



"TO CARE FOR HIM WHO HAS BORNE THE BATTLE, AND FOR HIS WIDOW AND ORPHANS,"

ESTABLISHED 1877-NEW SERIES.

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Cavalry Battalion.

PLAYING BUZZARD.

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the Old Dominion Before and During the War.

SECESSION AGITATION.

Actual Experience of a Northern Settler from 1848 to 1869.

EXCITING INCIDENTS. ----

Several Attempts to Lynch the

Abolitionists Failed.

-----BY JONATHAN ROBERTS, CLARESBORD, N. J.



following life-experi- ing in place of their County Surveyor, who and was therefore worse for them. ence was born in Sep- | was such a tember, 1818, of pa-DRUNKEN SOT rents whose forefath- that they could place no dependence in him. that it was true, too true. He then said ers came over to this I soon became well acquainted throughout he was a large slaveholder; had inherited country from Wales Fairfax and adjoining Counties, not only them from his father; was brought up with in 1682, and, having | with the County, but also with the people. | them, and that if it was in his power to set purchased the pro- But through all and to all who cared to his slaves free, so they could stay here, he prietary right, like know my sentiments I was always an out- would, and he would hire them. "But," he Penn, purchased spoken anti-slavery man, and would hire no said, "you know the law will not allow me their quit-claim of slaves of their masters, except where the to set them free here, and I have no money the Indians, between masters would give the slaves their hire, as to buy them homes anywhere North, and to

branches of Pensanquin Creek, in Bur- I soon became known to the slaves as their with nothing, I cannot do that; and so I lington County, N. J., where my elder friend, and they came to me from far and have to get along as well as I can. But as brother now lives, and where in old slave new for counsel. But I never advised any for you, you are all right. I wish we had times it was a stopping-place for runaway to runaway; that I always left to their own many more like you. And now I am ready slaves on their way to Canada and freedom. judgment. And many are the tales I have heard of the I had many contests with some of the I can help it." I do not know who he meant wrongs and outrages they suffered from their | slave-holders in regard to slavery, and in | by "those fellows," but I had my suspicions, cruel taskmasters. Under such influences some of them it seemed as if I would be for in less than two weeks from that time I grew to manhood, hating the very name of slaveholder. In the Fall of 1839 I went to Alexandria, Wa., to the boarding-school kept by Benjamin Hallowell, to finish my education. There I found among my schoolmates the sons of many of the "First Families of Virginia," also sent there to finish their education to fit them for entering West Point. With many of them I soon became a fast friend; but there was one who seemed from the start determined to browbeat and jostle me, until I could bear it no longer; but he, acting as if I, being a Quaker, had to bear everything without resistance, kept on at it. I remonstrated with him without avail, until at last I "went for him," and he went headiong over the school benches SELF-MUTILATION. in rather uncomfortable style. It taught hung, but a kind, overraling Providence him a lesson he did not forget, and he let rescued me every time. me alone after that, and we afterward became very good friends. When I left school while protecting a slave woman from the whip five Yankees any day. in 1840 I had many fast, stanch friends all brutality of her master, who had hired her over Virginia, who gave me strong and of her owner (a widow woman) for the year. Northern people; they were not cowards, hearty invitations to come and settle among She escaped from him and went home to but they did not want any war; they would them. About this time her owner, and she sent her back with the do almost anything to keep out of a war, THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY threat that if she (the slave) did not go back except give up the Union. They would find was a question that agitated the public mind and stay she would sell her (the slave) down that the Northern people would fight rather very much both North and South. A law- South to pick cotton. Now the slaves in than give up the Union, and if they were less mob, instigated by the slaveholders, had Virginia, as well as in all the Border States, driven to take up the sword to preserve the burned the Pennsylvania Hall, in Philadel- have a horror of being sold South to pick Union they would be the last ones to sheathe phia, because the Abolitionists were allowed cotton. So she devised a plan to prevent it; mark it. And further, that the first gun to lecture therein, and the slavery influence | that and still stay at home with her children. | fired in this war would be the death-knell seemed arrogantly dominant over the whole I saw her come down the lane leading to of slavery. Union; but it could not stop the printing- our house and go to my woodpile, take my press at the North, nor could it stop free ax in her right hand, then placing her left ment the following lines of Whittier, "The discussion among the Northern people. But hand on the chopping-block, deliberately Poet of Freedom," came strongly to my reat Mason & Dixon's line it had to stop. If chopped off three fingers. Then she came membrance, and it seems so appropriate to any Abolition papers, or anyone who denied to me to have them wrapped up, all dangling the occasion that I insert it here: the divine right of property in the people | and bloody as they were. I said to her: of African descent, was known to have "Oh! Mariha, how could you do so?" Her answer was: "Now I cannot pick Bears greeting to Virginia from Massachusetts passed south of said line, they were in hourly danger of the halter at the hands of cotton, and no one will buy me, and I can Judge Lynch. stay at home with my children." Yet the anti-slavery people at the North At another time three men came to our continued to agitate the question, and taught house in the morning to borrow my boat to that slavery was an evil of very great mag- cross over Pohick Creek, saying they were nitude, both socially, morally, and financial- going hunting over in Mason's Neck (as it by; that it dulied the moral feelings of the was called) and would bring it back when And to the land breeze of our ports, upon their white race, made them inhuman, domineer- they came. I, suspecting no foul play, lent ing, and brutish, and, by the indolent habits | it to them. As we were about done dinner it engendered, incapacitated the white race the same party came back, having a colored we hear thy threats. Virginia! thy stormy words of the South from an equal chance in the boy with them, and asked us to give them race of life with their more hardy, self- some dinner, and while the same was getting relying, self-sustaining white competers at ready for them, they began to beat the boy, the North; that with all the superior advan- for nothing that I could see. tages of the South over the North, in climate, I REMONSTRATED WITH THEM soil, and productions, the Southern people | about it, and told them my farm or front were gradually but surely being impover- yard was not a public whipping-post for ished, and falling behind those of the North. slaves. Then it was that many slaveholders, see- Then they began to curse me as a black ing by their own observations that what Abolitionist who ought to be hung, etc. I the anti-slavery people said was all true, immediately dismissed them from my farm began to inquire how to remedy this con- without dinner. They had been gone per- Forgets she how the Bay State, in answer to the dition of things, and to say to those of haps half an hour, when over comes a neigh- Of her old House of Burgesses, spoke out from the North they conversed with on the sub- bor from the other side of the creek hunting ject: "if these things are so, come down after this same party, and saying they had South and teach as slaveholders, and do not kidnapped a free colored boy whose mother stir up animosities against us among the lived in Washington, D. C., and who had Northern people." They began to cry out, hired the boy to him to help him man his as did the Macedonians of old, to Paul : longboat. "Come over and help us."

