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HAIR INVIGORTOR.
AN EFFECTIVE, SAFE AN ECO-nomical compound,
FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR its original color, without dying, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.
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Volume 16. CAMBRIDGE, MD., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1861. Number 17.

Written at the Grave of Washington.

[The author encountered, on a trip along the Potomac, a European gentleman of rank and education who, with the magnificence of Westminister Abbey, doubtless, before his mind on beholding the simple, unadorned, aspect of Mount Vernon, remarked with surprise, not unmixed with irony, "And is this all your country does for Washington?"]

And is this all? What wouldst thou have?
Some vast
And colonaded pile, whose mounting front
Should look with daring gaze in Heaven's calm face,
And adamantine walls, and pendant arms,
With royal banners deck'd, to guard the clay,
The coffin'd clay of greatness? Not such, not such;
For him. These, the cold and solemn mockeries,
Which cunning tyranny invents to awe
The pulseless souls of his tame worshippers,
Befit not him, whose life majestic was,
Yet firm and free from guile and empty boast
As these high, everlasting hills, and pure
As yon clear heaven which smiles upon his grave.
What would'st thou have? Is not this spot of earth
Most beautiful? Toll not that doleful bell,
I like it not. Its tones might well befit
The wail of woe, stern images of shroud,
And pall, and agonizing tears: but this,
O, this, why 'tis a scene of joy! The blue
Rejoicing stream, kissing each stalwart rock,
As if to win the sternness from his face,
Goes singing on its way, past happy homes,
Blest with the kindliest fruits of earth. And here
The hills have found a pathway to the sun,
Catching the earliest smile of coming morn,
And the last glory of departing day.
The flowers breathe their holiest incense round,
And all the air is musical with birds
That flit from spray to spray.

And here, in this
Sequestered nook, where trees of deathless verdure
Spring from out the mould—taking their root
From consecrated dust—here slumbers all—
All of greatness that can die! Tread lightly!
For methinks his sainted spirit broods in all
The perfumed air, and hallows every scene
Of this most lovely spot.

And is this all?
Back to thy lordly Isle, and say to them
Who wear their greatness in a jewel'd star,
A purple robe and blazon'd sepulchre,
That thou hast seen the grave of him whose fame
Is wedded to eternity, beneath
Whose eye their haughty lion quailed, before
Whose brow earth's proudest monarchs shrank, abash'd
At their own littleness, and whose mighty arm
It was that broke, as straws, the galling yokes,
And dash'd to earth the clanking chains they formed
For men of free born souls!

And is this all?
And say, beside that grave thou saw'st one, who,
Nutur'd in the free and fertile West, and taught
By his own lofty hills and chainless floods,
To loathe the very name of tyranny, bow'd
Him there, and felt such aspirations high,
Such pride unutterable, and such holy awe
As no Delphian vale, no Pilgrim shrine
Of blessed Mecca, and no mouldering cross
Or tower, clad in verdure rich with blood
Of martyr'd saint or warrior; e'er could stir
Within his youthful viens! And he but one
Of twice ten million hearts that throb like his,
That turn them to this grave, a nation's shrine,
And gather here such nerve for noble deeds,
That should some rash intruding foe, e'er dare
To wrest from them the sacred birth-right won
By him who slumbers here, or ever seek
With sacrilegious hand to mar the deep
Repose of this most sacred spot; then,
As multitudinous as the ocean's waves,
Their swords would leap from out their sheathes, and strike
In their avenging arms for freedom, home
And God, deeming their lives a paltry price
For the bare privilege to fight for such
A heritage!

And say, the grave that thus
Could fire the heart of youth, could win the love
Of nation and of maid, bore not a trace
Of blazon'd eulogy; no funeral urn,
No sculptur'd shaft of parian marble,
And no bristling arms o'er-canopied with gold;
But simple, grand, serene as his own life,
It lies within the dim old wood he loved
So well; the broad blue heavens that smiled above,
His epitaph;—the stream that murmurs by,
His everlasting dirge!

Back with thy thoughts
Of lordly birth; bring not thy empty trappings
Here. He needs them not.

MOTTO FOR THE DAY.—'All, too, will bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will, to be rightful must be reasonable; that the minority possess their equal rights, which equal laws must protect, and to violate which would be oppressive.—*Thos. Jefferson*

RESULT OF THE STATE CONFERENCE CONVENTION.

