ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

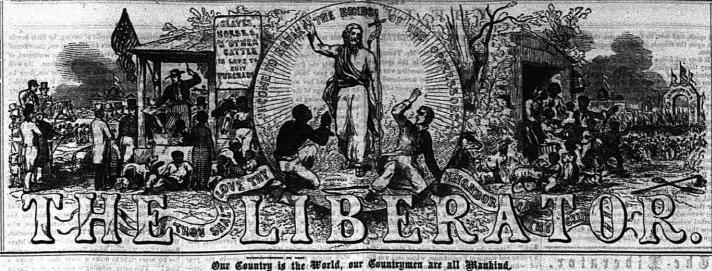
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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-ginais, Ohio and Michigan And Slavery Societics are stherized to receive subscriptions for Tun Liberator. atherised to receive successipations for ARR LIBERATOR.

For The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, bu are not responsible for any debts of the pager, vis.—WESDELL PRILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, EDMUND ACKNOW, and WILLIAM L. GARRIBON, JE.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

"Ilay this down as the law of nations." I say that mil ority takes, for the time, the place of all munic-stions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST: it be a war of 'thrazion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to co', y on the war, and wuse cann' ir on'; accounts or of the Laws or wan; and by the laws of war an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions sweep by the board, and wantact rowers races were reacted to THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martia army, the commanders of both armies have power to eman cipate all the slares in the invaded territory."—J. Q. Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printer

VOL! XXXIV. NO. 14.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 1,1864.

WHOLE NO. 1780.

Befuge of Oppression.

COPPERHEAD LOYALTY.

The following Resolutions were unanimously ta-logisted, last week, at the Copperhead State Conven-tion, beld in Providence, R. I., and also at a Copper-ted gathering at the Cooper Institute, New Xok:

tion, boot in Ironaucha and the Cooper Institute, New York: Whyrest, A fratricidal war, originating in a disrepard of the maxims and warnings of our fathers, is desting the land, and threatening the permanent disrption of our Federal Union; and Whereat, The present Administration, by its fatal policy in the conduct of the war, by its infringement of Sate and individual rights, by a general suspense of the writ of habeas corpus, and substituting military for civil courts; and above all, by employing the army to suppress the freedom of elections and forcing governments of minorities upon the people of the Sate, has not only protracted the war indefinity, bringing upon the country interminable taxinos and financial ruin, but has created general lawn for the integrity of the States and the liberty of their citizens, all threatened to be swallowed up in a figured despotsion, the worst of all governments.

Whereas, The country has no guaranty for the meety and successful termination of the war under the inhecile and changeable management of the present Administration, through any other means than by a change of men at the coming Presidential Elec-

a change of men at the coming Presidential Elections, therefore.

Resided, That we earnestly invite all our fellowmignes, of whatever shade of political opinions, and
under whatever political organizations, to unite with
as is our concerted effort to place at the head of our
tournment a man in whose wisdom, integrity, and
fremens, the country may rely with hope for a
speedy engpression of the rebellion, the cresation of
floodsded, and the maintenance of the Union which
our fathers bequeathed to us; a Union of independels States and free people created by the Constitution, and to be maintained oraby by its observance.

Resolved, That the right of suffrage regulated by
the States is the only safeguard for individual liberty, and must be defended at every hazard.

Resolved, That the invasion of Mexico by France
is a violation of the Monroe doctrine, which would
ster have been tolerated under a Democratic Administration.

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mere have been been an under a Peanstrain.

Besolved, That the seeming prosperity in the fancial affairs of the country is deceitful and used; and that the continuing expansion of our paper correcy, and the extravagance and corruption interceptalitures of the Government will bear us, unless viser counsels soon prevail, into the gulf of anical bankruptcy and anarchy.

Resired, That we hail with satisfaction the fact the control of the country of the cou

hesered, task was to be made to rid our State Constitution of its restriction upon suffrage; and that we recommend to the Democrats of our State to give to such measures, whenever they shall again be

give to such measures, whenever they shall again be referred to them, a hearty and vigorous support.

Resalved, That we hereby extend our gratitude to the officers and soldiers of the Rhode Island regiment who have sacrificed the endearments of home to perpetuate the institutions of our fathers.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the Democratic partly and of the conservative sentiment of the people of Rhode Island, look with confidence to the Convention to be holden at Chicago on the 4th of July next, to put in nomination, men who will alopt a wire, statesmanlike and Constitutional policy of government.

SPIRIT OF THE COPPERHEAD-DEMOCRATIO PRESS. When Mr. Lincoln took his seat, a majority of the

When Mr. Lincoln took his seat, a majority of the people who submitted to his rule — without counting the State in rebellion — had opposed his election. They believed it to be a great national calamity. But they submitted, Why? Because he was lawfully elected—and for no other reason. Mark this—had it not been for the respect of the people of the North for constitutional provisions—Had they not consented to abide by the result of the election, where they liked it or not —Abraham Lincoln could have have been inaugurated. Well, he took his seat; and those who had opposed his election not only rarefully submitted, but freely offered their blood and treasure to maintain his authority. Because they loved Abraham Lincoln? No? Simply because he was larefully elected, and by that election they felt based to abide. But, very soon he found that the possions of the Constitution were not enough for lappings. He stands before the country now, not as constitutional ruler, but as a dictator, with no disconstitutional ruler, but as a dictator, with no response. He stands before the country now, not constitutional ruler, but as a dictator, with no most support or allegiance beyond the sympathy the people or the bayonets of his soldiery. Let beware, then, how he trusts too much to such a He has lost the respect and confidence of his ple; but they are willing to tolerate him for another, if he will only allow them the emportunity that it. respic; but they are willing to tolerate him for anothor year, if he will only allow them the opportunity
whet the laws of the land guarantee them—to sit in
judgment upon his acts, and éndorse or condemn, as
hey see fit, at the polls next November. But if he
penist in interfering with this right—whether, as in
he border States, by the direct interference of the
military, or by those contemptible practices which he
underspands so well, of which our late State election of
judgs a beautiful example, it matters not—if he dareto tride with this—TO YOUR TENTS, O, ISBAEL! Let
it be distinctly proclaimed that, if Abraban Lincoln
its to perpetuate his power by any other means ne distinctly proclaimed that, if Abraham Lincoln time to perpetuate his power by any other means than a fair and honest appeal to the people, unfettered and unbribed, the constitutional conservative menut. Sensitive to the constitutions, the said-that this rebellion. It is not. We have no Govern-Reyn. At this day we have only the rotten semiolance of our former republican institutions, which exists simply higher sufference of the people. On the 4th of March, 1855, THIS WILL CEASE, AND ANY ATTEMPT OF PROLONG IT BEYOND THAT DAY WILL HE DISASTROES TO THOSE THAT MAKE IT. We must have will have nothing. This is the temper of the rank and the Constitutional Government of our fathers, or we will have nothing. This is the temper of the rank and he of the Democratic party, if it is not of the leaders and the fact cannot be too offen reiterated in the earn of the known.—Manchester, N. H. Daily Union.

The Portsmouth, N. H. States and Union says: Pat McClellan, or any other respectable man having the requisite qualifications, upon a sound Demoratic platform, in good faith, and we will devote value of the energy and ability we possess to his such a few will. Never support THE WAR, or the coprison so overeign States, by the Federal Government, under any pretext whatever. It is an our-laid and an Amonina Thom which no true Democrat can tolerate for a moment."

Here is another specimen from the same paper of

soldiers, are having an extensive run through the country. The alleged object may be a good one, but in looking over the names of the managers in every instance, we are led to believe that the whole thing is a political trick very much like the Kanasa Aid Societies of 1885-56 to raise funds for the Abolitionists to carry on the Presidential election. These managers are leading Administration men, with a liberal sprinkling of those political nondescripts called, for the want of a better name, 'War Democrats.'"

RUFFLE SHIRT MOB.

About twenty-eight years ago, the present great W. L. Garrison was mobbed, in the city of Boston, because he was a vite Abolitionist. The mob was composed of the wealthy, and elite of that city, and for this reason it passed into history, as the "ruffle shirt..."

Our readers, who are fifty years old will well re-Our readers, who are my years member this celebrated occurence. As for ourself, we only know of it by having heard the story told occasionally. We have but little data upon which we have the minute attending this remarkable circumstance.

Our reagers, who are hit years old will well remember this celebrated occurence. As for ourself, we only know of it by having heard the story told occasionally. We have but little data upon which to give all the minuta attending this remarkable circumstance in the history of New England.

Mr. Garrison, as we recollect the lacts, was found by the outraged people of that city, in company with a number of whites and negroes, holding a meeting. The people rushed to the building and surrounded it and demanded the leader. Garrison was terribly frightened, and escaped at the rear of the building and secreted himself in an adjacent carpenter shop, under a work-bench. The infariated citizens pursued him, and finally found him as he lay covered in shavings, and placed a rope around the neck of the poor frightened creature, and dragged him into the street. A gentleman who was an eye-witness to this part of the performance, describes the appearance of the trembling culprit as most ludicrous. The rope was placed around his neck by one Cooley, a junior partner of one of the oldest and wealthiest houses of that city. (!!!)

The mayor of the city being apprised of what was going on, harriedly gathered together a force of twenty-five policemen, and just as the mob was ready to swing between the heavens and the earth, the present flow. W. L. Garrison rushed in and rescued him. He was placed in a close carriage, and driven rapidly to the city prison.

Our informant says, that no man ever entered the portals of any house, with greater alacrity than did Garrison the prison door. This was the only refuge that could then save his life, and to this day he must look upon that grim building as his benefactor, and saviour. This was in Boston, and the vengeance of the mob was aimed at the original father of the present party, that is in the habit of mobing and exiling men, who dare to say they love the Constitution and the Union our fathers made. There is food for reflection in the history of the ruffle shirt mob, and we leave the reader

THE ABOLITION PARTY.

The abolition party has never done anything to assist in putting down the rebellion. The nine bundred thousand volunteers it promised have never been seen on their way to the seat of war. At every crisis, at every danger, the conservatives have been called upon to rally to the good old cause, and they have never failed to respond. They will not fail now. They will give Grant the same faith, hope, trust and support that they gave to Scott and to McClellan. All that we ask of the Abolitionists is to stand aside, and not to interfere with the work as they have interfered before. We sak them to hold their tongues about the nigger, to practise their misegenation schemes in private, to drop their Presidential wires, and to get out of the way of the conservative masses. These are very little sacrifices in comparison with those which the conservatives have made and

Selections.

BENJAMIN LUNDY.

[From Greeley's History of the Rebellion.]

[From Greeley's History of the Rebellion.]

Benjamin Lundy deserves the high honor of ranking as the pioneer of direct and distinctive antis-lavery in America. Many who lived before and cotemporary with him were Abolitionists; but he was the first of our countrymen who devoted his life and all his power exclusively to the cause of the slaves. Born in Sussex County, New Jersey, January 4, 1789, of Quaker parents, whose ancestors for several generations had lived and died in this country, he injured himself, while still a mere boy, by excessive labor on his father's farm, incurring thereby a partial loss of hearing, from which he never recovered. Slight in frame and below the common height, unassuming in manner and gentle in spirit, he gave to the cause of Emancipation neither wealth, nor eloquence, nor lofty abilities, for he had them not; but his courage, perseverance, and devotion were unsurpassed; and these combined to render him a formidable, though disregarded if not despised, antagonist to our national crime. Leaving his father's farm at fineteen years of age, he wandered westward at Wheeling, Virginia, where, during the next four years, he learned the trade of a saddler, and gained an insight into the cruelties and villances of slaveholding—Wheeling heing at the time a great thoroughfare for negro-traders and their prey on their route from Maryland and Virginia to the lower Mississippi. Before he made Wheeling his trade, and remained there two years, during which he married a young woman of like spirit to his own. He then, after a long visit to his father in New Jersey, settled at St. Clairsville, Ohio, near Wheeling, and opened a shop, by which is father in New Jersey, settled at St. Clairsville, Ohio, near Wheeling, and opened a shop, by which is father in New Jersey, settled at St. Clairsville, Ohio, near Wheeling has been thousand dollars above his expenses, and, with a loving wife and two children, he was happy and contented with his lot as any man need be. as any man need be.

But the impression made on his mind by his ex

But the impression made on his mind by his experience of slavery in Wheeling could not be shaken off nor resisted. In the year 1815, when twenty-six years of age, he organized an anti-slavery association known as the "Union Humane Society," whereof the first meeting was held at his own house, and consisted of but five or six persons. Within a few months, its numbers were swelled to four or five hundred, and included the best and most prominent citizens of Belmont and the adjacent counties. Lundy wrote an appeal to philanthropists on the subject of slavery, which was first printed on the 4th of January, 1816, being his twenty-seventh birthday. Short and simple as it was, it contained the germ of the entire anti-slavery movement. A

ents party, that is in the habit of mobing and exiting men, who dare to say they love the Constitution and the Union our fathers made. There is food for reflection in the history of the ruffle shirt, mob, and we leave the reader to reflect for himself.—Cairo Weekly (Copperhead) Democrat.

1850—1864.

Chancing to take up a fragment of an old copy of the Hartford Courant, of 1850, the first paragraph that met our eyes was the following—printed separately, by itself, to exhibit the monstrous split of the organization to which it refers—

"The Anti-Slavery Society have passed resolutions against Longfellow on account of his verses in favor of the Union !"—Hartford Courant, Feb. 5, 1850.

To-day the Hartford Courant and these same Anti-Slavery men ARE ACTING TOGETHER! The Courant is for LINCOLN's renomination, and so is WILLIAM I LLOYD GARRISON, who originated and for twenty years has proclaimed this motto:

"The Constitution is a covenant with Death, and the Union is a league with Hell!"

These men who passed the resolution against Mr. LONG EXELLOW, and who now rejoice in the bloody consummation of their life-long labors for the destruction of the Union, declare with significant and triumphant emphasis that they have not changed! Who has?—Hartford (Copperhead) Times.

THE ABOLITION PARTY.

Meantime, Osborne, tired of his thankless and profitless vocation, had sold out his establishment, and it had been removed to Jonesborough, Tennessee, where his newspaper took the title of the Emancipator. Lundy removed as he had proposed to Mount Pleasant, and then started, in January, 1821, a monthly entitled the Cenius of Universal Emancipation. He commenced it with six subscribers, himself ignorant of printing and without materials, having his work done at Steubenville, twenty miles distant; traveling thither frequently on foot, and returning with his edition on his back. Four months later, bad a very considerable subscription list. About this time, Eliha Embree, who had started the Emancipator in Tennessee, died, and Lundy was urged to go thither, unite the two journals, and print them himself from the materials of the Emancipator. He consented, and made the journey of eight hundred. miles, one half on toot and the rest of water. A Jonesborough he learnt the art of printing, and soon issued a weekly newspaper besides the Genius, and a monthly agricultural work. He removed his family a few months later, and East Tennessee was thenceforward his home for nearly three years, during which the Genius of Universal Emancipation was the only distinctively and exclusively anti-siave according to the Universal Emancipation.

shows the nigger, to practise their miscagnations, wheems in private, to drop their Presidential wires, and to get out of the way of the conservative masses. These servery fill the sarries in comparison with the properties of th

Lundy visited Hayri in the latter part of 1825, in order to make a transgrenness there for the reception of a number of slaves, whose masters were willing to emancipate them on condition of their removal from the country—in fact, were not allowed by the laws of their respective States to free them otherwise. Being detained longer than he had expected, he was met on his return to Baltimore with tidings of the death of his wife, after giving birth to twins, and hastoned to his welling to find it entirely described his fire children having been distributed among his fireads. In that hour of intense affiliation, he renewed his solenn vow to devote his entire energies to the cause of the slave, and to efforts described which declares the true policy of freedom—"No Union wirm SLAVERIOLDERS"—and when his declaration was greeted with the sbrick of borror or the bowl of rage from all parts of the sire of the sales, and to efforts described which declares the true policy of freedom—"No Union wirm SLAVERIOLDERS"—and when his declaration was greeted with the sbrick of borror or the bowl of rage from all parts of the sire of the sales, and to efforts described which declares the true policy of freedom—"No Union wirm SLAVERIOLDERS"—and when his declaration was greeted with the sbrick of borror or the bowl of rage from all parts of the sire of the sales, and their danger. The strength of the strick, the burst of the strick of the str

tion on which to plant a colony of freed blacks from the United States, but without success. He traveled in good part on foot, observing the strictest economy, and supporting himself by working at saddlery and harness-mending from place to place, as circumstances required. Meantime, be had been compelled to remove his paper from Baltimore to Washington; and finally (in 1836) to Philadelphia, where it was entitled the National Inquirer, and at last merged into the Peinsylvania Inquirer, and at last merged into the Peinsylvania Treeman. His colonizing enterprise took him to Monclova, Comargo, Montrery, Matamoras, and Victoria, in Mexico, and consumed the better part of several years, clossing in 1834. He also made a visit to the settlements in Canada of fugitives from American slavery, to inquire into the welfare of their inhabitants. On the 17th of May, 1838, at the burning by a mob of Pennsylvania Hall—built by Abolitionists, because they could be heard in no other—bis little property, consisting mainly of papers, books, clothes, etc., which had been collected in one of the rooms, of that Hall, with a view to his migration westward, was totally destroyed. In July, be started for Illinois, where his children then resided, and reached them in the September following. He planted himself at Lowell, in La Salle county, gathered himself at lowell, in La Sall

IN MEMORIAM.

