A New Version of "John Brown's Body."

The "boys," when we were in the field, used to sing very earnestly about "John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the grave." A Jersey pa per gives a new version of this song to the old tune. We subjoin it, with a recommendation to our readers that they learn and sing it :---

McCLELLAN'S MARCH.

TUNE-JOHN BROWN. Old Joe Hooker stands a wondering what he'll do, Old Joe Hooker stands a wondering what he'll do, Old Joe Hooker stands a wondering what he'll do, As the rebs go marching along.

Say, McClellan, won't you show him, Say, McClellan, won't you show him, Say, McClellan, won't you show him, The road through Maryland?

There's our army waiting for a chief, There's our army waiting for a chief, There's our army waiting for a chi.f, While the rebs go marching along.

Say, McClellan, won't you lead them, Say, McClellan, won't you lead them, Say, McClellan, won't you lead them, On to victory ?.

There's Father Abraham shaking in his boots, There's Father Abraham shaking in his boots, As the rebs come marching along. Say, McClellan, won't you save him,

There's Father Abraham shaking in his boots,

Say, McClellan, won't you save him, To split the rails out west? There's old Stanton ordering around, There's old Stanton ordering around, There's old Stanton ordering around,

Say, McClellan, won't you save him,

And interfering still. Say, McClellan, don't you heed him, Say, McClellan, don't you heed him, Say, McClellan, don't you heed him, His mind is in a maze.

There's Mr. Seward a writing a dispatch, There's Mr. Seward a writing a dispatch, There's Mr. Seward a writing a dispatch, To China's Great Tyon, e, acoiellan, will you tell him.

Say, McClellan, will you tell him, To tend to things at home? Grandmother Welles has been disturbed in her sleep,

Grandmother Welles has been disturbed in her sleep, Grandmother Welles has been disturbed in her sleep, By the guns of a privateer. Say, McClellan, won't you shake her,

Say, McClellan, won't you shake her, Say, McClellan, won't you shake her, And thereby keep her awake? Secretary Chase has bought a paper mill,

Secretary Chase has bought a paper mill. Secretary Chase has bought a paper mill, It's no use in gold going up. Say, McClellan, won't you watch him,

Say, McClellan, won't you watch him, Say, McClellan, won't you watch him,

There's our banner trodden in the dust. There's our banner trodden in the dust.

Say, McClellan, will you take it, Say, McClellan, will you take it Say, McClellan, will you take it, And lift it to the skies?

DR. M. A. RICHTER,

ON THE PRESENT STATE OF

## THE WAR STORM.

Dr. Richter says, with reference to the present state of parties in this distracted country: The passive lookers on who wait until the war storm is over, before they act, if they act at all. may be against the war, and, consequently, in favor of peace, but they form no party, and, rest are for the abolition war, and form one party-many of them without being aware of it,represented by the government, flag, press, diplomacy, army, navy, and the whole civil patropresent—useless, because they are all melted into one great party, -the abolition war party. The for the free expression of opinions in regard to reaction of it is in the South the anti-abolition party, similarly represented by the government. eternal antagonists. If their pros and contras shall be decided by the sword—an utter impossibility—they will and must fight until entirely.

Throughout many long years of persecution for utterance of opinion in opposition to the political or religious dogmas of the head that wore the bility—they will and must fight until entirely.

Throughout many long years of persecution for utterance of opinion in opposition to the political or religious dogmas of the head that wore the bility—they will and must fight until entirely. Catholics and Anti-Catholics, or Heretics, Proformed there two parties, represented by the Years' War came to its end by the total exhausare the main sources of our civil war. Not the | ment by imprisoning the members.' sword, but only truth can bring help. The truth

