The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, nis, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societi-orised to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATO

r, viz: - WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QU D JACESON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 13.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1631.

Refuge of Oppression.

GEORGE THOMPSON, OF ENGLAND.

GEORGE THOMPSON, OF ENGLAND.

In the year 1835 there came to this country an Englishman well fitted by nature and education to inaugurate the policy of irritation. This man was George Thompson. He was an adept in the popular phrases of our own demogques, possessed of that sort of eloquence which charms a certain class of shallow but excitable minds, well versed in the vocabilary of denunciation, personally proscriptive, he could talk glibly of freedom of discussion and equal rights, and falminate blood-thirsty curses against diveholders. He canse under cover of the Anti-Slavery Societies of Great Britain, recommended to the Garrison breed of Abolitionists. The American Anti-Slavery Society had only two years before his sivent to this country laid down the new, unscriptural, and disastrous dogma that "all slavery is sin," that giving a lever of great power for just such an emissary as had been sent to take advantage of the freadful mistake. So recently had the untenable dogma been in operation when Thompson arrived, that the Anti-Slavery Societies of New England sere not yet, wrought up to the degree of fanatic real, which in this sad hour has culminated in our ines in bloodshed and crime; the mass of the memers were yet unprepared for fully carrying out bein new and fatal programme. The false Christian ad moral philosophy of the day had not yet sufficiently imbued their minds, or the minds of the community at large, with the principles of a plausible at really shallow humanitarianism, and so the bold octrines of this foreign emissary grated harshly yen on their cars. When he addressed them in loston, such was hig impudent and intemperate language that there were cries of "we want to hear no regners lecture us," "he has issued nothing but at tusue of falsehoods against the South," and even as of the delegates to the meeting from the Bapts of England was so disgusted with Thompson's miniciations, that "he rose to express his regret at a course of remark in which be had indulged." he meeting was excited, and for t

About the same time, a riot in Boston was atmixpted in consequence of Thompson's proceedings,
ad was not dispersed, although the Mayor assured
be mob that Thompson was not in the city. He
ad fled into the country and concealed himself,
thile his friend Garrison was seized and led about
be streets with a halter around his neck.

All this was making capital for Mr. Thompson's
miscipals on the other side of the water; the irritamy part of the process was in successful operation.

We need not follow the course of this emissary in
the United States further than to add a convincing
my fair is access, in conjunction with this abolition
mescates, in "irritating the Southern people," by cirmesting tracts of an irritating and incendiary charseer at the South.

ent Jackson, in his message to Congress, of

aust also invite your attention to the painful tents in the South, by attempts to circulate the mais inflasomatory appeals addressed to sions of the slaves, in prints and in various sorts cations, calculated to stimulate them to insur-, and to produce oil the horrors of a service

state government, the civil power, the legal organization of the some bare-boding States to the some body of the some blood in the South, have gircup-editions of the same blood in the South, have gircup-editions of the same blood in the South, have gircup-editions of the same blood in the South, have gircup-editions of the same blood in the South, have gircup-editions of the same blood in the South, have gircup-editions of the same blood in the South, have gircup-editions of the same states and and wicked enterpoil, and especially by Jefferson Davis and his same, the condition of the same states and and wicked enterpoil by Jefferson Davis and his same, the condition of the same states and and wicked enterpoil by Jefferson Davis and his same, the condition of the same states and and wicked enterpoil by Jefferson Davis and his same, the condition of the same states and same states and the same s

rious reflection.

—New York Journal of Commerce.

MALIGNITY OF THE ABOLITIONISTS TO-WARDS THE BORDER STATES.

d-e-r States" with a rancor unchecked by honesty or truth.

And the reason is plain. We have already stated it. The abolitionists hate the Constitution, and would gladly let the Union slide rather than have its preservation attended by the preservation of the Constitution likewise. They want to abolish the Constitution, regardless of consequences, under the pretext of saving the Union. The Border States, on the contrary, want to save the Union by saving the Constitution, which they believe the only effectual method possible. The Border States, being a unit in favor of this policy, naturally form the head of the great body of patriots who rally around the Administration that declares and carries out the policy in defiance of abolitionism everywhere. Such is the offence of the Border States in the estimation of abolitionists.

Hath this extent, no more. It is for this, and nothing else, that they are de-nounced, decried, derided, and defamed, by every abolition spouter and scribbler in the country. In a word, the abolitionists and secessionists hate In a word, the abolitionists and secessionists hate the Border States for the same reason in different aspects. The abolitionists hate the Border States, because they stand by the Constitution, just as the secessionists hate the Border States, because they stand by the Union. The Border States, as the steadfast upholders of both the Union and the Constitution, are the equal and common enemies of both the abolitionists and the secessionists. And in this two-fold enmity, every true patriot must share. Let the true patriots of the North bear in mind this explanation, and the venomous railing of the abolitionists against the Border States in general and Kentucky in particular, if it should be kept up, will do good rather than hurt. We hope it is doing no great hurt as the case is.—Louiseille Journal.

Selections.

THE LEGAL FICTION. .

The bill for organizing Territorial governments in he second States has been defeated. This is con-

uer, it is said; we must not subdue of es; we may only relieve them of their masters, and give the Union sentiment to develop itself. And what is this let a constant to the constant of the c

ublican government ceases.

Another absurd consequence of the theory we are controverting, is the admission to Congress of persons who are not the real representatives of the districts where they dwell. According to the new Yir ginia precedent, a few loyal people may act in bill of a whole State; twenty votes are sufficient elect the representative of a district, choose a Government of the control of the con

THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSITION.

We trust no Republican will move or vote to add to subtract from this proposition even so much as a omma. We have heard quite enough of the "radials" and "altras" opposing and thwarting the mod-rate and conservative counsels of our patriot Presi-cit. Now, let us see who stands firmly and square-yet his side in the most important step yet taken to trush out the rebellion, and restore the Union as our

the wear protection of a gigantic crime are unworthy the official head of a great and free people. If the previous and the Tribune are right in their representations of republicanism, we can only hope that the beson of destruction may remore it hence. If our national government is only a partnership with prises and man-stealers, and its officers are obliged to lock on its allene, or act as allies, while the most discloid crimes are being perpetrated, then let this prises and man-stealers, and its officers are obliged to lock on its allene, or act as allies, while the most discloid crimes are being perpetrated, then let this prises and man-stealers, and its officers are obliged to lock on its allene, or act as allies, while the most discloid crimes are being perpetrated, then let this prises and man-stealers, and its officers are obliged to lock on its allene, or act as allies, while the most discloid crimes are being perpetrated, then let this prises are the constant of the control of the control

GENERAL MCCLELLAN'S DREAM.

The following is from the pen of Wesley Bradshaw, faq., and makes a fitting companion to "Washington's Vision," which sketch, written by the same author, at the commencement of our National difficulties, was widely copied by the press, and commended by Hon. Edward Everett as "teaching a highly im the commendation of the control of the country."

And, pray, where would be the great crime if some "ultra" Republican should propose to amend the President's recolution by striking out the word "gradual," leaving to the States themselves the responsibility of saying whether the "abolishment" shall be gradual or immediate? Perhaps some of the States would prefer, if emancipation is to take place, to do the work at once, as did some of the West India islands; at any rate, we do not see why Congress should insist on making the measure a gradual one. The President say he prefers that it should be gradual, but he does not intimate that he would interpose his veto in case that condition should be withdrawn. We cannot, therefore, see the propries

epeat,—
General McClellan, do you sleep on your post?
There was a peculiarity about it this time. It seemed as though I was a mere atom of matter, uspended in the centre of an infinite space, and hat the voice came from a hollow distance all

Ere the words had left the lips of my shadow mentor, my pencil was flying, with the speed c thought, transferring to the map before me all the I saw upon the living map. Some mysterious an unearthly influence was upon me, and noted and re-corded the minutest point I beheld, without the

Our army, events and the cause are all moving; part pass, and "double quick" at that. It requires the chronicier to be as busy as the commissary to keep up with their march. Freunout has been reinstated in command, and his new division gives him the "ceigns of cartage." On the mountains of Kentile and Tananasse with a command to the c

port passet, and "doubs quare active the chronicler to be as busy as the commissary to keep up with their march. Fremont has been reinstated in command, and his new division gives him the "ceigns of centage." On the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee, with a comparatively free population around him, he has direct access to the very heart of slavery.

Gen. McClellan has been razeed in his command; the check-reins have been taken out of his hand, and he himself has been put under the whip of public epinion, and the spur of Presidential command. The decision of the council of Generals, at which he was represented by his fogy father-in-law, has been made of no account, and, like "Joe" in the story, he is ordered to "move on." He has moved on; and, marching toward Manassas, has found—what? The game sprung, and, to his fancy, an apparition in its place, with its thumb on its nose, its fingers making mocking gyrations!

It is now evident that for the last three or four months, Gen. McClellan has been accupying a post which, by right of fitness, has not belonged to him. He is an organizationist, not a strategist; a drill-master-General, not a General-in-Chief. The service he has rendered to the country, in forming, equipping and systematizing our vast army, has doubtless been great; and had he been content when that was done, to take a secondary position, his laurels would now be green, and the task of recovering it will not be easy. It is said that he has leat his ear to political intriguers, and allowed himself to be managed with a view to the next Presidential election. This belief derives some confirmation from the fact that the slavery-conserving politicians seem to have taken charge of his reputation, and that whatever he does or omits meets their heartiest approbation.

The first duty of a good General is understood to be the establishment of a good system of espionage. He can do nothing till he acquaints himself, to the fullest extent possible, with the situation of the energy, his numbers, his resources, the

no was in uter guorance, not only or as manifers and resources of the enemy, but of important topographical facts and strategical disadvantages in his location.

Our papers, to-day, praise the General's proclaimation. Well, let them praise it who can. It is strange that a document which to one seems a weak, egotistical, self-defensive, unmanly production should be lauded by another as a brilliant and high-toned specimen of military literature. What business has a General on the eve of an anticipated engagement, to be talking to his soldiers about "this sad war". The policy of excluding fugitive slaves from our lines was about the best "aid and comfort" our Generals could, by any negative action of theirs, have given to the enemy. In the present case, it put a Chinese wall between, us and the rebel army. They knew all that transpired within our lines, but we knew nothing of what was going on in theirs. As the resulty-our huge army has been waiting for six months in inaction; decimated and demoralized by disease and vice; while the nation has been footing the bills at the rate of a million and a half a day! Partissan spirit may render some insensible, for the time, to the shame of our defeat (for defeat it is), and ta the burden of this debt; but in future both will be remembered with mortification and bitterness. When we shall be sipping hereafter our taxtasting tea, sweetened with our slavery-suggesting sugar, we shall acknowledge the justness of the penalty of our blind attachment to the system. Thanks be to God for his righteous retributions! We kiss in reverence the hand that smites us!

But McClellan is taken down, and those Generals who refused to lead are now compelled to follow. Heintzelman, Sumner, McDowell and Keyes, the members of the council who were not afraid of "mud," but who were overruled, are now placed in command each of a corps d'armee, and "On to Richmond," or to she Rappahannock, or the Rapidan, or wherever the enemy is to be found, is now the word. Our army, extending along a line of near

GEN. McOLELLAN'S PROCLAMATION.

GEN. McCicilan's proclamation to the Army of the Potomac has the merit of American originality, which is a very rare kind of merit, and which in this instance could have been dispensed with. It is the first paper in which an American General has appealed from the opinion of the people to the opinion of the soldiers, and therefore is the beginning of what some suppose is to be the end of our civil war, namely, the conversion of our pelicy into a stratocracy, in which constitutional forth shall be observed, while the spirit of freedom shall be unknown.

Gen. McClellan is not the sort of man to rule us militarily, nor are our soldiers the kind of men to help establish a dictatorship. We do not suppose that he had any idea of appealing from the public to the army, but such is, nevertheless, the amount of what he has done—in words. He feels hurt, it may be supposed, because some Americans do not think he has much spirit, and that he is too slow for his place; but his action, or want of it, is as much open to remark as that of other commanders. Gen. Fremont has been most horribly assailed because held not mareh to the aid of Gen. Lyon, and, later, to the relief of Col. Mulligan. Now, if Gen. Fremont is condemned for not marching to join Gen. Lyon, only a few days—we might say only a few hours—after he had seven ments after he had been placed in consumend, and when he had few men, and fewer arms, why should everybody be silent when Gen. McClellan opposes an advance soven months after he had been placed in consumend, and when he had few men, and fewer arms, why should everybody be silent when Gen. McClellan opposes an advance soven months after he had been placed in consumend, and when he had few men, and fewer arms, why should everybody be silent when Gen. McClellan opposes an advance soven months after he had been placed in consumend. And when he had few men, and fewer arms, why should everybody be silent when Gen. McClellan opposes an advance soven months after he had been placed in consumend. And when he had few ma and more some that were necessary to place his hard so more some that were necessary to place his hard so many, and he was also attended to the second of th

sued a strange course in showing his friendship for it, for every week that the war lasts drives a whole keg of nails into slavery's coffin. It is in Gen. McClellan's power to settle all doubts as to his capacity by winning a victory, which, with his army, it ought to be as easy a thing for him to do as it is for General Burnside, whose force equals not one of the divisions of the enormous army that has entered Virginia. The country wishes for a victory at General McClellan's hands, and victory would be the making of him. No one is hostile to him, and all wish him to go forward, conquering and to conquer.—Boston Traveller.