In the Liberator of last week, we announ The Libertair of that week, we know that the uc-case at Salem, Ohio, March 4th, of Capt. James Ban-Nant, aged 45 years. The last Anti-Slavery Standard contains an excellent and fitting Discourse delivered on the occasion of the funeral, by his worthy friend and untiring fellow-laborer in the cause of the slave, MARIUS R. Robinson, in which a just and eloquen tribute is paid to the character and memory of Capt. Barnaby. Of his Anti-Slavery zeal, Mr. R. says:—

Barnaby. Of his Anti-Slavery zeal, Art. R. says:—
I need not tell a Salem audience of his devotion
to the cause of freedom, and to the slave as the
representative of that cause. His life is an open
volume, clear and legible to all who knew him. He
gave to this cause the best years of early manhood,
and all the energies of his superior mind and loving, noble heart. From the organization of the
Western A. S. Society to his death, except a year or
two when he was absent from the State, he was a
member of its Executive Committee. Much of the
rood that the Society accomplished is due to his

The New York Metropolitan Record, "A Catholic Family Paper," of the most rabid Copperhead type, seditionally says:—

The New York Metropolitan Record, "A Catholic Family Paper," of the most rabid Copperhead type, seditiously says:—

"We recommend to the earnest consideration of those who still suppose the South can be conquered, the cloquent and thrilling address of the General Assembly of Virginia, that grand and gallant commonwealth, the mother of States and of statesmen, the birth-place of Washington, of Lee, and of Jackson. The defiant tone in which it treats of the efforts to enslave the people of the South, and the eloquent language of denunciation in which it refers to the barbarous system of warfare pursued by the minions of the Washington despot, will meet with an echo ingthe heart of every man who loves justice and hates oppression. We trust in God we shall never see the day on which the glorious old commonwealth will be subdued, and given over to the spoiler and the plunderer; to the Butlers and the Schencks; to the licensed burglar and incendiary, incited and encouraged by "the best Government on the face of the earth."

As to the freedom and independence of the South we have no apprehensions. Her people can never be conquered, and, if that were possible, Abraham Limon is not the man to accomplish that subjugation.

The address of the Virginia Assembly is a proof that the resolution which animated Virginia all through this war is as unbroken as ever; that there is no faltering, no wavering. In the eloquent words of this great document, "VIRGINIA TAKES NO STEP BACKWARD."

* * Grand old State, may we never see the day when you shall have to bow beneath the yoke of the oppressor! If that day should ever come, then will the friends of freedom, the lovers of true heroism and manbood, mourn over the sad fate of a great people, who fell while fighting for liberty and independence; fell on the same soil that gave birth to Washington, to one whose name should have been sufficient to save the great commonwealth from the tread of the heartless invader.

—Such should ever come.

—Such is the spirit of a journal that will zealously support McClellan for President. Having decided that the rebels never can and never should be conquered, it wants a man at the head of affairs who it is certain will never conquer them.

GENERAL FREMONT.

ration of the cept a year or It is no secret that General FREMONT and many of his friends think that he has been unfairly treatment. Much of the ed by the Administration; that his opportunities of military distinction have been systematically baf-

the supreme law of justice could not be violated with impunity by nations, more than by individuals —that no human combination could make crime successful.

To this truth our nation gives bloody evidence to day. In time past it framed iniquity by law. It creates the proclaiming the rights and equality of men in declarate and understand and constitutions, sold the mother and her be abe apart on the auction-block. Here was a combination in defiance of justice, more powerful than the world had ever known. The most mighty of nations gave, it the support of its power, while the great mass of the churches and ministers, blinded by priguidice, besotted by gain, or cringing for popularity, with solemn countenance and up-lifted ands, blessed the monstrous, bloody crime. But God's laws moved steadily on to their own vindication. Retribution claimed her own of justice. This ion. Retribution claimed her own of justice. This is name to be used in any minner whatever as a men conspiration of the constitution of the constitution of the constitut

M.

MR. OHASE.

The letter of Mr. Chase, in which he asks that no further consideration be given to his name as a Presidential candidate, will surprise no one who has watched his patriotic course. The Presidency could not win him a higher honor than that of the materly management of the national treasury during

this war; and it is to the universal conviction of his great fitness for the office be fills, and the doubt where an adequate successor could be found, that much of the reluctance of the popular response to his nomination was to be attributed. Himself an essential part of the Administration which is now upon trial before the country, it could hardly be supposed that he seriously differed from its general policy, or that an Administration of which be should be the head would radically change that policy. While, therefore, he agreed upon the whole, it was certainly wiser to do as he has done.

Whatever honors may yet await him, Mr. Chaes will be known in our history as one of the most eminent of the leaders who early saw and always rested the mortal peril which menaced the American Union and human civilization from the essential character of the spirit which, now seeks its overthrow. Called into a vitally important responsibility in the Government when the struggle began, he has fulfilled it with singular ability. Nor will it be named among the least of his claims to the permanen' regard of his countrymen that, in the midst of the great war, he saw so clearly the necessity of devoting every energy and effort to the suppression of the rebellion, that he would not allow any preference of his friends for his personal advantage to perplex the great issue. It would have been his duty to do so, however, and he felt that the public safety was imperiled.

We differ entirely from those who regret his withdrawal upon the ground that every man's candidacy should remain open until the nomination. We

saies, was imperied.

We differ entirely from those who regret his withdrawal upon the ground that every man's candidacy should remain open until the nomination. We are to deal with facts, and the fact is that the Union candidate will certainly be one of three or four conspicuous gentlemen already indicated. If there were comparative unity of feeling—if, surrendering minor points of difference and criticism, the Union party of the nation could move forward to the election as the Union party of New Hampshire lately did to that of Governer GILMORE, and as that of Connecticut will, on the 4th of April, to that of Governor BUCKINGHAM—would it not be infinitely better for the country and the cause than the ardent debate upon various candidates is likely to be?

It is upon that ground, unquestionably, that Mr. Chase has withdrawn, and for that reason his course will command the sincerest public approval.

—Harper's Weekly.

PERPLEXITIES OF THE COPPERHEADS.

Next to the rebels, we know of no class whose dilemmas are more numerous or deplorable than those of the Copperheads. We give a sample. 1. Unless they can pass for Democrats, they have

no party, but—
2. If they try to pass for Democrats, the party won't have them.

3. Unless they can combine with the rebels, neith

5. So long as the Union cause triumphs, they can never rule the country, but—
6. When the Union cause fails, there will be no country to rule.

7. Before fighting, they would seek a distinion

peace, but—

8. Before getting a disunion peace, they must fight the Unionists.

the Unionists.

9. Peace to them means peace with those who are fighting against the Union, and war with those who are fighting for it, but—

10. They find it costs more "knocks" to fight the country's friends, that it would to subdue its enc-

11. They believe in all the rights of man, especially in his right to own men, but—

12. They oppose "Woman's rights," particularly the right of a black woman to her chastity and her children.

children.

13. They favor the largest liberty, to wit: the liberty of a State to secede in order to promote slavery,

erty of a State to second in order to promote savery,

14. They oppose insurrection and rebellion, especially the rebellion of the Federal government
against the supremacy of the slave States.

15. They sympathize with the conservative efforts of Jefferson Davis to preserve the "Union as it
was, and the Constitution as it is," but—

16. They believe all the acts which Abraham Lincoln has done, can do, or ever may do, to maintain
the Union, are unconstitutional and revulutionary
suprations.

17. They would colonize all soldiers of color, but—
18. They do not believe in colonizing the Vallandighams who desert their colors.
19. They fear abolition lest it may lead to amalgamation, but—

20. They like slavery because it compels amalga-mation. 21. They believe that God has made the negro

their in heir inferior, but— 22. They fear abolition will make him their superior.
23. They know McClellan to be opposed to the

23. They know accletion to be opposed to the war, or they would not nominate him, but—
24. They want him to carry on the war, because he is opposed to its being carried on.
25. They pretend to believe that McClellan made war on the rebels, but—
26. They republish his official report as a campaign document, to show how successfully he made war on the Administration.

the Administration.

27. To require rebels to swear to support the Constitution and laws, before voting, is to infringe the right of suffrage, but—

28. To prevent volunteers who are fighting for the Union from voting is to sustain the right of suffrage.

29. They deny that the civilization of the North is superior to that of the South, but—

30. This involves the admission either that bad as are the rebels, the Copperheads are no better, or else that the Copperheads enjoy no share of Northern civilization.

al. The above facts tend to show that this is a

31. The above tack communities or institu-contest not between States, communities or institu-tions, but between all the depravity of, the human heart, on the one side, and what the secesh organs openly sooff at as. "God and humanity," on the oth-er.—Chicago Tribune.

as Jefferson, who was a fair-minded man as well as a philosopher, said in the works, vol. 8, page 386, "The opinion that the colored race are inferior in the faculties of reason and imagination must be harded with great diffidence." But our modern Copperheads have none of Jefferson's diffidence. They bellow their contempt of the colored race with bragen lungs.

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To the I the

The London correspondent of the Cincinnati Go

The London correspondent of the Cincinnati Gasette says:

I had the pleasure of a long conversation with John Bright the other day, who holds the most unatterable faith in the near approach of the end of the rebellion. He is also very warm in his desire for Mr. Lincoln's re-election—thinks it would produce a grand effect in England; by convincing the people of the solid purpose of the American people; and quoted the words of a distinguished friend of the Southrous, a member of the House of Commons, that such re-election would be the heaviest blow that the Korth could sisdict on the South. He does not care much for the criticisms on Mr. Lincoln's slowness, though he admits that a change of cabinet should be demanded: for the rest he says, "Mr. Lincoln is like a waiter in a large eating-house, where all the bells are ringing at once; he cannot serve all at once, and so some grumblers are to be expected." It may not have been generally known that it was through the influence of Mr. Bright that young Rubbery, taken among those who were going out on the ship Chapman at San Francisco as privateers, was pardoned. The family lives at Birmingham. One of the daughters was considered hopelessly insane, and had been so several months; but on hearing that Mr. Lincoln had pardoned her brother, she began to recover, and is now nearly well. Mr. Bright was much amused by a letter he had just received from a confederate in London, who, wishing to go to the House of Commons, wrote to him for anjorder of admission. Mr. Bright sent him the order, and said, "Though I am against this rebellion, I am not against you of the South; on the contrary, it is as much for your sakes as for that of others, that I wish to see your efforts to break up the republic, and your criminal institution, crushed." to him for an order of admission. Air, Drig him the order, and said, "Though I am agair rebellion, I am not against you of the Sou the contrary, it as much for your sakes as fo of others, that I wish to see your efforts to br the republic, and your criminal institution, cr

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE THOMPSON.

Not many days since, a New York paper made a gratuitous attack upon George Thompson, in which he was represented as having no legitimate claim upon the gratitude of the American people. The Rev. J. H. Bylance, formerly of London, now Rector of St. Paul's, Cleveland, Ohio, thereupon addressed a letter to the editor, from which we will take an extract. After noticing the formation of a society in England, which spent large sums of money in behalf of the American cause, producing thereby a great change in the public opinion of the country, Mr. Rylance says:

"Now, if the American cause was a sum of the country of the American cause of the country, Mr.

Rylance says:

"Now, if the American people be disposed to award no higher acknowledgment to these efforts than that they were friendly, to that extent Mr. George Thompson merits their kindliest recognition; for he bore, far begond all comparison, the lion's share in the work. The inspiration of the occasion made the man young again, and he almost flew throughout England and Scotland to dispel ignorance, to subdue prejudice, to combat malice, that thus he might bring the good-will and sympathy of the British people to the aid of America in the hour of her great need.

bring the good-will and sympathy of the Britasi pele to the aid of America in the hour of her great need.

What I wish especially to be observed in this connection is, that he did this not merely because he was an abolitionist; for Mr. Thompson had the sagacity to see, very early in the struggle, that human freedom was only one among the many solemn interests threatened by the rebellion; so that he climbed a higher platform, and lost merely party views and aims in a generous enthusiasm to sustain the American government, not doubting that, in issue of the war, the one great interest for which he had lived and labored would be found redeemed and conservated by the fierce sacrament of blood.

Had your many readers been witnesses with me of George Thompson's labors—how he sometimes dragged himself from a sick-bed, and cheerfully traveled hundreds of miles to address meetings which no other man could sway with such surpassing eloquence and power, and all this wilhout a cent of record; had they seen, as I have, vast assemblies rise under his appeals to demand that rebel ram-building should be stopped; then I am sure there would be no lack of honor to the noble man who is amongst us for a time. However this may be, whether the American people evince their esteem for such a man or not, one thing is sure—the rebels and their friends in England dread him more than any other man in Europe; and perhaps this is the higher compliment of the two."

In this connection we copy an extract from Henry Ward Beecher's welcome to Mr. Thompson, as ex-

In this connection we copy an extract from Henry Ward Beecher's welcome to Mr. Thompson, as expressed through the *Independent*:

The eloquent man who, many years ago, came to peak to a free people concerning their freedom-and whose single and constant speech was the same then as now—ought to have been heeded then, as he applauded now. Had this been so, the orator, in

and whose superant countries are then as now—ought to have been heeded then, as he is applauded now. Had this been so, the orator, instead of having lately helped to save us from a war with England, would have earlier saved us from the war with ourselves. George Thompson, advocating in England in 1864 the cause of the Union, was not more our friend than while advocating in American 1834 the cause of freedom.

We scorn the littleness of speech which still comes from a few pens and tongues, decrying an Englishman, who opens his mouth in this country, as an intermeddler with our affairs. The cause of liberty is as universal as Human Nature; and no man who serves among her knight-errantry, come from what ever land or clime he will, is a foreigner or an alien. If liberty in Italy may ask the sympathy of an American for Garibaldi in prison, so liberty in Americanay ask the eloquence of an Englishman for the negro in chains. John Bright is an Englishman: but if he were to come to this country, would we not give him a hearing? But John Bright has publicly said that British Emancipation owes to George Thompson more than to any other man. American Emanhim a hearing? But John Eright has pouncily said that British Emancipation owes to George Thomp-son more than to any other man. American Eman-cipation owes him something as well. He is part of the salt that gives sayor to the proclamation of Abra-ham Lincoln. To George Thompson, therefore, who comes for the third time to our shores, expecting now to spend the remainder of his days here, we give a hearty welcome—not as an Englishman, nor as to be y welcome—not as an Engusuman, nor as to o merican—but as a brave and true man who ly claiming both countries, is proudly claime

Nothing could show more clearly the change of public opinion in this country than the hearty welcome of Mr. George Thompson, from England. He was the best thoroughly hated man in America twenty-five years ago; but his services for our cause gin England during the last three years have justly earned for him the sincere good-will with which he is now greeted. His earlier practical acquaintance with this country had taught him in the roughest way the true spirit and power of the insurrection, and he has been able to speak with a force of knowledge the true spirit and power of the insurrection, and he has been able to speak with a force of knowledge that no other Englishman possessed. He has been one of the brave band, among which we honor the names of John Bright, Professor Cairnes, Goldwin Smith, Stoart Mill, Gobden, and the rest, who have as sturdily resisted the opposition of British public opinion as he formerly withstood the stress of our own. Twenty-five years ago, for instance, George Thompson was hunted and mobbed in Boston. This year he has been received in that city by the Governor of the State, with tumults of welcome, and with all the bospitality that the public could offer. And among the pleasant and remarkable events of the evening was the call by the Governor, after all the speeches and the shouting, for three cheers for the Queen of England—the same Governor, who, two years ago, took very strong ground in the same city upon the Trent trouble. "It was well and worthily done." The people of this country certainly do not upon the 17st trouble. It was well and worthing done. The people of this country certainly do not seriously wish any war with England, however in tense and bitter the feeling against her in individua cases may be. England and the United States are maturally friends, for this reason, if for no other, that they are the great illustrations and defenders of connaturally friends, for surface they are the great illustrations and defenders of constitutional liberty in the largest sense. We may and must believe, in this country, that the necessary development of that liberty will gradually modify and aliminate the aristocratic form of government; and eliminate the aristocratic form of government; an they will perhaps suppose that ours must become

old spirit, and turn its laugh upon the enemies and not upon the friends of human progress and popular

old spirit, and turn its laugh upon the enemies and not upon the friends of human progress and popular rights.

