

Raffsman's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1863.

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TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

The RAFFSMAN'S JOURNAL is published on Wednesday at \$1.00 per annum in advance. Advertisements inserted at \$1.00 per square, for three insertions—Twelve lines (or less) counting a square. For every additional insertion 25 cents. A deduction will be made to yearly advertisers.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

TIME OF HOLDING COURT.

Monday in January, 3d Monday in June, 4th in March, 4th in Sept'm'r. Of each year, and continue two weeks if necessary.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Free Judge—Hon. Samuel Linn, Bellefonte.
Asst. Judges—Hon. J. D. Thompson, Clearfield; Hon. James H. Miller, Fort. Leavenworth.
Sheriff—Edward Perkins, Clearfield.
Prothonotary—D. F. Stawell, " "
Reg. & Rec.—Isiah G. Barger, " "
District Atty.—Isaac Test, " "
Treasurer—Joseph Linn, " "
Surveyor—S. C. Thompson, Glen Hope.
Commissioners—S. C. Thompson, Morrisdale; Jacob Kuntz, Luthersburg; Thos. D. Barger, Hills; R. G. Bowman, Clearfield; Chas. Worrell, N. Washington; H. Woodward, Pennfield; J. W. Potter, Leontes Mill; Co. Superintendent—Jesse Broomall, Clearfield.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Townships. Names of P.O. Names of P.M.
Heceria, Glen Hope, Wm. S. Wright.
Clearfield, Clearfield, Theodore Weld.
Hegarty, R.R. Roads, Samuel Hegarty.
Bower, Wm. McGraw, " "
Chest, Thos. A. M'hee, " "
Ouch, J. W. Campbell, " "
Forest, H. L. Henderson, " "
Clearfield Bridge, Jas. Forrest, " "
Williams Grove, Jas. E. Watson, " "
Luthersburg, R. H. Moore, " "
Troutville, Charles Sloppy, " "
Jefferson Linn, John Heberlein, " "
New Washington, James Gallaher, " "
Burnside, Wm. C. Ervin, " "
Patchville, Jack Patchin, " "
East Ridge, Jacob Boice, " "
Hard, G. Toser, Jr., " "
Chester, Wm. McFarvey, " "
Westover, S. A. Farber, " "
Clearfield, M. A. Frank, " "
Frenchville, P. A. Gaulin, " "
Karlshaus, F. W. Schmar, " "
Clearfield, T. W. Fleming, " "
Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa.
West Decatur, Sophie Kadebach, " "
Decatur Mills, T. F. Roelich, " "
Marron, Edm. Williams, " "
Hellen Post Office, Elk county, Pa.
Leontes Mills, C. Mignot, " "
Bald Hills, William Carr, " "
Sharsville, A. B. Shaw, " "
Grahamston, Jas. H. Perce, " "
Smith's Mills, A. G. Fox, " "
Maera, Chas. J. Pusey, " "
Tyler, David Tyler, " "
Pennfield, H. W. Howard, " "
Ansonville, Eliza Chas. " "
Karlshaus, Geo. Heckendor, " "
New Millport, M. O. Strik, " "
Kylertown, Jas. Thompson, " "
Morrisdale, J. F. Brenner, " "
Lumber City, W. W. Spencer, " "
Grampian Hills, A. C. Moore, " "
Curranville, T. W. Fleming, " "
Bloomingville, Benj. F. Dale, " "
Rockton, D. E. Brubaker, " "
Woodward, Jeffries, " "
This Post Office will do for Chest township. Will answer for Ferguson township.

STATE & U. STATES DIRECTORY.

OFFICERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Governor—A. G. Curtin, Centre county.
Secy of Com. Eli Slinger, Union county.
Dep. Secy. S. B. Thayer, " "
Auditor Gen.—Isaac Slenker, Union county.
Surveyor Gen.—Jas. P. Barr, Pittsburgh.
Attorney Gen.—W. M. Meredith, Philadelphia.
Adjutant Gen.—A. L. Russell, " "
State Treasurer—F. W. Schmar, " "
Sup. Com. Sch. T. H. Burrows, Lancaster co.
Deputy Sup. S. P. Bates, Crawford co.
State Librarian—Rev. W. DeWitt, Harrisburg.

SENATE COURT—Chief Justice, W. H. Lowrie.

Associate, Geo. W. Woodward, Jas. Thompson.
Wm. Strong, J. M. Reed, Sessions Philadelphia.
1st Monday of January, Harrisburg 4th Monday of April, Sunbury 1st Monday of October, and in Pittsburgh on the 3d Monday of October.

