



Refuge of Oppression.

A TORY VIEW OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS.
In Blackwood's (Tory) Magazine, for November, there is an article on "The Crisis of the American War," of which the following is a specimen—
The past month has brought us to the veritable crisis of the great civil war in America.

Selections.

THE VERDICT OF EVENTS.
No genius, art or science can set itself above the test of results. However much it may intrude itself behind professional mysteries, above the comprehension of the masses, it must eventually submit to the test of results which the ordinary mind can judge. The eighteen months of Gen. McClellan's command of the army of the Potomac, during the greater part of which he controlled the entire military power of the Government, have been time enough to justify them in judging him by the military result.

THE SLOWNESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

General McClellan was removed for slowness in advancing his army to Richmond. But things have receded since that officer was sent home; and from actual appearances, there will be no decisive battle for the next nine months. Burnside has much of the confidence of the army; he has experience; he has ambition to outstrip every thing that has yet been done; and the unable, unpopular, unfortunate Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet of politicians, writing under the public indignation, are doing all in their power to push things to a successful termination. But the war lags; the enemy is recruiting himself with great spirit in the time his sagacious wrenches from the hands of the Washington Administration; his winter quarters are already struck out; he circumscribes our plans by plans that are better; and though we contemplate him in all kinds of supplies, it is more than a probability that he has abundantly supplied for the present.

THE PRICE OF PEACE.

Extract from the Rev. Dr. Watson's Thanksgiving Sermon.
We all want peace. We all wait and watch for it more than they that watch for the morning. But what peace? How? when? on what terms? There are some, I suppose, whose word is, or at least their thought and their wish is, peace by any means; peace at any price, instant peace, whatever shall come after it. Let us see what sort of peace they would get, and at what price.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL TESTIMONY.

Extracts from the Report of the Secretary of War.
THE CONTRABANDS.
It will be seen that the Quartermaster's Department upon which, under the law of 17th July, providing for the employment of colored persons in charge of such persons is chiefly imposed, has not found itself burdened with their care, but that it has, on the contrary, derived valuable aid from their labor, and in a considerable portion of its field of operations has thus far suffered from a scant, rather than from too great a supply of such labor.

Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof.

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from his being true that the States where slavery exists have the custody management of the subject, not only the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, but the COMMANDER OF THE ARMY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES."
From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with the institution of slavery, in EVERY WAY IN WHICH IT CAN BE INTERFERED WITH, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or destroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power. . . . It is a war power. I say it is a war power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to carry on the war, and MUST CARRY IT ON, ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF WAR; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and all its powers take the place of those. When two hostile armies are set in battle, the commanders of both armies have power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. ADAMS.

them back the Union, in order that New York may still be the superpower of the South. They have hitherto clung to the belief that, even though the South triumph, there would be no separation. With an eye to such an issue, they were willing to recognize slavery, and enact Fugitive Slave Laws more stringent than ever. But the President's Proclamation of Emancipation has well demolished their hopes, by substituting in their place the possibility of reconciliation, and also by rendering impossible on the part of the North concessions to the South, without which there can be no reunion.

This party appears resolved to try its strength at the approaching elections for the State of New York. In order to propitiate the South, and retain its old commercial prominence, it is not improbable that, amongst the troubles consequent upon this war, we may see New York set up "on its own hook," and declare itself a free city—a Hamburg of the West—dissolving all allegiance, repudiating all antipathy, and establishing itself as an independent power on "purely commercial principles."

At present the rival armies of the North and South stand arrayed against each other on the banks of the Potomac. They hold nearly the same position as they did at the opening of the war, before the battle of Manassas; and strategically the position of the Southern army is somewhat better, and morally and politically it has gained immensely in the interval. It has gained great moral victories, and has not been worsted in a single pitched battle. It has rolled back the tide of invasion, overwhelming the invading armies in horrible disaster. It has even made a raid into Maryland, and now stands ready to close again with the invader whenever he shall attempt to renew his advance.

It is a matter of course, as regards the position of the President, the so far as regards the North. The tub has been thrown to the whale. The Northerners can no longer account for their reverses by imputing them to the half-measures of the Government. It is extraordinary the amount of ferocity which exists among the population of the Northern States, especially among the Puritans of the New England States. The clergy, who are entirely dependent on their congregations, show themselves on this, as on former occasions, ready to pander to the worst passions of the people, and even take the lead in expressions of ferocity.

