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THOMAS H. HANDY, Jr.,
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[Communicated.]

POLITICAL SPECULATIONS.

Gen. Joseph Lane and Hon. Horatio Seymour for President and Vice-President.

Notwithstanding the present excitement of the country over the aggressions of Abolitionism upon the soil and constitutional rights of the South, the storm will again subside, and the fires of Dissolution once more will be smothered—only to be rekindled into a consuming blaze by some overt act of injustice.

The progress of Abolitionism has received a powerful shock by Brown's treasonable invasion of Virginia, and by the startling revelations of the incendiary Helper publication and a similar North-Western Abolition circular, which have awakened, aroused and excited the public mind throughout the country. The attempted inauguration by the Helper pamphlet, endorsed by sixty-eight of the leading, controling Abolition spirits of the country, of a crusade of blood, murder, treason and insurrection against the South, fell with stunning effect upon the mind of the people.

It will be impossible for the Black Republicans to elect to the Presidency Seward or any member of their party. It is a foregone conclusion. They will not make a strict party nomination unless there is a split in the Charleston Convention and a consequent division in the Democratic party;—and then only with the hope of throwing the election into Congress. The continued agitation of Abolitionism, and the final realization of its atrocious doctrines, have pronounced its doom. So odious to the country has it become, that any allegiance the Black Republicans may form with the Southern Know-Nothings will not save them from a disastrous defeat in 1860 by a united Democracy. By such an allegiance they will not be enabled to carry a single Southern State, while the prestige and power of Abolitionism will be seriously damaged in the North and North-West by the probable loss of Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan. Seward, obnoxious as he is to all Union-loving men, would receive more Electoral votes as the Republican candidate for President in 1860, than would Bates, Botts or any other Southern "Opposition" candidate. The reason is obvious. In the excitement produced by the murderous invasion of the soil of Virginia, and by the attempted instigation of insurrection and violence by the Helper circular and other pamphlets, the South has been aroused to a proper sense of her condition; the masses have been made to feel that their political equality in the Union depends upon a stern exaction and rigid enforcement of their constitutional rights; and have realized, as proclaimed by the Abolition chief, that

"The only thing which gave protection and "security to the institution of slavery and the "rights of the South, is the Democratic party. "Every other party which has advocated the "maintenance of Southern rights has gone "down before the sentiment of Abolitionism. "To enable us to overthrow the Constitution "of the country, and to effectually propagate "our principles, is to destroy the Democratic "party."

The election of Bates, independent of his avowed free-soilism, or of Botts, apart from his low-bred demagogueism and free negro affiliations, or of any Southern man under the auspicies of Abolitionism, would be as uncompromisingly opposed by the South as would that of Seward himself. He would be scorned as a traitor to the South and to her institutions, and as such be branded and proclaimed by the almost unanimous voice of the Southern people. It is true he might obtain some votes, but would not receive the Electoral vote of a single Southern State. He would add no practical, available strength to the ticket, while he would dispirit and weaken the strength of the Abolition cause in the North and North West. While an alliance by the woolly heads of the North with the renegades of the South, would be insulting to the Southern people, it would not satisfy the great body of the active, the working Abolitionists of the North and North-West, who believe in the ultimate, single-handed triumph of the Black Republican cause, and prefer defeat in 1860 to a lasting disorganization if not utter disbandment

No devoted son of the South and true to her fires; none whose patriotism is not of "the contents of the flesh-pot;" aye, *no man who is not already an Abolitionist at heart*, will ever agree to the terms and conditions of the alliance proposed to be formed between the Abolitionists and the Southern Know-Nothings. They require of him a base surrender of his constitutional rights, and a vile prostitution of his political equality and inheritance at the shrine of Abolitionism. Henry Clay said, on the 10th of November, 1851, in his last words to Kentuckians:

"But if that Whig party is to be merged into a contemptible Abolition party, and if Abolitionism is to be engrafted on the Whig creed, from that moment I renounce the party and cease to be a Whig. I go yet a step further. If I am alive, I will give my humble support to that man for the Presidency, who, to whatever party he may belong, is not contaminated by fanaticism, rather than to one who, *crying out all the time he is a Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the Constitution and the Union.*"

The Whig party of the North has been "merged into the Abolition party;" and such being the intention of Mr. Clay, were he alive to-day, he could not endorse or in any manner be a party to the following alliance proposed June 3d, 1859, by Seward, Greely, Weed & Co., to the Southern Know-Nothings as the basis of an organization against the Democratic party:

