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L. MILLER'S

HAIR INVIGORATOR.

AN EFFECTIVE, SAFE AND ECO nomical compound,
FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color, without dying, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.
FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.
FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.
FOR BEATTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

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 any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from *dandruff and other cutaneous diseases*, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance; and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it give strength and vigor to the roots and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, caused it to yield a *fresh covering of hair.*

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. It will effectually prevent the *hair from turning grey* until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty *restore it to its original hue*, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fregrance; and the great facilities it affords in *dressing the hair*, which, when moistened with the Invigorator can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a *standard toilet article*, which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists' and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the childrens' 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.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y. blown in the glass.

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Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

I also desire to present to the American Public my

New and Improved Instantaneous

LIQUID HAIR DYE,

which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin, warranted the best article of the kind in existence.

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MODERN COOKERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

By Miss Eliza Acton.

CAREFULLY REVISED BY MRS. S. J. HALE.

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IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionery, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins and Biscuit, the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within everybody's reach.

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Cambridge Democrat.

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Volume 16. CAMBRIDGE, MD., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1861. Number 25.

Dressing for Church.

Has anybody heard the bell?
You have? dear me, I know full well
I never dress in time.
For mercy's sake, come help me, Jane,
I'll make my toilet quite plain,
(This for sake of rhyme.)

Here, lace this gaiter for me—do!
"A hole," you say! plague take the shoe!
Please, Janey, try and hide it.
I know it's Sunday, but my soul,
I cannot wear it with a hole!
The men will spy it.

They're always peeping at our feet,
Though to be sure, they needn't peep,
(The way we hold our dresses.)
I'll disappoint them though, to-day,
"And cross myself," pray did you say?
Don't laugh at my distresses.

How beautiful this silk will rustle?
(Please hand "my self-adjusting bustle,"
My corset and my hoop,)
There now, I'll take five skirts, six,
Do hurry Jane, and help me fix—
You know I cannot stoop!

"How shall I say my prayers to-day?"
As if girls went to church to pray!
How can you be so foolish?
Here damp this ribbon in cologne!
"What for?" "to paint you silly one—
Now, Janey, don't be mulish!"

It's no more than Lilly White,
Please see if this cheek's painted right,
(And hand my box of chalk.)
Now, damp the towel, Janey dear,
And wipe this eyebrow—much I fear
I shall be too late to walk.

Now, then, my bonnet, if you please—
The thing as big as all out doors,
The frightful sugar scoop!
Thank heaven my mantle's handsome tho—
It cost enough to be I know,
Straighten this horrid hood.

Thank you, my dear; I believe I'm dressed,
The saints be praised! the day of rest
Comes only once in seven;
For if on all the other six
The trouble I should have to fix,
I'd never go to heaven.

Legislative Caucus.

FREDERICK, May 6.—A caucus of all the members of the Legislature was held in the Chamber of the House of Delegates this afternoon, with closed doors, in reference to our federal relations.

The caucus was addressed for one hour and a half by the Hon. R. M. McLane, in relation to the details of the interview of the commissioners to Washington with the President and the federal cabinet.

He said he thought it was the intention of the Cabinet to subjugate the seceded States by gradual approaches of troops to sustain the Union men of Virginia and Tennessee especially, and by whose aid the Cabinet expected that the secessionists of those States would be overcome without bloodshed.

The District of Columbia and Maryland would be necessarily occupied to some extent as a rendezvous for troops and a depot for munitions of war.

Various inquiries were made of the commissioners whether a regiment could not be marched through Baltimore with the assent of the State, to which the commissioners did not feel authorized to reply affirmatively.

It was remarked incidentally by Mr. McLean that the troops which were prevented from reaching Baltimore by the destruction of the bridges left Philadelphia without orders, and would have been therefore intruders, which the government admitted gave a new aspect to the position they occupied with respect to the Maryland authorities.

The main point of Mr. McLane's appeal to the Legislature, as I gather from outside reports, was that members should unite without reference to their partizan associations, and devote themselves exclusively to the preservation of the peace and safety of Maryland in the present crisis.

He said that men who desired to confederate with the southern States may readily in this crisis unite with those who have insisted on maintaining the existing Union, because, whilst the State is occupied by the federal troops, it would be physically impossible to relieve her from political association with the federal government.

Honorable and true-hearted men, he said, will never consent to maintain the Union by shedding the blood of the Southern people and subjugating the Southern States. Therefore such men can never again support the administration of Mr. Lincoln, which has now abandoned the defensive policy of maintaining the federal capital, heretofore declared in Mr. Seward's letter to Gov. Hicks. Gov. Hicks himself might sustain the government when it adhered to its defensive policy, but now that it has avowed a policy of subjugation, he will be bound, in honor, to occupy himself exclusively with the protection of his own people.