Appointment of Commissioners to the Virginia Convention, etc,

THE PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Whereas this conference, at its session commenced on the 18th February last, was adjourned to the 12th of March in the full expectation that in the *interim* such action would have been taken by the Peace Convention, or by the Congress of the U. States, or on failure of these, then by the State of Virginia, as would demand on the part of Maryland some decisive corresponding action; and

Whereas the only result of either the Peace Convention or the Congress was the passage by the latter of a proposed amendment to the constitution, professedly to settle a question in regard to which no doubt had ever been expressed; thus, in effect, leaving the political *status* of the country in precisely the same condition as it was at the time of our last adjournment; and

Whereas there is now pending before the Virginia convention a proposition—sanctioned by a majority of the committee to whom the subject was referred—advising a conference to be had by the southern border States, with a view to the adoption of some basis of arrangement by which, with the concurrence of the other States in the Union, the distracting difficulties of the country might be adjusted and harmonized, and all inducements to further secession removed, while States already seceded, may be induced to return, and the integrity of our glorious Union be happily preserved; therefore

Resolved, That in view of these facts, this convention, while adhering to the political opinions avowed in its resolutions of the 18th February, is of opinion that the policy and interest of Maryland require that no action shall be taken by which the State shall be committed until the State of Virginia shall have determined the question of a proposed conference or some other measure requiring the co-operation of this State.

Resolved, That this convention, without intending to recommend to the State of Virginia, or to express any preference as to a particular course of proceedings, is of opinion that a proposition for a conference amongst the Southern border States, by delegates deriving authority from the people, will meet the decided approval of Maryland.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to visit the Virginia convention, and to express to them the foregoing assurance.

Resolved, That this convention will adjourn until such time as the action of the Virginia convention shall make it proper to take the necessary steps for the appointment, "by the people," of delegates to unite with that State; and upon such contingency this convention will reassemble at the call of its president in the public newspapers.

The second resolution was amended so as to provide for the election of delegates by the people, or by State conventions elected by the people

The last resolution was amended so that the appointment of the commissioners to the Virginia convention shall be elected by ballot instead of appointment of the chair, and that the number be five instead of three

The following gentlemen were then put in nomination for commissioners to the Virginia convention: Gen. Walter Mitchel, Hon. E. Louis Lowe, Wm. Henry Norris, Hon. Isaac D. Jones, J. Carroll Walsh, Dr. R. C. Stewart, Hon. Wm. Grason, Hon. E. F. Chambers, Dr J. Hanson Thomas, Hon. R. B. Carmichael, J. C. Brune and Hon. J. Thompson Mason.

Several other gentlemen were nominated, among whom was Elias Griswold, Esq., of Dorchester county, who declined.

The ballot was then taken, and the following gentlemen having received a majority of the votes cast, were declared elected:—Gen. Walter Mitchell, of Charles; Hon. E. Louis Lowe, of Frederick; Wm. Henry Norris and Dr. J. Hanson Thomas, of Baltimore city; and Hon. E. F. Chambers of Kent.

Judge Chambers suggested that but one member of the commission was from the Eastern Shore, and as Hon. Isaac D. Jones, of Somerset, was the next highest on the ballot, he would ask to be permitted to decline and have the name of Mr. Jones substituted in his stead.

To that proposition the convention objected, but on suggestion, by acclamation, Mr. Jones was added to the commission.

The body then adjourned, subject to the call of the president.

Wreck of the Brig James Madson, of Baltimore.

The following, clipped from the Charleston Courier, develops very fully the facts connected with the melancholy loss of the brig James Madison. It is an extract from a letter written by an occupant of Fort Palmetto:

Monday morning. The scene is changed; the rain drops fall thick and fast. The sentry has just reported a sail, which, upon closer investigation by the Sergeant, amid the din of sundry opinions from Paul, Dick and Harry, the object of attention soon develops its sad condition—a brig, apparently dismasted, and high upon the sands of Bird Key or off Stono Breakers, gleams from the morning mist a mournful spectacle All of us, as a matter of course, were eager and willing volunteers to visit the wreck. From appearances, the sea rages high, and our cautious Captain decided that no one should venture upon so daring an enterprise.—In various conjectures and opinions as to what she was, or how she wrecked, the Lafayettes stood gazing on the ramparts, while hours rolled away and brought the welcome sun, who rose leisurely from a couch of dark and stormy clouds, thus brightening the scene of disaster. The Captain has just ordered a boat for the purpose of visiting the wreck, under the command of our esteemed "Uncle Ned," manned by a gallant crew. During the passage numerous barrels, boxes, and the fore part of the galley float toward the shore. Our crew still press forward, undaunted by opposing winds and waves, while we stand silently gazing until distance hides them all from view.