One might well be at a loss to understand the immense zeal which gives vent to such feelings. The desire to uphold the Union will not explain it. Doubtless every Yankee would prefer to belong to a State which, in his own estimation at least, could "whip all creation." That is the only condition of existence which allows of his indulging in the unlimited impudence and bragadoocio which have become part of his nature. But does any one who knows the true condition of the Northern States, and who knows the millions and millions of dollars for the sake of upholding an abstract advantage such as the Union? They do not care a straw for the Constitution: they have sacrificed both legality and liberty long ago, and without a murmur. Just as little do they care for the Union as a mere political arrangement.

Another point of attack is by armed settlements upon the vacant government lands in Florida and Texas. Thousands in the Northern and Western States are impatiently waiting the signal of military movement to plant their homes in the best territory of this continent, and bring it back to the Union, as loyal States. So far from the Southern States being invulnerable, no enemy was ever so vulnerable, if the means at hand are employed against them. If you proposition for compensated emancipation, and a voluntary return to loyalty be blindly rejected, still the proper application of the means at command of the Government cannot fail to accomplish the suppression of the rebellion, and a restoration of those peaceful relations which were designed to be established forever on this continent by the Union of the States.

EXPRESSION OF FOREIGN SYMPATHY.

THE CRISIS IN THE UNITED STATES.
Address of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, having observed, with the deepest sorrow, the efforts which are being made to infuse into the minds of the people of this country sentiments friendly to slavery, feel it to be their duty to reiterate, and to commend to the serious consideration of their fellow-countrymen, the fundamental principle of the anti-slavery movement in England; that "slaveryholding is a sin and a crime before God"; and, therefore, that unconditional emancipation, wherever slavery is maintained, is alone consistent with the Divine Law, and with the requirements of justice and humanity.

While the Committee believe that the efforts referred to have not yet pervaded the community at large, the tone and spirit of certain articles in a portion of the public press, the misrepresentation and perversion of facts, the biased addresses of many men of influence, all with the manifest tendency to bespeak favor for those who are contending for the extension and consolidation of slavery, and to disparage and discourage efforts directed to its extinction, impress the Committee with the painful conviction, that in some quarters a demoralizing effect has been produced.

The Committee deplore, and regard with profound grief, the fraternal conflict between the two sections of the American Union; but, while anxious to avoid expressing any opinion likely to be construed into an approval of a war policy, they regard it as established beyond dispute, that the South was not only the aggressor, but designedly provoked an armed contest with the United States Government, with the express, sole object of founding a Confederacy to perpetuate slavery. On the other hand, the United States Government, embracing the political anti-slavery party of the North—commonly called the Republican party—has initiated and carried into effect measures in furtherance of negro emancipation, which entitle it to the sympathy of all true friends of freedom. It has enforced the statutes against slave-trading, which former administrations, being pro-slavery, had allowed to become inoperative, and has prosecuted slave-traders to conviction and punishment; it has entered into a new anti-slavery trade treaty with Great Britain, conceding a right of search which former Governments, overruled by the Southern party, had steadfastly refused; to promote the speedy settlement of the Territories, by a non-slavery population, it has enacted a Homestead Bill, giving a hundred and sixty acres of land to every immigrant, irrespective of his national origin; and, moreover, carrying into effect the policy of Jefferson, ratified by act of Congress in 1789, it has prohibited slavery forever in those Territories, upon which issue alone the Southern candidate for the Presidency was defeated at the election which immediately preceded the present rebellion; it has also abolished slavery in the District of Columbia; it has virtually repealed the Fugitive Slave Act, by prohibiting the rendition of slaves, escaping from the rebel States to the lines of the United States army, providing compensation on account of such as may belong to loyal citizens; it has recognized and entered into diplomatic relations with the Negro Republics of Liberia and Haiti; by the Confiscation Bill—considerably made non-retrospective—it, in effect, proclaimed emancipation to the slaves in the rebel States, within a specified period; a majority in Congress has ratified the President's plan of compensated emancipation for such Slave States as may elect to take advantage of it, and only recently, the President has announced that the details of the measure will be submitted to the next Congress, with a view to its immediate practical application; lastly, the President has lately issued a Proclamation, declaring absolutely and forever free all the slaves in those States which shall be in rebellion on the 1st of January next, and pointing to the measures in progress for the abolition of slavery in the loyal States, upon the principle of indemnification.

While the Committee deprecate a resort to arms, even with the avowed purpose of promoting the extinction of slavery, they reiterate the opinion, that the friends of the slave, in the United States, under whatsoever designation, have established a just claim upon the sympathy of the friends of freedom throughout Europe.

