





GEN. MCLELLAN "TAKEN DOWN."

Our army, events and the cause are all moving; our past, and "double quick" at that. It requires the chronicler to be as busy as the commissary to keep up with their march. Fremont has been reinstated in command, and his new division gives him the "crown of victory." On the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee, with a comparatively free population around him, he has direct access to the very heart of slavery.

GEN. MCLELLAN

Gen. McClellan has been taken out of his command, and he himself has been put under the whip of public opinion, and the spur of Presidential command. The decision of the council of Generals, at which he was represented by his father-in-law, has been made of no account, and like "Joe" in the story, he is ordered to "move on." He has moved on; and, marching toward Manassas, has found—what? The game sprang, and, to his fancy, an apparition in its place, with its thumb on its nose, its fingers making mocking gyrations!

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1862. GENERAL MCLELLAN. While the country held in high and grateful estimation the admirable fidelity exhibited by Gen. Scott, in his unflinching support of the Government at the most critical period of its existence, yet, in consequence of his advanced age and declining health, which operated against vigorous and decisive military action for the suppression of the rebellion, it experienced immense relief when he retired from his post, and Gen. McClellan was appointed to fill it.

HOMOPATHY IN THE ARMY.

It appears by a memorial recently forwarded to Congress by the Massachusetts Medical Homoeopathic Society, that, under the present medical rules, homoeopathic surgeons and physicians are not allowed to practice in the army and navy, no matter what may be their education, experience or proficiency; and that any application on their part to be employed is sure to be contemptuously, or at least summarily rejected by the various medical boards which have the power to decide in such cases.

LECTURES IN THE WEST.

Though the following letter was written for our private perusal rather than for the public eye, still as it is the desire and purpose of its promising author to lecture for a few weeks to come in Massachusetts, his native State, as far as the way may open, we deem it proper to lay it before our readers; expressing the hope that he may meet with a hospitable reception, and find many opportunities to plead "the cause of such as are appointed to destruction" in our guilty land, believing he will give very general satisfaction.

LETTER FROM ANDREW PATON, ESQ.

GLASGOW, (Scotland), Feb. 28, 1862. Mr. WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH: DEAR SIR,—I enclose City of Glasgow Bank draft of this date in your favor on Richard Irvine & Co., New York, for £25 Gs. sterling, being the amount of subscriptions from Glasgow to the American Anti-Slavery Society for list prefixed, which I hope will reach you safely.

GEN. MCLELLAN'S PROCLAMATION.

General McClellan's proclamation to the Army of the Potomac has the merit of American originality, which is a very rare kind of merit, and which in this instance could have been dispensed with. It is the first paper in which an American General has appealed from the opinion of the people to the opinion of the soldiers, and therefore is the beginning of what some suppose is to be the end of our civil war, namely, the conversion of our policy into a straggler, in which constitutional forms shall be observed, while the spirit of freedom still be unknown.

THE REPUBLICAN AND MR. SUMNER.

The editor of the Springfield Republican, in his issue of last Wednesday, has a leading article, in which he rebukes the editor of the Boston Republican, Mr. Sumner, for his admission of Mr. Starke of Oregon to a seat in the Senate, because Starke had expressed sympathy with the South: whereupon a friendly debate ensued between Mr. Sumner, and Mr. Fessenden, and Mr. Browning. Nobody but the Republican can see that Mr. Sumner was worsted in the debate, or that either party flattered himself or themselves that an overwhelming lesson and rebuke had been given the other party.

A VIRGINIAN REBUKING A BOSTONIAN.

On Wednesday evening, last week, a large and highly intelligent audience was drawn together in the Tremont Temple, to hear the closing lecture of the course instituted by the Emancipation League, delivered by a native Virginian, Rev. MORTIMER D. CONWAY, on "Common Errors concerning National Affairs." Mr. Conway prefaced his lecture by the following lecture rebuke:—

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON.

At the last annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, held at West Chester in October last, we had the pleasure of listening to two or three highly effective speeches from Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON, of Philadelphia; and were convinced that the lecturing field, in the service of her own sex, and in the cause of freedom and humanity, would be eminently her "appropriate sphere." She is of Quaker parentage, only nineteen years of age, and to a great extent self-educated; and possesses great fluency of language and power of persuasion. We think her future is full of promise. In the Philadelphia Ledger of the 8th inst., we find the following invitation:—"PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1862. MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON,—On behalf of your numerous friends, the undersigned desire you to deliver at Concert Hall, in this city, the lecture on 'The Present War,' which you have given with so much effect in other places.

THE GENERAL IDEA.

