

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER. No. 231. May, 1862. The table of contents is as follows:

- 1. The Best Government. 2. Spencer's Reconciliation of Science and Religion. 3. Allocation of Hyman. 4. After Icebergs with a Painter. 5. Public Prayer. 6. The Ethics of Treason. 7. The Greeks. 8. Auerbach's Writings. 9. Review of Current Literature. New Publications Received. Index.

This is a particularly solid and excellent number. Its leading article, suggested by the recently published "Considerations on Representative Government," by John Stuart Mill, treats ably and justly of the characteristics of the best government. It considers the true ends and functions of government to be, 1. Protection: not of property only, but of all the natural rights of man; including education, in so far as it is a means of protection; and 2. Promotion of co-operation for social ends. Otherwise stated, it declares the prime end of civil government to be the promotion, preservation and extension of individual liberty. It correctly points out the shortcomings and inconsistencies of the thing called Democracy in this country, shows the right of suffrage of women to be an essential feature of true democracy, distinguishes between liberty and equality, and insists on the importance of maintaining the rights of minorities.

The article on Public Prayer agrees with a recent number of the North American Review in considering preaching the first, and worship only the secondary purpose of our Sunday gatherings. It gives high praise to the recently published volume of Prayers by Theodore Parker, vindicates that excellent man from some popular misunderstandings, and comes to the conclusion, in regard to the use of public prayer in our community, that it would bear considerable diminution, without any detriment to the interests of religion.

K. G. C. A full exposure of the Southern Traitors, the Knights of the Golden Circle. Their Starting Schemes Frustrated. From original documents never before published. Boston: E. H. Bullard & Co., 11 Cornhill.

This little pamphlet of eight pages contains letters purporting to be from George Buckley, K. G. C., "President of the American Legion," and from R. C. Tyler of Maryland, one of the Colonels of that Legion. These are presented to the public by some person whose name is not given, but who seems to have gained his information by pretending a wish to join the Society.

It is represented that this American Legion is an association of Southern and other pro-slavery men, who intended a conquest of Mexico, with the design of introducing slavery there, but who were diverted from this plan by the more congenial one of effecting the open supremacy of the Slave Power in the United States.

I STILL LIVE. A Poem for the Times. By Miss A. W. Sprague. Oswego, 1862. pp. 19.

Miss Sprague's poem is an earnest plea for liberty, urging our nation and its official servants to make the present crisis a means of securing and perpetuating truly free institutions.

THE EIGHTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT. A Discourse in commemoration of Washington's Birthday, delivered in Falls Church, Fairfax Co., Va., on Sunday, Feb. 23d, 1862. By Rev. F. B. De Costa, Chaplain of the 18th Massachusetts Regiment. Charlestown, Mass., 1862. pp. 15.

This sermon was preached to a Massachusetts Regiment by its Chaplain, not only in Virginia, but in the very church, near Mt. Vernon, where Washington was accustomed to attend public worship. Its hearers were urged to imitate Washington's patriotism and piety. The necessity of acting for freedom as against the rebellion, is strongly urged, but the danger we are in from the system of Southern slavery is only briefly and vaguely alluded to. A few pages are occupied with an attempt to represent that war is not opposed to the genius of Christianity.

THE PROGRESSIVE ANNUAL FOR 1862. Comprising an Almanac, a Spiritualist Register, and a General Calendar of Reform. Published at the office of the Herald of Progress. New York: A. J. Davis & Co., No. 274 Canal St. pp. 68. Price 15 cts.: 10 copies for \$1.

The preface to this little Annual declares it to be designed to impart information concerning principal persons and important movements in the different departments of thought and reform; and to suggest, and help to prove, the true fraternity of all reforms. The work presents, first, some fundamental ideas and principles of "the progressive Spiritualists of America." These have no creed as the basis of their association or action, and are confined to the boundary of no sectarian authority. Fourteen specifications, however, are given, in the shape of resolutions, "which may be regarded as an embodiment of the Harmonical Platform."

