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Volume 16. CAMBRIDGE, MD., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1861. Number 37.

[Written for the Cambridge Democrat.]

GROWING OLD.

BY E. J. DAVY.

Our years are quick and fleeting,
They move with iron pace;
But 'mid the stormy bleating
We dread to quit the race.
We see the goal come nigher—
The story oft is told—
Our aim is still cast higher,
For we are growing old.

Time moves with reckless power,
Nor stops to count our grief;
We pass through weal and sorrow,
Nor wait for unbelief.
Our brow with wrinkles furrowed,
Makes age seem plain and bald;
That gnawing tooth of nature
Says we are growing old.

OFF to the VIRGINIA RACES.

Oh be easy, don't you tease me,
While I sing a bit of fun;
Soldiers flying, niggers crying,
See them push to Washington.

Off they scamper! Oh what a damper
To their tender, humane hearts;
Muskets dropping, hearts a throbbing,
Bodies left behind in carts.

LEE's a coming! Hark, the drumming!
Fly you hireling Hessian knaves;
He will scourge you, he will purge you,
Run you dirty Lincoln slaves.

JOHNSTON's mettle will make you settle
Down in just and upright men,
If you promise for the future,
Not to take up arms again.

Oh, what sorrow, on to-morrow,
When you find your knapsacks gone;
Bread and water—what you fought for—
You'll not find in Washington.

Despised as traitors, brother-haters,
You shall bear the mark of Cain;
Foolish gunners, first-rate runners,
Shed your brothers' blood for gain.

Shame will crown you, tears will drown you,
Of the misery you have made;
Peace will leave you, Conscience grieve you
Dupes of Abram Lincoln's raid.

Oh! be easy, don't you tease me,
I have sung you all the joke;
See them coming, see them running,
Heavens! see the awful smoke.

Speech of Vice-President A. H. Stephens, C. S. A.

From a speech delivered on the 11th inst., by Alex. H. Stephens, to a large audience assembled on the College Green, Augusta, Ga., we make the following extracts:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond County:—I appear before you to-day in the discharge of a duty assigned to me by the Confederate Congress:

My business to-day is, to unfold to you the exigencies of this war and its requirements. The Congress, it is known to you, provided for raising one hundred thousand men. Nobly, gallantly and patriotically has that call been responded to, and is now being responded to. Thousands and tens of thousands—the exact number I am not now able to state to you—have gone to the battle field. These men, however, must be clothed, they must be fed; they must be armed; they must be equipped.

The amount estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury to meet the requirements to support an army of this number, was fifty millions of dollars—a large amount. This am't must be raised. How to do it is the question. But since that adjournment—since that estimate—this war has assumed a wider and broader range. It has taken on larger and more gigantic propotions, and instead of one hundred thousand men we may have to send two hundred thousand to meet the enemy; instead of fifty millions of dollars, we may have, and the probability is that we shall have, to raise one hundred millions of dollars; and it may be, it it goes on and increases, that we shall have to raise more. The estimate, however, of the Secretary of the Treasury was fifty millions of dollars, and whatever number of men and whatever amn't of money will be necessary must be raised. We do not intend to be subjugated. Mr. Lincoln has increased his call from seventy-five thousand to four hundred thousand men. He has increased his demand for money from the five millions first asked for (the amount I do not exacly recollect,) and asks his Congress, now in session, for four hundred millions of dollars. Whether he will raise his men or his money I know not. All I have to say about it is, that if he raises his four hundred thousand men, we must raise enough to meet him, and if he raises his four hundred millions of money, we must raise enough to meet it.

Our means in men and money are ample to sustain our independence. We have, upon a reasonable estimate, at least seven hundred thousand fighting men. Whether all these will be required to drive back his armed myrmidons I know not; but if, they are, every man must go to the battle-field.

