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Selections.

SLAVEHOLDERS FOR EMANCIPATION.

[On Saturday evening, Oct. 25, a large meeting was held in the Cooper Institute, in this city, for the purpose of hearing addresses from several exiles from Southern despotism, now heartily in favor of the President's policy of emancipation. Among those who spoke were ANDREW J. HAMILTON of Texas and T. J. BOYNTON of Florida. We give extracts from their speeches.]

ANDREW J. HAMILTON.

MR. HAMILTON commenced by referring to the writings of prominent Southern men, showing that the sentiments of the leaders of the rebellion was to establish an aristocracy of slaveholders. He deprecated the suggestion that peace would be secured by compromise, as, even if the obloquy that would be heaped upon the rebel leaders from the North would not overwhelm them, they would be denounced and killed by the poor white men of the Southern States whom they had deluded and betrayed. He continued: The Southern Union men spurn all such offers of compromise as I do here to-night; they spurn the sympathy of a man who proposes to relieve them by tendering the olive branch (tremendous applause). I beg him to excuse me. I will not be found side by side with the Richmond *Examiner* to sing hosannas to the men who talk about winning back the rebels by soft words and bloodless deeds (cheers). I am not in favor of the policy of any man, who, with such views, tenders himself saying that the condition of his body is "such that the slightest excitement tears him all to pieces" (great laughter and applause). I am one of those so unlucky as to be in the army, but I have come to the conclusion that upon the bloody battle-field a man must undergo some little degree of excitement (laughter). Above all, I do not want the aid and sympathy of a man who thinks that the war must be carried on in such a way as not to impair in the cause of the war (great applause). I want it so settled that when everything shall have been disposed of, no other men having a tendency to treason will find the same cause on which to stand as Southern men now do. Why, then, are Unionists? (Cheers and cries of "Yes, yes, yes"). I intend to contribute my humble efforts to pull slavery up by the last roots (cheers, loud and concrete). I know that slavery must perish in order that liberty may live (great applause). I know that the manacles must fall from the fettered limbs of the black race on this continent in order that the white man may not be manacled (a cry: "Good"). I take my position on the side of my race. I disclaim the idea that my children are to be the expense of negro slavery. If the whole planet of the earth, and all the other planets of the universe were crowded with negroes under similar circumstances as those in the South, I would strike the manacles from every slave (loud cheering). The man who attempts to delude you to-night with any arguments in favor of the distracting influence of slavery in this war is an imbecile, a fool, or an insipid traitor (great cheering). I tell you that the Southern Unionists of the South never will be free again till the last negro has been swept from the condition of bondage (applause). We, therefore, again spurn the sympathy of any man who talks about the Union as it was. I do not mean to say that we are to go back to the condition that preceded this revolution (A VOICE—"How are you, Prince John?"). I remember the reply of a Frenchman, who, a refugee during the French Revolution, had come from Scotland to Paris, and had been imprisoned for giving dancing lessons, and on being asked how he liked it, he said: "Ah, sare, if Monsieur God Almighty say to me, you, sare, go to ze Scotland to teach ze dance, or go to ze hell—ah, sare, I greatly prefere to go to ze hell" (Loud laughter.) If they tell me to go back to the South and to slavery, under the Union as it was, I would rather be excused—I would rather go elsewhere, if not where a Frenchman would go. I will not be the Union for fathers intended it to be, until the cause of this rebellion has been swept from the land (cheers). You may imagine from this that I have some idea that the President's proclamation is a pretty good step (applause). If there has been a military step taken in the right direction by the President, it is the issuing of the proclamation of emancipation (tremendous applause). If you ask me if I believe that he has strictly the constitutional power to declare freedom to the slaves of the South, I tell you I do not believe he has. But I will tell you what I do know. He has the power, as President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the armies, under the war-making power of Congress, war being declared against the slaveholders of the South, especially under an act of Congress making provision for that, he has the right, and it is his duty, to take away negroes from every disloyal man in the South ("Will you be kind enough to show me where in the Constitution?"). Is the Colonel behind me in the Constitution? (Laughter.) Is a Colonel has a right to drill a regiment? ("Are you satisfied, old man?") Who cares that is accomplished there is nothing left for the great government to do upon the subject of slavery, but to protect the loyal men of the slave States. I ask the advice and assistance of the government in getting rid of what remains (cheers). But will we succeed? I have faith that we shall. I know that

"Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won"

(Great applause.)

He said of me that I speak through my resentments in consequence of my wrongs. Resentment, forsooth! I have had enough to make me resentful. When I have seen a peaceful community thrown into commotion; its society disturbed; all its deepest ties dissolved into its original elements; the prostitution of all public and social charities, violence, wrong, murder, rapine, and every other crime known to the catalogue of human offenses, committed; when I have seen my fellow-citizens hung like dogs; on hiding in the mountains and caves, refugees in foreign lands, and all over the North, for refuge to be traitors, I may well feel some resentment. We owe it, fellow-citizens, to ourselves, and to the lovers of freedom everywhere, especially to the down-trodden millions of other lands, not to give up this great government, for it is to give up the principles of civil liberty (applause). If this experiment at the South succeeds now, you need not hope to resist its further encroachments. I tell you, if they succeed, three months will not pass away before some man will be found in this State to advocate a withdrawal from the Union ("Never, never"). Let us, then, fellow-citizens, determine that we will give our undivided support to the President of the United States (great applause). The Administration being the agents accredited by us, under the republic, to compose the government, and without them there is no government; and if we fail or refuse to support the Administration, we fail to support the government. But it may be said, as it has been said to me: "These men do not know how to run the machine of government." My answer is, "If you want two years for a change, it will be too late, because you will have no machine to run" (great laughter and cheering—"That's the truth"). Though cursed by the South for most, I will continue to believe that the people are going to vindicate their fathers, and prove themselves worthy descendants of worthy sires, in the prosecution of this war, until the rebellion shall be finally crushed (cheers). There may be impatient men who, in times past, all governments, even the best ever devised by man. There are men here, I doubt not, who would tear down the government devised by Washington, Jefferson and Madison, if they could thereby elevate themselves during their day and generation. I know that these men will be consigned to the position they so justly occupy, as all other men who have refused to give their heart and arm and purse to the suppression of this rebellion.

T. J. BOYNTON.

Just a word about the proclamation. We accept it as the conclusion of the inscrutable, irrefragable, and inexorable logic of events (applause). We would guard the Constitution, and to do so most effectually we would save the nation. Does not the spirit of the Constitution abide in the body of the nation? Do souls remain on earth after bodies are dead? *Save the nation* if you would save the Constitution. Has the President shown haste to exercise doubtful powers? Did he not for a long time propose to use the government and slavery, too? Does he not now propose to do so if the rebels will lay down their arms? Is it not lawful to save the nation at any expense? Is there any phrase in the Constitution which can be tortured into the intendment that rebel soldiers have a right to be supported by slaves or anybody else? If it is lawful to shoot rebels in the field, is it less so to kick from under them the prop which feeds and clothes them in the field? We look upon the proclamation as a military measure, aimed at slavery as one of the rights of the States, but at the rebellion, and as such, just, necessary and lawful. There is nothing inconsistent in our theory of Many in One. The stars are countless, but the universe is one; the planets are numerous, but there is only one sun; and Carolina Venus will not, under any circumstances, be permitted to secede, though it be found necessary to enforce the most arbitrary of Kepler's laws to keep her in the Union. Astronomers, indeed, compute the time when the light of some one planet did attempt to secede and dissolve the Union. Mark the result. The planet was broken into a thousand fragments; but the fragments still revolve round the central head of the system. They are the asteroids, the little stars, the broken fragments of the solar system. So if rebel States or communities will resist the law till they or their institutions are broken to pieces by the force of their own resistance, they must, broken and belittled, still obey the irrefragable, the inevitable destiny which makes the United States of America one nation; they must be broken and belittled, still revolve in their proper sphere round the central head, the National government, and the resisting and not the legitimate force must be blamed that they are broken and belittled. But I have detained you too long. I close as I began, with exhorting you to go to the end of the rebellion by the shortest route. If such be your unwavering determination, success is possible and certain; and the time is not so distant as some do us think, dark as the present looks, when Louisiana will join hands with Maine, and Florida with Oregon, and when, rolling over the copes and shrieking through the gorges of the mountains, the Atlantic shouting to the Pacific and the Pacific echoing back the cry, shall come and go once more the glad acclaim: "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable" (cheers).

STATE OF FEELING AND OPINION IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WE have been frequently impressed in travelling through Kentucky, as in our journeying through the other slave States, with the number of mulattoes—persons of the very light—that inhabit. Some possess wealth. A strong pro-slavery woman, when asked how this fact could be explained, said that it was owing to the presence of Yankee peddlers in the South. If her statement be correct, there must have been an immense number of Yankee peddlers at one time, and peddlers, too, of the most energetic and uncompromising fecundity.

The present is, doubtless, a poor time to judge of the political sentiment of Kentucky, as the expulsion from the State of the rebel forces has induced the silence of the Secessionists, and the self-assertion and copious demonstration of the Unionists. If we were to judge, however, of the public feeling and opinion from what we have seen and heard, we would be led to believe this one of the most loyal States of the Union. I have been in Kentucky at various times during the war, but I have never heard such strong expressions of loyalty to the country, such bitter and bitter denunciation of the rebels, as on the present occasion.