GENERAL McOLELLAN.

"Occasional," of the Philadelphia Press, has the following remarks on the friends and enemies of General McClollan, which contain a great many truths plainly spoken. Here is what he says:—

following remarks on the friends and ceemies of General McClellan, which contain a great many truths plainly spoken. Here is what he says:—

"It is a fact abundantly proved, that General McClellan is the object of the especial idolatry of the men in the free States who hate equally the administration and the war. That he has many friends among the Republicans is frequently proved; but that his most public and most noisy advocates are in the Breckinridge faction is notorious. Gen. McClellan cannot complain that his plans should be criticised. This has been the lot of every military leader from the old times to the new. He was placed upon a dazzling and a dizzy eminence when he was called to the head of the American army. He succeeded the oldest, and the ablest, and the bravest of American soldiers, who was himself the subject of captious complaint and exacting inquiry; and when the young supersoled the ancient chief, it was because the former was supposed to be the embodiment of that progress in which the latter is alleged to have failed. The long delay and inaction of General McClellan on this line have revived this spirit among many who hailed him as the representative of their own wishes; and this class is not confined to one political party. It must not be forgotten, that when General McClellan was summoned from Western Virginia to Washington by a Republican people, the Breckinridge partisans, who now hold him forth as a persecuted man, treated him as coldly as they have always treated the cause he was appointed to espouse and rescue. They looked upon the war as a war of injustice and subjugation, as they look upon it now; and upon the Administration ded, forced to retire upon a partisan clamor. Now, without abating their hostility to the great cause of the country, or withholding any oness their unjust judgments of the Administration (even while trying to separate Mr. Lincoln from his party friends by alleging that he is not responsible for their acts), they cover Gen. McClellan with false commendation, and date for Fresteen in 1894, and intimate that the apprehension of this alone awakens the alarm of certain Bepublican politicians. The compliments of such partizans are always to be distrusted, espe-

certain Republican politicians. The compliments of such partizans are always to be distrusted, especially in such times as these.

I have said that General McClellan has been complained of; but so have many of the bravest and best of our chief officers. A people who feel so profoundly for their government, and who pay so dearly in life and treasure that it may be maintained, have a right to utter their feelings in regard to their agents, civil and military; and whether they have it or not, they will exercise it. This people gave to their General their full confidence at the first; and, if it has been somewhat weakened, they will give it again the moment they feel that, even in impulse, they asked or expected too much of him. He has been most discreet and reticent. I grant that he has much to do and to undo—much to bear and forbear. Possibly under such a stress, he has allowed flatterers of the bad school to which we may trace so many of our national troubles, to exaggerate the suspicions and the censures of some public men; and if he has, this is only natural. But he should keep in mind that no man who has done his part in this mighty struggle for freedom can ever gain by listening to, or being affected by the partizans whose only interest lies in a disgraceful compromise or a humiliating peace with traitors.

THE REPUBLICAN AND MR. SUMNER.

THE REPUBLICAN AND MR. SUMNER.

The editor of the Springfield Republican, in his issue of last Wednesday, has a labored and ungenerous article under the caption of "the rebuke of Senator Sumner." Mr. Sumner opposed the admission of Mr. Starke of Oregon to a seat in the Senate, because Starke had expressed sympathy with the South: whereupon a friendly debate ensued between Mr. Sumner, and Mr. Fessenden, and Mr. Browning. Nobody but the Republican can see that Mr. Sumner was worsted in the debate, or that either party flattered himself or themselves that an overwhelming lesson and rebuke, had been given the other party. The Republican is ungenerous in calling Mr. Sumner a "semi-martyr," evidently alleding to his assault by Brooks in the Senate. But what the Republican says to-day it will unsay to-morrow. So we shall soon expect to see Mr. Sumner lauded to the skies in the editorials of our neighbor. To corroborate this statement, read leaders of April 26th, and July 26th, 1861, on "The War and Slavery," and "The Slaveholders Rebellion."

The Republican would have us believe that Charles Sumner, Massachusetts favorite Senator, and a model gentleman, is arrogant, and is given to making insolent attacks on members of the Senate

The Wiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1862.

GENERAL MOCLELLAN.

While the country held in high and grateful estimation the admirable fidelity exhibited by Gen. Scott, in his unfaltering support of the Government at the most critical period of its existence, yet, in consequence of his advanced age and declining health, which operated against vigorous and decisive military action for the suppression of the rebellion, it experienced immense relief when he retired from his post, and Gen. McClellan was appointed to fill it. Then the most sanguine expectations were universally raised as to the organizing ability and executive energy of the comparadively youthful military chleftain, and it was confidently believed that he would quickly give a staggering blow to the enemy—not merely standing on the defensive, but making those aggressive movements which indicate earnestness of purpose, indomitable courage, strategic genius, and masterly power of execution. But these expectations have not been of execution. But these expectations have not bee realized; nay, Gen. McC's whole course has been week after week, month after month, were allowed pass away; and yet with a hundred and fifty thousa soldiers at his beek, eager to be led to the conflict, that time he never fired a gun, nor advanced one inch from the vicinage of the Capital, which, to the oppro-brium of the army, was virtually kept in a state of siege—the Potomac ticing blockaded by the rebel bat-teries, so as to make parigation extremely perilous along its entire extent. At last "endurance passed its bounds"-an endurance which, for hopefulne gan to be heard in every quarter. Making due allow ance for bad roads and inclement wintry weather, and a criminal waste of time and treasure, and an aste ticularly gratifying-the party represented by su treacherous and malignant journals as Bennett's satan-ic Herald, the New York Express, Journal of Commerce, Boston Courier, and Post—for that is the policy they admire; and the less that is done, the more they are disposed to puff it as an evidence of "military strategy, There is not one of these Northern secessi apers that is not filled with nauseous flattery of Gen to ask why, with such an immense and well-furnished army, he has done so little in so long a time. They want the Government to be defeated, and the rebel lious South to succeed, so far at least as the preserva-tion of slavery is concerned; for, with all their pre-tended regard for the Union, with them it is as dusnce when weighed against that "sum of all rillanies." The Charleston Mercury, Memphis Ava lanche, New Orleans Delta, Richmond Enquirer, and Norfolk Day Book are not more foul and malignant, or more systematic and untiring, in their abuse of the Northern advocates of emancipation, (no matter when or by what process the measure is to be consummated, these journals. They exist seemingly for ne other purpose than to cater to the lowest, basest, and most bratal pro-slavery elements in the land, to the upturning of the foundations of morality, and the sub-version of all the principles of liberty and justice. version of all the principles of heerty and justice. Thoroughly unscrupulous, they sitck at nothing to deceive, mislead and inflame their credulous readers. For the blood-thirsty traitors of the South, whose atrectites are putting savage barbarity to the blush, and who avow the deadliest hostility to the people of the North as well as to the Government, they never a word of censure! No natter that our living soldiers are poisoned, and our dead ones are beheaded, and their skulls and bones are exultingly exhibited as trophies of victory, and shaped to various uses in the spirit of diabolical contempt and hatred, these journal deem such incidents as too trifling for notice! Bu let a gifted Northern man like George Bancroft, or Carl Shurz, or Charles Sumner, or George S. Bout well, or Wendell Phillips, speak but a single word in favor of liberating those in bonds, in accordance with the commands of God and the rights of human natur and they are swift to devote whole columns to th dirty work of denouncing him as a fellow quite unfit to live! Now, that such journals are jubilant at the sluggish policy hitherto adopted by Gen. McClellat and assume to be his special trumpeters and champions is a fact most damaging to his reputation, and neces sarily lays him open to suspicion that all is not righ

One thing is certain-Gen. McClellan made no advance movement of his own volition. It became no cessary for the President, on the 27th of January, con fidentially to issue a War Order, fixing February 2 as the date for a general advance upon the rebel lines. It is also certain that Gen. McClellan began his advance upon Mansassa on the 9th instant; and a letter picked up within the intrenchments, dated Camp Pickens, Manassas, Va., 6th inst., states that the evac ation had been going on for a week!

A VIRGINIAN REBUKING A BOSTONIAN.

On Wednesday evening, last week, a large ar Tremont Temple, to hear the closing lecture of the course instituted by the Emancipation League, deliv-ered by a native Virginian, Rev. Moncura D. Conway, on "Common Errors concerning National Affairs." Mr. Conway prefaced his lecture by the fol-

When I last had the opportunity of addressing an audience in this city, the Boston Courier said that it supposed this Virginian had come here to remind you of the proverb concerning the ill bird and its nest-

HOMEOPATHY IN THE ARMY.

It appears by a memorial recently forwarded to Congress by the Massachusetts Medical Homocopathic Society, that, under the present medical rules, homocopathic surgeons and physicians are not allowed to practice in the army and nary, no matter what may be their education, experience or proficiency; and that any application on their part to be employed is sure to be contemptuously, or at least summarily rejected by the various medical boards which have the power to decide in such cases. A proscription like this is not to be justified on any tenable ground, and, therefore, ought to be reacheded forthwith. Surely, as a matter of fair play and common equity, it does not follow that, because the "old school" or allopathic practitioners have hitherto had the entire management of the medical and surgical treatment in the army and nary, therefore they ought to have this monopoly continued in their hands. It is quite too late in the day for them to think of successfully decrying homosopathy as "quackery"; for its disciples are now to be counted by millions, and its practitioners, as a body, are second to no others of the medical profession in scientific knowledge, sound experience, large observation, analytical skill, conscientious conviction, and successful practice. A very considerable portion of them have had to struggle with their educational prejudices, and felt constrained, as a matter of imperative duty, to abandon their allopathic practice,—thereby subjecting themselves to ridicule, ostracism, and a liberal patronage; and they have exhibited rare moral courage and integrity in making the change. But—without attempting to discuss the merits of the two great aval systems, and conceding to their supporters equal ability and sincerity—it is sufficient to know that, in the army, there are hundreds of officers and tens of thousands of soldiers, who, when at home, habitually embodes herealthe. ppears by a memorial recently forwarded to Co by the Massachusetts Medical Homoopathic S ploy homeopathic physicians, in preference to all others, and who still desire to do so, but who are comtinue? What constitutional right has allopathy over time? What constitutional right has allopathy over homeopathy? Its practitioners are more numerous, it is true; but numbers cannot warrant invidious prescription or selfish monopoly. By and by, the tables may be turned, and the last may be first, and the first last, in popular estimation. Indeed, this is very certain to be the case ultimately, if the amazing growth of the homeopathic practice, on both sides of the Atlantic, within a few years past, is any indication of vital stamina. It has flourishing hospitals in St. Petersburg and Moscow in Russia; five in Austria—of which three are in Vienna; three in Hungary; two in Italy; three are in Vienna; three in Hungary; two in Italy; four in Sicily; three in Germany; one in Bavaria; and many others in Prussia, France, Spain and Eng-land.* In Russia, Prussia and England it has been petronized by the royal families. In this country it is practised by more than three thousand five hundred educated physicians, has five legally authorized medical colleges, and supports several hospitals and dis-pensaries. But not one of this large array of phy-sicians is allowed to administer to the sufferings of the sent to Congress from various parts of the countrythose from New England being signed by more than thirty thousand legal voters, "embracing a large num-ber of persons in High official position, persons emi-nent for intelligence, respectability and wealth, and corresenting all classes and interests of society." representing at classes and interests of society. All that is asked is so reasonable that Congress ought at once to accede to the request. It is summed up in the memorial of the Massachusetts Homoopathic Medical Society as follows:--

Ist. Whenever any considerable portion of the offi-cers and soldiers of any brigade desire to have a homeopathic surgeon attached to the brigade, such additional surgeon shall be appointed.

24. Whenever a majority in any regiment desire a homeopathic surgeon and assistant surgeon, such ap-pointments shall be made.

3d. Wherever army hospitals are established, a fair proportion of them shall be devoted to homeopathic freestment.

treatment.

4th. As allopathic surgeons are by their educatic
and position necessarily disqualified for intelligent
examining candidates in homeopathic medicine,
additional Examining Board shall be appointed for
this purpose, composed of surgeons skilled in home
pathic medicine.

In seconding this appeal, we do so not as partisan ut on the ground of equal justice to citizens; just as we should protest against a rule admitting only Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Swedenborgian, Unitarian, Universalist, or Catholic clergymen to offi-as chaplains, to the exclusion of all others.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON.

At the last annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, held at West Chester in October last, we had the pleasure of listening to two or three highly effective speeches from Miss Anna E. Droktsson, of Philadelphia; and were convinced that the lecturing field, in the service of her own sex, and in the cause of freedom and humanity, would be eminently her "appropriate sphere." She is of Quaker two properties only singlespending and to agree the properties only singlespending. age, only nincteen years of age, and to a great extent self-educated; and possesses great fluency of language and power of persuasion. We think her future is full of promise. In the Philadelphia Ledger of the 8th inst., we find the following invitation:—

"PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1862. Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON,—On behalf of your multiple of the undersigned desire you to de-oliver at Concert Hall, in this city, the lecture on 'The Present War,' which you have given with so much effect in other places.

ct in other places.
WM. S. Pierce,
George H. Earle,
Geo. A. Coffee,
B. Rush Plumly,
J. Stewart Depuy,
Marmaduke Moore, T. B. Puch,
Wm. B. Thomas,
Alfred H. Lové,
Owen Jones,
Wm. Wainwright,
D. Crowell.

