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D. B. SNOW Editor.

Copy.

A SNAKE IN THE GLASS.

THE HORRORS OF DELINQUENT TREASERS.

Come, listen awhile to me, my lad,
Come, listen to me for a spell!
Let that terrible drum
For a moment be dumb,
For your uncle is going to tell
What he's got to say.
A youth who loved liquor too well,
A clever young man was he, my lad,
And with beauty uncommonly blessed,
Ere with brandy and wine
He began to declaim,
And behaved like a person possessed;
I protest
The temperance plan is the best.
One evening he went to a tavern my lad,
He went to a tavern one night,
And drinking too much
From, brandy and such,
The chap got exceedingly "tight,"
And was quite
What your aunt would entitle a "fright,"
The fellow fell into a snore, my lad;
'Tis a horrible slumber he takes—
He trembles with fear,
And acts very queer;
My eyes! how he shivers and shakes
When he wakes,
And raves about horrid great snakes!
'Tis a warning to you and to me my lad,
A particular caution to all—
Though none can see
The viper but he
To hear the poor luscious hawl,
How they crawl!
All over the floor and the wall!
Next morning he took to his bed, my lad,
Next morning he took to his bed;
And he never got up
To dine or to sup,
Though properly physiced and bled,
And I read
Next day the poor fellow was dead.
You've read of the snake in the grass, my lad,
Of the viper concealed in the grass;
But now you must know,
Man's deadliest foe
Is a snake of a different class;
Alas!
'Tis the viper that lurks in the glass.

J. G. SAKE.

SPEECH

HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL, SENATOR FROM CAMDEN.

Upon the bill prohibiting the enlistment of
Negro troops in New Jersey, under a
penalty of \$500, or imprisonment for
five years, delivered March 16th, 1864.

I DEDICATE THIS SPEECH TO THE PA-
TRIOTIC PRESIDENT OF A FREE PEOPLE,
OF WHOM IT HAS BEEN SAID, WITH
JUSTNESS AND TRUTH: IF GEORGE WASH-
INGTON MADE THE REPUBLIC, ABRAHAM
LINCOLN SAVED IT.

MR. PRESIDENT:—A year ago I stood in
the lower House of this Legislature, in op-
position to the peace resolutions offered and
advocated by the majority of the Senators up-
on this floor. These resolutions sought to
purchase peace at the price of our national
honor. These resolutions, about which the
dominant party in the Senate have obse-
red a silence of once ominous and remark-
able, united the morality of Louis Napoleon
with the language of Machiavelli. They
griffed with the conscience of the State as
the rebellion has sought to trifle with the
conscience of the nation; for when Chief
Justice Taney announced from the highest
court in the land that the everlasting curse
of human bondage was the supreme law,
before which absolute justice must bend and
break, then the great popular heart stirred
to its depth, and conscience, with so deli-
cate a voice that it is often stifled, spoke in
so clear a tone that its accents could neither
be mistaken nor its mandates disobeyed.

Some of us came up slowly to the help
of the Lord against the mighty. Mental
servitude had become an attribute of the
North as much as bodily servitude was the
institution of the South, till, with as much
wit as truth, a son of New England said,
replying to Daniel Webster, "Yes, there is
no North: it is the South all the way up to
Canada!"
Soon it permeated the minds of the peo-
ple that when a Chief Justice said, in the
latitude of Washington city, that a negro
had no rights which a white man was bound
to respect, the true intent and meaning
of such language in the atmosphere of
Charleston was, that "no Northern mud-
dler has any right which a Southern gentleman
is bound to respect." Then the shot-
guns of Sumter opened, while manhood
and moral courage took the place in the
mind and heart of the American people, of con-
cession and pusillanimity.

We have returned, alas! to the
national honor and virtue; and we are
in the course of destiny, and the case of this
day on trial. And I need not speak of the
earnestness with which the eyes of Europe
are turned towards America—that land
which a distinguished Englishman says
"privilege every morning, with blate
breath, begins to curse because it dares to
be prosperous and happy without a mon-
archy, without an aristocracy, and without
a priesthood, who are licensed vendors of
salvation wrought by love."