At about half past 3 we welcomed our crew's return. They brought sad news; no living soul could be discovered; the raging seas washed frightfully over the ruin. They succeeded in rescuing sundry articles, such as a log book, chest, caps, clothing, Bible and an almanac, between the pages of which I found a letter postmarked "Marstal, 9, 12, 1857." The writing was somewhat effaced by the salt water, yet, when dried, became legible. It was written in the Danish language, and one of our corps read it with facility. This, with the Bible, which was inscribed in the English and Danish languages, led to the conviction that she was a Dane. Her name we were as yet unable to ascertain. Several trifles were distributed around the camp; and had the weather favored the wreck would have been re-visited, but at the present moment the rain is falling in torrents and I am somewhat wearied.

This morning we were, thank God, more fortunate, the wreck was visited, and we were enabled to rescue the life of a fellow-man from the awful death threatened by circumstances. Our Assistant Quartermaster, otherwise recognized by the title of "Uncle Ned," discovered a man supporting himself upon a spar. As they approached him his joy seemed so apparent that he scarcely noticed his kind hearted liberators. When taken on board the yawl he exhibited great nervousness and flighty remembrances of the past dangers he had encountered. Yet they could obtain sufficient information to ascertain that she was a Baltimore brig named James Madison, from Attakapas, bound for Baltimore, her cargo consisting of Sugar and Molasses.—She sprung a leak when only four days at sea, and in endeavoring to make for Charleston, her nearest port, in the darkness of the night, ran ashore off Stono Breakers. The unfortunate Captain, whose lifeless body we found on Kiawah Beach, exhibited severe bruises, and his face being mangled and cut most shockingly, told how hard the poor fellow must have fought the opposing element, and how he struggled for the preservation of his life. We found upon his person a watch, chain hair guard, Bible and various letters, &c., and in his pocket was found his pocket handkerchief, which bore the name of the lamented Capt. W. H. Travers.

We are informed that he was the first knocked overboard and seen no more. We paid all the homage to the dead that our circumstances would permit. We constructed a rough coffin, and shrouding the body we closed the lid, but not before we had permitted the mate, Charles Morton, the only survivor who has told the sad tale, to take the last farewell of his former captain. Sadly, and with martial gravity, we bore his remains to its final resting place. The scene was sad and mournful, contrasting gravely with the gloomy shades cast by the setting sun. The benediction, the Lord's Prayer, offered by a sympathetic heart, closed the services, and we retired from the scene with saddened thoughts on the brevity of man's life. This occurrence will ever be remembered as a painful epoch in the campaign of the "LAFAYETTES."

The Permanent Constitution of the Confederated States--Its Main Features as Distinguishing it From the Federal Constitution.

MONTGOMERY, March 11.—The permanent constitution of the Confederated States having been finally adopted, the restriction of secrecy has been removed, and your correspondent is enabled to give you an outline of its *new* features as follows:

"No person of foreign birth, not a citizen of the Confederate States, shall be allowed to vote for any officer, civil or political, State or federal."

"Under the first census, South Carolina is to be entitled to *five* representatives in Congress, Georgia *ten*, Alabama *nine*, Florida *two*, Mississippi *seven*, Louisiana *six* and Texas *six*. Each State to be entitled to two Senators."

"The State Legislatures may impeach a judicial or federal officer, resident and acting for said State, by a two-thirds vote."

"Both branches of Congress may grant seats on the floor of either House to the principal officers of each executive department, with the privilege of discussing measures pertaining to his department."

"The representation of *three fifths* of the slave population is continued as in the old constitution."

"Congress is not allowed, through the imposition of duties, to foster any branch of industry."

"Foreign slave trade is prohibited."

"Congress is prohibited from making appropriations unless by a vote of two thirds of both Houses, except such appropriations as shall be asked for by the head of some department or by the President."

"No extra compensation shall be allowed any contractor, officer or agent after a contract has been made or service rendered."

"Every law or resolution having the force of law, passed by Congress, shall relate to but one subject, and which shall be expressed by its title."

"The President and Vice-President shall be elected for a term of six years."