Four hundred thousand may be a formidable army against us, but it is not as formidable as the six hundred thousand led by Darius against the Grecian States; and we there have the example of much fewer numbers than we are, fighting a battle for right, for justice, for independence and for liberty. Men of the South, therefore, let this war assume its most gigantic proportions, its most threatening aspects, (nerving our hearts with the spirit of our Revolutionary fathers, when they were but three millions, and coped with great Britain, the most powerful nation in the world)—animated with these sentiments, fighting for everything dear to us, fear not the result, recollecting that "thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just;" and as our fathers, in the bloody conflict of the Revolutionary war, appealed to the God of Battles for success in their cause, so may we have the consciousness, in any event, that this is no war of our seeking.

We simply wish to govern ourselves as we please. We simply stand where our Revolutionary fathers stood in '76. We stand upon the great fundamental principle announced on the 4th of July, 1776, and incorporated in the Declaration of Independence—that great principle that announced that the government derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

After the establishment of the great principle, after the acknowledgment of it by Great Britain, in the treaty of 1783, when each separate State was recognized as independent, we were not recognized by Great Britain as a nationality, but the independence of each Colony or State was recognized by itself—Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and Connecticut and Virginia, each one was separate, sovereign and independent. They made a common cause to achieve individual and separate sovereign existence. After the Revolutionary war they entered into a constitutional compact—that constitution that we have ever adored—that constitution to the maintenance of which I have devoted so much of my life. We entered into that constitution with this people.

But soon after that constitution was formed, a large party in the North commenced, as I have said, by construction, to torture and twist the constitution from its proper and legitimate meaning, to gain power indirectly. I have not time to go thro' the history of the country. It is enough to say it ripened within the last few years, and came to maturity under the organization of that party now in power—that party which now has the destiny of the United States in its hand—known as the Republican party. Seven States of the North finally utterly repudiated the most important feature in it—a feature without which, I am told in the language of Judge Story, the constitution never would have been made. I mean that obligation the Northern States entered into to return fugitive slaves from our country. Seven States arrayed themselves—perhaps more—seven at least, arrayed themselves in open, palpable violation of this known portion of the compact. We appealed to them—we believed it was best for all the States, as Washington presided over the convention that made the constitution, that all the States should remain the Union, faithfully performing each one for itself the obligations of this constitution.

This was the Southern idea. We made our appeals for years to them to come up and fulfill their obligations. From the beginning of the government, the man cannot rise up and charge the South with ever violating, in the slightest degree, their obligations. We never asked Congress to do anything against the interests of the Northern States; we never complained of their institutions; we never wished to interfere with them at all. We rested upon the great principle that each State should govern itself; that they should govern themselves as they pleased; and let us govern ourselves as we please. This was the position of the South, and we made the same appeal to them for years; and only when this party came to maturity, and when so many States openly disgraced the constitution, when they got the government in their hands, it was then the South thought it necessary to look out new safeguards for security. It was then she resumed her sovereign powers. It was then she became satisfied that the people of the North would not fulfill their portion of the obligation, and even then we believed it would be better for them and us to live on together, each and all doing their duty. We said we would even try it, and even then sent commissioners to them with the olive branch of peace. Our overtures were disregarded, and hence this war. But the point I present to you is that we stand now where our revolutionary fathers stood. All we ask is to be permitted to govern ourselves as we please; and for one, I declare to you to-day, you may think of it as you please, the people of the South may decide it as they please, but as for one I would never surrender this principle though every valley from here to the Potomac should run with Southern blood, and every hill-top be bleached with Southern bones. [Tremendous applause.]

Can we cope with the North?—that is the question. We have not less than four thousand millions of taxable property in the Confederate States, upon the least minimum estimate. At last year's rates, we therefore could raise from one hundred millions to two hundred millions, for years to come and yet survive. The wealth of nations, the ability of nations to sustain war, depends not so much upon its taxable property as its productive capital. It is to the latter that we must look for the means and ability to sustain war, for in times of war generally all business is interrupted.

The great difference between the North and the South to carry on the war—and this I say to you in prospect of a long war, for I wish our people to see the full magnitude and to feel the full responsibility that rests upon us in it, and to see our responsibility to meet it—is this: The North sold us some two hundred and fifty millions annually. This was their riches; hence came their wealth, hence grew their cities. Our cotton was the source of it, and how Mr. Lincoln is to get his four hundred millions of dollars I do not know. I may say more about it before I get through, but at the present it is sufficient to say that Lincoln has dammed up the water that turns the mill of Northern prosperity. How long the mill will run time alone will determine. But it is not so with us.