The pages of the Calendar, which follow, are alternated with pages of paragraphs containing facts, suggestions and ideas, many of them of a very high order of excellence. In contrast with these are some weak and poor things, such as the paragraph at the bottom of the 17th page, entitled "Vail over the Face," where a vulgar error is attempted to be replaced by a theory having no better foundation than the former one. Next come "Laws of Life and Health," which seem to be abbreviated portions of "The Harbinger of Health," a work prepared by Andrew Jackson Davis.

The work concludes with a valuable classified list, such as has not before been published, first of Writers, Speakers and Workers, in the different fields of human progress, and next of various progressive Publications, old and new, periodical and other. This department is to be enlarged and improved in next year's volume. The Progressive Annual is a very useful addition to our reformatory literature, deserving, and no doubt destined to find, a wide circulation.

THE MONITOR. Albert Stacy, Publisher for Proprietors, Concord, Mass. Number 1, April 19, 1862.

This handsome quarto paper of eight pages, with an advertising cover, is issued weekly from Concord, Mass., and is to be bought wherever the best literature is kept for sale. Its outside and inside, its form and substance, its judicious mixture of light and solid, grave and gay, remind you of the various names that have given Concord its eminence and interest, and justify the expectations one naturally forms from them.

The contents of the first number are—"To You All!—The Presidency of Harvard College.—Fancies.—At Home.—Abroad.—Subsidiary and Assorted Rivers.—The Queen of Hearts and the King of Clubs.—Rifle Balls, why they turn.—Abraham Lincoln.—April 10th, 1861.—Reviews.—Art.—The Theatre." The second number, April 27th, contains—"Philanthropy.—The Contrabands of Port Royal.—The Concord and Sudbury River Meadows.—The King of Clubs and the Queen of Hearts.—(Continued).—The Stars and Stripes.—(A Song).—Viveta.—(From the German).—At Home.—Abroad.—The Art of War.—Washington Irving.—Sand Paper.—A Handful of Spring Flowers.—Rifle Balls.—The Studio.—Music in Boston.—Theatres in Boston." A concluding line—"To You All!" informs us that "The Monitor is devoted to Universal Progress."

Verse is sprinkled, with judicious sparingness, among the prose, and young Concord, as well as old Concord, is fairly represented. Let us all read the admonitions of The Monitor.—C. K. W.

LAST POEMS. By Elizabeth Barrett Browning. With a Memorial, by Theodore Tilton. New York: James Miller.

This volume completes Mr. Miller's beautiful edition of Mrs. Browning's Poems, and is published through a liberal purchase of the right to do so in the United States, as is acknowledged by her husband. It

has a finely engraved and accurate portrait of her, which adds greatly to its value. Mr. Tilton, too, has done his part well, in his graceful and appreciative "Memorial" of Mrs. Browning, full of nice discrimination and analysis of her poetry and her character. Altogether, Mr. Miller has given us, in this now completed set, a most attractive copy of the works of this wondrously gifted woman.

Yours truly, J. M. McKIM.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO MR. McKIM. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9th, 1862.

J. M. McKIM: Dear Friend—It is with no ordinary feeling of regret that we receive the announcement of your resignation of the office of Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society.

From this specimen number, we infer that the whole series will be replete with interest and attraction, and quite sure to obtain many subscribers and purchasers. It is beautifully printed, and the sketches are made in a very artistic and graphic manner.

TERRIBLE AND INSTRUCTIVE DEVELOPMENTS: an Experience of Fifteen Years as Roman Catholic Clergyman and Priest. By M. B. Czechowski, Minister of the Gospel. Boston: Published for the Author. 1862.

This is a simple, unvarnished narration of an eventful connection by its author with various Catholic monasteries, whereby he was led to perceive the profligate habits of many of the priests; and, astounded at the discovery, he made his way to Rome, through many difficulties and perils, ingeniously but absurdly supposing that, by revealing to the Pope the facts that had come to his own knowledge, he would meet with sympathy, and induce further inquiry into the matter.

