

A Copperhead Prayer.

Again the clouds of battle lower
With terror and dismay;
Protect me, All-Dividing Power,
In this disastrous day.
As in the camp the soldiers learn
To riot, curse and swear,
'Twould give my pious soul concern
To have my boys go there.
Then while my neighbors and their sons
Are called to war and arms,
Grant that my boys, secure from guns,
May cultivate my farms.
And while with taxes and expense
My kindred are distressed,
Oh, grant that all my hard earned pence
May slumber in the chest.
And should the rebels gain the day,
And all their lives condemn—
Then may I wash my hands and say
I ne'er opposed them.
Yet if, by Thy disposing will,
My country gains the day,
Oh, may I find a shelter still
In her indulgent laws.
And should the disbeliever my word,
May I upon thee call
To witness I ne'er drove my sword
Or fired a gun at all.
For since from frailty and mistake
No mortal mind is free,
I wish an active part to take,
But leave the whole to Thee.
Though impious pirates on the sea
Our merchants' ships despoil,
Yet shall my spirit rest in ease
Till they invade the soil.
Then in the fields of battle range,
My powerful valor shall sing,
And even, even, and all I have
Full shines their valor bring.
O, may my lands yield twenty fold,
The army to supply;
May fat contractors, fraught with gold,
My regions harvest lay!
May Federal rage no more
Unzip the pieces of robe;
But crown my basket and my store
With blessings from the throne.
What though the spire shall not bloom,
Or even sink the steeple;
What though it be Thy righteous doom
That half our youth shall fall—
Yet, if Thou wilt Thy servant bless,
And my posterity,
I'll joy in my own righteousness
To perpetuity.

DEATH OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—Four of the agents of the Sanitary Commission were captured at the battle of Gettysburg and sent to Libby Prison, Richmond. The moment this was known to the rebel surgeons in our hospitals, they united in a petition to Gen. Lee for their release. This petition is worth recording, and is as follows:—

The undersigned, Surgeons of the Confederate Army, now in charge of the several hospitals within the Union lines and about Gettysburg, beg leave to testify to our General-in-Chief in favor of the U. S. Sanitary Commission as a most philanthropic and charitable institution. Through its kind provisions our hospitals are supplied with every comfort which are of inestimable value to our wounded and suffering men. While the promptness with which their agents follow on the heels of battle enables them to dispose an immense amount of relief to the unfortunate sick and wounded soldiers on either side, it also necessarily exposes them to any and every kind of battery which may oblige them to seek protection from the successful party. Thus, during the late battle of Gettysburg, four of the agents of the Sanitary Commission fell into our hands, and, as we learn, are now held as prisoners of war. We respectfully submit, that as these men were taken without arms, and while in the employ of their charitable office as assistants of the Sanitary Commission to the wounded soldiers of either party, they be released from restraint, and permitted to return to their work of benevolence and good will to all.

The above was signed by twelve chief surgeons of the rebel army and addressed to Gen. Lee.

SINGULAR FACTS.—The San Francisco Herald remarks as follows on the late State election:—

It is noticed that wherever the papers circulate freely that the Copperheads are defeated. Also, that wherever Wells & Co. put in their "best lick" the same result is manifested. Also, that they elected no local candidate scarcely who stumped the country in which he was running. Also, that every man on the Union ticket who was especially denounced as an "Abolitionist" ran ahead of his ticket.

Since last January, natives of Ireland have been leaving for this country at the rate of nearly ten thousand a month.

Speech of Senator Sumner.

Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, who is Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate, delivered a speech in New York, on the 10th of September, in which he discussed at great length our foreign relations, particularly with England. It fills three and a half pages of the New York Tribune, and may fairly be classed as a speech of great research and power. Upon the fine points considered, it contains argument, authority and historical illustration. As the production of a Senator who aspires to be considered as a statesman, it should, in its preparation for the historical leaf, have been kept a little more free from the ultra expressions of the author on slavery. He intrudes that subject upon the reader in season and out of season. But his argument and authorities against the act of the English Government which elevated the rebels to "ocean belligerents," are unanswerable—are absolutely conclusive as to the policy or morality of the act. Under the head of "perils from England," Senator Sumner said:—