It does not follow indeed that we are to embrace a every thing English, nor to suppose that her changed attitude toward us is really a change of heart. Nations do not have that kind of relation with each other. We, especially, have never been famous for it. It is a cardinal point of our policy not to have it. If any people strike for liberty or a republic, anywhere in the world, we simply touch our bats, and make a vague general bow. As for actual assistance, material aid, recognition, and the other steps so grateful under such circumstances, they are the very steps that we most carefully do not take. But that is in telligible. The footing of nations is that of acquaintances, not of friends. We are in no danger of chesishing any romantic affection for England, or France, or Russia; but that is no reason why we should defy and distrust them. Perhaps when we are all gone, and the story of our times is more dispassionately told, it will appear that we had given grave reason for the general apathy, or even joy, which attended our extremity. Meanwhile we are very glad of the cordial welcome which Mr. Thompson received, and hope that it may be understood in England as the sign of national amity.—Harper's Magazine.

The Tiberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1864.

A GREAT LOSS TO THE COUNTRY.

announce the death of that stalwart friend of the slave, and indomitable champles. It is a most unexpected as well as a very sad task t announce the dear to that such that and indomitable champion of universal liberty, Hon-Owen Lovezov, Member of Congress from the Fifth Illinois District, at Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday night last. We knew, indeed, that he had been alling for ne past; but we had neither seen nor received mation that he was deemed to be in a critical situation. His departure will take the whole country by surprise, and be deeply deplored by mill

since the murder of his brother Rev. ELIJA P. Lovenor, at Alton, Illinois, in 1837, for attempting to publish an Anti-Slavery journal in that place, Owen Lovenor has had the mantle of the marry. Owen Loveror has had the mantie of the marriy resting upon him; and he has worn it with a courage and devotion worthy of the sacred cause of impartial and universal freedom. His biography, if written, and if justice be done to his memory, will present a record of moral heroism, physical endurance, and determined purpose in the service of the oppressed through all kinds of perils and fearful liabilities arising from mobocratic outbreaks and elaveholding devices worthy to be handed down to posterity.

Of all the Northern Representatives in Congre who, prior to the rebellion, dared to confront the hot spurs of the South in their attempts to vindicate extend and perpetuate their hellish slave system, an to meet their bluster and bullying in a m less spirit, no one since the days of John Quincy as has been so conspicuous as himself; and no one has been so hated and anathematized by those hot spurs. It was almost a miracle that he escaped assau sination, from session to session.

A few weeks ago, we received the following letter from Mr. Lovejoy, written not for publication but for our private perusal; but, now that he has been summoned to a higher sphere, we deem its publication creditable to his head and heart-especially when I states his determination to move in his place in the House, " if able to be in his seat again," to strike out the proscriptive word "white" as a questing-and his congratulatory referen THOMPSON, Esq., whom he hopes to have the pleasure of seeing in Washington, and introducing him to Pres-

WASHINGTON, (D. C.) Feb. 22, 1864.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:—

I write you, although ill health compels me to do it by the hand of another, to express to you my gratification at the position you have taken in reference to Mr. Lincoln. I am satisfied, as the old theologians Mr. Lincoln. 1 am satisfied, as the out the delication used to say in regard to the world, that if he is not the best conceivable President, he is the best possible. I have known something of the facts inside during his administration, and I know that he has been just as radical as any of his Cabinet. And although he does not do everything that you or I would like, the question recurs, whether it is likely we can elect a an who would. It is evident that the great mass of Unionists prefer him for reëlection; and it seems to me certain that the providence of God, during another term, will grind slavery to powder. I believe now that the President is up with the average of the

You will notice that the House paid the hundred dollars to the master instead of the slave. And you will have noticed, perhaps, also, that Henry Winter Davis has made a report in reference to Arkansas where he has put in the word "white" as a qualific where he has put in the word "white" as a qualifica-tion for voting. It is my purpose, (by the way,) if I am ever able to be in my scatagain, to move to amend by striking out the word "white." And, if possible, I mean to bring the House to a vote on it, and let them confront the question face to face. Recurring to the President, there are a great many practs concerning him which seem to be reliable and

reports concerning him which seem to be relis uthentic, which, after all, are not so. It was cur rently reported among the anti-slavery men of Illinois, that the Emancipation Proclamation was extorted from him by the outward pressure, and particularly by the delegation from the Christian Convention that met at Chicago. Now, the fact is this, as I had it from his own lips. He had written the Proclamation in the summer, as early as June, I think,—but will not be certain as to the precise time,—and called his Cabinet together, and informed them that he had written it, and he meant to make it : but wanted to read it to them for any criticism or remarks as to its features o details. After having done so, Mr. Seward suggester whether it would not be well for him to withhold its publication until after we had gained some substan-tial advantage in the field, as at that time we had met with many reverses, and it might be considered a cry of despair. He told me he thought the suggestion a til af

ter the battle of Antietam ntion this as a sample of a great many others —But I am wandering from my purpose, which was simply to tell you how much pleasure your position

I am also very glad to see that Mr. Thomp England, speaks in friendly terms of the President. It I were acquainted with him, I would write and thank him also; and I hope you will say so to him I congratulate him and the country on the change which has taken place in relation to slavery since he visited us before, and hope I may have the pleasur of seeing him in Washington during the session of Congress; and will be glad to introduce him to the

I have also to thank you for sending me the Liber During the past sessions, when pro-slaveryism in the ascendant, I used to read your articles to renew and strengthe

Very truly yours, OWEN LOVEJOY. WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

GRORGE THOMPSON AT WASHINGTON. As we have already announced, Mr. Thompson will address the citizens of Washington on the evening of the 6th inst, by special invitation of leading members of both houses of Congress, as well as of the Lecture Association in strong government.

As the smittery aspect of our public affairs becomes more composed, it is easy to see that our attention must be concentrated upon internal questions entirely new and practically difficult. We wish, therefore, to be friends, as much as may be, with the whole world. There is really no reason why we should not be, unless the French conquest of Maxico should compel trouble. And to this great consummation of public tranquility, nothing so discouly contributes as the intelligent influence of very citizen. It is searly but not year, with, to meet incessably at John Bull. Certainly, this Easy Chair cries peccani! John can and does sneer at us, as Panch has fully proved. Poor old Panch! Let us hope it may recover some of its

GEORGE THOMPSON IN WORDESTER.

On Monday evening, the 28th ult., Mr. Thom addressed the citizens of Worcester, in the spacious and elegant Mechanic's Hall. The meeting was call ed to order by Judge Chapin, who introduced the eaker of the evening in a brief but eloquent address Ladies and Gentlemen :—It is now nearly years since the gentleman who is to address

years since the gentieman who is to address us this evening gave to some of us our early lessons upon the question of human slavery. He spoke of the great principles of the Declaration of Independence and of the true idea of freedom in America, in a manner which touched the souls of many of his hearers The nation was blind to the poison which was under mining its institutions, and the prophets of the ne epoch which was dawning upon the world were eit eard with indifference or cast out with vi Probably this country never witnessed such displays of resistless logic and burning eloquence as character ized the early days of the anti-slavery discussion when the cool, epigrammatic Emerson was led to ex-claim, "Eloquence is dog-cheap at anti-slavery mee laim, "Eloquence is dog-cheap at anti-slavery meet-ngs." Among the most marked men of that era war ings." Ar a young and elequent Englishman, whose soul was filled with an agony of indignation, and whose lipe with an agony of indignation, and whose appeared touched with fire as he described the evils of the accursed institution of slavery. He came among us, and, for a short time, Christian men and women could resolve that the spirit and the manner with which George Thompson discusses the ques slavery commend him to the attention and regard of the American people. They knew not what they did. They realized not the power of the evil which had been so eloquently described. It existed not only upon plantation, but it permeated Chu he Southern State, and shaped the men and measures of a self styled free republic. It murdered an anti-slavery ed tor at the West. It mobbed anti-slavery editor lecturers at the east. It ostracised and and women throughout the land; and it drove one o like a felon from our sheres.

Sixteen years passed away, and he renewed his vis it. His history and standing have been such that they demonstrated not only that he was in every way wor thy of our confidence, but that he was a true and ear nest friend to republican institutions. The light, th discussions, and the professions of the Old Bay had been such as to give promise of a heart-felt an had been such as to give promise of a man-a heart-cherring welcome to the distinguished advo-cate of the rights of man; but the Fugitive Slav-Law had just been passed. Boston and Springfield in accordance with distinguished dictation, were learn ing to conquer their prejudices, and they greeted our ong-tried friend with howls which sounded like echoes from the bottomless pit, or from the disgra year, 1886. Even then, thank God, the Heart of il onwealth beat free, and this home of well-pa labor gave to George Thompson a greeting and a welto convince us that he had not forgotten it.

And now, after the lapse of thirteen years more, he again crosses the broad Atlantic, and finds the hearts of the whole Northern people throbbing with a hearty and earnest and generous welcome. They know in whom they have believed, and they believe that he has never proved false to us. He speaks me new truth; for both at home and abroad, in peace and in war, he has always been true to the cause of frein war, he has always been the to the cames with democracy and republican liberty. He comes with the record of a life full of the experience of one who has sought for the right and the true; and there only emains to me the pleasant duty, after the lapse thirteen years, again to introduce to a Worcester at dience our friend now and always, George Thoma son of England.

MR. THOMPSON'S SPEECH.

Judge Chapin, Citizens of Worcester, Ladies and G -This is not the first time I have been invit tlemen:—This is not the first time I have
ed to address an audience in the city of Worceaşer
On the 18th of November, 1850, I received a "cor
dial invitation" to visit this city, and was "assured o a respectful and welcome reception." I came. The assurance was nobly fulfilled. In several crowded and assurance was not entings in your City Hall, you trium-phauly vindicated the sacred right of free discus-sion. There was cause; for that right was in peril, and had just been assailed in the capital of the Com monwealth. It is due to the noble people of the city of Worcester that I should state the circumstances under which they invited me to come amongst them, and exercise the right of free speech, more than th teen years ago, when Massachusetts was called to

"conquer her prejudices" in favor of the Higher Law
In the autumn of 1850—during the parliamentary
recess—I came to the United States for the purpose of seing the friends with whom I had been privileged in the Anti-Slavery cause, and also for th purpose of witnessing the progress which your coun

purpose of witnessing the progress which your country had made in wealth and prosperity during the fit teen years that had elapsed since my first visit.

I landed in the city of Boston—in Boston, when the first tones of remonstrance, the first protest against the tyranny of the British parliament, the first shots fired in the cause of American indepe were heard. The walls were covered with placards chers, in hot pursuit of two n ed Americans-a noble man, and a still nobler woma the wife of that man.

These miscreant man-hunters were acting unde the United States Government and the laws of gress. They had at their back the entire naval an military forces of the country. By a law just ther passed, you, the people of Massachusetts, were called upon to give up your fellow-citizens to slavery, with out the trial granted to a pickpocket, to a doom mor errible than that pronounced upon a murderer.

I turned to the public papers; but, instead of the protests of an outraged and indignant community against so flagitious an insult to the hospitality of the city, the honor of the State, and the rights of humaniand only vindications of the execrable Fugitive ty, I found only vindications of the execrable Fugitive Slave Law, exhortations to obedience, and the fiercest denunciations of those who refused to bewray the wanderer, and by so doing violate the law of the le-ing God. This was the first exhibition I was called to witness of the dominion of the Slave Power over the free soil and free people of the old Bay State.

Not many days after, I was invited by the frier international amity to a meeting of welcome in Fancuil Hall. There was a glorious virtuous, intelligent and virtuous, intelligent and freedom-loving citizens of the State; but the spirit of slavery was there. Two hundred hirelings of the South—the copperheads of that day—succeeded in preventing me from speaking. The papers of the following morning applauded the ruffians; called them "true American patriots" and friends of the Union.

Soon after this meeting, another but very differice assembled in Faneuil Hall. It was a mee anathematize the foreigner Thompson — a meeting to uphold the Fugitive Slave Law. It was then and there that, through the lips of the chosen orato of the day, the malediction was pronounced—"Le the anti-slavery agitation be accursed!" It was is these circumstances—when I had been denied a hear ing in Boston-when I had been denounced by me ing in Boston—when I had been denounced by men highest in social position in your capital city—when I had been misrepresented and maligned by the pro-slavery press of the country—that you invited me here, received me with euthusiasm; and passed, amongst others, the following noble resolution:—

"That it is the natural and legal right of any man of

Permit me to say that, highly as I appreciate the invitation which brings me again amongst you, and the cordial velcome now accorded me, I value still more highly the free platform to which you invited me in the year 1850, when the glory of America was obscured and her national character was dishonored by the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill; and when, instead of coming to you, as I do now, with the acclamations of the Boston Music Hall ringing in my ears, listed of coming to you, as I do now, with the acclamations of the Boston Music Hall ringing in my ears, growth,—bending under its ripe actumn load,—the conditions of the South, who flave me from the miserable myrmidons of the South, who flave me from the "Cradle of Liberth of the South, who flave me from the "Cradle of Liberth," to find a welcome and a hearing in the "heart the nomination of Mr. Birney, by the Third parry, in the cordial velcome now accorded me, I value still more highly the free platform to which you invited me in the year 1850, when the glory of America was obscured and her national character was dishonored by the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill; and when, instead of coming to you, as I do now, with the acclamations of the Boston Music Hall ringing in my ears, I came to you attuned by the "crowing, whooping, groaning, raving, screaming, cat-calls, railway whistles and demoniacal yells of the miserable myrmidous of the South, who flove me from the "Craile of Liberty," to find a welcome and a hearing in the "heart of the Commonwealth."

At the time of which I am apeaking it was unutiterating the state of the commonwealth."

f the Commonwealth."

At the time of which I am speaking, it was unutteraally appalling to trace the terrible effect of slavery upon
the solities legislation literature and religion of the bly appalling to trace the terrible effect of slavery upon the politics, legislation, literature and religion of the United States. Wherever I travelled, I saw forms Coremonics, professions and creeds in abundance, which, looked at by themselves, might indicate the spirit, the practice, and the love of liberty. But, penetrating beyond what was merely external, the foul spirit of slavery, was found to be the pervading, controlling and governing influence.

Well might the colored American—in the year

Well might the colored America when your invitation brought me last to this citycurse the soil of his birth, and shake its dust for ever from his feet. To all but him, the place of birth was dear. Home! it is the lode-star of the heart; it is the dear. Ho point to which the soul continually gravitates. sea-boy, lost upon the troubled wave; the warrior, distant on the tented field; the captive, pining in Si usuant on the tented neid; the captive, pining in Si-beria's mine; the gospel messenger, self-exited on some heathen shore; all turn their eyes to find the spot they fondly call their "home."

"Encomped by Indian rivers wild,

"Encomped by Indian rivers wild,

The seedier, resting on his arms,

In Burns's earol sweet recalls

The seemes that bleet him when a child;
And flows and gladdens at the charms

Of Scotia's woods and waterfalls."

And yet, but a few short years ago, there was one oriorn and wretched outcast in the world, who felt no rapture when he thought of home. Nay, more, who linked it in his mind to thoughts of horror and of dread; who shrunk amidst the visions of the night if fancy bore him to the spot where first he drew his breath; who turned him from the star which shone dled, as from some baleful meteor, to follow one whose cold yet friendly ray would guide him where whose cold yet rriendly ray would guide him where his home was not. That being was the fugilitier from American slavery; who, scarred by the branding iron, lacerated by the lash, mangled by dogs, sought to reach a land where he might be safe from the demon traffickers in human flesh. It was the home-born tramekers in the colored American, driven by foul wrongs and wick ed laws to turn his back upon the soil which gave him birth; and when refused an asylum or a resting-place within the States of New England, was forced to seel r amidst the solitudes and snows of Canada.

