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Volume 16. CAMBRIDGE, MD., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1861. Number 39.

KEEP THE HEART YOUNG.

Keep the heart young—never mind a gray hair—
Keep the heart young, and you'll never despair;
Hopeful and glad, let the old frame decay—
Who cares for the shell when the jewel's away?

Keep the heart young with full trust in God's might
To anchor you safely, but follow the right;
Keep the heart young and be merry and gay,
Give care to the winds and be jolly alway.

Keep the heart young, and be tender and true,
As loving to others as they are to you;
Keep the heart young, and don't fly in a rage
If any one mentions your mellow old age.

Keep the heart young and let old Time appear,
He'll glide on so gently, you'll scarce feel him near;
A friend—and no foe—bringing peace and delight;
But keep the heart young, and you'll always be right.

Evacuation of Fort Sumter---Secret History.

We give the following letter from Governor Pickens, published in the Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian*. It serves to throw fresh light upon the diabolical conspiracy of which the present unhappy war is the legitimate fruit:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
HEADQUARTERS, August 3d, 1861.

I have every reason, from information received by me in the most confidential manner, (not forbidding publication, however,) and through one very near the most intimate counsels of the President of the U. States, to induce me to believe that the following article was submitted, as a proof-sheet, to Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet; that a proclamation, in conformity with its general views, was to be issued; and that a change in the decision of the Cabinet was made in one night, when exactly the contrary course was adopted. It is asserted in this article, (which, in all probability, is a proof-sheet from a confidential New York paper,) that it the President desired to excite and madden the whole North to a war of extermination against slavery, and in favor of the absolute plunder and conquest of the South, he had only to resolve that Major Anderson and his garrison at Fort Sumter should perish, as it appears was well-known would have to be the case. Major Anderson and his men were to be used as fuel, to be thrown in to kindle the flames of fanaticism, and to force the Northern people into a united war, which would give the abolition leaders abolute control over the Government and country. What must be the feelings of the civilized world, when it is known that the President of the United States and his Cabinet did so act, and with a view expressly to carry out this policy of exciting the whole Northern mind?

Major Anderson had officially informed the former Administration that he could hold Fort Sumter; and, of course, if the object of that Administration was to betray the Government into the hands of the Secessionists, as is charged in the article, then Major Anderson must have been a party to the treason; and if he informed the new President, on the 4th of March, as is said to be the case, that he could not hold the Fort, then he acted out his part fully in aiding to place Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet exactly where they were, and to compel them to evacuate the fortress, or to use the garrison as victims, to be slaughtered on the unholy altar of blind fanaticism and mad ambition. I know the fact from Mr. Lincoln's most intimate friend and accredited agent, Mr. Lamon, that the President of the United States professed a desire to evacuate Fort Sumter, and he (Mr. Lamon) actually wrote me, after his return to Washington, that he would be back in a few days to aid in that purpose. Major Anderson was induced to expect the same thing, as his notes to me prove. I know the fact that Mr. Fox, of the U. S. Navy, after obtaining permission from me, upon the express guarantee of a former gallant associate in the navy, to visit Major Anderson "for the pacific purposes," planned the pretended attempt to relieve and reinforce the garrison by a fleet, and that Major Anderson protested against it. I now believe that it was all a scheme, and that Fox's disgraceful expedition was gotten up, in concert with Mr. Lincoln, merely to delude the Northern public into the belief that they intended to sustain and protect Major Anderson, when, in fact, according to the article now published for the first time, they decided to do no such thing, and acted with the deliberate intention to let the garrison perish, that they might thereby excite the North and rouse them to unite in this unholy and unnatural war, by which the desperate and profligate leaders of an infuriated and lawless party might gratify their vengeance and lust of power over the ruins of their country, and amid the blind passions of a maddened people.

The document now published, and the peculiar circumstances, show the basest and most infamous motives that have ever actuated the rulers of any people, except, perhaps, in the days of the French revolution, when history shows that wholesale murder was often planned by insurrectionists in Paris, under the deliberate guidance of malignant leaders, whose whole objects were universal plunder and murder, in order to exterminate one party and ride into power themselves.

