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# Cambridge Democrat.

WM. C. HANDY, WM. W. BALLARD, } Proprietors. "Resistance to Tyrants is Obedience to God." WM. W. BALLARD, Editor.

Volume 16. CAMBRIDGE, MD., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1860. Number 1.

[From the New York Mercury.]

## MY BOY.

BY ELENORE PERCY.

Beside the sea I stand and watch
The waves their white caps lifting,
Like sheeted ghosts before my sight,
While swiftly through the stormy night
The silent snow is drifting.

The salt spray driving in my face,
The winds like mad wolves snarling,
While I with love and wild unrest,
At war within my weary breast,
Stand calling on my darling.

"O heavy storm-clouds! cold and gray,
Across the wild sky flying—
Oh! pause ye in your hurried flight,
Where, underneath this mournful night,
Where is my dead boy lying?

One question of the sullen waves,
I ask, amid my weeping:
"Dost thou enshroud him, solemn sea,
And are his arms reached out to me,
As though in pleasant sleeping?"

"O sad-voiced shell! from ocean depths,
What is it thou art sighing?
I hold thee in my trembling hand,
While on the sea and on the land
The winter day is dying.

"Out from the ocean's coral caves,
I came at thy sad calling.
Thy dead boy lieth all alone,
Where sea-shells make their sadest moan,
And sea-bird's tears are falling.

"And songs more sweet than mortals know,
Sea-spirits sing around him.
And in a slumber far more deep,
And peaceful as an infant's sleep,
The melody hath bound him.

"Oh, closer than thy arms could clasp
The restless waves enfold him.
Oh, wait no longer by the shore,
Thy boy returneth nevermore—
The ocean-spirits hold him."

Springfield, Ill.

## THE MASONIC FUNERAL.

In the contemplative hour of retirement, how many thrilling reminiscences of the past crowd upon the memory! Some of them are of a pleasing, and others are of a peculiarly painful character. The year of 1849 will ever be a memorable epoch in the history of California. The commercial and gold-seeking adventurers "met on the level" in those days. There were no granite buildings to trade in, such as now adorn the surrounding hills of San Francisco. Thousands of people, long accustomed to all the refinements and luxuries of Eastern life, had to doff their fine linen and put on the red shirt of the hardy miner. Pride was unknown for a time. Gentlemen had to stoop from their dignity, and awkwardly wash their own clothing. They had to kindle their own fires, and do the work of a *cuisinier*. Some reposed at night in a canvass tent, while others closed their eyes in sleep among the sand hills, with no other covering than the canopy of Heaven,

"Bespangled with those isles of light,
So wildly, spiritually bright."

Exposure and disease rapidly peopled the kingdom of the dead. The *Ayuntamiento* had not yet set apart any ground for burial purposes. The consequence was that many were rudely buried in the suburbs, and were afterwards removed to Yerba Buena Cemetery, where the remains of eight hundred lie huddled together in one immense dismal grave.—There is not even a common board to mark out the remarkable pit, in which sleep so many of the unfortunate pioneers of Upper California.

In those eventful times men were found dead, and none could tell from whence they came. They passed away unhonored and unknown. The Fraternity of "the mystic tie" had not yet organized. They only knew each other by the *legal information* which craftsmen only know and understand. A wonderful instance of Masonic identity occurred in the month of August, 1849. A much respected citizen and Mason, who is still living, was quietly wending his way to Happy Valley very early in the morning, when he beheld the corpse of a man stretched upon the beach. All was soft and still. The strangely mingled population of the tented city was wrapped in deep repose. The mists still lingered on the hills, and the morning star shone clearly in the sky. The waters of the bay were very smooth and calm, and gently laved the feet of the dead stranger, "who slept the sleep that knows no waking." The Great Dispenser of human events, in his inscrutable providence, seemingly had denied that the tide should bear his lifeless body from the shore, where, discovered by a passing *brother*, it would be assuredly carried to the grave in becoming solemnity, and deposited therein with all the honors and ceremonial rites of the ancient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons.

"There's a Divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them as we will."