Many of the Unionists declare that they do not care a fig for slavery; that it is a question of no importance compared to the maintenance of the government; that they knew, when the rebellion was begun, that the peculiar institution must receive its death-blow, and that they will not allow the negroes or their fate to stand between them and their country. Even from Southern men I have had the pleasure of listening to dance lessons, and on being asked how he liked it, he said: "Ah, sare, if Monsieur God Almighty say to me, you, sare, go to ze Scotland to teach ze dance, or go to ze hell—ah, sare, I greatly prefere to go to ze hell" (Loud laughter.) If they tell me to go back to the South and to slavery, under the Union as it was, I would rather be excused—I would rather go elsewhere, if not where a Frenchman would go. I will not be the Union our fathers intended it to be, until the cause of this rebellion has been swept from the land (cheers). You may imagine from this that I have some idea that the President's proclamation is a pretty good step (applause). If there has been a military step taken in the right direction by the President, it is the issuing of the proclamation of emancipation (tremendous applause). If you ask me if I believe that he has strictly the constitutional power to declare freedom to the slaves of the South, I tell you I do not believe he has. But I will tell you what I do know. He has the power, as President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the armies, under the war-making power of Congress, war being declared against the slaveholders of the South, especially under an act of Congress making provision for that, he has the right, and it is his duty, to take away negroes from every disloyal man in the South ("Will you be kind enough to show me where in the Constitution?"). Is the Colonel behind me in the Constitution? (Laughter.) Is a Colonel has a right to drill a regiment? ("Are you satisfied, old man?") Who cares that is accomplished there is nothing left for the great government to do upon the subject of slavery, but to protect the loyal men of the slave States. I ask the advice and assistance of the government in getting rid of what remains (cheers). But will we succeed? I have faith that we shall. I know that

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and cause them (the owners) more trouble and anxiety than they are worth. Every time the negroes hear a drum beat, their whole nature is aroused, and their masters find it almost impossible to get any work out of their "boys," while the Union troops are near their houses. A slaveholder speaking of this subject, told me he would wager a thousand dollars there was not a negro in the whole of Kentucky who had not heard of the President's proclamation, and did not understand exactly what it meant.

The stampede of slaves during the past twelve months has been very large in Kentucky, and they always profit by the presence of the Union army to escape, if possible, to the land of freedom. There is much complaint in the State of the running away of negroes with our army, which, I presume does not particularly distress itself concerning the fugitives if it chances to stand in need of sable servants.

Many of the negroes are anxious to fight, and in the skirmishes and battles that have taken place in Kentucky, they have been found with muskets and rifles in their hands ready promptly on the enemy. One of them, when remonstrated with, at a skirmish in Boyle County, about fighting against his former friends replied: "O Lawd, dese no friens of de brack man; dey kill me, dey coffin fit work as soon as dey beat us down dare. I wants to shoot jes a little, for I hopes I may lit my ole massa, who sole my wife and my little boy away from me, though I tole him he might whoop my hide all off if he'd let me keep them ere two—all I had, de Lawd known, in this here world." JUNIUS.

ACTION OF RELIGIOUS BODIES.

SYNOD OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

[Extract.]

WHEREAS, The President, in his proclamation setting forth the legislation of Congress, has again renewed the expression of his purpose to prosecute the war for the restoration of the constitutional authority of the government in all parts of the Union, and to this end has declared that slavery shall be abolished in all those States or parts of States, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, pledging himself to maintain the freedom of such persons by the military and naval power of the nation;

Resolved, That the Synod deems it wise to defer to the more enlightened judgment of the government as to the exigencies of the hour, and the precise measures and modes as well as the times of using them, which may be best adapted to crush this treason, and speedily restore peace to the land; and that it publicly expresses its entire and cordial approbation of the President, desiring and designing, in the utmost simplicity of feeling and devotion of loyalty, to sustain our constitutional rulers in this and all their efforts to this end.

Resolved, That the Synod recognizes the chastening rod of God in this war for our own sins and those of others, especially the sin inseparable from the system of human slavery, beseeching him to change the counsels of treason, to make all his purposes to turn out for good, and to bringing the land to repentance, to crown the efforts of loyalty with speedy victory, and give to the whole nation that wisdom which is first *pure*, then peaceable.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.

[Extract.]

We rejoice and give thanks to the great God, in whose hands are the hearts of kings and presidents, that he has inspired the President of the United States to issue that grand proclamation, which is at once (1) *a war measure* which strikes at the very life of the rebellion, and also (2) *an act of national justice*, which, we trust, go far to propitiate the wrath of God.

As slavery and its champions have forced this war upon the country, we shall regard it as a signal illustration of God's retributive justice if he shall cause the war to result in the utter extirpation of slavery, and in the humiliation of all who have sought or helped to propagate or extend it. The prospect that we may become, in truth, "*the land of the free*"—*one people*—from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes to the gulf, is a prospect grand enough to inspire the saddest hopes, and nerve us to heroic endurance of the horrors of war.

We believe it to be the duty of all good men to frown upon all attempts to weaken confidence in the government, or to divide and distract the loyal people of the country, by the utterance of seditious threats and selfish demagogues, and of an unprincipled or disloyal newspaper press, to give aid and comfort to the rebellion by dividing our people, and raising up a reactionary party that would *sell justice* and liberty, and barter away all that is most sacred in our institutions for the sake of the *personal aggrandisement of a treacherous and short-lived peace*, ought to receive the indignant condemnation of all who fear God and love justice. None but a righteous peace can be permanent.

We solemnly declare it as our conviction that this war should be prosecuted with the utmost vigor until every traitor lays down his arms, until every State returns to its allegiance, and until all key rights guaranteed by Constitution, and especially the rights of *free labor, free thought, free speech, free press*, and *free worship*, shall be secured to every loyal citizen of the Republic.

We enjoin upon our ministers and elders the duty of instructing the people of our great first principles of the Bible concerning the *conditions of God's favor to nations*, and we exhort them to expound and enforce the teachings of the Gospel concerning the brotherhood of men and the inalienable right of every man made in the image of God, to *life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness*. Is it the disregard of these principles and teachings which have brought all our woes upon us; it is only by a return to them and by their hearty observance that we can hope for enduring national peace and prosperity.

FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD OF THE WEST.

From The United Presbyterian.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Alleghany Co., Pa., October 21st, 1862.

REV. D. R. KERR, D.D.—*Dear Brother*: Having, by appointment of the First Synod of the West, visited Richmond, Va., and obtained a pass through the United States, I wish, through you, to give a brief report of my interview with him. On the morning of the 9th inst., I visited the Executive Mansion, and addressed to his Excellency a brief note requesting him to appoint an hour for an interview. In about fifteen minutes afterwards I was ushered into the Audience Chamber, where I was very courteously received by the Chief Magistrate of the nation. I then read to him the following address:

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

Wishing you grace, mercy and peace from God the Father, and from our Lord Jesus Christ—praying that your administration of the affairs of our beloved but bleeding country may yet be crowned with peace and happiness—the First Synod of the West (United Presbyterian), at its session in the town of Mercer, Pa., September 30th, 1862, in considering the state of the country, resolved, That as a national repentance must precede the removal of our national calamities, we recommend to such a peace as would be permanent and a lasting blessing to the land, so we hail the late proclamation of the President as a step in the direction of national repentance, and trust in God that it may be crowned with happy results; and, therefore, respectfully but earnestly solicit the President to appoint a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and require its observance by all the inhabitants of the land. And, further, Resolved, That Rev. Dr. Guthrie and Rev. D. Bradford be a Committee to lay our request before the President, and to press its importance upon his consideration.

Though representing a large and loyal portion of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, yet we will not impose upon the time of your Excellency in offering arguments why such an appointment, accompanied with a confession of our national sins, should be made by the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Suffice it to say, we have, by proclamation touching the question of slavery, commenced a good work; you have commenced a social reformation, the fame of which, if happily consummated, will last till the consummation of all things. And, after the example of Abraham, Moses and Judah, and as an act of national homage to the Ruler of nations, we would respectfully press the duty upon your attention. By confessing and forsaking our national sins, God has promised that he will interpose for our deliverance; that he will confound the counsels of our enemies, and cause our armies to trample over our foes; that He will bestow upon us peace and national prosperity.

We assure you that you, your Cabinet, the army and navy, are remembered in the closet, at the family altar, in the prayer-meeting, and in the public assemblies of the house of God.

It would be superfluous in us to say that our beloved Church is loyal to the cause of constitutional liberty, and in upholding lawful authority. Let the graves of our sons, who fell fighting for their country and its rights and liberties, be witnesses that the lineal descendants of the Scotch Reformation are the defenders of right and liberty in every clime.

THOMAS C. GUTHRIE, } Com.
D. G. BRADFORD, }

During its reading he paid marked attention to every word, and thanked me for the trouble I had taken in waiting on him. He also desired me to express his gratitude to the Synod which I represented for their patriotism and unswerving devotion to truth and righteousness. He assured me he would lay our very respectful memorial before the Cabinet at its meeting the next day.

On several topics connected with our present national calamities we had a free and fraternal interchange of sentiments, and I left him with the impression on my mind that he is a true patriot, sincerely devoted to the best interests of our common country—a man earnestly devoted to the cause of morality and the promotion of God's glory.

THOMAS C. GUTHRIE.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD OF OHIO.

[Extract.]

1. That it is the duty of the Church now, under the circumstances of prevailing sins, and judgment on account of sin, to call the nation to repentance and reform.

2. That the Church should, in faithfulness to God and our country, cry aloud and plainly, that our land cannot expect that a just, and holy and zealous God will remove the stroke of his judgments in this tremendous visitation till the Divine authority shall be acknowledged, and slavery, the great national sin, shall be removed.

* * * * * *

4. That it is the duty of all, as Christians and as citizens, to sanction, defend and sustain the Administration in the recently adopted vigorous measures for the suppression of the rebellion; particularly the proclamation of the President, declaring the slaves of rebels free in all the States which shall be in rebellion on the first day of January, 1863; and we cheerfully recommend all to sustain that proclamation on the ground of its claim to the conscientious support of every Christian patriot.

1st, Because there are moral reasons sustaining it as a lawful measure of shortening the period of the shedding of human blood—duty to God and to his oppressed poor.

2d, Because there are military reasons demanding this proclamation of emancipation as an important war measure.

THE STORY OF A REFUGEE.

SOUTHERN BARBARISM AND IGNORANCE.

[Among the exiles from the South who spoke at the Cooper Institute in this city on Saturday evening, Oct. 25, was the Rev. MR. AUGHEY of Mississippi. We copy what he said.]