A moment's review of the line of argument pursued in the article, will show that the policy finally adopted in regard to Fort Sumter was intended and desired by Mr. Lincoln and his advisers to lead to a war, not to be regulated by the rules and usages among civilized and enlightened people, but to one of rapine, murder and utter extermination of the people against whom it was intended to be waged, founded upon no principle of right, seeking not to re-establish any disputed authority, or accomplish any other object than to gratify a lust for power or revenge.

For the purpose of directly proving the motives and impulses of the U. S. Government in the inauguration of this war, it is only necessary to make several extracts from the article in question, as they will serve also to direct the special attention of the public to those portions which most vividly prove the unhallowed purposes of President Lincoln and his advisers.

One of the chief ends of the article seems to have been the proof of treason on the part of President Buchanan, and through all of it runs the oft-repeated "alternative" left them by him, of "permitting Major Anderson and his command to starve within fifteen days, or of ignominiously abandoning it to a nest of traitors," &c. This "alternative" is dwelt upon as if to direct special attention to it; and this very "alternative" proves above all the rest the purpose which they had in view when they adopted their *final* policy. It is argued, and very elaborately, too, that the purpose of President Lincoln was to "preserve peace"—not to "make war"—"to protect the sacrod Constitution" confided to his keeping—and to gain over, by his avowedly peaceful objects, those who had defied that "Constiution" and broken its laws. It is asserted that President Lihcoln could not suppress the "tears" of anguish which his signing the order for the evacuation of Fort Sumter called forth; and, it is said, too, that he desired to "discharge his duty to humanity;" and yet he has chosen to "discharge" that "duty" in the singular way of resolving on a policy which, in his own words, he knew would "raise throughout the mighty North a feeling of indignation, which in ninety days would have emancipated every slave on the continent, and driven their masters in the sea."

The sacrifice was made; Anderson and his command were forced to become liable as victims to fanaticism; Fort Sumter was wrapt in flames; and yet, forsooth, they tell us that the only man who could have prevented it was "resolved to discharge his duty to humanity," and that his purpose was "peace"—his aversion "war". His "purpose" was charged, and he resolved to bring on this unhallowed war. It is a Government actuated with *these* feelings that we are to defend ourselves against; it is *this* kind of war, then, that the people of the South are to meet; and under these circumstances it becomes my duty to publish the article in question for the information of the people of the Confederate States, and for the cool and unbiased contemplation of the civilized world.

A war thus inaugurated—from such motives and under such circumstances—surely can never meet with the favor of Heaven. A people educated and trained up to constitutional liberty can never, for any length of time, sustain such a war.

F. W. PICKENS.

The following is the article referred to in the Governor's letter, and which was submitted to the Cabinet in the form of a proof-sheet, but in consequence of a change of policy, never published. It is supposed to have been intended for a leading N. York journal—probably, *The Times:*

Abandonment of Fort Sumter.

Necessity Knows no Law.—There are periods in the history of nations and individuals when the force of even this proverb is illustrated. The law, or rather the demands of justice, self-respect, national honor, and the vindication of our nationality in the eyes of Europe, all demand that we should retain possession of Fort Sumter at any and every sacrifice; and no man in this nation is more deeply impressed with the paramount importance of so doing than is Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States. He feels and recognizes his duty in the premises; but the Law of *necessity* steps in, puts at defiance his wishes and his duty, and sternly forbids his attempting to hold or relieve the noble Fortress so promptly snatched from the hands of the Rebels and Traitors of Charleston by the timely action of Major Anderson. Buchanan and his Traitor Cabinet had deliberately planned the robbing of our arsenals under the superintendence of, and with the connivance of the miserable fellow Floyd, whose portrait now hangs so conspicuously in the Rogues' Gallery of our city police, and we all know, that when Major Anderson took possession of Fort Sumter, Floyd demand its restoration to the Rebels, and Buchanan actually yielded to the demand, until threatened with danger to his person if he ventured upon any such act of treachery. He yielded to stern necessity; but in yielding he determined to accomplish by management and finesse what he had not the courage to do openly.—He accordingly refused to permit the fort to be reinforced as it could have been in those days, with the necessary men and stores to enable it to hold out for a year at least against any force which could be brought against it; and it was not until after Morris Island had been fortified, that he sanctioned the abortive attempt at succor made by the *Star of the West;* and even countermanded that order before it was carried into effect.

