John Lewis

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"Resistance to Tyrants is Obedience to God."

WM. W. BALLARD, Editor.

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Mr. Editor:—In the *Democrat* of Sept. 26th, we were favored with "The Modern Belle, by School Boy." Will you be kind enough to give us, in next weeks' issue,

THE MODERN BEAU.

BY A BACHELOR?

The son was found at his writing desk,
With paper and pen aud ink;
He assay'd to write, but was sorely vex'd
For a subject,—O boy, think!

He had heard of Homer and Virgil in song,
Of a Milton, and Cowper, and Pope;
He knew that to these all glory belong,
Then why not for him? there was hope.

A subject, a subject, O who can divine
What the burden of his song may be?
The Muses, themselves, are puzzled in fine,
And long from his teazings to flee.

It is nought, they affirm, for an "Illiad" to ask,
For a "Paradise Lost" it is vain,
'Tis useless to sue for an "Essay" or "Task,"
These cannot be given again.

But the boy is writing and must be supplied,
For the father is waiting for him,
And so long as the former by us is denied,
The latter must suffer his whim.

Then give him a subject both easy and brief,
No matter if not very new,
'Twill ease him at present, and tho' it cause grief,
It will *only* be to a few.

Then straightway before the lad's vision arose,
A "parlor," a "choir," and a "maid,"
With her "satin" and "silks," and "jewels" and "winks,"
We wonder he was not afraid.

But youths now-a-days are less fearless—more brave,
In the presence of "modern Belles"—
Than they were in my youth—they much sooner shave—
In promenade, too he excels.

Hence, we find him well posted in ladies' affairs,
Of her "bed time," and "sleeping," and "snarling;"
Of "attemptings to faint," and the crying of "paint,"
Of "feet," "hands," and "body"—a, darling!

But the worst of all is, for the Boy we opine,
"She falls in love with a fellow;"
And he wonders that she, would not sooner take "me"
Than be yok'd to a "fellow" so *mellow*.

Grieve, grieve not my "Boy," at the loss of a toy,
Of Belles and the *muses* beware;
Both may impart joy, but oft'ner annoy,
And few in their gifts ever share.

But hie thee away, to the barn yard and hay,
To the "russets, all seedy at that,"
The *maid* will not stay, when she finds *you* away,
And "the father" may buy a *new* "hat."

Williamsburg District, Oct 12th, 1860.

TO THE

CITIZENS OF MARYLAND.

But a few weeks more are left for the consideration of the momentous issues involved in this Presidential campaign. Upon the decision of the people hang the future destinies of this great Republic. We are now brought at once and finally to face the imminent dangers which threaten the Union, by a proposed subversion of its constitutional powers, and before we make up the solemn verdict, your serious consideration of the real issues of the time, as they now stand, is earnestly invoked.

As will be ever painfully remembered, the Democratic Convention, to which we looked for the production of an acceptable candidate and a platform embodying sound principles of national policy, was disrupted, and presented no nomination made in accordance with the established usages of the party; but, abandoned to the work of subserving personal purposes and the promulgation of an obnoxious political dogma, fell under the stern repudiation of the Democratic States and people of the Union. It is not our purpose to appropriate much space in this paper to the peculiar circumstances which brought about this issue. The facts are so generally known that we may briefly pass them over, and come directly to the suggestions we have to make.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

For months before the Convention assembled at Charleston, it became a notorious fact that the advocates of a particular candidate were engaged in thrusting into that body, by every possible means, their own especial partizans. In States where they could control a majority of the delegates, they bound up minorities by the passage of instructions requiring State delegations to vote under the unit rule; and, by this expedient rendered the presence of those minorities mere nullities. When the Convention assembled at Charleston, it was found, after a long series of ballotings, that with the aid of single delegates from various quarters—elected, many of them, by constituencies decidedly opposed both to Douglas and his abolition dogma—that a majority could be obtained to force upon the Convention a platform subserving their purposes, but offensive to the Democracy of the Nation. With a spirit of destruction unparalleled in the history of the party, the work was boldly precipitated, and then came the withdrawal of some of the delegations of our sister States South, under instructions from their conventions. Other Southern States in a spirit of patriotism, followed.—The sad and humiliating spectacle was presented of a National Convention of the Democracy, disrupted by the act of States, hopelessly Black Republican, forcing an anti-democratic theory upon the party, against the solemn protests and entreaties of Democratic States.