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

President—Abraham Lincoln, Of Illinois.
Vice President—Hannibal Hamlin, Of Maine.
Sec. of State—Wm. H. Seward, New York.
Sec. of Treasury—S. P. Chase, Ohio.
Sec. of War—E. M. Stanton, Pennsylvania.
Sec. of Navy—Gideon Welles, Connecticut.
Postmaster Gen.—Montg. Blair, Maryland.
Attorney Gen.—Edwards Bates, Missouri.
Surgeon Gen.—Chief Justice, Roger B. Taney, of Maryland. Associate Justice—Samuel Nelson of New York, Robert C. Grier of Pennsylvania, John M. Wayne of Georgia, John Catron of Tennessee, Nathan Clifford of Maine, Caleb B. Smith of Indiana. Meets in Washington city on the 1st Monday of December.

DEMOCRATIC FREEDOM.

To assail the Government, traduce its authorities, insult its defenders, applaud its assailants, give aid and comfort to its bloody foes, disfranchise those who fight its battles, discourage enlistments, encourage desertions, incite sedition, stir up dissensions, distract and divide the people, depreciate the national currency, encourage resistance to the collection of the revenue, misrepresent facts, promulgate falsehood, advocate treason, and obstruct the Government in every way possible that will aid or encourage the rebellion and protract the war—this is claimed by the organs and leaders of the present bogus concern calling itself the Democratic party, as the freedom of speech and liberty of the press! And this, too, in time of civil war, when the nation is engaged in a life and death struggle with a gigantic rebellion.

Copperheads—Origin of the Term—What it Means.—Soon after the outbreak of the rebellion, the Springfield (O.) Republic, published a communication in which the writer noticed the rattlesnake as the emblem of the South Carolina rebels, and stated that the rattlesnake was a more magnanimous reptile than the copperhead snake, as the former gives notice before he strikes, while the latter, besides being more venomous, strikes without giving any warning; and applied the term copperheads to all the traitors and sympathizers with the rebels in the free States. Other papers soon adopted the term, and it has become very general, but some people do not see the point; and in Kansas I see some use the term copperbottoms, but I cannot see the point of copperbottoms. Copperheads is a very appropriate name for our free State rebels at heart.

MUSIC.

There is music in the streamlet,
In the crystal water's play,
In its rippling, joyous murmur,
As it dances on its way.

There is music in the seephyr,
In its low and plaintive sigh,
As it lingers for a moment,
Then swiftly passes by.

There is music in the forest,
Where the merry birds sing,
With notes so sweetly thrilling,
In the early time of Spring.

There is music in the heavens,
When the distant thunders roll,
The pealing notes have power
To rouse and awe the soul.

There is music in the cal'raet,
Where wild waves madly play,
And in the distant echo,
That answers far away.

There is music in the lispings
Of a merry little child,
In its sweet and artless accents,
So sportive and so wild.

There is music in all nature,
In the wondrous works of God,
Who rules o'er earth and Heaven,
With a wise and chastening rod.

VALLANDIGHAM HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Judge Leavitt's Opinion.

It was announced several days ago that the Circuit Court of the United States had declined to grant a writ of habeas corpus in the case of the Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM. Judge LEAVITT's opinion in the case has been published in full, and we subjoin as large an extract from it as our space will warrant. After arguing at length, and with great ability, the more strictly legal and constitutional points involved in the case, he proceeds:

"It is not to be disguised that our country is in imminent peril, and that the crisis demands of every American citizen a hearty support of all proper means for the restoration of the Union, and the return of an honorable peace. Those placed by the people at the head of the Government, are earnestly and sincerely devoted to its preservation and perpetuity. The President may not be the man of our choice, and the measures of his Administration may not be such as all can fully approve. But these are minor considerations, and can absolve no man from the paramount obligation of lending his aid for the salvation of his country. All should feel that no evil thing can be called on to endure as the result of war, is comparable with the subversion of our chosen Government, and the horrors which must follow from such a catastrophe.

