

We attempt to do so would be so irritating, and so nearly unfeasible with all, that I deem it better to forego for a time the uses of such offices.

The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union so far as possible. The people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which the most favorable and calm thought and reflection on the part of the Government can give them.

To those however, who really love the Union, may I not speak, before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric, with all its benefits, its memories and hopes?

It is true, then, that any right plainly written in the Constitution has been denied? I think not. Happily, the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this.

But no organic law can be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in the practical administration. No President can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length contain, express provisions for all possible questions.

Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with the deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people.

I do not forget the position assumed by some that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit.

My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking

made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal.

One section of our country believes that slavery is right, and ought to be extended while the other believes that it is wrong, and ought not to be extended.

The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section; while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

Physically speaking we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other.

Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you.

I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which amendment, however, I have not seen, has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States.

The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix times for the separation of the States.

By the frame of the Government under which we live, this same people have given their public servants but little power for mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals.

While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no Administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years.

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time, if there be an object to hurry any of you, in hot haste, to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time.

In your hands, my dissatisfied countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict in that without being yourselves the aggressors.

I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection.

The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every loving heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be by the better angels of our nature.

During the delivery of the inaugural, which commenced about half past 1 o'clock, Mr. Lincoln was much cheered, especially at allusion to the Union.

This inauguration makes the eighth ceremony of the kind at which Justice Taney has officiated, having administered the oath, successively, to Presidents Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, and Lincoln.

Orders have been issued recalling many of the troops in Texas, which are needed for the protection of the public property in the faithful States.

The following is fixed as Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet: Secretary of State—W. H. Seward, N. Y. Treasury—Salmon P. Chase, O.

The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, in noticing Mr. Lincoln's speech at Indianapolis, and intimating that the next Administration will insist upon holding the Federal forts, says:—Lincoln is a cool man; an able man; a determined man; a man of words, but of action.

Victor Emmanuel is reported to have said to a counsellor, who ventured to point out that he was putting his crown in jeopardy, that he cared not—he could always find employment, somewhere or other, as a Colonel of cavalry, and that was the position he in his heart preferred, even to a throne.

An Union Pole with a flag has been raised on Round-Top Mountain, a spur of the Blue Ridge, in Washington county, Maryland, which is 1,000 feet high, and overlooks seven counties of Virginia, and looks into three States, namely Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Old Fort Kearney, in Nebraska, was taken possession of on the night of the 18th, by the secessionists, who mounted the Palmetto flag. The Union men however, mustered immediately and retook the fort, tearing down the secession flag and hoisting the stars and stripes.

The Washington correspondent of the Inquirer says: "President Lincoln went privately to the Capitol on Sunday night, and influenced personally the Senators to favor the passage of Mr. Corwin's resolutions."

Two hundred thousand bushels of peanuts are raised for export in and about Scott's Hill, South Carolina.—They are more profitable than cotton.

The Weekly Mariettian.



Impartial—but not Neutral.

Marietta, Ga.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1861.

THE TREACHERY OF TWIGGS: The most atrocious treachery that has yet been perpetrated in the South is that of Gen. Twiggs, who was in command of the troops and fortifications in Texas, and who has enjoyed the favors of the National Government in an unusual degree.

We have in the present House of Representatives 31 Farmers, 14 Merchants, 1 Railroad Contractor, 7 Physicians, 13 Lawyers, 1 Lumber Dealer, 3 Iron Manufacturers, 1 Dyer, 2 Editors and Printers, 2 Coachmakers, 1 Architect, 1 Clerk, 1 Manufacturer, 1 Horticulturalist, 1 Coal Merchant, 1 Coal Operator, 2 Powder Manufacturers, 2 Tanners, 1 Engineer, 1 Cooper, 1 Carpenter, 1 Tin Smith, 2 Wheelwrights, 1 Gentleman, 1 Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, 1 Moulder, 1 Victualer.

Of these 67 are natives of Pennsylvania, 2 of Massachusetts, 1 of Ohio, 2 of Connecticut, 1 of Maryland, 5 of New York, 1 of Virginia, 2 of New Jersey, 4 of Ireland, 1 of England, 1 of Wales, and 1 of Germany.

The following is fixed as Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet: Secretary of State—W. H. Seward, N. Y. Treasury—Salmon P. Chase, O. War—Simon Cameron, Penna. Navy—Gideon Wells, Conn. Interior—Caleb Smith, Ind. Attorney General—Edward Bates, Mo. Postmaster General—Mont. Blair, Md.

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Two hundred thousand bushels of peanuts are raised for export in and about Scott's Hill, South Carolina.—They are more profitable than cotton.