"The alliance between the Republican and "the Southern Americans shall be upon the "basis that we the Republicans shall go into "it as Republicans *not asking pardon for* "*what we have been and promising for the fu-* "*ture to be something else.* OUR CARDINAL "PRINCIPLES OF SLAVERY RESTRICTION WE "CANNOT, MUST NOT SURRENDER. If we unite "and triumph, it must be distinctly under "stood that the power thus conferred mainly "by Republican votes *would be wielded not to* "*defeat*, BUT TO SECURE THE CARDINAL OBJECTS "OF OUR MOVEMENT, OUR ORGANIZATION! If "this is refused, then no union save on a Re- "Republican for President is possible. Ex- "cept on this basis no union on any but a Re- "publican for the next President is possible, "or could be rendered effective. If there "shall be a union of the Opposition for the "contest of 1860, *the right of the position must* "*be conceded to the Republican party.*"

The terms and conditions of this proposed alliance should be read, read and pondered over by every patriotic Southerner. They should not be misunderstood or forgotten. They are dictated by the chief rulers and expounders of Abolitionism, and require an unconditional surrender by the Southern Know-Nothings of their political allegiance and constitutional rights to the demands of Abolitionism. By such a union the latter are to become the lickspittle of the former, the mere tools for the demoralization and destruction of the whole country. By this proposed combination, if not conspiracy against the integrity and safety of the institutions of the country, the election of Bates, Botts, or whoever he may be, *is to secure* THE CARDINAL OBJECTS OF ABOLITIONISM, VIZ: SLAVERY RESTRICTION! As it respects the rights of the South, in any such issue where would be the material difference between the election of Botts, Bates, *sui generis*, and that of the most unconscious Abolitionist? None whatever. It is a war of aggression upon the constitutional rights of the Southern people—an attempt to restrict them to their present territorial limits in order to surround them with a cordon of free States with the avowed object of revolutionizing, subverting and annihilating their domestic institutions. Nevertheless, the Superior Council of the Know-Nothing party of this State, headed by the renegade Davis, at their last State meeting, resolved to unite with the Abolitionists of the North against the Democracy, in the face of the terms and conditions of that alliance, as proclaimed *ex cathedra* by Horace Greely! That Southern Abolition shet in disguise—the organ of Davis—the *Baltimore Patriot*, has long labored to prove to the people of Maryland that "*there is in reality no material difference between the Republicans (the Abolitionists,) of the North and the South Americans(!)*—they should unite under the common banner of Opposition." That Pandora Abolition sheet—the *New York Tribune*, edited by that vile Abolitionist—Horace Greely, has complimented the bold free-soil stand of the *Baltimore Patriot*, and significantly characterized its editorial as "*shots in the right place.*"

The banner of "Opposition," if raised by the joint-hands of the Abolitionists and the Know-Nothings, is to secure the CARDINAL PRINCIPLES of the Abolition party, viz: placing the slave States under the bans of political inequality by restricting them to their present territorial limits, and the proscription of the Constitutional rights of the Southern people by excluding them from an equal participation in and enjoyment of the common territory of the United States. In this issue, there is no intelligent, patriotic Southerner who will hesitate to act with the Democratic party—who will ever become a party to his own political disfranchisement and degredation, and to the Abolition crusade against the South.

Thus, whatever position the enemies of the Democracy may assume, they are doomed to defeat in the Presidential contest of 1860; *provided*, the nominees of the Charleston Convention are Union-loving, Constitutional, National men, whose political principles cover and embrace the interests and rights of the whole country, and whose past life and present position guarantee an inflexible administration of public justice. Such men are Gen. Jo. Lane and Hon. Horatio Seymour. In their nomination—the former for President, the latter for Vice-President,—the Pacific and the Atlantic would unite, and draw tighter together the bonds of the Union over the North and the South. Gen. Lane's long personal identity with the interests and the growth of the North West; his brilliant services to his country upon the battle field; his enlarged views; patriotic sentiments, and honesty of heart would render him acceptable to every section of the country, except New England, the hot-bed of Abolitionism and Treason.—The not less eminent position and services of Horatio Seymour, his long fidelity to the Democratic party and the Constitution, would be a tower of strength. Their nomination would be the sure passport to victory. Their election would strike terror to the Abolitionists of the North;—heal the present dissension in the Democratic ranks;—allay the present excitement and solicitude at the South;—strengthen the arm of justice;—give hope to the patriotic;—courage to Democracy;—and restore confidence in the perpetuity of the institutions of the country.