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I will only detain you a very few moments, as your time has been pretty well occupied. The sentiments expressed here to-night by these refugees from the Southern States. I appear before you, as your President has said, from the repudiating State of Mississippi. I will tell you how I got here; I came on the underground railroad. I was arrested, was seized by the rebels, hoodwinked, and placed with negro chiefs, in a Southern dungeon. I remarked to Gen. Jordan that I had heard much of his death in the papers (continued laughter). There were two families, the Tabernacles and the Wheelers, who were going to make a great deal of powder over my death, but the wife of the Texas man wanted to go to Arkansas, and the wife of the Arkansas man wanted to go to Texas. The men were out hunting one day, and were thinking about it, and at last they agreed that it would be a good plan (laughter and applause). As I am relating the matter just as it occurred, I shall have to relate the express words. One of the women was old, and the other was young. "Now," said one, "if you had an old man and I had a young filly, you wouldn't want to trade even, would ye?" (Great laughter.) The other agreed with him, and so they compromised the matter by the one who possessed the old wife giving a double-barrelled shot-gun and eighteen dollars to boot. He had the eighteen dollars, however, in coon-skins and things of that sort. Now, this is the condition of the poor whites in that vicinity. The slaveholders rule them. There is one thing that they complain bitterly against, and that is that the Northern people will not patrol the country to keep down insurrections of the negroes. Though they never could get them, or many of them, to aid in recovering their fugitive slaves—they are too proud to do that, that is left to the blood-hounds—they want Northern people who wish to carry out the Fugitive Slave law (loud and long-continued applause)—although they cannot make them do this, they can compel them to patrol the country. They must go out at night or at whatever time they may call upon them to go. Then there is the question about whether the negroes will fight against their masters. The negroes are a very kind people, and they are possessed by a very great deal of piety—indeed, I believe that the real piety of the South consists in the kind treatment of the slave population of that country—and they would not wish to destroy their masters, however they might abuse them or whip them. But every man in the South is not the master of every specific negro in the South. I have the question of fight against my master, but he would fight against every other master in the South. I have relatives in the South; I unfortunately have three brothers-in-law officers in the rebel army. If I knew I was aiming at one of them, I would shoot; but I would not aim at my brother, if in fighting I should kill one of them, I should do it with a good conscience. I have been asked—Will there be insurrections? I say not, as long as the negroes can run away; so long as they can run and find protection in a free country, there will be no great danger in the South through fear that there will be insurrections. I attended the Synod of Mississippi in October last at Natchez, and I was told that fifteen negroes had been hanged there for fear of insurrection; I was told that there were two women among the number, who had cursed the country to keep down insurrections of the negroes. Though they never could get them, or many of them, to aid in recovering their fugitive slaves—they are too proud to do that, that is left to the blood-hounds—they want Northern people who wish to carry out the Fugitive Slave law (loud and long-continued applause)—although they cannot make them do this, they can compel them to patrol the country. They must go out at night or at whatever time they may call upon them to go. Then there is the question about whether the negroes will fight against their masters. The negroes are a very kind people, and they are possessed by a very great deal of piety—indeed, I believe that the real piety of the South consists in the kind treatment of the slave population of that country—and they would not wish to destroy their masters, however they might abuse them or whip them. But every man in the South is not the master of every specific negro in the South. 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When I was at that Presbyterian Synod, I preached to a large congregation—I believe it was the largest congregation I ever spoke to in my life with this exception. With one exception, that of the minister who sat beside me, they were all slaves, yet one-third of them were whiter than I am; so that slavery is not confined to color, because you often see red-haired and blue-eyed slaves. Another question is, will they come North? I would reply to this, that if freedom is proclaimed South, they will not come North, because they love freedom, but they have a kind of fear of the negro in behalf of the institution of slavery, and that if she is injured in any way the whole war has been for nothing, if she believes that the war was undertaken for the purpose of emancipating slavery through the rebellion have been set forth; I need not say anything in regard to that. The only other question I have been asked is this: Will there be harmony of feeling between the Southern and Northern States hereafter? I pray there will not so long as the institution of slavery exists (loud applause). But let that institution be eradicated, and there is no obstacle to harmony. There is no feeling of resentment between the

hung up the body, and put a label on it, saying that any man who took down the negro should be served in the same way. My friend and his friends took him down and buried him, and in after time there will be a monument raised to his virtues. My friend conducted me to the Union lines. I had travelled before each night, but we had to travel during the day, because there was a great storm, and it was dangerous to cross to Tallahatchie during the night. At a place called Davis's Mill we found five or six rebel soldiers; they inquired where we came from. I said we were in hunting of coon, and asked them if they had seen a black ox and a pied ox. They had not. They said I looked as though I had had the fever and ague for a year. He told them that I had come from Alabama, and my folks thought I was almost gone with consumption. This satisfied them, although it was not strictly in accordance with the rules of veracity. When I got in sight of the Star Spangled Banner my feelings only be more easily imagined than described. As Rienzi, I found Gen. Asboth; I believe he is of this State; and near by I found Gen. Jefferson C. Davis. He offered me all of his cavalry to get my family in. In one case it had required two cannon and a large force to effect a rescue of a Union family into the Union lines. I found my friend, who had escaped when I was rearrested, there. Now, I will say a few words in answer to questions that have been asked me since I came North. I intend publishing a work soon that will contain all the minutiæ. With regard to this proclamation, about which we have heard so much, I believe it is right, and for these reasons: When I was among the soldiers of the rebel army, they said they employed slaves. They had slaves as sappers and miners, as cooks, as teamsters, as artisans, in the blacksmith's shop, making swords and knives to cut the throats of the Union troops, and all this by compulsion; and I believe that it would be right to deprive them this labor from that channel (great applause). They do not object to it, and why should we? Another reason why I think this slave labor should be diverted, is this: Tallahatchie County, Miss., has but 10,000 souls, and that sends 6000 soldiers to the rebel army. They have 15,000 or 20,000 slaves, and these slaves are at work in the fields, producing the hog and the hominy of which you have heard so much. If these slaves were liberated, these 60.. men would be compelled, almost to a man, to stay at home to produce that hog and hominy which is necessary to the support of themselves and their families. I am asked if I believe that this proclamation can be carried out. Yes, I believe it can be carried out, just as I believe that just as sure as God reigns (laughter and applause). For they will escape to the Union lines at every opportunity. They came into the Union lines long ago, but they learned it was the policy of the government not to receive them. I was present when Generals Pope and Banks and Gen. Nelson, and Gen. Wood, and Gen. Ammon, have tied up negroes and whipped them, and have sent them back. This I have known to be the case, and have seen to be the case. One of them has gone off to Richmond to be sold. I tell you, I am stating things now that I know to be true; that I have seen with my eyes. We are often asked this question: "Will the slaves make good soldiers? Are they sufficiently intelligent?" Let me tell you that the slaves are more intelligent than the poor whites in the South. Why, I went into a house not three months ago, and there was a lady belonging to this class of sand-billers, and I remarked, by way of passing the time, as I was waiting for her to come, that I was a good deal tired of the war. She said, "Yes," said she; "them's the pickers of the Presidents, and some of 'em must be gittin' mighty old by this time, if they ain't dead (prolonged laughter). I remarked, in addition, that I had seen a dead man in Gen. Washington. "Yes," said she, "I've seen a dead man even since I was a gal; I reckon I've seen 'em more nor once yet." I told her that I had seen an account of his death in the papers (continued laughter). There were two families, the Tabernacles and the Wheelers, who were going to make a great deal of powder over my death, but the wife of the Texas man wanted to go to Arkansas, and the wife of the Arkansas man wanted to go to Texas. The men were out hunting one day, and were thinking about it, and at last they agreed that it would be a good plan (laughter and applause). As I am relating the matter just as it occurred, I shall have to relate the express words. One of the women was old, and the other was young. "Now," said one, "if you had an old man and I had a young filly, you wouldn't want to trade even, would ye?" (Great laughter.) The other agreed with him, and so they compromised the matter by the one who possessed the old wife giving a double-barrelled shot-gun and eighteen dollars to boot. He had the eighteen dollars, however, in coon-skins and things of that sort. Now, this is the condition of the poor whites in that vicinity. The slaveholders rule them. There is one thing that they complain bitterly against, and that is that the Northern people will not patrol the country to keep down insurrections of the negroes. Though they never could get them, or many of them, to aid in recovering their fugitive slaves—they are too proud to do that, that is left to the blood-hounds—they want Northern people who wish to carry out the Fugitive Slave law (loud and long-continued applause)—although they cannot make them do this, they can compel them to patrol the country. They must go out at night or at whatever time they call upon them to go. Then there is the question about whether the negroes will fight against their masters. The negroes are a very kind people, and they are possessed by a very great deal of piety—indeed, I believe that the real piety of the South consists in the kind treatment of the slave population of that country—and they would not wish to destroy their masters, however they might abuse them or whip them. But every man in the South is not the master of every specific negro in the South. 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Maincites and the Mississippians which may not pass away, and for the loyal Mississippians, they demand the protection of the Star Spangled Banner, and have reason to detest the protection of the Stars and Bars, as my poor discolored ankles now testify (applause).

MR. GARRISON IN VERMONT.

BRAINTREE, VT., Oct. 13, 1862.

MR. EDITOR: If I could convey to your readers a tithe of the real satisfaction experienced by the people of this and adjoining towns in the privilege they enjoyed last Sunday of listening to an address from William Lloyd Garrison, I would cheerfully give the time requisite for the effort.

This indefatigable laborer in humanity's behalf, who is now making a short tour for recreation among our beautiful green hills, accompanied by his friend and co-worker, Oliver Johnson, of THE ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, whose native State this is, stopping for a few days with friends in this town, was importuned to address the people.

Kindly consenting to do so, the Congregational meeting-house was secured for the purpose, and though the time for circulating the notice was very short, at the appointed hour the house was filled to its utmost capacity, many coming great distances, either to profit themselves or to avail themselves of what they felt to be a rare opportunity.

And why should it not be considered a rare opportunity? What man in all the land is entitled to a more candid hearing than one who for the last thirty years has been warning the people of the Doom of the Slave Power? With such discernment has he read the "signs of the times," and with such faithfulness interpreted them, that in reviewing his life one might almost be pardoned for crying out, "A Prophet!"