Mr. McLane read Mr. Seward's letter to Mr. Dayton, our minister to France, dated May 4, the day of the Commissioners visit to Washington, during the new war policy of the government and acknowledging the radical change in it, and in this connection he argued how widely Gov. Hicks was now separated from the administration, if he remained true to his own professions.

It was, said Mr. McLane, a great crisis in his life, and the Governor ought to thank God that he had lost the confidence of the Lincoln administration, which he certainly had.

Mr. McLane said that he was quite responsible for the entire accuracy of this opinion, and added that Gov. Hicks could not recover that confidence without the loss of his own honor; and he trusted that the friends of Gov. Hicks would ponder well upon this view of the subject, and encourage the Governor to stand by the true interests and the true men of the State, leaving to the administration only the ruffian and venal portion of our population.

The Preachers Association of Snow Hill District, M. E. Church.,

Will hold its seventh semi-annual session in Seaford, Del., commencing on Tuesday, June 4th 1861, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. Opening sermon, C. W. Ayers.
2. A Review of the state and prospects, of the religious world during the last half of the 1860. J. T. Gracy.
3. What do the signs of the times indicate, as to the future of Romanism? J. B. Merrit.
4. Discussion.—Ought the principle of lay-representation, to be recognized and adapted in our church government? J. Hubbard, W. T. Quinn, J. W. Hammersly, H. Sanderson.
5. Review of Stephens' History of Methodism vol. ii. A Wallace.
6. Character and work of the Devil. N. W. Bennum.
7. The power of Example. W. H. Formosa.
8. Do the Scriptures teach, or the signs of the times indicate, the restoration of the Jews to Palestine? J. A. Massey
9. Discussion.—Is anything short of a sinful term of church membership, a sufficient excuse for a person's leaving one church and joining another? J. Hough, T. W. McClary, W. F. Talbot, J. L. Kimmey.
10. The nature of holiness W. Trickett.
11. Preparation for the pulpit. A. M. Wiggins.
12. Should Choir singing be encouraged in the M. E. Church? T. L. Plummer.
13 Discussion.—Does Christ intercede for impenitent sinners as such? J. A. Massey, E. Townsend, D. D. Hudson, W. Trickett
14. Claims of Geology to rank as a science. C. F. Sheppard.
15. God in history E. G. Irwin.
16. History, obligation, and influence of grace at meals. A. Freed,
17. Modern phases of Infidelity. T. L. Poulson.
18. Discussion.—What constituted the first sin of the human race? G. A. Phœbus, J. M. Purner, J. Dyson, J. B. Merrit.
19. Exegesis on Matt xii. 37. J. Hough.
20. Discussion.—Did Christ suffer in his divinity, as well as humanity, in making an atonement for the sins of the world? J. B. Merritt, J. A. Massey, T. S. Tompkinson, Wm. Quinn.
21. Family government. E. Townsend.
22. Exposition of Matt. V. 3. C. H. McDermond.
23. Christian zeal. J. S. J. McConnell.
24. The duty of the church to Sunday Schools. W. S. Tull.
25. Autobiographical sketch. Wm. Quinn.
26. Best means of promoting revivals. J. O. Sypherd.
27. Discussion.—Is variety in degree of affection, consistent with perfect happiness in heaven? A. M. Wiggins, W. Trickett, J. W. Pearson, J. Dyson.
28. Utility of Preachers' Associations. A. Wallace.

By the Curators,
A. M. WIGGINS, Secretary.

A young man named Neck has recently been married to Miss Heels. They are now, therefore, literally tied neck and heels together.

Will the South be Starved Out?

The New Orleans Bulletin, referring to the prevalent idea in the North that the South may be starved out, says:

Our small planters in many localities raise most of their meat and breadstuffs now, and our large ones can easily imitate their example, and do the same. We can produce everything that the North can, and many things that the North cannot produce, in the way of provisions. Our negroes are very fond of rice, and rice is almost pure nutrition. Nothing contains so great a *per cent.* of pure nutriment. Rice we grow exclusively, and can supply every plantation with enough of it. But while the grass is growing, the ox may starve, may he not? Not at all. We have provisions enough on hand now to last for several months, and our harvesting will commence within *one* month, and harvest will then succeed harvest until fall.