phe. Having failed in it, I humbly try now to ments were again to be called," mitigate the horrors of this fratricidal war, by Parliaments when convened acted per fas et the Comet—and issued it immediately afterexamining its real causes and exposing its cer- nefus under threats of arrest and imprisonment. wards. tain effects. It is a duty I perform which every Three of the ablest leaders of the people in the As such freedom of speech is only an Abolition good citizen owes to his country. Do not mis- House of Commons were, in 1628, for express- prerogative, I have always been afraid that my understand me. I am no milk and water peace | ing their opinions in favor of popular rights pro- | wife's legs and arms might be stuck out of the man. I have, a mere stripling, fought for the secuted and condemned as disturbers of the State. | windows of Fort Lafayette as General Nye propodeliverance of Germany from the grasp of Na- They were sentenced to pay thousands of pounds ses—they are not so bad looking as mine, but I with vanity, to the dishonor of God and the Franklin until it ended in 1727—Benjamin, in poleon I.; I am ready to fight twice seven years for independence, like Washington and his comfor independence, like Washington and his comformation of Got and the professions of divinity, and the formation of Got and the professions of divinity, and the formation of Got and the professions of divinity, and the formation of Got and the profession of Philadelphia, and thus for about four years it bore the grasp of National Control of Got and the profession of Got and the profes patriots, but not one minute against those who law and physic were for giving free utterance to there was safety in silence. wish to live alone in peace, under their own go- their opinions subjected to contumely and scorn. vernment, as the Confederate States.

People.

In my former article having given the constitutional guarantees in general, we design treating in a few numbers specially of the great right of utterance given by God to man, and its absolute necessity to a Republican government. The Constitution declares, that "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press," and entire freedom is the birthright of every citizen, however much the lawful exercise may be hampered, or interferred with by the satraps or shoulder straps of temporary power. That the right exists cannot be denied-that the citizen should exercise such freedom, I will endeavor to prove. Preliminary to doing so, however, I will give a resume of past history and the efforts to suppress free discussion in former ages and in other countries in order that the people may, from having more light on the subject, come to a better understanding of all its bearings.

In the monarchical and despotic governments of former times and in the Old World, the free exercise of the tongue and of the pen was denied to their subjects. Men were in such thraldom, that it cost them their property and their lives, to speak or write even the truth concerning the kings, potentates, princes or powers, that were established over them, or to comment in any manner other than in terms of fulsome adulation and praise upon their management of public affairs. Tyrants and despots have always dreaded free

discussion-and have ever been the enemies of freedom of speech and freedom of the press. There is nothing truer than that a bad cause will not bear argument. Whenever the people are forbidden to discuss measures it may be safely set down that the rulers are afraid to have their conduct scrutinized lest honest men should condemn them. Recent events clearly evidence that "there is something rotten in Denmark!"

In the days of Augustus Cæsar every Roman's life and fortune could be destroyed by the frebreath of a pimp and spy. Under iron rule in texts he imposed upon the penalties of treason regard to speake attached. So that a distinguish. ed writer says, "this law established his tyranny; and, for one mischief which it prevented, ten thousand evils horrible and afflicting, sprung up in its place." Then as now, informers noted down words and disjointed sentences. The construction of words being arbitrary, and left to the decision of the judges, no man could write or open his mouth without being in danger of forfeiting his head. The process of marking men, sometimes called "spotting" was carried to almost as great an extent as now. - Spies followed at the els of distinguished men and in disguise, pretended friendship often while drinking the wine and sharing the hospitality of themselves and their friends.

An able author was put to death for praising Brutus in his history; another for speaking nobly of Cassius. The reigns of Caligula and Nero | THE DEMOCRACY, have but to be true to themwere notable for the suppression of public sentiment, and silencing all who were disposed to criticise their iniquitous acts. Every man of liest foe to constitutional rights—abolition "erability who was inclined to be independent and ror wounded writhes in pain, and dies amid its outspoken was watched and dogged by dirty worshippers," who have declared the cause of our fund" to play the part of informers.