divided it up into farms and moved thereon. own lips. And thus in 1847 began the Woodlawn This took me all aback. Instantly all the Northern settlement which became anucleus | horrors of the situation stared me in the | Lower than plummet soundeth, sink the Virginian around which has gathered a strong North- face, and I seemed to see that he alone stood ern element, whose influence for good has between me and lynching. I could not anlong been felt by the farming community of swer right away. Then something passed Fairfax County. through my mind which said: "Make a

Among those who early in the Fall of clean breast of it." I instantly understood, 1848 gathered to this settlement was Jona- and said to Col. Burke: than Roberts (the writer of this) and family, "You know that I am a Quaker, and that

who bought about 400 acres, the homestead Quakers are all anti-slavery people." part of the "Cedar Grove Estate," of Wm. He answered that he knew all that, and that M. McCarty, lying on Pohick Bay, an arm | was all right, but they had told him that I of the Potomac River, at the junction of was trying to induce slaves to run away. I

Accotink and Pohick Creeks, and two miles | told him I did not advise any slaves to run from Pohick Church. I removed there away from their masters, but if anybody, Christmas, 1848, and commenced farming white or black, came to me for advice, I gave and improving its wornout old tobacco them the best I had; but, nevertheless, I fields. Being acquainted with the sons of believed slavery to be a great evil, one of the

many of the F. F. V.'s of the County, having greatest this country was suffering under. been scholars together at Hallowell's It kept the slaves down to the foot of the school, and they being in want of a com- ladder of civilization, and it petent Surveyor, upon the recommendation DRAGGED THE SLAVEHOLDER

of Benjamin Hallowell, our old school- down to their level; it made the white race HE subject of the teacher, they selected me to do their survey- lazy, domineering, overbearing, and beastly,

mently and earnestly in his emphatic way

the north and south they did in some instances. Consequently send them away after toiling so long for me for those fellows. No one shall hurt you if

called "Woodlawn," in Fairfax Co., Va., and sought this opportunity to hear from my Gloat o'er the new-born child, and count his market value, when The maddened mother's cry of wo shall pierce the slaver's den !