Some of the inmates of the neighboring tents were roused from their slumbers, and were speedily to the spot. The Alcalde was immediately sent for. He promptly attended and acted as Coroner. The body was removed to a tent, where it was carefully scrutinized. No indications of violence were visible. His face was manly and intellectual, and his hair was long and curly and of a dark auburn hue. He was neatly dressed, and had a superior look of respectability. The jacket and pantaloons on his person were blue pilot cloth, and a black silk handkerchief was tied in a sailor's knot around his neck. There was nothing found in his pocket that could possibly lead to his identity. However, in removing the flannel from his bosom, a silver mark of a Mark Master was discovered, upon which was engraved the initials of his name. A little further investigation revealed to the beholders the most *outre* exhibition of Masonic emblems that was ever drawn by the ingenuity of man on the human skin. There is nothing in the history of Free Masonry equal to it. Beautifully dotted on his left arm, in red and blue ink, which time could not efface, appeared all the emblems of the Entered Apprentice. There were the Holy Bible, the Square and Compass, the twenty-four inch gauge, and the common Level. There was also the Mosaic pavement representing the ground floor of King Solomon's Temple; the indented Fessel which surrounds it, and the Blazing Star in the centre. On his right arm, and artistically executed in the same indellible liquids, were the emblems pertaining to the Fellow Craft degree, viz: the Plumb, the Square, and the Level. There were also five columns representing the five orders of architecture: the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian and Composite.

In removing the garments from his body, the Trowel presented itself, with all the other working tools of operative Masonry, besides all the emblems peculiar to the degree of a Master Mason. Conspicuously on his breast were the three Great Lights of Masonry. Over his heart was the Pot of Incense. On other parts of his person were the Bee-Hive; the Book of Constitutions guarded by the Tyler's Sword, the sword pointing to a naked heart; the All-Seeing Eye, the Anchor and Ark, the Hour Glass, the Scythe and the forty-seventh problem of Euclid; the Sun, Moon, Stars and a Comet; the Three Steps emblematical of Youth, Manhood and Age. Admirably executed was the Weeping Virgin, reclining on a broken column, upon which lay the Book of Constitutions. In her left hand she held the Pot of Incense, the Masonic Emblem of a pure heart, and in her uplifted right a sprig of acacia, the beautiful emblem of the immortality of the soul. Immediately behind her stood winged Time with his scythe by his side, "which cuts the brittle thread of life," and the Hour Glass at his feet, which is ever reminding us that "our lives are drawing to a close." The withered and attenuated fingers of the Destroyer were delicately picked amid the long and gracefully flowing ringlets of the disconsolate mourner. Thus were the striking emblems of mortality and immortality blended in one pictorial representation. It was a spectacle such as Masons never saw before, and in all probability such as the fraternity may never witness again.

In the meantime the sun was rising in the east. The smoke of a thousand tents was now ascending from the surrounding hills and valleys, which plainly told that the hardy pioneers were busy preparing their morning repast. The flags of different nations were waving from the masts of the emigrant ships that were anchored in the bay, and sounds of sweet music in the distance fell faintly on the ear. There was a solemnity and tranquility all around peculiarly befitting the occasion.—The news soon spread from tent to tent, and crowds hurried to the spot where the body was exposed. No one, however, could identify him. A perfect mystery hung over the stranger, and still hangs over his memory. His history may never be known. It mattered very little to the Masons who were present, from what country or clime he came, or in what language he spoke when living. It was enough for them to know that he was a man and a Mason, to secure him a decent interment. The body was placed in a rude but substantial coffin, and borne in silence to the brow of a neighboring hill, where it was buried with becoming honors. The mourners stood around his grave, each one wearing a white apron, which from time immemorial has been the "emblem of innocence" and the badge of a Mason. There were eyes bedewed with tears that were unused to weep. The occasion was extraordinary. In the entire absence of all worldly pomp and ostentation, there were the manly and undisguised feelings of Masons moved to a touching extent over the humble grave of an unfortunate brother. The funeral service was impressively read by Lieut. Col. J. Noah. The brethren severally dropped a sprig of evergreen upon the coffin, and after an appropriate prayer the dust of Happy Valley forever covered the mortal remains of the mysterious stranger whose body was so beautifully embellished with Masonic emblems.

