Cambridge Democrat.

By Barrett & Schleigh. "Resistance to Tyrants is Obedience to God." $1 50 in Advance.

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CAMBRIDGE DEMOCRAT,

A Weekly Newspaper, Devoted to the Dissemination of Democratic Principles,

published every WEDNESDAY MORNING at CAMBRIDGE, Dorchester county, Md., by

LOUIS E. BARRETT. GEO. H. SCHLEIGH, JR.

BRETT & SCHLEIGH,

PUBLISHERS,

PRICE $1 50 PER ANNUM, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be conspicuously inserted at the following rates: For one square (one inch) ONE DOLLAR for the first insertion and FIFTY CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

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For six months or yearly advertisements, one half of the amount must be paid in advance.

The number of insertions must be marked on all advertisements; if not they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications of a private nature and obituary notices charged for at the regular advertising rates. Simply marriages and deaths inserted gratis.

☞ Office opposite Mr. Edward Street's Tailoring Establishment on Poplar street, up stairs.

All communications should be addressed to LOUIS E. BARRETT, Editor.

TO CLUBS.

In order that the DEMOCRAT may be placed in the hands of every Democrat and every one opposed to the abolition policy of the present Administration, we make the following offer to clubs:

Six copies, one year,	$8 00
Ten " " "	12 00
Fifteen copies, one year,	18 00
Twenty " " "	20 00

We call upon our friends throughout the county to use their best endeavors in getting up clubs for the DEMOCRAT, so that its already large circulation may be increased, as the fall election is rapidly approaching; and as it promises to be of more than usual interest, every person opposed to the unconstitutional, unholy and unchristian acts of the present Administration, should do his best to increase the circulation of the DEMOCRAT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS

Eastern and Western Shore Steamers

OF THE INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE LINE

STEAMERS—KENT, Capt. Jas. H. Kirwan; CHAMPION, Capt. J. R. Griffith; PIONEER, Capt. Wm. R. Norman.

On and after SATURDAY, June 6th, 1863, these Steamers will run as follows, leaving Light Street wharf, foot of Camden, viz:

TO ANNAPOLIS AND WEST RIVER FERRY DAILY, AND RETURN, (Sundays excepted,) leaving Baltimore at 7 A. M. and returning, leave West River at 1 P. M., and Annapolis at 2½ P. M.

TO ST. MICHAELS AND MILES RIVER FERRY EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, leaving Baltimore at 7 A. M., and return every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, leaving Miles River at 9½ A. M.

TO CAMBRIDGE EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, leaving Baltimore at 7 A. M., and return every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

TO OXFORD AND EASTON POINT EVERY THURSDAY, and return on FRIDAY, leaving Easton Point at 7 A. M.

TO CHOPTANK RIVER and Landings, as high up as Lloyd's Landing, every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, and return WEDNESDAY and MONDAY, leaving Lloyd's Landing at 7 o'clock A. M.

FARE.

To Annapolis	75 cts	To West River	$1 00
Round Trip	$1	To St. Michaels & West River	1 50
Cambridge, Oxford, Easton Point and Choptank River			2 00

MEALS EXTRA.

C. K. CANNON.

N. B.—FREIGHT received at the wharf and Office, Light street, foot of Camden, up to two o'clock, P. M. j-10

TERMS CASH.

THOS W ANDERSON

having resumed business, will open on MONDAY, October 12, a large stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE.

HARDWARE.

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.,

to which he invites the attention of his former customers and the public generally.

He adopts the *CASH SYSTEM*, and purchasers may find it to their advantage to call and examine his stock.

Oct 7, 1863.

TO RENT

FOR the ensuing year, a

DWELLING HOUSE

—IN—

CAMBRIDGE,

opposite Judge Stewarts residence.

☞ For terms apply to

Sept. 30 tf. WM. GRASON.

COAL OIL & ALCOHOL.

COAL OIL for burning, of selected Brands. Greasing or Lubricating Oil for all kinds of Machinery; Polar Axle Grease; Alcohol and Cologne Spirits, for sale by

McNEAL & JONES,
No. 34 South Calvert St.,
Baltimore, Md.

sep30-5t

AUTUMN.

BY T. J. CHAMBERS.