Mr. President, I confess the hesitation
with which I approach the discussion of this
bill which is now before the Senate. My
only desire is to proclaim those sentiments
of future policy which I believe are indis-
tinctly connected with the future glory of
our country. And, Sir, I trust that I be-
long to that class who believe the greatest
glory of a free man is to be a good citizen.
And a good citizen, values liberty to luxury,
and honor to profit. He holds that, next
to dying for one's country, the greatest glo-
ry is to live for her interest and her honor.
I have no aspirations, no ambitions, which
do not go forward in longing for that peace
which shall dawn upon the end of this ter-
rible and unrighteous war—a peace which
in the language of Abraham Lincoln, "I
hope may come soon, and when it does come
will come to stay, and will be worth keep-
ing."

Whenever I look upon that flag, Sir, with
every impulse of my heart there rises a
sentiment of affection and of honor. I
know that God has given the country to men
who can defend it, and to women who, in
its service, consent to the sacrifice of their
husbands, their brothers and their sons.
And the man, whoever he is, and whatever
place he may fill, who will not protect and
defend the land that gave him birth, is a
dastard and a coward.

The bill before the Senate, Mr. President,
is entitled "An act to regulate the appropria-
tion of moneys raised by the authority of
this State for war purposes." I frankly
confess that I differ from my honorable
friend, the Senator from Union (Mr. Jen-
kins), in the views he entertains for the
causes and of the conduct of the war. Gen-
eral sagacity and uprightiness cannot con-
tend against the prejudices among which a
man is born, which are the breath of his
nostrils to him. As God has no attribute
which sides with the oppressor, so man en-
nobles himself by becoming the advocate of
the oppressed. Bishop Hopkins may thun-
der in a small way to a very select audience
that slavery is a divine institution, and com-
pel his auditors to bow down to the narrow
interpretation of individual texts. But the
heart relying on the spirit of Scripture
still whispers what every grand thinker the
world has ever produced boldly proclaims—
that all men everywhere ought to be free.

You cannot make science utter a lie in
the face of the universe, and declare that
the sun moves round the earth and the
earth stands still. The terrors of the In-
quisition are nothing, and Gallio whippers
"E pur si muove." It does move though.
Aye! And New Jersey moves. Only a
year ago we were threatened with revolu-
tion in the North if a single soldier who was
not a white citizen should enlist and fight
against "slavery in arms." And now a
single township in the county of Warren
has paid ten thousand dollars for bounties
to colored soldiers, and not less than three
thousand black soldiers have left New Jer-
sey to revenge their slaughtered brothers
at Wagner, Port Hudson and at Vicksburg.
Aye! Even New Jersey moves.

Never again will an insolent majority on
bended knees supplicate for peace, and
herald to all the world that this war for
liberty and for humanity is "causeless
in its origin, and dangerous to the liberties
of the people." Never again will men of
for upon the floor of this Senate to join
into practical effect a war upon the
Federal Government.

So wide spread and so thorough was the
delusion in this regard in the remnant of
the Democratic party, that they uncon-
sciously became the apologists and defend-
ers of human bondage and its villainies.

We find the present Executive of this
State declaring, in his inaugural address
(page 14, 1863): "We are told that the be-
lief that slavery is the cause of the war,
and that the war can never cease and the
life of the nation be preserved until slavery
be abolished, has led to a departure from
the original purpose of the war. This is
the radical error of the Emancipationists.
Slavery is no more the cause of war than
gold is the cause of robbery and murder."
Compare this with the avowal of Alexan-
der H. Stephens, the associate of Jefferson
Davis, in a speech delivered in Savannah,
on the 21st of March, 1861. He says:
"The new Constitution has put to rest for-
ever all the agitating questions relating to
our peculiar institutions. African slavery,
as it exists among us, is the proper status
of the negro in our form of civilization.
THIS WAS THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF THE
LATE RUPTURE AND THE PRESENT REVOLU-
TION." Between such eminent advocates
of slavery as the Governor of New Jersey
and the Vice President of a moribund Con-
federacy, who shall decide?

