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BONNIE ELOISE.

Sweet is the vale where the Mohawk gently glides
On its clear winding way to the sea;
But dearer than all storied streams on earth besides,
Is the bright rolling river to me.

Cho. But sweeter and dearer, yes dearer far than these,
Whose charms when others all fail,
Is my blue eyed bonnie Eloise,
The Belle of the Mohawk vale.

O, sweet are the scenes of my boyhood's sunny hours
That bespangled the gay valley o'er;
And dearer are the friends seen thro' mem'rys fond tears
That have lived in the days of yore.

Cho. But sweeter and dearer, &c.

O, sweet are the moments when dreaming I roamed
Through the haunts now all mossy and grey;
And dearer than all is my childhood's hallowed home,
That is crumbling now slowly away.

Cho. But sweeter, &c.

ANNIE LAURIE.

It was sung by the Second Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, the night prior to the attack on the Great Redan, in the Crimea. A correspondent who was present on the occasion writes: "Hundreds of voices, in the most exact time and harmony, sang together—

"And for bonnie Anne Laurie,
I'd lay me doune and dee."

The effect was extraordinary; at least I felt it so. I never heard any chorus in an Oratorio rendered with greater solemity. The heart of each singer was evidently far over the sea. It was more like a psalm than a ballad; for at such a time, on the eve of a great battle a soldier only thinks of his love and his God."

Maxwelton braes are bonnie,
Where early fa's the dew,
And it's there that Annie Laurie
Gie'd me her promise true;
Gie'd me her promise true;
Which never forgot will be;
And for bonnie Annie Laurie
I'd lay me doune and dee.

Her brow is like the snow drift—
Her throat is like the swan—
Her face it is the fairest
That e'er the sun shone on—
That e'er the sun shone on,
And dark blue is her e'e;
And for bonnie Annie Laurie
I'd lay me doune and dee.

Like dew on the gowan lying
Is the fa' o' her fairy feet,
Like the winds in summer sighing,
Her voice is low and sweet,
Her voice is low and sweet,
And she's a' the world to me;
And for bonnie Annie Laurie
I'd lay me doune and dee.

CONSTITUTION of SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

For convenience of reference, we publish those portions of the constitution of the Confederate States which differ from the constitution of the U. S. The changes made, though seemingly not numerous, are radical, and they create for the Southern Confederacy a line of administrative policy so different from that of our government that we may regard their adoption as conclusive proof that a reunion is impossible:

PREAMBLE.

We the people of the Confederate States, *each State acting in its sovereign and independent character*, in order to form a permanent federal government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity—*invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God*—do ordain and establish this constitution for the Confederate States of America.

Article 1.—Sec. 2.—1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State *shall be citizens of the Confederate States*, and have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; *but 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.*

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment, *except that any judicial or other federal officer resident and acting solely within the limits of any State, may be impeached by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature thereof.*

Sec. 3.—1. The Senate of the Confederate States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen for six years by the Legislature thereof, *at the regular session next immediately preceding the commencement of the term of service; and each Senator shall have one vote.*

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and be a citizen of the Confederate States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State for which he shall be chosen.

[This section dispenses with the nine years citizenship of the United States required for a Senator under our constitution.

Sec. 4. Forbids Congress to alter the *times* appointed by State laws for electing Senators and representatives to Congress.

Sec. 6.—2. No Senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the Confederate States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the Confederate States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office. *But Congress may, by law grant to the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments a seat upon the floor of either House, with the privilege of discussing any measure appertaining to his department.*

Sec. 7.—2. *The President may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations disapproved, and shall return a copy of such appropriations, with his objection, to the House in which the bill shall have originated; and the same proceedings shall then be had as in the case of other bills disapproved by the President.*

Sec. 8. The Congress shall have power—1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises *for revenue necessary* to pay the debts, provide for the common defense, and carry on the government of the Confederate States; *but no bounties shall be granted from the Treasury, nor shall any duties or taxes on importation from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry;* and all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederate States.

[This provision omits the authority to make imposts "for the general welfare."]

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; *but neither this, nor any clause contained in the constitution, shall ever be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce; except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons and buoys, and other aids to navigation upon the coast, and the improvement of harbors and the removing of obstructions in river navigation, in all which cases such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated thereby as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof.*

4. To establish uniform laws of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bank ruptcies, throughout the Confederate States; *but no law of congress shall discharge any debt contracted before the passage of the same.*

7. To establish postoffices and post routes; *but the expenses of the Post office Department, after the first day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be paid out of its own revenues.*

Sec. 9—1. *The importation of negroes of the African race from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States or Territories of the United States of America, is hereby forbidden; and congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same.*

2. *Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Territory not belonging to, this Confederacy.*

4. No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law, *or law denying or impairing the right of property in negro slaves, shall be passed.*

6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State, *except by a vote of two-thirds of both houses.*

[Sec. 9, paragraph 7, *omits* the following words, which occur in our constitution. "Nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another."]

