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Volume 16. CAMBRIDGE, MD., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1861. Number 30.

THE SOUTHERN WAGON.

AIR—"Wait for the Wagon."

Come all ye sons of Freedom and join our Southern band,
We're going to fight the enemy and drive them from our land;
Justice is our motto, and Providence our guide,
So jump into the wagon and we'll all take a ride.

Chorus—Wait for the wagon—
The Dissolution wagon—
The South is our wagon,
And we'll all take a ride.

Secession is our watchword, our rights we all demand,
And to defend our firesides we pledge our heart and hand;
Jeff. Davis is our President with Stephens by his side,
Brave Beauregard our General will join us in the ride.

Chorus.—Wait for the wagon, &c.

Our wagon's plenty big enough, the running gear is good,
'Tis stuffed with cotton round the sides and made of Southern wood;
Carolina is the driver with Georgia by her side,
Virginia 'll hold our flag up and we'll all take a ride.

Chorus—Wait for the wagon, &c.

There's Tennessee and Texas also in the ring,
They would'at have a Government where Cotton wasn't King;
Alabama too and Florida have long ago replied,
Mississippi's in the wagon anxious for the ride.

Chorus—Wait for the wagon, &c.

Missouri, North Carolina and Arkansas are slow,
They must hurry or we'll leave 'em and then where would they go?
There's "Old Kentucky" and Maryland each won't make up their mind,
So I reckon after all we'll have to take 'em up behind.

Chorus—Wait for the wagon, &c.

Our cause is just and holy, our men are brave and true,
To whip the Lincoln cut-throats is all we have to do;
God bless our noble army—in Him we all confide,
So jump into the wagon and we'll all take a ride.

Chorus—Wait for the wagon, &c.

Address of the Border State Convention,

To the People of the U. States.

Fellow-Citizens:—The delegates to a Convention of the Border Slave States, assembled in the city of Frankfort, desire to address you in relation to the present condition of the country.

None of us have ever expected to live to see the spectacle now exhibited in our distracted land. The cry to arms resounds throughout our borders, and in a few short weeks we have seen all over the land the marshalling of troops ready for the conflict. The pursuits of peace are neglected and abandoned, and the fell spirit of war has seized almost every heart, until even gentle and tender woman yields to the fierce impulse, and encourages the strife, and the maternal eye scarce gathers a tear as the son seizes his arms, and rushes toward the field of carnage and of death.

If this warlike spirit—this terrible energy—were displayed in preparing to meet the legions of an invading enemy, our hearts would exult in the exhibition of the martial spirit of our countrymen; but alas! the combatants are descendants of sires who stood side by side in the day of battle, to maintain the independence of our country, and in the approaching conflict brother is to fall by the hand of brother.

Can we hope in this day of fierce passion that our voice, crying for peace, will be heard? Will any portraiture of the horrors of civil war that we can give, have any influence with those who are rushing madly on to destroy each other? We fear not! States which should have been with us, and whose voice would have increased the potency of our demands for peace, have been seized with the prevailing madness, and have rushed to arms. Still we feel bound to make our voice to be heard, with the hope that our words will have their influence at some day, when men shall behold the wasting and desolation that their madness has produced.

All the slave States except four are arrayed in hostility to the General Government, and are demanding that the confederation which they have formed shall be recognized as a separate sovereign nation. The process by which they have attempted to form themselves into a distinct nation has been, for each State by itself to declare all connection with the General Government terminated, and then unite in forming a confederation among themselves.

Our present purpose does not require us to discuss the propriety of the acts of these States, yet it may be proper for us to say that they find no warrant in any known principle of our government, and no justification in the facts existing when they seceded.

While these States claim that their sovereignty as a nation shall be recognized, and have collected armies to make good their claim, the Government of the United States insists that the Ordinances of Secession are utterly void, and that the Constitution and laws of the United States are still in force within the seceded States, just as they are within any of the other States, and to maintain this position armies are rapidly gathering on the borders of the seceded States.