PHILADELPHIA March 5, 1862. MESSES, PIERCE, EARLE, COPPER, &c. :

Gentlemen.—I accept your kind invitation to speak on 'The National Crisis,' and would designate Tues-day evening, March 11, as the time. *

ANNA. E. DICKINSON." The lecture was accordingly delivered at the time

and place designated. An exteemed friend in that indians. city (Dr. Thomas E. Longabore) informs as in a private note, that "there were about one thousand persons in attendance—politicians, professional men, spiritualists, and some of the old abolitionists—among Commissioners for Foreign Most. Anna spoke just an hour with formally certified by them to be Christian nations! was a grand success, of which the enclosed reports give but a meagre and imperfect idea; they do not represent the intense interest and enthusiasm which burst out so often in rounds of applause." The Interest out so often in rounds of applause." The Interest out so often in rounds of applause." The Interest out so often in rounds of applause." The Interest out so often in rounds of applause." In the year 1860, they are the year 1860,

"Last evening, Concert Hall was crowded with a

ree in Music Hall, Sunday forenoon, April 6th

large attendance.

An invitation has been extended to Miss Dickinsot to lecture in various towns in this Commonwealth during the next four weeks. Those who would like to hear her, and are disposed to see that the necessary arrangements are made, can address their letters to Samuel Max, Jr., General Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavèry Society, Boston, Mass.

LECTURES IN THE WEST.

Though the following letter was written for our private perusal rather than for the public eye, atill as it is the desire and purpose of its promising author to lecture for a few weeks to come in Massachusetts, its native State, as far as the way may open, we deem it proper to lay it before our readers; expressing the hope that he may meet with a hospitable reception, and find many opportunities to plead "the cause of such as are appointed to destruction" in our guilly land, believing he will give very general satisfaction:

Nowwere (Ct.) March 106h-1862.

Nonwich, (Ct.,) March 10th, 1862.

and DEAR SIR,—I nave just returned rion an ex-tended trip through Western New York, the Canadas, and a portion of Michigan, having spent most of the time between September and January in speaking on the war. My audiences were generally very large and enthusiastic, and ears all unused to listening paand enthusiastic, and ears all unused to listening pa-tiently to our ideas were lent courteously, and even eagerly and approvingly. The progress we have made in generous willingness to hear, and openness to conviction, is one of the encouraging phases of our life in this transition hour. Men, I think, have very generally sunk party and the narrow bigotry of our former politics, and we live already a broader life. Our ideas move not so much in routine as we allowed them to do a little back, and we mutter fewer shill

them to do a little back, and we muster sewer sub-boleths than ever before.

Since my return from the West, I have done little else than recruit my strength, which having some-what regained, I am desfrous to again get me to work, feeling keenly that, while the harvest stands ripe and ready, and the laborers are so few, even so humble

workman as myself can ill be spared.

You will pardon me for saying that my lecture have been received by friends of "the cause" wit apparent interest and satisfaction.

As my sight continues poor, I have given up idea of completing my college course, preferring to idea of completing my college course, preferring to de-vote my little strength of eyes to the study of my chosen profession-the law. But I do not enter of my law duties until fall, and therefore am desirous to

Very truly yours, WM. CARLOS MARTYN.

We copy the following complimentary notice om the Rochester Express, as sent to that paper by

I display a correspondent in Byron:—

"EDITORS EXPRESS.—A war meeting was held in the gainst own last Sunday evening, at the Baptist Church. A large andience was present, and the exercises were of the most speaker of the most speaker of the most speaker of the most eloquent addresses to which we ever listened. He proved slavery the cause of this rebellion, and demonstrated by varied and exhaustive arguments that the only avening the most speakers of the day, clear, calm, and arguments that the colical in the edical in the edical in the colical in the coli

ATROCITIES OF THE INDIANS.

In the battle at Sugar Creek, Arkansas, which asted three days, about 3000 of the Cherokee, Choc taw. Creek and Seminole Indians fought on the side these Indians, in its elaborate report of the great bat tle above-mentioned—

"Scalping and robbing were, as of yore, their favorite pastimes. They plundered every wounded, dying and dead Unionist they could find, and very frequently murdered those they discovered so badly hurt as to be incapable of offering resistance.

The Indians in many instances could not refrain from scalping their enemies, and it is said that as many as a hundred of our brave men were thus bar-barously treated. They frequently scalped the dead they found on the field, and in ten or twelve cases so served soldiers who were merely wounded."

We cannot at all wonder at conduct like this on the part of the less than half-civilized people in question. These Indian tribes have been surrounded by, and under the influence of, the very worst people in the world, the slaveholding, whiskey-drinking, gambling, lynching, swearing population of Arkansas and Texas. They have been living with this class of men for many years and have results invited all the vices. They have been living with this class of men for many years, and have readily imbibed all the vices above mentioned, and the vicious customs naturally flowing from these. The Legrees of the Red River are the sort of white men who have been most familiar with them, and have had most influence upon them. They have seen these people wearing bowie-knife and revolver as constantly, and using them as freely, and revolver as constantly, and using them as freely, as they themselves ever wore and used tomshawk and scalping knife. Moreover, having been slave-holders for more than half a century, they have not only suffered the depravation of manners and morals necessarily belonging to that relation, but they have imbibed the bitter hatred of abolitionists which prevails in that region. Their slave-laws are not only as lahuman towards necrose, bond or free as those of valis in that region. Their slave-laws are not only as inhuman towards negroes, bond or free, as those of any of the slave States, but they have made laws splitfully severe against abolitionists, and feel towards them precisely as Legree might be expected to feel. But their infamous white leaders have assured them that the present Government of the United States, and the Northern people generally, are abolitionists. Our indignation, therefore, against the cruelties above mentioned, belongs to the white slaveholders who have led them astray, rather than to the deluded Indians.

tion to it.

In the year 1860, they dismissed the Cherokee nation from their missionary watch and care, after having sustained a missionary force among them forty-three years, at an expense of more than three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. [8365,421.]

Their reason, their chief and first-mentioned reason for this dismissal, recorded in italies, p. 138 of their Annual Report for 1860, is as follows:—"1. The Cherokees are a Christian People."

And again, p. 145 of the same Report, they say:—
"The Cherokee people have been Christianized,

"The Cherokee people have been Christianized, through the divine favor, and what remains for building up and sustaining the institutions of the gospel-which is everywhere a work never brought to a close—must be left to others; for the reason, that our appropriate work is no longer there."

propriate work is no longer there."

That is to say, having already been made Christians these people must now take upon themselves the charge of preserving and perpetuating the Christian character. Our missionary work is with nations no

hristianized.

Such is the statement of the Prudential Con-The speaker concluded her remarks smidst the most uproarious applause, and the large audience slowly redired."

It gives us pleasure to announce that the Committee of the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society in this city have invited Miss Dickinson to deliver this

Seen is the statement of the Procential Committee, in 1860, respecting the Cherokee nation. The senior Secretary, in his deceptive "Memorial Volume," published in 1861, echoes the above statement, and adds to it the representation that the slaveholding this city have invited Miss Dickinson to deliver this

If any of the friends of our brave soldiers who have been scalped by these Indians have been secustomed to give money to sustain the operations of the "American Board," they may profitably inquie whether the conversions which bear such fruits are really conversions to Christianity? Whether the system preached by the Board really tends to make Christians? And whether the representations of the Pradential Committee in regard to other missions also are to be received with confidence as just and true, or whether they need careful scrutiny, and comparison of the items with the sum-total, before such reception?—C. K. W. tion ?- C. K. W.

LETTER FROM ANDREW PATON, ESQ.

GLASGOW, (Scotland,) Feb. 28, 1862.

GLASGOW, (Scotland,)-Feb. 28, 1862

MR. WILLIAN I. Bowbirton:

DEAR SIR,—I inclose City of Glasgow Bank draft of this date in your favor on Richard Irvine & Co.

New York, for £25 &s. sterling, being the amount of subscriptions from Glasgow to the American Anis, Slavery Society for list prefixed, which I hope will reach you safely.

The amount is not so large as in former year.

This is not surprising when we consider that trade here, this year, is very bad, and many more or less out of employment; this district being largely regaged in the cotton manufacture.

We decely verget, on your account, the state of me

gaged in the cotton manufacture.

We deeply regret, on your account, the state of war in America, and the great sacrifices of means and human life that are taking place. As a nation, we deem it our duty to remain entirely neutral. Our feelings, you may rely upon it, are entirely with the North, so far as it seeks the abolition of slaver; but we are deeply grieved to see that your Government, by represent manifestations, holds one; clearly an extending holds on the state of the second of we are deepty grieved to see that your Government, by repeated manifestations, holds out almost no pre-pect, but rather the reverse, of giving freedom to my of the slaves, even of rebel masters. We have my and never will have, the least supposting with the Sout, Britain never will bid God speed to a nation founded

Britain never will bid God speed to a nation founded on the perpetuation of slavery.

I regret to have read lately in the National Ani. Slavery Standard several leading articles, penned in a very unfriendly spirit to Britain. The writer is entirely ignorant of the spirit of our people, and attributes to them ideas and intentions that need the content of the property of the proper I am sorry to see that some other Anti-Slavery with ers and speakers, even Wendell Phillips, commit the same errors, and seem really to believe that some sed-den and unaccountable change in British opinion has tile to America has taken place. This is an enter mistake. We stand in this respect where we have always stood, friendly with you, if you will be so and which we believe the great part of you wish to be. Richard D. Webb's last letter in the Libertus just come to hand, defines exactly our position in this matter, and how we feel about the National Asi-Slacery Standard writings, &c.

Enough of this; though it is certainly sad when
old friends turn round, and speak evil of us, without

any cause given.
I remain, dear sir, yours sincerely,
ANDREW PATON.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS ON THE CAPE. HARWICH PORT, March 22, 1862.

HARWICH PORT, March 22, 1862.
FRIEND GARRISON:
Ere this time, you have probably received an official report of the Anti-Slavery Convention held at Hyannis on the 15th and 16th inst.(1) I understand those meetings were well attended, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather—the rain continuing without intermission during the two days they were in session. The impression received from those who were present is, that they were exceedingly interesting, and high-toned in character and purpose.

Mr. Parker Pillsbury, who was one of the speaken on that occasion, addressed a large audience in Exchange Hall, at Harwich Centre, on Tuesday evening

on that occasion, addressed a large andience in Ex-change Hall, at Harwich Centre, on Tuesday evening last, and spoke again in Union Hall, at Harwich Port, on Thursday evening, in his usual searching asi logical style.

In tracing the present sangulary conflict between the North and the South to its more hidden and at-terior causes in the North, through the manifold ranifications of social, educational, commercial, political cal teacher who appeared to comprehend the Asi-Slavery movement in its length and breadth. In the remark he was misapprehended—some of the asi-ence not giving him credit for the mental rest-vation which of course he makes in exceptional case of individual faithfulness on the part of the pulpit, or murraunal maintainess on the part of the pulpit, while speaking of Dr. Cheever as a representative man, and the only one, so far as he knew, of world side reputation, whose uncompromising anti-slavery position is compatible with a comprehensive view of the whole subject.

There was present, on that occasion, a minister of the Congregational Church, Rev. J. R. Munsell, of whom honorable mention might be made as having borne a faithful testimony against slavery. He has not only sustained anti-slavery meetings with earnest-ness and zeal which have been repeatedly holden in his church, but has always taken an active part in the John Brown meetings that have been continued Harwich Centre ever since the martyrdom of that great hero of Harper's Ferry—" the sacrificial culmi-

great here of larger's Ferry—the sacrical common humanity is glorified."

While men are being seduced by the prestige of or victorious arms into fallacious hopes that peace and prosperity will follow the cessation of warlike heaffities, though the virus of slavery still remain in the holy politic, and are therefore auffering themselves to body politic, and are therefore suffering thems be thoughtlessly swept into the vortex of martial or clement, Mr. Pillsbury's lectures are of inestimable value to the cause of Freedom in its broad signification, by directing attention to the great principles un derlying the present struggle, and its tremendous is sues, and by inspiring a solenn conviction that Pear and Slayery cannot course under one government (1) Not yet received.—[Ed. Lib.]

THE GENERAL IDEA.

· DEAR SIR,-I wished you to give the President's Message, or Proclamation, all the credit you could in truth; but I most cheerfully testify, yea, I desire to say, truth; but I most cheerfully testify, yea, I desire to so that I regard your positions in the premises as just high, and alone fully defensible. O, if since the attack high, and alone rully detensible. O, if since the state on Sumter, even, the Executive and the people of the North would have allowed themselves to see the whole truth, and done what justice they might for the black man, how much precious blood might have been saved, and how much nearer, the end of our troubles has to be expended to beat down prejudice, over selfishness, and get the simplest view of right ness and true policy,—one that a child can u selfishness, and get the simplest view of rights ness and true policy—one that a child can understand,—to spread through the different ranks of society, and become a power! If God was not with the truth, that also would fail.