In the debate in the United States Senate, of the 21st inst., upon a subject involving the constitutional rights of the South, viz: the Territorial question, Gen. Lane remarked:

"I recognize the principle of the equality of the States—their equal rights in the territories. Any man has a right to go from any State in the Union into the common territories of the government, and take with him what is recognized as property in the State from whence he goes, and to hold it in the Territory while the territorial condition remains; and when the people of a territory come to form a State government, they have a right to say whether the State shall be slaveholding or non-slaveholding; and as they decide, it is the duty of Congress to admit them. But I hold that the people of a Territory have no right to prohibit slavery, and I would not agree that they have the right to establish it; because the Territory is the common property of all the States of this Union, and every man, as I said before, has a right to go there, and to take with him his property, and enjoy that property while the territorial condition lasts; and if the Legislature of a Territory shall undertake by legislation to bar the interests or the rights of any portion of the Union, I believe any honest court will decide such legislation to be null and void, because it is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. * * * * With the decision of the Supreme Court the Democracy of the North will be willing to rest. * * * * Congress has no power over the question of slavery—cannot, under the Constitution, establish it in a Territory or prohibit it. A legislative assembly in a Territory, deriving its power from Congress, cannot do what Congress itself cannot do. * * * Slave property goes there like all other property, and while the Territory is in a territorial condition, it has that protection which the Constitution extends to it, and which an honest court would give it, and the common law of the country secures to it. * * * Mr. President: it is not my purpose to discuss this territorial question. I am tired of it; the country is tired of it; and I hope that the discussion of it will soon cease; but it is so essential, in my judgment, that justice and right prevail, that I feel it my duty to give my views in relation to the rights of all the States of this country in a Territory, while it remains in a territorial condition. I have heard gentlemen, Senators and others talk about the value of the Union and their devotion to it. No man loves it more than I do, and none would make greater sacrifices to maintain and preserve it. I would do it at the moment when the country required it, at the expense of my every drop of blood, *but to maintain that Union, the Constitution must be maintained in its spirit, in its letter, and in its meaning.* The principles of justice and equality must prevail in this country, or there can be no Union. Sir, as much as I love this Union, as much as I am devoted to it—and no one is more so than myself—I would not ask to have this Union maintained by the violation of the Constitution it self. If the Northern States of this Confederacy could not have equal rights with the Southern States in the Territories, and equal justice under all circumstances, would they remain in the Union? If we want to preserve it, let us be just, do right, deal fairly by every portion of this country, and not hold that the Territory belongs to the North—to free labor, or to the South—to slave labor; for it is not so. It belongs equally to all; all of them have an equal right to it. I intend to be just by all; to deal rightly with the whole country; to know no section, but the Constitution and the Union; to carry out its provisions and guarantees, and the rights which are secured by it to the States of this Confederacy."

These are the sentiments of the patriot and statesman—of one who has signalized his devotion to his country in the Councils of the Nation, and upon the hard-fought fields of Mexico. They commend themselves as eminently national and conservative to every well-wisher of his country. They are such the old hero and statesman has always entertained *and lived up to.* He possesses to-day, in view of his acceptability alike to the Democracy of the North and the South, and to all patriotic men, and his great popularity in the North West, more available political stamina than any man in the country. A chieftain upon the battle-field; a patriot and sage in the Legislative Halls of the Nation; a pioneer in the advancement of North Western progress and civilization; hail to Gen. Jo. Lane for President and Horatio Seymour for Vice President. With them as the standard-bearers of the Constitution and the Union, the Democracy can sweep the country in the contest of 1860.

MARYLAND.

Dec. 30th, 1859.

The Old Fashioned Mother.

Old fashioned mothers have nearly all passed away with the blue check and home-spun woollen of a simpler but purer time. Here and there one remains, truly accomplish in heart and life, for the sphere of home.

Old-fashioned mothers—God bless them! who followed us with heart and prayer all over the world—lived in our lives and sorrowed in our griefs; who knew more about patching than poetry; spoke no dialect but love—never preached nor wondered; "made melody with their hearts;" and sent forth no books but living volumes, that honored their authors and blessed the world.

The old homestead! We wish we could paint it for you as it is—no, we dare not say as it is—as it was; that we could go together from room to room; sit by the hearth, round which that circle of light and love once swept, and there linger till all those simpler, purer times returned, and we should grow young again.