What though he were a friendless and shivering fugitive from his own bright and sunny land of

" Yet happier there than if he trod "Yet nappuse the translation of translation of the translation of the

O, what a spectacle in the sight of men and ange was slavery in the United States! Slavery in a lanourchased by the blood of revolutionary heroes and martyrs! Slavery in a land, the founders of whose independence revolted-not against person not to deliver their wives and daughters from infam; and pollution; not to save themselves and their po terity from unmitigated and endless thraldom; but being already free, that they might also be able to gov ern themselves

But more, and worse than this, it was slavery in a land blessed with Christianity. Who can think, with-out horror, of Slavery and Christianity combined? Christianity, which knows no distinction of race or blood; which teaches the doctrine of universal equa ity, and the duty of world-wide humanity; and Slave-ry, with its inhuman crueity and brutal lusts—its worse than inquisitorial tortures—its unspeakable de-basement of the intellect—its ruthless aundering of the holiest ties of nature-its forced and uncompensa ed labor - its chattel despotism, and impious soul

within the limits of the Slave States where negro als very prevailed. That Power swayed a sceptre which was universal, and exercised a rule which was all but absolute. It elected the President; it appointed the Embassadors and Consuls, and chose, as interpreters of the Constitution, a majority of slaveholders. It dictated and domineered in every ecclesiastical assembly bly. The Bible, Tract, Missionary, and Sunday School Societies of the country bowed before it. Prayer me ings, camp meetings, and revival meetings stood in awe of it. It bribed, coaxed or bullied the represen tatives of the North. It sent home Hoar from Carolina. It bludgeoned Sumner at his desk in the Senate. It turned "the godlike" Webster into the great apostate. It converted New England into a chase for the hunters of men. It repealed the national compact made when Missouri was b Union. It instigated and encouraged the bloody atroc titles in Kansas. It procured the infamous Dred Scott decision. It denied the right of the Free States to elect the man of their choice; and when the popular voice nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidential chair, it overthrew the Constitution—shattered the Union—"cried, Havoe! and let slipt he dogs of war." The rest you know; let me turn to a brighter part of the picture of the past.

Some centuries ago, a German monk, in the soli tude and seclusion of the cloister, wipe lected book the gathered dust of ages, and, reading is its pages the words which teach the way of life, went forth to declare the truths he had discovered, and to claim for every man the right to possess, to read, an to interpret for himself, the volume of revelation. He was opposed by the priests, the statesmen, and the lion heart pursued his way—despised the Bulls of the Pope—soared above the thunders of the Vatican; and ere he died, from the height he had scaled, he looked More than thirty years ago,

"In a small chamber, friendless and unseen,
Toiled e'er his types one poor, unleared young man;
The place was dark, unfurnitured, and mean;
Yet there the freedom of a race began!

O, Truth I O, Freedom ! how are ye still born In the rude stable, in the manger nursed ! What humble hands unbar those gates of morn, Through which the splendors of the New Day bu

The humble type-setter in that rude chamber gave erics a newspaper advocating the doctrine cliate, unconditional and universal emancipation On the first page of that paper he said,—"I have taken my ground; I am in earnest; I will not equiv conte; I will not excuse: I will not retreat a single inch; and I will BE HEARD." And heard he has been. The sounds we hear to-day, coming from milinch; and I WILL BE HEARD. And meaning from milbeen. The sounds we hear to-day, coming from millons of voices, saying, "Let slavery perish, and the
lons of voices, saying, "Let slavery perish, and the
land be redeemed from its curse,"—what are they but
the dest man for the next four years? es of that one voice which, more than thirty the echoes of that one voice which, more than thirty years ago, sounded in the ears of this nation,—"Break every yoke! Let the oppressed go free!" Oh, what a giorious spectacle is that which the poor printer is now permitted to behold! If to Martin Luther it was now permitted to behold! It to start in some six was given to look down on revolutionized Europe, to William Lloyd Garrison is vouchasfed the vision of revolutionized America. To him is granted the fulfilment of the promise—"He that goeth forth weeping, bearing precious seed, shall come again rejoicing, bringing

very. In the District of Columbia. We can remember the nomination of Mr. Birney, by the Third party, in 1840, and the 7,000 voice that were cast for him by those who, at that time, would not fall down and worship the Baal of the South. We can remember the second nomination of Mr. Birney by the "Liberty Party" of 1844, when the 7,000 of 1840 swelled to 90. 000. We can remember the nomination of Mr. Van Buren in 1848 by the Free Democracy, when the Abolitionists joined themselves to the Barnburners, who had boited from the National Democratic Convention. We remember the cry they raised—"No more Slave States I"-" No more Slave Territory I"-" Co has no more right to make a slave than to make a king i" This party, refusing to vote for either Taylor or Cass, gave 291,000 votes for Yan Buren. We renember the battle of 1852, when Pierce and were in the field, and every anti-slavery man, who could conscientiously vote, railied round John P. Haie. The banner hoisted on that occasion bore the device. "Free Soil," "Free Speech," "Free Labor," "Free "Free Soil," "Free Speech," "Free Labor," "Free Men." We know, too, what it was that shivered in pieces the While party, and the American party, and the Knownothing party, and constructed out of the fragments the great Republican party of 1858, that gave to Fremout 1,300,000 votes, and to Ex-President Fillmore but 800,000. We know, too, who fought the battle, and who won the victory for Mr. Lincoln, and on what principles the battle was fought, and from whom those principles were derived. and by whom whom those principles were derived, and by they were most effectually proclaimed; and who they are, who, during the last three years, have, like Ser-geant Carney, held aloft the flag of freedom, and saved it from touching the ground. Knowing all this, and knowing that the men who, at this very hour, are proclaiming the principles, and making out the policy, by which alone the honor of the nation can be maintained, and the rebellion forever crushed, are the men who have been taught and nurtured in the Anti-Slavery shool, it is rather too much for the New York Time to say, that the teaching which preceded the war has had nothing to do in creating the present public sentiment. I am free to admit that, but for the ssons given by the South, the North would not have been converted; but to the Abolitionists belongs the credit of having inculcated the principles which the treason and madness of the South have developed.

In the subsequent remarks made by Mr. Thompson, he referred to the state of the public mind in England at the breaking out of the rebellion; to the auses which had operated to retard the expression of the popular sympathy with the Union people of America; to the series of Anti-Slavery measures re-commended by Mr. Lincoln, and adopted by the Congress; and concluded by expressing his carnest thope, that another and final proclamation might; soon be made—one, decreeing slavery every where abol-ished, and making the soil of America, through all its extent, sacred to human freedom.

CASE OF A NON-RESISTANT CONSCRIPT. A large portion of our last page is occupied with a statement Mr. J. Wesley Pratt, of Quincy, relative to his be rafted, the manner of his treatment as a non-resis ant, and his final release on his parole of honor. It is, perhaps, unnecessarily minute in its details, and ocmuch more space than we can conveniently spare in the always crowded state of our columns out interest and instruction. have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Pratt; but we honor him for his fidelity to his conscience, in circumstances of severe trial; while we think (aside from the profauity that was used and the bad temper from the protantly that was used and the bad temper exhibited) there was nothing specially blameworthy on the part of the officers who caused his arrest and punishment, because they were bound, by all the ob-igations of their position, to see that no "duty" was shirked or neglected. They did but faithfully execute the military code, having no authority to recognize any peculiar conscientious scruples against war on the part of any under their command. Nevertheless, it was a creditable act for the Secretary of War to discharge Mr. Pratt; and we trust the case, thus brought to the attention of the government and peo ble, will lead to a better adjustment or one the Mr. Pratt was very willing to do service among the sick and wounded in the hospital; and, surely, he will be the sick and wounded in the hospital to do so. will lead to a better adjustment of the difficulty might properly have been permitted to do so.

COPPERHEAD SEDITION. The mistaken leniency of the Government is more and more emboldeni-organs and declaimers of Copperhead-Democr utter the most treasonable sentiments, in a spirit of in-solent defiance; and the consequence of thus "scat-tering firebrands, arrows and death," with impunity, tering irrevalues, arrows a feet and the cour loyal readers analyze the contents of the "Refuge of Oppression" on our first page, and they will see to what extent this license is indulged. See how maliciously the Admin istration is arraigned—how the President is charged with being a "dictator," utterly undeserving of sympathy or support—how it is alleged that "we have no government, but only a rotten semblance of our form er institutions"-how it is menacingly proclaimed, we will never support the war, it being an outrage and an abomination which no true Democrat Can to erate for a moment "—and bow the various beneficent Sanitary Fairs in behalf of the sick, wounded and dy-Sanitary Fairs are held up as "a political trick to rais funds for the Abolitionists to carry on the Presider tial election"! There is nothing that emanates from the Rebel presses more seditious or more diabolica han such utterances.

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. IV.

New York, March 24, 1864. To the Editor of the Liberate

I know that you will not exact of your correspond-ent coincidence in your views, especially upon so vexed a question as who shall be our next President. Your late declaration in favor of Mr. Line am sure, from an instinct of disaster in the event of pulse nomination, eather than from first choice of him among candidates of equal prospects. The as-sumption, it seems to me, by which you would fore sumption, it seems to me, by which you close discussion, is, that the loyal people of the States are not strong enough, with the aid of the soldiers, to elect any man whom the Baltimore Convention shall name for the Presidency. In this I differ from you. I recognize the disco be brought together in the Monumental City, but I have faith that the radical will overcome the co tive, and faith that the people, abiding by the decision whether for better or worse, will render any effort division ridiculous by an overwhelming condemnation proof that we may safely inquire—Is Abraham Lincoln the best man for the next four years? The Amnesty Proclamation convicts its author of a

fatal inability to comprehend the issue of the war. Th old material of slavery is employed in reconstructing old material of alavery is employed in reconstructing new States and new society, and we are helpiess to prevent it from our tardy perception of the danger, and from substituting acquiescence for remonstrance. The President's policy is a fait accounty, and his successor will find it an evil inheritance. I have siready given you testimony of its workings, chiefly from Southern men. In your own paper of the 18th, John G. Fee writes to Mr. Phillips: "I regard the Ampart. Proceduration." his sheaves with him."

I am greatly amused, while I am at the same time greatly amused, while I am at the same time nesty Proclamation as all wrong. In our judgment, it disgusted, with the afforts which are being made by was not needed, and is a great error;" and he shows some parties to rob the abolitionists—the followers of how disappointed treason returns to shield itself under

the oath, and to resume its forfeited possessions. Gov. Johnson's replacing the President's oath with need his own framing sione saved Tennessee, in the isselection, from being "boldly turned over to seems rulers, in the face and eyes of a hundred thousand relevant soldiers." Winter Davis is endeavoring to indian Congress, which is not piedged to the Amestry, is guarantee the re-created States, in truth, a repair form of government. Mr. Beama, of Michigan, sutains him in thinking the proclamation "inadequate to a safe reconstruction," as well as a usurpation of legislative functions. Unhapply, the Presiden has the start; his plans are already institutions; and yet ne start; his plans are already institu are asked to believe that the maker of the brack vil be the best repairer thereof. More than that Allev that we can endure, pity, or even embrace Mr. Linch for a second term, are we ready to accept him with. for a second term, are well and second term with in present, incumbrances—Blair, Seward and Bute What proof is there that these reactionists would discarded by the new Administration Because we m with his not reject the pudding, must we also be obliged a

So far as Mr. Chase represented principles, be in yet a candidate for the Presidency, spite of the letter sich his name ceases to be made a pre ball. As a measure of the opposition to Mr. Linch, it is instructive to compare Mr. Pometor's platen, announced in the Senate, with that put forward by the Fremont Club of this city on Saturday law. Fremont Club of this city on Saturday last. Thy agree as to the suppression of the rebellion; the ton-demnation of the Amnesty; the confucation of real property; the supremacy of the Union ver the States; the one-term principle of the Presidency; liberal system of immigration; and the enforcement liberal system of thought of Fremont platfors nite precedence from this plank—"Absolute equity of all precedence from this plank—"Absolute equity of all precedence from the plank—"Absolute equity of all plank—"Absolu recedence from this plank.— Assolute equility of all non before the law, without distinction of new or color." Success to him who is ready to wilk under his banner !

The genuine Republicans of Louisiana, who are The genuine respunctions of Mr. Flanden, and de identified with the support of Mr. Flanden, had de vised the means of restoring that State on the lasts of equality to all men, when, on the 15th of Decer they held a convention to choose delegates to the pub they need a convention to choose delegates to the put-ering at Louisville in February. At this primary co-vention, certain colored men presented themselves with credentials, and were admitted by a large role against feeble opposition,-Mr. Flanders being present and siding with the majority. From this moment calumny began its work; Gov. Banks joined those who sought to defeat the noble schemes of the Free Str. party, and Mr. Hahn's election was inevitable State has now a Governor without a judiciary or byislature. Banks determines the pasisof apportion ment to the Constitutional Convention in April, the number of delegates, and the details of election' or course, no black thread is introduced into the web of reconstruction. Hahn's speech at his inaugural on the 4th was couched in vague language, Banki's in his usual pompous rhetoric; and in keeping with the lat ter's shameless assertion that Louisiana was the fin State to checkmate slavery by a system of compes-sated (1) labor, fifty anvils were beaten in unison, as if yet fashioning the fetters by which Louisiana seris an attached to the soil they may not cultivate as from Judge whether a Governor and a Convention which ly to favor immediate emancipation. Appreciate nos the irony with which the President turned over the colored petitioners for the right of suffrage to the te der, mercies of such a conclave! Sherman ha los Selma and Mobile, but, Banks be praised, New Orlean is safe !

Two important elections have taken place since last wrote-in Arkansas and in Tennessee. Is the former State a free Constitution, prohibiting slater, has been adopted, and a friendly Governor and legi-lature elected. This is a good triumph for a commnity which whilom was reducing to slavery or expe triating its free colored population. The result of the ballot in Tennessee is a decided victory of the autisalavery element, whose term of emandpation are immediate and unconditional. Of course, in neither State was suffrage granted to the negro. The Coatitutional Convention of Virginia, in session at Alexadria, incorporated on the 10th apolition and prohibition of slavery into the new State Constitution, amid the inging of bells and the firing of cannon. The moth f the friends of a Convention to make a new Consti ution for Maryland is-"Immediate emaileipation; No State compensation for slaves; No negro appreticeships!" The election takes place on the 6th of April. Gov. Bramlette has put himselt in a quasi-ho le attitude towards the Government of the question of enrolling the slaves of Kentucky. Is his bark preonitory of a bite ! Will the Precherish the slave-system in his native State! A sis offset to the possible return to power of the presinery, treasonable element in the reconstructed State, Casgress is commendably ready to prepare the way for the organization of the territories of the West, and course with freedom fundamental. Nersas, Coords and Nebraska were thus assisted by the Boss, so seldition that their Constitutions should be repaired, and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence. Starry States and the Declaration of Independence. Surry to be prohibited by an ordinance forcer intrecals without the consent of Congress. This coordinates of the Declaration and the Constitution is significant of a desire to return to first principles, and promise well for the times when a shall consent to consent well for the time when we shall come to contract anew the charter of our government. Colorado nen Congress more than half way by passing, in her len-torial Convention, a resolution that the United Suis Constitution ought to be amended in favor of university

An appeal has been taken from the Executive to the An appeal has been taken from the Obesium re-Legislature. The colored citizens of Designar to ferred to the Senate their petition, "praying that the who have borne agms for the Union, and alleden who can read the Constitution of the United Sam, be admitted to the privileges of the elective function." The thousand names appended represented there millions of taxable property. Is this the ody field "representation" that is to be allowed them September 2. should imitate our fathers in '76. Mr. Samet said, in the Senate, in another co Ion. John Bell told him he was first chosen into lic life by the efforts of free negroes.

iowing in the Times of yesterday:

"The Washington City Councils have specified to committee to protest against the passage, by Congret, of a Senate bill amendatory of the Registry Lav, and providing that every male citizen, without reledit color, who shall have been a resident one year before an election, shall be allowed to exercise the election franchise." lowing in the Times of yesterday

There is a manifest desire on the part of Coopes to give the coup de grace to the institution of slat In the House, Rice of Maine, Arnold of Illiseis, Wilson of Iowa,—the last backed by the Judit Committee,—are urging the enactment of unite abolition. In the Senate, Mr. Wilson of your S was surprised to find himself too conservative is proposition to compensate the owners of slare finities freed by virtue of the military service of hashand or father. The prevailing voice was against containing and Mr. Wilson, doubtless gladly, aban the point. Some valuable confessions were me to confessions were me. the opponents of the emancipatory clause of his bill as to the existence and validity of the marriag relation among slaves. Mr. Sumer is seeking to abolish the inter-State slave-trade. But this, like the regular of the Fugitive Slave Law, is a waste of coerty one a side issue. No slaves, no trade in slaves; no slaves, no furtitives.

The continued atrocities of the rebels towards coled prisoners of war; the hanging of ranks; the flendish indignities offered to Dahlgre's body; and the crimical treatment of Kilpatrick's of North Carolinians, captured fro cers, indicate the increasing desperation of or mies and the proximate close of our protracted troversy. The rebellion is lost, if Gri what we have, provided the Copperhead ed at the November election.

or Lucolina President of the Freelency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and to the Honorable the Senate and United States of American of Representatives of the United States of American Representatives of the United States of American Presentatives of the United States of American Representatives of the United States of the United Sta House of Represe

in, 12 Compress usermores.