We find him years ago showing that the wealth, the enterprise, the literature, the politics, the religion of the land, were all combined to give extension and perpetuity to the system of human bondage; that no homage to do it, to avoid collision with it, to propitiate its favor, was deemed essential, nay, *was* essential to political preferment and ecclesiastical advancement. And for his fidelity to truth—a truth that all his fellow men and fellow-citizens every day made to feel—he received a thousand denunciations for one rebuke of the slaveholder. He saw that the slaveholding spirit of the nation rejoiced, as one barrier of liberty after another was destroyed, and that with the South the continuance of slavery was paramount to all other considerations—"above party success, denominational unity, pecuniary interest, legal integrity, and constitutional obligation"—that with the North the preservation of the Union was placed above all things—"above the rights of humanity, freedom, integrity of soul, the decalogue and the golden rule—the infinite God himself"; and seeing this so clearly, no wonder that he said, "While, therefore, the Union is preserved, I see no end to the extension or perpetuity of slavery—no hope for the peaceful deliverance of the millions who are clanking their chains on our blood-red soil. Yet I know that God reigns, and that the slave-system contains within itself the elements of destruction. But how long is he to curse the earth and desecrate His image. He alone foresees. It is frightful to think of the capacity of a nation like this to commit sin, before the measure of its iniquities be filled, and the exterminating judgments of God overtake it. For what is left a but a fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation? Or is God but a phantom, and the Eternal law but a figment of the imagination? Has an everlasting divorce been effected between righteousness and sin? Is it a fixed decree that, as a nation sows, so shall it also reap?"

And now is our bloody harvest-time, and the reaping is fearful!

But Mr. Garrison does not exultingly exclaim, "I told you so." He tell us this is not so much a time for words, as for prompt and decisive action to suppress the rebellion—that the argument is now conducted to the end. He tells us we are but receiving our merited chastisements. And he expects that through this red sea of carnage the oppressed will go free, and that it will then be possible for us to be in reality what we have so long been in name—a free and united people.

The meeting was one of intense and absorbing interest. The speaker was clear and consistent, his manner singularly attractive, and all were impressed with his earnest devotion to moral principle. Many were surprised that he did not bring with which they could find fault, for said they, "We have heard that he is an infidel, and a dangerous man." When will people in this land of "religious liberty" learn to judge the tree by its fruit?

If it is the conservation must one day find the level of merit, whether it has to come up or go down, then may the topmost niche in the temple of fame as well be kept in reserve for the name of Wm. Lloyd Garrison. When his unselfish and unwavering labors, through years, shall be marked in the full glare as seen as they will be seen in the light of future history, justice will be awarded him, and posterity will delight to do him honor. He has now the blessing of God's poor and suffering ones resting upon his head, and he is more to him than the glory which awaits his name.

At the close of the address, Mr. Johnson spoke a few words, very appropriately referring to Mr. Garrison's course for the last thirty years, and pointing out, though in an invidious spirit, the inconsistency of the treatment he had received, when compared with the professions we have made as a people. It was a day long to be remembered by our quiet country people.—A. H.—*Aurora of the Valley.*

GEN. SCOTT'S POLICY AND ITS FRUITS.

[*The American Baptist* makes these sensible comments upon the

THE FOOD QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

[illegible]

[illegible] indisputably [illegible] the war—the simple point of [illegible] America Commonwealths *not only* [illegible] *independent republics recognized by the Federal* [illegible] that it has been so long [illegible] gravity. That it follows [illegible] not on a distant indicates [illegible] usually regarded as a con- [illegible] consciousness that the forces of [illegible] North are marshalled to grapple even on Northern soil with those of the South.

[illegible] allegiance to the power that is still [illegible] to maintain its frontier, though com- [illegible] aggressive designs. And its [illegible] Commissioners from Richmond to Washing- [illegible] the terms of an just and honorable [illegible] that the government has not yet offered [illegible] Confederate States in such proposals. The only [illegible] the Union desire is one compatible [illegible] the preservation of constitutional relations," and [illegible] *Tribune* [illegible] sovereignty [illegible] freedom for its object. Federal [illegible] the universal sympathy of mankind for its protection.

[illegible] is a gigantic strife in the path of Christian [illegible] civilized progress." Is not here a reason, abun- [illegible] and unquestionable, why every man to whom [illegible] political freedom is dear, should pray for [illegible] Lincoln and Lee still stand armed? Hitherto, *the sympathy of Europe has been repressed* by an uneasy doubt whether the outpoints of the Union armies and the [illegible] crews of Union fleets did not represent a [illegible] to which we came out expecting [illegible] friends and deliverers. There can now be no more such doubt, and *there can be no more withholding of sympathy.* From the banks of the Potomac and the Chickahominy to the Gulf, [illegible] confronting each other in equal strength—through Kentucky, where Unionists and Confederates are besieged and besiegers—in Mississippi and in Louisiana, where not yet drive back with [illegible] actual—in the Carolinas and in Florida, where the war seems about to be renewed—every Northern soldier or sailor counts now as an armed Abolitionist.

The time has yet come to no longer for the signal that their concealed and wary leaders have prudently withheld. In every cane-brake and rice-swamp—among the [illegible] of bearded negroes and [illegible] the private—the negro may hold his council of war, and resolve to strike for freedom. He may safely and wisely forego his vengeance for past wrongs. He may use at length the aid of a mighty and resolute people. The fiat has gone forth, and the heart of humanity will hail its execution. On New-Year's day, 1863, slavery will cease to defile the American flag, and begin to disappear from the American soil.

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT—WITHOUT COMPROMISE

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1862.

CORRESPONDENTS will greatly oblige us by a careful observance of the following directions, viz.:

Letters enclosing matter for publication, or relating in any way to the editorial conduct of the paper, should be addressed, "EDITOR OF ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, No. 48 BEEKMAN STREET, New York."

Letters enclosing subscriptions, or relating in any way to the business of the office, should be addressed "THE ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, No. 48 BEEKMAN STREET, New York."

THE BLACK ARBITERS OF OUR FATE.

Less than sixty days remain of the grace allowed by the President to the rebel States for saving slavery by returning to their allegiance. Our readers will know that we have all along lamented and condemned this *locus penitentiæ*, as a moral, a political and a military mistake. Not that we have ever apprehended that the rebels would accept the terms of mercy extended to them. Neither the temper of their minds nor the necessities of their affairs render any such humiliation on their part at all likely. The mischief of the delay consists in this, that it gives these astute and skilful men the time and opportunity to devise ways and means, and to put them into operation, for the purpose of defeating the force of the blow, that shall alter their heads and of blunting its pretext and occasion to the secret, or rather the half-open allies of the rebels at the North to rally to their relief and create a diversion in their favor in the rear of our movement upon them. Had the proclamation declared all slaves in the rebel States free from the moment of its promulgation, we are confident that the opposition strength in the late elections would have been much less than it has shown itself to be. While there is a possibility of the President's being bullied or cajoled into a rescinding or a modification of this extreme measure, every means within the power or the wit of those despicable minions of slavery will be put forth to act upon his mind and compel a change of policy on his part. The delay also gives time for working on the prejudices of the army and affords an opportunity to the pro-slavery Generals of devising how they may best render the measure inoperative and of no effect without openly defying the President and risking their rank and pay. The interval thus interposed between the uplifting of the hand and the delivery of the blow has worked, in our view, evil and only evil, by affording every chance for evading or for paralyzing it.

Recent advices from the South, as well as these demonstrations at the North, confirm these views. We have always heard and believed that there were more or less black troops organized and armed, besides the great number of slaves that were virtually so by occupying the positions and doing the work devolving in our armies on our soldiers and increasing their force to exactly that extent. The number of musicians, officer's servants, hospital attendants, teamsters and drivers of ammunition waggons, cooks and persons performing other menial offices, is not less than seventy on an average to a regiment. The total of this addition to the enemy's force alone, would be not less than fifty thousand men, while ours is reduced in the same proportion by the number of soldiers taken from active service for these necessary employments. And, besides this, details of slaves have always been demanded, and extorted if refused, for the purpose of digging the trenches and erecting the fortifications, which have doomed so many of our own brave fellows to lingering and painful death by disease. The advantage which the rebels have thus derived from their slaves has been enormous, and is almost enough, of itself, to account for our defeats before Richmond and our mournfully ridiculous campaign in the Peninsula. And now we learn that the rebels have actually adopted the policy of arming and disciplining the blacks. Eight thousand, according to one account, seven regiments according to another—both of which statements may be easily identified—are regularly organized, officered and armed, and we may be pretty sure that this is but the advanced guard of the sable hosts which will be arrayed against us, if their services be not superseded by those of the rebels' white slaves at the North. The troops, it is affirmed have been prepared for duty in Camps of Instruction, established for the purpose, and which are, unquestionably, still busy in the service of education. We have always believed, *a priori*, that the rebels would resort to this resource whenever the exigencies of their cause demanded it. The proclamation of the President created just such an exigency and at the same time gave them a quarter of a year to provide against it.

Now, the importance of the part which the blacks are to take in the future of this war can hardly be exaggerated, unless it be ended by our unconditional surrender to Jefferson Davis. And the consequences are scarcely less of the direction which may be given to this great force by the hands which first lay hold of it. It is far that he President, in his abounding consideration towards the masters, has given this initiative influence into their hands an influence which we say, and a very hard to counteract and counteract. What we most need, when we call the negro to our assistance, is, that there should be no division of their inclinations toward us. Thus far, however we have taken possession of Southern territory, we have found the slaves joyfully awaiting as their friends and deliverers. Not even the injuries and outrages we have suffered, they have been subjected by brutal officers, demoralized and debauched by slavery, has been able to separate them from the faith that "the Yankees" were their friends at bottom. But it is by no means impossible that this faith may be undermined or changed by a change of policy on the part of the masters. The *prestige* of mastery is almost omnipotent, and, should it ever take the form of offering liberty as the price of service in the field, we hold that it can be hardly less than irresistible. The nearest influence is naturally the strongest, especially with men kept in the chronic ignorance that the slaves are plunged in. The boon of liberty, on the soil to which they cling with an intensity of local attachment almost unknown to the American white race, and in the climate best adapted to their constitutions, would be a gift as great as they could expect at our hands, offered under circumstances which would at least seem to them more full of secure advantages than any we could offer. Though there would be the risk of bad faith on the part of the masters on the one side, there would be the yet greater horrors consequent on our defeat, should they join us and their masters obtain them again by conquest, on the other. Nothing could well be more deplorable, or more disastrous to the success of the President's Emancipation measure, than a division of the blacks in the South. Our main dependence is on their belief in us as their friends and their natural distrust of their masters. Let this state of feeling be reversed, or put in equilibrium, and this measure will be as ridiculous a failure as "the strategy" of our Generals in time past. And that such a revulsion of feeling is not impossible may be inferred from the constitution of the human mind, as well as from the evidence of positive facts. The putting of arms into the hands of slaves would be the strongest possible guarantee against their reënslavement, after the war.