Outside of this State, and excepting the
city of New York, I do not know where it
is seriously contended that "abolitionism
and secessionism" were the cause of the
war. Yet such was the opinion deliberat-
ly expressed by Joel Parker in his inaugural
address in 1863, and boldly avowed in his
annual message of January 12th, 1864. He
thinks, too, that if the policy of emancipa-
tion had not been inaugurated, the mass
of the people in some of the Southern States
would have "supplanted their rulers and
returned to their allegiance." A greater
fallacy was never uttered. Let Maryland
and Missouri and Arkansas answer, where
you cannot find any fugitive slaves, but
where fugitive masters abound. There,
where wisdom has been born of this ter-
rible contest; they hold that slavery, like
Achan's wedge of gold, is an accursed
thing, and they gladly tear down the rebel
banner, and run up "our beautiful flag."

But in Kentucky where equality pre-
vailed, and neutrality in a struggle be-
tween barbarism is a monstrous, where
neutrality prevailed, we now find Governor
Bramlette threatening to resist the enlist-
ment of negroes as soldiers. Kentucky an-

And I venture the assertion that
of the rebel lines there is no Legislature
that dares to defy the Federal Government
by passing so iniquitous a measure as the
one under consideration, unless it be the
Legislature of New Jersey. No man
whose heart is with his country can read
the bill without condemning it. It pro-
vides, "That from and after the passage
of the act it shall not be lawful for any
part of the moneys now raised, or which
may be hereafter raised for war purposes,
to be used for the employment of negroes
as soldiers; and any one offending against
the provisions of this act, for each and
every offence, upon conviction, be subject
to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars,
and imprisonment for a term of not less
than five years."

And I would be glad to know whether
this bill meets the approval of the Govern-
or of New Jersey. When such a measure
was proposed for the county of Union, I
said that the policy of negro enlistment
under the laws of the United States had
met the sanction of the Executive of this
State. I was glad to credit him with sus-
taining the Government after his own fash-
ion. I appreciate the social virtues of Joel
Parker; but I am not bound to admire that
easy political virtue which writes a sym-
pathizing letter to a Vallandigham meeting,
declares against the suspension of the writ
of habeas corpus, and says in the face of a
popular majority of nearly two hundred
thousand, that the Proclamation of Emancipa-
tion is a mistake, intimates that it is
unconstitutional, and ends by declaring it
an "obstacle in the way of peace." Sir,
We have too much of this style of sup-
porting the Government.

New Jersey to day, is full of Union men
with Confederate principles. Like the
Cavaliers in the days of the Pretender,
they hold their wine glasses above their
water glasses, and drink "to the King,"
—over the water. They say (these half-
hearted Union men),

"God bless the King, God bless the folk's
defender,
The Devil take the Pepp and the Pretender;
But who the Pretender is and who the
King—
God bless us all—is quite another thing."

I charge now as I have charged before,
that the Governor of New Jersey was elec-
ted in the interest of slavery, and that De-
mocracy, as officered and manned in New
Jersey, is in sympathy with treason and
rebellion.

If you decorate your Senate Chamber
with an American flag, a State Flag must
be elevated beside it. The doctrine of
State rights, a political falsehood, and a
delusion, is boldly proclaimed as a part
of the new gospel of peace. Three weeks
since, the Senator from Bergen (Mr. Hol-
sman), declared himself in favor of a gen-
eral prosecution of the war, and I con-
gratulated the Senate that since he was in
now, of a war with white men, in the next
year he would be eloquently for carrying
the war into Africa with Africans. But,
Sir, the Peace committee met at the New
York hotel, on the 22d of February, de-
scribing the anniversary day that gave birth
to George Washington, and since then the
Senator from Bergen, in almost the identi-
cal language of the pronouncement of the
"Rebel Congress, declares that he is now,
and has been since the firing upon Fort
Sumter, against the war. My accusation
against "Democracy as it is," has this ex-
tent. It is without honesty of purpose or
principle. If it pretends to be for war in
Pennsylvania, it is for peace in New Jersey.
And when General Lee was marching
through the beautiful and fertile valley of
the Cumberland up to Harrisburg, the
Democratic party was joyously assembled
in the State Capitol of Pennsylvania, to
nominate George H. Woodward, who said
"it was a sin to think against slavery,"
and that the time must come when the
South could fall back on her natural rights,
and use all the means she possessed, or
could command, in defence of her soil.
No wonder General Lee hastened to ratify
a nomination so opportunely made! No
wonder a single voice was not raised in that
convention which found the latitude of Har-
risburg suggestive of shot and shell. And
it is not singular that a retired Major Gen-
eral, in the United States Army, who would
make a "capital engineer for a station-
ary power," wrote his distinguished
considerations on the eve of a most signifi-
cant election, to Mr. Woodward, who be-
lieved "slavery was a blessing."

