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WM. W. BALLARD, Editor.

Volume 15. CAMBRIDGE, MD., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1860. Number 49.

[For the Cambridge Democrat.]

MINE.

BY E. J. DAVY.

Afar I see the rich ones pass,
They snuff ambrosial air,
And sometimes when I'm wandering,
See castles vast and fair;
But no far-stretching lands I claim,
As bright ancestral line,
I do not move in splendor's train—
One brighter joy is mine.

'Tis a lovely dream I sometimes see,
'Tis a lovely spot I pass—
But oh, how soon it vanisheth,
How soon its mem'ries pass!
I often linger mid the haunts
Of bliss and love divine;
I linger and I dream awhile—
I cannot call them mine.

But yet there is a grant to me,
That riches could not buy;
While every bright illusion pass,
This one can never die.
The purest gift, an honest soul,
Whose wishes are divine,
Whose longings can a token give—
This only one is mine.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The great crisis through which the Federal Union is now passing, has to some extent obliterated former party lines, and consolidated the South in one common defense of property, of honor, of country, and of life. We therefore address you as citizens of the same State, having but one desire, preservation of her rights; but one hope, the defence of her institutions; but one wish, the protection of her honor. To us all, the same future, the same peril, the same disaster; to us all must be the same safety.

No people have made greater sacrifices to form, to preserve, and to perpetuate an Empire than the people of Maryland. Among the first to enter the Revolutionary contest, her statesmen largely influenced the shaping of its course so as to result in a Federative Union. To her position and effort in a large degree was owing the cession of the Northwestern Territory to the Confederacy as a *common fund*. In her capital the first movement for a "further Union" was matured, and all of us, as Maryland men, are proud of that heritage, transmitted as our share in the formation of the Constitution. Neither our State nor her citizens have ever in any manner sought to impair the contract made by her with her co-States. She and we have, on all occasions, in the face of most adverse circumstances, ever maintained her plighted faith bright, and her pledged honor pure.

While insult and aggression have been repeated on her, while her constitutional rights have been as utterly ignored as if not existing, her property has been stolen, her people have been murdered, and civil war and insurrection excited in her heart, she still stands true to the Constitution of the Union, making no attempt at retaliation, and asking nothing more than the execution of the pledges and premises of that instrument. With her stand fourteen States, the same in institutions, in feelings, in wrongs.

Against them are arrayed the sixteen free States of the North. A fierce fanaticism contrary alike to religion, to reason, and to history, controls their people, makes their laws, nerves their arms, influences their passions and deranges their intellects. All obligations of honor, of pledged faith, are alike forgotten; all feelings of fraternal affection to their kindred of the South are embittered; all wish and desire for mutual trust and happiness is gone. Forgetful of the teachings of history, regardless of the precepts of religion, unmindful of the demonstrations of reason, their minds and hearts are filled with vain desires to see the black man equal to the white man, and to bring about a political equalization of the races. While the moss of them do not as yet accept these results as the consequences of their principles, the history of all agitations and all fanaticisms in all times but too surely have shown that the most radical positions are the ones ultimately adopted by the masses. The late declaration of a convention of these fanatics may be acceptable as the conclusions of all anti-slavery feeling and of all agitation on this subject. It is—

"So long as man believes in God, he is not free; so long as there is one slave in America, this is not a free country."

"That Charles Sumner was struck down in Senate, and John Brown strangled on the scaffold, in support of a legalized, Bible-sanctioned wrong; the defenders of freedom sacrificed to slavery, good men immolated on the altar of a bad institution.

"That the bloody, brutalizing system of slavery in the United States has its vitality, power and perpetuity in the Union of the States.

"That in the constitutional provision by which that scheme of sectional iniquity has had its own peculiar representation in the National Legislature, amounting to a balance of power, for its own purposes, providing itself an army and navy for its own protection, and carrying on wars of conquest for the extension of its own dire domination, involving the revival of the foreign slave trade, all supporters of the Union are fearfully responsible, and must be held to account in the convictions of all the just."