"There is one act of the British Cabinet which stands foremost as an omen of peril—foremost in time, foremost also in the magnitude of its consequences. Though plausible in form, it is none the less injurious or unjustifiable. Of course I refer to that inconsiderate proclamation in the name of the Queen, as early as May, 1861, which, after raising rebel slave-mongers to an equality with the National Government in belligerent rights, solemnly declares "neutrality" between two equal parties, as if the declaration of equality was not an insult to the National Government, and the declaration of neutrality was not a moral absurdity, offensive to reason and all those precedents which make the glory of the British name. Even if the proclamation could be otherwise than improper at any stage of such a rebellion, it was worse than a blunder at that early date. The apparent relations between the two powers were more than friendly. * * * Lord Chalmers, of professional renown as Sir Frederick Thesiger, now an ex-Chancellor, used these words recently in the House of Lords:—"If the Southern Confederacy had not been recognized as a belligerent power, he agreed with his noble and learned friend (Lord Brougham), that, under these circumstances, if any Englishman were to fit out a privateer for the purpose of assisting the Southern States against the Northern States, he would be guilty of piracy."

The Senate shows from the highest English authority that, "if the Southern Confederacy had not been recognized as a belligerent power," ships assuming to make captures in her name would have been declared "pirates," and treated accordingly. From being classed as pirates, and captured as such, they were rendered by the proclamation, issued in the name of the Queen, which recognized the Confederates as belligerents and raised them to an equality before the law of nations with the Government of the United States. This Senator Sumner treats as an act totally unjustifiable, either by the law or practice of nations. The history of the past presents no case which can be considered as a precedent. It was, too, as the Senator shows, the recognition of an ocean belligerent, who possessed neither navy, commerce, nor a port which he could command. He also shows that a prize Court is absolutely necessary to the consummation of a legal capture under the laws of war; after a ship is captured, it must be regularly condemned before a prize Court and ordered to be sold for the benefit of the captives. The right to capture does not carry with it the right to burn and destroy merchant ships, at the will of the captives; and hence it is argued that the destruction of merchant vessels by such ships as the Alabama, sailing under the Confederate flag, is contrary to the law of nations, and places those ships before the world in the positions of pirates. We quote from the speech:—

From the reason of the case, there can be no ocean belligerent without a port into which it can take its prizes. Any other rule would be absurd. It will not be enough to sail the sea, like the Flying Dutchman; the ocean belligerent must be able to touch the land, and that land its own. This proceeds on the idea of civilized warfare, that something more than naked force is essential to the completeness of a capture. The Senator quotes among other English cases to sustain his position, that of Captain

Kidd, who was tried, condemned and executed as a pirate—though he claimed to be acting under a commission. Of this case the speaker said:—

"It is none other than that of the famous Kidd, who, on his indictment for piracy, as long ago as 1698, produced a commission in justification. But it was at once declared that it was not enough, he must also show a condemnation of the captured ship. The Lord Chief Baron of that day said that if he had acted pursuant to his commission, he ought to have condemned ship and goods; that by not condemning them he showed his sin, mind and intention; and that he did not act in that case by virtue of his commission, but quite contrary to it; that he took the ship and shared the money and goods, and was taken in that very ship—so that there is no color or pretense that he intended to bring this ship to England to be condemned, or to have condemned it in any of the English plantations; and that while men pursue their commissions they must be justified; but when they do things not authorized or even intended by them, it was as if they had no commission."

Kidd captured ships and goods, and divided the proceeds among his crew without the intervention of a prize Court, and an English Court pronounced him guilty of piracy and he was hung as a pirate. The Confederate ships-of-war, Alabama and Florida, capture ships and goods, take what they can use, and destroy the balance with the ship; they follow the general act set by Kidd, and as they do not take their prizes into port for legal condemnation, are as guilty of piracy as Kidd, who was hung as a pirate under the British law. If they are not pirates, they are in violation of the law, who cannot be convicted of being because shielded by the proclamation of the English Queen. Two plunderers of American commerce were built, equipped and procured in England; they have no certain ports of refuge except those of England; they are, therefore, buccaners of the sea, or English armed ships, for the acts of which that Government will at some future day be called upon to respond in damages. The act of recognizing the rebels as belligerents, as shown by Sumner, was an insult to the Government of the United States; for that insult England may yet be called upon to atone. In reading the speech of the Senator, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the English Ministers, in hastening to recognize the rebels as belligerents, accomplished all that was possible short of an armed intervention, which would have been a declaration of war. The acknowledgment of the independence of the rebel Confederacy at that time would have been an act of no more advantage, practically, to the rebel leaders. The United States was admitted to be a belligerent power, which practically gave it a place among the Powers of the earth. We concur with Senator Sumner in the conclusion that the act of recognizing the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent power was an insult to, as well as an outrage upon, the Government of the United States. Treaties existed between the two nations as well as commercial relations of the most intimate character; England professed to be the friend of the United States, but the moment this rebellion in the South broke out, the English Government laid aside all feelings and the obligations of treaties, took part with, and proclaimed them, almost at the beginning of the contest, belligerents, equal in her ports and on the high seas, with the Government of the United States. The ports of that nation were made as free for rebel privateers as they were for American cruisers. Does any man suppose this course would have been adopted by the English Government had it been the States in the upper Mississippi valley which revolted? They make no cotton nor sugar; they possess no ports into which English steamers could be run in spite of the blockade, and hence would not have been taken under the protection of the British Lion. Had the South produced no cotton she would never have been recognized by England and France. Poland has been in insurrection for nine months, but England manifests no disposition to declare Poland entitled to belligerent rights. Poland lies inland; she possesses no ports into which English goods can be smuggled, and she makes no cotton. As a consequence, her people will be left to their fate by the English people and Cabinet. Such, too, would have been the fate of the Southern States