Plant, if ye will, your fathers' graves with rankest weeds of shame; Be, if ye will, the scandal of God's fair universe-We wash our hands forever, of your sin, and shame, and curse.

. The voice of Massachusetts1 Of her free sons and daughters-

Deep calling unto deep aloud-the sound of many Against the burden of that voice what tyrant power shall stand? No fetters in the Bay State! No slave upon her

land! Look to it well, Virginians! In calmness we have In answer to our faith and trust, your insult and your scorn; You've spurned our kindest counsels-you've

hunted for our lives-And shaken round our hearths and homes your manacles and gyves!

We wage no war-we lift no arm-we fling no torch | come down 12 miles to my farm and within The fire-damps of the quaking mine beneath your soil of sin We leave ye with your bondmen, to wrestle, while

ye can, With the strong, upward tendencies, and God-like

But for us and for our children, the vow which we have given

Col. Burke immediately responded vehe- For freedom and humanity, is registered in Heaven No slave-hunt in our borders-no pirate on our strand !

No fetters in the Bay State-no slave upon our Innd !

But the Knights of the Golden Circle were determined that Virginia should secede. They beset the Legislature to

CALL A CONVENTION. The Union members did all they could to prevent it. They sent out petitions for all voters opposed to secession to sign. One was sent to me to get signers. I took it the next day up to a vendue in my neighborhood, where there was a large crowd, and having read it to them, asked if there were INVITING THE REBEL GUARD TO DINNER.

any who wished to sign it. I had noticed one of the slaves down to tell me, and near that while I was reading it the crowd had sundown I saw a dark form coming down divided-about half dozen on one side of me, the lane, and I thought from his actions that here."

'Lynch him and carry him out. Lynch the On the morning of election I went over to - black Abolitionist." And Jim Jackson and his gang of bullies started toward me across the Courthouse to do their bidding. toward me, and came and stood directly between me and Jim Jackson, who, when he saw him there, turned another way and left me alone, and quiet was restored again. But that question and Alfred Moss's answer a poll of about 1,200 votes. After that

lynching. Soon after the election there was a meet-

ing of the Secessionists of Alexandria and Fairfax Counties at West End, near Alexandria, and they there organized a party to HANG ME THAT NIGHT.

But some of the slaves waiting on them

and the rest, 50 or 60, on the other side. something was wrong and went out to meet Then there was a scamper, every fellow When I was done reading one of this half him. He told me that the colored folks for himself; some buckled on two swords,

Accotink and found about 40 Union men there, all making preparation to go home without voting. I asked them why they did so, and they replied that they were airaid to Just at that time there was a commotion vote, for there was that Windsor, Judge of at my left hand, and here came a tall six- Election, sitting there with a loaded revolver footer, Thomas J. Peacock, pushing his way on the table before him, and he swearing he would shoot the first man who under- Leaves from a Boy's Diary of Co. D. took to VOTE FOR THE UNION. and here was this cavalry to support him. and they did not want to be shot. I told them that was a game to scare them from defeated him by a majority of 425 votes in voting; that I thought we owed it to ourselves and our children that we vote that meeting I was doubly a marked man for day, and that I was going to vote. "Oh, well," they said, "if you will go first we will follow." I started, got to the door, looked back over my shoulder, and saw the long line follow-

ing. I went in, and Windsor, seeing me come, asked me if I had come to vote, and how. I told him yes; I had come to vote for the Union against secession. He looked up with a scowl on his face, and

seeing the long line of Union men coming found out what was going on and they sent | after me, he began to write down my name and how I voted, for we voted viva voce. As soon as I saw my vote recorded I passed on, and another took my place, and so they proceeded, until when the poll closed

that night we had 76 Union votes and only 19 secession. Early next morning the Union troops, under Col. Ellsworth, came over to Alexandria from Washington, and Jim Jackson killed Ellsworth at the Marshall House for pulling down the secession flag from over the house, and suddenly got his deserts therefor himself.