9. *Congress shall appropriate no money from the treasury except by a vote of two thirds of both houses, taken by yeas and nays, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the heads of department, and submitted to Congress by the President; or for the purpose of paying its own expenses and contingencies; or for the payment of claims against the Confederate States, the justice of which shall have been judicially declared by a tribunal for the investigation of claims against the government, which it is hereby made the duty of Congress to establish.*

10. All bills appropriating money shall specify in federal currency the exact amount of each appropriation and the purposes for which it is made; and Congress shall grant no extra compensation to any public contractor, officer, agent or servant, after such contract shall have been made or such service rendered.

20. Every law, or resolution having the force of law shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Sec. 10. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, except on sea going vessels; for the improvement of its rivers and harbors navigated by the said vessels; but such duties shall not conflict with any treaties of the Confederate States with foreign nations; and any surplus of revenue thus derived shall, after making such improvements, be paid into the common treasury; nor shall any State keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. But when any river divides or flows through two or more States, they may enter into compacts with each other to improve the navigation thereof.

Article 2.—Sec. 1.—The executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States of America. He and Vice-President shall hold their offices for the terms of six years; but the President shall not be re-eligible. The President and Vice-President shall be elected as follows:

7. No person except a natural born citizen of the Confederate States, or a citizen thereof at the time of the adoption of this constitution, or a citizen thereof born in the United States prior to the 20th December, 1860, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the limits of the Confederate States, as they may exist at the time of his election.

3. The principal officer in each of the executive departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President. All other civil officers of the Executive Department may be removed at any time by the President, or other appointing power, when their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty; and when so removed, the removal shall be reported to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor.

4. The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; but no person rejected by the Senate shall be reappointed to the same office during their ensuing recess.

Article 4.—Sec. 2.—1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of this confederacy, with their slaves and other property; and the right of property in said slaves shall not be thereby impaired.

3. No slave or other person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the Confederate States, under the laws thereof, escaping or lawfully carried into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claims of the party to whom such slave belongs, or to whom such service or labor may be due.

Sec. 3.—1. Other States may be admitted into this confederacy by a vote of two thirds of the whole House of Representatives and two thirds of the Senate, the Senate voting by States; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations concerning the property of the Confederate States, including the lands thereof.

3. The Confederate States may acquire new territory, and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to the Confederate States lying without the limits of the several States, and may permit them, at such times and in such manner as it may by law provide, to form States to be admitted into the confederacy. In all such territory the institution of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confederate States shall be recognized and protected by Congress and by the territorial government, and the inhabitants of the several Confederate States and Territories shall have the right to take to such territory any slaves lawfully held by them in any of the States or Territories of the Confederate States.

Article 5.—Section 1.—Upon the demand of any three States, legally assembled in their several conventions, the Congress shall summon a convention of all the States to take into consideration such amendments to the constitution as the said States shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made; and should any of the proposed amendments to the constitution be agreed on by the said convention—voting by States—and the same be ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventions in two-thirds thereof—as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the general convention—they shall henceforward form a part of this constitution. But no State shall without its consent be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate.

Article 6.—Sec. 1.—The government established by this constitution is the successor of the provisional government of the Confederate States of America, and all the laws passed by the latter shall continue in force until the same shall be repealed or modified; and all the officers appointed by the same shall remain in office until their successors are appointed and qualified, or the office abolished.

2. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution shall be as valid against the Confederate States under this constitution as under the provisional government.

Article 7.—Section 1.—The ratification of the conventions of *five* States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

"2. When five States shall have ratified this constitution, in the manner before specified, the Congress under the provisional constitution shall prescribe the time for holding the election of President and Vice-President, and for the meeting of the Electoral College, and for counting the votes and inaugurating the President. They shall also prescribe the time for holding the first election of members of Congress under the constitution, and the time for assembling the same. Until the assembling of such Congress the Congress under the provisional constitution shall continue to exercise the legislative powers granted them, not extending beyond the time limited by the constitution of the provisional government."

Adopted unanimously, March 11, 1861.

The Story of Hallam, the Weaver's Boy.