## Nullification in the Free States.

It is well known that a large number of the free States have for several years past openly violated the constitution of the United States, by passing laws against carrying out the provisions of the fugitive slave law. During the present week this northern nullification has been practically carried out at Chicago—where a fugitive slave has been forcibly taken from the custody of the U. S. marshal, by a mob of negroes and whites, and set at liberty. Referring to this the Cincinnati Enquirer remarks:

It is very unfortunate at this time, when the North is arraigning the South for its secession and nullification movements, and complaining of mob law and violence to northern citizens, that a northern mob should thus thwart the execution of a United States law, and compel a United States officer to abdicate his audicate over a prisoner in the most disgraceful and imbecile manner. How can Chicago and Illinois reproach Charleston and South Carolina, if they resist the execution of United States law? If the North will not live up to the constitution of the United States, if it will not obey the law, it cannot complain of the South if it follows the bad example. It is just as proper for citizens of Charleston to say that no United States customs shall be collected there as it is for those of Chicago to resist the execution of the fugitive slave law. Republicans who have sanctioned nullification at the North are hardly the persons to stop it in the South. A bargain, says Daniel Webster, broken on one side, is broken on both sides. This outrage at Chicago will be used to strengthen nullification and disunion sentiment of the South.

The New York Journal of Commerce also denounces this flagrant and practical nullification in the Northern States, and adds:

Then again, Northern thieves steal great numbers of slaves in the border slave States, and either harbor them at the North, or send them off to Canada. And, although this fact is notorious; and even gloried in, not a government at the North interposes for the protection of the rights of the masters, and no public sentiment protects them; but on the other hand, the thievery is winked at, to use a mild expression, by both government and people. There are yet other causes of complaint on the part of the South, but the above will suffice for our present purpose.—What is wanted then, in order to heal the alienation at the South, and restore the friendly relations formerly existing between the two sections, is *to persuade the North to fulfil the stipulations of the constitution*. And this is to be effected, not by appeals *to the South, but to the North*. If any influence can be exerted to induce the governments and people of the Northern States to repeal their unconstitutional laws, and to place themselves in an attitude of friendship instead of hostility to the South, that will present an easy solution of the present difficulties. But if on the other hand, the misconstruction of motives and acts, and generally the vilification of the South, through a thousand pulpits and presses, shall be continued, and if unfriendly and unconstitutional legislation at the North is to take the place of that brotherly feeling and action which ought to exist towards their fellow-citizens of the South, it requires no prophet's ken to foresee that we shall soon cease to be a united people.—Neither a family nor a nation can long live together in continual strife. The discomfort and wretchedness of the condition will lead them to separate.

## Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms.