Hearest thou that mournful music?
'Tis the north wind hurrying by,
Sighing through the forest arches,
Where the withered flowers lie;
Flowers that once grew so sweetly,
All their fragance now is fled,
And they're lying, sadly lying,
In the forest hollows—dead.

Summer leaves are faded—fallen!
Changed into the yellow hue;
Autumn winds are serenading,
Where the aster lately grew!
Walnut branches still are waving,
Still the maple hits its head,
But, alas! their leaves are lying
In the forest hollows—dead!

Dreary rains are slowly falling—
Ah! the chill October rain
Shall not call back the sweet flowers,
Or the tender leaves again;
No! stern Winter soon shall follow,
With his chains of ice and snow;
Inky clouds shall then be flying,
Biting gusts of wind shall blow.

Yet the wind, so sadly sighing,
Has a welcome sound to me;
For my life is dark and dreary,
Now no more from sorrow free;
Once it was—but joy is fleeting,
Fleeting as the sunny hour,
And I'm left alone to wander
'Neath the leafless forest bower.

Ah! too well do I remember
All the happy days of yore,
When I wandered with my lover
By the river's glossy shore;
But, ah me! he's false—he's left me,
Left me here to pine alone,
Where the mournful winds are sighing,
Where the withered leaves are strewn!

Blow ye, winds, cease not your blowing,
Through your drear and boundless scopes;
Rustle on, oh! withered leaflets,
Emblems of my blighted hopes!
Fade away, oh! last of flowers,
Gently drop upon your bed!
Soon I shall be lying with you
In some forest hollow—dead!

Is Despotism Accepted by the People?

It is a grave question and the time to decide it is fully come, whether enough of political virtue be left among the people of these States to save them from immediate despotism. The President has recently "proclaimed" that he abolishes, throughout the entire length and breadth of these States, the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. He alleges, as his authority, his own discretion and an act of the last Congress pretending to empower him to make and unmake, as his judgment may deem necessary. This, if it stand, is as complete an abdication of political liberty as was the famous Roman *lex regia* in the time of Tiberius Cæsar. Pomponius tells us this: "The Senate not being able to govern eighty millions of the *Provinces*, a *Prince* was created, and it was at pleasure to him that what he *decreed* should be the *law* of the Empire." And Ulpian explains the same thing: "What the Prince willeth has the force of law, since by the *lex regia*, by which the Empire was conferred, the people transferred to him, and upon him *all* their sovereignty and power." Thus the Romans abdicated even the forms and semblance of a free people, and became *slaves* of an Emperor.

The agents of the Puritan Commonwealth had this ultimate result in view when, on getting a large army on foot, they said, "all these *State* lines must be wiped out." Make *Provinces* of the States—deprive them of the local self government that distinguishes freemen, and submit them to a system of centralization, and then, as Pomponius exclaimed of the unwieldy Roman Empire, "the Senate cannot rightly govern all the Provinces"—power of *making*, as well as of administering laws, must pass to an Executive. That is, *Free Government* can only be replaced by an absolute Despotism. Have we not, in the theory of Lincoln's Administration, arrived at this now?—We ask candidly of any man—Abolitionist, "War Democrat," or what not—to tell us what further step *can* be taken to render any Government under heaven more despotic than Lincoln's.

Liberty has never been attacked by an Executive, Emperor, King or President, that there were not found on the bench of the Judiciary some men called Judges, prepared to be the vilest and most subservient tools of power against right. It is not surprising, therefore, that we find, in different courts (State and Federal) Judges who bow, and affect to induce others to bow, to Lincoln's Proclamation as having the "force of law," rather as having the *force to stifle all law*. If the course of these Judges be according to law, then the condition to which the people of this country have come is this: Abraham Lincoln can send a military expedition through any State, and wherever a stout, likely young man is found, at the plough, or in the work shop, the military may seize him, put him in soldier clothes, and carry him off to do Forced military service—and there exists no method of legal redress in the land. There will be no need for any more conscriptions—no need for the expensive and profitless paraphernalia of the draft.—When Lincoln wants men, he will *seize* them, and none may resist.—The acquiescence of these "Judges" goes the entire length necessary to cover this case, and every other case of a man seized by military force, either because his freedom is annoying or dangerous, to the established tyranny. This looks like exaggeration, but it is simply an exposition of fact.