About 10 o'clock on that day I went over to Accotink to learn what was going on. I found all quiet and the cavalry about sitting down to their breakfast of roast yeal, when suddenly a cry arose, and looking up the road toward Alexandria we saw a horseman coming at full speed, and when near enough to be heard, he called out: "Clear out from here! Clear out from here; the

Lieut. Doane's Coolness Saves the Command. ----FRIGHTENED VIDET. Banter Between the Infantry and Marine Cavalry. BY ALEXANDER C. BYERLY, 1206 SOUTH HE Mississippi Marine Brigade was a peculiar organization. There was never anything just like it before nor since, Admiral Porter, in his "Naval History of the Rebellion," trics to describe it. And

Gen. Grant, in his "Memoirs," while paying it a high compliment for service rendered at the siege of Vicksburg, characterized it as "a Yankees are coming! The Yankees are nondescript organization." The truth is, it coming! They have come over to Alexan- was a kind of cross between the army and

SECOND ST., SPRINGFIELD, ILL.







I could perceive a marked change in certain

ones in their behavior toward me. So time wore on, with most of the "First Families of Virginia" in my vicinity standing by me, while the overseer-class were hunting and watching all the time for something to turn up to injure me, until the Presidential contest of 1860 assumed shape, after Abraham Lincoln was nominated by the Republican party. When the agitation

preceding secession began I took the side of the Union, and strongly advised Virginians to do nothing LOOKING TOWARD SECESSION.

midst. But the Secessionists tried to make all believe there would be no war, and if there did come war it would be up North between the Abolitionists and the Democrats; and if there did come war they did At one time a terrible incident occured not care, as one good Southern soldier could

I told them they were mistaken in the

In the midst of this turmoil and excite-

MASSACHUSETTS TO VIRGINIA. The blast from Freedom's Northern hills, upon its No word of baughty challenging, nor battle bugle's

horsemen's steel.

No trains of deep-monthed cannon along our highways go-Around our silent arsenals untrodden lies the

spicead for war.

Swell harship on the Southern winds which melt

No hewer of our mountain oaks suspends his ax in fear.

When o'er her conquered valleys swept the Briton's

sleel array How side by side, with sons of hers, the Massaountered Tarleton's charge of fire, and stout

attend to my case. to me by his own State Senator, Henry W. | there.

of those trees in the yard.

(for many of the poorer class could not at | a rank Secessionist, and at that time Chief | tied from the opposite side, party seeing how the thing was going

JUMPED ON THEIR HORSES AND LEFT.

secession. I found a very large crowd gathered there, and very much agitated, the Secessionists having Alfred Moss, the County asked.

Clerk, as their candidate, and the Union men selected Wm. H. Dalany, a son of old Commodore Dulany, as their candidate.

The Secession men were boisterous and

errands Inr. A thousand sails of commerce swell, but none are

Yet, not one brown, hard hand forgoes its honest inter here-

What means the Old Dominion? Hath she forgot

Cornwallis, then?

dozen, Windsor by name, stepped up to me overheard the plotting to hang me, and that and told me to take that paper and clear the party was almost ready to start when out from there. If I did not, they would he left; that he had come the shortest way he could, but he was afraid they would be I told Windsor the petition had been sent ahead of him, and that they would soon be miles, across the bridge over the Occoquan at

Thomas, and if it was right for him to send | I went into the house and told my wife and burned it down before they considered it it was right for me to get signatures, if about it, and told her they would not disanyone was willing to sign it. Then Wind- turb her, as it was only me they wanted ; the rebels made the first stampede of the sor told me that if I did not take it and clear that I would go out on the bay in my boat war, and showed the Yankees how to run out from there they would hang me to one and stay all night, and if all was right to when they got scared. hang out a sheet on the clothes-line in the

At that saying an old man by the name of morning, and I would come home. When 11 o'clock we observed a saddled horse tied Thomas Fowler, one of the F. F. V.'s, spoke morning came I saw the sheet out, came in the edge of the field next to the woods, up and told Windsor that there was nothing home, and found no one had been there. I on the hill-side overlooking the Potomac in that paper but what any good citizen wondered at it, and then went over to Ac- River, Pohick Bay, and where we were at could sign, and he was going to sign it. I cotink village to see if I could learn anywork. It was a wonder to us what the horse amped up and gave him my seat, and he thing about it there. I had been there but was doing there, and we watched it until immediately sat down and signed his name, a wittle while when I got word why they to the house to feed while I went to see and when about to rise another stepped up had not come. They had come down about what that saddled horse was doing there. and told him to please put his name down | half way, and stopped at Dr. R. C. Mason's, | On coming to the place where the horse was

