

The Weekly Mariettian.

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

F. L. Baker, Editor and Proprietor.

Terms,—One Dollar a Year.

SEVENTH YEAR.

MARIETTA, PA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1861.

NO. 30.

The Weekly Mariettian.
A Lancaster County Republican Journal.

PUBLISHED BY
Frederick L. Baker,
AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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Only Twenty-five Cents per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists and perfumers. L. Miller would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's Hair inclines to a weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its Hair. CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac-simile LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper, also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y. blown in the glass. Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey Street, and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world. Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity. I also desire to present to the American Public my

New and Improved Instantaneous LIQUID HAIR DYE which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin, warranted the best article of the kind in existence. PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. Depot, 56 Dey Street, New York.

WINTER GOODS. A large assortment of Coat and Overcoat Cloths, Extra-heavy Fancy Overcoat Cloths, Rich Velvets and Cashmere Vestings, Gents Shawls and Fur Mufflers, Scarfs, Neck-ties and Gloves. French Merinoes—very cheap, Coburgs, Tibbits and Mousede Laine, Superior Cloth Cloaks, Shawls of every shape, Zephyr Hoods, Gloves, &c. Together with a full assortment of Blankets, Counterpanes, Mufflers, Checks, Tickings, Sheetings, just received. SPANGLER & PATTERSON.

THE TWO VILLAGES.

Over the river, on the hill,
Lies a village white and still;
All around it the forest trees
Shiver and whisper in the breeze;
Over it sailing shadows go
Of soaring hawk and screaming crow,
And mountain grasses, low and sweet,
Grow in the middle of every street.

Over the river, under the hill,
Another village lies still;
There I see in the cloudy night
Twinkling stars of household light,
Fires that gleam from the smithy's door,
Mists that curl on the river-shore;
And in the roads no grasses grow,
For the wheels that hasten to and fro.

In that village on the hill
Never is sound of smithy or mill;
The houses are thatched with grass and flowers,
Never a clock to toll the hours;
The marble doors are always shut,
You cannot enter in hall or hut;
All the villagers lie asleep;
Never a grain to sow or reap,
Never in dreams to moan or sigh;
Silent and idle and low they lie.

In that village under the hill,
When the night is starry and still,
Many a weary soul in prayer
Looks to the other village there,
And weeping and sighing longs to go
Up to that home from this below;
Lungs to sleep in the forest wild,
Whither have vanished wife and child,
And heareth, praying, this answer fall:
"Patience! that village shall hold ye all!"

COLUMBIADS: A Columbiad is a heavy gun, capable of projecting a solid shot or shell, with a large charge of powder, at an angle of projection of from five degrees below to thirty above the horizon; it may be said, therefore, to combine the essential qualities of the gun, the howitzer, and the mortar, and may be used in place of either one or the other of these pieces in sea-coast defense. It does not differ in its external shape from ordinary sea-coast cannon.

At present there are two sizes of Columbiads in use in our service, viz: the eight inch and the ten inch. The former weighs about 9,000 lbs., the charge of powder 10 lbs., the solid shot 64 lbs., and the shell 43 lbs., the charge of powder 16 lbs., the solid shot 128 lbs., and the shell 100 lbs.

FAILURE TO LAY A TELEGRAPH CABLE.—On the 14th of December an unsuccessful attempt was made to lay the telegraph cable between Toulon and Algiers. On that day the shore end was successfully landed in the Bay of Sablettes, but the next day at noon, while the vessel engaged in the service was endeavoring to communicate with a French frigate sent to aid her, the two fouled, and the paying-out machinery carried away. The cable was therefore buoyed in 1300 fathoms water, and the vessels put back for repairs.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR HADDOCK.—The New England papers announce the death of Professor Charles B. Haddock, of Dartmouth College. Professor Haddock was an accomplished scholar and by instinct a gentleman. He was a relative of Daniel Webster, and visibly possessed some of the Websterian attributes of talent and personal bearing. In 1851 he was appointed Charge d'Affairs to Portugal, which place he held for a few years with usefulness and credit.

DEATH OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, is dead. As a sovereign, he has been virtually dead for more than two years, his mental malady having been pronounced incurable madness in 1858. On the 23d of October, 1858, his brother William took the reins of government as Prince Regent, and now succeeds to the throne as King.

A STRANGE DECEPTION.—Henry Alters was hung in Waterloo, Mass., recently, for murder. He unwillingly shot a farmer at the instance of his wife, she threatening to abandon him, unless he performed the deed. He died happily ignorant of her heartless scheme to free herself of his companionship, and in the full comfort of the gospel.