To complete the work so inauspiciously begun, they adjourned to Baltimore. The first step there was by means unprecedented in the history of Conventions, to shut out the Southern delegations which had withdrawn at Charleston (and which had returned with authority from their constituencies to re-assume their places and represent their States) and in their stead substitute bogus delegates, irregularly and without legitimate authority sent to Baltimore to assume seats in the Convention.

Solemnly, though promptly, when this was done, State after State retired by their delegations until a bare majority of the members originally chosen by the people to the National Convention remained, and then, when it was no longer a National Convention, the able presiding officer retired from his seat. From the house of the Democracy the Democracy were driven by the perpetration of flagrant wrongs, and silently went out with them the fair visitors and gallent men who were assembled as spectators. Still desperate in the game of destruction—not even abashed by their gross outrages upon Democratic usages, or the ridiculousness of their positions as a mere remnant of a former Convention, in high revelry they proceeded to the august task of nominating candidates. Unable to command the two-thirds vote required by established conventional law, they proceeded to declare Stephen Arnold Douglas their candidate for President, and Benjamin Fitzpatrick for Vice President.

The claim is set up by Mr. Douglas' friends that he is the regular nominee of the party, and we here propose to submit the true facts, based upon figures, which prove the falsity of any such assumption.

We do this reluctantly; for now when the hour for action is near at hand and the enemy around us, buoyant with frenzied hopes, are pressing upon us, we feel that it is almost trifling with grave duties to spend our time in investigations as to how this divisions in our ranks first grew up; but the pretence started for the benefit of Mr. Douglas, has, amongst some of our citizens who are actuated by a noble and conscientious devotion to party obligations, had a strong influence, against their solemn inclinations and opinions, of still inducing them to adhere to his fortunes. For the satisfaction of such, a condensed and truthful history of the facts is here submitted.

In the first place, contrary to all precedent, as before remarked, the Convention undertook to prescribe a rule whereby minorities *opposed* to Mr. Douglas should be counted in his favor. By this process he obtained *one hundred and eighty-one and a half votes*, the highest he ever received, and which was *twenty-one and a half votes* LESS than two-thirds of the Contion, *two hundred and two* being the required number. Now of the above one hundred and eighty-one and a half votes cast for Mr. Douglas, *eighteen* were from Alabama, *twelve* from Louisiana and *three* from Arkansas, all bogus delegates, with no rights to membership by any direct authority from the people; these, added to other fraudulent votes from Massachusetts, Vermont, and other States, amounting to *eleven* votes, made a total of *twenty-seven and a half* votes, leaving him only *one hundred and fifty-four*.

And even this last vote was a forced one, to which he was not fairly entitled, according to the principles of justice of party usage. Of the number there was *fifteen and a half* from New York, *six* from Ohio, and *four and a half* from Indiana, making *twenty-six* in all *opposed* to Douglas, but voted for him by force under the unit rule. Deduct these and you have the exact vote on the last ballot for Douglas, to wit: *one hundred and twenty-eight votes*, WHICH WAS THE HIGHEST ACTUAL VOTE HE EVER RECEIVED, being *seventy-four* less than a two-thirds vote, and *twenty-four and a half* less than a majority of the Convention. So much for the regularity and validity of this nomination.

The nomination of Mr. Fitzpatrick was a bold but reckless stroke of desperate policy on the part of the Convention, for that gentleman had but a few days before voted for the Senate resolutions in direct opposition to Douglas' Squatter Sovereignty heresy. The incorruptible patriotism of Fitzpatrick, however, had not been duly considered and proved too strong for the temptation. He promptly refused to run on a ticket with Douglas, and peremptorily withdrew.

By another extraordinary assumption of power an irresponsible committee proceeded to fill up the vacancy, and after a painful tour among prominent Southern men, Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, was designated for Vice President.

Here, then, is what is called a regularly nominated ticket. Douglas nominated by a vote of *one hundred and twenty-eight* out of *three hundred and three*, and Johnson *not nominated at all*, but brought forward by an outside committee of gentlemen, representing a mere faction. Further comment on this point is unnecessary to those who are seeking the truth.

THE POSITIONS OF DOUGLAS & JOHNSON.