I have referred thus briefly to the present crisis of the country as having some bearing on the question before the Court. It is clearly not a time when any one connected with the Judicial Department of the Government should allow himself, except from the most stringent obligations of duty, to embarrass or thwart the Executive in his efforts to deliver the country from the dangers which press so heavily upon it. Now, the question which I am called upon to decide is, whether General Burnside, as an agent of the Executive Department of the Government, had transgressed his authority in ordering the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. If the theory of his counsel is sustainable, that there can be no legal arrest except by warrant based on an affidavit of probable cause, the conclusion would be clear that the arrest was illegal. But I do not think I am bound to regard the inquiry as occupying this narrow base. General Burnside, by the order of the President, has been designated and appointed to take the military supervision of the Department of the Ohio, composed of the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. The precise extent of his authority in this responsible position are not known to the Court.

It may, however, be properly assumed, as a fair presumption, that the President has clothed him with all the powers necessary to the efficient discharge of his duties, in the station to which he has been called. He is the representative and agent of the President, within the limits of his department. In time of war the President is not above the Constitution, but derives his power expressly from the provision of that instrument declaring that he shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. The Constitution does not specify the powers he may rightfully exercise in this character, nor are they defined by legislation. No one doubts, however, that the President, in this character, is invested with very high powers, which it is well known have been exercised on various occasions during the present rebellion. A memorable instance of its exercise is seen in the Emancipation Proclamation, issued by the President as Commander-in-Chief, and which he justifies as a military necessity.

It is, perhaps, not easy to define what acts are properly within this designation, but they must, undoubtedly, be limited to such as are deemed essential to the protection and preservation of the Government and the Constitution, which the President has sworn to support and defend. And in deciding what he may rightfully do under this power, where there is no express legislative declaration, the President is guided solely by his own judgment and discretion, and is only amenable for an abuse of his authority by impeachment, prosecuted according to the requirements of the Constitution. The occasion which calls for the exercise of this power exists only from the necessity of the case; and when the ne-

cessity exists, there is a clear justification of the act.

If this view of the power of the President is correct, it undoubtedly implies the right to arrest persons, who, by their mischievous acts of disloyalty, impede or endanger the military operations of the Government. And, if the necessity exists, I see no reason why the power does not attach to the officer or General in command of a military department. The only reason why the appointment is made, is that the President cannot discharge the duties in person. He, therefore, constitutes an agent to represent him, clothed with the necessary power for the efficient supervision of the military interests of the Government throughout the department. And it is not necessary that martial law should be proclaimed or exist, to enable the General in command to perform the duties assigned to him. Martial law is well defined by an able jurist to be "the will of a military commander, operating without any restraint, save his judgment, upon the lives, upon the persons, upon the entire social and individual condition of all over whom this law extends." It cannot be claimed that this law was in operation in Gen. Burnside's department, when Mr. Vallandigham was arrested. Nor is it necessary that it should have been in force to justify the arrest. The power vested by virtue of the authority was conferred by the appointment of the President. Under that appointment, Gen. Burnside assumed the command of this department. That there was a man eminently fitted for the position, there is no room for a doubt. He had achieved, during his brief military career, a national reputation as a wise, discreet, patriotic and brave General. He not only enjoyed the confidence and respect of the President and Secretary of War, but of the whole country. He had nobly laid his party preferences and predilections upon the altar of his country, and consecrated his life to her service. It was known that the widely extended department, with the military supervision of which he was charged, was one of great importance, and demanded great vigilance and ability in the administration of its military concerns. Kentucky was a border State, in which there was a large element of disaffection toward the National Government, and sympathy with those in rebellion against it.

Formidable invasions have been attempted, and are now threatened. Four of the States have a river border, and are in perpetual danger of invasion. In Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, a class of mischievous politicians had succeeded in poisoning the minds of a portion of the community with the rankest feelings of disloyalty. Artful politicians, disguising their latent treason under hollow pretensions of devotion to the Union, were striving to disseminate their pestilential heresies among the masses of the people. The evil was one of alarming magnitude, and threatened seriously to impede the military operations of the Government, and greatly to protract the suppression of the rebellion. Gen. Burnside was not slow to perceive the dangerous consequences of these disloyal efforts, and resolved, if possible, to suppress them. In the exercise of his discretion, he issued the order—No. 38—which has been brought to the notice of the Court. I shall not comment on that order, or say anything more in vindication of its expediency. I refer to it only because General Burnside, in his manly and patriotic communication to the Court, has stated fully his motives and reasons for issuing it, and also that it was for its supposed violation that he ordered the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. He has done this under his responsibility as the commanding General of this department, and in accordance with what he supposed to be the power vested in him by the appointment of the President. It was virtually the act of the Executive Department under the power vested in the President by the Constitution; and I am unable to perceive on what principle this judicial tribunal can be invoked to annul or reverse it. In the judgment of the commanding General, the emergency required it, and whether he acted wisely or indiscreetly, is not properly a subject for judicial review.