But, alas, for his hopes! Where he looked for consolation, he met neglect and scorn. He arrived in Rome with delightful anticipations, and departed disgusted, and despairing of finding a perfection which did not exist." He was subsequently greatly persecuted, and, after many painful visitations and narrow escapes, at last succeeded in making his flight to this country. He appears to possess a humble and sweet spirit, and indulges in no vituperative language. Of his respectability and truthfulness, there are many vouchers, which appear in the appendix. The price of the work is 75 cents. Application can be made to John F. Cotton, Box 1073, Boston.

J. M. McKIM AND THE PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

A copy of the following correspondence has been, at our own request, kindly furnished by the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society for publication. We should have great regret at laying it before our readers, were it not for the statement which we are permitted to append to it by way of qualification. See remarks subjoined.

ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, January 22d, 1862. To the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society:

DEAR FRIENDS—I absent myself from your meeting this afternoon that I may the better perform a duty which, you are aware, I have for some time had in contemplation. I propose to dissolve my official connection with the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society; and to this end I hereby tender my resignation as Corresponding Secretary. That no inconvenience may arise from sudden change in this matter, I desire to add that, with your approval, I will continue to perform the duties of the office till you shall have had time to supply my place with a successor.

I need hardly say that, in taking this step, I have not acted without careful consideration; neither need I add that I perform the duty its adoption devolves upon me with undisguised reluctance. A tie of more than twenty years standing, even though it be but an official one, is not to be severed without cost; and a relation around which are twined the best associations of a man's life is only dissolved after painful effort.

It is now twenty-two years since I entered the service of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society; and more than twenty-six years since I commenced my labors in this State as a public advocate of the Anti-Slavery cause. On the first of October, 1836, actuated by a profound sense of duty, and with a heart panting for the work, I accepted a commission from the American Anti-Slavery Society, to labor in its behalf, in this my native State, as a travelling lecturer. I continued in this service, with a brief interruption, occasioned chiefly by ill-health, till the first of January, 1840, at which time, by invitation of your predecessors in office, I entered upon the duties from which I am now about to retire.

In all these years, nothing has occurred to make me regret, even for a moment, my original purpose of self-devotion to the cause, nor the subsequent manner in which I was led to carry that purpose into practice. My labors and experiences have been sources to me of highly prized advantage; and from my official connection with the Society, and the relations in which it has placed me with the Executive Committee, I have derived some of the purest pleasures of my life. I leave without the memory of a grievance, or the drawback of a single unpleasant recollection. The cord which drew me to the cause in the beginning still binds me to its fortunes; and the ties which have linked me to the dear friends who have been my coadjutors have undergone no change except that of augmented vigor.

I retire because I believe that my peculiar work, in the position I have occupied, is done. The ultimate object of the Society, it is true, has not yet been attained, neither is its particular mission entirely accomplished. Slavery still exists; and public sentiment respecting it is not yet wholly rectified. But the signs of the times in regard to the former warrant the belief that its overthrow is near, and the progress of change in the character of the latter justifies the conviction that its regeneration will soon be sufficiently complete for all our intended purposes.

The Society is now at liberty to discontinue the use of some of the instrumentalities heretofore deemed indispensable. The travelling lecturer is no longer a necessity, and the agent in the office need not feel bound to place by a sense of obligation. This latter fact, applied to my own case, I accept as an indication of duty. Taken in connection with other signs pointing in the same direction, it has brought me to the conclusion which it is the business of this letter to announce. Having performed this task, and having nothing else to add, except that I hope to be with you at your next meeting as usual, I am, in the bonds of fraternal affection and anti-slavery fellowship, Yours, to the end, J. M. McKIM.

The Recording Secretary to Mr. McKim. JANUARY 22d, 1862.

DEAR MR. McKIM: The Executive Committee postponed final action upon your resignation until the next meeting. In the meantime, I am instructed to hand you the following minute adopted by the Committee:—"The Committee are unanimous in regretting the proposed resignation of J. M. McKim, feeling that his withdrawal will be a great loss to the cause; and while they do not wish to step between him and his convictions of duty, they would be glad if, upon further consideration, he could feel it right to remain in his present position."

Yours, sincerely, REUBEN TOMLINSON, Sec'y.

Mr. McKim's Reply. ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, Jan. 24th, 1862.