that time write), and so they kept him at it Justice of the County, but a law-abiding until the whole of the crowd had signed, man and a good friend of mine, and one of between 50 and 60. Windsor and his little the chivalry of Virginia. They stopped

there to give the Doctor a serenade, and he seeing they were on some expedition, asked The Legislature, however, called a con- where they were going. They replied they vention and ordered an election of delegates, were going down to Cedar Grove to hang and a call was passed around for each party | that black Abolitionist, Roberts. The Docto meet at the Courthouse on a certain day | tor asked: "Why? What has Roberts been to commence the canvass for election, each | doing?" They replied that he had been candidate then and there to define his posi- saying if he had his way there should not tion. On that day I went up to the Court- be a slave in Virginia when the sun went in full view of the Potomac River and all

Union man, one that was opposed to slavery TO BREAK THE LAW,

Roberts with doing; and if you persist in | was completely nonplussed. Here he was it, I will have every one of you arrested and sent to watch this man as a spy, a black put in jail;" which so scared the party that they all scattered each to his own home. So I was again saved by an unseen Power overruling in human affairs,

ner. I took his horse and fed it and then ing with my two horses in my field, when took him in and sat him by my side at dinalong comes half a dozen of my Secession neighbors, armed to the teeth, and took the horses out from the plow, and, as they said, man, who had come to Virginia to better my sequestered them for the use of their army, worldly condition, and at the same time to show the Virginia farmers that it was more and took them to Alexandria, where Gen. to their interest to set their slaves free and Cocke was gathering his rebel hosts together. hire them, than to keep them as slaves; I was not at home at the time, but came soon after, and started immediately to Alexandria after them. I went to Gen. Cocke's and that between fathers and brothers, headquarters in the Mansion House, and there met Maj. Montgomery Corse (his Aid) the horrors of which I wished our country at the door. He being an old acquaintance to avoid ; that I was not a spy, but an open, and a friend of mine, he asked what brought outspoken Union man, who did nothing me there, being much surprised. I told him secretly about it. to get my horses, that had been taken from We talked after dinner on the veranda in front of the house, in full view of the river.

dria, and in two hours they will be down navy, partaking something of the features of

some none; some buckled on two spurs on

rushed pell-mell down to Occoquan, eight

that place, and then set fire to the bridge

of whom was within 15 miles of them. So

About a week after, my sons and I were

lanting potatoes in my field, when about

I SURPRISED A SOLDIER

sitting at the foot of a tree, watching where

we had been at work, but at the time drowsy

I called to him and asked what he was

doing there, and if he was lost. He jumped

up very much startled, muttering something

unintelligble. At last he got out that he

was sent there by his Captain from Occo-

quan to watch that "black Abolitionist,"

Roberts, who they said was a "Yankee

spy"; that he held communication with the

Yankee fleet on the river, as my farm was

that passed up or down it; also that he (the

I told the soldier that I was Mr. Roberts:

that I was no spy, but an open, outspoken

SO ABASHED THE SOLDIER

that he did not know what to do or say, and

Abolitionist (with them the sum of all vil-

At last he consented, and we went to din-

KINDRED AND NEIGHBORS,

skedaddle to Occoquan the day after.

to dinner. This invitation

do it?

with sleep

one foot, and some none at all, and then

both-an amphibious military equipment, equally at home on land or water.

It was organized, under orders from the War Department, as a means of protection umping on their horses away they all went, | to transportation on the Mississippi and its without eating any breakfast at all; so they tributaries. After the destruction of the Confederate fleet in the naval battle before Memphis, and the consequent fall of that city, the river was practically open to Vicksthemselves safe from the Yankees, not one | burg. But how to keep open so long a line

"GET OUTEN MY ROAD."

of communication began to be a serious question. A small force of the enemy, with soldier) was a member of the company at a few pieces of artillery, could establish a

Accotink on election day, and made the blockade anywhere until a force could be sent against them strong enough to drive them away. On the approach of such a force they would decamp, only to appear in and secession. But to never mind that now; a few days at some other point to engage in come home and get some dinner with me the same destructive pastime. How to seand have his horse fed, as I was then going | cure such a length of river against these forays without an enormous detail from the army was the problem. At this juncture some fertile military mind, presumably

SOME OF THE ELLETTS,

laid before the War Department the project lanies), and here now he was being asked to of a Marine Brigade-a mounted force afloat, go and dine with him. Oh, how could he | ready on a moment's notice to go anywhere, prepared to fight on board as marines or land at unexpected places, and break up small bands at a considerable distance from the ner and waited on him the best I knew how. river. The project was approved, and Lieut -I told him that I was a New Jersey Friend | Col. Alfred W. Ellett, who had distinguish-(or Quaker), and of course an anti-slavery | ed himself in the old ram fleet, was commissioned a Brigadier-General, and ordered to proceed at once to St. Louis and organize the Mississippi River Marine Brigade.