There is, perhaps, nothing in the history of this party more strikingly inconsistent than the grouping together of two such men as Douglas and Johnson. Mr. Douglas, as is well known, is the champion of the newly invented political dogma which is nothing less than Abolitionism in another shape, known as Squatter Sovereignty. Of his public career, his shifts and dodges, which brought him to the annunciation of the heresy, we shall more particularly speak hereafter. We here simply point to the fact that he is the especial advocate of that theory of government, which, for mere expediency, truckles to the abolition sentiment of the North, and proposes to exclude the citizens of the Southern States from that enjoyment of their rights in the occupation of the public domain to which they are constitutionally entitled, and, whilst wandering over the country proclaiming his Squatter Sovereignty doctrines, he deals in wholesale denunciations and slanders of all those who refuse to subscribe to his heresy.

Coming from the opposite extreme you find his colleage, Herschel V Johnson, who, down to the date in which he became a candidate for the Vice Presidency, was an advocate of the doctrines and platform upon which Breckinridge and Lane are presented to the country. In 1848 he made a speech in the United States Senate to prove that "*Congress could not, under the Constitution, confer on Territorial Governments the power to destroy the equal rights of citizens in the Territories, but that it was its duty to protect, to the fullest extent, Slave Property therein.*"

On the 4th of June last, in a bogus Convention in the State of Georgia, composed of SECEDERS from the regular Democratic State Convention, and which appointed him a bogus delegate to the National Democratic Convention in Baltimore, he drafted and reported resolutions which asserted the *equal rights of all citizens to settle with their property, of any and every kind, in all the Territories; and that, under the decree of the Supreme Court, in the case of Dred Scott, neither the General Government, or any Territorial Government, could destroy or impair the rights to Slave Property in the Territories; and that, with all other property, it was constitutionally entitled to the recognition and protection of the Legislative, Judicial and Executive departments of the government!!*

What a condition of inconsistency is here presented! It is consistent with the course of Douglasism, but with nothing else.

Immediately upon the nomination of Mr. Douglas, under the pious pretence of obeying the dictates of filial affection, he started for the home of his ancestry, though in reality for the purpose of violating the recognized rules of delicacy observed by Presidential candidates. From State to State throughout New England and then into the South he has gone preaching his political heresy and begging votes; dragging in his train everywhere, and feeding upon, the crazy huzzas of Black Republicans and others opposed to the Democracy. All the specious arts of the demagogue have characterized his stumping tour. Everywhere in the North he indulges in ungracious flings at the system of domestic slavery; in Rhode Island he spaeks of clam-bakes and slavery as distinct institutions, and expresses his warm preference for the former over "their niggers" in the South; in Pennsylvania he prates of the neglect of Congress to give them a protective tariff—not forgetting, but concealing the fact, that if there be crime in that, none can be more guilty than he. And to raise an additional issue to help him on, if possible, he vaunts the cry of secession and disunion against the regular Democracy and their candidates, Breckinridge and Lane. Stephen Arnold Douglas talking of secession! he who raised the standard of rebellion against his party in 1857, in violation of all propriety; he who put up his dictatorial voice from selfish and unpatriotic motives against a Democratic Administration; against all but one of his Democratic colleagues in the Senate; against nearly all of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, and against the united judgment of the Democracy of the country, he who caucussed, and counselled, and fraternized, and *acted* with the most infamous of Black Republicans to destroy his party and its organization, now to talk of the secession of honest Democrats from a Convention which had repudiated the true principles of the Constitution and the equal rights of the States, is scarcely less than insulting. And here let us run back for a moment to the period when began the shameless apostacy of Stephen A. Douglas.

As a finale to the serious troubles in shrieking Kansas, in 1857 her people came before Congress with a Constitution carefully framed, and adopted by a legally elected convention of delegates. From a patriotic sense of duty, the President of the United States, supported by every member of his able Cabinet, and almost the united voice of the representatives of our party in both Houses of Congress, recommended the immediate admission of Kansas, under its Constitution. Here it was that Douglas determined to open his war upon the party, and supported by a small faction of adherents, he made a stand upon pretexts and theories inconsistent will all his antecedents. He carried his faction over to the side of the Black Republicans against the administration, and left them, where they are mostly now to be found, in open communion with Abolitionism. Then came his contest in Illinois for re-election to the Senate, and as is ever the case, after the first step in demoralization, it was an easy transition with Stephen A. Douglas to embrace the foulest heresy of Free-Soilism. Driven to the wall by the fires of Abolitionism, which his own breath had done so much to inflame, he purchased his triumph at the price of his Democracy, and in that campaign—instead of preferring defeat, if necessary, in the cause of truth—proclaimed the miserable heresy of Squatter Sovereignty, and asserted the power of Territorial Legislatures to exclude citizens of the South, with their property, from the enjoyment of equal rights with other States in the Territories belonging to the Federal Government. And after such a career, because the Democracy of the country cannot support for President such a disorganizer and secessionist, who has abandoned the principles of his party, is the government to be handed over to the terrific rule of sectionalism to gratify his vengeance?