Charlton.

LUCIUS HOLMES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for April, contains the

1 RATASPIC MONTHI, 10 PAINT, 10 PAIN

Then and New in the Old Dominion. 14. American Civilization. 16. Compensation. 16. A Message of Jeff. Davis in Secret Session. '17. Reviews and Literary Notices. 18. Recent American Publications. It is gratifying to learn that, notwithstanding the unfavorable influence which the war has had upon literature generally, since the beginning of the year more than 100,000 copies have been added to its circulation.

Boston, March 15, 1862.

Hox. W. H. Srwand:

The assertion has been so often repeated, that I am juited in believing you to have declared, that I am juited in believing you to have declared, that the "status of every slave in the seceeded States is to remain the same, after the rebellion, whether it shall or shall not socceed." This assertion is certainly extra-ordinary, for it supposes a knowledge of the intentions of the rebels hardly consistent with loyalty, or a presence seldom possessed by men in modern times. I will sare to venerate him ms, by no means, the least of the prophets, who will tell me what shall be the status of white men, even, after the rebellion, whether it shall, or shall not, be suppressed. But your declaration is to be regarded simply as evidence of your desire and determination in the matter,—as proof that you still favor, some compromise, or that, while protected by a rampart of Northern breasts from Southern bullets, you yet tremble before Southern opinion. tected by a rampart of Northern breasts from Southern ballets, you yet tremble before Southern opinion.

I am not a lawyer—am no politician—but I have examined somewhat the Constitution of the United States, and have yet to find the article in it which, by States, and have yet to find the article in it which, by sany, the most forced interpretation, authorizes you, as any, the most forced interpretation, authorizes you, as Secretary of State, to know such a thing as a slave, in any State, secoded or loyal. As Clerk or Secretary of the President, you cannot transcend the powers which the Constitution confers upon him; and the people, who make such things as Presidents and Constitutions, expect you to adhere to it as the rule and guide of your official life. You may inquire whether a man is loyal or disloyal, but not whether he is a slave. You are to interpret the Constitution, not according to You are to interpret the Constitution, not according to To are to interpret the Constitution, not according to the readings of pro-slavery politicians, not as you may imagine any class or interest may prefer, but according to that condensed Sermon on the Mount, its

It is a peculiarity of the American citizen, that he le no some elected to any, the most insignificant office, no matter if it be only that of field-driver in a third no matter if it be only that of field-driver in a third-rate country village, than he begins to discourse, with all the profound theological learning of the Fa-ther, concerning the posterity of Shem and Ham-to cite, with the solemnity of a judge, the precedent of Paul, Onesimus and Philemon,—with the accuracy of an anatomist, to measure the cranium and os calcis of every man he meets,—with the nicety of the artist, to discripinate between colors, and to discuss the quality of the hair, with the imposing gravity of a The times demand a man. The man who is equal to the times will find that the way to the hearts of the people leads not through the pleasant scenes of an irresponsible foreign appointment, nor the quiet, shades of private life, but through the rugged path of quality of the hair, with the imposing gravity professional wig maker. It is a vulgar habit; neath the dignity of a gentleman recently occupying, what many consider, the most honorable position in the Union, that of Senator from the Empire State; the Union, that of Schakor from the Empire State; beneath the dignity of your present respectable, but not very responsible, office. Besides, the signs of the esponsible, omce. December distant, nay, even now is, when those who go out for wool may come

I quote, for your instruction, an extract from your campaign speech, delivered at Detroit:-

campaign speech, delivered at Detroit:—

"It is unavailing now to say that this government, was made by and for white men only, since even slavee owed allegiance-set fireat Britain, befores the Revolution, equally with white men, and were equally absolved from it by the Revolution, and are not only held to allegiance now under our laws, but are also subjected to taxation and actual representation in every department of the Federal Government. No government can excuse itself from the duty of protecting the extreme right of every kunain being, whether foreign or native-born, bond of free, whom it compulsively holds within its jurisdiction. It can never, under any circumstances, be wise to persevere voluntarily in extending or fortifying an institution that is intrinsically wrong or cruel."

This is your own doctrine. And now I ask, by what authority the Government transfers to rebels the allegiance of four millions inhabitants who are taxed, represented, and owe allegiance to our laws? have an it excuse itself" from protecting the extreme right of every man whom it holds within its jurisdic-tion"? and whether that is a wise statesmanship which perseverse in fortifying an institution that is not only intrinsically wrong and cruel, but is seeking, by most formidable means, the destruction of the Government? The traitorous Cabinet of Buchanan transferred to reb Lincoln's Cabinet bestows upon them, forces upon them; men to build the fortifications, to supply the commis-sariat, to make the cotton, which is the life of the re-bellion, and the only temptation to foreign interven-

SALMON BROWN AND THE 96rm.

Some days since, Salmon Brown of North Elba, son of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry notoriety, went to Flattsburgh with tea or a dozen volunteers for the 96th Regiment, who were induced to enlist, with the understanding that Brown should be appointed Lieut. of the company. We understand that he was so appointed; but, after his recruits were all sworn in, he was removed. The reasons for such removal will appear in the following document, handed to Brown by the Colonel, and afterwards procured by some of our citizens, for publication in this paper. They tell us that so important a document should have a wide circulation, that the people in general may more fully appreciate the lofty motives and noble sentiments of those officers! We make no comments upon the subject, but deem it so more than just to say that, as far as we can learn, Salmon Brown has always behaved himself like a gentleman, and has never been guilty of any trasonable act, or done violence to any of the laws of our government. From his appearance, we should judge that he would make a highly competent and a brave officer:— In your campaign speeches, you spoke brave words In your campaign speeches, you spoke brave words for freedom, and language could not utter your detestation of slavery, which cursed the earth with sterility and man with ignorance. Garrison was not more radical in principle, nor Phillips more volcanic in eloquence, than you. Oh! what madness it was for man to endeavor to roll back that tide of great events which, in the providence of God, was bearing the race onward to a glorious future! And how bright was the sun, how bracing the air where freedom prevailed! Industry, intelligence, art, sciency, religion, made the earth teem with fruitfulness, and men approach the gods in wisdom and virtue. For then, the great Republican Ship, under your guidance, with that favoring Northern breeze, held proudly on her course, not a cloud upon the sky, her foes vanquished or disheartened, and no shoal or dangerous reef between her and her destined haven. But when the turbid waters of treason and rebellion hurled themselves in mad waves threatening to engulf you, the helm trembled in your feeble hand, and your wonderful institute of self-preservation cried out for some litwas the sun, how bracing the air where freedom preof the line 96th Regiment do petition you in view of our feelings and wishes, believing as we do that the appointment of Salmon Brown as a Lieutenant in this Regiment; and we as officers not wishing to associate with a man having the notoriety that said Brown has in our country, not that we have aught against said Brown as a man or citizen, but viewing it as we do as a matter of policy, having in view the best interests of the regiment; we do therefore petition you as our commanding Officer to relieve us of his presence as a member of this regiment and greatly oblige Yours &c. ful instinct of self-preservation cried out for some litcle cock-boat of concession in which you might paddle
yearself out of danger. Eagerly you scanned the
hoseoms for some omen of deliverance. And when
the foul exhalation of treason, Border State Unioning, aruse on the Kentucky sky, a cloud no larger
has Jeseph Holt's hand, up went your political kite,
with the wire of compromise to draw the lightning for
your private use. Should God, in his wrath, permit
the triumph of that association of the enemies of freedom, composed of Border State Unionists, pro-slavery
Democrats, Constitutional Usion men, and weakbacked Republicans, which, with the plausible cry of
"No party when the Constitution is in danger!" ful instinct of self-preservation cried out for some lit "No party when the Constitution is in danger!"
seeks the destruction of those principles without which the Constitution is of no value; which seeks to destroy the Republican party because it is the party of freedom; should he permit the North, disgraced, imporerished, betrayed, to be delivered over to the tender mercies of rebels; do you imagine that by any, the most infamous infamous trackers, to you consider that the party increases of the control of most infamous treachery to your professed principles and your party, you will commend yourself to that office to which you have so long aspired! If so, you office to which you have so long aspired \(^1\) If so, you but poorly understand the temper of the men you yould conclinate, and have failed to profit by the sad history of compromisers and traitors. Has the fate of Webster, who betrayed his principles and the North, no terrors for you? or of Douglas, who, having no principles, could only betray the North? But why mention individuals? Your pathway stumbles with the graves of ruined politicians. Do you mistake for the free men of the North the "sheeted political dead" who squeak and gibber in the columns of the New York Herslid and the Boston Courier; or believe that you are gaining popularity because those who once carsed you as the author of the "irrepressible conflict" now commend your conservation — word

this day, Crispus Attucks, a colored man, resident in this State, of his intelligent free will, bore that fore covariles?

The Treat affair has forever destroyed your hope after the substituted for most part in the scene on State (then King) Street, which we have assembled here to commentorate, no liberate the alarse. You are quite right; and I, for one, and all the readers of your paper, will have been a recreating the substituted at the substituted for most part in the access on State (then King) Street, which who have assembled here to commentorate, and they wan not succeed without.

I saw several bodies with the remains of red clother hanging to them. They were the Zonaves. What have been been state (then King) Street, which we have assembled here to commentorate, and they man at succeed without. The same point of the previous statements touching the bartarities by the right; and I, for one, and all the readers of your paper, will have been a recreating the such that the authorities of the buttle-field of Bull Run, have been received. The latter of the authorities of the buttle-field of Bull Run, have been received. The latter of the substitute of the buttle-field of Bull Run, have been received. The latter of the authorities of the buttle-field of Bull Run, have been received. The latter of the authorities of the buttle-field of Bull Run, have been received. The latter of the authorities of the buttle-field of Bull Run, have been received. The latter of the authorities of the buttle-field of Bull Run, have been received. The latter of the authorities of the substitute at the colored man was one of the substitute at the colored man was one of the substitute at the colored man was one of the substitute at the colored man was one of the substitute at the colored man in the colored man

Government to use all its powers for its suppression ion, eventful day in American history, on which the col Government to use all its powers for its suppression, had not the Government transferred to rebeis the scrivices of five hundred thousand able-hodied men, who "one allegiance to our lates," it would have been nipped in the bad. But your timidity, your twaddle about the status of slaves, demoralized the Republican party, divided the North, and confirmed the wavering treason of the Border States; and we have, in consequence, a protracted and ruinous war, with such episodes as two hundred million dollars, worth such episodes as two hundred million dollars, worth of the corresponding to the Determost the Teste office.

such episodes as two hundred million dollars' worth of negro-catching an the Potomac, the Trent affair, and the establishment of monarchy in Mexico.

Thousands in the free States, who knew your constitutional timidity, predicted nothing but disaster from your appointment to your present position. Times like these demand statesmen, not politicians; men of courage, principle and action, not hesitating waiters on Providence. The country has waited too long already. For thirty years, every political turn-coat on the rostrom, every snuffling hypocrite in a pulpit has whined to us to leave the question of slavery to be worked out in God's own time, and in God's own way—to trust to the mysterious operations of Di-

not galeanize into life slavery, now dead, solely that you may purchase for it a second death with another thousand million dollars added to the taxution of an already over-burdened people. Remember that there is a limit to the

AN INCIDENT FOR HISTORY.

To the Editor of the Liberator:

Here in Vermont, not a regiment has been organized, and sent to the war, but would have welcomed to their ranks, with honest pride and respect, the son of John Brown.* But our neighbors over the Lake, in

the Empire State, do not seem to share that feeling, as will be seen from the enclosed slip taken from the Essex County Republican of March 13th, published at Plattsburgh. I have had the privilege of knowing

Intuition of this young man, now about 25 years of age—a manly specimen of bodily strength and vigor. It is of this rejected volunteer that Mr. Higginson, in his interesting narration of his visit to the farm at North Elba in

Burlington, (Vt.,) March 16, 1862.

SALMON BROWN AND THE 96rm.

PLATTSBURGH BARRACKS. 25th February 1862.

urs &c.

Jas. L. Cray Lieut Co. E.

E M Lyon,
Alfred Weed,
Stephen Moffitt Lieut, Co. B.
Oscar B. Morrison, 2nd Lieut. Co. B.
C. H. Benbana Cart Co. I.

A. E. Woodhull Capt Co. E.
A. J. Russell 1st Lieut. Co. E.
N. H. Gale, 1st Lieut. Co F.
J. A. Heden, 1st Lieut. Co II.
Will. Benedict 2nd Lieut. Co II.
William A. Bedell Lieut Co. G.
Levi Smith 1st Lieut,
C. W. Breed, 2d Lieut Co. A.
Gerard I. McKenzie 2nd Lt. Co. I.
P H Fitzpatrick, 1st Lieut Co. K.
John E Green, 1st Lieut Co. C.
George W. Hinde Capt. Co. K.
I. H. Nichols Capt, G.
Nicholas W. Clay, Capt. H.