Let the blockade last; let the Northern people be cut off from trade with us within the eleven Southern States, we could for years carry on the war, support ourselves and our armies, and, rather than be subjugated and become vassals of Lincoln's power, fight it out beleagured by blockade all around. We grow supplies that the nations of the earth must have—that is, the cotton. How the North is to do without it, as I have said, I cannot say. Hundreds of thousands are dependent upon it for their daily bread, and these people are now men who, for the want of bread, joined in this unnatural and suicidal war, which will be to them as disastrous as to us. In England perhaps not less than five millions of people depend upon cotton for their daily bread; in France, several hundred thousands if not millions, (I am not particular in my statistics.) And when you come to take into consideration the amount of capital, the number of sailors, and the amount of tonnage employed in this trade, you will be still more surprised.

I meet many asking about the blockade. I cannot to-day tell you how the blockade is to become raised. But there is one thing certain—in some way or other it will be obliged to be raised, or there will be revolution in Europe—there will be starvation there. Our cotton is the element that will do it, and it is this great staple which is the tremendous lever by which we can work out our destiny, under Providence, I trust, against four hundred thousand or against four times four hundred thousand. [Applause.] I am here to-day to discuss before you the fifty million loan, but I am frank to tell you it may be one hundred millions, and I think it probably will be. The object of a wise and good government is to make the burdens fall as light upon the people as possible to meet every exigency. The proposition the government makes, therefore, is to take a loan in produce.

The object is to get along with as little tax as possible; but, my countrymen, do not suppose the government will not tax you, if necessary; for I tell you the government does not intend to be subjugated, and if we do not raise the money by loans, if the people do not contribute, I tell you we intend to have the money, and taxation will be resorted to if nothing else will raise it. Every life and dollar in the country will be demanded, rather than you and every one of us shall be overrun by the enemy. [Applause.] On that you may count.

The government proposes to give you a bond bearing eight per cent. interest, paying the interest semi-annually It is not a gift or donation, but simply your surplus cotton, as much as you can spare. This is the proposition: "We, the subscribers, agree to contribute to the defense of the Confederate States that portion of our respective crop set down to our respective names; the same to be placed in ware-house or in the hands of factors, and sold on or before—— next. And the net proceeds of the sale we direct to be paid over to the Treasurer of the Confederate States, for bonds for the same amount bearing eight per cent. interest." There is the whole of it. The cotton planter directs his cotton to be sent into the hands of his factor or his commission merchant. He only tells the government in his subscription the portion he can lend. He directs it to be sold and the proceeds invested in Confederate bonds. I understand that a committee will be appointed before this meeting adjourns to canvass this county. Every planter, therefore, of Richmond county, will be waited upon and afforded an opportunity to subscribe. I wish, therefore, to say to that committee and everybody, subscribe.