A FASHION LONG NEEDED.—It is stated that the latest "fashion" announced from Europe is that of dressing very plainly when going to church. Some of the ladies of the first circle go up to worship in plain calico. It is thus sought to encourage the attendance of the poor who have hitherto withheld their presence for lack of "Sunday clothes."

VILLAINOUS.—The Troy Arena notices in a commendatory manner the invention of a substitute for fire arms, in the shape of a cylinder filled with vitriol and discharged by a spring. A villainous affair, and far more likely to be used for evil purposes than for self-protection.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. IS IT TRUE?

The opinion of Bancroft, the Historian, that "the war of the Revolution must be repeated before the question of liberty is settled in America," seems plausible, when we review the repeated backslidings of our parties at the North, as well as the South, on the great questions of human rights. Particularly is this the case, when we behold the changes of opinion in regard to the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

We have time and room to glance, very briefly, at only a few of these changes. The power of Congress to dedicate the territories of the nation to freedom, was gradually abandoned, by the Democratic party, notwithstanding its uniform practice from the days of the Confederation. The South demanded "non-intervention," and the North yielded so far as to adopt "point-no-point" "Squatter Sovereignty," though only a year before it was almost unanimous for the Wilmot Proviso—even Gen. Cass having designed voting for it! Squatter Sovereignty soon came to be called "Popular Sovereignty," and was limited to excluding Slavery only when it came to form a State Constitution! And even that shortly vanished in the haze of "unfriendly legislation," under the dictum of the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case; from which it partially emerged, at the South, in "a Congressional slave-code"; and, at the North, in "protection by the Federal Courts!" At each change, however, as will be seen, Slavery won and Freedom lost ground in the party platforms and speeches.

Corresponding with these, were other changes against liberty, in party sentiment and feeling. The Democratic party, as organized by Jefferson, was based on man and his rights, rather than on property and its privileges—of hoping and laboring for the extinction of slavery, as an evil; rather than upholding and extending it, as a good. The equality and independence of each of the three departments—the executive, legislative, and judicial—was also upheld by Jefferson and Jackson; instead of considering the Supreme Court as superior. A jealous guard was urged by both against that Court as a "sapper and miner of the Constitution." And in this even Mr. Buchanan professed agreement at that time! Now, the Democratic party reverse all this, and uphold the mere opinion of Chief Justice Taney on the right of slavery to the territories, as law and constitution! Jackson's doctrines on nullification and secession, and the right and power of the Federal Government to enforce the laws on citizens of the fractious States, now meets strong opposition from all Southern and many Northern Democrats! In short, nearly every great principle and measure in relation to the power and duty of Congress and the Federal Government, as to slavery and the present claims of the slave-power, formerly held by Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, and the Democratic Statesmen of the South generally, only 15 years ago, is now reversed by the Democratic party in one or both its present fragments. And the sentiments of those great men in regard to slavery, as a moral and political evil, if uttered at the South to-day, would most probably incur violence and exile, if not death; while at the North, Democrats brand them as "Abolitionism!"

Corresponding with these successive changes in behalf of slavery, in the party platforms and declarations, are the opinions and constructions put forth in regard to the Declaration of Independence—on the principles of which our fathers based this government and its institutions. At the first, finding its great doctrine of the origin and nature of human rights, standing in the way of their notions of governments based on property and privileges, and opposed to slavery extension, a few persons, here and there, were found bold enough to carp and sneer at it. Its "self-evident truths," that "all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"—this statement was pronounced by one, "a rhetorical flourish"—by another, as "glittering generalities" put forth by enthusiasm in a time of great excitement—by yet another, as "a fanfaronade of nonsense"—and the catalogue of contempt was wound up, on the floor of Congress, by John Pettit, of Indiana, (who is now urged on Mr. Buchanan for appointment for life as the Federal Judge of Kansas!) as "a self-evident lie!!"—and, of course, all

its signers as deliberate LIARS!!!

This was going too far—farther than the great mass of the party would follow. But, as the principles of the Declaration, in their plain, literal meaning, must be set aside in public opinion, to hide apostasy from its teachings, a denial was given up, and a new construction sought. It was, therefore, declared that though it was true, yet it did not mean "all men"—nor even "all white men"—but only "all white men who were then British subjects in the American Colonies!" And to make this construction as authoritative as possible, it was first publicly enunciated by Chief Justice Taney, in the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case, in 1856.

"In the opinion of the Court, the legislation and histories of the times, and the language used in the Declaration of Independence, show, that neither the class of persons who had been imported as slaves, nor their descendants, whether they had become free or not, were then acknowledged as a part of the people, nor intended to be included in the general words used in that memorable instrument." Again—

"The general words above quoted ["we hold these truths," &c.] would seem to embrace the whole human family, and if they were used in a similar instrument at this day, would be so understood. But it is too clear for dispute, [!] that the enslaved African race were not intended to be included, and formed no part of the people who framed and adopted this Declaration," &c.