It is worthy of remark here, that this arrest was not made by Gen. Burnside under any claim or pretension that he had authority to dispose of or punish the party arrested; according to his own will, without trial and proof of the facts alleged as the ground for the arrest, but with a view to an investigation by a military court or commission. Such an investigation has taken place, the result of which has not been made known to this Court. Whether the Military Commission for the trial of the charges against Mr. Vallandigham was legally constituted and had jurisdiction of the case is not a question before this Court. There is clearly no authority in this Court, on the pending motion, to revise or reverse the proceedings of the Military Commission, if they were before the Court. The sole question is whether the arrest was legal; and, as before remarked, its legality depends on the necessity which existed for making it; and of that necessity, for the reason stated, this Court cannot judicially determine.

Gen. Burnside is unquestionably amenable to the executive Department for his conduct. If he has acted arbitrarily and upon insufficient reasons, it is within the power, and would be the duty of the President not only

to annul his acts; but to visit him with decisive marks of his disapprobation. To the President, in his capacity of Commander-in-Chief of the army, he must answer for his official conduct. But, under our Constitution, which studiously seeks to keep the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Government from all interferences and conflict with each other, it would be an unwarrantable exercise of the judicial power to decide that a co-ordinate branch of the Government, acting under its high responsibilities, had violated the Constitution, in its letter or its spirit by authorizing the arrest in question. Especially in these troublous times, when the national life is in peril, and when union and harmony among the different branches of the Government are so imperatively demanded, such interference would find no excuse or vindication. If the doctrine is to be obtained, that every one charged with, and guilty of, acts of mischievous disloyalty, not within the scope of the criminal laws of the land, in custody under military authority, is to be set free by courts or judges on habeas corpus, it requires no argument to prove that the most alarming conflicts must follow, and the power of the government be most seriously impaired. I dare not in my judicial position, assume the fearful responsibility implied in the sanction of such a doctrine.

And here, without subjecting myself to the charge of trenching upon the domain of political discussion, I may be indulged in the remark that there is too much of the pestilential leaven of disloyalty in the community. There is a class of men in the loyal States, who seem to have no just appreciation of the deep criminality of those who are in arms, avowedly for the overthrow of the Government, and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy. They have not, I fear, risen to any right estimate of their duties and obligations as American citizens, to a Government which has shown its blessings with a profuse hand. I may venture the assertion, that the page of history will be searched in vain for an example of a rebellion so wholly destitute of excuse or vindication, and so dark with crime, as that which our bleeding country is now called upon to confront, and for the suppression of which all her energies are demanded. Its cause is to be found in the unbalanced ambition of political aspirants and agitators, who boldly avow as their aim, not the establishment of a Government for the better security of human rights, but one in which all political power is to be concentrated in an odious and despotic oligarchy. It is indeed consolatory to know that in most sections of the North, those who sympathize with the rebellion, are not so numerous or formidable as the apprehensions of some would seem to indicate. It may be assumed, I trust, that in most of the Northern States, reliable and unswerving patriotism is the rule, and disloyalty and treason the exception. But there should be no division of sentiment upon this momentous question. Men should know, and lay the truth to their heart, that there is a course of conduct not involving overt treason, and not therefore subject to punishment as such, which nevertheless implies moral guilt and a gross offense against their country.

Those who live under the protection and enjoy the blessings of our benignant Government, must learn that they cannot staid its vitals with impunity. If they cherish hatred and hostility to it, and desire its subversion, let them withdraw from its jurisdiction, and seek the fellowship and protection of those with whom they are in sympathy. If they remain with us, while they are not of us, they must be subject to such a course of dealing as the great law of self-preservation prescribes and will enforce. And let them not complain if the stringent doctrine of military necessity should find them to be the legitimate subjects of its action.

I have no fears that the recognition of this doctrine will lead to an arbitrary invasion of the personal security or personal liberty of the citizen. It is rare indeed, that a charge of disloyalty will be made upon insufficient grounds. But, if there should be an occasional mistake, such an occurrence is not to be put in competition with the preservation of the life of the nation. And I confess, I am but little moved by the eloquent appeals of those who, while they indignantly denounce violations of personal liberty, look with no horror upon a despotism as unmitigated as the world has ever witnessed.