Those Agricultural Institutes and Experimental Farms which have already done so much towards perfecting in Germany the most approved systems of husbandry, have also been introduced of recent years into France, under the auspices of the Imperial government. We have lying before us a synopsis of the report of the exhibition of the Normal Agricultural Institue of Beauvais, which was established some two years ago, and the object of which is to afford theoretical and practical instruction to boys of fifteen years of age and under, and to prepare young men of eighteen and twenty years of age for agricultural professorships in the various departments of the Empire. The course of studies is in many respects similar to that of our own Agricultural College near Bladensburg, but from being in receipt of large sums annually from the government for the purpose of supporting it in the best manner, the system which has been adopted is necessarily more thorough and complete. The theoretical portion of the course is stated to comprise "agriculture, horticulture and sylviculture"—a branch of study applicable we presume to woods and forests, and therefore of no use with us—"rural engineering, lienear design, and rural architecture; rural law"—another local study valueless to us—"the management of cattle; agricultural entomology, physics and chemistry applied to agriculture, natural history, botany, geology, and agricultural economy generally."—The practical instructions differ in no respect from those which are given in our own College. But the comment which is made upon the influence that the Institute has already exerted upon the class for whose special benefit it has been organized, is worthy of notice. "The school," says the Report, "has answered to a need universally felt;" and then follows a eulogistic notice of the excellence of the instruction received in the Institute, closing with the remark that "there are now arriving at Beauvais, from nearly all the provinces of France, hard working young men, animated by the most earnest spirit." We reproduce the above statement at the present time, not only for the purpose of showing to what extent the example set by England and Germany in agricultural matters is operating upon France, and as indicating the liberal spirit which is actuating the government of the last mentioned country, but also that they form the basis of a few remarks in relation to our own Agricultural College, and to the good it is capable of accomplishing. We took occasion in the last number of the Rural, to point out the salutary influences which agricultural associations, both general and local, were exerting upon all those of our industrial classes who are connected directly or indirectly with rural occupations. We also endeavored to do justice to the zeal and activity manifested in promoting the same interests by the agricultural journals of the country, but it is still evident that the theoretical knowledge which is thus disseminated, can only be appreciated at its fall value when it is followed up by its practical application. That desirable result constitutes the object and the proper mission of every well organized agricultural College. It is to the young men of the country, and especially to those who are educated at such institutions, that we must look for the application of skilled labour, directed by the latest discoveries of science, to all the various branches of rural economy. They are the true pioneers in the march of agricultural improvement. It is upon their teachings, illustrated by their success in renovating old lands, and in increasing the productive capacity of those which are naturally of inferior quality, that we must rely for giving effect to the suggestions of agricultural associations, and to the new discoveries of science: Herein consists in our opinion the great advantage of Agricultural Colleges, and upon this ground they may safely base their appeal to the State and to the community at large for a liberal support. Our own College in Prince George's county has been organized under the happiest auspices. It has obtained to a certain extent the recognition of the State and the confidence of private individuals, many of whom have been liberal donors to the Institution. But neither of the States nor individuals have yet done all that might be done to extend its sphere of usefulness, and from both sources they justly claim such additional assistance as shall render the Institution an honor to the State, and of essential service to the agricultural population of every section of the Union, but more especially to the farmers and planters of the South and West, from whence will naturally be derived the larger proportion of students. The corps of instructors is an able one; the course of studies prescribed embraces a large field of enquiry, both agricultural, commercial and scholastic, and it only needs at the commencement of its labours, to be furnished with the necessary means of improving its mechanical section, to place it upon a footing of superior excellence in all its various departments.—*Rural Register.*

GOOD ADVICE.—In a letter from Wm. Wirt to his daughter, occurs a passage which we give for the benefit of our readers. They are simple truths. He says:

"I want to tell you a secret. The way to make yourself agreeable to others is to show that you care for them. The world is like the miller at Mansfield who cared for nobody—no, not he—because nobody cared for him. And the whole world will serve you so if you give them the same cause. Let every one, therefore, see that you care for them, by showing them what Sterne so happily calls, 'the small sweet courtesies of life,' in which is no parade: which voice is so still to ease, and which manifest themselves by tender and affectionate looks and little kind acts of attention—giving others the preference in every little enjoyment—at the table, in the field, walking, sitting, or standing."

BE PREPARED.—It is a bad thing to be too happy; it makes the mind grow fat and lazy. Grief is a capital spring medicine for keeping the brain healthy and brisk. If misfortune could be made, like a locomotive, to blow a whistle before it rushes upon us, and give us time to clear the rails, then we might sleep securely on our rose leaves. But the sour-faced jade sneaks at our heels, pouncing upon us as we trot along, singing. She is a policeman in plain clothes, with an umbrella in his hand, but the rattle and staff in his pocket. Fortify yourself with a course of mild persecutions; train for the great combat, that, when the pummeling begins, you may suffer with a pleasant smile and engaging manner. Accept accommodation bills, and be sued on them; and on the day when the bank breaks, the shock will be considerably eased. The man who has roared with the gout, thinks groaning with the rheumatism an agreeable change of pain.

Recently a visitor in one of the inland towns in Arkansas, after inquiring very particularly of a prominent citizen about the health of the place, continued his interrogatories by asking:

"Doctor, what kind of water is mostly used here?"

"Well water," was the reply.

"Is it good?"

"Those who use it, say it is first-rate," replied the doctor. "I use whiskey."

The census returns for the city of New York are all in, except for the second ward, and one district in the twenty-first ward. The totals make the present population 821,113, or 191,303 more than in 1855. This is rather short of the expectations of a great many who had put down the population of the city at least 850,000. The total in 1850 was 515,547.