The undersigned respectfully submit the following The undersigned response to Louisiana, and citizens of that they are natives of Louisiana, and citizens of Louisians that they are loyal citizens, singuistratiched to the Country and the Constitution, ently desire the maintenance of the nation and ardently desire the mannershance of the national

That a large portion of them are owners of real essus, and all of them are owners of personal property;
and all of them are owners of personal property;
and industry, while others are employed as arstans is various trades; that they are all fitted to eniny the privileges and immunities belonging to the
condition of citizens of the United States, and among
them may be found many of the descendants of those
ses when the illustrious Jackson styled "his fellowtimes" when he called upon them to take up accesswhen he called upon them to take up arm

when he called upon them to take up arms pred the enemies of the country.

You petitioners further respectfully represent that merad above the right, which, in the language of the Declaration of Independence, they possess to library and the pursuit of happiness, they are supported y the opinion of just and loyal men, especially by its of Hon. Edward Bates, Attorney General, in the library of principles, the privileges and the contract of the principles. hat of Hon. Edward Dates, Attorney General, in the dain to the right of enjoying, the privileges and im-munities pertaining to the condition of citizens of the United States; and, to support the legitimacy of this united States, and, to support the legitimacy of this dain, they believe it simply necessary to submit to your Excellency, and to the Honorable Congress, the your Excellency, and to the Honorable Congress, the following considerations, which they beg of you to reigh in the balance of law and justice. Notwithveigh in the manner of law and justice. Notwith-standing their forefathers served in the army of the United States, in 1814-5, and aided in repelling from United States, in 1014-0, and alone in repelling from the soil of Louisiana a haughty enemy, over-confident of success, yet they and their descendants have ever of society, yet they and their descendants have ever size, and until the era of the present rebellion, been stranged, and even repulsed—excluded from all franchists, eren the smallest, when their brave fathers defined their bosoms to the enemy, to preserve the strike and their bosoms to the enemy, to preserve the strike and their point of forty sine years, they have never ceased to be passible citizens, paying their taxes on an assessment of ner than fifteen millions of dollars. At the call of General Banks, they hastened to raily take the banner of Union and Liberty; they have guild their blood, and are still pouring it out for the minimanance of the Constitution of the United States; in a wed, they are soldiers of the Union, and they hid default to long as their hands have strength to bid a maket.

hold a musket.

While General Banks was at the siege of Port Hud-While General Banks was at the siege of Port Hud-so, not the city threatened by the enemy, his Excel-lence, Governor Sheploy, called for troops for the de-fect of the city, and they were foremost in respond-ing to the call, having raised the 1st regiment in the ing to the catt, naving taised the last regiment in the short space of forty-eight hours. In consideration of this fact, as true and as clear a

gress, r, and ard to before ective

ngress avery.
is, and reversal finds a his aband doned de by to relocate the control of the cont

the sun which lights this great continent—in consideration of the services already performed, and still to be readers by them to their common country, they humbly seweek your Excellency and Congress to cast your eyes upon a loyal population, awaiting, with conyour eyes upon a royal population, awaiting, with con-filence sun-rightly, the proclamation of those inalien-tile rights o belong to the condition of citizens

dite grow American Republic.

Theirs is but a feeble voice claiming attention in the midst of the grave questions taised by this terri nements of the grave questions caused by the left the endiet; yet confident of the justice which guides the action of the Government, they have no hesitation is speaking what is prompted by their flearits—" We men; treat us as such.

N. President and Honorable members of Congress The petitioners refer to your wiscons the task of de-cling whether they, loyal and devoted men, who are resty to make every sacrifice for the support of the best Government which man has been permitted to create are to be deprived of the right to assist in esablishing a civil government in our beloved State of Louisiana, and also in choosing their Representatives, both for the Legislature of the State and for the Con-

gress of the nation.

Your petitioners aver that they have applied in repetell terms to Brigadier General George F. Shepler, Military Governor of Louisiana, and to Major Genral N. P. Banks, commanding the Department of the Gulf, praying to be placed upon the registers as voters, to the end that they might participate in the reorganization of civil government in Louisiana, and that their petition has met with no response from those officers, adit is feared that none will be given; and the therefore appeal to the justice of the Representatives of the nation, and ask that all the citizens of Louisians of African descent, born free before the rebellion, may b, by proper orders, directed to be inscribed on the registers, and admitted to the rights and privileges o

VETERANS OF 1812-14-15.

Maximilian Brulce, First C. Restor,
Licuteant, A. Remy,
Laymond Gaillard, M. Debergue,
F. Scoffe, Francois Pascal, Lieutenant,
Laymond Gaillard,
F. Scoffe,
M. Moreau,
F. Terralon,
F. Terralon,
F. Bonseigneur,
C. Bonseigneur,
L. Bonseigneur,
L. Bonseigneur,
B. Martin,
E. Martin,
E B. Bazile,
J. Assemad,
Henry Chevarre,
J. B. D. Bonseigneu,
Joseph Frick,
D. H. St. Hermann,
D. Foster,
Francois Pho-

SIGNATURES OF LOYAL UNION CITIZENS
APPROVING THIS PETITION. APPROVING THIS PETITION.

Anony Fernander, President of the Louisians.

Association of the Vettern of 1814-15, war of 1814-15, war of 1812; Founder of the first Union Association, and the city, and its first President and one President of the Union Replactua Association, and Penber of the General Company of the General Company of the General Company of the Chief Company of the C

titudes soldiers, seemen, gr marines in the army transfer of the United States from the right of suffrage.

Summer proposed.

so much of the said Constitution and laws as recogn regulate, or relate to slavery.

And your Memorialists further show that, though

And your Memorialists further show that, though in their accompanying petition they have only asked the right of suffrage for those citizens of Louisiana of African descent born free before the rebellion, yet that justice, and the principles for which they contend, require also the extension of this privilege to those born slaves, with such qualifications as shall affect equally the white and the colored citizen; and that this is required not only by justice, but also by expediency, which demands that full effect should be given all the Liquo (seling in the rebel States in order to to all the Union feeling in the rebel States, in order t

to all the Union feeling in the rebel States, in order to secure the permanence of the free institutions and loyal governments now organized therein. And your Memorialists pray that the right of suffrage may be extended not only to natives of Louisi and of African descent born free, but also to all others only to such qualifications as shall equally affect th white and colored citizens.

And your Memorialists will ever pray J. B. ROUDANEZ, ARNOLD BERTONNEAU,

Delegates of the Free Colored Population of Lou Washington, March 10, 1864.

CIRCULATE THE EMANCIPATION PETI TION.

THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL LEAGUE have mailed from their office, during the past year, 15,000 petitions and five hundred more will be despatched during the coming week.

Maying sent copies for circulation to subscribers of Anti-Slavery and other liberal papers—to Sanitary, Freedmen and Soldiers' Aid Societies—they are now mailing them extensively to the clergy of the variou

strong bulwark of slavery, now redeem herself, and make haste to throw her whole power and influence or thus end of emancipation, of justice and mercy, and thus end the war and secure a lasting peace? Let every clergyman in the land circulate the peti-

tion in his congregation; and let woman make this he

special work.

With each petition sent out is enclosed the admired works.

Suppose Suppose, made Feb. 9, at the ble speech of Senator Sumner, made Feb. 9, at the presentation of the first installment of the petition. So long as the prayers of the people receive such

women of the Republic. The second installment of the petitions will be sent

to Washington on the 15th of April.

Fill up the petitions, and return them as speedily possible to Room 20, Cooper Institute, New York.

Form of Petition now sent out by the Wo men's League :— To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

States, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, citizens of believing Slavery the great cause of the present rebellion, and an institution fatal to the life of Republican government, earneatly pray your honorable bodies to immediately abolish it throughout the United States; and to adopt measures for so amending the Constitution as forever to prohibit its existence in any portion of our common country.

THE PRAYER OF ONE HUNDRED THOU-

SAND.

In the Senate of the United States, Tuesday, February 9th, 1863.

ruary 9th, 1863.

Mr. Summer.—Mr. President: I offer a petition which is now lying on the desk before me. It is too bulky for me to take up. I need not add that it is too bulky for any of the pages of this body to carry.

This petition-marks a stage of public opinion in the history of slavery, and also in the suppression of the rebellion. As it is short, I will read it:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The undersigned, women of the United States above the age of eighteen years, earnestly pray that your honorable body will pass at the earliest practicable day an act emancipating all persons of African descent held to involuntary service or labor in the United States.

There is also a duplicate of this petition signed by There is also a deplicate of this petition signed by "men above the age of eighteen years."

It will be perceived that the petition is in rolls. Each roll, represents a State. For instance, here is New York with a list of seventeen thousand seven hundred and six names; Illinois with fifteen thousand three hundred and eighty; and Massachusetts with eleven thousand six hundred and forty-one. But I will read the abstract with which I have been furnished:

These several petitions are consolidated into one petition, another illustration of the motto on our coin—

E plurious nums.

These several petitions are consolidated into one petition, another illustration of the motion our coin—
Epiaribus unum.
This petition is signed by one hundred thousand men and women, who unite in this unparalleled number to support its prayer. They are from all parts of the country and from every condition of life. They are from the sea-board, fanned by the free airs of the coean, and from the prairies of the West, fanned by the free rairs which fertilize that extensive region. They are from the families of the educated and uneducated, rich and poor, of every profession, business, and calling in life, representing every, sentimess, thought, hope, passion, activity, intelligence which inspires, attempthens, and adorns our social system. Here they are, a mighty army, one hundred thousand strong, without arms or banners; the advance-guard of a yet larger army.

But though memorable or their numbers, these potitioners are more memorable still for the prayer in

stant of the Union Technology of the General Pr. B. Mans, reader of the General Pr. B. Mans, station of the Carlos, problem of the General Pr. B. Mans, station of the Carlos, problem of the General Pr. B. Mans, station of the Carlos, problem of the General Pr. B. Mans, station of the Carlos, problem of the General Pr. B. Mans, station of the Carlos, problem of the

That, by General Order No. 24, from Headquarters
Department of the Gulf, Major General N. P. Banks
ordered that the citizens who had volunteered for
the defence of the country in the army or navy, and
who were otherwise qualified voters, should be allowed to vote in the election precincts in which they
might be found on the day of election; thereby enfranchising these who were, by the Constitution and
laws of Louisiana, disfranchised.

And your Memorialists further show that the Consitiu tien and laws of Louisiana have been altered by
the authority of the United States in other respects,
and more particularly,
That by the proclamation of N. P. Banks, dated
New Orleans, January II, 1864, it was declared that
the officers chosen in the election then approaching
should constitute the civil government of the State
under the Constitution and laws of Louisians, except
so much of the said Constitution and laws as recognize,

wilderness to slavery in any form. After a few years the bought, with gold, lifs wife and children, and settled them here to share the fortunes of his efforts in a foreign land. When a sufficient number of the forest trees yielded to the power of his axe, and he had heved his way to open fields, there could be seen at harvesting the fruits of his agricultural labors.

In the year 1851, feeling a desire for the elevation of his people, he commenced an enterprize which has received the attention and support of many good ment in the United States and England. Adjoining his town farm, which is located about one mile from the town of Dresden, C. W., he purchased from funds collected by him some three hundred acres of land, situated upon what was called "Bear Creek," but now known as Snyder River, which is anvigable for steamers of the largest kinds. Here he erected a saw and griff mill, and built a number of small houses, the largest of which was intended for educational purposes, and is now known as the headquarters of "The poses, and is now known as an encaquarrer of "Ane British and American Dawa Institution." On the banks of the river, both sides, may be seen at all times during the boating season, wood and every arti-cle of country produce, ready to ship for the market, all the practical evidences of the industry and enterprize of colored men. There are very few location where better opportunities offer themselves. Her away from the the workings of prejudice, u influences cannot be brought to bear against the effor of him who means success; therefore, it only needs a scill and a unanimity of purpose on the part of a few enterprizing and intelligent colored men to bring about desirable anticipations.

From a recent visit at Father Henson's settlement I found the old man in the enjoyment of a large share of worldly happiness. Himself, having passed, in years, the allotment of three score years and ten, being the worthy head of a large and interesting family of children and grandchildren, took great pride in exhibiting his well-stocked farm. There were horses, and oxen, and cows, and sheep, and pigs, and fowls. There were apples, and produce of almost every kind, buried in pits so as to be secure against the frosts. There were thousands of feet of lumber lying on his lands, and hundreds of cords of wood piled in the passages, awaiting the arrival of purchasers. At the farm ouse, the good lady tried her best to do the agrees ble, by way of well-stocked tables and family sociabil-ity. One of the prominent members of his family is "old Uncle John," an elder brother, who was ransomed by him from Slavery's prison-house some three

are mostly colored people. They appear intelligen and industrious; most of them owning good farms. They have two churches in Dresden, which are well attended. The scattered condition of the inhabitants render it inconvenient for small children punctually to attend school. Away from the neighborhood, ther is a district prejudice existing, which prevents white and colored children from attending the same schools. This is a custom all over Canada (with few excep-

tions). What is needed in that country is a little o old Massachusetts' influence and example to place old Massachusetts' influence and example to plac-things right. The weather the first of the month wa warm, and prospects good for early spring. At som other time I shall say more about Father Henson Institution. B. F. R.

Boston, March 22, 1864.

ATTUCKS' COMMEMORATION.

As announced, this 94th anniversary was observed at the Meionaon, on Monday evening, March 7th, (postponed from the 5th.) The exercises commenced with some remarks from WILLIAM C. NELL, in sub On that auspicious day when the 54th Massachu

setts regiment was reviewed by Gov. Andrew, on Boston Common, on their departure for the battle fields of the South, where they have won such univer sal commendation for all the ennobling characteristics of soldiers, he (Mr. Nell) was honored by Hon. HENRY Wilson with some words complimentary for his hum ble efforts (of which this commemoration was one) in as Attucks, on the 5th of March, 1770, the color ericans, from that hour to the present, had ever among loyal men the most loyal—among the to them by the American nation, their bearing has

ent battle in Olustee, Florida-alluding prominently to the devotion and heroism of the Massachusetts 54th to the devotion and neroism of the massachuseus owin. He submitted extracts from the New York papers, narrating the signal honors just awarded in that city to the 20th colored regiment; which might be accepted as a partial offset to the copperhead riots of las

prominent in denying the same pay to colored soldiers in the field that has been awarded to the whites; but war are fast educating the nation up to the idea that all men, without distinction of color, should be equals

before the law.

The exercises of Music, vocal and instrumental the Readings and Declamations, with the Dramati Scenes by a company of young colored amateurs-

Hallen J. 1608.

By It is denied that the lady school teachers at Hilton Head have been miscognating. Nobody believed it to begin with.—Nextwayport Headd.

Exactly. The only trouble is that a good many of the Headd's copperhead allies asserted it just as if they did believe it. Of all pro-slavery fabrications, it is professed for the front of the State House in Boston, by the friends of the late Horaco Mann, has been executed at Home, by Miss Stebblius, a young American artist, and believe it. Of all pro-slavery fabrications, it is professed for Artistot Cushama. It has received very high commendation from competent critics who have seen it.

DEATH OF OWEN LOVEJOY.

The Hon. Owen Lovejoy, Member of Congress from the Fifth Illinois District, died in the city of Brooklyn, at half-past 11 colock on Friday night. He had been indisposed for several months, but was not confined to his bed until the 16th instant. In his last illiness he was attended by his wife and daughter, and many aymathising friends and acqualtances.

This eloquent champion of freedom was born in the town of Alton, Kenneber County, Me., on the 6th of January, 1811, and was therefore fitty-three years of age at the time of his death. His father was a minister and farmer, and young Owen worked upon his father's arm until he was eighteen years of age, when he spent a short time in a neighboring academy, and atterward went to Bowdoin College, where he was attended to the same time pupil and teacher—paying for fissom until not yeaching others.

He left college in 1836, and emigrated to the town of Alton, in the State of Illinois, where his brother E. P. Lovejoy edited an Anti-Slavery mow Alton, in the State of Illinois, where his brother E. P. Lovejoy edited an Anti-Slavery mow he did not leave the town, however, until he had utered his protest against slavery in a spirited and noble brother was murdered by a Pro-Slavery mob. He did not leave the town, however, until he had utered his protest against slavery on a spirited and noble brother was murdered by a Pro-Slavery mob. He did not leave the town, however, until he had utered his protest against slavery—sometimes with feeding, clothing, and aiding fugitive slaves. On such cosations he chose to plead his own cause, and when the would deliver his next Anti-Slavery address.

