

with liability, and that otherwise neutrals can permit belligerents from their territories, as a base of operations, to let loose their "war dogs" on a peaceful, quiet, frontier village, pillaging their banking houses, firing their houses, and murdering their citizens, far removed from the scenes of rebellion, which their government was taxing all its energies and resources, to suppress, and when such neutrals are called upon to enact "more stringent laws," to protect the other belligerent, or make reparation for their negligence, it is not surprising that they should "hesitate, discuss, delay and refrain."

In conclusion, I beg to say that the facts and circumstances connected with this raid became generally known throughout the civilized world; that Secretary Stanton afterwards, in conversation with the writer, declared it to be one of the important events of the war, not so much as transferring in part the scenes and horrors of war, to a peaceful, loyal State, but as leading to serious and dangerous complications with Great Britain, through the desires and efforts of the Southern people to involve Canada, and through her, Britain, in a war on behalf of their Southern friends.

And I doubt not that every intelligent Vermonter must fully realize that history must and will give these events that prominence and importance they deserve.

They will remember, that in history, the conspiracies to assassinate Egdon, the King of Moab, resulting in his destruction; and that of Morat, the French Revolutionary Leader, sharing the same fate; and the gun-powder conspiracy, under the leadership of Guy Fawkes, to blow up and destroy, the English Parliament, seasonably discovered and frustrated, though of no greater scope and importance in their results, have each been given a record in history, which will perpetuate them throughout all its annals. It may not be presumptuous, then, to conjecture that this conspiracy, though its details are not fully known, will yet be ranked in importance, as one of the greatest conspiracies ever known, to subvert and destroy a government, save only that successful conspiracy to destroy Cæsar, the Emperor of Rome, of which Brutus was the leader, and that greater and unsuccessful one, of Jefferson Davis and his coadjutors in the great rebellion of 1861. Cæsar's bloody garment threw Rome again into slavery, but all the machinations of slavery-conspirators, of which this raid was a prominent one, could not undermine or destroy the foundations of this great Republic.