And, while this subject is in my memory
let me say that the saddest sight my eyes
ever beheld, was the sight of the weary
thousands who thronged the bridge across
the Susquehanna, on the 19th of June, in
the year of grace 1863, old men, tender
women, and helpless children, for the first
time in their lives, aliens to their hearths
and homesteads, they had gathered to-
gether their household Gods, and sought shel-
ter from the Goths and Vandals of barbarism—
sought shelter and protection on the
peaceful banks of the Juniata. The re-
collection of these scenes can never be ef-
faced, and till they have passed from my
mind, let no one ask me to pause in my
efforts to point to my countrymen the per-
ils which threaten the republic. One of
the finest passages in Roman history tells
us that after the battle of Cannas, when
disaster and defeat followed, the Roman
general, the Senate went beyond the walls
of the imperial city to thank their general
that he had not despaired of the republic.

To that man who would stop the victori-
ous banners of the armies of the Union;
cavailing at the proclamation of emancipa-
tion, I would answer that it was six months
after the head of the nation had invoked the
"considerate judgment of mankind" and
the gracious favor of Almighty God, that
on that proclamation, before standing by the
unnumbered graves of our dead in the
nation's cemetery—we could say, "of the
two great efforts to enslave the English
race in body and mind, the first was its
grave at Marston Moor, the second at Get-
tysburg."

But to return to the political decline and
fall of New Jersey. In 1849 both Houses
of this Legislature, by joint resolution, de-
clared slavery to be an evil, and instructed
our Senators and Representatives in Con-
gress to vote against the extension of hu-
man bondage in the Territories. (Pamp.
Laws, p. 334, 1849.) But soon the leading

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we carry it on for the Union, and we will
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Slavery is the lion in the way. God binds
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State Rights. Perhaps we can meet on
friendly grounds, as I learn he was once a
Whig, when I quote the language of Hen-
ry Clay: "If Kentucky unfurl tomorrow
the banner of resistance, I will not fight
under that flag. I owe allegiance to my
native State, but I owe a paramount alle-
giance to the United States Government."
If it were required, Sir, I could produce
volumes of testimony to the bravery and
efficiency of our colored soldiers. General
Kauter, in speaking of the First Regiment
of South Carolina Volunteers, said: "I am
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you have shown this day. I only wish I
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Commodore Dupont wrote from Port
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is: "They serve us with zeal, make no bar-
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At Wagner, when the gallant Shaw, of
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body, crawled back, amid a deadly rain of
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Let me assure the other side of the cham-
ber that the reign of force is ended, and
even chivalry begins to understand that
ideas rule the world; civilization wrestles
with prejudice as the angel of old wrestled
with the patriarch, and prejudice will be
smitten to the death.
I oppose this bill because it is against the
rights of mankind. The nation has out-
grown the Dred Scott decision; and the con-
science of the nation is at last satisfied that
God's lesson for America is that absolute
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I beg leave to refer to George Bancroft's
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rash offence to the conscious memory of the
millions—upheaved our country with the
excitement which swept over those of us
who vainly hoped to preserve a strong and
sufficient, though narrow, isthmus that
might stand between the conflicting floods.
No nation can adopt that judgment as its
rule and live; the judgment has in it no
element of political vitality. I will not say
it is an invocation of the dead past; there
never was a past that accepted such opin-
ion. If we want the opinions received in
the days when the Constitution was framed,
we will not take their second hand from our
Chief Justice. We will let the men of that
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ican magistracy sink when arranged, as he
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How terrible will be the verdict against him
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ington's political teacher, the great Mon-
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"The argument from the difference of
race which Taney thrusts forward with pas-
sionate confidence as a proof of complete
disqualification, is brought forward by
Montesquieu as a scathing satire on all the
brood of despots who were supposed to uphold
slavery as tolerable in itself. The rights
of MANKIND—that precious word which
has no equivalent in the language of
Hindustan, or Judea, or Greece, or Rome,
or any anti-Christian tongue—found their
supporter in Washington and Hamilton, in
Franklin and Livingston, in Otis, George
Mason and Gadsden—in all the greatest
men of our early history."
The one rule from which the makers of
our first Confederacy, and then of our Na-
tional Constitution, never swerved is this:
To fix no constitutional disability in any
one. Whatever might stand in the way
of any man from opinion, ancestry,
weakness of mind, inferiority, or inconve-
nience of kind, was itself not formed in-
to a perfect disfranchisement.