The brightest poets and ablest writers in Roman and Grecian history wrote under constant lread of Str. Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Spain France, Germany, as well as Turkey, China and Japan-in all such governments as have abounded in modern history-freedom of speech and of the press have been ignored. Even in the boasted Mother country-England, these great privileges were entirely extirpated-and it has been of but recent date that a partial exercise of them has been tolerated. How many, many noble spirited men have fallen victims, to the Star Chamber despots! What manifold acts of tyranny were perpetrated by the minions of the Seventh and Eighth Henry, the bloody Queen Mary, James the First, the First and Second Charles and other

Monarchs of Great Britain!! At times the subjects became unruly and sudden tumults and insurrections would break out in the kingdom, for it has been well remarked, that "when the tongues of the people are restrained, they commonly discharge their resentments by a more dangerous organ, and break out into open acts of violence." But for centuries terrotherefore, cannot come in account here. All the ism prevailed and the tongues of the subjects cleaved to the roof of the mouth and the greatest thinkers submitted in silence rather than undergo the boring of their ears on the pillory, having Abolition, round which its leaders dance and jamin, the distinguished printer, statesman and their cheeks branded with red hot iron and suffernage of the government. This is the only real ing perpetual imprisonment. The cheeks of party in the North. Distinctions between demo- freemen ever will tingle with shame when they crats (soft and hard), republicans, (black and | think of the way in which men of talent, virtue, white), abolitionists (white and black), are-at | genius and worth have been exposed on scaffolds, mutillated, gibbited, pilloried and crucified

those who have been clothed with power and ex-

ercised it tyranically. bility-they will and must fight until entirely crown, or the hell-hounds of the Star Chambers, prostrated and exhausted. History has an ex- who executed their proscriptive laws, Queen ample of such a war full of warning, namely, the Elizabeth was the only one who seemed disposed Thirty Years' War in Germany, between the to have the penalty of fine and imprisonment reduced-for the historian relates of her that "she testants, of which the Fourty-Four Years' Relig- was often lead to applaud that rescript of Theoious War of the Netherlands is a sequel. They dosius-"Si quis Imperatori matediceret, non statim injuria censetur et eo nomine punitur; sed distinguiter, governments, and entirely separated by opposite an ex levitate processerit, et sic contemnitur, an ex opinions, as they remain at the present day. insania, et miseratione digna censetur, an ex injuria, Catholics and Anti-Catholics will exist forever in et sic remittenda declaratur." (If any person speak such a condition, until truth, nothing else, pro- ill of the Emperor, through a foolish rashness show. I should be sorry to have them displayed er's confinement, which I resented a good deal, duces re-union and sweeps away the causes of the and inadvertency, it is to be despised: if out of there too for Nye's own sake—as Foreigners on notwithstanding our private differences, I had schism, viz., fanatical superstition, arrogance, and intolerance on both sides. This Thirty aversion, it calls for mercy.) And vet Millar aversion, it calls for mercy.) And yet Millar in his History of the English Government 2 p tion of Germany and the fighting powers. Many | 454, Bigland 2 p 130, Hume, and other historivillages disappeared from the maps, many cities ans, are compelled to admit. 'In politics as well never recovered from the terrible effects of this as in religion her maxims of government were war. Fanaticism, arrogance, and intolerance arbitrary; and she frequently intimidated parlia-

The students of English history will find much is in our Constitution. It has been suspended in the reign of King James the First, and of to make room for fanatic, arrogant, intolerant | Charles the First, analogous to the high handed | fight and die for this?"—No! I was silent, but | friends, what he should do in this conjuncture, it and hypocrisy. abolitionism. The terrible effects of this war will operations of certain authorities in a government | my wife-who is-if I may be allowed to use the be like those recorded by the historians of the heretofore classed as Republican, attempting to expression—a heroine in hoops and calico; my Thirty Years's War. I have wandered over the suppress "Freedom of speech and Freedom of wife will talk in spite of all my efforts to prevent "Marken" where stood populous villages before the Press." In the onward progress of intole her. She continually asserts that the real traithis war broke out. In such a war are but de- rance it should be remembered, that when the tors to the Country are those in power, who befeats. Every true citizen must deplore the Bull last named Monarch planned the dispensing with ing too imbecile to over come the rebellion—have Run fight, as much as the Donelson fight. The parliaments and the subverting of the popular turned to destroy the liberties of the loyal States atrociously-duped good people are plundered by the designing men of all parties.

