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Volume 16. WM. W. BALLARD, Editor.

CAMBRIDGE, MD., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1861. Number 26.

MY BOYHOOD'S HAUNTS.

BY WILL ALLEN.

Ah, here's the very tree, whose shade
Spreads o'er the noisy rill;
And here's the bridge that nature made,
That touches just the hill.
Beneath this tree in by-gone days,
I sat and whiled away,
The hours that were so sunny then,
So dear to me and gay.

And here's the rock, moss-grown and gray,
I likened to a tower;
The rock is just the same, and grass
Sprouted at its base and flowers
There below me, in the dingle,
Where grow the daisies sweet,
I'd hide myself, and dream away
The hours that were so fleet.

The old mill-wheel, that flung the spray
Like jewels all around,
Is quiet now, and lying low
Upon the weedy ground,
The mill of stone is standing yet,
But going to decay—
The mill I used to love so well,
And where I used to play.

The miller, now grown old and gray,
Will soon sleep in the tomb,
And flowers bright, and flowers rare,
Shall o'er him sweetly bloom;
For once I used to love him well,
When young, and strong, and hale;
He's neither hale, nor strong, nor young,
He's old, and gray, and pale!

He scarce remembers now the boy
That used to come each day,
To chat with him, and laugh and sing,
And work, and call it play!
He says I've grown so old since then,
So changed in every way,
He scarce believed I was the boy
"That worked and called it play!"

O, boyhood hours, forever past!
Why flew ye by so swift?
Ye never will return to me—
Ne'er to retnrn to drift!
I miss one who, in summer days,
Would always come with me,
And sing and laugh the time away,
Here underneath this tree!

I miss him now—and O, he sleeps
Down in a turfy bed.
And daisies sweet, and harebells blue,
Are sprouting o'er his head!
O, by his side, when I am called
To rest my weary feet,
There lay my head where now they bloom;
Harebells and daisies sweet.

Important Masonic Movement.

B. B. French, of Washington, Grand Master of Knights Templar of the United States, has issued the following circular, under date of the 18th ult., to the fraternity:

"To all True and Patriotic Templars:—Brotherly Love, Peace, Honor.—An awful fratricidal conflict seems to be impending. He alone who rules the destinies of nations can prevent it. He works through human instruments. I implore every Templar Knight on the Continent of America, after humbly seeking strength and aid from on High, to exert all the means at his command to avert the dread calamity, which, to human vision, seems inevitable.

"Let each Templar to whom this may come remember how often we have stood at each other's side and raised our voices in prayer for the prosperity of a common country and a common cause. Let all call to mind how Knights of Virginia, mingling in fraternal brotherhood with those of Massachusetts, pledged themselves to each other on Bunker Hill only a few brief years ago; and when another year had passed away, the same noble bands stood together in the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, the birthplace of Washington, and with mutual vows bound their souls in an everlasting covenant! Let them remember these things, and with hearts on fire with love for each other, and for their countrymen, go forth among those countrymen and implore the arbitrament of peace, instead of that of the sword.

"I ask no one to surrender a principle that has become dear to his heart; but I ask every one to labor and to pray that such counsels may take place between the contending parties, who have for so many years acted with a common impulse, as to restore harmony and kind feeling, and to avoid the curse of having fraternal blood crying to Heaven from the ground, and bringing down its imprecations on our children's children through all future time! Labor and pray that hostilities may be suspended until the mild councils of peace can be appealed to, and that the appeal may not be in vain.

"Casting aside every political feeling, every political aspiration, and asking every Templar to do the same, let us, as one man, unite in one grand effort to prevent the shedding of fraternal blood, and to inaugurate here that blessed result which our Lord and Master initiated, 'Peace on earth good will to men.'

"Templars! you count in this land by tens of thousands. Each one has his influence in the circle about him. Never, no never, was there more holy cause or to a more sublime purpose. Forward, then, to the rescue of your country from fratricidal war! But, if war must come—which dread calamity may God, in His infinite mercy, avert—then I call on every Knight Templar to perform that sacred duty which so well becomes our Order, of binding up the wounds of the afflicted, and comforting those who mourn."