Thus, infidelity, abolitionism, a brutal disregard of the rights of others, a truculent denunciation of associates in the government, foreshadowing the consequences of the present condition of the Northern population. The press, the pulpit, the forum, the drama, literature, poetry, painting sculpture—all arts, all thoughts, and all that can enlist sympathy or arouse enthusiasm, are enlisted in this terrible onslaught on the rights, the institutions, the very existence of Maryland and the South.

The Constitution, as framed and adopted by each State, guaranteed that each should be protected in certain rights by the whole power of the Government. It was framed and adopted by each, as an equal sovereignty, and provided that each should remain equal to every other one through all times. It *secured* to the slave States a right *before then existing* by the law of nations, to have fugitive slaves delivered up, and gave to them also a right of representation in the Federal Congress based on slaves. Every State, party to the contract, was then slaveholding, save one, and these rights were therefore not exclusive. But without them the contract would never have been entered into. They were essential, integral parts of it. Since then this anti-slavery feeling has been gradually developing. Natural and political causes have abolished the right of holding that species of property in eighteen of the thirty-three States, and the rights and liberties of fifteen slave States are now in some measure in the hands of their more powerful neighbors and co-States.

But from the original execution of the contract, they have been scrupulous observers of all its provisions, and have faithfully executed its every letter. They gave to the free States the great northwest territory, and agreed to form four free States from it. They subsequently allowed six States to be carved out of it. They have allowed Massachusetts and N. York to divide their territory, and to give to the North Vermont and Maine.

The South fought the war of 1812 to protect the commerce and the seamen of the North. It has paid taxes and bounties for years to nurture and extend her fisheries, and contributes yearly to the fleets of New England, a heavy stipend by way of fishery bounties. She has by navigation laws taxed herself, and secured to Northern commerce the immense valuable coastwise interstate trade, and for every ton of produce exported from, or merchandize consumed in the South, she pays tribute to the Northern shipowner and merchant.

Her generosity has built up the manufactures and the commerce of the North, and her labor furnishes the chief ingredient and source of its wealth and progress.

In return for her loyalty she asks nothing but what is secured to her by the plain letter of the Constitution. She claims the faithful delivery of her property when fugitive.—The manner in which that obligation is fulfilled is well known. But she also insists that she shall be acknowledged as an equal in the Union; that her States are the peers of their co-States, her citizens of their citizens, and her rights of person and property are of equal sanctity with their personal and property rights. Claiming their equality of right, she insists as a consequence that the common government, instituted by *all*, for the benefit of *all*, shall protect those rights, wherever the common flag floats, or the common jurisdiction and power extends.

While the North is willing to acknowledge the justice of these demands, and to execute the obligations of the contract in some, the terrible fanaticism which so thoroughly and so fearfully sways it, absolutely refuses to apply any of them, in any manner, or in any way where property in slaves is concerned. Though the South has nearly $5,000,000,000 invested in this property, and in the preservation and security of which her civilization, her existence, her future is dependant; though her claim is founded on the constitution, yet she is told that for protection in this, she must rely on herself. Mr. Seward, the philosophic statesman of the North, enunciates the position that the Army and Navy being principally necessary to protect the South from destitution, are not necessary to the North, and other Northern leading men declare that the general government has no duty to perform in relation to property in slaves, save to deliver up runaway negroes.

But this claim of the South, so simple, so just, and yet so absolutely essential to be acknowledged in itself, is by no means new, or of modern origin. The right of protection now asserted by the South, has only been denied of late years, and the acknowledgment of it is therefore now imperative.

From the origin of the government property in slaves has been held to be entitled to protection by all branches of the Federal Government, and it has been protected time and again wherever its jurisdiction extended.

The treaty of John Jay, negotiated with England during Washington's administration, provided for the payment by her, for all slaves carried off after the treaty of Utrecht.

The Louisiana treaty, negotiated by Mr. Jefferson, expressly secured and protected the rights of the people of that Territory to this species of property.

After the war of 1812, the treaty of Ghent, in Mouroes administration, provided that slaves should be paid for by Great Britain, and this article of the treaty, after the arbitration of the Empire Alexander of Russia, was enforced and procured to be executed by the administration of John Quincy Adams.