REUBEN TOMLINSON: Dear Friend—Your note of the 23d, in behalf of the Executive Committee, was duly received. I accept it, as it was doubtless intended, not as a serious request that I would reconsider my purpose, but as an expression of the kindly feeling which the Committee are pleased to entertain toward me. As such, it is very acceptable, and I am truly grateful to the Committee.

As for the apprehension expressed of "loss to the cause" by my withdrawal, I have only to say, that our cause is happily beyond the reach of injury from any circumstance of such comparative unimportance. Presuming that you will take an early opportunity to act on my letter, I am Yours truly, J. M. McKIM.

The Executive Committee to Mr. McKim. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9th, 1862.

J. M. McKIM: Dear Friend—It is with no ordinary feeling of regret that we receive the announcement of your resignation of the office of Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society.

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JAMES MOTT, LUCRETIA MOTT, ROBERT PURVIS, ABBY KIMBER, MARY GREW, BENJAMIN C. BACON, SARAH PUGH, MARGARET J. BURLEIGH, REUBEN TOMLINSON.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR OF THE A. S. STANDARD. We are pleased to learn that Mr. McKim, though not persuaded to withdraw his resignation, has consented to remain in his present position till some other person, equally competent to its duties, shall be found to take his place, or till the Committee shall be satisfied that the interests of the cause no longer forbid his withdrawal.

Our readers will probably infer from this, as we do, that there is no present probability of our friend's premature abandonment of his place. He remains, however, with the understanding that his duties will not be precisely the same as they have been in times past. The old routine of anti-slavery work is, to a considerable extent, at an end. Conventions, field agencies and other appliances for rousing as well as converting the public, will not hereafter be as necessary as they have been hitherto. The friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society should, it seems to us, devote much of their time and means hereafter to the support of the Standard. Mr. McKim has done much for this object heretofore, not only by his contributions to our columns, but by urging the claims of the paper upon the friends of the cause in his field of labor; but we understand it to be his purpose to do still more in time to come. His letters have for many years been a very marked and valuable feature of the paper, and its readers generally will rejoice in the assurance that they are to be not less frequent, as they surely will not be less valuable, hereafter.

In this connection, we venture to print an extract from a private letter of Mr. McKim, in which he states with great distinctness his views in respect to the work developed upon Abolitionists in the new circumstances by which they are surrounded. He says:—"I still hold to the convictions expressed in my letter of resignation. In my judgment, the old anti-slavery routine is not what the cause now demands. Iconoclasm has had its day. For the battering-ram we must substitute the hod and trowel; taking care, however, not to 'daub with untempered mortar.' We have passed through the pulling-down stage of our movement; the building-up—the constructive part—remains to the new exigencies—as it undoubtedly can—I am willing to stay and help work it. But my interest in the old appliances and old watch-words is pretty much all gone. Scarp and counter-scarp, big guns, and 'Delenda est Carthago' do very well when the citadel stands defiant and apparently impregnable; but when an enemy hoists a flag of truce and proposes negotiation, it is time to change our tactics."

"There is one of our old appliances, however, in which my interest has increased rather than abated; I mean the Standard. That is, at present, in my judgment, the instrumentality of our movement—literally our sine qua non. I would have it understood, even more distinctly than it now is, that the Society spares neither pains nor expense in furnishing for the paper a staff of editorial and other contributors, whose knowledge of the cause and experience in its service qualify them to say the word which its exigencies demand."

Some of our readers may not be quite prepared to assent to all that Mr. McKim says of the inapplicability of the old appliances of the cause to its present needs; but we are sure that they will all heartily respond to what he says of the Standard, and rejoice in the assurance that his best energies will be devoted to the work of increasing its value and enlarging its circulation.

ANTI-SLAVERY DEPUTATION TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

At two o'clock on the 16th ult., His Excellency, C. F. Adams, United States' Minister to the Court of St. James, gave audience to a Deputation of the members of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, at his official residence, to receive an Address from the Committee. The Deputation consisted of Mr. Samuel Gurney, M. P., Mr. John Ivatt Briscoe, M. P., the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M. P., Messrs. Joseph Forster, Henry Sterry, Robert Alsop, William Thomas Sturgis, Gerard Ralston, the Rev. Dr. Carle, and L. A. Chamerovzov.