In this spirit, and with the object of evoking such an expression of sympathy as shall encourage the Emancipation party in the United States, in their most difficult position, to persevere in their endeavors to obtain justice for the slave, the Committee issue the present address, earnestly commending it to the favorable consideration of their fellow-countrymen, and to the friends of humanity in all lands.

On behalf of the Committee,
 THOMAS BINNS, Chairman,
 S. A. CHAMBERZOV, Secretary,
 27 New Broad street, E. C., London, 17th Nov., 1862.

To His Excellency, ABRAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America:

SIR—It has seemed desirable to the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to issue, at the present crisis, an Address to the Friends of the Anti-Slavery Cause, of which a copy is annexed.

In directing your attention to it, the Committee would take advantage of the opportunity to assure you of their personal respect and sympathy, and of their appreciation of the exceeding great difficulties of your position. Since your accession to the office, they have watched with deep interest the progress of events, and especially the gradual development of a policy tending to promote Negro Emancipation. If certain measures in furtherance of that policy, and some apparently inconsistent with it, have not recommended themselves to the approval of the Committee, they have, nevertheless, recognized the majority of them with satisfaction as conducive, in the main, to the interests of the enslaved portion of the African race.

The Committee earnestly desire that the sanguinary conflict between the two sections of the Union may cease, and that, with the removal of the sole cause of this strife, a way may open for a reconciliation upon the enduring basis of a community of interests, and a mutual forgiveness of injuries.

27 New Broad street, E. C., London, 17th Nov., 1862.

LETTER FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT.

The Proclamation—A Decree voting for Slavery to put down Abolitionism—McClellan acting in league with Seymour and Co. to drive Union Democrats back into the Party.

HARTWICH, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1862.

DEAR GARRISON—I rode all day in a stage last week with some soldiers—officers—direct from the Burnside army, and from Hunter's. They say the Proclamation is the great theme and hope of those armies; that the people of the North who deny that Proclamation and speak of it lightly, have no idea how much hope and determination it has infused into the army of the Potomac and the Department of the South. They say nothing has so appalled the hearts of the rebels, and that it has completely unsettled the minds of the slaves all over Virginia and North and South Carolina. They say the slaves, all over the South, know of it, and of its general import. They know and feel one fact—I. e., that all slaves of every rebel individual and rebel State, that are such New Year's day, are to be free. They say, the slaves are looking to New Year's, 1863, as a great day of jubilee to them; when they, their wives and children, are to be free, and no more to be sold. They say that Burnside and Hunter, and the leading officers under them, as well as Rosecrans, will assuredly aid in carrying out that Proclamation, and that nothing would so surely demoralize the two armies under Burnside and Hunter as the revocation of that Proclamation.

This is unquestionably true. That Proclamation, defective as it lamentably is in morals, is the one great master stroke of policy in the conduct of the war. The measure was inaugurated by Fremont, followed by Phelps and Hunter; then by Congress, and now by Lincoln. What Fremont, Phelps and Hunter made local, Congress and the President have forced to make national by the necessities of the war. The Proclamation does not claim to be based on considerations of justice to the slave, but simply on the necessities of the war. Deeply is it to be regretted that we have not a man at the head of our affairs who could issue a Proclamation of Freedom to every slave as a matter of justice and right. But we have not, and there is no hope that a politician, in or out of office, will ever do any thing, touching political or governmental affairs, as a matter of justice to the slave. But I welcome it as a war measure. I sympathize with its object, so far as it goes—only wishing it had swept slavery all away, avowedly, as it certainly will do in fact, if executed at all. The slaves of rebels, once freed, the slaves of loyalists will not long stay behind in chains.

It matters little what England, France, or the North, or the Generals, think of this Proclamation. The two parties most immediately concerned are the slaves and the enslavers. What the latter think of it, their newspapers, their letters, their threats, the doings of their Congress, their action in removing their slaves from all proximity to our armies and the free States, their fears of their slaves, and the almost universal laying aside of the whip, most clearly indicate. They feel that the blow is struck from which they can never recover. What the slaves think of it is also manifest by the universal anxiety and gossip among themselves about what they mean to do New Year's Day—about the wages they mean to demand, and what they mean to do with their earnings. The influence of that Proclamation on the slaves can never be destroyed. Should Lincoln revoke it, its results on the slaves will remain. It has unsettled their minds, and they will never be the cowed, submissive chattels they have been. I believe a faithful carrying out of that Proclamation is the only way of saving the South from servile insurrections such as they have dreamed not of. The use of fire-arms, of pistols, rifles, knives, and lucifer matches, is becoming familiar to millions of slaves, and they will use them if they are not made free according to Presidential promise. And, if ever a people had a right to use such weapons against their oppressors, the slaves have a right to use them against their enslavers. If ever it was the duty of men to assert and defend their liberty by the annihilation of their merciless tyrants, it is the duty of the American slaves thus to assert and defend theirs. Such is fast becoming the faith of the North—as I read the progress of ideas.