If there could be any intervention by which the shedding of blood and the desolation of civil war could be avoided, the practical good sense of the American people might discover some mode of adjusting the difficulties which would be alike honorable and beneficial to both the contending parties. But while one side demands the recognition of its sovereignty, and the other insists that such a recognition is a constitutional impossibility, it is manifest that there can be no arbiter but the sword, unless the people themselves, acting upon and through their representatives, State and national, shall interpose, arrest the strife, and enforce a settlement without bloodshed. If any terms or adjustment would be satisfactory to both parties, which would fall short of the recognition of the sovereignty of the seceded States, and still satisfy them, and short of the obedience of the seceded States to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and still satisfy the people of the United States, it is the duty of each party to notify the other of such terms as would be satisfactory, so that an attempt at adjustment might be made.

But we repeat, it the recognition of the sovereignty of the seceded States continue a *sine-qua non*, and if the Government continue to disclaim the constitutional power to make such recognition, there is no peaceful solution of the difficulty possible, other than such as the people themselves may, by their action, produce.

It is proper for us to say that in our opinion the Constitution delegates to no one department of the Government, nor to all of them combined, the power to destroy the Government itself, as would be done by the division of the country into separate confederacies, and that the obligation exists to maintain the Constitution of the United States, and to preserve the Union unimpaired.

It has been suggested, in quarters entitled to the highest respect, that the independence of the States which have seceded might be acknowledged by a National Convention, adopting an amendment to the Constitution for that purpose, as such an amendment would have the support and acquiescence of the seceded States. But we leave that for the decision of the people and their representatives when they shall feel the imperative necessity of such a settlement.

We now turn to the consideration of what ought to be done for the purpose of quieting apprehension within the few slave States which still adhere to the Union established by their fathers.

We ask no concession of new or additional rights. We do not fear any immediate encroachment upon our rights as slave States. The amendment to the Constitution proposed by the last Congress gives assurance that at present there is no danger that our rights will be assailed. But we are few in number, and the preponderance of the Free States is continually increasing. The security to our rights now afforded by the sense of justice in the minds of the Free States may be lost by a change of popular feeling in the future. One great object in constitutions is to protect the rights of minorities.

In the Constitution there are general grants of power to the Congress of the United States, which might be perverted to our injury contrary to the spirit of the instrument, and still the letter of the grant be claimed to authorize the injurious legislation. Such are the power "to regulate commerce between the States," and the power of "exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia," and over "forts, dock-yards and arsenals in the several States." It would not now be claimed by Congress that these grants authorized an interference in the sale of slaves between the people of different States, nor would it be claimed that they authorised the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, while Maryland and Virginia remained Slave States, nor the like abolition in forts and other places within slave States. But what will be claimed in the future we cannot know. So, also, in relation to the Territories belonging to the United States. While we are aware that all the Territories, then unorganized, were organized by acts of the last Congress which contain no prohibition of slavery, and while we know that this was the action of a Congress in which the Free States had the control at the time the acts were passed, still these are but acts of Congress, subject to repeal or alteration as public feeling may change under temporary excitement.

It is but just that the rights of the slave States, now in a small minority of the whole States, should be guarded in the particulars mentioned by such constitutional guarantees as shall render them secure against future legislation in times of excitement. Our distinguished fellow-citizen, the Hon. John J. Crittenden, for the purpose of securing by constitutional guarantees rights already possessed, presented to Congress certain propositions to amend the Constitution, which met with general approval, and were satisfactory to us and to our people, and those propositions, as originally offered, or any that are equivalent, would be now satisfactory and would quiet apprehensions that exist to some extent in the minds of real friends of the Union, and which are industriously excited by those who are enemies of the Union and of the people. Whether any such constitutional guarantees would have any effect in reconciling any of the seceded States to the Government from which they have torn themselves away we cannot say, but we allow ourselves to hope that the masses in those States will, in time, learn that the dangers they were made to fear were greatly exaggerated, and that they will then be disposed to listen to the calls of interest and of patriotism, and return to the family from which they have gone out. One effect of giving such guarantees, certainly, will be to prove to the world by the frank recognition of the few slave States adhering to the Union, that the States which have seceded have abandoned the best government in the world, without any good or sufficient cause.