"The Constitution of the United States
was made under the recognized influence of
the eternal rule of order and right; so
that, as far as its jurisdiction extends, it
raised at once the numerous class who had
been chattels into the condition of persons.
It neither originates nor perpetuates in-
equality."
If the Constitution does not perpetuate
inequality shall we?
Thomas Jefferson said: "The opinion
that they (the colored race) are inferior in
the faculties of reason and imagination must
be discarded with great diffidence" (Jefferson's
Works, Vol. VIII, PP. 288.) He
said afterward: "I expressed these views,
therefore, with great hesitation; but what
was in their degree of talent, it is no meas-
ure of their right to citizens in understand-
ing he was not, therefore, fond of the per-
son and property of others."
We are now paying the price of our na-
tional virtue, as well as virtue. If this na-
tion had been without virtues, we would
possibly have been at peace; but it would
have been the peace which follows disolu-
tion and death.

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be discarded with great diffidence" (Jefferson's
Works, Vol. VIII, PP. 288.) He
said afterward: "I expressed these views,
therefore, with great hesitation; but what
was in their degree of talent, it is no meas-
ure of their right to citizens in understand-
ing he was not, therefore, fond of the per-
son and property of others."
We are now paying the price of our na-
tional virtue, as well as virtue. If this na-
tion had been without virtues, we would
possibly have been at peace; but it would
have been the peace which follows disolu-
tion and death.

South Jersey was in the interest of
very. We began the war for the Union,
we carry it on for the Union, and we will
end it by subduing the rebellion, and by
subjugating the "fugitive masters" in the
South. The war for us is necessarily and
justly in the interest of Freedom for
Slavery is the lion in the way. God binds
up the nation's wounds with emancipation.
The Constitution was meant to "pro-
tect liberty," not to protect slavery.

No principle of law is plainer than the
one which denies to a State the power to
pass laws in conflict with the laws of the
United States; and this bill practically
raises the banner of resistance, because it
raises the law of the Federal Government;
and I am glad that the Senator from Union
(Mr. Jenkins) shares the political heresy of
State Rights. Perhaps we can meet on
friendly grounds, as I learn he was once a
Whig, when I quote the language of Hen-
ry Clay: "If Kentucky unfurl tomorrow
the banner of resistance, I will not fight
under that flag. I owe allegiance to my
native State, but I owe a paramount alle-
giance to the United States Government."
If it were required, Sir, I could produce
volumes of testimony to the bravery and
efficiency of our colored soldiers. General
Kauter, in speaking of the First Regiment
of South Carolina Volunteers, said: "I am
glad to be in the midst of you—glad to have
seen so fine an exhibition of proficiency as
you have shown this day. I only wish I
had a hundred thousand of you to fight for
the freedom of the Union."

Commodore Dupont wrote from Port
Royal his gratitude to the contrabands who
had rallied around him, and his declaration
is: "They serve us with zeal, make no bar-
gains for their remuneration, go under fire
without the slightest hesitation, and, in-
deed, in our case are as 'insensible to fear'
as Governor Pickens. Some of them are
very intelligent."

At Wagner, when the gallant Shaw, of
the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, fell with
his feet to the foe and his back to the field,
a black sergeant, wounded and bleeding,
dragged himself forward when the color
bearer fell, and, wrapping the flag about his
body, crawled back, amid a deadly rain of
artillery, and when he whispered to the
white soldiers in the hospital, "I saved the
flag," three cheers went up for the black
sergeant of the Fifty-fourth.

Let me assure the other side of the cham-
ber that the reign of force is ended, and
even chivalry begins to understand that
ideas rule the world; civilization wrestles
with prejudice as the angel of old wrestled
with the patriarch, and prejudice will be
smitten to the death.
I oppose this bill because it is against the
rights of mankind. The nation has out-
grown the Dred Scott decision; and the con-
science of the nation is at last satisfied that
God's lesson for America is that absolute
justice to the African in mental and moral
emancipation to the white man.