Voting for Slavery to put down Abolitionism.—I recently lectured in a meeting-house on the Proclamation. The deacon of the church came to me and said—"You are hard on those who vote for slavery." "Yes, (I said), if you vote for slavery, or for a man who, as you knew, would vote for it in Congress, you, individually, are responsible for all the thefts, robberies, adulteries, murders, concubinage and prostitution that are essential to the existence of slavery." "I am opposed to slavery," said he. "Did you vote for Grow, or Denison?" "Yes, for Denison," said he. "Did you not know that Denison would vote and act for slavery and the rebellion, if he was elected?" "I asked, (he said), if I presumed he would." "Then said I to you voted and acted in favor of all the crimes essential to slavery and the rebellion, and I regard you as a most wicked and guilty man, the embodiment of the sum of all villainies." "But, (said he), I did not vote for slavery and rebellion, but against Abolitionism." "So, you regard Abolitionism as a greater crime against God and man than slavery?" "I said, "I thought so when I voted for Denison." "And you voted to perpetuate all the crimes and pollutions of slavery—to eternalize 'the sum of all villainies' in order to defeat Grow and the Abolitionists, who are seeking to free the slaves—to vindicate the self-evident truth that all are created equally free—the golden rule, 'Do as you would be done by'." "Yes, (said he), I did vote for slavery, and all the crimes and villainies it contains, to defeat the Abolitionists, because I consider them greater criminals before God than slaveholders." "If you were a slave, and your wife and children, would you so regard them?" "I asked. He was dumb. "Would you not welcome Abolitionism as your only salvation?" "I asked. "I suppose I should," said he. "What you denounce as villainy, when done to you, you know is villainy when you do it to others. You are, according to your own showing, a self-convicted, Democratic villain, and according to your own showing, not mine, you ought to be shot."

Such is the spirit that has given triumph to the Democratic allies of slavery and rebellion in Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio. One thing is well known, that Seymour, Wood, Hynders, Hughes & Co. were in close communication with McClellan before and after the battle of Antietam, up to his removal; and in keeping the army from pursuing the retreating rebels, he acted by the advice of the above named leaders of Democracy, and all done that the Democrats, who were inclined to sustain the victorious Administration, might be brought back to the party when that battle. McClellan remained long enough to insure triumph to the Democratic allies of the South at the polls, and that was all he or they cared for. But no matter who triumphs, the Proclamation is doing its work on the minds of the slaves. Their freedom is the one thing needed.

Yours,
 HENRY C. WRIGHT.

LETTER FROM ST. HELENA'S ISLAND, BEAUFORT, S. C.

The following letter is from a young colored lady of Philadelphia, now a teacher of the freed people of Beaufort.

The writer is a graduate of the State Normal School in Salem, Mass., and a grand-daughter of the late venerable James Forten, of Philadelphia, whose name is not unfamiliar associated with those of Benjamin Franklin and Rush, of the old Revolutionary days.

St. Helena's Island, Beaufort, S. C.,
 OAKLANDS, Nov. 20, 1862.

MY DEAR FRIEND: You will doubtless be surprised to receive from me a letter dated from South Carolina. I cannot tell you how glad I am to be here. My coming, at the last, was very unexpected. I did not know until the day before we were to sail that there was a certainty of my coming. There was a good opportunity for me to go, in case of an elderly gentleman, a friend who, with his daughter, was coming to open a store for the freed people on the island. I left Philadelphia on the 24th of October, and arrived here on the 28th. We were in a severe storm, which I enjoyed very much. But I did not enjoy the constant rocking which the good ship "United States" gave us, even when the sea was calm. I understood perfectly what it was to be "rocked in the cradle of the deep." It is only in a proPELLER, I am told, that one is so thoroughly tossed. St. Helena's Island, on which I am, is about six miles from the main land of Beaufort. I must tell you that we were rowed hither from Beaufort by a crew of negro boatmen, and that they sang for us several of their own beautiful songs. There is a peculiar wildness and solemnity about them which cannot be described, and the people accompany the singing with a singular swaying motion of the body, which seems to make it more effective. How much I enjoyed that row in the beautiful, brilliant southern sunset, with no sounds to be heard but the musical murmur of the water, and the wonderful rich, clear tones of the singers! But all the time I did not realize that I was actually in South Carolina! And indeed I believe I do not quite realize it now. But we are far from feeling far,—we were in a very excited, jubilant state of mind, and sang the John Brown song with spirit, as we drove through the pines

and palmettos. Ah! it was good to be able to sing that here, in the very heart of Rebellion!