We conceive that the prosperous issue of this war is greatly in jeopardy from this unauspicious delay of the President. Besides the actual arming of such slaves as can be most depended upon, the rebels are preparing for the wrath to come by sending their slaves as far from the frontier as possible, and actually exporting large numbers of them to Cuba for sale. Two months more will give them a deadly advantage over us if they are allowed to use them without interference from us. Had we the ear of the President we should use our influence to urge him to consider seriously the necessities of the war did not demand a modification of the proclamation in the direction of its reënforcement and not of its weakening. And we invite the attention of the loyal press to the question whether the President should not be counselled and implored to issue another proclamation declaring, as essential to public safety, that slavery be once abolished in all the rebel States, and that the Generals directed to conduct themselves accordingly. The course of the rebels shows that there is no chance of their embracing the clemency he has offered them, on the terms proposed, while it also shows that they are making use of the interval to render his plan ineffectual and ridiculous, at the time he has appointed for its taking effect. The pressing nature of the emergency, and the changes in the rebel policy since the proclamation was issued, demand a more speedy carrying out of his own, to prevent the danger of its utter defeat. We most earnestly entreat all who have power in the formation and guidance of public opinion to endeavor to create such a state of feeling as shall demand a shorter day for slavery than that appointed in the proclamation. That slavery is to go down as a consequence of this war we most devoutly believe. What is now our heart's desire and our prayer to God, is, that it may not carry the republic down to ruin with it. It may not be the national vanity, but it is a patriotic fear, that we feel for our republic, that it may be by the black men whom it has so long crushed under its weight. If the rebels can accept the cordial alliance, the Nation, in its territorial integrity, is at an end. If we can secure their confidence, by deserving it, the rebellion can be subdued, the social institutions of the slave-country reorganized, the great experiment of self-government vindicated and carried on to a perfection of which its assertors have never dreamed. The wealth and prosperity of the South will be as much multiplied as its virtue and happiness, and the United States will be the mightiest as well as the freest of the nations of the earth. And the choice between this glorious destiny and that of a future of division, feebleness and contempt must be made within a few short weeks!

WHAT WE HAVE ATTAINED—WHAT WE STILL NEED.

THE President's proclamation of September 22d renewed to all slave States professing loyalty the offer which he had previously made, of government compensation for such emancipation of their slaves, immediate or gradual, as they may be disposed to make.

The same proclamation announced to the States and parts of States in rebellion against the Federal government the following very important decisions and facts:

1st. That certain specified portions of the men and women claimed by them as slaves are, by act of Congress, already adjudged "forever free of their servitude."

2d. That officers and soldiers of the United States army and navy are already, by act of Congress, expressly forbidden to return fugitive slaves.

3d. That on the first day of January next, all slaves in States or parts of States then remaining in rebellion shall be then, thenceforward and forever free. And,

4th. That after that first of January, the United States government, in the military and naval power, "will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom."

This proclamation, promising a reform so immensely important to the American people, has now been before them more than a month; and its results already throw useful light upon the course we should take in the future.

The slave States assuming to be loyal make no formal reply to the proposition addressed to them. Such expression of opinion as has yet appeared among individual citizens of those States shows a divided public sentiment; some declaring their readiness to give up slavery rather than the Union; others showing their determination to maintain the custom of slaveholding, at whatever loss or injury to their country. Of course these last are substantially on the rebel side, and should be treated as such.

The rebels have indicated, by unmistakable signs, their rage and their alarm at this movement of the President. Their Northern sympathizers had made hard work to induce the proclamation to be utterly useless; first, because it would not reach the slaves, and next because their ardent attachment to their masters, and their preference for slavery over freedom, would prevent them from accepting the offer, even if it did reach them. The rebels, however, it appears, think differently upon all three of these points. The proclamation threw them into a paroxysm of rage. They vented the bitterest reproaches upon the President, proceeded to decree measures of retaliation, and are now engaged in removing the slaves as far as possible from the vicinity of the United States armies.

How was this proclamation received by the truly loyal portion of the nation?

A general burst of applause and of thankfulness greeted its reception. Great numbers of those whose timidity or conservatism had prevented their joining in the *request* for such a movement, felt their hearts lightened and their courage restored as soon as the decision was actually made. Great numbers of those solid, weighty, elderly gentlemen who are wont to be most fearful of any deviation from the ruts of routine, found themselves in full agreement with Abraham Lincoln, as soon as he had taken the responsibility of adopting such a measure of emancipation. Why should they not be so? The career of the President up to that point had shown him to be as deliberate, as cautious, as averse to what is called radicalism as themselves. He makes no movement of this sort except for strong reasons. He makes no one such that this particular step was indispensable.

From various portions of the army, information comes that the soldiers are almost unanimously in favor of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, many avowing their desire that it might go into immediate effect, instead of waiting till the first of January. And those of this mind seem steadily increasing in numbers.

On the other hand, there was much noisy complaint from a portion of those at home who call themselves conservatives, and particularly from those individuals and presses of the Democratic party which have heretofore most eminently shown a partisan character.

One of the most interesting specimens of deliberate and dispassionate discussion of this matter has lately appeared among our friends in Boston.

Theophilus Parsons, Professor of Law in Harvard University, a distinguished specimen of that school of conservatism represented by the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, and one who has heretofore discouraged all movement against slavery, sometimes by speech, but oftener by silent disregard, was so much impressed by the necessity of supporting President Lincoln in the great movement in question that he wrote a letter in *The Advertiser* approving the proclamation, and bespeaking for it the fullest cooperation of all loyal people.

Soon after, Mr. Benjamin R. Curtis, of Boston (who has imitated his three elder brothers in a conspicuous devotion to the interests of slavery, except in a single case, when he ably exposed the illegality and injustice of the Dred Scott decision), published a pamphlet making objections to the proclamation, and seeking to deprive it of the advantage of popular support.

Thereupon, Prof. Parsons, who rarely mingles in public controversy, wrote again to *The Daily Advertiser*, pointing out that Mr. Curtis's pamphlet was inconclusive, and suited to confuse and mislead its readers, through a mingling of questions which should be separately stated and considered. He then briefly but effectually disentangles these perplexed matters, showing the President's constitutional power, as Commander-in-Chief, to issue this proclamation as a military act; showing that rebellion has no rights whatever under that Constitution which it repudiates and seeks to destroy; and showing that Mr. Curtis's argument would give the Constitution and law to the rebels, both as a sword for attack and a shield for protection, leaving them to us only as a fetter.

Thus light gets diffused, and popular education gradually advances. But time presses. Our situation remains in the highest degree critical. There are still in the North, in Washington, and in the army and navy, not a few sympathizers with rebellion, and many sympathizers with slavery. Our great trial, the issue of which must be life or death, yet hangs undecided. It is the judgment day of our nation. Like an oppressive nation of old, from whose sad history we might and ought to have learnt wisdom, we disregarded God's command to proclaim liberty, every man to his brother, and every man to his neighbor; and God, after long patience, has commenced the work of retribution, and has proclaimed a liberty for us, to the sword, to the pestilence, and to the famine. The question now is whether we are disposed to make the severer penalties yet in store for us, turning away from our transgressions, by undoing the sin which we have nourished to its present gigantic proportions, and by making freedom, practically as well as in theory, the corner-stone of our American system. The Executive of our national affairs has been moved by the exigency to make a step forward. If this step is great in comparison with his former rate of movement, it is yet small, when one thinks of the extent of ground still to be passed before we reach safety.

Nothing can be plainer than that our position is to stand or fall with the negro. God's justice has decided that the victim of our contempt and oppression is to be the instrument of his judgment upon us. We are now the pressure in chain which, fastening the African to us, is inevitably fastened us to him. He must be made free before we can possibly enjoy either freedom or peace. What warning, what instruction, what madness possesses us thus to provoke still further the retributions of inexorable justice?

The President has made a step forward and paused. Instead of the severe measures which we have so often and to the slave, he has given his note. Instead of using the power which he possesses (and recognizes) to take the position dictated at once by justice and humanity, he divides the duty of the present moment, doing one part now, promising the performance of more at a specified future time, and leaving part to the uncertainty of an indefinite future, and this while fearful perils impend over each coming day.

Why should not this imperfect work be now completed, averting the dangers which attend further postponement? Why should not freedom be proclaimed *now* throughout the land, unto *all* the inhabitants thereof? All the signs show that the step already made is in the right direction. The rebels, by word and deed, show a newly awakened fear where of their continued rage. The slaves have shown their readiness to come to us, work for us and fight for us. The army is coming to see, more and more, the great help these millions *have* given, by compulsion, to the enemy, and the great help they *might* give to us. The cautious, deliberate men at home, who feared and discontenanced an untried experiment, shout approval of it as soon as it becomes a fact. Even the clergy, instructed and encouraged by the letters of their brethren in the camps, are beginning to comply with the solicitations of the better portion of their people, and to join the voice of exhortation that the President *go forward*.

Since, after so much of warning, the enemy show no sign of accepting the indulgence offered them—since the Border States delay, notwithstanding, by acquiescence, the two liberal proposition made to them—since no permanent peace, nothing better than a deceitful truce, can ever be made between the two parties while slavery lasts—since it is easier and better to extirpate slavery than to limit and regulate it—since there is no safety in leaving the root of the Upas after we have destroyed its trunk—and, above all, since righteousness is the only sure foundation of welfare—let us unite in urging the President to further, and thorough action against slavery. Let that hydra be killed, not scotched merely.