CRISPUS ATTUCKS COMMEMORATION. As announced, the Crispus Attucks Commemora-tion took place at Allston Hall, Wednesday evening, March 5th, and was introduced by the following re-

arks (in substance) from WILLIAM C. NELL:-

COLONEL FAIRMAN,
Sir :--We the undersigned Officers

A' REPUBLICAN.

patience of the people.

constitutional duty.

To the Editor of the Liberator:

so heavily upon adopted citizens; and this is as it should be. I would have the ann of Republican Liberty shine upon them in all its meridian splendor. But, oh! the inconsistency, hypocrisy and injustice of that legislation, which, with one hand, extends to the foreign-born equal right, and, with the other, dooms to proscription a race native to the soil, and of patriotism pre-emisent, because, unlike every other class in the land, their patriotism has ever been resplendent with the virtue of magnanimity.

The present siavaniolarism wan, as all know, would never have occurred, had the nation meted out justice to the colored man. It is this deviation from right which has brought a train of woes innumerable upon the land; and no one can now tell where or how the end will be.

There is now combining at the North a party, which in its opposition to emancipation, has already sounded its key-note of readiness either to perpetually enslave, expatriate or annihilate us, the victim race, if it be demanded as the condition of a truce with the rebel slaveholders. Nevertheless, I do not despair; the Lord is mightier than Satan, and will overrule their machinations.

ry to be worked out in God's own time, and in God's own way—to trust to the mysterious operations of Divine Providence. Well, we have waited, and trusted, and are now having experience of the way in which God works. But we are not the hypocrites or fools to pray that the cup may pass from us; for we know that we have violated the laws of God and nature—we know the cause of our calamities—that nothing but its removal can save us; and we ask the Government as our agent, we ask you as the controlling mind of the Government, to remove the cause. Now, when the "irrepressible conflict" rages, see that Freedom, not Slavery, receives no detriment! Make the Constitution the supreme law of the conquered territory. Conflicate the property of the rebels, that the people of the free States may be saved from the oppression and injustice of paying the expense of the war. Do not galoanize into life slavery, now dead, solely that you ized the poet's fondest dream, when, throughout this wide domain of earth, from the Atlantic to the Pacific sea, there shall not be found the footprin of a tyrant or a slave.

> trative of the State Street scene, March 5, 1770—Colored Americans on Bunker Hill—Presentation of Governor Hancock's Flag to the "Bucks of America"ernor Hancock's Fiag to the "Bucks of America"—
> Tillman destroying Secession Pirates on board the
> Waring—Fairy groupings by little children—together with classical, mythological and humorous seenes,
> embracing Old Ladies' Tea Party, Execution of Lady
> Jane Gray, The Nine Muses, and an allegorical Tableaux, in which the Muse of History, Genius of Liber
> and Jankse, hyphea a nation, secondition of the ty, and Justice, invoke a nation's recognition of the colored American's patriotism, and herald forth the

The young ladies and gentlemen deserve great credit

The young indices and gentient description of the Quar-tette Club and of Mr. Simpson was much admired. The defective lights proved a drawback to the ef-fects of the Tableau; but this, with whatever clse affected the arrangements, will be remedied on its rep-cition, which is to take place on Wednesday evening, Avril 23 at the Mercantile Hall. Summer Street. April 2d, at the Mercantile Hall, Summer

MRS. LINCOLN'S GRAND BALL.

STARFIELD, (Peoria Co.,) Ill., March 17, 1862.

WM. L. GARRISON:
DEAR SIR-My friend, O. S. MURRAY, sent me the "Just before we went, I remember I said something or other to Salmon Brown about the sacrifices of their family; and he looked up in a quiet, manly way, which I shall never forget, and said briefly, 'I sometimes think that is what we came into the world fortomake sacrifices.' And I knew that the nurmuring echo of those words went with me all that day, as we came down from the mountains and out through the iron gorge; and it seemed to me that any one must be very unworthy the society which I had been permitted to enter, who did not come forth from it a wiser and a better man." Liberator of Feb. 28, in which I find his strictures (as well as those of others) on "Mrs. Lincoln's Grand Ball," with all of which I am much pleased. The Ball was very much like "Nero's fiddling." When I first read the newspaper notice of it, I uttered the following ejaculation:—"Bones of the dead Philis-tines, come up from your long slumber of 3300 years in the depths of the Red Sea, and present yourselves at the White House at Washington, as a mo of God's displeasure at human sin!" 'Tis t wiser and a better man."

The 96th Regiment New York Volunteers left the Plattsburgh Barracks on 11th inst. for the seat of war, under command of Col. James Fairman of the city of New York. With him are, no doubt, many brave men; but Isventure to say that not one among them is the peer of the rejected-with-scorn son of John Brown, if judged by the true standard of manhood. Let the names of the officers of the 96th Regiment of N. Y. Volunteers, who petitioned their Colonel to "relieve us of his presence," be handed down in history!

L. G. B.
Burlington, (Vt.,) March 16, 1862.

I have seen some of the returned volunteers dren may, next year, or in ten or twenty years, be called upon to "fight all our battles o'er again." No—their universal cry is, "Wipe out the 'peculiar instiimposed by slaveholders, extremely appropriate?
Why, there is no other institution so "peculiar" in heaven, earth or hell! Its peculiarities are thus truthfully and eloquently described by our lamented brother, the late Alvan Stewart, in his brilliant and brother, the late Alvan Stewart, in his brilliant and matchless argument before the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey, some twelve or fifteen years ago, for the freedom of the slaves is that State under their new Constitution. The Court had alluded to it as the "peculiar institution," when Mr. S. said,— "Truly, it is a "peculiar institution," whose mouth is supported by the support of the same and the same and the same state of the s filled with iron spikes, whose eyes are glaring balls of fire, whose face is covered with iron wrinkles, whose breath would kill the Bohon Upas, whose wealth is the whip-extracted toil of unpaid labor, whose music is the groans of ruined hopes and blasted expecta-tions." Verily, there is nothing so peculiar! Truly yours for universal freedom everywhere,

[37] For a scathing metrical effusion, in reference to Mrs. Lincoln's Grand Ball, entitled "The Queen Must Dance," see poetical department.]—Ed. Lib.

A LETTER OF INQUIRY.

DERRY, (Eng.,) Feb. 8, 1862. DRAR SIR,—May I, through the medium of your journal, the Liberator, be allowed to ask Wendell Philips to put the English renders of your paper in possession of the acts he particularly refers to, when he gives to the British Government so bad a character as that contained in his speech delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York, on Thursday, the 19th of De-cember last, where, according to the report of his speech in your number for December 27, he is made to say, on page 207, in the third column,—"There stands England, the most selfish and treacherous of modern governments."

modern governments. We who are educated in England, no doubt, labor We who are educated in England, no doubt, labor under some disadvantages in studying our own character and institutions; and it would be well for the readers of the Liberator in this country to have the opportunity of listening to the faithful, and, I may presume, trushful remarks of a man so much admired in this country for his eloquence and public spirit as Wendell Phillips is. I fear that, without some explanation or illustration of his reasons for speaking as he does, some of your readers here will be disappointed, and perhaps suspect him of improper motives.

marks (in substance) from WILLIAM C. NELL:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Ninety-two years ago
this day, Crispus Attucks, a colored man, resident in
this State, of his intelligent free will, bore that foremost part in the scene on State (then King) Street,
which we have assembled here to commemorate, and
which should never be forgotten by any American patriot; especially by those identified with him by complexion and condition.

When the authorities of the town of Boston voted.

When the authorities of the town of Boston voted.

To WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

Elizabeth City, N. C. Bowling Green, Ky. Paintsville, Ky. Nashville, Tenn. Clarksville, Tenn. Dover, Tenn.

GREAT BATTLE NEAR WINCHESTER, VA. On Sat

mile, where the enemy again to the state of the state of

with years, where and drove them until dark, cap-turing three guns, three caissons, and muskets, equip-ments, &c. innumerable.

Our troops bivoucked on the field, and the dead and wounded were sent to Winchester.

Jackson's men are perfectly demoralized and be-yond control. In their flight, they three voerboard

the dead and wounded to lighton the wagons.

It is noticeable that nearly all the rebel wounded
were shot in the head and breast, tesfifying to the
superiority of our marksmen. The men engaged on
our side were chiefly Fennaylvania, Ohio and Indiana

roops.

Good judges say the enemy's loss is over 200 killed,
500 wounded, and 800 prisoners, including an aide to
fackson. Our loss in killed is 65, and in wounded
thout 125.

about 125.

WASHINGTON, March 25. General Shields has received a dispatch from Major General Banks, dated "Five miles beyond Strasburg." It says:—
"The enemy are still in retreat, and our forces in hot pursuit. The loss of the rebels must have been enormous. They have abandoned wagons along the road filled with the dead and dying. The houses on the route are found crowded with the wounded and dead. The dwellings in the towns adjacent to the battle-field on Sunday are also found filled with the wounded. The inhabitants aided the rebel soldiers in carrying off their wounded during the day, and in burying them as soon as dead. Our artillery makes terrible havoc among the enemy, in their flight, and the rout bids fair to be one of the most dreadful of the war."

And now the practical illustration of the above, from

And now the practical mustrature.

"We, the undersigned, will pay five dollars per pair for fifty pairs of well-bred hounds, and fifty dollars for one pair of thorough-bled bloodhounds that will take the track of a man. The purposes for which these dogs are wanted is to chase the infernal, cowardly Lincoln bush-whackers of East Tennessee and Kentucky (who have taken the advantage of the bush to kill and cripple many good soldiers) to their dens and capture them. The said hounds must be delivered at Capt. Hanmer's livery stable by the 10th of December next, where a mustering officer will be present to muster and inspect them.

E. McMainr,
H. Harris.

H. H. HARRIS.

Camp Crinfort, Campbell Co., Tenn., Nov. 16.
P. S.—Twenty dollars per month will also be paid for a man who is competent to train and take charge of the above dogs."

gutters."
After the defeat of the enemy at Pea Bidge, Ark., some of our dead soldiers were found ecalped. This was the work of Indians raised by that prince of accoundrels, Albert Pike, a Yankee, and a Yankee of Massachusetts. He is a worse demon than any of the native-born Southern devils. Pike used to write for Blackwood's Magazine, which sides with the rebels, scalpers and all. He then wrote "Hymns to the Gods," but his hymns are now addressed to the opposite quarter.—Boston Traveller.

quite an intelligent negro.

The Body of John Brown's Son. The Winchester, Va., correspondent of the New York World, in a letter dated March 18th, says:—

"I visited the Medical College in this town where M. D.'s are furnished to the Southern Confederacy. Prominent among the objects in the museum was the body of John Brown's som—the integrument taken off, and the muscles, veins and arteries all preserved, the top of the cranium sawn off, and the lips purposely distorted in disrespect." THE MASSACHUSETTS LOSS AT NEWBERN. Of the

CAPTURE OF BEAUFORT, NORTH CAROLINA. Deanfort has been occupied by our forces. Shortly after the capture of Newbern, Gen. Burnside dispatched an expedition to Beaufort; but the place was evacuated by the rebels before the arrival of the troops; Fort Macon was blown up, and the steamer Nashville burned.

Some one says Floyd left Fort Donelson singing, "I love to steal awhile away." It is supposed to be the first time he was ever guilty of telling the

Recent despatches from New Mexico confirm

New Hearshine Election. Returns are received from all the towns except Cambridge and Wentworth's Location. Berry, Republican, has 32,234; Stark, Democrat, 25,252; Wheeler, Union, 1590; scattering, 54. Berry's majority over all is 2062; over Stark 3,706. Total majority against Stark this year 5350. Last year it was only 4057.

Fast Day. Gov. Andrew has appointed Thursday, April 8d, for Fast Day in Massachusetts. Gov. Berry, of New Hampshire, and Gov. Washburn. of Maine, have assigned Thursday, April 10th, for Fast Day in their respective States.

WENDELL FRILLIES. Many express wonder that Wendell Phillips is permitted to perambulate, itinerate and expatiate. The reason is obvious. He and his fellows have done all the mischief they could, and now, while incapable of producing good, they are utterly unable to accomplish any more evil. In fact, the head agitator is treated with contempt, the greatest punishment which can be inflicted on the value glorious.

—Philadelphia Evening Journal.

The All that the Secessionists have accomplished is to procure for Mr. Wendell Phillips an opportunity to lecture in Washington. Had they been content to remain loyal, Mr. Phillips would have been as safe to Washington as St. Bartholomew was among other heathen, when he lost his skin without saving his life.

—Boston Traveller.

"Wendell Phillips, by special invitation, had an in "Wendell Phillips, by special invitation, had an intherview with the President to-day. He was on the
floor of the Senate during the speech of Senator Hale
on the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Colubbia. In the evening he delivered his lecture on Toussaint L'Ouverture. The effect of this lecture on Toussaint L'Ouverture. The effect of this lecture was indescribable. It was a biography of the warrior states
man as well as an argument in favor of the equality of
the black race, and its capacity for self-government.
Many of his episodes were of the most eloquent and
impressive character, and his comparison of the
Haytian patriot with Cromwell and Napoleon was
greeted with unbounded applause. He had a large
audience, and his lecture was pronounced one of the
greatest efforts of his life."—Washington corr. N. Y.
Tribuse.