The following is the text of the Address: To HIS EXCELLENCY, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, United States' Minister to the Court of St. James.

SIR,—THE COMMITTEE OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY are gratified at being able to offer an address of cordial welcome to an Ambassador from the United States of America to this country, who holds principles in harmony with their own. This important and elevated office has been most appropriately conferred upon you, Sir, whose sentiments on the subject of slavery have ever been in sympathy with those of the British nation, and who may be said to inherit them, in direct descent, from one of the most illustrious Presidents of the American Republic.

The Committee are rejoiced to welcome you, as the representative of the first Government of the United States which has taken any active measures towards the removal of slavery, and they desire to pay it, through you, a tribute of confidence and respect. For many years, they have watched with the deepest interest, the development, in the Northern States, of pub-

lic opinion through all its phases, and anticipated with anxious solicitude, the day when a predominance of sentiment against the extension of slavery should inaugurate a new and a memorable era in the history of the country.

The Committee desire to express their unqualified satisfaction at the avowed determination of the President and his administration to put down the African slave-trade, and consider that the cause of humanity is deeply indebted to them for the decided attitude now assumed against all persons implicated in the prosecution of this most infamous traffic. But while the measures the United States Government is adopting are evidences of a resolution which cannot be too highly commended, the Committee respectfully submit, that others equally decisive are imperatively required to prevent the abuse of the United States flag for slave-trading purposes. It is notorious that the Trans-Atlantic African slave-trade is carried on almost exclusively under cover of that particular flag; and the Committee would therefore venture to suggest, that the United States Government should, without delay, concert, with that of Great Britain, the means of preventing the abuse referred to.

The Committee feel it incumbent upon them to express their extreme gratification at the several propositions, tending towards Abolition, recently introduced to the United States Legislature, more especially those for the removal of slavery from the District of Columbia, and for according Government aid to any State desirous of emancipating its slaves. While these measures may, indeed, when judged of from the Committee's point of view, fall short of actual right to the oppressed and injured slave, the Committee rejoice in them and hail them most cordially, as full of promise for the future, and as steps approximating to the absolute requirements of justice and humanity.

The Committee view, with profound sorrow, the unhappy contest between the Northern and the Southern sections of the Republic. In the presence of so appalling a calamity, they can only give utterance to the fervent hope that the fratricidal conflict may soon cease, and peace be restored to the land; and that with the abolition of the true cause of strife, a common ground of Union may be found, and a divided community be again joined in the bonds of brotherhood.

In conclusion, the Committee would assure you, Sir, of their personal esteem and consideration, and of their very sincere desire for the welfare and the prosperity of the nation you represent.

New Broad Street, E. C. 4th April, 1862.

The Address having been read by Mr. Chamerovzov, His Excellency made the following reply: GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE—I receive your communication in the spirit in which it is made, and with every desire to reciprocate the friendly sentiments it conveys, as well to your country generally as to yourselves in particular.

The desire of the people of the United States is to extend the blessings to be obtained under free institutions as far as possible, consistently with the preservation of every existing obligation, over the entire surface of their territory. Against the prosecution of this policy, an appeal to arms has been taken by a misguided portion of their number. The ultimate effect can only be to accelerate the same general result, under circumstances rendered needlessly distressing to all. It is the earnest wish of the Government to see the end so brought about, as to avoid all the deplorable consequences that may follow violent and violent resistance. I trust that those most deeply interested in the issue, may avail themselves in season of the means left open for their restoration to safety, and that the common ground of a re-union may be as you express it, the voluntary removal of the true and only cause of strife.

I think I can assure you that the President's attention is closely fixed upon the subject of the African Slave Trade, and that every effort will be made by the Administration, so far as it is possible under present circumstances, to co-operate with Her Majesty's Government in putting an end to the abuse to which you allude. I am not without hope that effective means may be found to prevent, for the future, the desecration of the national flag by the pirates engaged in the nefarious traffic.