part of the English Constitution, he issued his royal edict, sealed with the great seal, command-fall through their own illegal acts, to say nothing The government of the Confederate States has | ing his subjects not to prescribe to him any time | of the threats of sticking our legs and arms out acted entirely on the defensive, and reiteratedly for holding parliaments. Lord Clarendon in his of the windows of Fort Lafayette. declared that all the people wish, is to be left alone. Will not the sectional and entirely abolitionized North be so kind and courteous as to (the censure of the Star-Chamber, which few men | that when President Lincoln declares that he was, cared to incur,) so much as to speak of parlia- not do a thing you may depend upon his doing however, it was immediately executed, and the province. In his paper of February 11th, 1723, the State of New York refuses to support the ar-

ANCIENT AND MODERN | the writer to be torn from the bosom of his family- | man who is silent will be dangerous if not hin- | Jared Sparks, speaking of this, the first transaction | ed the Rhode Island Gazette in September, 1732. There he died in 1735, highly esteemed as a cit-

realm. Nevertheless the rights of the democracy Lafayere as General Nye proposes? steadily gained upon the powers of the aristocracy and the monarchy. The graves of those who have fallen in the encounter with crowned heads have been watered by the tears of millions and their memories will be cherished through all time, while general execration follows their op pressors. The pages of English history—the records of all nations verify the statement, that he

and contends for "freedom of speech and of the press" makes to himself a fame as enduring as the name of his country. Various efforts to trammel and fetter the speaker and writer have been resorted to-In the days of Charles the Second a licencer was appointed for the stage and the press. Sir Roger L'Estrange was the petty tyrant chosen to administer upon the witness and to execute the behests of the great despots. Every monarch has been able to find a willing tool. Slavish spirits worship at the

who asserts the inalienable rights of the citizen

shrine of power and servilely "Crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, That thrift may follow fawning."

The man of true nobility of soul scorns and despices all such degraded lackeys, or cringing hangers on to power and place. Whenever an administration, a monarch, or his minister attempts to abridge, or limit the expression of thought-endeavors to suppress free shall not exercise his rights in this respect, it

discussion—establishes a rule that the citizen may be set down as a certain evidence that the measures or acts of that power would suffer from ventilation. Yea, the authorities or power that pursue such a course, themselves by their very acts admit their own innate corruption. Yea, verily "" fove the darkness because their Vice is hideous, monstrous, revolting; it cannot bear exposure to the bright sunlight of heaven.

Truth, is beautiful! above all things it is pure and holy. Bright and radiant it comes forth from every combat with error. Falsehood fears to encounter reason and argument; it seeks to marshal a host of auxiliaries, it cries ever for most arbtury, tyranical and intolerant rules help, help, and seeks the aid of adventitious circumstances, or perchance shrinks under the mantle of power. Truth is of God, it emanates from Him, and its duration is eternal—Its messengers may be buffeted, scourged, crucified. In our Saviour it was beaten and bruised-but it revived, and in its irradiation, has disseminated blessings and benefits throughout the nations-

Truth crushed to earth will rise again, The Eternal years of God are hers; But error wounded writhes in pain, And dies amid its worshippers."

Monarchs, kings, despots, tyrants, autocrats, aristocrats and all the domineering lords of earth, have steadfastly opposed the rights of the people. selves, and they will triumph over all secret leagues and unlawful combinations for even now the deadwhelps who were paid out of the "secret service Union, the Constitution, is "a covenant with death and a league with hell."

> STUCK OUT PORT HOLES

FORT LAFAYETTE A Rejoinder to General Nye's Speech at the Meagher Banquet.

reckless pursuit of its own fanatical desires, mission on earth to regulate the affairs of all does not hesitate to distort and suppress the others, and to require all to conform to the truth, and violate all laws, Divine and hu- standard they might themselves set up. man, in its mad endeavors to make a holocaust

ber Four, and exposing helpless women in Sta- cal topic bore down too heavily upon the Assemtion Houses to the delicate attention of his fellow General Nye should do as he now proposes - sured and imprisoned for a month. Benjamin

namely, put my body in Fort Lafayette with my says, in his autobiography, "I too was taken up legs and arms sticking out of the window. I and examined before the Council: but though I ashamed of having them so exposed, but I am | sed me perhaps as an apprentice, who was bound afraid that they would at present make a sorry entering the Port and seeing them would exclaim, "Look at those shanks! they are starving their

of such deeds was a disgrace to the government. Neither when the Times patriotically urges the total subversion of the Constitution and the building up of a worse than Russian despotism on its

Abolition Proclamation, the Pope's Bull against for several months."