But I can not pursue this subject further. I am aware there are points made by the learned counsel representing Mr. Vallandigham, to which I have not adverted. I have had neither time nor strength for a more elaborate consideration of the questions involved in this application. For the reasons which I have attempted to set forth, I am led clearly to the conclusion that I can not judicially pronounce the order of Gen. Burnside for the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham as a nullity, and must, therefore, hold that no sufficient ground has been exhibited for granting the writ applied for.

A Western paper strikes the name of two subscribers from its list, because they were recently hung. The publisher says he was compelled to be severe, because he did not know their present address.

HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN'S SPEECH.

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, made an eloquent speech in Lexington, Kentucky, recently, in support of the war for the Union, and the Administration. The following extract was the conclusion: Let us fight through it as best we can. The enemy challenges us; he is in our way; he stands before us, defying us with all the boldness of the Philistines of old, and especially defying you, Kentuckians, and proclaiming his determination to make you his spoil. Will you hesitate what course to pursue? I don't make war upon the South because I hate the South. It is not from any personal feeling against the South, but it is because I condemn their conduct and hate the principles they are endeavoring to carry out. I don't love the South the less, but I love my country more. My hostility is the result of principle, which is the same, morning, noon, and evening—in the morning of the year, and at the noon and evening of every year. The mere politician says he is angry with the South; but there is nothing reliable in anger; it is passion, and may change any hour or day, and be against you when you think it will be for you. The nation will get through its difficulties. We have the power and the will to do it, and we shall accomplish it. That great Providence that has made us the standard bearer of freedom, will not permit our Government to go down and leave the world in gloom. I have faith; "there is a Divinity above that shapes all our ends," and He will shape the destiny of our nation. Its career has only just begun, and Providence does not permit a half-finished work of such momentous proportions to fail and be abandoned; and I trust in God that we, the people, do not intend it. Our hearts must be filled with the noble determination to maintain the integrity of our Government, while we grow greater and greater, mightier and mightier, richer in civilization, grander in prosperity, until our glory shall cover the whole land.

But you must prepare to fight the rebellion through to the last, no matter whether England or France, or any other Power, make common cause with them or not. We must fight them all if need be; and we can whip them all in defence of right. I don't want to extend the boundaries of this war; God knows I do not. I have tried to make peace as long as peace was consistent with national safety. Now, I believe war alone can save us, and war it must be. England is not our friend in this contest. I care not how softly she may condole with us on the calamities of war. Let me tell you this solemn truth: both England and France want your country divided; both of them are witnesses to you how important it is to you that it shall not be divided. They want it divided, in order to weaken you, that, by weakening, they may conquer you. They want to Europeanize all America. France is trying to do it now in a portion of the continent. But they are a little afraid. There are a million of freemen in arms, and a million more ready to spring to the defence of the nation against a foreign foe. [A voice, with a well known brogue—And all Ireland is ready too!] Great and continued applause. That is true. Let England and France make a hostile movement and the hearts of our people will be roused. It will no longer be a contest between brethren. The sight of a foreign foe will kindle a fire of patriotism that will rouse the nation to a just sense of danger; and we will beat off the combined forces as easily as we now hold the rebels in check.

And when our erring brethren shall come back, when this war is over, we will endeavor, as a matter of policy, and for humanity's sake, to treat it as a family feud. We will make reconciliation as far as possible. We will endeavor to forgive and forget, on all sides, the wounds and disasters that have fallen upon us. And this nation will take a new start. We shall be a wiser people. We shall know what it is to rebel. We will know that it is no holiday frolic—no mere beating of drums, and fring of blank cartridges. Our southern brethren seemed to think that there was no more harm in rebellion than in going to church. It was merely a turning to the right or to the left. But they have found out their mistake. They now know what it is to have civil war, and we will have no more rebellions after this one is disposed of. We shall go on in our grand march, prospering and to prosper. I look forward to peace, to a successful termination of this war, which will secure a reliable peace, and as is now the prospect. Whether Hooker has recrossed the Rappahannock or not; whether Richmond is taken or not; whether in defeat or victory—my determination is to stand by and maintain the Government, and do all I can to promote a vigorous prosecution of the war. [This happy close of the speech was received with most unbounded applause.]

Profane language is abominable. Loud laughing is impolite. Inquisitiveness is ofensive. Tatling is mean. Telling lies is contemptible. Slandering is devilish. Ignorance is disgraceful, and laziness is shameful.