This assertion (contradicted by Justices Curtis and McLean, by all history of the times, and by declarations of Colonial legislatures and Congresses) was taken up by Mr. Douglas and repeated in every form of assertion, in defiance of added facts and arguments to the contrary, until frequent repetition gave it the force of a truth in the minds of many; and it is now become a doctrine of the party South, and extensively at the North. A careful examination of the opinions of Jefferson and his fellow patriots before 1776, and then of the instrument itself, will show the gross misrepresentations of the Chief Justice to be without excuse.

Alexander Hamilton well said—"The sacred rights of mankind are not to be rummaged for among old parchments or rusty records. They are written, as with a sunbeam, in the whole volume of human nature, by the hand of Divinity itself, and can never be erased or obscured by mortal power." In addressing an American Tory in 1774, he said—"The fundamental source of all your errors, sophisms, and false reasonings, is a total ignorance of the rights of mankind.—Were you once to become acquainted with these, you could never entertain a thought, that all men are not, by nature, entitled to equal privileges. You would be convinced that natural liberty is the gift of the beneficent Creator to the whole human race; and that civil liberty is founded on that." As Judge Taney admits negroes to be of the human race, this language is conclusive against his assertions of the sentiment at that day—except among the Tories!

Jefferson himself, in the Virginia Convention of 1774, also said—"Our repeated attempts to effect this [the abolition of the African slave trade] by prohibitions, and by imposing duties which might amount to prohibition, have been hitherto defeated by his majesty's negative; thus preferring the immediate advantage of a few African corsairs to the lasting interests of the American States, and the rights of human nature, deeply wounded by this infamous practice." Jefferson, then, did not assent to the infamous sentiment of C. J. Taney, that the black man "had no rights which the white man was bound to respect," when he thus brands as "corsairs" those engaged in enslaving him!

And now to the Declaration itself; for I have neither time nor room to quote other contemporary authorities.—Will the reader turn to the Declaration, and read it in connection with my remarks. I use Jefferson's Works, vol. 1, p. 16-21. Note carefully its order and course of statement and reasoning. Also, its destitution of ornament in style—no "rhetorical flourishes," no "glittering generalities," no "fanfaronades" of any kind; but all is calm, cool, deliberate and very precise.

and the Colonies, rests, therefore, on the rights of human nature itself—on the design and will of the Creator of man in his very creation. So Jefferson based them, on the enumerated "self-evident truths," the equality of men by creation, in the endowment of inalienable because inherent rights—conferred, not by some King or Emperor, or some musty "Magna Charta" or other old parchment; but by the Creator himself. He then specially names those equal rights on which the action of Congress was about to turn—the equal right of all to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Having shown the origin and nature of those rights, and specified these, (the encroachments on which drew forth the Declaration,) he proceeds to the origin and character of human governments.—Here, again, he proceeds from the general to details. Governments are designed, not to create rights, nor to destroy or impair them, but to secure them; and derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. The idea that government is a bargain between rulers and subjects, in which "subjects give up some of their rights to the government for the security of the rest," is exploded by this Declaration. Governments derive their "just powers" from the people; not any rights, as a bargain or barter; for government has nothing to give in return for "rights"—it is the mere aggregation of the powers of the owners of rights, so as to make them powerful to protect and secure their individual rights.) This definition of government, its origin and end, brings the assertion of the right of the people to alter or abolish it, whenever it ceases to secure their rights, or promote their welfare—and thus the Declaration glides into the statement promised in the Preamble, of "the causes of separation." From henceforward the general principles are dropped, and details and applications, only, are dwelt upon.

But, prior to this "statement of causes," there is no contrast or comparison drawn between the Home subjects and the Colonial subjects of Great Britain, as Mr. Douglas alleges; no limitation to the white inhabitants of this country, as Judge Taney asserts. Vast humanity, (no less,) is named and meant in that statement of "self-evident truths," so tersely laid down. They are natural rights, conferred by Deity; not civil privileges, conferred by Great Britain—human rights, belonging to the race; not political or social, conferred by any nation or people on a portion of their own number.

But as my article has grown beyond the limits I designed, I defer to another week what I yet have to say on the meaning of the equality of all men; and on the views evidently held by the Framers and Signers of the Declaration, and their contemporaries as to its meaning. I trust the importance of the subject, and the alarming spread of the dangerous errors I combat, will be deemed sufficient excuse for my occupying so much room in these articles. A. B. G.