From Christmas until the fourth of March, the traitors and rebels of Charleston and the Cotton States received every countenance and support from Mr. Buchanan which could be afforded them; and when he retired from office on the 4th instant, he gloated over the conviction that he had fostered rebellion and treason until they had become so rampant that they were beyond the control of his successor. And the one great source of his glorification was, that Fort Sumter was without provisions, and that of necessity the garrison must surrender from starvation before it would be in the power of the Republican Administration to relieve and reinforce it. Of course, Abraham Lincoln could know nothing of this treason, and when in his inaugural he spoke of occupying the public forts and collecting the revenue, he little dreamed that his predecessor had treasonably arranged to make the abandonment of Fort Sumter a political necessity. He was soon apprised, however, that the treason of his predecessor had cunningly devised for him the most serious mortifications that could be inflicted, and that he had presented to him the alternative of permitting Anderson & his command to starve or promptly to withdraw them, and ignominiously permit the fort to fall into the hands of the rebels. To reinforce the garrison or to supply them with provisions, are equally impossible, because Mr. Buchanan and his associate traitors designedly refused to do so while it was in their power to do it and compelled the commandant of the fort quietly to permit the construction of works in his immediate vicinity, and under the range of his guns, which would effectually prevent his being relieved when an honest man assumed the Government on the 4th of March. Buchanan's final act of treason has been consummated. He prevented the late Congress passing a law giving power to the Executive to call for volunteers to occupy and recapture the public forts and arsenals, and he designedly left Fort Sumter in a position which renders relief impossible without an army of from ten to twenty thousand men, and the employment of a naval force greater than we can command; and he and his myrmidons now exultingly and tauntingly say to the Republican President, "Do your worst. We have designedly withheld from you the means of relieving and holding Fort Sumter, and we invite you to the pleasing alternative of permitting Anderson and his command to *starve* within fifteen days, or of ignominiously abandoning it to a nest of traitors and rebels whom we have nursed into existence as the only certain mode of destroying the Republican party."

Such are the simple facts of the case as they are presented to the new President upon his assuming the reins of Government; and we speak advisedly and from knowledge when we say that while the country has been wickedly made to believe that the time of the Administration has been occupied with the disposal of offices, four fifths of all the hours spent in consultation by the Cabinet have been devoted to the consideration of the all important question—how to save Fort Sumter and avert from the Government the dishonor of abandoning it to the miserable traitors who for months have been in open rebellion against the authority of the Government? Generals Scott and Totten, and all the military and naval chiefs at Washington, have been consulted; every plan which military science could conceive or military daring suggest, has been attentively considered and maturely weighed, with a hope at least that the work of the traitor Buchanan was not so complete as he and his associates supposed. But all in vain.—There stands the isolated, naked fact—*Fort Sumpter cannot be relieved because of the treason of the late Administration: and Major Anderson and his command must perish by starvation unless withdrawn.*

What, then, is to be done? Could the President leave them to starve? *Cui Bono?* Would the sacrifice of a handful of gallant men to the treason of thieves and rebels, have been grateful to their countrymen? But says the indignant their thoughtless patriot, "think of the humiliation and dishonor of abandoning Sumpter to the Rebels!" We do think of it, and weep tears of blood over the humiliation thus brought upon the country by the traiter President who has just retired to Wheatland to gloat over his consummated treason. And we are assured, too, and do not doubt the truth of the assurance, that when Abraham Lincoln was compelled to yield his reluctant consent to this most humiliating concession to successful treason, he did not attempt to suppress the sorrow and tears which it called forth, But he had no alternative. "*Necessity knows no law;*" and to save the gallant men who have so long held Fort Sumpter against an overwhelming force of heartless traitors and wicked and unprincipled rebels, whose treason has been steeped in fraud and theft, vulgarly known as "Southern chivalry," the President of the United States, in the discharge of a duty to humanity, has signed the order for the evacuation of Sumpter.