A Western editor was lately shot in an affray. Luckily the ball came against a bundle of unpaid accounts in his pocket. Gunpowder could not get through that!

GEN. LEE AND HIS SLAVES.

THE TENDER MERCIES OF THE WICKED. The following extract from a private letter, written by a young man connected with the Army of the Potomac to his father in Massachusetts, and published in the Boston Journal, gives some facts concerning the rebel Gen. Lee and his treatment of his slaves, which forcibly illustrate the brutalizing effects of slavery. The letter is dated Fort Albany, Virginia, April 16:

"Some time ago I called on one of Gen. Lee's old slaves, to find out what I could of that highly praised man. I am going to see him again when an opportunity presents itself. You know Gen. Lee is considered an undiluted 'F. F. V.' He was the superlative of the upper tondom of aristocratic and presumptuous Virginia. This slave, now a man, and a christian man too, is very old and unable to do much; consequently he was left on the estate. Of course he is extremely ignorant, but nevertheless he is quite intelligent, and can tell a straightforward story as clearly as any one.

"General Lee was more overbearing by his slaves than were any of his overseers. His estate was immense. At Arlington he owned (through his wife) seven hundred acres in one lot, eleven hundred acres in another, and other large tracts in the State. He had four hundred slaves right here; how many elsewhere I don't know. Thus you see his possessions were very great, and being so near Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, very valuable. He had carriages, plate, and all the equipage of a proud Virginian aristocrat. He was 'almost worshipped' by the gey, the haughty, the renowned and gifted. His position was envied, his name honored.

This slave had a score of sons and daughters. One by one they were torn from him, until now, in his helpless old age, but one son and two daughters remain. One daughter and the son were too young to be carried away; the other daughter was too smart to be entrapped. It was really affecting to hear this old man tell his wrongs and anguish at parting with his loved ones. He 'knew they would have to be sold sometime,' he said, 'but they were my children and I couldn't help loving them.' Some were seized in his presence, and sold before his face; others were meanly stolen at night and hurried off without a goodbye blessing.

One day the slaves had been worked unusually hard. It had rained furiously all day (and I know what a Virginia rain is). At evening they returned to their huts, wet, weary and hungry. This family had nothing to eat, they had been at work all day, and could not prepare anything, and two of the boys went to the brook to catch a few fish. It was dark, but they were seen and reported. The aristocratic General Lee ordered them to be whipped at a certain hour the next day. All the slaves were assembled to see the flogging. Four boys and a girl were to be flogged. 'It was done in that barn,' and he pointed out the degraded building. The overseer lashed away at the boys till their backs were raw and bleeding. Next came the girl; her back was stripped and her hands tied so that her feet could just touch the floor. The overseer gazed at her tortured form and hesitated. 'I can't do it,' was the reply. Again he ordered, and again the overseer replied, 'Master, I can't whip a woman.' Lee snatched the whip and with his own hands flogged a helpless woman, which his overseer had the manliness not to do. As I heard this black man tell these stories, I felt what I cannot express. My heart throbed with indignation, and my body trembled with passion. Oh, how I wanted the power to avenge this man's foul wrongs. Because he was black he suffered cruelties which we would not allow a dog to suffer. I thought of our own loved family. What if I were cruelly whipped for getting food for a half starved mother? What if my sisters were rudely snatched away and sold to brutal men? What if my father were trampled under foot as a chattel, and not a word of intercession permitted? And I thought, too, of a righteous God beholding all these things, and wondering how long He would allow all this wickedness. I prayed as never before for the slave, and, trusting my faith to Him whose ways are so mysterious, I consecrated myself to His and my country's sacred cause of liberty and righteousness. My dependence in Him, and I cannot, I will not, believe He will allow the oppressor to triumph. Some tell us, at home even, slavery is a 'divine institution,' and blame us for speaking against it. I thank God I never thought so, and that I have seen enough never to think so. How a being can say that flagrant injustice, brutality any inhuman barbarity are 'divine,' I cannot see. He is a being, but not a man. As for me, my 'anti-slavery' is stronger than ever, and immovably fixed. We are being taught that we must 'let our children go,' and I were unworthy a mother's kiss, a father's blessing, a sister's fear, a brother's affection, did I not use every exertion—feeble or powerful—to enforce the lesson.

After Lee had lacerated the girls body, he bathed the yet bleeding wounds in brine. Now that hand is raised against his country.

More law-suits than love-suits are brought on by attachments.

Fear of danger is often a want of faith.