It may be urged that there are not now a sufficient number of States acting in the Union to ratify any such Constitutional amendments as will furnish the guarantees we require. But it is to be remembered that there is no time fixed by the Constitution for such ratification, and if they should be ratified by the free States, then at the end of the present civil war, terminate as it may, either in the restoration of the seceded States to the Union, or in the establishment of their separate national existence, there will be the number of States required for the ratification.

Fellow-citizens of the United States you are about to be engaged in a war, in which the horrors that ordinarily attend that state are likely to be aggravated by the fact that you are of the same family, and have long lived together in intimate intercourse and in friendly relations. The kind feelings that once existed have been changed to bitterness, soon to degenerate, it may be, into deadly animosity. We desire to remind you that you are contending about a question of principle upon which we would fain believe that you are on each side convinced that you are right.

It is no longer a question of party politics, no longer a question about the right to hold slaves in Territories, or to retake them when they escape; the question now to be settled is whether we shall live in the same Union as formerly, or whether our fathers formed a Government upon such principles that any one State may, at her own pleasure, without the consent of the others, and without responsibility to any human power, withdraw from her connection with the Government and claim to be sovereign as a separate nation.—It will be readily seen that this, as a question of principle, is not affected by the number of States that have withdrawn. It would have been well if this question could have been solved in some other mode than by a resort to war; but it may be that nothing but a divine interposition now can determine it by other means. A war upon such a question ought not to produce any higher exasperation or excite any greater degree of animosity than is incident to all wars. In the meantime, let the spirit of humanity and of the high civilization of the age strip this war of the horrors that generally attend such civil strife.

Our State desires, and have indicated a purpose to take no part in this war, and we believe, that in this course we will ultimately best serve the interests of our common country. It is impossible that we should be indifferent spectators; we consider that our interests would be irretrivably ruined by taking part in the conflict on the side where the strongest sympathies of our people are, and that our sense of honor and of duty requires that we should not allow ourselves to be drawn or driven into a war in which other States, without consulting us, have deliberately chosen to involve themselves. Our safety and our dignity as among the most powerful of the Slave States demand of us that we take this position.

If the time shall come when our friendly mediation may arrest the further progress of the strife, our most earnest and strenuous efforts shall not be wanting to bring about peace, and it is by such efforts that we hope to serve the interests of our country.

And now, in conclusion, we make our solemn appeal to the people of the United States. This is your Government—its preseration is your preseravation—its overthrow is your ruin, and you are the rightful arbiters of its fate.

We hope you will take the subject of this address to your own consideration. Act with the energy and decision of a free people. In you and you alone we have confidence. You have the intelligence and the power to rule this fearful crisis. Make known your will in some emphatic form, that shall give it authority with your representatives everywhere.

May we not earnestly hope that you, the people, the whole people, without regard to parties or sections, will be able to command a settlement of the national difficulties, and will see the propriety and necessity of having a cessation of present hostilities, so that the measures of pacification which your wisdom may devise can be calmly considered by your constitutional authorities.

We venture to suggest for your consideration and action, two specific propositions as most likely to lead to pacification:

1st. That Congress shall at once propose such constitutional amendments as will secure to slaveholders their legal rights, and allay their apprehensions in regard to possible encroachments in the future.

2d. If this should fail to bring about the results so desirable to us and so essential to the best hopes of our country, then let a voluntary Convention be called, composed of delegates from the people of all the States, in which measures of peaceable adjustment may be devised and adopted, and the nation rescued from the continued horrors and calamities of civil war.

To our fellow-citizens of the North we desire to say, discard that sectional and unfriendly spirt, manifested by teaching and action, which has contributed so much to inflame the feelings of the Southern people, and justly create apprehension on their part of injury to them.