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THE REAL ISSUE & PROBABLE RESULTS.

Only ten years ago *but seven* avowed Free-Soilers were to be found in your National Congress—four in the House and three in the Senate—whilst now they have nearly a majority in the two Houses. The machinery of Know-Nothingism swept the bulk of the old Whig party of the North into the ranks of Republicanism, and the debauching influences of Squatter Sovereignty have whirled many professed democrats into the same associations. Well then may every true friend of the South and the Union be alarmed at the dangers which threaten us from these combinations. On the one side you have the platform of sectionalism, defiantly proclaiming the power of Congress to inflict gross wrongs upon the rights of the South; on the other you have the pure and undefiled doctrines of the Constitution itself, proclaiming the equal rights of the States and their citizens. At such a time and in such a crisis no man can fairly perform his solemn duty to his country by turning aside his vote to the unavailing objects of the Bell party, or to the mad schemes of Douglas and his Squatter Sovereignty heresies. Every vote in this State for either, is an an indirect vote for Lincoln. We are not alarmists in Maryland, nor disunionists. We stand where does our great leader and the brilliant galaxy of statesmen who are with him firmly, in support of the Union, and hope to fight our battles in and for the Union; but, men of Maryland, this is no time to shut our eyes to the great truth of danger, nor to be drawn from our path of duty by side issues. A sectional party, backed by a powerful political organization in the North, and by secret armed military associations, is boldly marching forward to the "irrepressible conflict," pledged to that conflict until you shall be subdued to base vassalage, and your States and your institutions shall be hemmed in and surrounded as by a cordon of fires, with influences and treason from which there can be no escape. Now and forever must be answered the question, whether or not the South, as a part of the Union, under the protection of the Constitution and the decisions of your Supreme Court, shall enjoy her equal rights, or whether by the red hand of injustice she shall be driven into shame and serfdom. Now is the time, if ever you would strike with the sceptre of freemen that blow for your own loved South, which must decide her destiny. The National Democracy, which has so long stood between the Constitution and its enemies, now bravely battles for your rights. At its head stands the gifted and patriotic statesman of Kentucky, one who has well served his country in her camp and in her councils; one who never breathed a a thought that was not for the Union and its perpetuity, and associated with him is that incorruptible statesman of the West, whose very name is a household word of bravery and patriotism. With such men as these, and for the immortal principles of truth and justice which they represent—men who in defence of the honor and integrity of the Union, and at the head of its armies have, *alone of all the candidates*, offered their lives and been awarded their country's loudest plaudits; men, who from their past history can be relied on at all times and at all hazards in defence of that same Union, whether from foreign or domestic foes, we must finally triumph.

As sincere Southern men, we of Maryland should contemplate the present conflict as it is truly presented with reference only to the defeat of Lincoln, and not in regard of past political distinctions or party names. It is our solemn duty to stand by the South, and it is equally imperative that we should patriotically strive to defeat Northern sectionalism. Now in the first place, there is not a single Northern State which Mr. Bell can carry—not one. His only chance for an electoral vote North would be in the beggarly boon of a half dozen electors in N. York, or in the hopes of Massachusetts.—And in the latter, it is a thriftless case, with even the name of her worthy citizen, Everett, on the ticket. Elsewhere in the whole North there is not a shadow of hope of Bell carrying a single electoral vote. In the South, his remotest chances, even by the aid of Douglas, do not accord to him a show for an electoral vote in more than *three* of the *fifteen* States, and in these upon the fairest reasoning, he must fail.

Besides, the party represented by Mr. Bell is one of heterogeneous elements; bound together by no defined principles; pledged to nothing; supported by no organization outside of Congress, and but by *twenty-three* men in one House of Congress, and *two* in the other; instrumental in dividing the friends of the South in the South, and the conservative elements in the North, which should present a united front against sectionalism; and it is one of the sad misfortunes of these perilous times that Bell and Everett should have been presented at all. None of these issues could be settled by their election. On the contrary, it would be but a compromise of principle, and tend to the final consolidation of the vicious elements of an unconstitutional party in the North, which aims at the subjugation of the South.