"We be dealtes steading to what the state of the state

greatest efforts of his life."—Washington Corr. M. I.
Tribune.

"We had quite a sensation in our local way during
his week. Phillips's Equality lecture has raised the
flormant pro-slavery feeling; until it vents itself in the
churches, on the street, and in private circles. People who are strongly Union are so incensed that they
freely admit that they are rebels, if worshipping Wendell Phillips be loyalty. In this city and Georgetown
the old secession element has munifested itself. In
the churches several ladies, who could not listen to
Bishop Whittingham's Union payer issigned to all the
Episcopal churches, got up and marched out of church
during its delivery, their sweet faces looking hidgous
with spite, and their lips curied in a most defiant and
scornful way, alarming the colored sexton, and dia
guasting all white people."—Washington corr. Bostan
Herald.

"Low Evidest absences, Wandell Phillips walked into.

Herald.

"On Friday afternoon, Wendell Phillips walked into the Senate Chamber upon the arm of Mr. Sümner. The Sunate was in session, and by the riles Mr. Phillips was excluded, but the doors opened politely to receive him, as they occasionally do to let in distinguished men. No sooner in, than half the Senate rushed to greet him. Wendell Phillips was no longer the despised Abolitionist, the crazy disunionist, the nigger-staler," but the distinguished anti-alavery orator from Massachusetts. Senators vied with each other to do him honer; even Cabinet members, during his stay here, have bestowed the most courteous attentions upon him, and no fashionable concert, opera, reading, or theatrical performance ever set Washington upon its feet like the simple announcement of his lectures. He had for an audience on Friday night the diffe of the capital, in intellect and position. He lectured the party leaders of the nation—Democratic, Pro-Slavery, Southern, as well as Anti-Slavery Republicans. And it was a splendid success—the success. ing to the London Times?

The Rhode Island Drad of Bull Rux—More Renel Outhages.—New York, March 24th. The Tribune's Washington despatch says Governor Sprague and a party found the remains of Colonel Slocum, Major Ballou and Captain Tower.

The old colored man who showed them the spot where the Slave Bullou and Captain Tower.

The old colored man who showed them the spot where the years has crushed out even the semblance of respects. His silvery voice echoed as clearly and distinctly the sentiments of his heart as if he had stood in the sum of the sentiments of his heart as if he had stood in the sum of the sentiments of his heart as if he had stood in the sum of the sum of

in the officers and soldiers buried with their faces downward—an intended disgrace.

BARBARITY OF THE REBRIA. The following is an extract from a letter just received from an officer of the 22d Massachusetts Regiment, dated at Alexandria, Va., March 18. It is suggestive, when taken in connection with the accounts that the skulls of some of our soldiers had been cleaned and ornamented, and then sent home as trophies:

"I was at Bull Run and Centreville the other day."

"I was at Bull Run and Centreville the other day."

"I was at Bull Run and Centreville the other day."

The Rebrik Barbarities. Further confirmations of previous statements touching the barbarities."

The Rebrik Barbarities. Further confirmations of previous statements touching the barbarities."

The Rebrik Barbarities. Further confirmations rebels upon the bodies of the barbarities.

TABLEAUX EXHIBITION REPEATED. EF TABLEAUA EAHLAUTON INFEATED.—In compliance with the request of many, and the desire to present, under botter conditions, the Tableaux exhibited at Allston Hall, March 5th, mest of the same will be repeated, together with some additions, at Mercantile Hall, Summer Street, Wednesday avening, April 2d.

Mrs. Amanda Scott Duiton, having recovered from her severe indisposition, will preside at the piane, performing national and patriotic aig, appropriate Tableaux accompaniment, and also execute some choice votal music.

niment, and also execute some choice vocal music.

The Boston Quartette Club, Mrs. Whiteburst, and Messrs.
Geo. L. Ruffin and John A. Grimes. Also, Mr. Wm. H.
Simpson will sing several favorite soles and generated
pieces. [For particulars, see Programms.]
Tickets for adults 15 cents, and for children 10 cents
each, may be obtained of R. F. Walleut, 271, and Saxton
& Bowen, 223 Washington Street, S. S. Hanscom, 74 Cambridge Street, and at the door.

Doors open at 7; exercises to commence at half-past 7
colock.

WM. C. NELL.

AARON M. POWELL, Agent of the America West Chapaqua,

CITY HALL, CHARLESTOWN. nows will deliver an address at the City Hall, Charl wn, on Sunday evening, March 30. To commence off-past 7 o'clock. Subject—"What shall be done w

HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings in

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in Music Hall, Sun-ay morning, March 30, on "The People."

EF NOTICE.—All communications relating to the business of the Massachusets Anti-Slavery Society, and with regard to the Publications and Lecturing Agencies of the American Anti-Slavery Society, should be addressed for the present to Sauven May, Jr., 221 Washington St., Bestón.

EF Many of the best and most reconst publications of the American Anti-Slavery Society are for gratuitous distribution. Application for them to be made as above. which should be accompanied with directions how to se

Will Annuaw T. Foss please make his Post-offeddress known to S. M., Jr.?

FREMOVAL - DISEASES OF WOMEN AND HILDREN — Mangarer B. Brown, M. D., and Ws. Sympton Brown, M. D., have removed to No. 23, Channey Street, Boston, where they may be consulted on the above diseases. Office hours, from 10, A. M., to 4

MARRIED-In this city, Feb. 20th, by Rev. J. N. furdock, Mr. WM. T. Washington to Miss Cachilla B. THOMPSON.

CLV. The Oldest House in Boston. CLV.

PRICES REDUCED

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE BOOKS:

Echoes of Harper's Ferry. It is volume is a collection of the greatest Speeches, ermons, Lectures, Lotters, Poems, and other Utterances of the leading minds of America and Europe, called forth by John Brown's Lovasion of Virginia. They all giren—mostly for the first time—scattridged; and they have all been corrected by their authors for this edition, or re-printed with their permission from duly authorized copies. That this volume is justly entitled to the claim of being the first collection of worthy specimens of American Eloquence, the following brief ammary of its contents will sow;—It contains Speeches and Sermons—by Wendall

Reat, Nr. Sears, Edna Dean Proctor, L. M. Assout, w. Howells, Elisur Wright, &c. &c. &c. Also, all the Lessent to John Brown when in prison at Charlestown Northern men and women, and his own relatives; of the most tenderly-pathetic and remarkable collector in the contract and the contract of the most tenderly-pathetic and remarkable collecting in all Literature." Also, the Services at cord, or "Liturgy for a Martyr"; composed by Emm Thorean, Aicott, Sanborn, &c.; "unsurpassed in be even by the Book of Common Prayer." With an Aj dix, containing the widely-celebrated Essays of Hes Carey on the Value of the Union to the North.
Appended to the various contributions are the

EDITED BY JAMES REDPATH. 1 volume, 514 pages, handsomely bound in muslin. Price 0c.—former price \$1.25.

THE PUBLIC LIPE OF CAPTAIN JOHN BROWN.

BY JAMES REDPATH.

With an Autobiography of his Childhood and

Kouth:

With a Steel Portrait and Illustrations. pp. 408.

This volume has been the most successful of the reason having already reached its Fourners Trousarn, and the demand still continues very large. It has also been republished in England, and whiely noticed by the British press. The Austoiography (of which no reprint will be permitted) has been universally pronounced to be one of the most remarkable compations of the kind in the English language. In addition to being the authentic biography of John Brown, and containing a complete collection of his celebrated prison letters—which can nowhere also found—this volume has also the only correct and conof his celebrated prison lesters—which can nowhere class be found—this volume has also the only correct and connected history of Kansas,—from its opening for settlement to the close of the struggle for freedom there,—to be found in American literature, whether periodical or standard. It treats, therefore, of topics which must be largely discussed in political life for many years. A handsome percentage, on every copy sold, is secured by contrast to the family of Capt. Brown. Copies mailed to any address, post patif, or the receipt of the retail price. Price Sec. Former price \$1.00

SOUTHERN NOTES FOR NATIONAL CIRCULATION.

FOR NATIONAL CIRCULATION.

This is a volume of facts of recent Southern life, as related by the Southern and Meterpolitian press. It is not too much to say that, to Charles Sunner's speech, it is the most unner that has hitherto been published. Although the state of the Sterest has a substantive impediment of the Sterest has been substantive impediment of the Southern States for its ratends, completes, such substantive of the Southern States for its months subsequent to John Brown's Invasion of Virginis. No one who has read Sunner's speech should fall to procure this pamphlet. The diversity of its contents may be judged from the tilles of its chapters:—Key Notes, Free Speech, South, Irwe Orise States of the States of the

For the Liberator. Peace, like the gentle dove Sent forth from Neah's ark, While waters rolled above The earth, and all was dark, The earth, and all was dark,
Now spreads its wings for flight
Over this Christian (7) land,
But finds no place to light,
No spet on which to stand.
O God! what does it mean?
Has peace forever fled?
My soul on Thee would lean,
And hear what Jesus said:

"The peace-makers, who follow me,
The children of the Lord shall be."
ston, 1862.

From the Philadelphia Sunday Disp THE QUEEN MUST DANCE.

THE QUEEN MUST DANGE.

Oh! the queen must dance!

Let all the band of scarlet-clas musicians.

To the white portain of the palace fair,

Epread out a feast amid the nation's ruins,

Its nobs, its tears, its wants, and its despair!

Summon the fops and fashionists around her,

The light-brow'd votaries of whirling grace,

And the bare-bosomed girls, whose secret fancies

Light at the public hint of an embrace!

Beseech the scowling envoys of false England,

Of cunning France, and of presuming Spain,

To honor her! A sight like this she shows them

Should sit delight in every hostile vein!

And order in the crowd of servile lecches

Who drain our golden arteries, right and left,

The new court's minions brave enough for their

If the queen must dance! If the queen must dance

Oh! the queen must dance!

What though the staid decorum of old customs
Be outraged for the moment! The a day—
A day well thought of—and most fitly chosen,
To lay sobriety and care away.
What though the land with patriot blood be rur.
And orphane' ories, and widows' homeless mos Ring with the shriller anguish of the wounded,
And the strong soldier's lonely dying groans!
What though the sick man through his narrow wi
Can see the lights and hear the Joyous strains. And on his loathsome pillow gasps distra At what appears an insult to his pains? At what appears an insult to his pains? I charge you, madis and matrons of Columbia, To vall your faces, and this thing disown; Let her disport herself among her fiddlern Alone—yes, in the sight of God—alone—If the queen must dance!

If the queen must dance!

Oh! the queen must dance!

Ah! woman, woman, dolf your gaudy velvels,
Your foreign laces, and your flashy rings,
And clothe your vanity in decent ratiment,
And busy you about more hely things:
Go to the sufferer—thir English Florence—Call back his life, or ease his dying grief;
Let all his pressing wants find ministration;
From you supremely be may claim relief. And shows no trace of either brain or heart, If the queen must dance !

Oh! the queen must dance!
Like Hebrew Miriam then, strike up the timbrel,
Before the heroes of your native West.
The first who fused the cupity gun and bayonet,
The foremest heroes of the war confessed!
Nor yet forget the patient ranks, awaiting
The tardy winter for the land they fove;
There is no hand uplifted in this struggle That is not consecrated from above.
Oh! dance and sing before these noble soldiers,
And make their courage equal their great ca
A cause on which the nation's future glory A cause on which the fation's nature give.

Rests—see Nature resist upon her laws.

On with the starry banner to the outposts—
Where'er it waved of sight, in days of yore;
And close behind it, treading on to music,

Let the thick columns of our warriors pour,

If the queen must dance!

THE COMING HOUR.

And drag oppression's fetters from their cradles graves; when the soul within would speak, and tid the slave

be free,
Then pricets would preach submission to th' accursed powers that be;
would say, "They are ordained of God"—that God who rules on high—
Up, trampled alares! believe it not! it is a lie—a lie!
Down with all tyrants, pricets and kings, who trample on the right!
Up with you, clares! in Freedom's cause press on with all your might;

your might;
Arise? be slaves no longer; spurn oppression's base

he atoguesse of Truth shall stir the pulses of the world? and bid earlies tyrante tremble; soon shall come the hour they dread,

their tread;
their tread;
n Freedom's fires, long pant up, shall, volcane-like,
forth.

illume :
And as the world rolls on sublime, while ages wear away,
Freedom shall reign, and every clime shall prosper in her

Then God shall smile in love on men; the earth on which

Then God shall mills in love on men; the earth on which
we tread
Shall bloom a paradise again, with beauty overspread;
The world's proud drones, who labor not, no more shall
dare to spoil;
The worker shall enjoy the fruits of all his honest toil.
Then down with tyrants, priests, and kings, who trample
on the right!
Up with you slaves! in Freedom's cause press on with all
your might!
Clappville.

From the Boston Pilot.

LORD, KEEP MY MEMORY GREEN!

LOTALLY RODE

LOTA, keep my memory speen ! if fored deep perish,
Pass from my night, and dwell on earth no more,
Lot sach fond word, each look of love I cherish,
Be graven on my heart forevermore.