To our fellow-citizens of the South we desire to say: though we have been greatly injured by your precipitate action, we would not now reproach you as the cause of that injury, but we entreat you to reexamine the question of the necessity for such action, and if you find that it has been taken without due consideration, as we verily believe, and that the evils you apprehended from a continuance in the Union were neither so great nor so unavoidable as you suppose, or that Congress is willing to grant adequate securities, then we pray you to return promptly to your connection with us, that we may be, in the future, as we have been in the past, one great, powerful, and prosperous nation.

Indications have already been afforded that a Divine power is ready to interpose and prevent brethren from slaughtering each other. While the bombardment at Fort Sumter continued no life was lost. When a Providential interposition was no longer needed to prevent the effusion of blood in civil strife, several lives were lost in the performance of a mere ceremony. We would invoke the presence and aid of that Power to preserve our fellow-citizens, on both sides, from slaughter, and we would commit the interests of our distracted country to His hands who can bring forth peace and order out of strife and confusion when man's wisdom utterly fails.

J. J. CRITTENDEN, President.
JAS. GUTHRIE,
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WM. G. POMEROY, of Missouri.
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ROBERT RICHARDSON,
JOHN CALDWELL, of Tenn.

A New way of Paying a Subscription.

A western correspondent gives the following amusing account of the way a farmer was taught how cheaply he could take the papers. The lesson is worth pondering by a good many men we wot of:

'You have hens at home, of course. Well, I will send you my paper one year for the proceeds of a single hen for one season—merely the proceeds. It seems trifling, preposterous, to imagine the proceeds of a single hen will pay the subscription; perhaps it won't, but I make the offer.

'Done!' exclaimed farmer B., 'I agree to it,' and appealed to me as a witness to the affair.

The farmer went off apparently much elated with his conquest; the editor went on his way rejoicing.

Time rolled round, and the world revolved on its axis, and the sun moved in its orbit as it formerly did; the farmer received his paper regularly, and regaled himself with the information from it.

He not only knew the affairs of his own county, but became conversant with the leading topics of the day, and the political and financial convulsions of the times. His children delighted, too, in perusing the contents of their weekly visitor. In short, he said he was surprised at the progress of himself and family in general information.

Some time in the month of September, I happened to be up again in the office, when who should enter but our old friend, farmer B.

'How do you do, Mr. B——?' said the editor, extending his hand, and his countenance lit up with a bland smile; take a chair, sir, and be seated; fine weather we have.'

'Yes, sir, quite fine, indeed,' he answered shaking the proffered hand of the editor; and then a short silence ensued, during which our friend B hitched his chair backward and forward, twirled his thums abstractedly, and spit profusely. Starting up quickly, he said, addressing the editor, 'Mr. D——, I have brought you the proceeds of that hen.'

It was amusing to see the peculiar expression of the editor as he followed the farmer down to the wagon. I could hardly keep my risibles down.

When at the wagon, the farmer commenced handing over the editor the products of the hen, which, on being counted, amounted to eighteen pullets, worth a shilling each, and a number of dozen of egg, making in the aggregate, at the least calculation $2 50, fifty cents more than the price of the paper.

'No need,' said he, 'of men not taking a family newspaper, and paying for it, too. I do not miss this from my roost, yet I have paid a year's subscription and fifty cents over. All folly, sir; there is no man but can take a paper; its charity, you know, commences at home.'

'But,' resumed the editor, 'I will pay for what is over the subscription. I did not intend this as a means of profit, but rather to convince you. I will pay for—'

'Not a bit of it, sir; a bargain's a bargain, and I am already paid, sir—doubly paid sir. And whenever a neighbor makes the complaint I did, I will relate to him the hen story.—Good day gentlemen.'