Congress before then had provided for the protection of property in slaves in the Territories of Tennessee and Alabama.

But further; during the administration of Andrew Jackson three American vessels, the Enconium, the Enterprise and another, were at various times thrown by stress of weather into some of the British West Indian ports. Their cargoes comprised a number of slaves, being transported for safety from one Southern port to another. These slaves were liberated by British citizens, and the Government of Great Britain subsequently indemnified their owners in consequence of the reclamations of the Federal Government. The Senate at the same time by a *unanimous* vote, declared that the South was entitled to this protection of her slave property.

Subsequently, the slaves on board an American ship, the Creole, having mutinied and carried her into a British port, Mr. Webster, as Secretary of State under Tyler's administration, claimed full and adequate compensation from that government for them. A member of Congress who introduced resolutions into the House of Representatives, disclaiming the power of the Federal Government to protect Southern property in this case of the Creole, and denying that it was its duty so to do, was promptly expelled from the House.

That man is a leading and influential member of the political organization which now controls by decisive votes fifteen of the Free States. His sentiments *then* are the opinions and feelings of a powerful party *now*. His name is Joshua R. Giddings.

But the government, in a still more marked instance, had before then interfered for the protection of this property in slaves, not of a citizen of any State, but of a foreign country. A Spanish vessel, the Armistad was carried by slaves, who had mutinied, within the jurisdiction of the State of New York. They were there arrested by Federal officials, and carried to Connecticut. The owners of the slaves went into the Federal courts, and demanded restitution of their property, and the Supreme Court of the United States decided that a Spanish subject was entitled to have his negro slave, who had been lawfully held in slavery in Cuba, and had escaped therefrom to Connecticut by mutiny, delivered up to him, by virtue of the treaty with Spain, which protected *all property* of Spanish subjects. The court actually ordered him to be delivered up.

This equal right then to be protected in this right of property by the Government has been acted on and acknowledged by every department of it, and without it the condition of the slave States would be most precarious. The communication with each other by water would be closed, and the "high seas," the free and common highway of all nations, prohibited to their commerce, their convenience, or their travel. Their slaves when once on the high sea would be utterly lost to them as property, and the robbery of them would be no crime, from which they could demand protection.

But while we with our brethren have been thus faithfully doing our duty to the North, while we have been contributing in every way to its progress, its safety and development, how have we been repaid?—Look at the long catalogue of insult, of wrong, of injury which we bear for the sake of peace. Look at the enormous pecuniary loss we suffer for the sake of harmony! Look at the terrible dangers of intestine war we face for the sake of the Union!

Not satisfied with this utter disregard of plighted honor, attacks are made on our domestic peace at our own firesides; organizations are gotten up in the North for the avowed purposes of inciting murder, arson and insurrection in our midst; societies openly boast, year by year, of the millions of which they have robbed the South. Yet the States in which they exist take no steps to suppress them or protect us. Such a state of things could not exist, and peace continue for ninety days between two foreign nations. Our citizens are debared from entry into any of there States with their property, for business or pleasure, without forfeiting it the moment their lines are entered. We are thus denied privileges which civilized nations recognize as between each other without treaty. In several of these States, the entry into them with a slave is heavily penal on the master; while in most of them fine and imprisonment are liberally meted out to any one who assist him in exercising his "Constitutional right" of reclaiming his lost property.

A Minister of the United States, going to his post at a foreign government, is waylaid and robbed in open day in the second city of the Union, and there is no redress because the property stolen is slaves. No such outrage would be tolerated by one nation from another.

Rebellion and treason are perpetrated in Virginia, and Ohio and Iowa refuse to deliver to her the traitors and murderers for trial. Ohio refuses to deliver to Kentucky a felon who had invited slaves to abscond. Illinois refuses to give up to the same State a thief, because he happened also to be a slave. Wisconsin, through her Supreme Court, liberated Booth, incarcerated and convicted by Federal laws for resisting the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, and the Supreme Court of Massachusetts takes Sanborn out of the hands of the United States Senate, because he was connected with John Browns' raid upon Maryland and Virginia, while Ohio incarcerates Federal officers in the penitentiary for executing a Federal law. The Constitution is withered up in the fierce fire of this fanaticism. Whenever any clause of it, any right secured by it, comes in conflict with this sentiment of the North, it becomes utterly worthless; the clause is ignored and the right destroyed. And at this time, in not one single Northern State, is the Constitution in existence, as far as the rights of the South to its property are concerned. It is nullified, trampled under foot, derided, despised!