We find, in this extremity, papers pretending to be Democratic, that utterly fail to give the Democratic solution. There is the *World*—ever pompous and valiant when there is no danger, ever cringing and untrusty in the moment that real resolution is wanting. It takes issue with the Proclamation on the score that Congress cannot *delegate* to the President a power delegate by the Constitution to Congress. This is true, of course, but the *World* argues that if Congress had passed an act suspending the *habeas corpus* by its own direct authority, without confiding anything to Executive discretion, *in that case, nothing would remain for the courts but simple obedience to the law.* Monstrous proposition! The Judicial branch of Government, State and Federal, is stopped from inquiring into whether an act of Congress be in pursuance of the Constitution, or contrary thereto. This is to make Congress, contrary to the theory of the Constitution, as omnipotent as the British Parliament.

Suppose rebellion or invasion to exist within a given district, and Congress to declare the writ suspended *within that district*. The question as to whether the public safety may require the suspension, would be a *political* judgment, and in such case the courts might decide that the decision belonged to Congress, and could not be reviewed by the courts. But the existing case is this: There is neither rebellion nor invasion in New York, New Jersey, &c. &c.—The President, however, pleads an act of Congress, and "proclaims" suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, in States where there is neither rebellion nor invasion. The Constitution says that, unless in cases of rebellion or invasion, the writ shall *not* be suspended. The claim of the President to suspend it *everywhere*, in Vermont as well as in Tennessee—where he does not pretend that there is either "rebellion or invasion," as where he pretends there is one or the other. This is not a political judgment, it is a claim to do something forbidden by the Constitution.

The courts have the right, and are bound, to review such an executive assumption, and to declare it void, when it is brought before them. They have equally a right to pronounce it void, were it an act of Congress that thus undertook to override the Constitution. The Courts are bound to obey the Constitution, and are bound to check the Congress the creature of the Constitution when it attempts to disregard its creator.

But the potential agency that ought to rise and rebuke this flagrant insult to the freedom of the people, is the *State* power. The Virginia Resolutions of 1798, with the similar Kentucky Resolutions of the same year—the first drafted by Madison, the latter by Jefferson—have together been declared by the Democratic party to be the main foundation of its organization. They were the interpretation of the Constitution that the American people accepted in 1800, and *ratified* in the election of Thomas Jefferson, and in the repeated Presidential elections afterwards—till *all* parties, even the Federalists, professed to accept them as indisputable. We apply the language of Madison, in the Virginia Resolutions, to the case of the *States*, in face of this Federal Bravado of suspending the *habeas corpus* in States where there is neither rebellion nor invasion: "Resolved—that in case of a *deliberate, palpable* and *dangerous* exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact (the Constitution) the *States* who are *parties* thereto, have the *right* and *are in duty bound to* INTERPOSE for arresting the progress of the evil, and maintaining within their respective states, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them."

In his famous Report to the Virginia Legislature, on those Resolutions, made the next year, and endorsed by the State of Virginia, Mr. Madison makes answer to the exaggerated importance that some would attach to the Judiciary, in language that we entreat Democrats to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest, to the greater health and manliness of their political ideas. He says:

"But it is objected, that the judicial authority is to be regarded as the sole expositor of the Constitution in the last resort; and it may be asked for what reason the declaration by the Assembly, supposing it to be theoretically true, could be required at the present day and in so solemn a manner.

On this motion it might be observed, *first*: that there may be instances of usurped power which the forms of the Constitution would never draw within the control of the Judicial department; *secondly*: that if the decision of the Judiciary be raised above the authority of the sovereign parties to the Constitution the decisions of the other departments, not carried by the forms of the Constitution before the Judiciary, must be equally authoritative and final with the decisions of that department. But the proper answer to the objection is, that the resolution of the General Assembly relates to those great and extraordinary cases, in which all forms of the Constitution may prove ineffectual against infractions dangerous to the essential rights of the parties to it. The resolution supposes that dangerous powers not delegated, may not only be usurped and executed by the other departments, but that the Judicial department, also, may exercise or sanction dangerous powers beyond the grant of the Constitution; and consequently that the ultimate right of the parties to the Constitution, to judge whether the compact has been dangerously violated, must extend to violations by one delegated authority, as well as by another; by the Judiciary, as well as the Executive, or the Legislature.