United States, if it was only a kick a pesteriori, Pr vost Marshale,

Alas! how terribly am I mistaken! The It was nothing unusual then for the speaker and President in his last letter informs us that the

Freeom of Speech and Freedom of the Press.

HSTORICAL RESUME.

RINTER, STATESMAN AND

PURITE MASSACHUSETTS BEFORE THE REVOLUTION, AS SINCE,

Opposed to Free Speech and Feedom of the Press.

PATRIOT, FRANKLIN.

THE NTOLERANT SPIRIT OF THE CO FISH ARISTOCRACY OF HE CAPE COD COUNTRY EVER INIMICAL TO DEMOCRARY.

Intolence and bigotry have ever had a home in Newlagland-Fanaticism may count upon that sectn as her own. From the first landing of the cim and hoary pilgrims at Plymouth rock to te present time, that "chosen people of the Lord' as Cotton Mather styled them, while vauntingof their love of liberty and their religion, has been the most intolerant and hypocritical. While claiming that they sought the new courry as an asylum for the oppressed-a place of efuge where they might worship God according to the dictates of conscience and enjoy freedom-they at the same time established the ever adopted by any people claiming civilization, christianity and intelligence. Those who have been accisomed to hear the self laudation of their descendants-to read the discourses of their writers abounding in panegyric and adulationmight be inclined to consider the foregoing expressions firsh. But, if they will review the past history of that people, and trace the course of their condants down to the present time, they will beforced to admit that our judgment is just and ighteous. In the words of the Declaration of Independence, 'let facts be submitted to a canlid world."

Examine the records—and when the evidences of their outrageous proceedings come up in solid array before you, there stand-not singly but in battallions-an army of freemen, who have been persecuted for asserting their own right to worship God, to hold religious and political views, to think, speak and act as they were entitled to

do. From the days of the persecution of Catholics, Quaker and independent thinkers in Rhode Island and Providence Plantations Mac solution devils of Mary Magdalene. The Blue Laws of Connecticut, the Salem witchcraft trials, the whole civil and ecclesiastical proceedings of that people, manifest a depth of meanness, a lower strata of intolerance, bigotry and degradation, than can be found among any other people professing to be guided by the precepts of

From the days of the great law-giver, Moses, to the present time, there never has been such a cauting, whining, psalm-singing, nasal-twanged body of hypocrites upon God's green foot-stool! There was peculiar fitness in that section, being the first in America, where efforts were made MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE COPPERHEAD:—
I am a timid man; constitutionally timid—
Knowing that fire will burn, I never inten—
that is without guilt throw the first stone," and tionally put my fingers in the fire. Neither, while I am powerless to protect myself would I selves all the virtue, religion and decency of the provoke the vengeance of a Party which, in the world, have ever considered that it was their

The second newspaper published in America of our liberties-a burnt offering on the Altar of | was that of James Franklin, the brother of Benvell-as the Indians were wont to dance and yell | philosopher whose fame has extended througharound the victim at the stake. Does not Gen. out the world. In 1721, these brothers were Nye talk of putting us in Fort Lafayette, leaving | working together in a little printing office in our legs and arms sticking out of the windows? Boston, Massachusetts. The elder Franklin During the Millennium-or to speak more styled his paper, first, the Boston Gazette, and correctly, at the apparent beginning of the Mil- subsequently the New England Courant. It was lennium of Abolitionism in this City, when Fou- a very small paper, principally filled with origiquier Truville-I beg pardon, I have been study- nal articles on politics and matters of general ing the French Revolution lately-and confound interest. But small as it was, it was nevertheincarcerating unfortunate wretches in cell num- of that day. One of its articles on some politibly, and brought the strong arm of its power Jac-I mean Patriots, I held my tongue lest down on the paper. James was taken up, cenam not proud of my legs and arms. If they did not give them any satisfaction, they contentwere plump and handsome I might not be ed themselves with admonishing me, and dismisto keep his master's secrets. During my broththe management of the paper; and I made bold to give our relers some rubs in it, which my brother took kry kindly, while others began to consider me in an unfavorable light, as a youth