Nearly a century and a half ago, great distress prevailed in a certain district in England, where there were but a few houses, peopled by laborers in the humblest condition of life; and as the land was unproductive, and marshes, hemmed in by mountains, were to be seen far and wide, the earth did not bring forth sufficient to supply the wants of the people, so that many of them were obliged to leave the home of their childhood, and settle elsewhere. A poor lad, who had only received sufficient education to enable him to read, was removed from school to assist his father in his employment of stuff-weaving. The love of knowledge—the ardent desire of becoming a scholar—had taken possession of the youth, who devoted all his leisure moments, and even a portion of the time which his father required of him, to reading and writing. The father, instead of encouraging his son's fondness for study, forbade him to open a book, behaved with great harshness, and at length drove him from the house, telling him to go and seek his fortune where and how he chose. Weary, and uncertain where to go, he threw himself on the heath, to reflect upon the course he must take; & having refreshed himself at an adjoining brook, walked to the neighboring village, and took up his abode in the house of a tailor's widow, with whose son he had been previously acquainted. He contrived to support himself by industry and frugality, and to add to his stock of knowledge by careful observation and reading. Soon after his arrival, a peddler, who combined fortune-teller and astrologer with his own trade, came to lodge in the same house; and becoming intimate with Hallam—for such was the boy's name—instructed him in the various branches of knowledge that he was acquainted with, while pursuing his own trade of pedlar and itinerant merchant.

The time for the departure of the pedlar arrived, and previous to setting off on his journey, he lent Hallam *Cocker's Arithmetic*, which had bound up with it a treatise on *Algebra*, and a work upon *Physics and Somatology*. These he studied so thoroughly that, when the pedlar returned, he was astonished to find his quondam pupil had almost eclipsed his tutor, and forthwith proceeded to draw his horoscope, as he termed it, in order to discover the probable career of this wonderful lad.

Having concluded his observations, the pedlar predicted that in two years Hallam would surpass his tutor, and ultimately rise to be a great man; and the youth promised that if such came to pass, he would not forget in his prosperity the instruction of the peddler, and his kindness toward him. * * * *

Eighteen years have elapsed, and the prediction has been fulfilled; the lad abandoned his trade of weaver, turned school-master, and married his landlady, the tailor's widow. He has passed through many phases in his journey through life; and, notwithstanding the privations and hardships he encountered, has risen to a considerable eminence as a scholar, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics, and elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

The few houses that were scattered upon the borders of the wild and desolate district where Hallam's father formerly lived, have increased in number and size; the marshes have been drained, the land tilled, the mountains quarried, and the whole aspect changed from desolation to the busy hum of commercial activity. Jacquard-looms have been erected, mills and factories built, and long lines of streets; so that from being a village at first, it has grown into a city. He seeks out the aged peddler, who still instructs the young and labors for his bread; the old man has almost forgotten his pupil, but tears of joy suffuse his eyes, as the remembrance of other days is recalled. At eve the two stroll towards the brow of the hill, Hallam supporting his aged tutor, and as they approach a mill on the roadside, they halt, for the peddler is wearied, and wishes to seat himself.

"This spot," said Hallam, "is where I reclined when my father drove me from his house; but how changed the prospect! The mountain's side is now peopled; and where the heath and furze grew amid marshy land, the golden-eared corn bends to the breeze. Observe yon wagon as it moves along the road; 'tis mine—aye, and all the factories beyond! So you must now leave off toiling, and share them with me, for to your instruction I owe them all."

"To mine?" replied the peddler.

"Yes, 'twas through the knowledge obtained from you that I have risen to my present position. Your prediction over before me, and with the desire of reaching the highest pinnacle of fame and honor, I worked incessantly; success crowned my efforts and now, surrounded with wealth and honors, I must not forget the peddler-astrologer, and his gift-book of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY."

The Border Versus the Cotton States.

Ever since last November the politicians of the border States have been talking and arguing and shiffy-shallying about their future course. They do not really know whether they desire to stay in the old Union or to go out. They have tried to temporise, originated a Peace Congress, and suggested amendments to the constitution—and all for nothing. The black republicans have not given the people of the border States a single point in the game; but still the leaders remain undecided. In the meantime the politicians of the cotton States have proceeded quietly to establish an independent government and to form a constitution which is a model State paper. It preserves all the best features of the original compact, with certain requisite additions. The constitution of the Southern confederacy is as perfect as any such instrument can be. It embodies the ideas of the fathers of the republic, and offers the very best platform for the political discussion that will be carried on between the North and the South the next year or two. So we advise everybody to take the old constitution and the new and compare them critically. The Southern politicians have done their work well. The border State politicians have frittered away a great deal of time and wasted a great deal of breath for just nothing at all. While they have been puffing and blowing to no purpose, the cotton States leaders have presented the issue in a clear, solid, compact form—one that the border States politicians must accept. That is all the difference between the men of the border and of the cotton States, and the position of the latter is vastly more dignified than that of the former.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—The Paris *Sentinel* puts the contents of the Peace Conference compromise in a nutshell, as follows: "It gives away," says the Sentinel, "three-fourths of the Territories to the abolitionists to be free forever—and gives the South the right to a lawsuit before a Black Republican Judge for the other fourth."