In this way he labored in season and out of season—praching, lecturing, writing, toiling, praying for the abolition of slavery till 1854, where and when he would deliver his next Anti-Slavery address.

In this way he labored in season and out of season—praching, lecturing, writing, toiling, praying for the abolition of slavery till 1854 where and when he would deliver his next Anti-Slavery add

mains to the West.—N. Y. Tribune of Monday.

His dissolution was very calm and peaceful, and his last hours were soothed by the presence of his wife and daughter. His attending physician had left his bedside but a short time previous to his death. His complaint was at first supposed to be a combination of rheumatism and gout, but latterly it was decided to be an affection of the liver. His physicians abandoned the case as a hopeless gue several days since, and directed that he should take no more medicine. Since then his wife, who was in attendance upon him, had supplied him with ice, under which treatment he rallied sufficiently to give some hopes of his ultimate recovery.

directed that he should take no more medicine. Since them his wife, who was in attendance upon him, had supplied him with ice, under which treatment he rallied sufficiently to give some hopes of his ultimate recovery.

Mr. Lovejoy was born in Albion, State of Maine, January 6, 1811, and is consequently in the fifty-fourth year of his sage. Mr. Lovejoy took uniform high antislavery ground in his public career, preaching it from his public to street, and taking it and working it into the people on week days. His doctrines began to take root, and eventuated in the establishment of an underground railroad over which many slaves were run across the border, and carried into Canada. Mr. Lovejoy kept the fleetest horses in the country, which were often put upon their mettle in carrying off frigitives to the frontiers of Canada. When accused of being president of the underground railroad, he would say he was only a conductor. In person, Mr. Lovejoy was very wealthy, owning one of the finest farms in lithiots.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Ower Lovejoy. Owen Lovejoy is dead, and we had be and and say a support of the properties of the properties of the first the results of the support of the properties of the first of the first of the properties of the first of the fi

Ower Lovenor. Owen Lovejoy is dead, and we note the fact with reverence, for the country has lost a sterling patriot, and the grave will close over a brave and honese man. Such men we must deeply regret, because they are precious as they are few, and though we have brighter names than that of Owen Lovejoy, he, at least, in his aphere, did his duty chivalrously. Brother to the first intry to Northern or anti-slavery liberty, he was one of the first, if not the first, popular representative of the North who threw down the gauntlet to the tyrants of slavery. The world will not call him a fanatic now.—Philadelphia Press.

FEMERAL OF ME. LOVEJOY. At the fungual of

not call him a fanatic now.—Phatacaepata Fress.
FUNERAL OF MR. LOVEJOY. At the funeral of Hon. Owen Lovejoy, at Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday last, there were addresses by Rev. H. W. Beecher and Rev. Dr. Cheever. The following named gentlemen officiated as pall-bearers:—William Cullen Bryant, J. H. Bryant, of Illinois, E. Tappan, Dr. Ritter, Mr. Carpenter, Rev. Mr. Jocelyn, Dr. Dexter Fairbanks,

and Mr. Davis, a liberated slave.

In the Senate, at Washington, appropriate eulogies of the deceased were delivered by Messrs. Trumbull, Pomeroy and Sunner; and in the House of Representatives by Messrs. James C. Allen, Stevens, Farnsworth, Pendleton, Pike, Norton, Ashley, Morrill, Odel, Davis, of New York, Grinnell and Arnold. The usual resolutions of respect and condolence were passed.

washington, March 28. The House appointed a Committee, consisting of Messrs, Farnsworth, of Illinois, Rice of Maine, and Ross, of Illinois, to superintend the removal of the remains of Mr. Lovejoy from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Illinois.

POLITICAL, Leonard Swett, an eminent Illinois

THE BOUNTY TO COLORED SOLDIERS. Hon. Wil-lian Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, has given the following opinion relative to the payment of bounty to free colored volunteers:—

given the following opinion relative to the payment of bounty to free colored volunteers:—

The Act of March 3, 1863, "for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," as amended by the Act approved February 28, 1864, provides that "all able-bodied male colored persons, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, resident in the United States, shall be enrolled, and shall form part of the national forces, and shall be liable to draft.

Section 11th of the Act of 1863 provides that all persons thus enrolled, shall, when called into service, be placed on the same footing in all respects as volunteers for three years or during the war, including advance pay and bounty as now provided by law.

As these Acts now stand, they provide for three classes of colored men:

1. Colored men who have been enrolled and drafted; these being entitled to the advance pay and bounty as provided for other volunteers.

2. Slaves of loyal masters who shall have been, or shall be, drafted.

3. Slaves of loyal masters who shall volunteer, or have volunteered.

18 reach case, besides the bounty or compensation.

have volunteered.

In each case, besides the bounty or compensation paid to the master, the slave is entitled to his freedom. No provision of bounty or pay is made in this Act for free colored volunteers.

Bills are now before Congress, which, if passed, will provide for the last mentioned class also, bounty and additional pay.

WILLIAM WHITING,

Solicitor of the War Department.

March 5, 1864.

THE AMNESTY PROGLAMATION. ITS OBJECTS DEFINED.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
A PROCLAMATION.

A PROCLAMATION.

Washington, March 25, 1864.

Whereas it has become necessary to define the cases in which insurgent enemies are entitled to the benefits of the Precident of the United States, which was made on the 8th day of December, 1865, and the manner in which they shall proceed to avail themselves of those benefits; and whereas the objects of that Proclamation were to suppress the insurrection and to restore the authority of the United States; and whereas the amnesty therein proposed by the President was offered with reference to those objects alone:

States; and whereas the amnesty therein proposed by the President was offered with reference to those objects alone.

Now therefore, I Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the said Proclamation does not apply to the cases of persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefit thereof by taking the oath thereby prescribed, are is milliary, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds or on parole of the civil, military or naval authorities, or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction; and that, on the contrary, it does apply only to those persons who, being yet at large and free from any arrest, confinement or duress, shall voluntarily come forward and take the said oath with the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the National authority.

Prisoners excluded from the annesty offered in the Proclamation may apply to the President for elemency like all other offenders, and their application will receive due consideration.

Proclamation may apply to the President for elemency like all other offenders, and their application will receive due consideration.

I do further declare and proclaim, that the oath prescribed in the aforesaid Proclamation of the 8th of December, 1868, may be taken and subscribed before any commissioned officer, civil, military or naval, in the service of the United States, or any civil or military officer of a State or Territory not in insurrection, who by the laws thereof may be qualified for administering caths.

All officers who receive such oaths are hereby authorized to give such certificates thereon to the persons respectively by whom they are made, and such officers are hereby required to transmit the original records of such oaths, at as early a day as convenient, to the Department of State, where they will be deposited and remain in the archives of the Government. The Secretary of State will keep a registry theerof, and will, on application, in proper cases, issue certificates of such records in the customary form of official certificates. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affized. Done at the city of Washington, the 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1884, and of the Independence of the United States the 88th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

Wm. H. Szward, Secretary of State.

COLONIZATION EXPLODED.

COLONIZATION EXPLODED.

The failure of the President's scheme of colonization of the Freedmen in Central America, does not surprise those who have given the most thought to the considerations involved in the enterprise. The colonists have been brought back by the government. Some fifty perished of disease, and all suffered more or less. The cost of the experiment was about \$35,000. The Secretary of the Interior gracefully acknowledges the value of the lesson thus learned by experience. He says, "But little disposition, so far as the Department is concerned, has been manifested by the freedmen of the United States to leave the land of their nativity. I doubt if it be any just cause of regret. Time and experience, which have already taught us so much widom and produced so many consequent changes, will in the end also solve this question for us."

We shall hear no more, we trust, of the foolish notion

We shall hear no more, we trust, of the foolish notion of exporting needed labor from our country. The best thing that government can do for the Freedmen is to give them an opportunity to work, and then to let them alone. Taking care of the negro is the worst thing that can be done for him. He has suffered from too much of that in times past.

CRUELTY TO A SLAVE IN RICHMOND. It will be seen by the following that slavery is not dead yet, though some of its victims are almost:

During the session of the Mayor's Court on Saturday morning, a young German, giving his name as Charles F. Reese, called officer Kelly out of the court-room, and showing him a small, black negro girl, told him he wanted her taken into custody for stealing

to last evening, though repeatedly dosed with whiskey, she had laid in an almost insensible condition, and had eften nothing.

The girl is about ten or eleven years of age, and says she belongs to Mrs. Davis.—Richmond Whig 7th.

she belongs to Mrs. Davis.—Richmond Whip Tik.

Gen. Kilpatrick at a Slave Auction. The incident which is given below is reported to have occurred while General Kilpatrick was on his recent raid:

The command had got to Fredericksburg, and was passing along, when its attention was arrested by a bell, and upon looking in the direction indicated by the sound, they found an auction about to go on. They cautiously approached the place, and found five negroes about to be battered. The auctioneer commenced his sale and said, "Who bids?" Whereyon Kilpatrick stepped out and said, "I bid." The scene can be better imagined than described. Suffice it to say, the "could binoy?" were brought into our lines, and will, I think, ever remember the gallant General who bid for them.

San Francisco, March 25. The Union State Convention organized at Sagramento yesterday by the election of William. H. Seårs as Chairman, by 45 majority over W. H. Parks, the anti-Conness candidate. The whole vote cast was 207. To-day the Convenience unanimously adopted resolutions praising the National Administration, declaring Mr. Lincoln its first choice for next President, and endorsing Messrs. Conness, Higby, Shannon and Cole, of the California delegation in Congress.

A separate resolution in memory of Rev. T. Starr King was adopted by a standing vote, all the members rising from their seats in silence.

The rebel General Forrest has made a bold dash across the State of Kentucky to the Ohio river, tasal across the State of Kentucky to the Ohio river, attacking and burning a part of the city of Paducah, but getting severely punished in the affair, having, it is reported, 800 killed, and 1,000 wounded. It appears that he then retreated via May field, and although said to be in a crippled condition, he was at last accounts reported marching on Clinton, and Columbus was thought to the threatned.

Union City, Tennessee, with a force of 400 Federals who occupied it, has also been captured by the rebels.

In the English House of Commons, Mr. Robuck has made another violent attack upon the government of the United States, declaring that he would be gird "if American shipping were swept from the seas." Mr. Bright remarked that Robuck's speech was unworthy of any member of the House.

was unworthy of any demonstrate of the notation.

27 Senator McDougall, that erasy war-hawk, has introduced resolves into the Senate, the adoption of which would be a declaration of war against France. They'll be piaced on the table, and should be placed under it,—the place from which they would seem to have proceeded, after dinner.—Traveller.

nave proceeded, after unner.—Traceller.

Jeff. Davis has appointed a Fast for the 8th of April. We don't care how many Fasts he may ordain, so that he shall have no occasion to proclaim a Thanksgiving—Traceller.

Gen. Rosecrans says that all colored men who fight for their country should be allowed to vote. He is right, and his opinion will soon be universally received.—Ibid.

Procritical Policies of States of the Contract of Cavalry, 2d Colored Light Battery, and 10th Colored Infantry, were reviewed at 5 o'clock today by Gen. Butler. Gen. Cameron and Judges Ellis and Armstrong of Pennsylvania were present.

17 Say the Democrats, "None but Democrating to the war." Say the Democratis further, "Soldiers are sent home to vote the Republicant tickrt."

27 An Albany paper declares that the aggregate amoust contributed by the Fair in that city to the Sanitary Commission will reach nearly \$120,000.

OBITUARY. We sadly record the death of our valued friend, Dr. ARES L. PERICE, aged 33 years, on of Cyrus and Ruth Peirce, of Bristol, Bucks Co., Pa. The attractive qualities which adormed the character of

We are pained to hear of the sudden death of our friend, ave the warm sympathy of their friends in this trying our.—Anti-Slavery Standard.

The Orator of Freedom, the distinguished coadjutor of John Bright and Richard Cobden in the defence of Ameri-can institutions, will, by invitation, deliver an Address in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on Monday evening, April 4, at 8 o'clook—the net proceeds to go to the kenefit of the Cooper Shop and Union Refreshment Saloons.

Subject: "An Englishman's Plea for Democratic Preciom."

dom."

Admission, 25 cents; secured seats, 50 cents; to be had at the Union League; National Union Club; Supervisory Committee Rooms, No. 1210 Chemnt street; Pugh's, corner of Sixth and Chemnt streets; Athi-Sharry Rooms, Tenth street, above Arch; at the Box Office of the Academy, and t the Refreshment Saloons.

AARON M. POWELL will address meetings at Granyille, N. Y., Saturday, April 2.

Middle Granville, Sunday afternoon, April 3.

North Granville, Sunday evening, " 3.

Truthville, Monday " 4.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in

FF HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in Rutland, Vt., Friday verning, April 1. Granville, N. Y., Sunday, April 3, all day and evening. Easton, N. Y., Sunday, April 10, all day and evening. Subjects: Compromise-or, What God hath put saunder, let not man put together:—The American Republic—its Origin, Mission and Destiny;—The Rebellion—its Origits Objects, and its Results;—Man above his Incidents.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.



Every Church, Sunday School and Private Family MAT HAVE A GOOD ORGAN

A T a very moderate cost—\$85, \$100, \$110, \$137, \$165, \$260, and upward, according to number of Steps and tyle of case.

They are elegant as pieces of furniture, occupying little
pace, are not liable to get out of order, and every one is
carranted for five years.

THE CABINET ORGANS,

THE CABINET ORGANS, introduced about a year since, and manufactured exclusives by MASON & HAMLIN, have met with success unprecedented in the history of musical instruments. Supplying a long-felt want, they have been received with she greater, because by the musical profession and the public, and have already been very widely introduced, and the demand for them is still rapidly increasing, and may be time to increase as their metric become and they are time to increase as their metric become a maller churches, the private houses, Sunday have been smaller churches, the procession of the property of th

forts.

It may be reasonably said, that if these instruments have the great and obvious superiority thus claimed for them, they must have received very warm recommendations from professional musicians, who would naturally be most interested in the introduction of such instruments, and who are the best judges of their excellence. Such recommendations already have been given tot hem, to an exception of the contract the such recommendations already have been given tot hem, to an exception of the such resemble of the such resembles.

and who are the best judges of their excellence. Such recommon the state of the s

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, with full particulars, ree to any address.

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Particular attention given to the purchase, sale and exchange of Farm; also to the sale and letting of lonce and Stores in the city.

3t March II

THEODORE PARKER'S MEMOIRS, S. R. URBINO.

13 School Street, FOREIGN BOOK-STORE. BOARDING.

MRS. R. A. SMITH would inform her friends and the public generally; that she has taken house No. 43, Grove Street, Essten; where lieuth a true-instead permanent, may be obtained on reasonable ferms. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solidated.

April 1.

Poetry.

THE WRECK-OF RIVERMOUTH.

Rivermouth Rocks are fair to see, By dawn or sunset shone merose, then the ebb of the sea has left them free To dry their fringes of gold-green moss:
or there the river comes winding down Shout to its waters, "

And fair are the sunny isles in view
East of the grisly Head of the Boar,
And Agamenticus lifts its blue
Disk of a cloud the woodlands o'er;

Disk of a cloud the tide is down,
And southerly, when the tide is down,
'Twixt white sea-waves and sand-hills brown,
The beach-birds dance and the gray guils wheel Over a floor of burnished steel. Once, in the old Colonial days

Two hundred years ago and more,

A boat sailed down through the winding ways

Of Hampton river to that low shore, Full of a goodly company
Sailing out on the summer sea, ing to catch the land-breeze light, With the Boar to left and the Rocks to right.

In Hampton meadows, where mowers laid In Hampton meadows, where movers laid

Their scythes to the swaths of salted grass,
"Ah well-a-day! our hay must be made!"

A young man sighed, who saw them pass.
Loud langued his fellows to see him stand
Whetting his scythe with a listless hand, Hearing a voice in a far-off song, Watching a white hand beckening long.

"Fie on the witch!" cried a merry girl,
As they rounded the point where Goody Cote
Sat at her door with her wheel atwirl,
A best and blear-eyed poor old soul.
"Ohe!" she muttered, "ye 're brave to day!
But I hear the little waves laugh and say,
"The broth will be old that waits at home; For it's one to go, but another to come !' "She's curst," said the skipper; "speak her fair:

"She's curst," said the skipper; "speaker I'm seary always to see her shake Her wicked head, with its wild gray hair, And nose like a hawk, and eyes like a doake. But merrily still, with laugh and shout, From Hampton river the boat sailed out, Till the huts and the flakes on Star seemed nigh And they lost the seem of the pines of Rye.