"The principal officers of the departments and diplomatic service shall be removable at the pleasure of the President. Other civil officers shall be removable when their services are unnecessary, or for other good causes and reasons. Removals must be reported to the Senate if practicable. No captious removals to be tolerated.

"Other States are to be admitted into the Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress.

"The Confederacy may acquire territory, and slavery shall be acknowledged and protected by Congress and by the Territorial government.

"When five States shall ratify this constitution it shall be established for said States. Until ratified, the provisional constitution shall be continued in force, not extending beyond a year."

There was nothing of interest done in Congress to-day.

Woman the Source of the Trouble.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* thus writes the following pretty story, but a probable fiction:

Woman, as history tells us, has sometimes done great mischief. If they can no longer destroy nations they can annihilate parties. And that the once great Democratic party, now broken up in fragments—who would believe it?—is, if not the work of, at least to be ascribed to, the fair daughters of Eve. My authority for this assertion is a good one, deserving credit.

Everybody knows that the President has a neice, Miss Lane, who has been doing the honors at the White House. She had formerly been with her uncle in England, where, of course, she had access to the court circles, thus necessarily becoming a little aristocratic. When she returned to this country, she became the presiding lady at the White House, of course, considering herself the first lady in the country, and expecting that all other ladies would bow to her. Early in 1857, she met at a party Mrs. Douglas, then only a short time married and surrounded, not only on account of the position of her husband, but of her own beauty and youthfulness—which latter attributes Miss Lane does not possess to the same extent—by an admiring circle.

A gentleman paid Mrs. Douglas a very flattering compliment, which unfortunately offended the pride of Miss Lane. She went home and told her uncle about it, who, being animated by the same feeling against the husband of his neice's rival, immediately took her part. At another party the dislike between the two ladies still increased, till it broke out in open war. Mr. Buchanan, believing that his neice ought to be the first lady in the country, and not Mrs. Douglas, and thinking that Mr. Douglas should not play too strongly the part of a crown prince to the king, concluded to let him know something about it. The coolness existing between the two ladies, by-the-by, pervaded the two gentlemen, and thus the war between the red and white rose begun and ended in the destruction (?) of the Democratic party. Small causes are often followed by great consequences.

Success in Life.

Benjamin Franklin attributed his success as public man, not to his talents or powers of speaking—for these were but moderate—but to his known integrity of character. "Hence it was," he says," "that I had so much weight with my fellow citizens I was but a bad speaker, never eloquent, subject to much hesitation in my choice of words, hardly correct in language, and yet I generally carried my point." Character creates confidence in men in high station as well as in humble life. It was said of the first Emperor Alexander of Russia, that his personal character was equivalent to a Constitution.—During the wars of the Fronde, Montaigne was the man amongst the French gentry who kept his castle gardens unbarred; and it was said of him, that his personal character was worth more to him than a regiment of horse. That character is power, is true in a much higher sense than that knowledge is power. Mind without conduct, cleverness without goodness, are powers in their way, but they may be powers only for mischief. We may be instructed, or amused by them, but it is sometimes as difficult to admire them as it would to admire the dexterity of a pickpocket, or the horsemanship of a highwayman. Truthfulness, integrity, and goodness—qualities that hang not on any man's breath—form the essence of manly character, or as one of our old writers has it, "that inbred loyalty unto Virtue which can serve her without a livery." When Stephen of Colonna fell into the hands of his base assailants and they asked him in derison, "Where is now your fortress?" "Here," was his bold reply, placing his hand upon his heart. It is in misfortune that the character of the upright man shines forth with the greatest lustre; and when all else fails, he takes stand upon his integrity and his courage.

DISTINGUISHED MECHANICS.—One of the best editors the Westminster *Review* could ever boast of, and one of the most brilliant writers of the passing hour, was an Aberdeen cooper. One of the editors of the London *Daily Journal* was an Elgin baker; perhaps one of the best reporters of the London *Times* was an Edinburgh weaver; the editor of the *Witness* was Hugh Miller, a stone mason. One of the ablest ministers in London was a Dundee blacksmith, and another was a Banff watchmaker. The late Dr. Milne, of China, was a Rhyne herd boy. The principal of the London Missionary Society's College at Hong Kong was a Huntley saddler; and one of the best missionaries that ever went to India was a Keith tailor. The leading machinist on the London and Birmingham Railway was a Glasgow mechanic, and perhaps the very richest iron founder in England was a Moray workingman. Sir Jas. Clark, her Majesty's physician; was a Banff druggist. Joseph Hume was a sailor first, and then a laborer at a mortar and pestle in Montrose. These men, however, spent their leisure hours in acquiring useful knowledge.