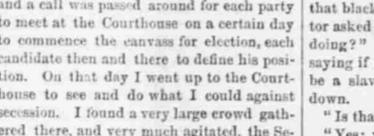
As the need of such a force was urgent, that I was a Union man because I was op- | the General was authorized to recruit it from posed to war; that secession meant war, the convalescent hospitals, where there were hundreds of men who would soon be able for duty ; discharging them from their old regiments and re-enlisting them in the new command. In the meantime seven large transports had been purchased and fitted up with quarters for the men and stables for

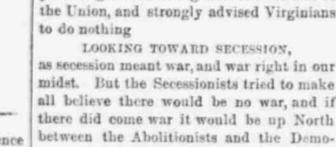
" Is that all?" asked the Doctor. Says the Doctor:

get out a warrant for him, have him arrestjubilant, while the Union men were quiet | ed, tried, and if found guilty, punish him; Nor steady tread of marching flies, nor clang of and noncommittal, and it was hard to tell but as for you, you threaten to do Roberts a what proportion each bore to the whole, as, much greater wrong than even you charge

About this time my hired man was plow-

"Yes; well, is not that enough?" they "If Roberts has been doing anything





While this cry was sounding among us, up to Alexandria, but they just got on to there was a gathering of the Sons of the the steamboat ahead of us. We took the Pioneer Friends (or Quakers) of Burlington next boat and tried to overhaul them. They We hant your bondmen, flying from Slavery's and Gloucester Counties, N. J., sons of sires got to Washington first, but we were so close who had braved the dangers and privations after them that they had not time to get incident to the removal from their native the boy concealed or put in jail, and we came lands to this then new world; sires who so close on them on the street that they had come here to the home of the dropped the boy and ran and hid themselves

HOSPITABLE INDIAN.

to keep from being caught kidnapping. bringing with them the olive branch of At another time I had some business to "peace and good will to all men," and who attend to at Fairfax Courthouse during court shealt justly with the Indians, and bought time, which place was about 16 miles from their homes of them. For he it remembered where I lived. I also stopped on business that William Penn was not the only man to see Col. Silas Burke, who at that time who bought and paid the Indian for their was Chief Justice of the County Court. lands, for the decds of some of them are still After getting through my business with Col. in existence-one of which is in my own Barke, he desired me to wait a little while family. There was then this gathering of he got his horse, saying he would ride with those sons to consider the propriety of send- me to the Courthouse. After he had gotten ing an agent down to Virginia to buy the ready and we had started, Col. Burke said Maj. Lewis property, called "Woodlawn," he desired this opportunity to have a private containing 2,000 seres; or whether we should talk with me. He said some of his neighgo West and buy new lands. But the cry bors had been telling him that I was a The blasting of Almighty wrath spainst a land of so sounded in their mental ears, "Come over | sneaking

and help us," that they concluded to send an BLACK ABOLITIONIST: agent down, who hought the 2,000 acres of that I was trying to induce the slaves to run George Washington's hit. Vernon estate away; that he did not believe it, and had

Fancuil Hall? When, echoing back her Henry's cry, came pulsing

on each breath Of Northern winds, the thrilling sounds of " Liberty or Death1" What asks the Old Dominion? If now her sons

have proved False to their fathers' memory-false to the faith So we started after them and chased them | If she can scott at Freedom, and its great charter

Must we of Massachusetts from truth and duty Judges commonly sat, in front of me. As Lura?

hateful heli-Our voices, at your bidding, take up the bloodhound's sell-We gather, at your summons, above our fathers'

graves, From Freedom's holy altar-horns, to tear your wretched slaves? =

Thank God! not yet so vilely can Massachusetts how; The spirit of her early time is with her even now;

All that a sister State should do, all that a free State may, Heart, hand, and purse we proffer, as in our early

day; But that one dark loathsome burden ye mus stagger with alone. And reap the bitter harvest which ye yourselves have sown!