And how can we leave that spot without remembering one form that occupied, in days gone by, "the old arm chair," that old-fashioned mother—one in all the world, the law of whose life was love; one who was the divinity of our infancy, and the sacred presence in the shrine of our first earthly idolatry; one whose heart is far below the frost that gathers so thickly on her brow; one to whom we never grow old, but, in the "plumed troop," or the grave council, are children still; one who welcomed us coming, blessed us going, and never forgets us—never!

And when in some closet, some drawer, some corner, she finds a garment or a toy that once was yours, how does she weep, as she thinks you may be suffering or sad. And when Spring

"Leaves her robes on the trees,"

does she not remember your tree and wish you were there to see its glory?

MUSIC IN HEAVEN.—A poor laborer in a certain village died after a long illness, and having escaped the turmoils of existence, presented himself at the gate of Heaven, where he found he had been preceded by a rich man of the same locality who had just died, and having previously knocked, had been admitted by the apostle Peter. The laborer, who stood without, was enchanted by the ravishing sound of rejoicing and sweet music, which appeared to hail the entrance of the rich man, and having knocked in his turn, was also admitted. But what was his astonishment at finding silence where seraphic sounds had so lately been joyously uttered.

"How is this?" he demanded of Peter, "when the rich man entered I heard music and singing; is there, then, the same distinction between rich and poor in Heaven as on earth?"

"Not at all," replied the apostle, "but the poor come to Heaven every day, whereas it is scarcely once in a hundred years that a rich man gains admission."

"Be content with what you have," as the rat said to the trap when he saw that he had left part of his tail in it.

A PRETTY SIMILE.—Scandal, like the Nile, is fed by innumerable streams; but it is extremely difficult to trace it to its source.

Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth.

[For the Cambridge Democrat.]

ACROSTIC.

BY F. H. J.

TO MISS ——

Remembrance of the past at last,
And thoughts of what I heard and feared,
Caused me then to say, that day,
How I feared you would decive,
E en when I at first rehearsed
Love's sweet lines from thee to me,
Joy and doubt, combined in mind,
Caused me then to not believe.

Williamsburg, Md., Dec. 20, 1859.

Winter Sports--Skating.

The *recreations* of men determine their characters perhaps more than occupations. And winter is the time when the study of the subject of recreation becomes more necessary than at any other period of the year, because they are then necessarily more artificial. In summer the air is mild, and, without thought or precaution, each can go where he will, walking, fishing, riding, shooting, swimming, or reading, out of doors or in doors, at pleasure. The largest liberty can be enjoyed in the selection of amusements. But in winter all has to be pre-arranged with care, and this labor of preparing often occupies as much time and more attention than the recreation itself. One thing becomes every year more clear, *i.e.*, that those whose occupations do not call them out of doors in general, *must have* out of door life made enticing in the way of recreation. And for this in winter there must be plenty of active exercise. Sleighing and skating are the two favorite sports with all adepts. Sleighing, however, is by no means equal to the latter. It is too passive a thing for those who live in our heated up houses, and whose faces have become as tender of cold as if they were habitually clothed. Many a face-ache and tooth-ache, many an attack of neuralgia, is the next morning penalty for the sleigh ride by moonlight over night. The bells may jingle merrily, and the horse trot delightfully fast, and give you all *the semblance* of exercise. The buffalo-robe may keep out the sense of cold. The sharpness of the wind even may produce a kind of re-action, and do good in measure by the brisk spirits roused up in pleasant companions; but all this not enough to keep the body healthy, in a climate like ours, thro' the long winter.

Every man is forced daily, more or less, into the open air, yet not one in ten takes exercise enough. But women and children, pent up in houses, furnace-heated, wilt and wither, and become nervous and morbid, and fretful and unhappy, for lack of out-door exercise. The days are short, the air is corrupted, the sun is often bidden, and all of these things contribute about alike to produce a nervous development, utterly unhealthful and unhappy. Each year and each generation makes matters worse. Cases of consumption multiply; every breath of air creates a cough, until an atmosphere like Cuba becomes the only one in which the patient can live.