There are no white soldiers on this island. It is protected by gunboats, and by negro pickets, who do their duty well. These men attacked and drove back a boat-load of rebels who tried to land here one night, several weeks ago. Gen. Saxton is forming a colored regiment at Beaufort, and many of the colored men from this and the adjacent islands have joined it. The General is a noble-hearted man, who has a deep interest in the people here, and he is generally beloved and trusted by them. I am sorry to say that some other officers treat the freed people and speak of them with the greatest contempt. They are consequently disliked and feared.

As far as I have been able to observe—and although I have not been here long, I have seen and talked with many of the people—the negroes here seem to be, for the most part, an honest, industrious, and sensible people. They are eager to learn; they rejoice in their new-found freedom. It does one good to see how jubilant they are over the downfall of their "secessh" masters, as they call them. I do not believe there is a man, woman, or even a child that is old enough to be sensible, that would submit to being made a slave again. There is evidently a deep determination in their souls that shall never be. Their hearts are full of gratitude to the Government and to the "Yankees." Some of them have said to me, "We bress de Lord, every day we bress de Lord for sendin' de Union people to make us free. De Yankees has been good to us. We suffered very long, missus, very long. But de Lord will bring it all right at last." I think they are a truly religious people. They speak to God with a loving familiarity. He seems nearer to them than to most people. They are very grateful—almost too much so, for in return for the least kindness that is done them, they insist on giving you something—potatoes, eggs, peanuts, or something else from their little store.

And they would think it unkind if you refused it. Another trait that I have noticed is their natural courtesy of manner. There is nothing cringing about it; but it seems inborn, and one might almost say elegant. It marks their behavior towards each other as well as to the white people. The plantation on which we live is called "Oakland's." The house is in a somewhat dilapidated condition, as are most of the houses on these islands—and the fields around have a very forlorn, desolate look—very different from our flourishing, richly cultivated Northern fields. But they are encircled by a belt of beautiful woods, and our yard and garden, though neglected-looking, are rich in roses, which bloom constantly, even so late as this, and in ivy, which creeps about the ground and under the houses. I send you some of this English ivy, which has found a home in the rebellious little Palmetto State. My school is about a mile from here, in the little Baptist church, which is in a grove of white oaks. These trees are beautiful—ever-green—and every branch heavily draped with long, heavy bearded moss, which gives them a strange, mournful look. A grove of them looks like an assemblage of solemn patriarchs. There are two ladies in the school beside myself—Miss T. and Miss M., both of whom are most enthusiastic teachers. They have done a great deal of good here. At present, our school is small—many of the children on the island being ill with whooping cough—but in general it averages eighty or ninety. I find the children generally well-behaved, and eager to learn; yea, they are nearly all most eager to learn, and many of them make most rapid improvement. It is a great happiness to teach them. I wish some of those persons at the North, who say the race is hopelessly and naturally inferior, could see the readiness with which these children, so long oppressed and deprived of every privilege, learn and understand.

I have some grown pupils—people on our own plantation—who take lessons in the evenings. It will amuse you to know that one of them—our man-of-all-work—is named Cupid. (Venusus and Cupids are very common here.) He told me he was "feared" he was almost too old to learn; but I assured him that he was not the case, and now he is working diligently at the alphabet. One of my people—Harry—is a scholar to be proud of. He makes most wonderful improvement. I never saw any one so determined to learn. I enjoy having him and Cupid talk about the time that the rebels had to flee from this place. The remembrance of it is evidently a source of the most exquisite happiness and amusement. There are several families living here, and it is very pleasant to visit their cabins, and talk with them. They are very happy now. They never weary of contrasting their present with their former condition, and they work for the Government now, and receive wages and rations in return. I am very happy here, but wish I was able to do a great deal more. I wish some one would write a little Christmas hymn for our children to sing. I want to have a kind of festival for them on Christmas, if we can. The children have just learned the John Brown song, and next week they are going to learn the song of the "Negro Boatman." The little creatures love to sing. They sing with the greatest enthusiasm. I wish you could hear them.