I pray you to receive my thanks for the very kind allusion you have made to myself, and to assure you of my cordial sympathy with you in the arduous labors in which you have been so long and so honorably engaged.

The Hon. A. Kinnaird, Mr. John Ivatt Briscoe, and Mr. Joseph Forster, having addressed the Minister on the subject of the Memorial, the Deputation withdrew.

THE HORSE-TAMER. John S. Rarey, Esq., is again delighting the citizens of Boston with exhibitions of his humanity and address in the management of the horse. Two very successful performances, with the usual accompanying remarks, have already been given at Music Hall; a third is announced for this (Friday) evening; and the least formal, and therefore, doubtless, the most instructive of all, will close the series to-morrow afternoon. Our readers are well aware, from his previous visit, of our high estimation of Mr. Rarey and his system, and will need no urging to acquaint themselves with both.

The Annual Prize Declamation of the English High School took place at the Tremont Temple, Boston, last Wednesday forenoon. The Transcript tells us that one of the two recipients of the third prize was J. C. Francis, a colored boy; and it adds that he received the highest number of marks for the day's performance from the Committee. The subject of his declamation was "The Rendition of Fugitive Slaves."

We regret to hear of the death of HENRY D. THORNBURG, of Concord, Mass. He was esteemed and beloved by many.

From a letter from Washington, dated April 28, published in the Anglo-African, we extract the following:—"I have received letters from New York and other points, making inquiries in relation to a memorial proposed to Congress by Hon. Mr. Lane of Indiana, purporting to come from colored citizens of the District, asking to be colonized in Central America. I am pleased to state that no such document has emanated from the people of this District. . . . We would like our friends everywhere to understand, that every sensible man in the District is opposed to any such petition, from whatever quarter it may come; for this is our home, and here we will remain."

YORKTOWN EVACUATED BY THE REBELS.

YORKTOWN, Sunday, May 4th.—A. M. General McClellan telegraphed Secretary Stanton that the enemy have abandoned their position at Yorktown, and are now in full retreat. The evacuation was learned to have been ordered by Jeff. Davis and Generals Lee and Johnston on consultation. The rebels distributed torpedoes along the line of their retreat, and many of our troops have suffered fatally by their explosion. Cavalry and infantry are pursuing them towards Williamsburg. The deserted works differ greatly in respect to strength.

MONDAY, May 5. The number of guns deserted by the rebels and now in our hands amounts to 10 inch Columbiads, with carriages and implements complete, and 76 rounds of ammunition to each piece. All this exclusive of Gloucester Point, also in our possession. A hand to hand encounter took place yesterday between the cavalry of the enemy and ours pursuing, resulting in the capture of 25 of the former and their utter discomfiture.

TUESDAY, May 6. Our gun-boats have ascended the York river, capturing and burning many rebel transports, and shelling both shores. They reached West Point, thirty miles above Yorktown. On land, the advance under Gens. Hooker and Heintzelman was engaged yesterday morning by the rear guard of the rebels at Williamsburg. The fighting was desperate on both sides for about two hours, but the enemy were repulsed at all points. Our loss is estimated at 30 killed and 75 wounded; Gen. Hancock's Brigade also encountered the enemy's left wing, and was enabled to stand the first bayonet charge losing 80 killed and 40 wounded. 200 were made prisoners. They lost one Colonel, two Lieut. Colonels, and a Major. Our loss was 17 killed and 40 wounded. A decisive stand will probably be made by the enemy at Williamsburg.

WEDNESDAY, May 7. The hard fought action of Monday resulted in the evacuation of Williamsburg by the rebels on the same evening, and its immediate occupation by Gen. McClellan. The former left their wounded in the number of 150, in our hands, and have upwards of 1000 prisoners. We have lost Gen. James B. Ricketts, killed. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, and afterward exchanged. Gen. Hooker's brigade suffered most on our side. The flight and pursuit still continue.