To the foregoing E. H. Gill, the Grand Master of Virginia, responds as follows:

"*M. E. Sir Knight:* Your circular of the 18th inst., relative to the "awful fratricidal conflict which seems to be impending" between the citizens of the North and the South, has been received; and as the people of the South are merely acting on the defensive in this conflict, those of the North, regardless of that "Brotherly Love, Peace and Honor" alluded to in your circular, have trampled upon their constitutional rights, and being now about to invade their soil, their homes and their firesides, and desecrate their altars, I am at a loss to understand why you should send such a circular to the Knights Templar of Virginia.

"Residing as you do at Washington, you cannot be ignorant of the fact that Virginia has exhausted every honorable means to avert this conflict. 'Casting aside every political feeling, every political aspiration,' she has plead to prevent the 'shedding of fraternal blood;' she has plead for 'peace on earth and good will to men,' and she has plead that her constitutional rights and those of her sister States of the South should not be trampled upon. But her pleadings have been disregarded; and conscious of the justice of her cause, she now appeals to the 'God of Battles,' confident that Heaven will smile approvingly upon her efforts in resisting unto the death this Cain-like and marauding attack of the vandals of the North, and I thank God that the vallant Knights Templar of Virginia unanimously participate in this feeling of resistance, and are prepared to welcome their invaders 'with blood stained hands to hospitable graves,' designated by no 'sprig of evergreen.'

"For the reasons stated, I now, as the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the State of Virginia, give you notice that that body is no longer under the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and will no longer regard or obey any order or edicts emanating from it or its officers."

The Southern Declaration of War.

Whereas, the earnest efforts made by this Government to establish friendly relations between the Government of the United States and the Confederate States, and to settle all questions of disagreement between the two Governments upon principles of right, justice, equity, and good faith, have proved unavailing, by reason of the refusal of the Government of the United States to hold any intercourse with the Commissioners appointed by this Government for the purposes aforesaid, or to listen to any proposal they had to make for the peaceful solution of all causes of difficulties between the two Governments:

And whereas the President of the United States of America has issued his Proclamation, making requisition upon the States of the American Union for seventy-five thousand men, for the purpose, as therein indicated, of capturing forts and other strongholds within the jurisdiction of and belonging to the Confederate States of America, and has detailed naval armaments upon the coasts of the Confederate States of America, and raised, organized, and equipped a large military force to execute the purpose aforesaid, and has issued his other proclamation, announcing his purpose to set on foot a blockade of the ports of the Confederate States:

And whereas the State of Virginia has seceded from the Federal Union and entered into a convention of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Confederate States, and has adopted the Provisional Constitution of the said States, and the States of Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and Missouri have refused, and it is believed that the State of Delaware and the inhabitants of the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the Indian Territory south of Kansas, will refuse to co-operate with the Government of the United States in these acts of hostilities and wanton aggression, which are plainly intended to overawe, oppress, and finally subjugate the people of the Confederate States:

And whereas, by the acts and means aforesaid, war exists between the Confederate States and the Government of the United States, and the States and Territories thereof, except the States of Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri and Delaware, and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the Indian Territory, south of Kansas: therefore—

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President of the Confederate States is hereby authorised to use the whole land and naval force of the Confederate States to meet the war thus commenced, and to issue to private armed vessels commissions, or letters of marque and general reprisal, in such form as he shall think proper, under the seal of the Confederate States, against the vessels, goods and effects of the Government of the U. States, and of the citizens or inhabitants of the States and Territories therof, except the States and Territories hereinbefore named: *Provided, however*, That property of the enemy, (unless it be contraband of war,) laden on board a neutral vessel, shall not be subject to seizure under this act: *And provided further*, That vessels of the citizens or inhabitants of the United States, now in the ports of the Confederate States, except such as have been, since the 5th of April last, or may hereafter be in the service of the Government of the U. States, shall be allowed thirty days after the publication of this act to leave said ports and reach their destination; and such vessels and their cargoes, excepting articles contraband of war, shall not be subject to capture under this act during said period, unless they shall have previously reached the destination for which they were bound on leaving said ports.