C. F.

MEETING AT WORCESTER.

A quarterly meeting of the Worcester County (South Division) Anti-Slavery Society was held at Washburn Hall, in Worcester, on Sunday, 7th inst.

The sudden inclemency of the weather, together with the fact of the presence of Dr. Geo. B. Cheever of New York, to speak on the Anti-Slavery question in one of the city churches, gave us a smaller attendance than usual, although it was quite respectable in numbers, and attentive and interested in character.

Beyond the time spent in the necessary business of the meeting, and the discussion of some points of difference in relation to the position the Society should stand in towards the government in this crisis, and what form of expression should be given to that position in our Resolutions, the time was mainly yielded to the address of Theodore D. Weld, which was divided between the afternoon and evening sessions.

The address of Mr. Weld upon "The Conspirators—Their False Issues and Lying Pretences," was one of masterly ability, elegant in its diction, exhaustive in its argument, massive in its logic, at times poetic and sublime in its rhetoric, and eloquent in its delivery. And although it was of unusual length, and gathered up a long array of facts, and detail of issues of past interest, yet the great power evinced in argument, and the beauty of delivery, enchained his hearers in rapt and undivided attention.

So much interest was felt by the meeting in his address, that the Society voted to instruct their Secretary to extend to Mr. Weld their thanks for favoring them with it, and invite him to address us at some future time under more favorable circumstances for a large audience.

The Business Committee, consisting of Parker Pillsbury, Samuel May, Jr., Theodore D. Weld, Stephen S. Foster, Lewis Ford and Sarah E. Wall, reported the following series of resolutions, viz.:

1. Resolved, That the fundamental principle of the Anti-Slavery enterprise is, that colored men are equal to other men in their creation, and in their right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."
2. Resolved, That our belief is still, as it ever has been, that immediate and unconditional emancipation is the right of every slave, and the duty of every slaveholder, without colonization of the one, or compensation to the other; and alike irrespective of all questions of pecuniary profit, political expediency, or military necessity.
3. Resolved, That in this crisis-hour of our national existence, when political purity is so largely displaced by unshaking profligacy, and the religious faith tends so hard on downright atheism, it becomes us, with most unwavering constancy and unshaken fidelity, to hold fast to our original doctrines and demands, not only as the right of the slave, but also as the only possible ground of hope for the salvation of the nation itself.
4. Resolved, That the present destructive and desolating war is but the vehicle of that Divine Justice, which Jefferson, long ago, declared "cannot sleep forever"; and any attempt to arrest it, by temporary expedients, which leave a single slave on the soil, or the principle of slavery uneradicated, root as well as branch, will but provoke still further that now rising and righteous indignation, and ensure a more fearful overthrow, when at length its appointed hour shall come.
5. Resolved, That Presidential Proclamations to the contrary, when political expediency so largely displaced by unshaking profligacy, and the religious faith tends so hard on downright atheism, it becomes us, with most unwavering constancy and unshaken fidelity, to hold fast to our original doctrines and demands, not only as the right of the slave, but also as the only possible ground of hope for the salvation of the nation itself.
6. Resolved, That the present destructive and desolating war is but the vehicle of that Divine Justice, which Jefferson, long ago, declared "cannot sleep forever"; and any attempt to arrest it, by temporary expedients, which leave a single slave on the soil, or the principle of slavery uneradicated, root as well as branch, will but provoke still further that now rising and righteous indignation, and ensure a more fearful overthrow, when at length its appointed hour shall come.
7. Resolved, therefore, That the mission of this Society is not accomplished; nor its position or action essentially changed toward the government; nor can we be, ill-slavery, and the spirit of slavery, burning and raging in the popular heart against colored humanity, shall be wholly exercised from it.

The resolutions were adopted seriatim, unanimously and without much discussion, save upon the last of the series, and this discussion arose upon the presentation, by Mr. Pillsbury, at the opening of the evening session, of another resolution, which he proposed to have placed in order between the 6th and 7th of the series reported by the Committee;—the new resolution, in substance affirming it to be our duty to maintain our old position and testimony towards the government, as it had made no such change as to entitle it to our support.

This position being strongly dissented from by one of our oldest and most devoted members, after some discussion between him and some others who were not prepared to go over to the government, or allow the Society, by a negative testimony, even to be turned over to it as it now stands, the matter was finally adjusted by dropping the new resolution, and briefly incorporating into the last of the series the substance of the controverted point; when the resolution, as amended, was passed with hardly a dissent.