We may have a succession of food producing harvests from June till December. The Texas wheat crop will begin to be gathered in the early part of June. That crop, from present appearances, will be the largest and best that Texas ever yielded. A greater breadth of ground has been sown, and the crop now presents a splendid appearance. The wheat crop of Texas will be succeeded by that of Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia and other Southern States. Corn will also begin to ripen in June, an immense quantity has been planted. Where the cotton stand is poor, the planters plow up the ground and plant corn. This has been done to some extent, and we presume it will be to a still greater, if it should be deemed necessary. It is a wise measure. Immense quantities of sweet potatoes, cowpeas and other valuable products will be grown; and our planters, by taking pains, can raise their own pork. Hogs thrive well upon cotton seed, and the pork is equal to mast pork, or superior

In many parts of the South, butter can be made as well as in the West or North, and we suggest to our people in every Southern State the great propriety and necessity, in view of the uncertainty of the future, to give greater attention than they have ever yet done to the cultivation and production of everything that is suitable for food for man and beast. Let double the usual quantities of vegetables be raised, and be so managed that a constant succession of crops can be had. This can easily be done. Let the dairy receive attention; and let every planter resolve to make himself perfectly independent of the whole world in provisioning his family. This can in most cases be done with requisite energy, foresight, perseverance and care, and the reasons for it must be apparent to the least reflecting. If some such policy as this had been generally inaugurated years ago, and the South had been thus made more independent, in this respect, of outsiders, the most beneficial results would have flowed from it

THAT'S A FACT.—A venerable old man says: "Let the slandered take comfort—it is only at fruit trees that thieves throw stones."

The old man is right. Who ever knew thieves to throw stones at the maple, the elm or the birch? The more fruit the tree bears, and the richer, the more it is likely to attract the attention of the thief. No man that tries to do his duty to his fellows, and endeavors to live to bear the fruits of true religion in his daily conduct, can for a moment suppose that he will pass along through life without being slandered more or less. Such a man will of necessity have more enemies; and these enemies will try in every way to injure him, and among others they will not be slow in stirring up the polluted waters of defamation and slander.—A man who has no enemies is a milk and water nothing. We would not give a fig for such a person. He who has anything, who makes his mark in the world, who does good, will have enemies; and if he has them he will be sure to be slandered. Let him, then, be comforted in the reflection of the venerable man, quoted as above: "It is only at fruit trees that thieves throw stones."

A Receipt for Courtship.

Two or three dears and two or three sweets,
Two or three balls or two or three treats,
Two or three serenades given as a lure,
Two or three oaths how much they endure,
Two or three messages sent in one day,
Two or three times led out from the play,
Two or three tickets for two or three times,
Two or three love-letters writ all in rhymes;
Two or three months keeping strict to these rules,
Can never fail making a couple of fools.

Ancient Ruins in the U. S.

Dim and mysterious is the early history of man on this continent. It is enveloped in darkness, never, it may be presumed, to be penetrated by human research. And yet ruins of ancient cities are frequently discovered, that tell of a race that has long since passed away—probably exterminated by the ancestors of our present Indians, who are fast departing from the human family—fairly dying out before the ever advancing influence of the pale faces. But these monumental cities indicate great population, and prove the existence of mighty men of old. A new stimulus is likely to be given to American archaeology, by a discovery recently made, some ninety miles north-east of Fort Stanto, a long account of which has appeared in the Fort Smith (Arkansas Times.)

The plane upon which lie the massive relics of georgeous temples and magnificent halls, slopes gradually eastward toward the river Pecos, and is very fertile, crossed by a gurgling stream of the purest water, that not only sustains a rich vegitation, but perhaps furnished with this necessary element the thousand who once inhabited this present wilderness. The city was probably built by a warlike race, as it is quadrangular, and arranged with skill to afford the highest protection against any exterior foe, many of the buildings on the outer line being pierced with loop-holes as though calculated for the use of weapons. Some of the buildings are of vast size, and built of massive blocks of granite rock, which could have only been wrought to their present condition by a vast amount of labor.

There are the remains of three noble edifices, each presenting a front of three hundred feet, made of stone, and the dilapidated walls are even now thirty five feet high. There are no particians in the area of the middle (supposed) temple, so that the room must have been vast, and there are also carvings in bas relief and fresco work. Appearences justify the conclusion that these silent ruins could once boast of halls as gorgeously decorated by the artist's hands as those of Thebes and Palmyria.—The buildings are all loop-holed in each side, much resembling those found in the old fendal castles of Europe, designed for the use of archers. The blocks of which these edifices are composed, are cemented together by a species of mortar of bituminous character: which has such tenacity that vast masses of wall, have fallen down without the blocks being detached by the shock.

A Characteristic Incident.