He has appealed to the masters, once and again, in vain. LET HIM NOW ADDRESS THE SLAVES. They have already heard, in spite of the precaution of their tyrants, the proclamation promising them a future liberty. Some of them have taken refuge in the Federal fortresses, others are waiting, with what quietness they may, for the first of January. In the mean time the enemy are making counteracting arrangements. Let the President confound their arrangements, nullify their plans, disorganize their armies, fill every rebel State, County and town with confusion and dismay, by calling to himself that element of strength which has hitherto been left in the enemy's hands. By directly addressing the slaves (and this news will necessarily reach them as soon as it reaches their masters) the President may exercise an immense and most salutary influence to direct the mode, as well as the fact, of their assumption of liberty. A few words from his high position, addressing them as human beings, offering them protection, suggesting the movements they should first make, pointing out the positions where help will await them, and pledging to them the power of the United States for the maintenance of their present and permanent freedom, would produce the greatest possible benefit to them, and the greatest possible disaster to the Confederate rebels.

Why should not all loyal men urge immediate action of this sort upon the President?

DEATH OF GEN. MITCHEL.—With profound sorrow we record the fact that Maj.-Gen. O. M. Mitchel, Commander of the United States forces in the Department of the South, died at Beaufort, S. C., on the 30th ult., of yellow fever. His death, at the very moment when he had almost completed his preparations for an active campaign, and for the successful prosecution of plans for the welfare of the Freedmen in his Department, is a heavy public calamity. It will not be easy to find a man competent in all respects to fill his place, and there is too much reason to fear that the Department may fall into the hands of a General less cordial than he in supporting the policy of emancipation. If, however, the President should again assign the place to Gen. Hunter, the friends of freedom would have occasion to rejoice.

THE ELECTION IN NEW YORK.

The election in Connecticut is decided in the course of the Democratic State ticket, by a majority of 13,000 majority, and of from 16 to 18 Democratic members of Congress to 12 or 13 Republicans. Massachusetts, elected last year, is Republican, and it is possible that the Assembly may also have a Republican majority, ensuring the election of a Republican U. S. Senator to succeed Preston King.

In this city the Democratic majority is nearly 32,000—in Brooklyn 7,000. The rest of the State gives a large Republican majority, but not heavy enough to overcome the Democratic preponderance in the two "great cores" of the Commonwealth.

We confess that we are sorely disappointed by this result, for we confidently expected that Wadsworth would be elected by 20,000 majority, and that the Republicans would carry a majority of the Congressional Districts.

Pro-slavery demagogues every where will insist that the result we so much deprecate is the fruit of the Emancipation policy lately announced by the President; but the truth is that that policy was adopted only too late to save the Administration from the consequences of its previous imbecility and its foolish attempts to put down the rebellion without striking at its cause. The President, by his very efforts to conduct the war in such a way as to conciliate the Democratic party, furnished it with the weapons by which alone it has won all its recent victories. The remarks of *The Times* on this head set the truth in a very clear light:

"The heaviest load which the friends of the government have been compelled to carry throughout the canvass has been the inactivity and inefficiency of the Administration. We speak from a knowledge of public sentiment in every section of the State, when we say that the failure of the government to prosecute the war with the vigor, energy and success which the vast resources at its command warranted the country in expecting at its hands, has weighed like a nightmare on the Union cause. With every disposition to sustain the government—with the most profound conviction that the only hope of the country lies in giving it a cordial and efficient support—the Democratic party has found it difficult to give a satisfactory answer to the questions that have come up from every side: Why has the war made so little progress? Why have our splendid armies achieved such slight results? Why have they been idle so long, and why have the victories they have won been so utterly barren of decisive results? The war has dragged on for a year and a half, the country has poured its treasure and its blood into the vortex of the rebellion, and yet the rebellion is still unsubdued. The rebel armies still menace Washington, and our navy, and spread increasing terror among our peaceful traders on the seas. What is the use of trying to sustain an Administration which lags so far behind the country and which is confident and incompetent to the dreadful task committed to its hands?

"It has been impossible to lift the public heart out of the terrible despondency which such reflections, fortified by the inexorable logic of facts, have brought upon it. The people of this State are thoroughly loyal to the Union and the Constitution. They desire and demand the suppression of the rebellion that *crushes*. They desire no half-way measures—they will tolerate no base and degrading compromise—they will never consent to any peace which involves the disruption of the Union and the overthrow of the Constitution. They demand a vigorous prosecution of the war; and the fact that they have not had it, and that they have seen no fair prospect of getting it, has filled the minds of the people of this State with doubt and despair which has left them an easy prey to the demagogues who are always ready to profit by the calamities of their country. If the government had in his attempts to crush the rebellion shown any just appreciation of the need of victories, and had taken the most ordinary means of exacting them at the hands of its Generals in the field, the people would have rallied to its support as one man. They would have spurned with indignation the base attempts of demagogues to sap their faith in the Administration, and to array them in hostility against it."

What effect all this will have upon the Administration it is impossible to foresee. We can only hope that the President, learning wisdom from the past, will cut loose at once and forever from the semi-secession influences by which he has been so long hampered, and give heed to the counsel of those who have understood from the start the nature of the rebellion, and comprehended the means by which alone it can be put down. On this point also we are glad to put down our sentiments expressed by *The Times*.

"—least man may be misled by success, but that Administration must be very weak indeed which fails to be instructed by adversity. President Lincoln is represented to have said that he should be greatly discouraged in his attempts to crush the rebellion, if New York should vote against him. We hope he has said nothing of the kind. We hope still more strongly that he will yield to no such pressure as this, even if he should. While an adverse vote may be received as a rebuke, it can never relax the efforts of a ruler fit for his place to save his imperiled country. The vote in this State, and throughout the North, has shown a profound dissatisfaction with the method of the Administration in carrying on this war, and a peremptory demand for the adoption of one better adapted to the awful emergencies of the case. The President must not hesitate an hour to respond to this demand. Whatever may have been the results of these elections, all the powers of the government are still in his hands, and all the fearful responsibilities of the crisis still rest upon his shoulders. He must not suffer them to depress his courage or enfeeble his energies; he must rise to meet them with fresh vigor and redoubled resolution. Let the popular verdict just pronounced dispel whatever of hesitation or of timidity may have hampered his movements. He must have more self-reliance, more of the firmness which comes of knowledge and resources which, though it might be reckless audacity in a private individual, is only a necessary and becoming courage in the ruler of a mighty nation, in a great and terrible crisis of its fate.

"President Lincoln has now in his hands everything which he can possibly require for the completion of the great work that devolves upon him. He has a powerful army under his command than the monarch of Europe. The finances of the country are on a safe basis, and he has all the money he will require. He has a navy which is equal to any service that may be demanded of it. With these abundant and overflowing resources at his command—sustained and stimulated to the most vigorous efforts by the lavish patriotism of the people, and by a country which appreciates a loyal heart, he can make no excuse to his conscience or his country if he fails to push this war to a speedy and successful end. He must instantly put down every one who shall attempt to say we have must be an end of excuses, of apologies and of delays. The country will not longer tolerate half-hearted counsels in the Cabinet, or half-hearted leadership in the field. The fate of the Union must no longer be committed to Generals who, like Essex in the English Revolution, 'went to a great defeat, *dread a great victory*.' The government must no longer be content with defending itself against a rebellion. It must act upon the offensive—and act with the vigor and determination that insure a victory. If the recent elections shall convince the Administration of this spirit, and shall put it to such action, they will be of more service than results which might have betrayed it into a delusive and fatal confidence in the fruitless policy it has hitherto pursued."

STATE ELECTIONS.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The vote in Boston for Governor foots up 6,010 for Andrew, and 1,700 for Devens. Returns from 132 towns give Andrew 45,332, Devens 29,014. Andrew's majority in the State will reach 25,000. The returns so far leave little doubt of the election of nine Republicans to Congress. The Legislature will be strongly Republican, insuring the reelection of Charles Sumner to the United States Senate.

NEW-JERSEY has gone Democratic by a heavy majority.

ILLINOIS.—The returns are too meagre to indicate the general result. In Chicago, reported majorities from all the Wards give Arnold, Republican, for Congress, 345 majority, and the District probably from 1,300 to 1,500. Springfield City gives Stewart, Democrat, for Congress, 113 majority; Allen, Democrat, candidate at large, 200. Kankakee County gives Norton, Republican, for Congress, 1,000 majority. Galena gives 300 Democratic majority. Returns from 70 towns give Ingersoll, Republican, 3,300 majority.

WISCONSIN.—The County of Milwaukee will give Brown (Dem.) 4,700 majority over John F. Potter (Rep.). Kenosha County probably 450 for Potter. Seven towns in Walworth County give Potter some 800 majority. The friends of Brown claim his election without doubt, but the Republicans think the returns from the balance of the district and the soldiers' vote may elect Potter.

MICHIGAN.—Scattering returns indicate the election of the whole Republican State ticket by a majority of probably not less than 5,000.

MISSOURI.—In St. Louis the entire County ticket of the Radical Republicans is elected. Blow (Republican) is elected to Congress from the 2d District by 5,000 majority. Frank Blair is probably beaten by Knox (Radical Rep.) in the 1st District.

MR. TILTON'S FRATERNITY LECTURE. A friend in Boston writes: "Mr. Tilton's lecture at Tremont Temple drew the largest audience of the season, and gave universal satisfaction. Another, under date Oct. 29, says: "Mr. Tilton lectured here last evening, very ably to a large audience. He was most closely listened to, and his lecture was rich in thought with some very fine passages."

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1862.