JOSHUA HENSHAW, President.
 JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, Sec'y.

LETTER FROM NEWBEEN.

The following extracts from a letter, written by a private in Co. F, of the 44th Massachusetts Regiment, shortly after the return of Foster's expedition, may interest some readers of the Liberator.—C. K. W.

NEWBEEN, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1862.

DEAR MOTHER,—I wrote you day before yesterday a hasty sketch of our dash. The 44th has made its mark. Its endurance on the march is the subject of praise both of officers and men of the old regiments, who say they have never had more fatiguing or longer marches. The mud was terrible, and to climb a clay hill, having to pull quite hard to raise your foot, was trying.

Three fourths of the negroes now in the eastern part of North Carolina are fugitives. I have talked with many. Not one has expressed the wish to go North, provided he could be his own man at the South. They all seem less dull than I expected to find them as a class, and some are surprisingly intelligent. It is an indispensable acquirement of darkie boys to know how to dance. For music, one darkie drums on a tin pan, or claps his knees with his hands, and one or two go through the most absurd contortions, gesticulations, toe-and-heels, and shuffles, all in the most perfect time. I have not met one who knew his letters, though all express the wish to learn to read and write. They all know how to count sufficiently for common purposes. I haven't seen a negro wash himself since I have been here. They are very polite, frequently setting a good example to the white boys who mock them. It is probable that I have seen rather a better class of slaves (that were) than those who remain at home, since only the most enterprising run away. But those here at Newbeen can take care of themselves perfectly well. One in particular I saw last night. Neat, well-dressed, intelligent, handsome, with splendid teeth,—a cook, I believe, in the 10th Connecticut.

I received a paper of Nov. 5th, for which I am much obliged. Cheers three for the old Bay State! Sumner's return is secured of course. What a delegation from New York!

FRATERNITY LECTURE. The tenth lecture of the Fraternity course was delivered to a very large audience, at Tremont Temple, by WENDELL PHILLIPS, who took for his theme, "Proclamation, or Message!" He showed strongly the higher, better, and more effective character of the former document, and the criminal scope of Mr. Seward, (whose removal from his present position was strongly urged,) in obstructing and postponing emancipation.

Want of space prevents a report of his impressive remarks, which were warmly applauded.

The lecture next Tuesday evening will be given by HENRY WARD BECHER. No doubt the Temple will be thronged to overflowing.

LETTER FROM NEWBEEN.

The following extracts from a letter, written by a private in Co. F, of the 44th Massachusetts Regiment, shortly after the return of Foster's expedition, may interest some readers of the Liberator.—C. K. W.

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FRATERNITY LECTURES.
 FIFTH COURSE.

The public of Boston and vicinity are respectfully informed that the FIFTH COURSE OF LECTURES under the auspices of the Fraternity of the Twenty-Eighth Congressional Society will be continued on

TUESDAY EVENING, December 16, 1862,
 at TREMONT TEMPLE, where an address will be made by
 HENRY WARD BECHER.

To be followed on successive Tuesday evenings by lectures from the following persons:—

December 22.—JAMES M. MANNING.
 " 30.—GEORGE W. CROFTS.

BOSTON FUGITIVE AID SOCIETY.

A Course of Lectures in aid of the suffering Freedmen of Washington, D. C., to be delivered at Joy Street Church, December 15, Rev. R. C. Waterston.
 " 22, Frederick Douglass.

THE FUGITIVE AID SOCIETY of Boston have effected an arrangement with Mrs. LOUISA DAWSON, the talented young colored dramatic reader, to give readings wherever the benevolent will be willing to assist, for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings of the freedmen or "contrabands" of Washington.

SARAH A. L. MARTIN, 26 Myrtle St.,
 President of the Fugitive Aid Society.

LECTURES BY THEODORE D. WELD.—Mr. WELD will give an address at MANCHESTER, (Mass.), this (Friday) evening, at 7 o'clock.

He will also attend and address meetings, in connexion with PARKER PILLSBURY, through the day and evening of Sunday next, 14th inst., in Century Chapel, at ESSEX, commencing in the morning at 10 o'clock.

The Quarterly Meeting of the ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held at DANVERS, commencing Saturday evening, Dec. 20th, and continuing the next day, Sunday, 21st.

THEODORE D. WELD and PARKER PILLSBURY will be present on the occasion; and it is hoped that many other earnest friends of the slave will be there, and bear their testimony.