THE DAINTIES OF OUR ANCESTORS.—The whale was eaten by the Saxons, and, when men were lucky enough to get it, it appeared at table late in the fifteenth century. In 1246, Henry III. directed the Sheriffs of London to purchase one hundred pieces of whale for his table. Whales found on the coast were the perquisites of royalty; they were cut up and sent to the king's kitchen carts. Edward II. gave a reward of 20s. to three mariners who had caught a whale near London Bridge. Those found on the banks of the Thames were claimed by the Lord Mayor, and added to the luxury of the civic feast.—Pieces of whale were often purchased in the thirteenth century for the table of the Countess of Leicester. Sometimes it was roasted, and bro't on the table on the spit; but the usual way was to boil, and serve it up with pease; epicures looked out for a slice from the tongue or the tail. The grampus, or sea-wolf was also highly esteemed; but of all the blubber dainties the porpoise was deemed the most savory. The Saxons called it sea-swine, and the ecclesiastics of the Middle Ages *porco-marino*.

For the Curious.

The greyhound runs by eyesight only, and this we observe as a fact; the carrier-pigeon flies his two hundred and fifty miles homeward by eyesight, viz: from point to point of objects which he has marked; but, this is only our conjecture; the fierce dragon fly with twelve thousand lenses in his eye, darts from angle to angle with the rapidity of a flashing sword, and as rapidly back—not turning in the air, but with a clash reversing the action of his four wings, and instantaneously calculating the distance of the objects, or he would dash himself to pieces. But in what conformation of his does this consist? No one can answer.

A cloud of ten thousand gnats dance up and down in the sun—the minutes interval between them—yet no one knocks another headlong upon the grass, or breaks a leg or a wing, long and delicate as they are. Suddenly—amidst your admiration of this matchless dance—a peculiarly high shouldered, vicious gnat, with long, pendant nose, darts out of the rising and falling cloud and settling on your cheek, inserts a poisonous sting. What possessed the little wretch to do this? Did he smell your blood in the mazy dance? No one knows.

A four horse coach comes suddenly upon a flock of geese on a narrow road, and drives straight through the middle of them. A goose was never yet fairly run over, nor a duck. They are under the very wheels and hoofs, and yet somehow they contrive to flap and waddle off. Habitually stupid, heavy and indolent, they are, nevertheless, equal to any emergency. Why does the lonely woodpecker, when he descends his tree and goes to drink, stop several times on his way—listen and look around—before he takes his draught? No one knows.

A woman had a man taken before a magistrate for coming into her house and putting her in fear of an assault. "Besides," said she, "he called me out of my name." "But that's a civil action, madam," said the counsel for the defendant. "No, it's not a civil action," cried the indignant lady, "and nobody but a lawyer would say so."

True religion is not a routine of ceremonies, nor yet the essence of any special creed. The religious sentiment is innerent in every nation of the human race. It gives a beauty of its own to all the external forms of creation, and everything that is true and noble in man's soul springs from its source.

A Cheshire auctioneer, while engaged in his vocation the other day, thus exalted the merits of a carpet: "Gentlemen and ladies, some folks sell carpets for Brussels which are not Brussels, but I can most positively assure you that this elegant article was made by Mr. Brussels himself."

The lady principal of a school in her advertisement mentioned her female assistant, and the "reputation for teaching which she bears;" but the printer—careless—careless fellow—left out the "which," so the advertisement went forth, commending the lady's "reputation for teaching she bears."

PROMPT.—A young candidate for the legal profession was asked what he should do first when employed to bring an action. "Ask for ten dollars on account," was the prompt reply. He passed.

A mad princess of the House of Bourbon, on being asked why the reigns of queens were in general more prosperous than the reigns of kings, replied, "Because, under kings women govern—under queens, men."

A schoolmaster asked one of his boys, on a cold winter morning, what was the Latin word for cold. The boy hesitated a little, when the master said, "What, sirrah, can't you tell?" "Yes sir," said the boy, "I have it at my finger ends."

There is a Gaelic proverb:—"if the best man's faults were written on his forehead it would make him pull his hat over his eyes."

He that is too good for good advice is too good for his neighbor's company.

THE LAW OF LOVE.—Romantic attachments often end with the sheriff's attachments.

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