Hold, while ye may, your struggling slaves, and burden God'sfree air With woman's shrick beneath the lash, and man-

hood's wild despair; Cling closer to the "cleaving curse" that writes

chultis. Still shame your gallant ancestry, the cavaliers of

By watching round the alignables here human fical is poldVOTING FOR THE UNION.

except the rabid Secessionists, each was afraid of his neighbor. Soon the large Courthouse was crowded to its utmost ca- me by some of his soldiers from my plow in pacity. I managed to get a seat on a high the field. window-sill, where I could see the whole crowd, which was a little lower than where I sat, with the speaker's stand, where the

to my right. Among them was Jim Jackson (the man who afterward shot Col. Elisworth in Alexandria) and his gang of bullies.

All at once stillness fell on the crowd, as Alfred Moss, the Secession candidate, arose to define his position. He had been telling me and others outside of the Courthouse asked me not to go to the General, but to

She thus can stoop her chainless neck, a sister's want to break up the Union. But now, when he got warmed up to his subject, he shouted out, " Elect me, and I will go in for IMMEDIATE SECESSION."

This so astonished me, after hearing what he had told us outside, that I called out : "Why, Alfred Moss, you do not mean what you say; that you will go in for immediate secession."

"Yes, I do," he yelled. "I will go for immediate secession."

That answer let the " cat out of the bag," as the Secessionists were endeavoring to conceal their real intention (of determination so mad they called out to their followers to ' Election,

until the soldier, who was a citizen of Fau-He listened with astonishment, and said quier County and a member of the Salem they had no right to do so, and he would Black Horse Cavalry, so much talked about, see to it that my horses were returned, and fairly broke down, and said he wished there then passed in to see the General, but soon were many more men just like me; that his returned with an order from the General to near as I could make out the Union men the Captain of the company that took them, Captain and the greater part of his company were the same way of thinking, but they had were to my left hand and the Secession men ordering him to restore them to me. I took been ordered out by the Governor and could it to the Captain, and he refused to obey the not help it; but that now he should report order, calling me all the hard names he to his Captain when he got back, and he could think of. I told him would engage that there would be no more

I SHOULD REPORT HIM

sent to watch me by his Captain. to his General, and started to go out, when He kept his promise, and no more came; I found at the door the very man who had but the same parties who had tried and been most busy in taking my horses. He failed there, then applied to Beauregard and Dream not because her Pilgrim blood moves slow, that he did not want secession, nor did he wait a little and he would make it all right; imprisoned "as a man dangerous to the procured an order to have me arrested and and went in to his Captain, and soon came | Southern Confederacy." This order coming out and said he would get them for me, and to the knowledge of an old Pennsylvanian went and got them, and so I got my horses | who had settled in Occoquan in early life, again that time. and had married a wife with slaves as her

The Secession Convention having met dowery, he quickly made up his mind that about this time, had in secret session, at the I should not be imprisoned if he could prebidding and threats of the Knights of the vent it. He determined to give me warn- the horses, and rendered masket-proof by Golden Circle, passed the ordinance of seces- ing. Although living eight miles way, with sion, which was to be ratified by a vote of the rebel picket-line between us, and the the people at an election to be held on the officers of that picket-line boarding at his 24th of May, 1861; but they also adopted | house, he came unknown to them and let me an ordinance forbidding any discussion of know of the impending disaster to me and of mounted infantry, commanded by Col. the question by the Union men, and they family, so that I made my escape to Alex- George E. Currie; a battalion of cavalry, distributed troops at all of the voting places | andria to the Federal forces then occupying where there was any strong Union senti- that place. I had to leave my wife and ment. They sent a troop of 40 cavalry to children to the tender mercies of the rebels, Accotink, our voting-place. They also ap- but preferred my freedom to imprisonment, to secede at all hazards), and it made them pointed the aforesaid Windsor Judge of when I could do nothing to protect them. (To be continued.)



heavy oak casemating. Sometime in March, 1863, the organization was completed. It consisted of one regiment

commanded the first year by Maj. D. W. Hubbard, afterward by Moj. J. R. Crandall, and a battery of light artillery (four guns), commanded by Capt. D. P. Walling, The whole force amounted to about 1,200 men,