Mr. Justice Page was renowned for his harshness and ferocity upon the bench. While going the circuit, a facetious lawyer, by the name of Crowle, was asked if "the judge was not just behind?" "I don't know," said Crowle, "but if he is, I am sure he never was *just* before."

A Yankee wishing for some sauce for his dumplings, forgot the name of it and said: "Here waiter, fetch me some of that gravy that you wallow your dumplings in."

The storms of adversity are wholesome, though, like snow-storms, their *drifts* are not always seen.

Hades Coming!

The sudden appearance of oil in such an immense quantities in regions where it could not have existed but a comparative short space of time, has given rise to a very alarming theory, alarming to some people, as to its cause. The latest and most feasible is, that the internal fires of the earth known to exist are making their way to the surface, where, in accordance with the prophecy, "the elements are to melt with fervent heat." The caloric from these subterranean fires has just reached the coal strata, and the oil which forms the ingenious portion of that carbonatic compound is driven from it, and forced by superincumbent pressure to occupy fissures and the softer formations of the earth below, until relieved by apertures from the surface. Those living in the coal regions and nearest Hades, of course, find oil first. Watch and pray.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The San Antonio Herald gives the following list of the property delivered up there, on the surrender of the U. S. troops:

1,800 mules, valued at $50 each, $90,000; 500 wagons, valued at $140 each, $90,000; 950 horses, valued at $150 each, $142,000; 500 harness, valued at $50 each, $25,000; tools, wagon-material, iron, nails, horse and mule shoes, $250,000; corn, $7,000; clothing, $150,000; commissary stores, $75,000; ordnance stores, $400,000—total $1,229,500, exclusive of public buildings, to which the federal government has a title. Much of the above property is estimated at the original cost, its value here being much greater, being worth to the State at least a million and a half of dollars. The eight artillery guns allowed the companies are valued at $8,000.

The Montgomery Advertiser, the official paper of the new Southern government, announces, with much pleasure and satisfaction, that a large portion of the new loan offered by the government of the Confederate States will be taken by citizens of New Orleans, at par. "This confidence of our people," it adds, "in the securities of this government, contrasts quite favorably with that of the fragmentary parts of the late United States in the loans recently authorized by the Congress at Washington.

FEED BONES TO THE HENS.—If you take fresh bones from the kitchen, on a rock, or any natural or artificial anvil, pound them into small pieces, hens will eat them ravenously, and not only will they digest the bones and make a better manure of them than can be made in any other way, but they will be themselves greatly benefitted by them; they will lay throughout the season with much greater regularity than otherwise, and will latten on the marrow within, and the fat and muscle will adhere to the bones.—*The Homestead.*

HOW TO COOK A BEEFSTEAK.—The following were the rules adopted by the celebrated "Beefsteak Club," started in England in 1784:

Pound well your meat until the fibres break;
Be sure that next you have, to broil the steak,
Good coal in plenty; nor a moment leave,
But turn it over this way and then that
The lean should be quite rare—not so the fat.
The platter now and then the juice receive;
Put on your butter, place it on your meat,
Salt, pepper, turn it over, serve and eat.

Handkerchiefs were first manufactured at Paisley, in Scotland, in 1483. Hats were invented for men in Paris 1408. Knit stockings were invented in Spain, in 1550. Linen was first made in England, in 1253.

"I'll teach you to play pitch and toss; I'll fling you for an hour, I will." "Father," instantly replied the incorrible, as he balanced a penny on his thumb or finger, "I'll toss you to make it two hours or nothing!"

A wag was once heard to say, that the difference between the Southern and Northern people is, those in the South never sell anything they can eat, while those in the North never eat anything they can sell.

"Madam' a good many persons were very much disturbed at the concert last night, by the crying of your baby." "Well I do wonder such people will go to concerts."

A Cockney, who went out rabbit shooting, observing a donkey peeping over a hedge, immediately leveled his piece, exclaiming "By Jove! that must be the father of all rabbits."

What's the difference between little Queen Vic
And the shaggy dog's tail that is moving so Quick?
The difference is this—I say without bragging—
The Queen keeps her coach—the tail keeps a wagging.

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