTON, Carefully Revised by Mrs. S. J. Hale.

It Tells You How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes of dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same. All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and Game of all kinds, with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each. How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, One-forty, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionery, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description. All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuits; the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea; and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Poultry, and to short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within everybody's reach.

The book contains 418 pages, and upwards of twelve hundred Recipes, all of which are the results of actual experience, having been fully and carefully tested under the immediate superintendence of the writers. It is printed in a clear and open type, is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to any address, neatly bound, and postage paid, on receipt of the price, \$1.00, or in cloth, extra, \$1.25.

\$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, and other inducements to all such are very liberal. For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents with other information, apply to or address JOHN E. POTTER, PUBLISHER, No. 617 Sanson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.