They dropped their lines in the lazy tide,
Drawing up haddock and mottled cod;
They saw not the Shadow that walked bes y heard not the feet with silence shed. But thicker and thicker a hot mist grew, Shot by the lightnings through and through And muffled growls, like the growl of a beast, And muffled growls, like Ean along the sky from

Then the skipper looked from the darkening sea Up to the dimmed and wading sun; But he spake like a brave man cheerily, "Yet there is time for our homeward r ing and tacking, they backward wore; just as a breath from the woods ashore whisper of danger past,

The skipper hauled at the heavy sail : "God be our help?" he only cried,
As the roaring gale, like the stroke of a fiall,
Smote the bost on its starboard side. The Shoelsman looked, but saw alone Dark films of rain-cloud slantwise blown, Wild rocks lit up by lightning's glare,

Goody Cole looked out from her door:
The Isles of Shoals were drowned and gone,
Scarcely she saw the Head of the Boar Toss the foam from tusks of stone. She clasped her hands with a grip of pain, The tear on her cheek was not of rain They are lost," she muttered, "boat and crew! orgive me ! my words were true !

Suddenly seaward swept the squall;
The low sun smote through cloudy rack;
The Shoals stood clear in the light, and all
The trend of the coast lay hard and black.
But far and wide as eye could reach, No life was seen upon wave or beach; The boat that went out at morning, never Sailed back again into Hampton river.

O mower, lean on thy bended manth,
Look from the meadows green and low:
The wind of the sea is a waft of death,
The waves are singing a song of wee!
By silent river, by meaning sea,
Long and wan shall thy watching be:
Never again shall the sweet voice call,
Never the white hand rise and fall!

O Rivermouth Rocks, how sad a sight Ye saw in the light of breaking day!

Ye saw in the light of breaking day!
Dead faces looking up cold and white

From sand and sea-weed where they lay!
The mad old witch-wife walled and wept,
And cursed the tide as it backward crept:
"Craw' back, crawl back, blue water-enake!
Leave your dead for the hearts that break!"

Solemn it was in that old day
In Hampton town and its log-built church,
Where side by side the coffins lay,
And the mourners stood in aisle and porch. In the singing-seats young eyes were dim, The volces faltered that raised the hymn, And Father Dalton, grave and stern, Sobbed through his prayer and wept in turn.

But his ancient colleague did not pray,

Because of his sin at fourscore years:

He stood apart, with the iron-gray

Of his strong brows knitted to hide his tears. And a wretched woman, holding her breath
In the awful presence of sin and death,
Cowered and shrank, while her neighbors thronged To look on the dead h

Apart with them, like them forbid,
Old Goody Cole looked drearily round,
As, two by two, with their faces hid,
The mourners walked to the burying-ground.
She let the staff from her clamped hands fall:
"Lord, forgive us | we're sinners all!"
And the wine of the all was a remembed. "Amen !" said Father Bachiler.

So, as I sat upon Appledore And the broken lines of Hampton shore And the broken lines of Hampton shore In purple mist of cloudland lay. The Rivermouth Rocks their story told; And mares agilow with sense gold; Riting and breaking in steady chime, Beat the rhythm and kept the time.

And the sunset paled, and warmed o that he sunset purces, with boats off-shore, in the east was moon-rise, with boats off-shore, And sails in the distance drifting slow. beacon glimmered from Ports:

White Isle kindled its great r
d life and death in my old-time nd life and death in my old-time lay lingled in peace like the night and day!

*See Norfolk County Records, 1657; New England His-torical Section of the County Records, 1657; New England His-torical Lapse reasological Register, No. II. p. 192. The moral lapse for the County of the County of the County four-groups, is referred to the third number of the sam periodical. Goody the Lapsepow which, was twice imprisoned for the aligned menion of her arts. atNy for April.

PRESS OF And battling for a higher crown.

The Wiberator.

CASE OF A NON-RESISTANT CONSCRIPT. Quincy, (Mass.,) March 16, 1864.

FRIEND GARRISON joined letter, with the perso ience as a Conscript in the hat ican Government, is sent to you with the request t be published, if agreeable. The language of that it be publis s is simply the substan ing to quote the precise words; although, in many instances, it is correct to the letter.

HEAD QRS. 12TH MASS. INF'TRY, Camp near Kelly's Ford, Dec. 14, 1863.

To EDWIN M. STATENDY, Sec. of Wer:

I have the honor, in compliance with accompanying endorsements in communication relating to John Wesley Pratt, Co. D., 12th Mass. Inf'try, to report

Wesley Frait, G. D. Lind and the state of the day following, he positively refused to do any duty. I reported his case to my Brigade Commander, and he issued orders to punish him, and make him do his duty. He continued to refuse, and I caused him to be tied to a wagon near my Head Q'r's, telling him that when he consented to do his duty. I would release him; at the same time calling the attention of the Regimental Surgeon to the case, and requesting him to examine the man, and, if the punishment was too severe, or in any way endangering his health, I ere, or in any way endanger elease him.

would release him.

At my request, he consented to do his duty in the Pioneer Corps, and was released. Soon after, the Regiment mored; he abandoned his gun, equipments, and pioneer tools, and straggled. When he joined his Regiment, he was arrested, and placed under guard. I received a communication from said Pratt, which I forwarded through the regular military channels. forwarded through the regular military channel Gen. Newton, Comm'd'g Corps, (First,) returned the communication with endorsements, with which I have

compiled.

The result of Pratt's behavior in the Regiment of the result of Pratt's behavior in the same company to refuse to The result of Pratt's bemaylor in the accused another man in the same company to refuse to do duty. Charges have been preferred against Pratt for uttering treasonable language among the men of his Company—such as, "The South ought to be let alone," or words to that effect. The statement, that he was tied up in the woods among mules is false; neither was he tied so that his feet barely touched fround. He had the same shelter that the Government furnishes other conscripts.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Your ob't servant,

BENJ F. COOK.

BENJ. F. COOK, Major Comm'd'g Reg't.

On the 17th of July, 1863, I was drafted in Taunton. A few days after, I was notified to appear at that place for examination. Arrived at Taunton, I was subjected to the usual examination in such cases by Dr. Hubbard, the examining Surgeon, who made the following somewhat remarkable statement:— "Well, you don't look like a very well man; but the (turning to his assistant,) "we must accep ome of these men, or we shan't get any soldiers "
and he pronounced me "sound."
The Provost-Marshal allowed us then to retur

home, saying, "I won't be hard with any of you, but will allow you time to make up your minds what to

Paying no further attention to the matter, I receive ed a letter from Capt. Hall, ordering me to "repo immediately, as I had not been discharged from the ich letter reached me about the first of Oc-I immediately addressed a letter to Capt. Hall, which was as follows:

Quincy, Oct. 2, 1863.
To Capt. J. W. D. Hall, Provost Marshal 2d District, Taunton, Mass.:

To Capt. J. W. D. Hall, Provost Marshal 2d District, Taunton, Mass.:

Sir.—Up to the breaking out of the present rebellion, I was earnestly for peace. The excitement consequent on the firing on Sumer carried me away in its almost irresistible might, until I found myself advocating the carrying on a war more cruel and relentless than any yet recorded in history.

Two years have passed away, and no definite result has been reached, save one—the passage of a law which, in its cruel and despotic enactments, commends itself to the Autocrat of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey; unblushingly declaring, in the last half of the nineteenth century, and in the face of all the sublime doctrines of the age, (doctrines enunciated by Him who died on Calvary's cross.) that Peace and Christianity, are ideal names. "O shame, where is thy blush?" I repudiate, I denonce such infidelity, such practical atheism. I will obey none of its requirements. In the midst of all this, I am for peace. I loathe, I detest war. I shall neither evade nor obstruct the Government, except in the performance of my duty to Humanity; but I cannot fight.

Yours, for Universal Fence.

J. W. ESLEY PRATT.

Conscript, 2d District.

J. W. D. Halle, Provost Marshal.

On Friday, October 9th, I was waited on by two

On Friday, October 9th, I was waited on by two officers, White of Weymouth, and French of Quincy— White, as I have since learned, being armed with pistols and handcuffs, prepared to take me, "dead or to Taunton.

On learning their business, I asked for one day, in order to finish some work which was begun, but was told by White that he could not comply, as his business would not permit it; but he advised me to go to Taunton with him, and he had no doubt Hall would

grant me a furlough for a few days.

Question by White-" What kind of a letter did you write to Hall ?" -"I wrote, in substance, that war is on

posed to the spirit of Christianity, and I will obey n of the requirements of the conscription act." -" I thought you must have written som thing very aggravating, by the tone of his letter to

Hereupon he took from his pocket the letter from Hall, and read-"You can ascertain from Wyma Abergrombie about this man Pratt. I conclude, by his letter to me, that he is either a fanatic, a fool, or

Reply-"I expect to be called a 'fanatic;' I may

be a 'fool;' but my friends and acquaintances cat decide whether I am a 'dangerous man.'' White-"Well, what do you intend to do 1'' Reply-"I shall go to Taunton as a prisoner." White-" Will you meet me at the depot, in tim

To which I answered "Yes"; and after supplying ing me for a furlough, I did so, and went with White Taunton; he deeming the further assistance of French unnecessary; especia

On arriving in Taunton, I was taken at once to the office of the "Capt."—that worthy giving me a somewhat reserved greeting—and without any further words, handing my letter to him, to White, for his perusal and criticism: He pronounced it "a very perusal and criticals. In product it a very strange letter;" which very sage conclusion was responded to by Hall as follows: "Now, Pratt, what induced you to write such a foolish letter? Explain

"It was written from convictions of duty

duty to myself, to freedom, and to humanity."

Hall-" But you say you do not intend to 'evade o obstruct the Government. Why, this Government I calculate, is pretty strong: do you expect you car

Reply—"Every man's power to do either is just in proportion to his natural or acquired abilities; to that extent I can do so—so further." n do so—no further." You say you will obey none of the requir

ments of the conscription act. Why, then, are you

not in consequence of violating 'law,' but in obedi-ence to a power which I cannot, if I would, resist."

Hall..." Do you intend to pay three hundred dol

"No, sir."
"To procure a substitute ?"
"No, sir." "What then ! "

"Does not my letter explain! I am conscientious opposed to hearing arms; in other words, I am ly opposed to be Non-Resistant."

He (Hall) then went into the causes of the presattife; describing, in a graphic manner, how, "fifty years, it had been the determined purpose of

South to destroy the noblest government which the world ever saw; cuiminating in the attack on Fort Sumter, and the last act of almost unheard of barbar Sumter, and the last act of all the bushwackers unde

Quantrell."

Reply..." Listen, for a moment, to the great Teach
er... All things whatsoever ye would that men should
do to you, do ye even so unto them. Blessed are the
peacemakers, for they shall be called the children o

Hall-" Why, sir, Jesus Christ himself w engaged in this war, had he been living. Besides, betaches obedience. He says, Servants, obey you masters."

Reply—" Are you not mistaken! I supposed it to a St. Paul who ntiered that."

Hall—" Wel), it matters not, as Paul was a believer.

Reply—"Then we are to consider the language of a n Christ.

At this stage in our conv much excited, pounding the desk with his fir raising his voice till it was hourse with passion "But I should not have 'obeyed' the law

Reply But I should not a coffin, should I?"

At about this time he opened a drawer, and drev forth a pistol, a six-shooter, all loaded and capped, and said, "If a man comes into this office, and offers any insult or resistance to my authority, I shall not hee-tate to use it; but I don't feel like using it on such a nan as you.

man as you.

Reply—"Now, Captain, you are not the Government. Your language and manner would seem to convey the impression to your hearers that you are in fact, the Government itself; instead of a servant of the Government, charged with certain duties." "Now, Captain, you are not the Gover

Hall—"YES! AND I INTEND TO DO THEM."
Beating the desk with his flat, he exclaimed, "Well Pratt, to morrow you will have to put on a uniform and, depend upon it, it will be put on if it takes si

Reply-"Do not give yourself that trouble, sir; i

will take only one man to do it."

I asked him for a furlough, and, after maki nquiry about my object in going home, he replied, Yes, I will give you a furlough, but you must first take the oath

Reply—"I shall take no oath, sir."

Hall—"Then you can affirm; it is all the same."

Reply—"I know it is; and for that reason, I shall

Hall-" Now, Mr. Pratt, you will gain nothing by such a course; besides, your friends will think less of you than they would if you do your duty like a

Reply-"The warrior, as he rides rough shod over human hearts, may gain the applause of the multi-tude. But who wins the approbation of his own soul? THE MAN WHO DARES TO DO RIGHT." But enough: our conversation lasted two or three

hours, and my time as well as memory fails to te The morrow came, and at about ten o'clock I was taken to the clothing room, to be arrayed in the costume of our venerable "Uncle." The officer in charge (Peter Thayer) ordered me to put on the

clothes; and on my refusal said, "Come, I'll have no humbuggin' about this"—while his eyes denoted the flery tempest within. "Well, then, put them on yourself-I shall offer n

Well, I have no scruples, if you have."

He then proceeded to strip me, clothed me in 'army blue," and put a knapsack on my back, and narched me back to the office, where I was ordered marined me dock to the clothing. Refusing to wign it, as I had had no clothing, I was threatened with severe consequences; and at last my hand was grasped by my "friend," Peter Thayer, in whose right he was a pen, and he finally succeeded in tracing my name on the paper. I then said, "These gentlemen will bear witness that I signed nothing." Thayer exclaimed, triumphantly, "They will bear witness

We then started for Long Island, Boston harbor While in the cars, Mr. Thayer came to me, and said
"I wish to give you a word of advice." I was all at

Thay -"If you attempt to carry out the cours that you have begun, you will be

Reply-" Well, let them shoot."

that I made you do it.'

oyer—" Have you taken the oath?

While on our way from Boston to Long Island, he me to me again, and said, "Do you intend to carry

this out as you have begun 1"

Reply—"I do, though the consequences be what you predict." Thayer-" Now, it seems to me that, as you ar

you would be to do your duty manfully, and in a little time you might rise to a position of honor and trust, simply by your abilities; merit does not go unre-warded."

Smiling at the evident "drift" of my "friend." I replied, "Did you ever know a man to rise to such positions in a calling which his soul abhorred! In

deed, is it not impossible?"

Thayer—"There is, perhaps, some truth in that;
but I am sorry for your family, as they will lose whatever bounty and State aid will be due them."

To which I made no reply, satisfied that my family rould not suffer while the good God presided over he affairs of men as well as nations. On arriving at the Island, I was taken to Head Q'rs

(Gen. Devens's) where my pockets were searched for pistols, or knives, or other deadly weapons, and I was ordered to divest myself of my vest, (it being a citi-zen's,) as I should not be allowed to wear it. I enthe further assistance of zen's,) as I should not be allowed to wear it. I tended to be a like to be actived in his morker. and I should be liable to take cold without it : finding it would be torn from my body if I refused, I gave it to Thayer, who promised to send it to my wife, with the rest of my clothing, from Taunton; which

I then took up my quarters with 18th Detachmen Mass. Conscripts, on Saturday, October 10th; and, on Monday, 12th, I addressed a letter to Gen. Dovens, explaining my position and purposes, and expressing a willingness to do lospital work; but received no reply, nor any intimation in regard to it.

In the forenoon, we were ordered on "drill," with at muskets; which consisted merely of marching ing to get some reply from Devens, I consented to "drill" once, and once only.

In the afternoon came "drill" again; but refusing I was arrested, and placed under a corporal and file of men, to be marched to the "Guard-House"; bu before we arrived there, our steps were arrested by the countermanding of the order by Gen. Devens

The next day I was taken to the edge of the high bank that bounds the Island, and a spade was giver me, and I was ordered to dig a sink of the following me, and I was ordered to dig a sink of the following dimensions: two feet wide, six feet long, and four feet deep. I went cheerfully to work, and continued it for nearly the whole day; or until I was told by the corporal that I had done enough. It being very hard digging, after I got through the soil, I asked for a "pick"; but the Lieutenant fold me that I was "do trace and songer a without it."

The next day I finished it; the next, I was orde ed to fill it up. What prevented them from keeping up the operation till this time has never yet been explained; but perhaps the Government can tell. I

was placed on no further "daty" while I remained on his back, and drill him in the facings," addressing on the Island, except some light "fatigue" work, a corporal who had previously been detailed for that

was placed on no further "daty" while I remained on the Island, except some light "fatigue" work, such as sweeping the Company street, and plcking up offal that always collects about camp.

On or about the 27th October, I went on board the steamer Forest City, bound for Alexandria; on our way to become a part of the 12th Massachusetts.