This plain statement of historical facts shows clearly the condition of the contest. On the one side a powerful Northern majority overrides the constitution and denies its obligations. It attacks us by organized associations and unorganized mobs. Acting through its legal governmental agents, expressing its will by solemn laws of States, it makes war upon us through legislative acts, by its chief Executive offices and Governors, and by the judicial decrees of its courts of highest jurisdiction it does it. How vain then that attempted assimilation by a few, very few partizans among us, of the Northern aggression to the Southern defence. How worse than envious, to compare the position of the South *defending* with firmness and zeal her existence and her constitutional rights to that Northern power which seeks to destroy the one and to abrogate the other!

But the present moment is pregnant to us all. Parties will sink into insignificance, and partizans be submerged in its terrible importance.

This aggressive majority, these out-numbering millions of the North now seek to take possession of the government, through the forms of a Presidential election. And not satisfied with the assured prestige and power of a majority, they stand before us, backing their position by the physical force of a semi-military political organization, which is said to contain among its enrolled members, *half a million of men!* Mr. Seward in a speech in the West, congratulated his party upon this Wide Awake association, for said he, "*Your assistance may be required in prescribing the results of your labors.*"

The inauguration of Abraham Lincoln may witness the presence of tens of thousands of Northern troops in Washington!

In this crisis it is the duty of the patriot, calmly and soberly, to take his position. The preservation of the Constitution, through which the Union of these States lives and moves and had its being, can only be effected by the decided, positive and united position of the South. Any division among us, any difference in our counsels, will be heralded as the marks of weakness and the signs of cowardice.

The next step is the organization of this Black Republican party in the frontier States. From agitation and action beyond our borders, we are to be attacked at our firesides and in our own houses. The discussion is to be spread gradually throughout the Slaveholding States, until at last they will be obliged in self defence to resist, or to submit to the will of the Northern majorities.

Here in Maryland, the dangers is now on us. We stand face to face with the foe. His troops are already marshalled and eager for the onslaught. The late Pennsylvania election, rendering the election of Lincoln certain in the opinion of his party, has called into open day the thousands of secret sympathisers we have all feared to exist in our midst.

The patronage of victory is carrying to him many who have heretofore stood aloof. The result of the Mayor's election in Baltimore has utterly prostrated the hopes of that large class of men who then adhered to the fortunes of the late American party. They never give a cordial support to the nomination of Mr. Bell, and the defeat of their candidate, Hinds, is the pretext upon which a large body of them have since then arrayed themselves in support of Lincoln. Comprising in the main, the strength to which the Union party in Maryland was obliged to look for its support, their disintegration and desertion of its candidates has left the friends of Mr. Bell with no chance or hope of carrying this State. Trusted as they were, and relied upon, they have left him in the direst hour of his extremity, and there is now good reason to doubt whether their ballots will not give the Abolition candidate as many votes as to that of the Union party in the city of Baltimore. In this desertion and treachery they have the support and countenance of some of their tried and trusted leaders, one of whom has but recently been denounced by the party organs of Mr. Bell as a traitor in disguise.

The assurance of this heavy vote in Baltimore, and the covert and open adhesion of leading men there and elsewhere to Lincoln, is bringing him a large vote in other localities in the State. This will all come from the former supporters, with rare exceptions, of the late American party, and detracts so greatly from the strength of the Union party as to render its success here impossible; and its prospects elsewhere are but little more encouraging. In the two States of the South in which that organization makes a contest with any chance of success, the recent Northern elections must inevitably drive numbers of conservative, Constitution-loving Bell men from a cause which does no good, and can only at this crisis serve to divide and distract the South.