Like the Irishman's owl, "I kept up a devil of a thinking," but I never said that the sanctioning that had a turn for libelling and satire. "My brother's discharge was accompanied with an order, and a very odd one, that 'James Franklin should no longer print the newspaper called the The New England Courant.' On a conwas proposed to elude the order by changing the name of the paper. But my brother, seeing inconveniences in this, came to a conclusion, as a better way, to let the paper in future be printed in the name of Benjamin Franklin; and in order to avoid the censure of the Assembly, that tary, as supervisor-general and weigher of the except what it lays down as such in proclamamight fall on him, as still printing it by his apprentice, he contrived and consented that my old to sell." indenture should be returned to me with a discharge on the back of it, to show in case of ne-

To Hamper the Minds of the champions of popular rights in English history lost their property, others their limbs;—some their words—at to denounce silence as dangerous!— to be considered not less remarkable for the ashomes, others their lives; some were furnished Oh! Dru! oh Lord! if we may neither speak sumption of power on the part of the legislature words—at to denounce silence as dangerous!— to be considered not less remarkable for the asby the tyrants passports to another, if not a nor be silent—how shall we keep our arms and than for their disregard of the first principles and better world—while others were banished the legs from being stuck out of the windows of Fort established forms of law. The men in power at or are only mentioned to be executed—Frankthat day, as in former, and even in later times, lin's will endure forever.

cared not a fig for the rights of the citizen as recognized by the principles and forms of law. their rights-and fearlessly do their duty. Let Those who minister at the altar of tyranny assume power with all the sang froid that the hypocrite ascends the pulpit and puts on the sacermany be stretched over the speaker or writer. dotal robes that he may make a pick lock of his The censorship of the press may be attempted, piety to steal away the liberties of mankind, the editor or orator may be arbitrarily arrested. The course of arbitrary power is ever relentless, Here a "puss in boots," or conceited Secretary, vindictive, persecuting. In selecting its victim, with more brass than brains and more title than The Fist Victim to Tyranical Interfer- it usually takes a "sbining mark," and it follows honor may interdict. There a "Bombastes with the keenness of scent of the blood hound Furioso," brimful of wrath and thunder, may with the keenness of scent of the blood nound the object of its prey. Arbitrary power is insane. Like other insanity it has to run its course. During the height of the deliruim it snaps, bites, breaks, destroys as far as its ability extends, every object in its way. In its fury and the property will rise to morrow, that the people will think and keep thinking over the recent until

> The molten lava of destruction may to-day as with the convulsion of an earthquake shaking rain throughout all this land—desolation and the oppressors from place. ruin mark its course-many noble objects may be stricken down by it—but thought will yet re- out and sweep all barriers before it. Historical main and bringing with it reflection—the 'sober facts leads us to express this conviction, and in second thought"—on to-morrow will find expression, and when the madness of the hour shall impress upon the minds of the people the result have spent its force, will assert its rights-make of the reflection of Benjamin Franklin upon ef-

> that I might name. Let us pursue its history TEMPTS TO SUPPRESS EITHER OF THESE OUR NAfurther and somewhat in detail—that it may be TURAL RIGHTS, OUGHT TO BE REGARDED

ter-"ex uno disce omnes." He comes out of prison, and the Courant goes on, but not noiselessly. Almost every issue causes a rumbling and stirs up the dry bones of straight laced officials. In January, 1723, he was again arraigned, and other rigorous measures were taken, in which the editors and publishers of the present day may behold the prototype of 1863.