We have news from other parts of the seat of war, confirming the arrival of Gen. Butler at New Orleans, the capture of Baton Rouge, with immense seizures of cotton and other property. Eleven rebel gunboats and Hollis's turtle were destroyed in our passage up the Mississippi. The Verona (Federal) and Webster (Rebel) gunboats were captured in the Gulf of Mexico; in men, 150. Contradictory rumors still prevail about the evacuation of Corinth. Gen. Pope has captured 2000 rebels at Farmington, Tenn. At Fredericksburg, Va., Gen. McDowell is organizing "contraband" labor.

REBEL BARBARITIES AT MANASSAS. Report of the Senate Committee.—The Charges Fully Sustained.—A Horrible Deception.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 30, 1862. The Committee on the Conduct of the War, have made a report in regard to the barbarous treatment by the Rebels at Manassas of the remains of officers and soldiers of the United States, killed in battle there. They examined a number of witnesses, whose testimony is submitted. The facts disclosed are of a repulsive, shocking and fatal character.

The Committee say in conclusion:—"The members of your Committee might content themselves by leaving this testimony to the Senate and the people without a word of comment, but when the enemies of the just Government are endeavoring to attempt to excite the sympathy of disloyal men in our own country to solicit the aid of foreign Governments by the grossest misrepresentations of the objects of the war, and of the conduct of the officers and soldiers of the Republic, the most striking evidence of their insincerity and inhumanity, deserves some notice at our hands.

History will be examined in vain for a parallel to this rebellion against a good Government, long prepared for by a long and successful war, and a successful success by the aid and consent of former Administrations, and by the belief that their plans were unobscured by a magnanimous people. They precipitated the war at a moment when the General Government had just been changed under circumstances of astounding parity, without a single reasonable ground of complaint, and in the face of repeated manifestations of moderation and peace on the part of the President and his friends.

They took up arms and declared that they would never surrender until the rebels were recognized, or the institutions established by our fathers had been destroyed. The people of the loyal States, at last convinced that they could preserve their liberties only by an appeal to the God of Battles, rushed to the standard of the Republic in response to the call of the Chief Magistrate. Every step of this monstrous treason has been marked by violence and crime. No transgression has been too great, no wrong too startling, for its leaders. They disregarded the sanctity of the oaths they had taken to support the Constitution. They have repudiated all obligations to the people of the Free States. They deceived and betrayed their own fellow-citizens, and crowded their armies with forced levies. They drove from their midst all who would not yield to their despotism, or filled their prisons with men who would not enlist under their flag. They have crowded their ranks with the perpetration of deeds scarcely known even to savage warfare. The investigations of your Committee have established this fact beyond controversy. The witnesses called before us were men of undoubted veracity and character. Some of them held high positions in the army, and others high positions in civil life, differing in political sentiment.

Their evidence presents a remarkable concurrence of opinion and of judgment. Our fellow-countrymen, heretofore sufficiently impressed by the generosity and magnanimity of the Government of the United States, and by the barbarous character of the crusade against it, will be shocked by the statements of these unimpeached and unimpeachable witnesses; and foreign nations must, with one accord, however they have differed heretofore, consign to infamy the authors of crimes which, in all their details, exceed the worst excesses of the Sepoys of India.

Inhumanity to the living has been the leading trait of the rebel leaders, but it was reserved for your Committee to disclose, as a consequence of the same policy, to the wounded and dying, the mutilation and desecration of the gallant dead. Our soldiers taken prisoners in honorable battle have been subjected to the most shameful treatment. All the considerations that inspire chivalrous emotions and generous considerations for brave men have been disregarded. It is almost beyond belief that the men fighting in such a cause as ours, and sustained by a Government which, in the midst of violence and treachery, has given repeated evidences of its indulgence, should have been subjected to the treatment which they have received. A foreign nation in a conflict with another. All the courtesies of professional and civil life seem to have been discarded.

Gen. Beauregard himself, who on a very recent occasion boasted that he had been controlled by humane feelings, after the battle of Bull Run, coolly proposed to hold Gen. Ricketts as a hostage for one of the murderous privates, and the rebel surgeons disdained intercourse and communication with our own surgeons taken in honorable battle. Their outrages upon the dead will revive the recollections of the Crucifixion to which savage tribes subject their prisoners. They were buried in many cases naked, with their faces downward.