To those few friends here who have so long and so steadfastly adhered to the fortunes of Mr. Douglas, we appeal. No reasonable man can affirm, with assurance, that Mr. Douglas will get one single electoral vote or carry one solitary State. A vote for him, then, can do him no good. It can serve no useful purpose. Like a vote for Bell, it is a vote thrown away, in the first instance. But its consequences are more serious. Every vote cast for either of these gentlemen in the South will only indicate division and difference among us. It will indicate the belief in the Northern majority that their aggressions may be safely continued, and that we are unable or unwilling to unite in defence of our rights. It will strengthen and encourage the foe which is now implanted in our midst, and lessen our ability to crush out at once and forever the incipient treason of Abolition in Maryland.

We then appeal to you all, for the sake of our common fortune and our common destiny, to stand with us at this solemn time. If the government goes into the hands of the Abolitionists, our united position may deter them from further wrong, but our division will assuredly invite further injury. A prohibition of the inter-State slave trade, would at one blow destroy all the slave property of Maryland, and she would be forced to resist it. The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia would place on our Southern frontier another seat of agitation and alarm. Our union now may avert these dangers. It will certainly defend us from them.

Then, not as partizans, though we are the representatives of a Party, we appeal to you to stand with us in defence of common rights. You have everything at stake that we have. Our defeat is your defeat; our destruction is your certain annihilation. Then let us all, as Maryland men, casting behind us the dead issues of the past, now stand side by side, and place our noble State first and foremost in the ranks of the South, by the unanimity with which our votes are cast for Breckinridge and Lane.

B. T. JOHNSON,
JOSHUA VANSANT,
LEVI K. BOWEN,
J. J. GRAVES,
WILSON M. CAREY,
G. H. CARMAN,
JOHN HOFFMAN,
State Dem. Executive Committee.
October 20th, 1860.

The United States Senate, which assembles in December and closes on the 4th of March, consists of 36 national or administration democrats, 27 republicans and 2 Douglas democrats, with one vacancy from Oregon. The new Senate will also consist of a majority of national democrats, with a strong probability that in the House they will also have the controlling power for the next two years. The House which meets in December and adjourns on the 4th of March contains an anti-democratic majority.

The other Sunday, an eminent divine was preaching upon the parable of Dives and Lazarus, and when he arrived at the point where, in great heart, Dives lifted up his eyes and asked Abraham to allow Lazarus to come to him with a drop of water, he said, "To this apparently reasonable, but, under the circumstances, totally inadmissible request, a negative answer was returned."

A Douglas speaker at Syracuse was asked to define Mr. Douglas' position upon the slavery question. Said he: "Mr. Douglas believes that if slavery ain't a mind to go where she is a mind to she may stay where she is, if she doesn't want to; subject to the decision of the Supreme Court, and of the people of the Territories when they is agreed on that p'int." It was taken as satisfactory by his audience.

MIND WHERE YOU LAY THE EMPHASIS.—Sir Fletcher Norton was noted for his want of courtesy. When pleading before Lord Mansfield, on some question of manorial right, he chanced unfortunately to say, "My lord, I can illustrate the point in an instance in my own person: I myself have two little manors." The judge immediately interposed with one of his blandest smiles, "We all know it, Sir Fletcher."

The Louisville (S. C.) Herald states that last week a citizen in the upper part of that district, Mr. Isham S. Bolt, committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a shot gun. It seems that he had been much harrassed in mind with the fear of an insurrection for some time, and had laid with his arms beside him the night before his death.

An editor of a religious paper, noting the increase of ministers in Philadelphia, wrote: "The towers are now supplied with watchmen." When a compositor had put it in print it read, to the astonishment of the writer, "The towns are now supplied with Dutchmen."

A journeyman printer in an Erie printing office, as we are reliably informed, put on a "sub." last week, went to the Meadville oil district, bought an oil claim on time, struck oil, and has been offered $20,000 for his chance. He had better take it. It is "a fat take." The lucky printer's name is Geo. Simonton.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

An old bachelor is a traveler on life's railroad, who has entirely failed to make the proper connections.

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