The hand of the clergy appears in this in stance; then as now, there were pimps and pand QUIET RECONSTRUCTION erers to power among those who should preach "Christ and him crucified," and make their mission on earth one of peace and good will to men. They discovered a mote in an essay on Hypocrisy which was in general terms, but still of such specific character, that they felt themselves hurt, EDITORS OF THE NEW YORK COPPERHEAD :and as the "galled jade" of abolition to-day passages in that essay are the following:

country suffers from the villainias poefites for sarge make is coming fortante mount for her, and their sakes."

tribunal, and forbidden to publish any paper or pam phlet, the contents of which had not been previously

Such was the intolerance and bigotry of Massachusetts—the fountain head of Abolitionism and every other diabolism of the present daysuch was the conduct of the prototypes of the three thousand and fifty clergymen of New Engtical question, and from this very same Boston, Massachusetts, on the first of March, 1854, 'in the name of Almighty God, and in his prestles on willing shoulders!

1723-finds his character sustained by the secre- cause that monarchs are running easily into a tary of a military Governor, or Commission, or war, because each of the combatants must think holding staff position under some satrap in Nash- make a peace as good as I can, and all is over: ville, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Keokuk, Leaven- i. e., in regard to the monarch, who does not worth, or other place where it is deemed best to care of the burdens saddled by the war on his

the liberties of the citizen been reduced, that the count; party makes a handsome business out most sacred rights of freemen are sought to be of it, and naturally carries it on as long as she

pretenders to religion. Indeed, the most infam- not the President of the United States. ous politicians of that government (as the infamous Governor D-y and his family) have ever ship to support this upstart or bastard Governbeen remarkable for hypocrisy. And it is the ment with the sinews of war, and burden our general opinion, that some of their rulers are States and their people with the responsibility for raised up and continued as a scourge in the it? Or should the good people of this State not hands of the Almighty for the sins of the people. rather insist on being heard in the matter, and This much we could not forbear saying, out of that our Governor should act independently and confession to the distressed people of the province, convoke, without delay, a Convention, to take who must now resign all pretences to sense and the sense of the people, and assertain their wish reason, and submit to the tyranny of priestcraft and sovereign pleasure? Then ALL would have

informed, that the bakers were under great ap interests of all. To allow, tacitly, that our prehensions of being forbid baking any more great and leading State drifts along with a bread, unless they will submit it to the Secre- Government outside of consitution and laws, dough, before it is baked into bread and offered

cessity; and in order to secure to him the bene- of his residence in Massachusetts to carry on his I have humbly tried to prevent this catastro
I have humbly tried to pr ing so many inconveniences would arise by his be the consequence, for without this support, war Here we see the first editor and publisher imprisoned in America on the general charge of having published passages "boldly reflecting on his Majesty's government, and on the administration of his Majesty's government, and on the administration of the supervised by the Secretary, as to render his carbon of the supervised by the Secretary his carbon of the supervised by the Secretary his carbon of the supervised by the Secretary his carbon of the supervised by the Sec tion in this province, the ministry, churches and "dropped" it, is somewhat amusing to look back college; and that tend to fill the reader's mind upon. It was published in the name of Benjamin

flyor of parting down free speech just as far as it that we era javincible

power, and attempted to deprive the citizen of

Let editors and publishers be ever mindful of flame it is dreaded and feared; but by the usurpations and oppressions of the present until intensity of its own fire it is eventually consum- the long pent up thoughts will force their way, and the future foot-fall of the people will be heard

The volcano of popular rights will yet burst forts to restrain freedom of speech and the liber-The case of Franklin, is analogous to others, ty of the press-viz.: "THAT WHOEVER ATunnecessary to dilate upon others of like charac- AS AN ENEMY TO LIBERTY AND THE CONSTITUTION."

vention for Peace?