GROUND HOG DAY.—February second was the celebrated "ground hog day," which, according to legend, fixes the question of an early or late Spring. The story goes that on that day the ground hog—or, as the Yankees call it, woodchuck—leaves his winter quarters and sallies forth to sniff the air. If there is no sun to show him his shadow, he goes cautiously about, and will even venture to dig up a few roots, to try the hardness of the soil as well as to tickle his palate a little, after his long hibernation. But in doing this, should a glimmering of sunshine strike him sufficiently strong to mark his shadow on the ground, he hies at once to his hole, there to hibernate for six weeks—as instinct teaches him that winter will certainly linger that much longer. Should there be no patches of sunshine to disturb Mr. Woodchuck, he remains out, knowing that the reign of Jack Frost will speedily terminate. Who saw the sun on Saturday last?

MR. SLIDELL ON THE PRESIDENT.—In the course of the recent debate on Mr. Holt's nomination, Mr. Slidell charged the President with deliberate deception and perfidy in the grossest and most offensive terms, and alleged that six Senators stood ready to prove that they conferred with him personally, before his message, concerning the South Carolina Commissioners, and the allegations it contained were shamefully false. He said other things equally hard to bear.

The value of church property in New York is given at \$9,098,700; in Philadelphia at \$4,779,050; and in Boston at \$3,152,330.

THE THREE COMPROMISES: The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune thus concisely, and, we think, fairly states the three prominent propositions now before the country for the settlement of existing difficulties:

I. Mr. Adams' proposition. This proposes to furnish a constitutional guaranty that the Federal Government will never hereafter interfere with Slavery in the States, and to pass a legislative act allowing all our territory south of 36 deg. 30 min. to come in as a State, with or without Slavery, as the Territory may choose.

II. What is known as the Border-State proposition. This is to prohibit Slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min.; and, below that line, to stipulate that neither Congress nor the Territorial authorities shall ever introduce or exclude Slavery, but leave it to fight its own way, under the protection of the Federal Courts; or, on the other hand, to be discouraged by the Executive Government, or encouraged, just according to the proclivities of the Executive for the time being.—This plan also favors incidental points in aid of Slavery.

III. The main proposition of the slaveholders, supported by Mr. Crittenden, and which covers all their claims. This is to establish Slavery by constitutional guaranty in all the existing territory south of 36 degrees 30 minutes, and all that may be hereafter acquired. Also, to allow the transit of slaves through the Free States, and to distinctly recognize them as property by the Constitution. Of these three propositions, the slaveholders reject the first two as wholly insufficient. Toombs and Davis, before they left, declared themselves willing to accept the third, or Mr. Crittenden's, but they would take no less. This was just what the National Democratic Convention split upon. The Southern wing demanded the protection of Slavery in the Territories, from their Douglas confederates, who refused to grant it. It is what Virginia claimed then, and what she claims now. Only then the Slave States insisted that it should be incorporated into the party platform, while now they insist upon having it go into the Constitution.

STARTLING, BUT TRUE!—Made way for the New Philosophy. It is the weakness of small minds to reject new systems, simply because they are startling. They forget that apples had been dropping to the earth for 6,000 consecutive years under the noses of philosophers as well as fools, before Newton deduced the theory of gravitation from the fall of a pippin. Is there anything irrational, then, in supposing that Thomas Holloway, a man of deep research and strong practical intellect, may have discovered and applied successfully the natural antidotes to a large proportion of human diseases?—Let it be remembered that for many years this indefatigable student, shrouded in the fumes of his laboratory, was engaged in pharmaceutical experiments, all directed to the great object which he claims to have attained. Nature is a strict custodian of her mysteries, and only discloses them when enforced by indomitable energy and perseverance.—While the disciples of old and effete medical theories were following the beaten track of routine, he struck out a new path, and founded a new system of treatment. What has been the issue? Ask the world, for nearly half its inhabitants have endorsed his remedies. Besides the name that authenticates his Pills and Ointment, it may be said that the broad seal of public approval is affixed to them, and that the certificate of their infallibility bears upon its face every written language in existence.—Simple facts are the only admissible testimony in a matter which involves health and life—and the facts that go to establish the curative properties of these preparations are overwhelming. Of the sufferers from dyspepsia, liver complaint, biliousness, scrofula, and almost every species of febrile, cutaneous and glandular disorder—"a multitude that no man can number" have cordially approved them. Surely, those who have recovered under the operation of the medicines, are the most competent judges of their virtues, and we acquiesce without hesitation in their decision.—Leeds Mercury.

FORFEITS CHEERFULLY PAID.—The school-mistresses whom Gov. Wade, of Vermont, sent out to Oregon, were to pay a fine of five hundred dollars if they married under one year. Most of the girls paid the fines within six months.

The Bank of Kentucky has made a donation of five hundred dollars for the relief of the poor of Louisville.