Last Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Collins, an old lady, residing at Brooklyn, N. Y., while emptying a pail of water from a third story window, lost her balance and fell to the ground, receiving, it is supposed, fatal injuries. Her husband was killed about three years ago by a fall from the same window, while emptying a pail of water from it.

MAYOR WOOD.—The New York Tribune announces the approaching marriage of this gentleman to a young lady of that city, and that he has purchased a house in Fifth avenue, on the same block with Mr. George Law, for which he paid $35,000, and will expend a large additional sum in furnishing it.

A Bible was recently sold at auction in France, which had been presented by a nobleman to a deceased actress. The purchaser turned over the leaves, and found scattered here and there bank bills amounting to about $3,000, which the actress had never discovered. Her heirs have commenced a suit to recover the money.

A legal wag calls his marriage certificate, "a writ of attain'd her."

COMMA-CAL BLUNDERS.—A Columbus (Ohio) paper, in its account of the Perry celebration at Cleveland, says: "The procession was very fine, and nearly two miles in length, as was also the prayer of Dr. Perry, the chaplain."

Another paper, in speaking of the address of welcome to the Prince of Wales, by a Provincial Mayor, says: "In addition to this, his worship had to say that a procession of Orangemen, with dress or badges half a mile long, was awaiting his Royal Highness at the landing place." [No wonder the Prince refused the escort of the Orangemen!]

A married couple who were notorious for their continual quarrels, changed their mode of life, and became as noted for their conjugal happiness. The old lady having been asked the cause of the change, replied: "The old man and I have got on well enough together since we kept the two bears in the house."—"Two bears!" exclaimed the neighbor. "Yes," said she, "bear and forbear."

General Scott is the largest man in the American service. He is six feet six inches tall, and weighs two hundred and sixty pounds. He is seventy-four years old, yet his health is good and his whole system apparently vigorous, much of which is doubtless owing to his temperate habits.

A mother writes that her little girl, seeing her papa tap maple trees, asked: "Why not tap apple trees to get cider?" That would only be acting like a great many people who, in their haste to get at coveted results, are perpetually attempting to anticipate the process of nature.

At the time of the late meeting of the American Scientific Association, in Rhode Island, the friends of Rev. Dr. Wayland were surprised to read an account in the papers that, after one of the evening sessions, the doctor gave a "billiard party." The types should have made it a *brilliant* party.

Before the introduction of carpets, to cover the floor with straw or rushes was deemed so necessary a point of courtesy, that when not performed it was said that the host "did not care a rush or a straw" for his guest—hence the origin of the expression so common now.

"Do you see this stick, sir?" said a very stupid acquaintance to Sydney Smith; "this stick has been all round the world, sir." "Indeed," said the remorseless Smith, "and yet it is only a stick!"

It is highly ridiculous not to get rid of our own faults, which *is* in our power, and show abhorrence of, and be so eager to reform the frailties of other people, which is *not* in our power.

Jo Cose thinks that Adam must have been a *fast* man, for he was *ahead* in the human *race*—but that scriptural individual who hungered and thirsted in the wilderness was a *faster!*

A fop who was about starting down to New Orleans proposed to purchase a life-preserver. "O, you'll not want it," said the clerk of the boat, "bags of wind don't sink."

An eastern editor says he had a pair of boots so tight that they came very near making him a Universalist—because he received his punishment as he *went along!*

A good man in affliction, who was asked how he bore his sorrows so well, replied: "It lightens the stroke to draw near to Him who handles the rod."

Little Boy.—"Father, I know how to fire off the guns and cannons of earth, but who is tall enough to touch off thunder?"

Censure is the most effectual when mixed with praise. So, when a fault is discovered, it is well to look up a virtue to bear it company.

Ignorance and conceit are two of the worst qualities to combat. It is easier to dispute with a statesman than a blockhead.

The celebrated equestrienne who learned to ride upon a horse-radish is now practicing on a saddle of mutton.

"Oh, that my father was seized with a *remittent* fever," sighed a young spendthrift at college.

Refrain from bitter words; there is only the difference of a letter between words and swords.

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