had they been located in the interior of this continent. The English Government would never have troubled itself to inquire officially as to the progress of a rebellion against the United States' national authority, begun and carried on by States which possessed no ports and did not produce cotton. The policy of England in her interference with other nations is governed by interest, and not by those principles which should regulate the actions of civilized governments.

REMARKS.—They occasionally have queer doings in our neighboring county of Butte. Night before last Mrs. C. Stevens, 70 years of age, and six weeks married, ran away from the bed and board of her husband in Dogtown, with her former lover, S., who has just returned from Boise country with more money than he had when he left Dogtown and his young love. It seems that the match between Mr. and Mrs. C. was a runaway one, and also that Mrs. C. always loved S. better than C., so when S. came back from Boise and took C. away from home theelopment is speedily consummated. The eloping parties are supposed to have gone to Boise overland. The deserted husband was in this city last night, quite disconsolate.—Margaret's Appeal.

A PHOTOGRAPH.—The South is turning on very much what we imagine he was, a plucky fellow, with a good deal of nerve and fire, but with comparatively little reserve force to fall back on; and the high Northern Falstaff, with unwieldy punch, and dainty muscles, and fat-covered lungs, that he was to send to his knees the first blow, but, after a monstrous deal of sweating, and wheezing, and coughing, and grunting, and several knock-downs, and much lamentation on the part of friends, gradually disengaged himself of his superfluous fat, and stands before the world a brawny giant, all muscle and bone, with lungs like bellows, a smiling, though somewhat disfigured countenance, and a pair of fists that level a fortress at every blow.

THE NEXT SPEAKER.—The name of Schuyler Colfax appears to be everywhere mentioned in connection with the Speakership of the next Congress, says the St. Louis Democrat. At this we are not much surprised. The West is clearly entitled to the man, and of all Western Representatives moving in the Union ranks, no braver, able, or more popular man than Schuyler Colfax can be found. We have had no conversation with Representatives from this State, with a view of ascertaining their preferences, but we think we would venture but little in pledging him the entire Radical Union vote of Missouri, which we have reason to believe will embrace the votes of a majority of the members from this State.

A NEW DISCOVERY.—A Frenchman has discovered a new method of manufacturing gunpowder, at Paris, and a company has been formed to carry the discovery into effect. The gentlemen representing the company has proceeded to Washington to lay the case before the American Government. It is eighteen cents per pound; that the raw material can be obtained from the ground almost anywhere without danger—a stew pan, an empty bottle, water and fire being alone sufficient, in half an hour, to transform the raw material into powder. It can be used in shot without granulation, and is 20 to 30 per cent. stronger than ordinary powder, and explodes with vapor instead of smoke, and does not foul the gun. If the powder will realize all that is claimed for it, it will be a discovery indeed.

CONJUGATION.—A couple were engaged to be married the other day in Chicago, and every preparation was made to celebrate the nuptials, but the bridegroom did not appear. A messenger, however, brought the news to the waiting party that he had been drafted in New York, and could not leave. The reply of the young lady was worthy of the occasion. With tear drops in her eyes, and her heart ready to burst with grief, she turned to the company and said:—"I don't keep a darn; there's plenty more men in the world anyhow!" The meeting adjourned.

A married lady found her two sons engaged in quarreling, and in hopes of stopping their dispute, she unthinkingly said to them:—"You young rascals, if you don't behave yourselves I'll tell lock of your fathers!"

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