In the State Senate, on the 28th ultimo, on the final passage on the bill to commute the tonnage duties on the Pennsylvania Railroad was taken and agreed to, yeas 18, nays 15, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Benson, Blood, Connel, Finney, Gregg, Hall, Imbrie, Landon, McClure, Meredith, Nichols, Parker, Schindel, Serrill, Thompson, Wharton and Palmer, (Speaker)—18.

Nays—Messrs. Boughter, Bound, Clymer, Crawford, Fuller, Hamilton, Hiestand, Irish, Ketchum, Lawrence, Mott, Penny, Robinson, Welsh and Yardley—15.

The Senate then took up the bill to change the name of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company. The question being on its final passage, the nays and yeas were called, and the bill passed—yeas 26, nays 8, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Benson, Blood, Bound, Connel, Finney, Fuller, Gregg, Hall, Hamilton, Hiestand, Imbrie, Lawrence, Landon, McClure, Meredith, Nichols, Parker, Robinson, Schindel, Smith, Serrill, Thompson, Wharton, Yardley and Palmer, (Speaker)—25.

Nays—Messrs. Boughter, Crawford, Clymer, Irish, Ketchum, Mott, Penny and Welsh—8.

The bill from the House, appropriating \$30,000 for the relief of the suffering people of Kansas, was taken up, and, after considerable debate, passed finally, under a suspension of the rules—yeas 14, nays 10.

In the House the bill from the Senate, appropriating \$4,000 to pay the Pennsylvania members of the Peace Commission, was passed by yeas 63, nays 15.

The resolution from the Senate to adjourn till the 12th of March, was passed.

The Clearfield Raftman's Journal of Wednesday the 27th ultimo says:—John Gathcart, incarcerated in the County Jail in this Borough under sentence of death for the murder of his wife last summer, and who was to have been executed on the 12th of April next, committed suicide on last Sabbath night, by hanging himself in his cell with a pocket handkerchief. It seems he had placed the handkerchief around one of the iron bars which run across the plank lining of the cell and then tied it around his neck.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Times says: A private dispatch, received in this city, announces the death of General Twiggs. The statement is that Governor Houston sent one of his aides to General Twiggs at San Antonio, to remonstrate against his treacherous surrender of the Federal property, and that in the course of an altercation which ensued, the aid shot General Twiggs so that he died. This story is very current here, but I can't vouch for its accuracy.

PILE IN BOTH FORMS CURED! Read this. I can only account for my present sound health, from the constant, though moderate use of Berhaves' Holland Bitters—having from my youth suffered, at intervals from Piles, in both forms, sometimes so severely as to completely prostrate me.

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.

The cures made by Prof. de GRATH with his "electric oil," are almost miraculous and so wonderful and instantaneous, so satisfactory, and mitigating of human ill, as to call upon public functionaries, and those having charge of public institutions for the sick and suffering, to look well into the well attested merits, the simple efficacy of this "electric oil."

The Erie Sewing Machine Company desire to secure a few Traveling Agents, upon a salary of 25 to \$60 per month and expenses, or a commission. This is an opportunity seldom offered, and those who choose a constant business, can rely on constant employment for a term of years.

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

We see advertisement of Prof. L. Miller's Hair Invigorator, and Liquid Hair Dye, in another column.

MARK THESE FACTS!

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores and Ulcers.

All description of sores are remediable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for should the skin unite, a boggy diseased condition remains underneath the break out with tenfold fury in a few days.

The above class of complaints will be removed by nightly fomenting the parts with warm water, and then by most effectually rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints should lose not a moment in arresting their progress.

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Discretions of Youth; Sores and Ulcers. Blotches, as also swellings, can, with certainty, be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills be taken night and morning as recommended in the printed instructions.

Dropsical Swellings, Paralysis and Stiff Joints.

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they all require local treatment. Many of the worst cases, of such diseases, will yield in a very short space of time when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected, even after every other means have failed.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bad Legs, Chiefo-foot, Fistulas, Bad Breasts, Chilblains, Gout, Burns, Chapped Hands, Glandular Swellings, Corns, Bores, Scalds, Bite of Mosquitoes, Lumbago, Crotchets and Contracted and Piles, Sand-Flies, Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Coco bay, Elephantiasis, Scalds, Skin Diseases, Scurvy, Sore Nipples, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Wounds, Yaws, Sore-heads, Sore-throats.

LAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of the Ointment and each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light.

Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the Civilized World, in pots, at 25c., 62c. and \$1 each.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Prof. Miller's Hair Invigorator.

An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound! For restoring Gray Hair to its original color without dyeing, and preventing the hair from turning gray.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over another preparation of the kind.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability.

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 be 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.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey St., and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world. I also desire to present to the American Public my

New & Improved Instantaneous 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.