"It is related that during the debate on the Missouri question, a Senator from South Carolina introduced into the Senate of the United States a document from the Custom House of Charleston, exhibiting the names of the owners of vessels engaged in African slave trade. In reading the document the name of De Wolfe, was repeatedly called. De Wolfe, who was the Senator elect from Rhode Island, was present, but had not been qualified. The Carolina Senator was called to order. "Order!" "order!" echoed through the Senate chamber. "It is contrary to order to call the name of a Senator," said a distinguished gentleman. The Senator contended that he was not out of order, for the Senator from Rhode Island was not qualified, and consequently was not entiled to a seat.—He appealed to the Chair. The Chair replied, "You are correct, sir, proceed;" and proceed he did, calling the name of De Wolfe so often that before he was done he had proved the honorable gentleman the importer of three-fourths of the "poor Africans" brought to the Charleston market, and the Rhode Island Abolitionist bolted, amid the sympathies of his comrades and the sneers of the auditors."

This is a sample of the "Massachusetts School" of its *preaching* Abolition, and *practicing* African slave dealing! Of all men, Rhode Island sent as her honored and characteristic Representative to the Senate of the United States, there to advocate her anti-slavery sentiment, the greatest slave dealer of the world. She deemed this great negro stealer the man most fit to be honored with her confidence, and to represent her Abolition proclivities in the great Missouri slavery questions. But De Wolfe had money, and in that latitude, the negro slave trader is most honored, if most thickly gilt.—*O tempora, O mores.—Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.*

What part of a play do drinking men like the best? The finale (*fine ale,*) to be sure.

Why is a waiter like a race-horse? He often runs for a plate or cup.

Whitewash.

This is a subject upon which our farmers require "line upon line and precept upon precept." Whitewash is one of the most valuable articles, when properly applied. It prevents not only the decay of wood, but conduces greatly to the healthiness of all buildings, whether of wood or stone. Outbuildings and fences, when painted should be supplied once or twice every year with a good coat of whitewash, which should be prepared in the following way:

Take a clean, water-tight barrel or other suitable cask, and put into it a half bushel of lime. Slake it by pouring water over it, boiling hot, and in sufficient quantity to cover it five inches deep, and stir it briskly till thoroughly slaked. When the slaking has been effected, dissolve in water, and add two pounds of sulphate of zinc, and one of common salt. These will cause the wash to harden, and prevent its cracking, which gives an unseemly appearance to the work. If desirable, a beautiful cream color may be communicated to the above wash, by adding three pounds of yellow ochre, or a good pearl or lead color by the addition of lamp or ivory black. For fawn color, add four pounds umber—Turkish or American—(the latter is the cheapest)—one pound Indian red, and one pound common lampblack. For common stone color, add four pounds raw umber, and two pounds lampblack.

This wash may be applied with a common whitewash brush, and will be found much superior, both in appearance and durability, to common whitewash.—*Telegraph.*

TRAGICAL EFFECTS OF SUPERSTITION.—A farmer of the neighborhood of Culla, district of Castellon, province of Valencia, was some years ago attacked with vertigo and pain in the head, which returned regularly at intervals of a month. His wife and three daughters did all they could to relieve him, but in vain. At last, a pretended sorcerer, who called at the house, made the woman believe that the man was possessed by a devil, and that he would never be well as long as the fiend lived. Accordingly, a few nights back, she and her three daughters, who shared her belief, attacked the man with hatchets, as he was asleep, and did not leave off until he was not only dead, but literally cut to pieces. The next morning, the woman went to the parish priest, and related that she and her daughters had killed the demon who had so long afflicted her husband. The woman, the daughters, and the sorcerer were arrested. The indignation of the people was so great against the latter, that it was with difficulty they were prevented from killing him.

INFALLIBLE CURE FOR TOOTHACHE. Among the many diseases that humanity is heir to, there are scarcely any which, in violent pain and acute suffering, rival the toothache. And yet as far as we are able to judge, though the affection is common to all, but few are aware of the fact that other remedies exist besides the extraction of the tooth, which, if only tried, will be infallible. The following, for instance, suggested to us by a friend, will, if his experience and veracity are worth anything, prove invaluable in the relief of this torment: Take equal quantities of alum and common salt, pulverize & mix them, and apply them to the hollow tooth on a wet piece of cotton. The remedy is very simple, very cheap and within the reach of all. If any one will try it, he will find it infallible.—*Lynchburg Rep.*

A "SITIVATION."—A correspondent of a Nashville paper tells a story, which may be possibly untrue, about a person who was going to Chattanooga on the railroad. When the train entered the tunnel and there was total darkness, said person asked a stranger how long it would be going through. Stranger was a bit of a wag, and replied, "two hours." Person thought he would avail himself of the opportunity to don a clean shirt, and about the time he had "shucked" himself, the train dashed out into daylight, exposing his person to the astounded gaze of some hundred pair of male and female eyes belonging to the passengers. He had on no linen, and about as much other clothes as the Apollo Belvidere—and no chance to run.