It is amusing to watch the contortions of pro-slavery people as the first of January approaches—the day on which the Emancipation Proclamation goes into effect. Some of these opponents of the government have attacked it boldly, while others have been non-committal on the entire subject. *The National Intelligencer* of this city is a very mild, very cautious, very courteous opponent of the Emancipation policy of the government. It speaks softly *always*, and is especially tender just now. But it is against the proclamation without being against the President. It is a shrewd friend of slavery, and has probably done as much as any other journal on the land to build up the Slave Power, for it has always supported compromises and compromisers. It wishes to stand by Mr. Lincoln, but it cannot stand by slave-emancipation. So it begins to argue that the President, if he chooses, *can back down* from his proclamation of emancipation. The Boston *Traveller*, in a very able editorial upon the subject, among other things remarked:

"For good or for evil, wisely or unwisely, government has avowed that its purpose is to free all slaves of rebels, after the close of this year, and, wherever it shall have the power, to raise them to the rank of men. From this it cannot go back without a sacrifice of honor, of weakness and of shame, such as would render it contemptible in the eyes of all mankind. As well might it be asked to disband its armies, and to trust to the humanity of the rebels to approve further bloodshed, as to be advised to recede from the position assumed on the 22d of September. And Democrats in Congress would advise the President to recall and cancel the proclamation. He should order his army back, but who would request the President to dishonor himself and the country by refusing to maintain his word, solemnly pledged to the lovers of liberty everywhere, and to the philosophers and more than three-fourths of the fatigue duty of the army has been wilingly performed by these men, thus saving our soldiers from severe labors which, during the hot and unhealthy season, would have proved exceedingly injurious and often fatal to them.

Under Maj.-Gen. Curtis's humane and just policy, it was ordered that colored men employed in this manner should be furnished with rations and clothing, and be paid for their services. In General Orders issued it was directed that "Quartermasters and Commissaries will, as far as possible, substitute negroes for soldiers detailed as teamsters or laborers," and that the sum of ten dollars per month, a ration, and the usual allowance for clothing will be paid negro laborers upon government work for the time actually employed under this command."

During Maj.-Gen. Curtis's command of the army at this place, and under the humane direction of Brig.-Gen. C. C. Washburne, the commander of the post, an encampment was also established for the colored people just back of the town, protected by the 1st Louisiana Cavalry, and called "Camp Ethiopia." Here the laborers upon the fortifications find shelter and for their meals, and many of the unemployed, and the women and children, have established themselves in tents which had been returned to the Quartermaster as unserviceable, and issued to them, affording a protection from the sun, but not suitable for shelter in Winter. There being an inadequate supply of these unserviceable tents, many have built rude shelters for themselves and families, and others have made canvas tents for themselves.

It was also the policy of Maj.-Gen. Curtis and Brig.-Gen. Washburne to issue at least half rations to the unemployed and the women and children, that they might not suffer the pinchings of hunger. But on Maj.-Gen. Curtis leaving the command, and being succeeded by Brig.-Gen. Frederick Steele, a new policy was introduced.

On September 18, 1862, an order was issued by Brig.-Gen. Steele, entitled "General Orders No. 6," and published in *The Shield*, a weekly newspaper issued by the U. S. military authorities at this place, of which the following sections are here given. The portions which bear with peculiar hardship on the people we place in italics:

1st.—Such slaves as may be required to work on the fortifications, and for teamsters and fatigue parties in Quartermaster and Commissary Departments will be issued with descriptions, *and the name of the owner, if known, will be noted.*

2d.—The chief Quartermaster will furnish the allowance of suitable clothing, *and the wages shall be retained in the loyalty or disloyalty of persons claiming their services shall be established by court of law*, except where the masters are known to be in rebellion against the government.

3d.—To prevent the vagrancy, immorality and disease that have existed among this class of individuals, *all who are cannot be employed for the benefit of the government, will be provided for by their owners, until the loyalty or disloyalty of these lines, and allowed to return to the plantations when they came.*

Under this order the practice was inaugurated of returning slaves found within our lines to persons professing to be loyal owners, some of whom were known to have been notoriously disloyal, and in one instance a slave claimant, a minister of the Methodist Church South, came into Camp Ethiopia with a military order and carried off a child from its mother, on his horse. A number of slaves have been returned by military force and authority, in direct violation of the Confiscation Act.

Instead of paying the laborer his wages at the end of his month's work, the practice under this order was *to note the name of former owners* [illegible] *the description of rolls, and to "retain the wages until the loyalty or disloyalty of the persons claiming their services shall be established by court of law,"* [illegible] *allowed to return to the plantations when they came.*

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allow in clothes for their wives and bedding to cover themselves at night, and other necessaries, from which they had been accustomed to dispense in sickness (to say nothing of food and shelter), there are at least fifteen hundred men, women and children, not employed by the government, and for whom there is no employment. It therefore becomes an important question what shall be done to relieve the suffering that threatens this people. Are there not friends of this despised and outcast race, scattered throughout the loyal states, whose means and benevolent sentiments would prompt them to aid in their emergency? To all such we appeal for aid, in the form of clothing, either new or second hand, suitable for women and children, as well as for men, and for bedding, that they may be able at least to clothe the naked, and cover them from the cold, and if any can money to give it will be judiciously used, in supplying the wants of the sick and needy, and in furnishing the hospital established for this class of persons.

For the purpose of receiving such gifts as may be forwarded for the above purpose, I have consented to act as Treasurer, to whom they should be forwarded at this place, and forwarded by Express to Memphis, where Mr. F. will obtain them and ship them to Helena without cost of transportation from that point. If boxes are marked, "For the Contrabands at Helena, Arkansas," and the circumstances explained to the Express Companies, a free or reduced rate of transportation can doubtless be obtained; but in all cases it would be well to secure either free transportation, prepay the freight, or forward money for the purpose. The Express Company charge nothing for as more likely to get the goods promptly through to Memphis; but if any one should prefer to ship by freight lines, as being cheaper, they may do so, to the care of G. W. Simpson & Co., Commission Merchants, Memphis, where Mr. Forman can also obtain the goods.

The Treasurer whom we have designated having been appointed by special order of Maj.-Gen. Curtis to act as Postmaster and Express Agent of the army at this place in addition to which he also officiates as Post Chaplain), will remain here and take upon himself the proper care and distribution of whatever may be forwarded for the above objects. The undersigned will also act in connection with him as a Committee, and under the direction and advice of Gen. Washburne, Commander of the Post. An account will be kept of all contributions and a proper report made of their distribution.

We would also request of editors who may receive this Circular, and who are friendly to its objects, to aid us in giving it circulation through their respective journals.

J. G. Forman, Chaplain 3d Missouri Infantry.
H. D. Fisher, " 5th Kansas Cavalry.
J. P. Ingalls, " 3d Iowa "
Sam't Sawyer, " 47th Indiana Infantry.
Charles Fitch, " 24th "
T. M. Goodfellow, Chaplain 4th Iowa "
A. J. Kirkpatrick, " 2d Cavalry.
Army of the South-west, Helena, Ark., Oct. 11th, 1862.

Chronicles of the War.

Latest News.

The operations of the advance of the army of the Potomac on Sunday resulted in a very important advantage to the National arms in the capture of Snicker's Gap—a strategic point of the first magnitude. This success is attributed to Gen. Pleasonton, Maj.-Gen. McClellan's Chief-of-staff, to the President. Gen. Hancock's forces arrived there at 5 o'clock p.m., and found it occupied by the rebel cavalry, who were at once driven out by a portion of Franklin's corps of cavalry and infantry. Hancock's Division held the Gap until night, when Sykes's Division took its place. The rebels were evidently taken by surprise, and failed to carry their intentions, which were to hold Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps, and to give Gen. McClellan battle with these advantages. They were marching up on the other side of the mountain to Snicker's Gap when the first of our forces entered it, but were turned back on the double quick by a few shots thrown among them.

General Pleasanton occupied Upperville on Monday afternoon, after a spirited engagement of two or three hours, in which we had none killed but several wounded. This is only four miles from Ashby's Gap, which the rebels were endeavoring to hold—all the other Gaps falling into our hands in succession. There was some force of the enemy in front of Snicker's Gap, on the left bank of the Shenandoah, apparently intending to dispute the passage of our forces, but we do not learn that any fighting occurred there. There were rumors that the rebels were again endeavoring to cross into Maryland at Doubtville, but they proved to be entirely groundless. The general impression in the army was, that all the apparent movements of the enemy were merely feints, to cover the retreat of the main rebel army towards Gordonsville, which is now well ascertained that it was on the east side of the Blue Ridge, moving in that direction.

The news from Gen. Sigel's army is of the most sig nificant and cheering character, leaving us to hope that the flank of the enemy has been successfully turned, and that they will not be able to escape without a great and probably a decisive battle. Our cavalry on Monday came up with the rear guard of the Longstreet Gap, and Gen. Schurz's Division advanced and took possession of it. The other divisions of Sigel's force, under Gen. Milroy, are now in the rear, with supporting distance, and our cavalry also held Buckland Mills, Aldie, and the country between the latter point and the front of Gen. Sigel's advance. It has also been ascertained that the rebels, or two of the Five Division, under Gen. Sickles, is advancing along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad in the direction of Gordonsville.

The Army and the Negroes.

Every where the American General receives his most earnest and cordial welcome from the Negroes. *He hails his coming as the harbinger of Freedom."—Wm. H. Seward's Official Dispatch to Mr. Adams.*

An Intelligent Contraband.—*Bolivar Heights, Va., Oct.* 18, 1862.—On Thursday, beyond Charlestown, our pickets descried a solitary horseman, with a bucket on his arm, coming slowly towards them. He proved to be a dark mulatto, of about 35. As he approached they ordered a halt.

"Where are you from?"

"Southern part of Va," giving the military salute.

"Where are you going?"

"Coming to you all."

"What do you want?"

"Protection boss. You won't send me back, will you?"

"No; come in. Whose servant are you?"

"Capt Ashby's, sir," pointing with his hand of Mr. Barnwell Rhett, editor of the Charleston *Mercury*? His brother commands a battery."

"How did you get away?"

"Capt Ashby gave me dollars this morning, and said, 'John, go out and forage for butter and eggs.' So you see, boss (with a grin), I'se out foraging! I pulled my trousers my dress, and jogged along on Capt's horse (see the brand S. C. on him) with this basket on my arm, right by our guards and pickets. They never challenged me once. If they had, though, I'd brought the Sergeant's pass, which I have produced this document from his pocket-book, written in pencil and carefully folded. I send you the original:

"Pass Jerry servant, John, on horseback, anywhere between Winchester and Martinsburg, in search of butter, etc., etc. A. Burnett Rhett, Capt. Light Artillery,
"Lee's Battalion."