I beg leave to refer to George Bancroft's
views upon the effort to betray the rights of
man at the command of passion and prej-
udice. He says: "That ill-starred dismis-
sion is the starting point of this rebellion,
which, for a quarter of a century, had been
a nely preparing to raise its head. When
courts of justice fall, war begins. The so-
called opinion of Taney, who I trust did not
intend to hang out the flag of disunion—that
rash offence to the conscious memory of the
millions—upheaved our country with the
excitement which swept over those of us
who vainly hoped to preserve a strong and
sufficient, though narrow, isthmus that
might stand between the conflicting floods.
No nation can adopt that judgment as its
rule and live; the judgment has in it no
element of political vitality. I will not say
it is an invocation of the dead past; there
never was a past that accepted such opin-
ion. If we want the opinions received in
the days when the Constitution was framed,
we will not take their second hand from our
Chief Justice. We will let the men of that
day speak themselves. How will our Amer-
ican magistracy sink when arranged, as he
will be, before the tribunal of humanity?
How terrible will be the verdict against him
when he is put in comparison with Wash-
ington's political teacher, the great Mon-
tesquieu, the enlightened magistrate of
France, in what were esteemed the worst days
of her monarchy!"

"The argument from the difference of
race which Taney thrusts forward with pas-
sionate confidence as a proof of complete
disqualification, is brought forward by
Montesquieu as a scathing satire on all the
brood of despots who were supposed to uphold
slavery as tolerable in itself. The rights
of MANKIND—that precious word which
has no equivalent in the language of
Hindustan, or Judea, or Greece, or Rome,
or any anti-Christian tongue—found their
supporter in Washington and Hamilton, in
Franklin and Livingston, in Otis, George
Mason and Gadsden—in all the greatest
men of our early history."
The one rule from which the makers of
our first Confederacy, and then of our Na-
tional Constitution, never swerved is this:
To fix no constitutional disability in any
one. Whatever might stand in the way
of any man from opinion, ancestry,
weakness of mind, inferiority, or inconve-
nience of kind, was itself not formed in-
to a perfect disfranchisement.

"The Constitution of the United States
was made under the recognized influence of
the eternal rule of order and right; so
that, as far as its jurisdiction extends, it
raised at once the numerous class who had
been chattels into the condition of persons.
It neither originates nor perpetuates in-
equality."
If the Constitution does not perpetuate
inequality shall we?
Thomas Jefferson said: "The opinion
that they (the colored race) are inferior in
the faculties of reason and imagination must
be discarded with great diffidence" (Jefferson's
Works, Vol. VIII, PP. 288.) He
said afterward: "I expressed these views,
therefore, with great hesitation; but what
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ure of their right to citizens in understand-
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son and property of others."
We are now paying the price of our na-
tional virtue, as well as virtue. If this na-
tion had been without virtues, we would
possibly have been at peace; but it would
have been the peace which follows disolu-
tion and death.

What is that which...
have, and nobody likes to...
must.

What is that which...
have, and nobody likes to...
must.

IMPORTANT CONCERNING THE DRAFT

War Department, Process Marshal Gen-
eral's Office, Washington, D. C., Apr.
23, 1864.

Circular No. 16.

The following opinion of the Hon. Wil-
liam Whiting, Solicitor of the War Depart-
ment, is published for the information and
guidance of all officers of this Bureau:
In regard to the question whether the
plea of non-residence in the district where a
drafted man may have been enrolled, under
all circumstances, be regarded by
Boards of Enrollment as a legal

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BAY RAILROAD. [TIME TABLE TO TAKE EFFECT SEPT. 14, 1863.]

Table with columns: LEAVE, Arrive, Exp., Mail, Market P.M., F.M. Rows include New York, Jersey City, Hoboken, etc.

Connects with Camden & Atlantic Freight & Accommodation, which leaves Camden 9.45 A.M. Connects with train from Long Branch. Starts from Long Branch.

Table with columns: LEAVE, Arrive, Exp., Mail, P.M., F.M. Rows include New York, Jersey City, Hoboken, etc.

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