At what point do armies generally enter hostile cities? At the point of the bayonet.

Who is the first woman mentioned in the Bible? Jenny Sis.

COTTON.—In an article concerning the effect of the blockade upon European interests, the Richmond Examiner says:

Great Britain has an interest in this cotton question somewhat greater than all the rest of the world together. Continental Europe has half as great an interest as Great Britain; the Northern States an interest equal to that of Continental Europe.—France has a greater interest than any three countries of Continental Europe. A few months will disclose whether Great Britain will allow her leading interest to be struck down by the Illinois Ape; whether France will succumb to his arrogance; whether even his own North will stand it.

A HINT ON MELON CULTURE.—I have always been much troubled with the melon bug, and resorted to lime, ashes, peper, &c., to destroy them; when calling upon a friend of mine, I found his vines in the most flourishing condition, and asking how he got rid of the insects, he answered, "Does thee see those radishes covered with bugs?" I said, "Yes." He continued, "Melon bugs like radish tops better than melon vines." I therefore always plant a few near the canteloupe hills, and hence the fine condition of my vines.—*Germantown Tel.*

CORN BREAD.—The meal ought to be fresh ground, and coarser than that generally used. Take two cups sour milk, teaspoonful saleratus, one tablespoonful sugar, one do. ginger, teaspoonful salt, and half a cup of flour, tablespoonful lard; add the meal, stir thoroughly to a stiff batter, and bake at once, in a shallow dripping-pan, three-quarters of an hour.

The Legislature of North Carolina has unanimously repealed the 5th section of the 76th chapter of the Revised Code, which requires all officers in that State to take an oath to support the constitution of the United States before entering on their duties. The act further provides that it shall not be lawful to administer any such oath or affirmation to any officer, civil or military.

A distinguished writer says—"There is but one passage in the Bible where the girls are commanded to kiss the men, and that is in the golden rule, "Whatever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them."

RULING POWERS.—"The press, the pulpit, and petticoats—the three ruling powers of the day. The first spreads knowledge, the second spreads morals, and the last spreads considerably."

Important Letter from Hon. J. M. Botts.

The following letter from Hon. J. M. Botts is published in the National Intelligencer:

RICHMOND, April 19, 1861.

My Dear Sir:—Your letter of yesterday has been received. Before this you will have learned through the Press all that has occurred at Norfolk and at this place. But I cannot begin to give you a just conception of the excitement created, not only here, but throughout the whole Southern country, by the proclamation of the 15th, which, in many respects, may be regarded as the most unfortunate document that ever issued from the Government. In the absence of that paper this State could not have been carried out of the Union; with it the Union Party and the Union feeling has been almost entirely swept out of existence. You cannot meet with one man in a thousand who is not inflamed with a *passion for war*, and every one seems to regard the proclamation as a declaration of war for the subjugation of the entire South and for the extermination of slavery; reason (with them on this point) would as soon arrest the motion of the Atlantic as it would check the current of their passions.

When I saw you in Washington, some ten days since, I had the honor to lay before you and other members of the Cabinet, as well as before Mr. Lincoln himself, a plan for the settlement of our troubles, through the medium of a National Convention, to give to the seceded States *leave to withdraw*. I thought then, as I do now, that the plan then suggested was the only solution to the dreadful crisis which was upon us. Since that time matters have assumed a far more frightful aspect, and I now venture to make one more effort to save the unnecessary effusion of brother's blood: and, in the name of liberty, humanity and Christianity, I implore you to give it your earnest and solemn deliberation.

I need hardly say that no man in this nation has held in higher appreciation the value of our blessed Union; no man has labored more constantly and earnestly for its perpetuation than I. No man's heart can bleed more freely for its loss than mine; no man can mourn more sorrowfully for its overthrow than I will. No man can condemn more severely the immediate causes that have so unnecessarily led us into this awful and terrible catastrophe than I do. Yet, for the first time, after an entire night of sleepless reflection, when I prayed as I never did before for wisdom and strength to do my duty, my mind has been brought to the conclusion that a dissolution is an inevitable decree of fate.

I am satisfied that a contest on the part of the General Government, with its perfect military organization, powerful naval forces, its command of money, and its credit without limit, backed by eighteen or twenty millions of people, against eight millions, without military organization, without naval forces, without money or credit, is not likely to be of

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