"Are there many negroes in the rebel corps?"

"Heaps, boss."

"Would the most of them come to us if they could?"

"All of them, Cap'n. There isn't a little pickaninny so high (waving his hand two feet from the ground) that wouldn't."

"Why did you expect protection?"

"Heard so in Maryland, before the proclamation."

"Heard what you heard about the proclamation?"

"Read it, sir, in a Richmond paper."

"What is it?"

"That every slave is to be emancipated on and after the 13th day of January. I can't state it, boss!"

"Something like it. When did you learn to read?"

"In my boy, sir. I was head waiter at Mrs. Nevitt's boarding-house in Savannah, and I'd wait on a New York lady who was stopping there, taught me."

"Does your master know it?"

"Cap'n Rhett doesn't know it, sir; but he isn't my master. He thinks I'm his property, and hired me at $25 a month, but he never paid me any of it. I belong to Mrs. Rhett, in Spring of Stratford, Conn. She used to hire out my services, but I have me wait on her every Winter, when she came South. After the war, she couldn't come, and they were going to sell me for government boss. I belonged to a Northerner. Sold a great many negroes in Maryland. But I slipped out to Maryland. Have tried to come to you twice before in Maryland, but couldn't pass our pickets."

"Were you a servant?"

"Yes, boss. Mighty hard battle."

"Who whipped?"

"You all mass. They say you didn't; but I saw it, and know. Why, you had more on us that next day Thursday—you would have captured our whole army. They say so themselves."

"Who?"

"Our officers, sir."

"Did you ever hear of old John Brown?"

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"What do the slaves think about the war?"

"Well, boss, they all wish the Yankee army would come. The white folks tell them all sorts of bad stories about you all, and the black folks believe them. They know that Mr. Fremont and Mr. McClellan and Mr. Burnside won't hurt them."

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"Yes," replied the General, with a smile; "I believe I will."

"I hope you won't, General. If you say so, I know I will have to go: but I come to you all for protection, and I hope you won't."

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"May the Lord bless you, General. I *thought* you wouldn't drive me out. You's the best friend I ever had; I shall never forget you till I die." And John made the salute, remounted his horse, and rode back to the rear, to Capt. Ashby's quarters with radiance.

An hour later, he was on duty as orderly man of Capt. Batchelor, Quartermaster of Couch's Second Division; and I do not believe there was another heart in camp that beat with more joyous pulses on account of freedom. I fear it will be a long time before Capt. Rhett sees the butter and eggs for which his palate must have been watering ever since Sunday morning.

The interview with Gen. McClellan I did not witness, and give only from hearsay. The other conversation, omitting verbiage, I have endeavored to record in the exact words in which it fell from the lips of the Intelligent Contraband.—A. D. R.—*Tribune.*

From Port Royal.—A letter to *The Tribune*, dated Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 14, says: "Gen. Saxton and his officers are all intensely anti-slavery and sympathy in Gen. Mitchel. On Sabbath last the new church of the freedmen at Hilton Head was dedicated. The occasion was made joyful to the people, not only by the presence of Gen. M., who is a great favorite, anywhere, but by a soul-stirring speech, which we now hear echoing and rechoing among the soldiers. Let the commanding General hear this the music' of the President's proclamation, like true and loyal men, and there will be no fear as to the soldiers. The steamer Ben De Ford arrived from the St. John's to-day, bringing 160 captured slaves, mostly from Jacksonville. The men have there a few days before. A party of 76, led by a modern Moses, reached Beaufort from the main land last week, thus evincing their strong love to their masters and to slavery. These people are now at work, under removal to the interior. The freedmen are anxious for service. No 'draft' will be needed. The President has given us the men we need. We have, but has crossed wid um over into de promised land. Dey have got taste of de grapes, and dey feel just like passing dem round, till all get a taste.' Gen. Saxton is going into his work energetically."

"A new 'nether millstone' is about to be brought forth from the African quarries, that will have no soft spots in it. They will be laid in the mill and the upper stone of Northern granite from Quincy, will be put on it' truly, the President's proclamation-power will grind the rebellion to such fine powder that the winds of heaven will carry it away. The first cargo of slaves was so great a favorite with Gen. Scott. The Union-picking has commenced, but the crop can hardly be called an average one. The planting was very late, and without seed, it could not be. We hope to have ances is the visit of the 'seven-year worm' which has destroyed, on many plantations, nearly one-fourth of the crop. The people have done their part well, and the fields of humanity have yielded crops of freedom and Christianity, which promise a full and complete redemption of all these long-neglected fields for the grand purposes of universal freedom."

What would the Negroes Do if Free?—The New Orleans correspondent of the New York *Times* has the following:

"One of the most interesting and significant things in this connection, is the fear of the slaves, that the 'delegation of slaves,' belonging to Mansell White, one of the oldest and wealthiest planters of the parish of St. Bernard, below the city, called to see Gen. Shepley and ask the question, what would become of them if their masters should leave? I believe that it was on the east side of the Blue Ridge, moving in that direction.

The news from Gen. Sigel's army is of the most sig nificant and cheering character, leaving us to hope that the flank of the enemy has been successfully turned, and that they will not be able to escape without a great and probably a decisive battle. Our cavalry on Monday came up with the rear guard of the Longstreet Gap, and Gen. Schurz's Division advanced and took possession of it. The other divisions of Sigel's force, under Gen. Milroy, are now in the rear, with supporting distance, and our cavalry also held Buckland Mills, Aldie, and the country between the latter point and the front of Gen. Sigel's advance. It has also been ascertained that the rebels, or two of the Five Division, under Gen. Sickles, is advancing along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad in the direction of Gordonsville.

The Army and the Negroes.

Every where the American General receives his most earnest and cordial welcome from the Negroes. *He hails his coming as the harbinger of Freedom."—Wm. H. Seward's Official Dispatch to Mr. Adams.*

An Intelligent Contraband.—*Bolivar Heights, Va., Oct.* 18, 1862.—On Thursday, beyond Charlestown, our pickets descried a solitary horseman, with a bucket on his arm, coming slowly towards them. He proved to be a dark mulatto, of about 35. As he approached they ordered a halt.

"Where are you from?"

"Southern part of Va," giving the military salute.

"Where are you going?"

"Coming to you all."

"What do you want?"

"Protection boss. You won't send me back, will you?"

"No; come in. Whose servant are you?"

"Capt Ashby's," pointing with his hand of Mr. Barnwell Rhett, editor of the Charleston *Mercury*? His brother commands a battery."

"How did you get away?"

"Capt. Ashby gave me dollars this morning, and said, 'John, go out and forage for butter and eggs.' So you see, boss (with a grin), I'se out foraging! I pulled my trousers my dress, and jogged along on Capt's horse (see the brand S. C. on him) with this basket on my arm, right by our guards and pickets. They never challenged me once. If they had, though, I'd brought the Sergeant's pass, which I have produced this document from his pocket-book, written in pencil and carefully folded. I send you the original:

"Pass Jerry servant, John, on horseback, anywhere between Winchester and Martinsburg, in search of butter, etc., etc. A. Burnett Rhett, Capt. Light Artillery,
"Lee's Battalion."

"Are there many negroes in the rebel corps?"

"Heaps, boss."

"Would the most of them come to us if they could?"

"All of them, Cap'n. There isn't a little pickaninny so high (waving his hand two feet from the ground) that wouldn't."

"Why did you expect protection?"

"Heard so in Maryland, before the proclamation."

"Heard what you heard about the proclamation?"

"Read it, sir, in a Richmond paper."

"What is it?"

"That every slave is to be emancipated on and after the 13th day of January. I can't state it, boss!"

"Something like it. When did you learn to read?"

"In my boy, sir. I was head waiter at Mrs. Nevitt's boarding-house in Savannah, and I'd wait on a New York lady who was stopping there, taught me."

"Does your master know it?"

"Cap'n Rhett doesn't know it, sir; but he isn't my master. He thinks I'm his property, and hired me at $25 a month, but he never paid me any of it. I belong to Mrs. Rhett, in Spring of Stratford, Conn. She used to hire out my services, but I have me wait on her every Winter, when she came South. After the war, she couldn't come, and they were going to sell me for government boss. I belonged to a Northerner. Sold a great many negroes in Maryland. But I slipped out to Maryland. Have tried to come to you twice before in Maryland, but couldn't pass our pickets."

"Were you a servant?"

"Yes, boss. Mighty hard battle."

"Who whipped?"

"You all mass. They say you didn't; but I saw it, and know. Why, you had more on us that next day Thursday—you would have captured our whole army. They say so themselves."

"Who?"

"Our officers, sir."

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Miscellaneous Department.

CLARIBEL'S PRAYERS.

The city, still only gray feet, glinty silversine to the hills,
While over the valley still shines a mild-mind cumulus
Fell.
Not wishing Bible Lyes smiled "Th ever as God will,"
He knew, of course, that it is all right, of course, he said,
"But I'm tired of the road always little Claribel."

"Tired, tired, tired, tired, tired," sighed the little Claribel.

"Good night, Claribel," said the mother, "I'm very tired, too,
Hymns, prayers, and all, I'm tired of the road, tired, too,
And I'm tired of the road always little Claribel."

"Tired, tired, tired, tired, tired," sighed the little Claribel.

"Another pleading prayer,
Let me go down to the rain of shed and shell;
Let me go down to the rain of shed and shell;
Let me go down to the rain of shed and shell;
Dear Jesus, I love so well.
Amen!" said the little Claribel.

"But, Faith, remember, that when the glorious fight is begun,
And up I go, leaving my dear mother rather than death the sun,
Grant that I may be with my dear mother rather than death the sun,
Dear Jesus, I love so well.
Amen! Praise God!" cried little Claribel.

When gray and dreary day shook hands with grayer night,
The dreary air was thrilled with clamor of a fell.
"Go down!" the herald cried, his worn eyes brimmed
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