If in my car some stricken child of sorrow
Breathe a sad tale of mourning, care or woe,
O! keep my memory green! for I but borrow
From Thee each joy and comfort that I knes

If friends prove false, whom I have loved and trus

If hopes long cherished fade away and die;

Lord, keep my memory green? Earth's hopes, when h

Teach me to place my hope and trust on high.

And when the light of earth from me is fading,
And I has salting to be called away,
O! lead me back—and, while life's path retracing,
Lard, heep my memory green, I ever gray!
Georgetown, D. C.

The Tiberator. THE PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.

To the Editor of the Liberator:
Slavery has created in the nation a preponderating pro-slavery sentiment. The sentimentalists who sympathize with this bloody institution feel so strong in their way, they have long and persistingly been in the habit of flouting at those who sympathize with sufficing, bleeding humanity, for expressing their sentiments at all—their sentiments are worthy to be treated as "sickly sentimentalism" by these sentiments ists whose sympathies are with piracy and treason—at least with an institution, the propagator of piracy and treason. Liberty has come to be the thing for profession—slavery is the thing for practice. Sincerity and earnestness in behalf of humanity, and for the promotion of righteousness, are treated as impracticable, contemptible foily and fanaticism—hypocrisy and indifference as the only genuine practical wisdom. This is the governing power in the nation to day—so long and so successfully has slavery propagated ignorance, to the enthroning of itself in the hearts of the people, and so long and so successfully has it thus enthroned itself and horne sway, to the propagation and prevalence of this destructive popular inconcern.

has it thus enthroned itself and borne sway, to the propagation and prevalence of this destructive popular ignorance.

The President's recent special message, so far as it is heeded at all by way of being allowed to influence governmental measures, will serve to neutralize and set aside better measures agitated in Congress, and urged by as many of the people as have not been paralyzed and struck dumb by the terrible and terrifying despotism. This is the tendency, if not the design—the adaptation, if not the intention. The purpose is but too manifest. The act is another manifest. ges of history—been expansing the moon and trea-ure of this nation, to prevent harm to an institution the most deadly foe to human freedom on earth. If the present Administration of the Federal Government is not to appear more infamous on the pages of histo-ry than the infamous Confederate Government itself, something more and better than has yet appeared in something more and better than has yet appeared in practice or plan, or than is proposed in this message, must be promptly inaugurated and vigorously prosecuted. In the name of freedom, all is done for slavery. Why, the Confederates themselves can all but beat the Federalists, in this abominable, monstrous mouthing and mockery. The Confederates themselves are fighting for freedom—freedom to take slavery out of the Union, and furnish it such guarantees as their feeble means will allow. The Federates are fighting to keep slavery in the Union, and furnish it stronger guarantees than are in the power of it stronger guarantees than are in the power of dom to be duped and delayed by the sham! It is a false, treacherous flag of truce from the kingdom of darkness and death, calling for an armistice, to gain at hus did, with a hidden heart sympathizing with slavery—with no purer purpose or more exalted aim than to guarantee and defend slavery. If the Presiby what has gone before, nor by what it contains in itself. It contains anything else, and has been pre-

evidence, in word or in deed, that Abraham Lincoln wants slavery abolished? When? Where? Where in? It is not in this message. The mission of this message. is to "modify" the movements of Congress that have some-times looked significant of something serious toucards slavery. The "important results hoped" for at the close of the message are, armistice, and reconciliation by compromise. He would like such an "initiation" of compromising proceedings as would secure "practical acknowledgment of the national authority." The talk is that of a pacificator, mediator or umpire between Congress and the Southern sovereigns. To Congress he speaks sternly—to the sovereigns, sub-missively. He tells Congress that if they don't see fit to open the national treasury, and "offer" the rapacious rascals their "discretion" between that source and their cherished institution, to furnish them gratification for their lusts, "there is the end"—nothing further or bet-ter need be expected from him. "The Federal Govern-ment would find its highest interest in such a measure some of the ways efficient means of self-measure. as one of the most efficient means of self-preservation." Self-preservation, right or wrong—by what is
humane or by all that is inhuman—is the most elevated consideration, the purest motive he can present—the most ennobling inspiration he can infuse.
The doctrine is, that the interests of the Government
are paramount, the interests of the governed subordinate—that the Government must preserve itself,
though in doing this it makes itself the devourer of
all the governed.

Addressing the other party: "It is proposed as a
matter of perfectly free choice with" the sovereign

Addressing the other party: "It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with" the sovereign few of the South, whether to setiate their rapacity by robbing the multitude in the North, or by scourging and ravishing the multitude in the South. The "offer" is not made with the expectation that it will be generally accepted and acted upon, if at all, by those who have been organized and educated in the gradification of the basest lusts. "Hoping no offence" to his sovereigns, he most respectfully, obsequiously asks them if they don't think they can get more money out of the Government in connection with his proposition, than out of their lostitution otherwise, "in the present state of affairs." Thus:

"The proposition now made, though leesy instead of their tread;

When Freedom's fires, long pent up, shall, veleane-like, burst forth,
burst forth,
Sweeping thrones, scoptree, diadems, from off the face of earth.
And then, aye, then shall pass away oppression's night of tion and property in it, in the present aspect of affairs." Still, it is plain he expected them in general not even to "initiate emancipation at all."

Previously to this, he cites them to an expression in

his December message, wherein he thought fit to say:
"The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed." He then goes on
to say: "War has been and continues to be an indispensable means to this end." A practical reacknowlpensable means to this end. A practical reacknowledgment of the national authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease. If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents war unnecessary, and it would at once cease. It, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend, and all the ruin which may follow it. Such as may seem indispensable, or may obvious ity promise great efficiency toward ending the struggle, must and will come." The significant expression here is: "A practical reacknowledgment of the national authority sould render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease." He intimates to them that persistence in the war might "rain" their "institution," a thing he appears to deprecate more than the ruin of all else. There is not in the entire message so much concern manifested for any other interest. The one other great concern is the preservation of the Union—and this plainly in subserviency to the preservation of laverer. This conclusion is inevitable when we take all his declarations and acts preceding, and put them with this message. His entire record forces this painful, harrowing, sickening conviction. For ten months he has had the power in his hands to abolish elsavery, and has refused to use it, and still persists in refusing to use it. He begins this message by appealing to the government for self-preservation, and leaves off by appealing to the slaveholders for the preservation of their precious institution. All the talk between is to train he notives for compromise and reconcillation. The

motives furnished are worthy of parties that have lemeaned themselves as these parties have hitherto lemeaned themselves, toward themselves, toward sach other, and toward human interests.

He talks much about "initiation." But then he says: "The point is not that all the States tolerating slavery would soon, if at all, initiate emaincipation, but that, while the offer is equally made to all, the more Northern shall, by such initiation, make it certain to the more Southern, that in no event will the former seer ioin the latter in their proposed confederacy." If -and hardly that-the performance is slaver

perpetuation.

While the language is genuinely the language of Abraham Lincoln, the plot is worthy of Northern politicians and capitalists, acting upon the Presidentapparent, through their appointed and paid regency, Thurlow Weed and William H. Seward.

ville Democrat, the Charleston Mercury, the Boston Courier, the New York Herald, the New York Jour of Commerce, and New York Observer should all and the movement, and shout for joy that the day

of returning compromise is at hand.

The New York Duily Tribune, which brings me the message, calls it good, great, glorious—worthy to immerialize Abraham Lincoln. The Tribune is led by it even to second the New York Herald's nomination of Abraham Lincoln for our next President. See if this singular fraternity don't get the cordial co-opera-tion of slavery supporters, South and North. While I shall be happy, and will rejoice, if I may live to find myself to have been quite mistaken in all these views.

ORSON S. MURRAY.

ORSON S. MURRAY.
Foster's Crossings, Warren Co., O., }
March 12, 1802.

P. S. Since the foregoing was ready to forward, I have delayed mailing barely to notice an item or two additional from the New York Tribuse's abundance in this connection. In connection with copying by items of the Provider's readers were recorded by the copying by items of the Development of the Providers's record production for additional by Congress—"That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuni-ary aid to be used by such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system"—the Tribune "trusts no Republican will move or vote to add to or sub-treet from this proposition were now that account. tract from this proposition even so much as a comma. Again, on the same page, treating of the same subject, the Tribune says: "The President's proposition leaves this whole subject to the States respectively. If any State chooses to exile its negroes, it will do so; the nation will not meddle with the matter any way." In justice, it should be said that the Tribune does not for itself advocate "exiling negroes." But it does say, when the foregoing expressions are put together and disburse its funds to be used "in the discreti of these States which may exile these native bor Americans who have committed no crime. In the nature of things, it is impossible for the toleration of

Boston Courier says :

Boston Courier says:

"We have no more belief that any change will be made in the relations of slavery, by this war, be it longer or shorter, than we have that the whole South will be obliterated from the map of the world. But we make no objection to the proffer in question, nor to the passage of such a resolution as is proposed by Mr. Lincoln, if kept precisely within the limitations prescribed by him. It so passed, it would have an excellect effect at, the North, but not at the South, in promoting the objects of emancipation, either directly or indirectly, now. But it would remove from the arena the source of the quarrel, which will continue while Anti-Slavery agitation, in whatever shape, is kept up, as a political question."

mier Seward to the Government's Foreign Ministers, wherein he informs them all and severally that the re-lations between the Federal Government and Southern slavery are to remain in statu quo ante bellum?
The Eastern (Me.) Argus says:

"If [Slave] States wished aid, the Governmen would render it. If not, the matter would rest, and the country be at peace. * * The propositions are sonservative, sound, constitutional; in entire accordance with Democratic principles."

The Springfield Republican:

The Springfield Republican;

"The special and surprise message of the President on the subject of slavery has cut the knot of the vexed question, and reconciled all differences, if we may judge from the universal satisfaction with which it is welcomed. It is a peace measure in several ways—peace between hostile parties among loyal men, and a profier of peace to the insurgent States. It is a coup d'etat, in fact, displaying much sagacity in its inception, significant in its aim and purpose, and likely to be most important in its effects."

The New York Suden The The New York Sunday Times:

"It might do no good, it is true, in directly advancing the work of emancipation; but it could not help exercising a saiutary effect upon the latent Unionism of the South in establishing, beyond dispute, the conservatism of Congress and the Federal Executive."

"We, for our part, regard the President's proposi-tion as an earnest profier of peace and hope to those who have been led to countenance the rebellion."

The Rochester Union and Advertiser: "We hall this message as a pledge that he will be found true to the Constitution in every emergency; we accept it as a proof that the confidence we have reposed and expressed in President Lincoln's integrity and quiet but immovable firmness has not been mispaced. Considerations of 'general welfare' imperatively demand that the rampant spirit of Abolitionism should be encountered with versagence which it will be about the concentred with versagence which it will be about the concentred with versagence which it will be about the concentred with versagence which it will be about the concentred with versagence which it will be about the concentred with versagence which it will be about the concentred with versagence which it will be about the constitution of the confidence will be about the c placed. Considerations of 'general welfare' impera-tively demand that the rampant spirit of Abolitionism should be encountered with weapons which it will in vain endeavor to resist; and that the power vested in the Federal Government should be rigorously ex-erted to prevent ita own overthrow and annihilation, by the co-operative action of the Northern Radicals and the Southern Rebels. We stand by President Lin-coln's message in this hour of our country's peril."

vent emancipation, not to promote it—to delay it, not to hasten it—to make the interests of freedom subproducers to the consumers.

MARRIAGE.

MARRIAGE.

Marriage, as now established and sustained by law and religion, has certainly failed to create, control, or restrain love, however much it may confine its expression, or compel feigined attempts to imitate it. That our marriage laws restrain the sexual passion there is no doubt, and but little doubt that they ought to do so by proper regulations; but it is a serious question whether, as now established, they do not add greatly to the misery and depravity of society, rather than its refinement and elevation, as they should. It is certain that, in pairing the ignorant and diseased, especially those also very poor, and, by this pairing, giving life annually to thousands of poorly made, badly organized, and diseased children, there is a terrible result of marriage. If the law or church binds two persons together as man and wife, it certainly ought to require them to be qualified for parents, or instruct them to avoid giving existence to them. There should be good evidence that they possessed the knowless of self-government, and the laws of propagation. Farmers regulate the breeding of stock, and he is a poor stockgrower who does not study the laws of nature, and regulate his stock according to them; but both Church and State, which have jointly and severally controlled marriage ever since its introduction among men, have totally neglected and refused to regulate the laws of generation, and usually kept the rising and marrying generation as ignorant as they could on the subject, often suppressing such books as would have given useful information on that subject.

But the most cruel and wicked thing they have done with marriage is to place by it the body (and soul, as far as possible) of the wife in the power, as a possession, of the husband, first absolute, but more recently, as society advances, gradually but slowly slackening the bands of ownership, or tyranny, but

But the most cruel and wicked thing they have done with marriage is to place by it the body (and soul, as far as possible) of the wife in the power, as a possession, of the husband, first absolute, but more recently, as society advances, gradually but slowly slackening the bands of ownership, or tyranny, but still compelling her to remain sexually a slave to his passions, even to the sacrifice of happiness, health, and often life; or, if she becomes a fugitive, catch and return her, or cast her out of all decent society, and prevent her from securing a living by any honorable business—sometimes forcing her back in this way, or to the grave, or to another prestitution as bad or worse than the one from which she field.