Self-Confidence a Duty.

When Leibnitz says, "the present is pregnant with the future," we are not to receive the dictum as an abstract proposition, but as one in which every individual is interested, and in the verification of which he is destined to form a part. As the child is the father of the man, so, in a moral as well as in a literal sense, the living is the parent of the unborn generation; and it should elevate us in our own estimation, as well as in our sense of the duties and powers committed to us, if we reflect that every individual mind may contain some germ, some seed, some latent principle, the development of which may sooner or later produce an important and beneficial influence upon the whole wide-spread world. Idle, not to say impious, were it to distrust God's power to work such a miracle in our own person, because our position may be humble, our means and our intelligence seemingly inadequate to the production of grand results. Neither natural nor mental expansiveness is to be measured by the capacity of the recipient. What! were not all the oak forests of the earth once contained in a single acorn? In the history of nations it would seem that some mysterious law generally deduces the greatest events from causes. A camel-driver founded a new religion, and changed the fortunes of whole empires; a Genevese adventurer, by discovering America, opened a new world to the conquests and commerce of the world; an obscure German, by the invention of the printing-press, widened the whole intellectual sphere of man; and an Augustine monk, by denouncing the sale of indulgences, accomplished the greatest revolution that the world had experienced since the introduction of Christianity.

'True, all very true, sighs the supine or the desponding reader; 'but those were times in which great events could be wrought by comparatively insignificant instruments. 'In those days people were generally unenlightened, and therefore easily led by superior minds.' Your pardon, slothful and misgiving man. Similar miracles have been accomplished in our age and country, for, however wide may be the diffusion of intelligence, there will always arise, and often from the inferior classes, superior minds, whose indomitable energies, whether directed to scientific improvements, to the removal of political abuses, or to the reform of social institutions, will render them the benefactors not only of their own age and nation, but of all ages and all nations. May not *you* perchance become one of these Godsends to earth? Easy were it to multiply living instances of the giant deeds performed by apparent pigmies, but enough has been recorded to show that where his cause is good, there is no social dwarf who may not become a moral Hercules. Every individual should consider himself not only destined to promote the advancement of his species, but qualified to accomplish it, if he will but give development to the divinity that is within him. Such is the lofty faith that leads to lofty deeds; and such will be the lofty deeds that shall eventually elevate the human race, and render the moral not less perfect than the physical scheme of creation.

Historical Parallels.

GOVERNEUR MORRIS.

Yes, sir, we wish for peace, but how is that blessing to be preserved? I shall repeat here a sentiment I have often had occasion to express. In my opinion there is nothing worth fighting for but national honor: for, in the national honor is involved the national independence. *I know that a State may find itself in such unpropitious circumstances, that prudence may force a wise gouernment to conceal the sense of indignity. But the insult should be engraven on tablets of brass, however, with a pencil of steel.* AND WHEN THAT TIME AND CHANCE, WHICH HAPPEN TO ALL, SHALL BRING FORWARD THE FAVORABLE MOMENT, THEN LET THE AVENGING ARM STRIKE HOME. It is only by avowing and maintaining this stern principle of honor, that peace can be preserved.—*Speech in the Senate of U. S. Feb.* 24, 1803.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

"Countrymen! the men who now invite you to surrender your rights into their hands, are the men who who have let loose the merciless savages to riot in the blood of their brethren—WHO HAVE TAUGHT TREACHERY TO YOUR SLAVES, AND COURTED THEM TO ASSASSINATE YOUR WIVES & CHILDREN."—*Speech in Philadelphia, Aug.* 1st, 1776.

PATRICK HENRY.

Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. Suspect every one who approaches that jewel. *Unfortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright force.* WHENEVER YOU GIVE UP THAT FORCE, YOU ARE INEVITABLY RUINED.—*Speech in the Virginia Convention, June* 4, 1788.