Had war, not peace, been his object—had he desired to raise throughout the mighty North a feeling of indignation, which in ninety days would have emancipated every slave on the continent and driven their masters into the sea it needs be—he had only to have said: "Let the garrison of Fort Sumpter do their duty and perish beneath its walls, and on the heads of the traitors and rebels of the slavery propagandists be the consequences." Such a decision would have carried joy to the bosoms of Phillips and Garrison and their fanatical associates, who so justly consider abolitionism and disunion synonymous, but it would have brought upon the country such scenes of horror as the mind shrinks from contemplating. Verily, the blood of the martyrs would have been the seed of "negro emancipation." For every patriot soldier thus sacrificed to the revival of the African slave trade and the establishment of a hideous slaveocracy at the South, ten thousand negro slaves would have been emancipated, and as many of their masters been driven into the ocean to expiate their crimes on earth.

But Mr. Lincoln desired to rouse no such feeling of revenge among the people of the Free States. He knew—no man knew better—that he had but to hold on to Fort Sumpter agreeably to the plainly expressed will of the people and leave its gallant garrison to the fate prepared for them by rebels and traitors, to ensure an uprising which would at once have wiped out slavery from the face of the country, and with it, all engaged in the atrocious rebellion against the Government. But his purpose is Peace, not War. His object is to restore, to rebuild, and to preserve the Government, and the Constitution which enacted it; and his great aim is, while maintaining this Constitution and enforcing the laws, to bring back good men to their allegiance, and leave the theives and rogues, and braggarts, who compose the great mass of rebels, under the cognomen of "Southern Chivalry," to the uninterrupted enjoyment of their own precious society and the reflections which must awake even in them. He is mindful of his oath "registered in Heaven," to preserve the Constitution and enforce the laws; and he feels that his mission is to reclaim and not extinguish; or most assuredly he could have left Fort Sumpter to its fate; and that fate would have been speedy, certain, and absolute annihilation to the traitors now in rebellion against the Government, and to the very existence of the institution of slavery on the American continent. But he has been faithful to his oath of office and to the Constitution; and by yielding to the necessity of the case and listening to the cry of humanity, slavery has had accorded to it its last victory over freedom and the Constitution of the United States.

The deed has been accomplished; the sacrifice has been made; traitors and rebels are again triumphant; and the Stars and Stripes are again to be dishonored in the sight of the nation and of astonished Europe. The flag of the Union is to be pulled down, and the bloody banner of pirates, freebooters, rebels and traitors, is to be run up to wave triumphantly over Sumter and be saluted from hundreds of guns in the rebel camp, amid the cheers of thousands whose senseless gasconade and braggadocio vauntings have long since disgusted brave men and honest citizens. And yet, *we approve the act.* A traitor President rendered it *a necessity;* and humanity demanded that Abraham Lincoln should sacrifice all personal feelings, and gracefully yield to that necessity and the deliberately planned treason upon which it is based. His countrymen will sustain him in his discharge of an humiliating but an imperative duty; but with him they feel that the account is now closed with treason. There is nothing now to yield to traitors—nothing more to sacrifice in order to give to slavery and the slave trade the order of nationality. In future, the President of the United States has only laws to enforce and a Constitution to sustain; and woe be to them who thwart him in the performance of his duty, and to himself, if he dare to shrink from the performance of his whole duty.

Letter from Col. Mercer of Anne Arundel County.

Hon. James B. Ricaud, Chairman Union Central Committee of Md.:

SIR:—I have learned, through the newspapers, of my appointment on the "Union State Central Committee" from the county of Anne Arundel, and although this has been done without my consent, I do not feel disposed to find fault with the action of the Convention in that respect, as my political antecedents would, perhaps, have justified this selection of me for that position, as I have always entertained, and still hold, the opinion that no *constitutional* right of secession on the part of a State exists. But at the same time, it must be admitted that, during a period of change and revolution, when political parties exhibit some new phase of principle in almost every hour, the Union man of yesterday is not necessarily the Union man of to-day.

Since the meeting of Congress in extra session, new issues have been presented to the country, and events of momentous importance have occurred, completely changing the relations of things and of political organizations, as they existed a few months ago, especially in the State of Maryland. I have not been insensible to this influence, and, while renouncing none of my former principles, have encavored to conform my opinions and action to existing circumstances and to my sense of patriotism and duty to my native State. The question a few months since was the preservation of the Union, by conceding to the South the rights to which they were entitled under the Constitution. This could have been effected by the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions, but they were rejected by the North.