They were left to decay in the open air, their bones being carried off to trophies, some of them, as testimony proved, to be used as personal ornaments; and one witness distinctly avers that the head of one of our most gallant officers was cut off by a secessionist, to be turned into a drinking cup on the occasion of his marriage. Monstrous as this revelation may appear to be, yet it has already been proved to be true, during the last two weeks, the skull of a Union soldier has been exhibited in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, which had been converted to such a purpose, and which had been found on the person of one of the rebel prisoners taken in a recent battle.

The testimony of Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island is most interesting. It confirms the worst reports against the rebel soldiers, and conclusively proves that the body of one of the bravest officers in the volunteer service was buried in a coffin, and that the bones of this heroic desecration of the honored corpse was because the rebels believed it to be the body of Col. Slocum, against whom they were infuriated for having displayed so much courage and chivalry in forcing his regiment fearlessly and bravely upon them. These disclosures, established as they are by the most constant inhumanity of the rebel leaders, will be read with sorrow and indignation by the people of the loyal States.

They should inspire these people to renewed exertions to protect our country from the restoration to power of the rebels. They have been so long in the will, will, arouse the disgust and horror of foreign nations against this unholly rebellion. Let it be our duty, nevertheless, to furnish a continued contrast to such barbarities and crimes. Let us persevere in the good work of maintaining the authority of the Constitution, and of refusing to imitate the monstrous practices we have been called upon to investigate.

Your Committee have to say, in conclusion, that they have not yet been enabled to gather testimony in regard to the additional charges suggested by the resolution of the Senate, whether Indian savages have been employed by the rebels, in military service, against the Government of the United States, and how such warfare has been conducted by said savages, but that they have taken proper steps to attend to this important duty. B. F. WADE, Chairman.

THE REBEL BARBARITIES. Among the testimony offered before the Senate investigating Committee, Nathaniel F. Parker, captured at Falling Waters, said that the prisoners were always badly treated, many died from sheer neglect, and five were shot by sentries. Dr. J. M. Homiston, Surgeon of the 14th New York, was refused permission to attend to the wounded, and the rebels received no food for twenty-four hours at Manassas, and inexperienced Surgeons performed operations in a manner absolutely frightful. Corporal Prescott's leg was so maimedly amputated, that the operation was performed twice, and he afterward died of exhaustion. Water was refused to the suffering men, and they were only relieved by catching rain water as it fell from the roof. Several died during the night after the battle from neglect. Some were left upon the battle-field until Tuesday night and Wednesday morning. William F. Swain, Assistant Surgeon in the same regiment, confirmed the testimony of Dr. Homiston. Gen. James B. Ricketts, when lying wounded on the field of battle, heard passing Rebels say, "Knock out the brains of the d—n Yankee." He was told the next day by Beauregard, whom he knew, that his treatment depended upon the treatment received by the rebel privates. The testimony of others, as to the treatment of prisoners, was confirmed by Gen. Ricketts. He affirmed that a number of our men were shot, and that one of the wounded Union soldiers that fell into the hands of the rebels at the Battle of Bull Run. In relation to the case of Corporal Prescott, of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., (Brooklyn), Dr. Homiston testified that on the rebels taking possession of the hospital he was not allowed to operate, but that he requested Dr. Darbee, of South Carolina, the rebel surgeon in charge, to allow him to amputate the leg of Corporal Prescott, telling him that Prescott was a particular friend of his, and he attended to his family. Darbee said that under those circumstances he was allowed to perform the operation. He requested Dr. H. to sit down while he procured some things which Homiston would need. He sat down and waited some time, when he heard a rebel soldier say—"Dr. H. is saving a d—n Yankee's leg off of a newt." Dr. H. rushed up to the room, where he found Dr. Darbee and two young men, one of whom had just taken one of Prescott's legs off in a most horrible manner. He had left no flaps to cover the bones and form a stump, and the three of them were striving by force to draw the flesh over the bone to cover it. They could not do so, they cut round the bone, forced the flesh back, and again sawed off the bone. They then sewed the

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