The positions of all the parties to this contest are now clearly and unchangeably determined. In the South the contest is entirely between Mr. Bell and Mr. Breckinridge, and every substantial indication points to the *certainty* of the latter carrying *every slave-holding State*. It is clearly ascertained now, that the friends of Mr. Douglas in the South who would desire to defeat Breckinridge for the benefit of Bell, are too few to effect such a result. In *twelve* of the fifteen Southern States the majorities for Breckinridge will be overwhelming, and in the rest there is now no longer cause for doubt. The electoral votes of California and Oregon will be added to those for Breckinridge, making *seventeen* States, which will cast in the Electoral College one hundred and twenty-seven votes.

In the North the Lincoln party is struggling fearfully for a sectional victory, and it is conceded that none of the opposing parties are able, without the co-operation of the rest, to defeat him. To unite these elements against Republicanism has been the sincere object of the faithful men in the Northern States, and despite the bitter opposition of Mr. Douglas to the fusion, the strong conservative sentiment of the people In New York and New Jersey, has swept down every obstacle, and in each of those States the gallant friends of the Constitution and the Union are now manfully battling together against Black Republicanism *with certainty of success*. MR. LINCOLN CANNOT NOW BE ELECTED. The question may be considered as settled, upon that point. Should Lincoln lose the two States named, with a united South Mr. Breckinridge can be elected by the people. Should Lincoln lose but one of those States, then the election will be thrown into Congress, where Breckinridge or Bell must be elected by the House, or Lane or Everett by the Senate, and thus once more the bloody hand of sectionalism be stayed in its mission of destruction.

In this careful and reliable calculation we have not assumed anything from the hopes of some of our Northern friends as to other States. The friends of Mr. Douglas assert confidence in his success in Illinois. For the sake of the Union as against Lincoln and his party, we heartily wish their prediction may be realized, and earnestly we would hope for such results throughout all the West. In Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts strong efforts will be made by the friends of the Union to defeat Lincoln, and many of our friends there speak encouragingly of success. In all candor, however, so far as events have yet foreshadowed the results, it must be conceded that the two States named, New York and New Jersey, are to become the great battle ground in which is to be fought the fearful contest for the constitutional rights of the South.

Under such a condition of things then, citizens of Maryland, what becomes your duty? Our friends in the North in this frantic struggle are not fighting *for* any one of the candidates, but *against* the infamous principle of Black Republicanism, which aims at the subjugation of the South. Is it not your duty then, as Southern men, to unite and vindicate the South by your support of that principle and that platform which protects you in rights of equality as States and citizens? Has not Maryland been yet sufficiently compromised in her character as a Southern State, by the defiant anti-Southern attitude of some of her leading orators and writers? Has not her heart been pierced yet deep enough to awaken you to a genial sympathy for her own rights and those of her common kindred? Is it not time that all men here should arouse themselves to a sterner and more pointed expression of southern sentiment than is to be traced in our recent history? To those whose obligations to one party and hatred of any other are such as blind them to all lofty duties, there can be no words of conviction; but to those of the old Whig party, who have stood aloof from partizan ranks, we would appeal; now where there is but one issue involved, and that the question of an "irrepressible conflict" of the North against the South; when Mr. Breckinridge represents the principle you must prefer, and Lincoln the principle you must despise; when the contest is between them and no others; and when your vote for Mr. Bell is but evading the issue, disuniting the South, and weakening the bonds of Union, is it not your duty as patriots to renounce old prejudices and come boldly to the support of that party which is pledged to the Constitution and the rights of the South? To the friends of Mr. Douglas in Maryland, even yet more powerful arguments must appeal. Why should they, in the face of all their past political professions; in forgetfulness of all their old associations; in defence of doctrines antagonistic to the South and to the Constitution; and for the benefit alone of that party in Maryland, by which they have for years been held in political serfdom; and when their votes can do their candidates no good, still persist in separating Maryland from the line of States to which she naturally belongs? We are now in the midst of a great political crisis, more important than any through which our country has ever yet passed, and it behooves every man to make reasonable sacrifices for principle and the public good.

There is no State in this broad Union more deeply interested in the success of Mr. Breckinridge than old

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