Inquiries have been made of me, and I take this opportunity to answer them: "Whether these bonds will circulate as money—will they pay debts?" On this point I wish no mistake. They are not intended as currency; they are unfitted to answer the purpose of circulation. The bond is not suited to carry in your pocket-book and use. It would wear out. It is intended to represent a fixed capital or permanent investment—just so much as you can spare from your cotton crop. Instead of putting your surplus in lands, negroes, houses, furniture, useless extravagance or luxuries, just put it in Confederate bonds. But while I say it was not intended to circulate or to pay debts, I have not the least doubt that anybody who will sell his crop entire for bonds will find no difficulty in getting the money for them, for they draw interest and are better than money; and any man holding a note will give it up and take a bond, for a note draws but seven per cent. and this draws eight. I have no doubt that all minors, and trust property will soon be invested in it. I have been frequently asked if these bonds were good: Well, I want to be equally frank on that point. If we succeed, if we establish our independence, if we are not over-ridden, if we are not subjugated, I feel no hesitancy in telling you it is the best government stock in the world that I know of; but candor also compels me to state that if Lincoln overruns us—if we are subjugated, these bonds will not be worth a single dime, and nothing else you have will be worth anything. But upon this subject of the war, I will detain you a few minutes, because it is a common inquiry with me, how long I think the war will last—whether or not it will be a short one. I know not; I would not if I could. It is the mysterious future; but there is one thing I can tell you with confidence, and that is, it is going to last until the enemy is whipped and driven from our soil.—[Tremendous applause.] It is a fanatical war, and wherever fanaticism gets sontrol of reason, you can make no speculation in regard to it. This is a war against reason in every sense of the term. In the first place, many of those engaged in a crasade nominally to ameliorate the condition of our population. They are engaged in a crusade to make things better than the Creator made them, or to make things equal which he made unequal. It is impious, and a great deal of the fanaticism of the war springs, I doubt not, from that source. Such an effort never could succeed, were they to overrun us and drive us away.

It is a war against the interest of those who wage it, and, of all the people who will suffer by it, the New England States will suffer the most. This is a war against the principles which their fathers and our fathers fought for—that every State government derived its powers from the consent of the governed. They say we are revolutionists; they call us rebels. I think it will be a revolution before it is over, but if a change of government makes revolution, the revolution is at the North.

At the South, our movements from the beginning have been planted upon the principles, as I have told you, of our revolutionary fathers, and the Confederate States to day have rescued the constitution, with some improvements, some changes all of which we think improvements. They stand to day the defenders, supporters and maintainers of the constitution which was the admiration and the devotion of us all. But a change of government has taken place at the North. The constitution of our fathers has already been trampled in the dust.—From the time Mr. Lincoln went into his office until to-day it has been but one step after another upon the constitution of the country.

I tell you the revolution is at the North. There is where constitutional liberty has been destroyed; and if you wish to know my judgment about the history of this war you may read it in the history of the French Jacobins. They have become a licentious and lawless mob, and I shall not at all be surprised if in less than three years the leaders in this war—if Lincoln and his cabinet, its head—come to the gallows or guillotine, just as those who led the French war, (applause;) for human passions, when once aroused, are as uncontrollable as the elements above us. The only hope of mankind rests in the restraints of constitutional law, and the day they framed and ratified these lawless measures of Lincoln they dug their own graves. They may talk of freedom and liberty, but I tell you no people without rulers restrained by constitutional law can be free. They may be nominally free, but they are vassals and slaves, and this unbridled mob when they attempt to check it, Lincoln and the rest will be dealt with just as I tell you it was in France.

What is to be the result of this war? I am not a prophet, but I look upon it as fraught with the most momentous consequences, not unto us, but to the people of the North. I have always believed that if the Union were destroyed the North would run into anarchy and despotism. We are the salt of the concern, and it is only questionable whether or not we have quit too soon. That is the only doubt I have. Where it will end I do not know, but never again will they enjoy constitutional government at the North. How long will they be able to war against us? I tell you it will be until we drive them back. There is no hope for us, there is no prospect for an early and speedy termination of the war until we drive them back; and my idea, my wish, my desire and my counsel would be to raise men enough immediately from the mountains to the seaport, to do it. They rely upon numbers, and they have got them; but I have told you that the battle is not to the strong. We rely upon the righteousness and the justice of our cause, and also the valor of our men, though they bring two to one, three to one, five to one or ten to one, as was done in Greece.

And now, in conclusion, I ask you, one and all, women as well as men, before you give up your judgments, to consider the magnitude of the question, the great issue before you the perils surrounding you, the dangers besetting you; think of your homes and your firesides, and then think of subjugation. Think then of your duty, and all, I ask of you is to perform your duty as faithfully as I have done mine to-day, and I leave it with you, your country and God. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Great Peace Meeting at Nyack, New York.

1800 DEMOCRATS in COUNCIL.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 REVIVED.

Free Speech, Free Press and the Right of Petition.