MR. GARRISON: DEAR SIR,—I wished you to give the President's Message, or Proclamation, all the credit you could; but I must cheerfully testify, yet, I desire to say that I regard your positions in the premises as just, high, and alone fully defensible. O, if since the attack on Sumner, even the Executive and the people of the North would have allowed themselves to see the whole truth, and done what justice they might for the black man, how much precious blood might have been saved, and how much nearer, the end of our troubles we might have reached! How slowly and reluctantly the nation wheel toward the right. How much labor has to be expended to beat down prejudice, overcome selfishness, and get the simplest view of righteousness and true policy,—one that a child can understand,—to spread through the different ranks of society, and become a power! If God was not with the truth, that also would fail.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for April, contains the following choice table of contents:— 2. John Linn. 3. Mountain Pictures. 4. Individuality. 5. The German Burns. 6. The Forester. 7. Methods of Study in Natural History. 8. The Straggle Clock. 9. Arthur Hugh Clough. 10. What shall We do with Them. 11. Agnes of Sorrento. 12. Exodus. 13. Then and Now in the Old Dominion. 14. A Message of Civilization. 15. Compensation. 16. A Message of Jeff. Davis in Secret Session. 17. Reviews and Literary Notices. 18. Recent American Publications. It is gratifying to learn that, notwithstanding the unfavorable influence which the war has had upon literature generally, since the beginning of the year more than 100,000 copies have been added to its circulation.







Poetry.

For the Liberator.
NOAH'S DOVE.
Peace, like the gentle dove
Sent forth from Noah's ark,

From the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch.
THE QUEEN MUST DANCE.
Oh! the queen must dance!
Let all the band of scarlet-clad musicians
To the white portals of the palace fair,

Oh! the queen must dance!
What though the staid decorum of old customs
Be outraged for the moment! 'Tis a day—
A day well thought of—and most fitting chosen,

Oh! the queen must dance!
Like Hebrew Miriam then, strike up the timbrel,
Before the heroes of your native West—
The first who used the empty gun and bayonet,

From the Worcester Spy.
THE COMING HOUR.
Tyrants are trampling on us still, the black and white are slaves,
And drag oppression's fetters from their cradles to their graves,

From the Boston Pilot.
LORD, KEEP MY MEMORY GREEN!
Lord, keep my memory green! If I e'er loved one parish,
Pass from my sight, and dwell on earth no more,

The Liberator.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR:
Slavery has created in the nation a preponderating
pro-slavery sentiment. The sentimentalists who sym-
patize with this bloody institution feel so strong in

The President's recent special message, so far as it
is headed at all by what is being allowed to influence
governmental measures, will serve to neutralize and
set aside better measures agitated in Congress, and

While the language is genuinely the language of
Abraham Lincoln, the plot is worthy of Northern poli-
ticians and capitalists, acting upon the President-ap-
parent, through their appointed and paid regency,

There is not a word in the message that should be
in the least unpalatable to the most wily Kentuckian
or the most rapacious South Carolinian. The Louis-
ville Democrat, the Charleston Mercury, the Boston

While I shall be happy, and will rejoice, if I may
live to find myself to have been quite mistaken in all
these views, my present convictions are such that I
cannot refrain from offering them for record.

Already there is much in the papers justifying my
views mailed to the Liberator two days ago. The
Boston Courier says:
"We have no more belief that any change will be
made in the relations of slavery, by this war, be it

Addressing the other party: "It is proposed as a
matter of perfectly free choice with" the sovereign
few of the South, whether to stultify their rapacity
by robbing the multitude in the North, or by scourg-
ing and ravishing the multitude in the South. The

Previously to this, he cites them to an expression in
his December message, wherein he thought fit to say:
"The Union must be preserved, and hence all indis-
pensable means must be employed." He then goes on

motives furnished are worthy of parties that have
demanded themselves as these parties have hitherto
demanded themselves, toward themselves toward
each other, and toward human interests.

There is not a word in the message that should be
in the least unpalatable to the most wily Kentuckian
or the most rapacious South Carolinian. The Louis-
ville Democrat, the Charleston Mercury, the Boston

While I shall be happy, and will rejoice, if I may
live to find myself to have been quite mistaken in all
these views, my present convictions are such that I
cannot refrain from offering them for record.

Already there is much in the papers justifying my
views mailed to the Liberator two days ago. The
Boston Courier says:
"We have no more belief that any change will be
made in the relations of slavery, by this war, be it

Addressing the other party: "It is proposed as a
matter of perfectly free choice with" the sovereign
few of the South, whether to stultify their rapacity
by robbing the multitude in the North, or by scourg-
ing and ravishing the multitude in the South. The

Previously to this, he cites them to an expression in
his December message, wherein he thought fit to say:
"The Union must be preserved, and hence all indis-
pensable means must be employed." He then goes on

Addressing the other party: "It is proposed as a
matter of perfectly free choice with" the sovereign
few of the South, whether to stultify their rapacity
by robbing the multitude in the North, or by scourg-
ing and ravishing the multitude in the South. The

Previously to this, he cites them to an expression in
his December message, wherein he thought fit to say:
"The Union must be preserved, and hence all indis-
pensable means must be employed." He then goes on

motives furnished are worthy of parties that have
demanded themselves as these parties have hitherto
demanded themselves, toward themselves toward
each other, and toward human interests.

There is not a word in the message that should be
in the least unpalatable to the most wily Kentuckian
or the most rapacious South Carolinian. The Louis-
ville Democrat, the Charleston Mercury, the Boston

While I shall be happy, and will rejoice, if I may
live to find myself to have been quite mistaken in all
these views, my present convictions are such that I
cannot refrain from offering them for record.