"However true, therefore, it may be that the Judicial department is, in all questions submitted to it by the forms of the Constitution, to decide in the last resort, this resort must necessarily be deemed the last in relation to the authorities of the other departments of the Government; not in relation to the rights of the parties to the constitutional compact, from which the Judicial as well as the other departments hold their delegated trusts. On any other hypothesis the delegation of Judicial power would annul the authority of delegating it; and the concurrence of this department with the others in usurped powers might subvert forever and beyond the possible reach of any rightful remedy, the very Constitution which all were instituted to preserve."

The truth declared in the resolution being established, the expediency of making the resolution at the present day may safely be left to the temperate consideration and candid judgment of the American public.—It will be remembered that a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is solemnly enjoined by most of the State Constitutions, and particularly by our own, as a necessary safeguard against the danger of degeneracy to which Republics are liable, as well as other Governments, though in a less degree than others. And a fair comparison of the political doctrines not unfrequent at the present day, with those which characterized the epoch of our Revolution, and which form the basis of our Republican Constitution, will best determine whether the declaratory recurrence here made to these principles, ought to be viewed as unreasonable and improper, or as a vigilant discharge of an important duty. The authority of Constitutions over Governments, and of the sovereignty of the people over Constitutions, are truths which are at all times necessary to be kept in mind; and at no time, perhaps, more necessary than at present."—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal.*

We once saw a young man bravely turning up his glass; he was a true hearted, glorious fellow, and was, he said, sowing his wild oats. We afterwards saw a policeman hauling a miserable drunkard to the station house. The wild oats were being harvested.

A lady that would please herself in marrying was warned that her intended although a good sort of a man, was very singular. "Well," replied the lady, "if he is very much unlike other men, he is much more likely to make a good husband."

Progress of Radicalism.

Editors who are now supporting the radical policy of the administration with earnestness and vehemence, were, thirteen months ago, firmly convinced that it would result precisely as it has resulted, in complete failure. The Boston Journal, a leading Republican organ, declared that to proclaim the policy of emancipation, would crush out all hope of the reconstruction of the Union. Here is what it said only a short time before the proclamation was issued:

"The objects of the war have been repeatedly avowed in the most deliberate manner by Congress, by the President, by members of the cabinet, and by the commanding generals in the field. In the language of the resolutions of Congress, passed with but two dissenting votes, "the war is not waged for conquest or subjugation, or for interfering with the rights of established institutions of the States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution, with their rights and equality under it unimpaired." In the comprehensive language of Secretary Chase, "the object of the war is the security of liberty, the supremacy of the laws, the defence of the Union, and the maintenance of popular institutions." The President has solemnly expressed his desire to "preserve the government, that it may be administered for all as it was administered by the men that made it. Loyal citizens have a right to claim this of their government, and the government has no right to withold or neglect it." Here is the war policy of the government distinctly defined by an administration elected by Republicans, and by a Congress controlled by them, and no convention made up in whole or in part of Republicans, has proposed to enlarge the proportions of the war, or to dictate a new policy. The individual, however high in his political standing, who advocates a different policy is just as much outside of the administration party as the Democrat would have been last year in urging the policy of excluding slavery from the territories. We must limit the war to the purpose so distinctly avowed by the President, or the sun of our national prosperity will set in darkness and gloom, to rise again, if at all, only after years of bloodshed and anarchy. Proclaim the policy of emancipation and all hope of the reconstruction of the Union will be crushed out. It will come to this, that we must subjugate or be subjugated. The people of the South would defend their homes and their firesides to the last extremity, as we should do if the chances of war should favor them. The present generation would not see the end of such a contest, unless the North should be conquered and subdued by foreign bayonets or internal dissensions.—From such a war we may well pray to be delivered.