The only remedies for all these troubles are systematic remedies.—Facing the cold and conquering it. The bath is the favorite refreshment of the Russian, who thus invigorates and strengthens his circulation so that he can go enjoyingly out into the coldest air and roll in the snow without danger or difficulty. Frequent attention to this, with the accompanying friction of coarse towels, is, no doubt, one means of preserving health. But out of door exercise, walking rapidly, riding fast, running, are great necessities of our climate. But, above all, *skating* is *the* exercise *par excellence* for gentlemen and for ladies, for boys and for girls, in all suitable weather, in the winter. The exertion gives warmth in a natural way. It gives to the system the habit of resisting and withstanding the severest cold from within, and reacting against it by one's own unaided vitality. The sense of power in it is as stimulating to the mind as the exercise is to the body. With a force not so great as in ordinary walking, the skater glides over the smooth ice with a frictionless motion more swift and rapid than he can, by his own exertions, obtain in any other way. Steam itself can hardly keep pace with the true skater, aided by a strong, fair wind and a smooth field of ice. It has been said that a mile has been accomplished in a minute, under very favorable circumstances; but half that is quite fast enough.

As a social amusement, it cannot be surpassed. It opens up an endless variety of amusements. Games innumerable may be played in it, and figures of *all* sorts cut. The graceful and accomplished skater, male or female, has opportunities of distinguishing himself or herself, and the lover of fun the opportunity of a thousand antics. Its *utility* might be made very great, at times. In Holland, the farmers' sons, wives and daughters carry their produce thus to market. Our own canals might easily be rendered as serviceable thus in winter as in summer. In fact, skating ought to become a universal pastime and exercise. Children of both sexes should learn it while children. The power will then ever remain theirs to take it up at convenience, without the many precautions necessary for those learning it after the system has become unused to the falls, and bumps, and bruises that are the preliminary experiences of most.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Startling, but True!

MAKE WAY FOR THE NEW PHILOSOPHY.

It is the weakness of small minds to reject new systems, simply because they are startling. They forgot that apples had been dropping to the earth for 6,000 consecutive years under the noses of philosophers as well as fools, before Newton deduced the theory of gravitation from the fall of a pippin. Is there anything irrational, then, in supposing that Thomas Holloway, a man of deep research and strong practical intellect, may have discovered and applied successfully the natural antidotes to a large proportion of human diseases? Let it be remembered that for many years this indefatigable student, shrouded in the fumes of his laboratory, was engaged in pharmaceutical experiments, all directed to the great object which he claims to have attained. Nature is a strict custodian of her mysteries, and only discloses them when enforced by indomitable energy and perseverance. While the disciples of old and effete medical theories were following the beaten track of routine, he struck out a new path, and founded a new system of treatment. What has been the issue?—Ask the world, for nearly half its inhabitants have endorsed his remedies Besides the name that authenticates his Pills and Ointment, it may be said that the broad seal of public approval is affixed to them, and that the certificate of their infallibility bears upon its face every written language in existence. Simple facts are the only admissible testimony in a matter which involves health and life—and the facts that go to establish the curative properties of these preparations are overwhelming. Of the sufferers from dyspepsia, liver complaint, debility, scrofula, and almost every species of febrile, cutaneous and glandular disorder—"a multitude that no man can number" have cordially approved them. Surely, those who have recovered under the operation of the medicines, are the most competent judges of their virtues, and we acquiesce without hesitation in their decision.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Examine the Bottoms of Your Wells.

It is not generally known, we think, how easy a matter it is to examine the bottom of a well, cistern, or pond of water, by the use of a common mirror. The New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture says:—When the sun is shining brightly hold a mirror so that the reflected rays of light will fall into the water. A bright spot will be seen at the bottom, so light as to show the smallest object very plainly. By this means we have examined the bottoms of wells fifty feet deep, when half full of water. The smallest straw or other small object can be perfectly seen from the surface. In the same way one can examine the bottom of ponds and rivers, if the water be somewhat clear, and not agitated by winds or rapid motion. If a well or cistern be under cover or sheltered by buildings, so that the sunlight will not fall near the opening, it is only necessary to employ two mirrors, using one to reflect the light to the opening, and another to send it down perpendicularly into the water. Light may be thrown fifty or a hundred yards to the precise spot desired, and reflected downward.—We have used the mirrors with success to reflect the light around a field to a shaded spot, and also to carry it from a south window through two rooms, and then into a cistern under the north side of the house. Half a dozen of the reflections of the light may be made, though each mirror diminishes the brilliancy of the light Let any one not familiar with this method try it, and he will then find it not only useful, but a pleasant experiment. It will, perhaps, reveal a mass of sediment at the bottom of a well which has been little thought of, but which may have been a fruitful source of disease by its decay in the water.

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