Already there is much in the papers justifying my
views mailed to the Liberator two days ago. The
Boston Courier says:
"We have no more belief that any change will be
made in the relations of slavery, by this war, be it

Addressing the other party: "It is proposed as a
matter of perfectly free choice with" the sovereign
few of the South, whether to stultify their rapacity
by robbing the multitude in the North, or by scourg-
ing and ravishing the multitude in the South. The

Previously to this, he cites them to an expression in
his December message, wherein he thought fit to say:
"The Union must be preserved, and hence all indis-
pensable means must be employed." He then goes on

Addressing the other party: "It is proposed as a
matter of perfectly free choice with" the sovereign
few of the South, whether to stultify their rapacity
by robbing the multitude in the North, or by scourg-
ing and ravishing the multitude in the South. The

Previously to this, he cites them to an expression in
his December message, wherein he thought fit to say:
"The Union must be preserved, and hence all indis-
pensable means must be employed." He then goes on

THE HORRORS OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE, ARKANSAS.

The full accounts of this battle establish it as by
far the hardest fought battle of the war. We give
below some of the incidents connected with it—

The appearance of the hill and woods shelled by
Gen. Sigel's Division attests the terrific shower of
missiles that fell upon them. Walking over the
ground immediately after the flight of the enemy

Behind a tree, a few yards distant, was stretched
a corpse, with two-thirds of its head blown away by
the explosion of a shell, and near it a musket, broken
into three pieces. Still further along was the body

The rebels, in nearly every instance, removed the
shoes from the dead and mortally wounded, both of
their own army and ours. Of all the corpses I saw,
I do not think one-twentieth had been left with their

The Cheyoke, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole
Indians; of whom some three thousand were en-
gaged in the battle, under the command of Colonel
Albert Pike, a Northern man—who deserves, and will

The Cheyoke, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole
Indians; of whom some three thousand were en-
gaged in the battle, under the command of Colonel
Albert Pike, a Northern man—who deserves, and will

The Cheyoke, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole
Indians; of whom some three thousand were en-
gaged in the battle, under the command of Colonel
Albert Pike, a Northern man—who deserves, and will

The Cheyoke, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole
Indians; of whom some three thousand were en-
gaged in the battle, under the command of Colonel
Albert Pike, a Northern man—who deserves, and will

THE HORRORS OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE, ARKANSAS.

The full accounts of this battle establish it as by
far the hardest fought battle of the war. We give
below some of the incidents connected with it—

The appearance of the hill and woods shelled by
Gen. Sigel's Division attests the terrific shower of
missiles that fell upon them. Walking over the
ground immediately after the flight of the enemy

Behind a tree, a few yards distant, was stretched
a corpse, with two-thirds of its head blown away by
the explosion of a shell, and near it a musket, broken
into three pieces. Still further along was the body

The rebels, in nearly every instance, removed the
shoes from the dead and mortally wounded, both of
their own army and ours. Of all the corpses I saw,
I do not think one-twentieth had been left with their

The Cheyoke, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole
Indians; of whom some three thousand were en-
gaged in the battle, under the command of Colonel
Albert Pike, a Northern man—who deserves, and will

The Cheyoke, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole
Indians; of whom some three thousand were en-
gaged in the battle, under the command of Colonel
Albert Pike, a Northern man—who deserves, and will

The Cheyoke, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole
Indians; of whom some three thousand were en-
gaged in the battle, under the command of Colonel
Albert Pike, a Northern man—who deserves, and will

The Cheyoke, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole
Indians; of whom some three thousand were en-
gaged in the battle, under the command of Colonel
Albert Pike, a Northern man—who deserves, and will

THE HORRORS OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE, ARKANSAS.

The full accounts of this battle establish it as by
far the hardest fought battle of the war. We give
below some of the incidents connected with it—

The appearance of the hill and woods shelled by
Gen. Sigel's Division attests the terrific shower of
missiles that fell upon them. Walking over the
ground immediately after the flight of the enemy

Behind a tree, a few yards distant, was stretched
a corpse, with two-thirds of its head blown away by
the explosion of a shell, and near it a musket, broken
into three pieces. Still further along was the body

The rebels, in nearly every instance, removed the
shoes from the dead and mortally wounded, both of
their own army and ours. Of all the corpses I saw,
I do not think one-twentieth had been left with their

The Cheyoke, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole
Indians; of whom some three thousand were en-
gaged in the battle, under the command of Colonel
Albert Pike, a Northern man—who deserves, and will

The Cheyoke, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole
Indians; of whom some three thousand were en-
gaged in the battle, under the command of Colonel
Albert Pike, a Northern man—who deserves, and will

The Cheyoke, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole
Indians; of whom some three thousand were en-
gaged in the battle, under the command of Colonel
Albert Pike, a Northern man—who deserves, and will

The Cheyoke, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole
Indians; of whom some three thousand were en-
gaged in the battle, under the command of Colonel
Albert Pike, a Northern man—who deserves, and will