"A town meeting of Boston had been called at the Old South Church, in consequence of some new aggression upon the rights of the people. The different orators of the patriot party had in turn addressed the meeting, loud in complaint and accusation, but guarded and cautious on every point which might look like an approach towards treasonable expressions, or direct exhortations to resistance. Adams placed himself in the pulpit, and sat quietly listening to all their harangues; at length he rose and made a few remarks, which he closed with the following pithy apologue: "A Grecian philosopher who was lying asleep on the grass, was suddenly roused by the bite of some animal on the palm of his hand He closed his hand quickly as he awoke, and found he had caught in it a small field mouse. As he was examining the little animal which had dared to attack him, it bit him unexpectedly a second time: he dropped it, and it escaped. Now, fellow-citizens, what think you was the reflection which this trifling circumstance gave birth to, in the mind of the philosopher? It was this:—*That there is no animal, however weak and contemptible, which cannot defend its own liberty, if it will only* FIGHT FOR IT."—*Memoir in American Eloquence, Vol.* 1.

INVADING THE SOUTH.—*The Mississippi River.*—On this subject the Louisville Courier has the following significant hints:

"Any one acquainted with the Mississippi river and its swamps, and knows the character of the population, who only have knowledge of the passes through those jungles will see clearly what would be the fate of a hostile army that might attempt to descend the lower Mississippi river. Their fleets would be run aground or sunk in the channel, and all the volunteers niggerdom could raise would be destroyed in the attempt. Masked batteries are being erected at such points as command and sweep the channel. Destruction awaits the descent of Lincoln's minions on the Mississippi river. The greater number that make the attempt the more certain and complete will be their destruction. They can neither come by land or water. The wickedness and folly of invading the South, especially by the Mississippi river will end in disaster to those, be they few or many, who undertake it. This is so."

A Soldier's "Rations."

Everything relating to the subsistence and comfort of a soldier in the United States service is now of special interest to the men and their friends. The following, which we find in the Lancaster (Pa.) Express, is taken from the regulations of the United States army:

A ration is "a portion or fixed allowance of provisions, drink and forage, assigned to each soldier in any army for his daily subsistence, and for the subsistence of horses. Officers have several rations, according to their rank or number of attendants. Seamen in the navy also have rations of certain articles." The following is the soldier's ration as regulated by the War Department.

"The ration is three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a-fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and a-fourth pounds of corn meal; and at the rate, to one hundred rations, of eight quarts of peas or beans, or, in lieu thereof, ten pounds of rice, six pounds coffee, twelve pounds sugar, four quarts vinegar, one and a-half pounds tallow, one and a-fourth pounds admantine, or one pound sperm candles, four pounds of soap, and two quarts of salt."

When the officers of the medical department find anti-scorbutics necessary for the health of the troops, the commanding officer may order issues of fresh vegetables, pickled onions, sourkrout, or molasses, with an extra quantity of rice and vinegar. (Potatoes are usually issued at the rate of one pound per ration, and onions at the rate of three bushels in lieu of one of beans.) Occasional issues (extra) of molasses are made—two quarts to one hundred rations—and of dried apples of from one to one and a half bushels to one hundred rations.

In the regular army, as soldiers are expected to preserve, distribute and cook their own subsistence, the hire of citizens for any of these duties is not allowed, except in extreme cases. Ovens may be built or paid for by the subsistence department, but not bake-houses

There is a West.

The Western journals are beginning to the fact, which the N. York editors have entirely overlooked, that "there is a West," as well as a North. The Chicao Democrat, a leading Republican paper, asks:

Has the Administration been driven to the warlike plan, not so much on account of its desire to save the Union and sustain the principles of liberty, as on account of its desire to pay a bounty to New England and Pennsylvania manufacturers? We scarcely dare to answer the question. We desire to do every justice to Mr. Lincoln and his Administration. But the desire does not overbear our love of those old *Democratic principles of Jefferson and Jackson, and which are dear to us as life itself.* The country has thrived in a manner unequaled by any before in the history of the world upon those principles. We cannot see it put back half a century by the abandonment of those principles without entering our solemn protest. We support Mr. Lincoln in every just measure, heart and soul, but we *cannot support him when we know and feel that wrong will inflict the most grievous injury to the best interests of the country*, and to those great principles of political economy which at this moment are bursting the fetters of the most despotic nations of the earth. Mr. Lincoln has no more claim on Illinois than Mr. Douglas had; and Illinois is not called upon to support him any longer than while he continues to represent those cherished principles for the advancement of which she is willing to sacrifice more than one favorite son.