HOW NATURE COVERS UP BATTLE FIELDS.—Did I tell you ever, among the affecting little things one is always seeing in these stirring war times, how I saw on the Bull Run battle-field pretty, pure, delicate flowers growing out of emptied ammunition boxes, a rose thrusting up its graceful head through the head of a Union drum—which doubtless sounded its last charge, or retreat, as the case may have been, in that battle—and a cunning scarlet verbena peeping out of a fragment of bursted shell, in which strange cup it had been planted? Wasn't that peace growing out of war? Even so shall the graceful and beautiful ever grow out of the horrid and terrible things that transpire in this changing but ever advancing world. Nature covers even battle grounds with verdure and bloom. Peace and plenty soon spring up in the track of devastating campaigns, and all things in nature and society shall work out the progress of mankind, and harmony of God's great designs.

GO-BETWEENS.—There is perhaps not a more odious character in the world than that of a go-between—by which I mean the creature who carries to the ear of one neighbor every injurious observation that happens to drop from the mouth of another. Such a person is the slanderer's herald, and is altogether more odious than the slanderer himself.—By this vile officiousness he makes that poison effective which else would be inert; for three fourths of the slanderers in the world would never injure their object, except by the malice of go-betweens, who, under the mask of a double friendship, act the part of double traitor.

MR. PUNCH AND THE GIRLS.—So you think, young ladies, do you, that men like a slim waist? Well, so they may, perhaps, if it be one of nature's moulding. But when nature makes a slender waist, she makes it fine and lissome, and that is what your stay makers by no art can accomplish. When a man has the good fortune to get hold of a girl's waist, he likes to feel it soft and yielding, and not backframed and bone stiffened. Moreover, men before proposing are apt to look ahead a bit; and much as they may value good looks in a wife, they put a higher estimate upon good health and good temper. Now, a large doctor's bill is often caused by a small waist, and so a wife who has this latter proves a dear one to her husband. Then as to temper, nature won't be outraged with impunity, and if you distort the body the mind soon grows disfigured. Some pinched frame is avenged by a peevishness of temperament, and a woman with a wasp's whist is generally waspish.

So, ladies, dear, kind, silly, thoughtless, loving, lovely ladies, do let common sense for once gain admittance to the fashion books. Follow the example which, if the above report be true, has been set you by the French, and throw aside your stays and other instruments of waist torture. Believe us (and Tom Moore) that however much we may admire a pretty dress, we cannot look on it with pleasure when it is laced so tightly that

"Not a charm in beauty's mould
Presumes to stay where nature placed it."

EPITAPHS.—In Stow churchyard, Newport, Monmouthshire, may be seen the following:

"Sacred to the memory of Sarah Thomas,
who died 20th January, 1820, aged 34 years,
9 months 6 days."

34 years I was a maid,
9 months 6 days a wedded wife,
2 hours I was a mother,
And then I lost my life."

In Brandiston churchyard, Suffolk:

"Gentle reader, as you pass,
Observe who lieth here, alas!
At 66 his fate he met,
His sun did on the morning set.
A useful neighbor to the feeble,
And faithful friend was William Keeble.
October the 29th sealed his fate,
1838 the Christian date."

In a church at Chigwell:

"This disease you ne'er heard tell on
I died of eating too much melon;
Be careful then all that you feed—I
Suffered because I was too greedy."

The following is from Maidstone churchyard:

Thomas Fruchaw. Aged 82. 1773.

"Here lies a keeper bred and born,
To turn his back he thought it scorn.
He was a man that had good skill,
Many a brave buck and doe to kill;
But that bold archer, death, who conquers all,
Shot him in the heart, and caused him here to fall.
In youth or age all flesh must die,
And turn to dust as well as I."

MEMBER OF PRESS VS. MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—"I believe you are acquainted with Hon. Mr ——?" said a gentleman to an editor, as a well known Representative joined a group who were conversing, and was introduced to one or two of them.

"Yes," was the reply, "Mr —— has had the honor of an introduction to me."

"The honor, sir! the honor!" said the M. C., bristling up with importance.

"Certainly; why not? Am not I editor of a newspaper, while you are only Member of Congress? Our profession makes and unmakes such men as you at pleasure!"

M. C. had never looked at the matter "in that light" before, and this shot between wind and water set him thinking.

Which is the fastest, heat or cold? Heat, because you can catch a cold.

Jones calls crinolines the *large circle* of his friends.

A remedy for diptheria has been found in France, by administering a small piece of ice to the patient.

The path of safety is the path of honor.

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