One fact, which I forgot to mention. While on the Island, I saked the Lieut. Comm'd'g Detachment belonging to the 22d Mass. to use his influence to procure me a situation in the hospital as nurse. His perly was, "I cannot use my influence for any one in any such case; as I am opposed to detailing men for special duty. I have seen the evil of it in the Regiment." What the evil was, he did not condescend to inform me. We had some conversation, but little of inform me. We had some conversation, but little of which I can now call to mind.

-"Why, then, holding such views, do you

"I do not vote, sir."

Lieut.—"Ah! you are then a Garrisonian, No Government, no Church, no Bible, no Sabbath, no Chris

Reply-"You are mistaken, sir, in your estimate of Lieut .- "But be don't believe in the Bible

Lieut .- " Certainly. I must believe in all, or rejec the whole. Don't you believe in miracles ? Reply—"I don't believe in miracles ?"

Reply—"I don't believe a miracle was ever performed."

Lieut .- "Oh, I can't talk with you "-and he turned nd left me.

and left me.

Nothing occurred, worth mentioning here, on our
way to Alexandria, except that Sergt. Snow, of the
12th Mass., ordered me on guard one day, and no
notice was taken of my refusal to go. We arrived
in A. on the Sunday following the Tuesday on which
we went on board, after touching at Fortress Monroe.
Immediately on our arrival, a detachment of the 164th New York, an Irish Zouave Regiment, met us on the wharf, haited, and commenced loading their guns. Cui bono? We were all, then, a quiet, un-armed "mob," having made no hostlie demonstra-tions. But perhaps they did not know that a "member of the Society of Friends" was present. Hav-ing performed that extra-cautious feat, they ranged themselves on each side of us, and we were to the Soldiers' (un)Rest, where, guarded by Zoo Zoos with loaded guns, and not allowed to go outside of the building without one or more attending us,

On Monday, Nov. 2d, we were taken to the Arse nal to get our guns; and the Light, who was charged with the duty of distribution offered me one, which I refused to accept, saying, "I have conscientious scruples against bearing arms."

Light .- " Well, the Government does not all to exercise any discretion in the matter; so I shall have to strap it on your back." Reply-" I expect you will do your duty."

Lengthening out the strap, he placed the gun on my back, so that the strap came across my neck on the front, while the gun hung suspended at an angle of forty-five degrees. Ho then offered me a "roundabout." On my refusing to take it, he merely re-marked, "I think you are very foolish," and pro-ceeded to strap it over the gun; and in that way I went back with the others to the Soldlers' Rest. We set our guns up in a pile, and a guard was placed over them till the next day, when we were ordered over them till the next day, when we were other to put on our roundabouts, and "fall in." The last order I complied with, but I did not put on my roundabout. A Corporal was detailed (one of the roundsout. A Corporal was defined upon take one, and, of course, there was one left. The Captain (Brady) came in soon after, and seeing the gun, inquired who "owned" it. Nobody seeming to claim it, he tried to find the owner by looking up and down the line; but as I was in the rear rank, he did not see me until we commenced marching out of the hall. On seeing me, he exclaimed, "Here is the man that ain't got no gun. Here, take this gun!

Reply-"I can't do it."

Brady-"What in h-l is the reason you can't take this gun?"

Reply-"Because I am conscientiously opposed to bearing arms."

Brady—"G—d d—n your conscientions scruples!

What in h—l do you suppose I care for your scruples!

Here! take this gun! Reply-"I will not.",
Hereupon he ordered a "halt," and then proceeded to strap it on my back; but the "roundabout" was

The 12th Mass, was then at Bristow Station, distant some thirty five miles from Alexandria over the Orange and Alexandria railroad. We arrived in the afternoon, and I was attached to Co. D, 12th Mass Lieut. Bachelder commanding. After pitching my ent, I called on the Lieut, and explained my position that I was "opposed to war as contrary to the s and teachings of Christ, and in violation of the

interests of mankind. interests of mankind."

Lieut..." Well, you had better do your duty; for you will only make trouble for yourself; you will get in the guard-house, which is a dirty place, and you will be in the company of deserters; and if you do not change your mode of action, you will be court martial ed and shot." a year of stand annea leads that will

Lieut .- "Oh, I can't argue with a man in such ntest as this, about the claims of Christianity."

The next morning, at 9 o'clock, I was waited on by the Sergeant of the company, and ordered to "turn out" for drill. I answered, "No, I cannot drill." Serat .- " Why not?"

-"I am conscientiously opposed to bearing Sergt .- "But you must go on drill, or go to th

guard-house."

Reply—"Then I shall go to the guard-house."

He reported me to Major Benjamin F. Cook, of Gloucester, Mass., commanding the regiment. I was ordered to appear forthwith at his headquarters.

Major—"Do you refuse to drill this morning ?"
Reply—"I do." do you refuse to drill ?

The first of these questions should be written last. Reply—" Because my conscience will not permit it, and I belong to no church."

Major, to his orderly—" Take him out, and the him up

among the mules.

I was taken out, and tied with my hands behind me to a hind wheel of the regimental wagon, allowing about two feet play room; the Major himself performing the operation, saying, at the same time, "I'll see if you will refuse to do your duty." I remained in this position from 9 o'clock in the morning till 5 in the afternoon, without dinner. I was then released,

the d—Lare you here for?" "Because L could not avoid it, honorably." "Why did n't you pay three hundred dollars?" "One reason is, I had n't it to pay." "Well I want you to understund that you have got to do military duty; I'll have you tried by courtmartial, or fied up here till you will?" "I would thank you to have me court martialed at once."

After performing that foat for a nw monte, and being advised by the corporal to "submit to a power that I could not resist," I said, "It is uscless to attempt to dissuade me from my purpose; for I have resolved to die rather than fight." The Major ordered me to take my gun, and drill in the manual of arms. Refusing, he said, "By Christ, I'll fix you, so that you'll not refuse again to drill!"

you'll not refuse again to drill!" you'll not refuse again to drill?

I was taken to the wagon again, and tied to the same wheel, with my hands behind me, and drawn up between my shoulders ill I could bear the weight of my body only on the fore part of my feet, my heels not touching the ground; a position in which, first my fingers, and then my hands, and at last, in about an hour, my arms, became perfectly numb; and the pain was so, great as to cause the aveat to start from every pore in my body.

In about a half hour from the time I was tied up, he (Cook) seet his orderly to inquire if I was ready

In about a half hour from the time I was nearly, to do my duty. I answered, "No, I am not," Soon after, the Major came out, and asked me if there was no kind of duty, that I was ready to do. I replied that I had never refused to go into the hospital, but had offered to do. so; that I had steadily refused to bear arms from the first, on principle; that, refusing to put on the clothes, I was stripped, and the clothes are not memorially to gut on the clothes. were put on me-refusing to take a gun, it was strap ped on my back: that there were several similar cases awaiting the decision of the War. Department, and the number would increase if the drafting continued; all which was news to him, as he said he did not know there was another case of the kind in the cou try. He ihen offered to place me on the ploneer corps for the time being, and to use his influence to get me a situation in the hospital, if I would do my duty. He said that the ploneers had no drilling or fighting to do; that there was an order requiring them to carry a gun, but it was not always enforced. I told old not carry a gun, but would try a pioneer's work awhile. On those conditions I was then released, after three hours; the Major coming again, in the meantime, in company with a Colonel of one of the Pennsylvania Regiments, and Lieut. Col. Allen, of the 12th Massachusetts, belonging in South Abington. As I had expressed a desire to talk with the Major what I had to say.

Reply—" My religion is the religion of Christ."

Allen—" Poh! Jesus Christ is played out." Penn. Col .- "He (Christ) has got no friends in the

my of the Potomac."

army of the Fotomac.

I was silent. Indeed, of what avail are words at such a moment? The Surgeon not only did not make an examination of me, but, so far as my best recollection goes, did not visit me at all. Soon after I was released, orders came to pack up, and march. Feeling quite unwell, and unable to carry any load in nsequence of a severe attack of lumbago, I went to consequence of a severe article of my things carried. He replied, "I should be happy to if I could, but do not know as I can. I will see." Soon after, I went to him again, and he said, "I will see you on the road; I cannot carry your things." Weak and in ain as I was, I sat down on the ground, and waited in hopes that some friendly wagon would assist me but they left the camp one by one till I was alone and then, taking up my knapsack, haversack and canteen, (I had no "pioneer tools,") but leaving the gun on the ground, (the accourtrements were left in Alexandria,) I dragged myself along in the direction of the train, stopping to rest at short intervals. arrived in camp at Catlett's Station at about Il o'clock in the night, and lay down perfectly exhausted on the wet ground till daylight. for straggling at this time, nor at any subsequent time. Know ye, Major Cook, that you did not do your "duty," inasmuch as it is an offence punishable

by court martial to "straggle." The next day, I addressed a letter to Gen. Baxter Brigade Comm ander, of the same general import as my former ones, but received no response. On the following day, as we were about starting again, I went to the Surgeon to get some relief from the incessant pain from which I was suffering, and also to have my load carried. He gave me some medicine, but refused to have my knapsack carried. I started with the company, (the Pioneers,) but soon fell ou, and pursued my way as well as I was able in my feeendition. During this march, occupying three days and two nights to me, although the arrived at Brandy Station one day in advance of I slept in the open air, with the blue sky ab and the damp, cold earth beneath me, protected only by a blanket and a piece of tent. I joined the com-mand at Brandy Station, feeling more dead than alive; and as they were about starting again, I applied to the Surgeon to assist me by carrying my things; but he referred the matter to Cook, saying "I will assist you if the Major says so." I appealed to the Major, who said, "I told you I would try to get you a place in the hospital, if you would do your

duty; and is this doing it? Where is your gun?

Ans.—'I left it on the ground at Bristow Static

Cook.—" Is this the way you do your duty?" -"I left it on the ground at Bristow Station." Ans .- " Did I not tell you that I cou

in ? Besides, my health will not admit of it. Cook-" Well, you must try to get along as fast as you can. Idon't mean to show many favors to a man that shirks his duty as you have done."

Ans.—" I have shirked bothing, sir, nor do I mean

Finding I could get no assistance, I was finally obliged to attempt to march with the rest. Our course was back again, across the Rappahannock, as far as Bealton, where we arrived the next day; stop

ping, however, late at night, to camp, after placing the Rappahannock between us and the rebels. I placed myself under the Surgeon's care at Beal I placed myself under the Surgeon's care at Beal-ton, expecting to find relief from my sufferings, and after several daya' rest, began to feel better. With returning health came a review of myself in the past, and my position at present, and I formed my resolu-tion for the future.

tion for the luture.

One incident in passing. On the morning after our arrival at Bealton, I called on Lieut. Bachelder, commanding the company, and saked him for a copy of the revised Army Regulations. He said he had what I wished to could give me any information necessary. I told him I wished to know if officers had a legal right to punish a private severely, by torture, v Yes," he replied, "to any extent that is necessary dience." "Then military law does no allow a man a trial, except at the option of his com-manding officer 1 Is that it?" "Yes, God d—n it

manding officer 1 Is that it?" "Yes, God d—n it, we have get something else to do besides court martialing tien." he answered.

Reply—"I thought there was at least a show of justice in the army; but if your interpretation is cor-

ect, then I am mistaken Lieut,- Who in h-Il is it that is defending yo because the teamster wanted to use the wagon. In regard to being actually "tied up among the mules," We are acting purely on the defensive. It is a case I will here state that the mules (four of them) were tied to the front of the wagon, while I was tied to the should come into your home, and attempt to murder of life and death. What would you do if a madman rear of the same.

While I was so tied, the Major came to see me, and said, "Well, Fratt, are you ready to do your duty now?" "Not military duty, sir." "Well, what the d—l are you here for?" "Because I could not, if you had you way?" "Not will are burned in the duty of the same. The rebels would have burn to defend Washington. The rebels would have burn to defend Washington. The rebels would have burn to defend Washington. The rebels would have burn the district that army. Qi-d in the same way is the district that the district the district that the district the district that the district that the district the district that the district the district that the

Reply—"In the extreme case that you mention, know not what I should do; none of us can tell ur til we are placed in those circumstances. Defeudin

not submit to his demands. I would have a goven-ment where all foreign, all intestine differences in

iettled by arbitration."

My answers chused atrongly dissenting replies he several niembers of the company gathered trouble the Lieutenant saying, "Well, when yell not be for Government as that, the millenium will not be for Government as that, the millenium will not be for it believe I understand the position of the for I'believe I understand the position of the for example that it is battling against a horder described though powerful traitors, who are seeing a reed as under the fairest and best organized index the most of the service when the world ever saw: that we are not settled. tions the world ever saw; that we are not an neighbors; living side by side, but one great had of States, and, therefore, ours is an interactic vu-and that it must assert and maintain the main-

and that it must assert and maintain the majory of law, or to 'night and silence sink for evernees.'

O, man I hast thou not learned yet that the trule on never die † Crushed it may be; buried beten in the control of dust and rubbish of ignorance, superstition lighty and pride; but from the ashes of past folly and proand pride; but from the asses of past 10thy and pen ept blindness and infatuation, it will yet rise, Plant like, in renewed strength and beauty, to bless as save thy race from misery and crime daty," I van

I saw that, by consenting to do "duty," sisting directly in the war by taking the another; and this, after weighing the m oughly, prompted a letter to Cook, which fine to space will not permit me to publish at this far.

But now appears the animus of Cook in his tru After writing the letter, I was thrown into the Dirision guard-house, and it was referred to Gen Ne on, who returned it with the following order:

"Ordered, That the private Fratt be remask-again to duty; if he refuses, to be sent to Corps Head quarters in irons." I refused, and was ironed; but instead of be ent to Corps Headquarters, as was ordered I was ent to Division Headquarters, by mean of which was kept in the guard-house some six weeks long whereas, if the order had been carried out, I shou have been sent on to Washington at once, as no go ers are kept at Gen. Newton's Headen

eing commander of the first corps. Charges were preferred against me for Charges were preserved against me tor "attering be sonable language." First, "mutiny and disobelies of orders." But probably finding that could get proved against me, it was so changed as to make essary to lay the matter before the Government and await the slow process of its complicated medi ery. Asking for a speedy trial, I received only sive answers.

My treatment in the guard-house was the same for is meted out to the worst offenders; handened a night and on the march; going twenty-form and metimes forty-eight hours with what I was so fortunate as to pick up, which I che lid, covered with mud as it often was.

On the 26th of November last, the army moved be

yond the Rapidan. On starting, I had not eren or crumb of bread or a morsel of meat in my barenad and that was the condition of most of the prison except those who had money to buy before we fined and the sum total of what we got from Governm during the next eight days cor isted of five cracker and about two pounds of fresh meat. I pickellen and there an acorn, that the squirrels had not see: I gathered the kernels of corn that the horses in eft before us: I picked up bones all covered vi dirt, and gnawed them, until weak from busgered exhaustion, and sick from exposure, I reached Kelft Ford back again on the Rappahannock. And ret we re told by Cook that he (Pratt) received the same elter and rations that Government furni ther conscripts!

At this place (Kelly's Ford) I applied for a trialonce to Cook, and once to the Judge Advocate, (List Meade)—but got only evasive answers from one, and and downright incivility from the other.

On the 11th of January, I had orders to "pack up." and report to the Provost Marshal Lieut Maso 12th Mass. Infantry,) who read to me an order from Secretary Stanton, requiring him to release J. Wesley Pratt, "a member of the Society of Friends," from military duty, on giving my parole of honor to return when called for. I said, there is a mistake there; I am not a member of the Friends' Society, and pers pretended to be. Still, waiving that ma xplanation, I gave my parole of honor, and came to Washington; and as I had received no pay, baring refused to do so, a friend, Robert Josselyh, of

retused to do so, a friend, Hobert Josselys, of very kindly loaned me the necessary sum, for via he has my heartfelt thanks

Allow me to improve the present apportunity is thank those kind friends who assisted my family, is tunnk those kind friends who sainted fix family, cuniarily, during my absence. To Mr. Drape, of Hopedale, especially, for his timely fin-dlined E Love, of Philadelphia—Charles Perry, of Westell, R. I.—J. P. Blanchard, of Boston—Erra II. Reyrod, of Philadelphia—Charles Perry, of Westell, and Philadelphia—Charles Perry, of Westell, and Philadelphia—Charles Perry, of Westelland, of Philadelphia—Charles Perry, of Philadelphia—Char of Princeton, the gifted champion of the rights of man who was indefatigable in his effe not least, Samuel E. Sewall, of Boston, and Ger. As drew, the peerless chief magistrate of the di Ber State—am I deeply indebted for their influence in pro-

curing my release. J. WESLEY PRATT.

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