And even then, I exerted my humble influence in sustaining Governor Hicks in his acquiescence in measures, the avowed purpose of which, as proclaimed by the Federal Government, was the protection of the national capital, and the maintenance in its integrity of the Constitution as we received it from the Fathers of the Republic. To accomplish this great and patriotic end, I would willingly have borne any misrepresentations or defamation that might have been heaped upon me, and would cheerfully have risked life and property in vindication of what I recently conceived to be a noble effort of right and justice to sustain itself.

But my zeal in supporting the Government has abated when I find that in pursuing my previous course I am called upon to sustain the Chicago platform; to substitute it for the Constitution, and to help to force it upon an unwilling people, who are successfully resisting that purpose, with arms in their hands; to endorse the irrepressible conflict of Seward, the Black Republicanism of Chase and Blair, backed up as they are by the detestible abolitionists, who unfortunately constitute a large majority of both Houses of Congress.

The acts of oppression and outrage perpetrated by Federal authority for the last three months in Maryland ought, in my judgment, to be as offensive to the Union men as to the so-called Secessionists, and should be equally denounced by all classes of our citizens. The Constitution and laws have been disregarded and trodden under foot; our individual rights and private properties have been infringed and violated, our negroes have in numerous cases been abducted. Colonel Pinkney, of a N. York regiment, stationed in Annapolis, *forcibly* took with him a slave belonging to one of my neighbors, after repeated assurances to Governor Hicks and to the owner that he should be returned; and although applications have been more than once made to General Dix for his restoration, all remonstrance has been in vain.

The history of modern warfare can furnish no parallel to the atrocities committed by Lincoln's army in their short and disgraceful campaign in Virginia, a State to which I feel closely allied, by the ties of blood, and glorious Revolutionary associations. Houses sacked and burned, women violated, churches desecrated, and the last resting-places of the honoree dead polluted by his Northern hordes of barbarian invaders, whilst the peaceful and Union citizens have been outraged and insulted. I can no longer give my assent to a war waged on such savage and disgraceful principles.

But, sir, the question has assumed a new and different aspect; it is *peace*, or the continuance of a *ruthless war*, disgraceful to a nation calling itself civilized—a war of conquest, of subjugation and of desolation—a war which; if successful on the part of the Abolitionists, will carry back the civilization of this continent for three hundred years!

The issue which Abraham Lincoln and his Black Republican supporters seem determined to force upon us is whether, from sentiments of mortal fear and dread of his usurped power, the people of Maryland can be compelled to assnme an attitude of determined hostility towards a people with whom they are identified in blood, in sympathy, in interest and in isopolity of institutions, regardless of all right and justice, as the humiliating price of redemption from the horrors of civil war.

As a Marylander, I, for one, reject the terms thus offered, with scorn and indignation; and although, as a matter of high principle, I may remain possive under the operation of these monstrous wrongs, while Maryland retains her position in the Union, I should be unjust to myself, inconsistent with my sense of duty to my native State, and indifferent to self-respect, if I were to permit my name to remain on the list of coercionists, or to continue to act with a party whose fundamental principle is the support of a new policy which I detest and abhor in my "heart of hearts."

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
RICHARD S. MERCER.

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—The following is from "The Old House by the River Side:

"Go preach to blocks and stones, ye who believe that love is of clay! Go preach to the dead, ye who deny the immortality of the affections!—Go reason with the trees, or hills, or images of wood, or with your motionless, icy souls, ye who believe because there is no marrying yonder, there shall be no embracing, or because we may not use the gentle words, 'my wife,' we may not clasp these sanctified forms in our own arms! I tell you, man, that immortality would be a glorious cheat, if, with our clay, died all our first affections. I tell you that annihilation would be Heaven, if I believed that when my head at length rests on its coffin pillow, and my lips sink to silence and repose of death, those loving eyes would never look into mine again, that pure clasp never be around my neck, that holy caress never bless me more."

An Irishman said, "the only way to stop suicide, is to make it a capital offence, punishable with death."

A suspicion is afloat that persons who cannot eat mince pies without brandy, can drink without mince pies.

A man recently tried soft soap to smooth the harshness of his wife's tongue. It took off a little of the roughness, but made it run faster

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