A greenhorn standing by a sewing machine at which a young lady was at work, loooking alternately at the machine and at its fair operator, at length gave vent to his admiration with: "By golly! it's purty, 'specially the part covered with caliker!"

A somewhat novel wedding occurred at the church of the Holy Trinity, in Brooklyn, recently. Ten married sisters appeared with their ten husbands, and a small army of children to celebrate the marriage of the 11th sister.

Rancid Butter--How Obviated

"A Young Wife" in the Prairie Farmer, having asked for information on this subject, the editor received the following replies to her query:

I saw in the last number of the Prairie Farmer, the question asked how to reclaim rancid butter? As I have had considerable experience in handling and repacking butter I will give a recipe that I have used with good success:

For 100 lbs. rancid butter take 2 lbs. fine white powdered sugar, 2 oz. saltpetre finely pulverized, and as much fine dairy salt as you wish to add to the butter to make it to your taste. The butter has to be thoroughly washed in cold water, before working in the above ingredients.—The amount used should be in proportion to the strongness of the butter.

We have still another mode: 'Take two parts of the best dairy salt, one part sugar, and one part saltpetre; beat them up and blend the whole together. Take one ounce of this composition for every sixteen ounces of butter, work it well into the mass and close it up for use. Butter cured in this way appears of a rich marrowy consistence and fine color, and acquires a brittle hardness, and does not taste salt. It will taste good three years, only observing that it must stand three days or a week before it is used.

CURE FOR NEURALGIA.—Some time since we published, at the request of a friend, a recipe to cure neuralgia. Half a drachm of sal ammonia in an ounce of camphor water, to be taken a teaspoonful at a dose, and the dose repeated several times, at intervals of five minutes, if the pain be not relieved at once. Half a dozen different persons have since tried the recipe, and in every case an immediate cure was effected. In one, the sufferer, a lady, had been subjected to acute pains for more than a week, and her physician was unable to alleviate her sufferings, when a solution of sal ammonia in camphor water relieved her in a few minutes.—*Alta Californian.*

CURE FOR GAPES AMONG FOWLS.—Take four quarts of cracked corn, and the same amount of coarse wheat bran. Scald them, together, and add two table-spoonfuls of good wood ashes sifted, also one table-spoonful of best ground pepper. Feed this to your poultry once in three or four hours till they recover.

SORE EYES.—A little alum boiled in a teacup full of milk, and the curd used a poultice, is excellent for inflammation of the eyes.

An Editor in a New Suit.

William H. Clarke, the editor of the Kendall, (Illinois) Clarion, loves a good joke, and never lets an opportunity slip that promises a dish of fun. Here is his last:

DISGUISED.—We have lately got a new suit of clothes, and no man could be more effectually disguised. We look like a gentleman. Upon first putting them on we felt like a cat in a strange garret, and for a long time thought we were swapped off. We went to the house and scared the baby into fits; our wife asked if we wanted to see Mr. Clarke, and told us that we would find him at the office; went there, and pretty soon one of our business men came in with a strip of paper in his hand. He asked if the editor was in; told him we thought not; asked him if he wanted to see him particularly; said he wanted him to pay that bill—told him we didn't believe he would be in—business man left. Started to the house again—met a couple of young ladies, one of them asked the other, "What handsome stranger is that?" In this dilemma we met a friend and told him who we were, and got him to introduce us to our wife, who is now as proud of us as can be. The next time we get a new suit, we shall let her know it beforehand.

A witty fellow slipped down on an icy pavement. While sitting, he muttered, "I have no desire to see the town burned down, but I sincerely wish the streets were laid in ashes."

The papers relate an anecdote of a beautiful young lady who had become blind, having recovered her sight after marriage. Whereupon Snooks wickedly observes that it is no uncommon thing for people's eyes to be opened by matrimony.

It is said that doctors can mitigate the pain of sickness; certainly a good many of them make dying a very easy thing.

"It is a very solemn thing to get married," said Aunt Bethany. "Yes, but it is a great deal more solemn not to be," said her neice.

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