A FOREIGNER

## UNION.

Your correspondence, signed W. C., in your pa-"winces," they showed how hard it hurt them by inciting a prosecution. The most objectionable "Peace and a repudiation of the coercive policy, is the only ground apon which our political Religion is indeed the principal thing, but ties can be settled,"—the following may be added too much of it is worse that none at all. The How shall we get Peace? People are divided world abounds with knaves and villains; but, of into two parties at present-viz. : the War Party, all knaves, the religious knave is the worst, and including Abolitionists, Black Republicans, War illainies acted under the cloak of religion the Democrats, niggers, and their influential papers; most execrable. Moral honesty, though it will not itself carry a man to heaven, yet I am sure there is no going thither without it."

Democrats, argers, and their influential papers; numerous priests, etc., and the Peace Party, consisting of all good Christian men and women, of all creeds and parties, and their very few pa-"But are there such men as these in thee, O pers, and still fewer priests. As naturally the New England? Heaven forbid there should be war party's principle, policy, and purpose, is war, any; but, alas, it is to be feared the number is it would be absurd to expect from her peace, or not small. 'Give me an honest man,' say some; anything but war; as, on the other hand, it 'for all a religious man;' a distinction which I would be foolish to expect from the peace party confess I never heard of before. The whole war instead of peace. To wait until the war a single greenback is left to pay him for it. For these expressions of opinion, Franklin was again censured, without being tried by a judicial and priests agree with the leaders of this war party in Washington about the war in all particulars or not, makes not the least difference, if examined and approved by the Secretary of the pro- they only come forward to fight, and paper can be got to print the price upon for which they do the fighting.

It is entirely different in a monarchy. There

the king or prince is the only man interested in

the fighting business. The army is his arm, his hand, by which he fights. As soon as he sees land, who arrogated to speak for God on a poli- that the game does not succeed so well as he expected, his throne, crown or dynastic interests force him to make peace. This is the reason why wars between two monarchs are of a very ence" against congressional action. The vicege- short duration. A few blows are sufficient to conrents of God on earth in 1723 dropped their man- vince one of them that war will not do, and peace is the consequence. This facility of get-"The Secretary of the province" whose "ipse ting a peace is in a certain regard in favor of dixit" was indispensable to any publication in monarchy; but, on the other hand, it is also the some other knight of the shoulder strap or garter in the outset—"Let me try; if not lucky, I curtail freedom of speech and freedom of the subjects. Entirely different is the war or peace question in a civil war like ours. There every To such a sad and humiliating condition have man takes an interest in the feud on his own accan. The peace party is therefore a mere phe-There is in the case of Franklin and in the re- nomenon, or sentiment, if she cannot contrive to marks of a contemporary, the Philadelphia Mer- deprive the war party of the war-food; i. e. cury, of February 26th, 1723, much that is wor- fighters and money, and extricate herself from the thy of reflection at this time, and I embody the sentiments thereof in this number—"My Lord Coke observes, that, to punish first, and then inquire, the law abhors; but here, Mr. Franklin State machinery. W. C. says-"It is true that has a severe sentence passed upon him, even to the Government (meaning the Federal branch) the taking away part of his livelihood, without under which we now live is no longer the Government being called to make an answer. An indifferent of the United States." If this is true, -and who person would judge by this vote against the Cou. will deny it?—why there is not the least obligarant, that the Assembly of the province of Mas- tion in one of our State Governments to support sachusetts Bay are made up of oppressors and that Government, which has taken the place of bigots, who make religion the only engine of destruction to the people; and the rather, because the first letter in the Courant, of the 14th zenship more, and Congress, if it should convene is of January, which the Assembly censures, so na. nothing but a meeting of private gentlemen and turally represents and exposes the hypocritical Mr. Lincoln an autocrat or something else, but

Would it now be prudent and good statesmana fair and legitimate chance of taking care o "P. S.—By private letter from Boston we are wild partizan feud, destructive to the rights and their rights and interest, while at present all is tions and general orders, is, to say the least, im-The continued oppression of the administration as citizens of this State. There is good American statesmanship in request to make a right use prudent, hazardous, and in violation of our duties

of these offensive passages, or any trial before a name of a publisher who did not superintend it, and was in no manner interested in its publication stripe, and its fate excites The able, impartial and faithful historian, Mr. tion. James removed to Newport and establish- surprise as well as black looks.

type, but have no room for it. It will mape

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