I am not opposed to marriage, or marrisge laws. I believe, with proper provision for separation and divorce, they could be made to contribute to our happiness, and to regulate social life, and generation, and the rearing of children. But, as our laws now are, the evils are becoming unbearable, and, unless soon modified, and adapted to the advanced ago in which we live, there will be a terrible reaction against them, and danger of their total overthrow, and a general social chaos, and sexual distraction and destruction.

Robert Owen says, in Italy, where divorce is not granted at all, the marriage tie is less sacred than in any country with which he is acquainted. This is natural. Extremes meet. So it will ever be. In the States of this Union where the law is most severe, thousands become reckless, and do not regard it at all, while the more honest and conscientions suffer often terribly under its galling fetters, or petty tyranny. Take the case with which I started this subject. It would be natural to inquire, when a person is arrested him and returned him? Suppose he had been charged with. What would be the answer in this case? Charged, with the crime of leaving her home because it was so unepumortable that she could not live in it. Charged with going off on a boat without the consent of her mast in this case? Charged, with the crime of leaving her home because it was so unapmortable that she was fearful. They lost their sens of caution and could not live in it. Charged with going off on a boat without the consent of her master. Charged with going off on a boat without the consent of her master. Charged with going off on a boat without the consent of her master. Charged with going off on a boat without the consent of her master. Charged with going of one of the controlling her own actions in defence of her person and protection of her health. But suppose the busband had performed a similar act; who would have arrested him and returned him? Suppose had come in company with a female friend on the steamboat; could we even have raised a gossip about him? Who cannot see the partiality and injustice of the law in these cases? And why should the law be made exclusively by man, and almost exclusively by man, and almost exclusively by man, and smoots exclusively by the man and smooth exclusively by man, and smoots exclusively the man and the ma

should be so, or why it should be worse for a wife than a husband to visit these places. There is certainly something wrong in our marriage system when either party visits such places to any extent. It is not free love, nor love at all; for love never drew or drove a person to such or any other place for sexual indulgence. It is that passion which has failed to find satisfaction in love, usually, because it has not been drawn out in and through the affections. On Saturday morning, a body of 500 or 400 Income whole system of training for boys, and mostly for girls, is defective, except in a few families (mostly Spiritualists). In society, in early life, we cultivate exclusively, in the boys, the intellect and passions, and crush out the affections as weaknesses, and the same atture has planted the affections deport and stronger, and it is not so easy to root them out. They are therefore better prepared for marriage they mistook for love and a response to their affections. To some it is a terrible disappointment, and soon find it was passion in the man which before marriage they mistook for love and a response to their affections. To some it is a terrible disappointment, and soon sends there are a dozen children, most of them to drop early into the grave, to make room for another wife. Others drag out a miserable life, and start half a dozen or a dozen children, most of them to drop early into the grave. Others try to run away, and find that society has hedged up the road to freedom for wives almost, or cutte, as effectivally as it has for slaves of their nature; and the faw who are fortunate enough to get affectionate and loving husbands, and find this ferritory, which was the most bloody and desperate that occurred on the others. They think each one ought to have been fortunate as they have been, and often think they could get affectionate as they have been, and often think they could get affectionate as they have been, and often think they could get affectionate as they have been, and often think they could ge

THE HORRORS OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE, ARKANSAS.

The full accounts of this battle establish it as by far the hardest fought battle of the war. We give below some of the incidents connected with it:

The appearance of the hill and woods shelled by Gen. Sigel's Division attests the terrific shower of missiles that fell upon them. Walking over the ground immediately after the flight of the enemy and the pursuit by our forces, I found it thickly strews with dead and wounded, most of them having fallen by the deadly artillery projectiles. Tree after tree was shattered or perforated by shot and shell, and many were filled with grape and canister balls. One tree was pierced through and through by a solid shot, its top shivered by a shell, and the base of its trunk searred by 17 canister and rifle balls. In one place lay the fragments of a battery-wagon, wherein a shell had exploded, utterly destroying the wagon and killing two mules which had been its motive power.

distant. Near him was the dead body of a rebel, whose legs and one arm had been shattered by a single shot.

Behind a tree, a few yards distant, was stretched a corpse, with two-thirds of its head blown away by the explosion of a shell, and near it a musket, broken into three pieces. Still further along was the body of a robel soldier, who had been killed by a grapeshot through the breast. A letter had fallen from his pocket, which, on examination, proved to be a long and well-written love epsitle from his betrothed in East Tennessee. It was addressed to Pleasant J. Williams, Churchill's regiment, Fayetteville, Arkansas. Around him in all directions were his dead and dying comrades, some stretched at hill length on the turf, and others contorted as if in extreme agony. The earth was thickly strewn with shot and fragments of shell.

THE WOODS ON FIRE.

The woods on fire.

The bursting of shells had set fire to the dry leaves on the ground, and the woods were burning in every direction. Efforts were made to remove the wounded before the flames should reach them, and nearly all were taken to places of safety. Several were afterward found in secluded spots, some of them still alive, but horribly burned and blackened by the conflagration.

STRIPPING THE DEAD.

STRIPPING THE DEAD.

The rebels, in nearly every instance, removed the shoes from the dead and mortally womanded, both of their own army and ours. Of all the corpses I saw, I do not think one-twentieth had been left with their shoes untouched. In some cases pantaloons were taken, and occasionally an overcost or a blouse was missing. A large number of the killed among the rebels were shot through the head, while the majority of our dead were shot through the breast. The rebels, wherever it was possible, fired from cover; and as often as a head appeared from behind a tree or bush, it became a mark for our men. The Union troops generally stood in ranks, and except when skirmisting, made no use of objects of protection.

ATROCITIES OF THE INDIANS.

The Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole

troops generally stood in ranks, and except when skirmisfing, made no use of objects of protection.

ATROCITIES OF THE INDIANS.

The Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole Indians, of whom some three thousand were engaged in the battle, under the command of Colonel Albert Pike, a Northern man,—who deserves, and will doubtless receive, eternal siafany for his efforts to induce a horde of savages to butcher brave men who had taken up arms to prevent the subversion of the Republic,—repeated the outrages upon civilized warfare, and the shocking barbarities with which our early history has made us familiar.

They fought as they did in the olden times—in the manner the rebels have adopted as their own, from behind logs and trees; anxious to destroy, but fearful of exposure; seeking by every device and deception to draw our men into ambush, and attack and slay them at disadvantage.

In many instances they succeeded, but in others our men were as wily as the aborigines, and defeated them at their own game. Many a savage, while he was peering cautiously around a tree, or through the bushes, was relieved of life by a musket or rifle ball crushing through his skull.

The Indians often assumed to be dead, throwing themselves upon their faces on the ground; and as soon as our troops would pass, they would rise, take deliberate aim, fire and fly.

Scalping and robbing were, as of yore, their favorite pastimes. They plundered every wounded, dying and dead Unionist they could find, and very frequently murdered those they discovered so badly hurt as to be incapable of offering resistance.

The savages indeed seemed demonized, and it is said the rebels did everything in their power to excite them to freuzy, giving them large quantities of whisky and gunpowder a few minutes previous to the commencement of hostilities.

The appearage of some of the besotted savages was fearful. They lost their sense of caution and fear, and ran with long knives against large odds, and fell pierced by dozens of bullets. With bloody hands and garment

of the south, as was anticipated—the intention of the enemy being to place themselves between our army and the State line, so as to prevent any retreat. Price and Melntosh had at first supposed our force equal to fifty or sixty thousand men, and when they learned its true number they despised in power, and believed it an easy task to crush and even annihilate it. For this reason they moved to the north, and opened the attack from three different points, intending to throw us into disorder and dismay by so unexpected a movement.

Our advance had been, as it is known, as far as Bentonville, and it was at first General Curtis's intention to camp there. But he soon discovered the location was much less favorable than along Sugar Creek, and accordingly fell back, and pitched his tents in the vicinity of that stream. This movement completely deceived the rebels. They also doubt we were in full and rapid retreat, and fearful lest we ashould escape, they made forced marches by various roads to drive us into their toils. Of victory they had not the shadow of a doubt. With them it was only a question of destruction,—

The secession chiefs are said to have congrainated each other upon the trup into which they had drawn our little army, and to have sworn that none of the Drave soldiers should return to the North They considered the thing accomplished, and many of the rebel officers became intoxicated over the entire subversion of the Yankee invaders who had set their barbarous feet upon the Arcadian soil of Arkansas the blest.

How deep their disappointment, how great their chaggrin, when forced to flee before the force hose they believed they could annihilate, imagination may paint, but pen dannot record.

may paint, but pen cannot record.

A MISSOURI JIBBENAINOSAY.

One of the 9th Missouri was so enraged on the second day, seeing his brother, a member of the same regiment, horribly butchered and scalped, that he swore vengeance against the Indians, and for the remainder of the day devoted his attention entirely to them, concealing himself behind trees and fighting in their fashion. An excellent marksman, he would often creep along the ground to obtain a better range, and then woo to the savage who exposed any part of his body!

When he had shot an Indian, he would shout with delirious joy: "There goes another red skin to b—1. Hurrah for the Stars and Stripes, and d—n all ladians!" Though ever following the wily for, as a scratch; and on his return to camp, after night fall, bore with him nine scalps of aboriginal warriors, slain by his own hand to avenge his brother's death.

EAR-BREADTH ESCAPES.

EAR-BREADTH ESCAPES.

A German soldier in the 35th Illinois met with two very narrow escapes in fifteen minutes, while Gen. Carr's division was contending so vigorously against the enemy in Cross-Timber Hollow. He wore ear-rings, for the benefit of his eyes, and a musket-ball cut one of them in two (the broken sements still remaining) and passed into the shoulder of the Second Lieutenant of the company.

Ten minutes after, during a temporary lull in the strife, while the German was relating the story of his escape, a bullet whistled by, carrying the other ring with it, and abrading the skin of his car without doing further harm.

Such are the vagaries of Fate, and the mysterious shiftings on the battle-field between Life and Death!

ZOUAVE TACTICS SUCCESSFUL.

The Texan, with dying grasp, seized the Lieutenant by the hair, and sank down lifeless, bathing the brown leaves with his blood. So firm was the hold of the nerveless hand, that it was necessary to cut the hair from the head of the officer before he could be freed from the corpse of his foe.

FORESHADOWING OF DEATH.

PORESHADOWING OF DEATH.
Presentiments on the hattle-field often prove prophetic. Here is an instance: While Col. Osterhaus was gallantly attacking the centre of the enemy on the second day, a Sergeant of the Twelfth Missouri requested the Captain of his company to send his wile's portrait, which he had taken from his bosom, to her address in St. Louis, with his dying declaration that he thought of her in his last moments.

"What is that for?" asked the Captain. "You are not wounded are you?"

"What is that nor? asked the Caphain. Are are not wounded, are you?"

"No," answered the Sergeant; "but I know I shall be killed to-day. I have been in battle before, but I never felt as I do now. A moment ago, I became convinced my time had come; but how, I cannot tell. Will you gratify my request? Remember 1 speak to you as a dvine man."

not tell. Will you gratify my request? Remember, I speak to you as a dying man."

"Certainly, my brave fellow; but you will live to a good old age with your wife. Do not grow melancholy over a fancy or a dream."

"You will see," was the response.

The picture changed hands. The Sergeant stepped forward to the front of the column, and the Captain perceived him no more.

At the camp-fire that evening, the officers inquired for the Sergeant. He was not present. He had been killed three hours before, by a grape-shot from one of the enemy's batteries.

feint; another dodge on the Rebel's part, and their the heavy blade of the Missourian hurtled through the air, and fell with tremendous force upon the Mississippian's neck. Thie blood spurted from the throat, and the head fell over, almost entirely severed from the body. Ghastly sight, too ghastly even for the doer of the deed! He fainted at the spectacle, weakened by the loss of his own blood, and was soon after butchered by a Seminole who saw him sink to the earth.

THE MANNER OF M'CULLOCH'S DEATH.

made the most determined efforts to rally them in vain.

McCulloch was struck with a minie rifle ball in the left breast—as I am assured by one who says be saw him fall, and after he was taken from the groundwille waving his sword and encouraging his men to the following his sword and encouraging his men to the first the same night, though he insisted that he would recover; repeatedly saying with great oaths that he was not born to be killed by a Yankee.

A few minutes before he expired, his physician assured him he had but a very brief time to live. At this Ben, looked up incredulously, and saying, "Oh, bell!" turned away his head, and never spoke after.

HOW M'INTOSH DIED.

two or three scalps, fastened to their belts by thongs of leather.

The fate of the Arkansans was indeed a distribution of poetic justice. The seeds of rebellion they had sorn among the Cherokees, like the teeth that damas planted, turned against them in their growing, with fury and with death.

THE CAUSE OF THE UNEXPECTED ATTACK.

The attack on our forces by the combined army of the rebels and Indians was from the north, in tead