The peace meeting at Nyack, Rockland Co., N. Y., July, 15th, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings over held in that county. Not less than 1800 people were present, representing the wealth, respectability, and intelligence of that region of country. No doubt the meeting was increased in size very much by the efforts by the Republicans to intimidate, by threatening to shed the blood of those who should dare to assemble in a council of peace. But so far from any attempt at violence being made, the whole vast throng appeared to be animated with the one impulse of unbounded enthusiasm in the cause of freedom of speech, and the right of self-government as it was established by our forefathers. The speeches, which were made by Mr. Burr and Mr. Van Loon, occupied nearly three hours, and were constantly interrupted by the wildest demonstrations of approval. Such was the enthusiasm created on the occasion, that before the crowd dispersed, it was unanimously resolved to hold another meeting at the centre of the county next Saturday afternoon.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That while we yield to none in love for the Union of our States, in respect and attachment to our glorious flag, and in fealty and willing obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States, we nevertheless protest against the attempt to subjugate the people of any State, to bayonet them into love for our Union, or sabre them into brotherhood.

2. *Resolved*, That our government was based upon cardinal principle "that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," as proclaimed by Thomas Jefferson, the great Apostle of Democracy, a principle sacredly held and maintained by every eminent statesman and jurist in our land from the time of the Declaration of Independence until the accession of the present Administration to power.

3. *Resolved*, That we believe that "war is final and entire disunion, as declared by the late lamented Douglas; that a continuance of the present war must surely eventuate in a perpetual separation and division of our once happy and glorious Union.

4. *Resolved*, That we appeal to our brethern throughout the land, North as well as South, to raise their voices once more for peace and for Union. We appeal to all, by the memory of our common ancestry, our common sacrifices, our common history, by the glories of the past and the hopes of the future.

5. *Resolved*, That every government having a written constitution for its guide, should strictly adhere to its very letter, and no emergency can justify its violation. That the frequent violations of the Constitution of the United States by the present Executive, and by those under his authority, deserves and should receive the unqualified condemnation of every American citizen.

6. *Resolved*, That the incarceration of John Merryman, George P. Kane and others at Baltimore by a Military officer, in command of the President, without color of law; the utter disregard of the writ of "habeas corpus;" and the contempt shown for the decision of the highest tribunal in our land, are acts of high-handed injustice and aggression which call for rebuke from every constitution-loving and law-biding citizen.

7. *Resolved*, That the outrages attempted to be practiced by the Superintendent of Police of New York city, through those under him in authority, in arresting Frederic A. Guion while in the lawful and peaceful exercise of the rights of a freeman and an American citizen, while circulating and procuring names to a respectful petition to the President of the United States, has no parallel in the annals of despotism, is disgusting for its baseness; contemptible for its craven and syncophantic imitation, and outrageous for its unparalleled violation of private rights.

8. *Resolved*, That an enormous standing army, such as is recommended by the President, repugnant to the principles of our government and dangerous to the liberties of a free people, involving the expenditure of a vast amount of money which must be wrung from the people by burthensome taxation directly or indirectly; induces the assumption of arbitrary power; and in all Republics of history has led the way for successful Generals to despotic thrones.

9. *Resolved*, That we earnestly entreat our fellow-citizens throughout the length and breadth of our land, without distinction of party, to meet together and place the seal of popular condemnation upon the acts of violence and aggression which are dividing our beloved Union; inviting foreign interference; subverting constitutional and States rights, educating a Republican people to favor a Dictatorship; destructive to the dearest rights of freemen, and tending to the wildest anarchy and despotism.

10. *Resolved*, That a copy of these Resolutions, signed by the officers of this meeting, be sent to Hon. Edward Height, member of Congess from this Congressional District, and that he be requested to use every effort to stay the present fratricidal war and urge a just compromise of pending difficulties.

11. *Resolved*, That the newspapers published in this county, the New York Daily News, New York Herald, Day Book, Journal of Commerce and Evening Express be requested to publish these Resolutions.

AN inspiring sight for a glazier: the early dawn when it breaks in the windows.

THERE is no better looking-glass than an old friend.

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