MISERABLE PEOPLE.—Young ladies with new bonnets on rainy Sundays, and dresses playing dip, dip, at every step.

A witness in a bribery case.

A smoking nephew on a visit to an anti-smoking aunt

A young doctor who has just cured his first patient and has no prospect of another.

A star actress with her name in small type on the bill.

IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR.—Down East they say, as soon as a young lady is engaged to be married, she suffers her finger-nails to grow long, so that, in case she should be obliged to throw herself on her reserved rights, she may come to the scratch with some prospect of success.

A CHANGE.—An altered tone is observable in public feeling, within the last few days. The Republican Press which professes to be the exponent of the views of the Administration, is much less ferocious than it was towards the close of last month. Journals in the rural districts still vie with each other in throwing the dictionary into convulsions; and bloodshed, insurrections, burning towns, and brigades of hangmen, continue to form the staple of their daily lucubrations. These are, doubtless, excruciating; but they are only the dutiful reflex of municipal ravings, and will cease as the latter begin to be less frantic. The hair of the community has stood on end long enough, and the people want rest. Bayonets, uniforms and a continual parade of recruits, have lost the charm of novelty, and sensible individuals begin to inquire where they are all going, what they have got to do, and how much the pleasant little entertainment that has been gotten up by a Republican Administration, may possibly cost. Men's mouths once more dare to pronounce the words "Constitution" and law;" and they venture to ask each other, by what authority a quarter of a million of volunteers have been summoned away from their homes, and whether the "preservation of the integrity of the Republic" has really required such vast sacrifices.—*N. Y. Daily News.*

Sketch of Gen. Beauregard.

Gen. P. G. Toutant Beauregard, the commander-in-chief at Charleston, was born on his father's plantation, near New Orleans. He is a decendant of the most aristocratic Southern families. His father was a wealthy and influential Louisiana planter. His mother was of Italian origin, and descended from the ducal Reggio family of Italy. Gen. Beauregard entered the United States Military Academy as West Point, at an early age, where he graduated in 1838, taking the second honors in a class of forty-five graduates, and was appointed to the corps of engineers He was promoted to a first Lieutenancy in June, 1850, and in that capacity served with great distinction during the Mexican war. He was twice brevetted "for gallant and meritorious conduct" in the field, the first time as captain for the battles of Contreras and Cerurubusco, to date from August 20, 1849; and again as Mayor for the battle of Chepultepec, to date from the 13th of September of that year. Gen. Beauregard is about forty-three years of age, in the prime of life and vigorous health, erect as a soldier, well made and remarkably active. There is a great spirit and determination in his look, and he evidently possesses great muscular power. The great characteristic of the General is perfect method in all his plans. He is regarded one of the ablest officers that ever was in the American army.

Bad Character.

The importance of preserving a good reputation for truth and honesty is quite strikingly set forth in the following:

A mortal fever prevailed on board a ship at sea, and a negro man was appointed to throw the bodies of those who died from time to time over board. One day when the captain was on deck, he saw the negro dragging out of the forecastle a sick man who was violently struggling to extricate himself from the negro's grasp, and remonstrating very bitterly against the cruelty of being buried alive.

"What are you going to do with that man, you black rascal?" said the captain.

"Going to throw him overboard, master, cause he dead."

"Dead, you scoundrel!" said the captain, "don't you see he moves and speaks?"

"Yes, massa, I know he says he no dead, but he always lie so, nobody ever knows when to believe him."

Two gentlemen, noted for their fondness of exaggeration, were discussing the fare at different hotels. One observed that at his hotel he had tea so strong it was necessary to confine it in an iron vessel. "A mine," said the other, "it is made so weak it has not strength to run out of the tea-pot."

The upsetting of a gig was the occasion of Washington's being born in the United States; an error of a miner in sinking a well, led to the discovery of Herculaneum; and a blunder in nautical adventures resulted in the discovery of the island of Maderia.

To whom is the hater of his species invariably wedded? To Mis An Thropy.

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