RICHARD PLUMER, President.
 MARGARET E. DENNETT, Secretary.

ANDREW T. POSS, an Agent of the American and Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies, will lecture as follows:—

Great Falls, Rochester,	Friday,	December 12.
	Sunday,	" 14.

ANNA E. DICKINSON will speak at HOPDEDALE on Sunday next, December 14th; and in MILFORD on the evening of the same day.

WM. WELLS BROWN will speak at the Bethesda Baptist Church, JERSEY CITY, N. J., on Sunday evening, December 14th, to commence at 7 o'clock.

Members and friends of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, who are indebted for Pledges made to the Society in January last, or previously to that time, are requested to pay the same as early as practicable, either to the Treasurer, EDWARD JACKSON, or at the Society's office, 221 Washington Street.

The very valuable and still timely tract, by Mrs. L. Maria Child, entitled "The Right Way the Safe Way, proved by Emancipation in the British West Indies, and elsewhere," (108 pages,) will be sent by mail to any person requesting it, and enclosing six cents in undeposited postage stamps. Address SARGENT MAY, Jr., 221 Washington St., Boston.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed on 63½ Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Particular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children.

References.—Lather Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

OBITUARY.

DIED—In this city, on Monday last, 8th inst., very suddenly, ANDREW ROXBOROUGH, Esq., of New Bedford, aged 74 years.

Mr. Robeson had just entered the car to proceed to Jamaica Plain, on a visit to his son, William B. Robeson, Esq., when he was struck with apoplexy, which instantly terminated his earthly life—a life distinguished for justice and usefulness as a citizen, for noble liberality as a philanthropist, for moral integrity and rare independence as a reformer, for all those traits becoming a perfect gentleman, for the most exemplary uprightness, benevolence and integrity of character as a man. In him were conspicuously blended dignity without haughtiness, modesty without timidity, firmness without cant, and radicalism without fanaticism, unshakableness without weakness, and generosity without recklessness. His personal presence was graciously without coarseness, his countenance habitually radiant, his manners such as true politeness alone dictates. He took an abiding interest in all the progressive movements of the age, and was among the earliest to espouse them, never holding back for fear of losing caste or popular consideration, but ever believing that

"He's a slave who dare not be
 In the right with two or three"

yes, in the right, though standing alone in the midst of a perverse generation. Among the earliest to espouse the hated but divinely blessed cause of the oppressed in our land, he was ever ready to aid it by his purse, his testimony, and his example. An honored officer of the American and Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies, for many years, we feel that a pillar of strength has fallen, and are conscious of a great bereavement. He stood high on our list of personal friends, and his memory will be gratefully and admiringly cherished to the end of life. His religion found neither strength nor solace in creeds or ceremonies, in times or seasons; but it flowered out in a trustful recognition of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of the human race, in justice and benevolence, in love of right and abhorrence of wrong, in the highest virtues and the noblest fruits.—[Ed. Lib.]

On Monday morning, November 3d, at the residence of her parents, PENNMAN, Clermont Co., Ohio, ANNA P. DOW-ALDRON, aged 23 years, second daughter of Thomas and Susanna E. Donaldson. Her disease was pulmonary consumption. She had been declining in health for about two years, suffering, most of the time, great debility, and occasionally severe pain, all of which she endured with the most admirable patience and composure; and when the hour of her departure came, she passed away in the most peaceful manner, cheerfully resigning herself into the arms of her Savior, who, she said, was her only hope and trust.

The most prominent traits of Anna's character were gentleness, patient perseverance in the path of duty, and a strong desire to do good to others—the latter predominant during the last few years of her life. She often expressed the earnest wish that she might, in some way, live a life of usefulness to her fellow-beings. Since her waning years, her sympathies were strongly exercised for the suffering soldiers, though her feeble health prevented her from doing as much for their relief as she desired to do.

She possessed a liberal education, including the accomplishments of polite society as well as the arts of domestic life, the rudiments of which were acquired at home and at Clermont Academy; after which, she pursued a full course of study in the "Western Female Seminary," at Oxford, Ohio, the "Mount Holyoke" of the West, where she graduated with honor in the month of July, 1859.

Most of her time, since her graduation, she spent at home, and among family friends, grazing every circle in which she moved, diffusing around her, upon all who were privileged to enjoy her society, the sunshine of her affectionate heart.

Her life, though short, has not been spent in vain. Her lovely spirit and gentle demeanor won for her from many a lip the epithet "angelic." Contending the follies and extravagancies of fashionable life, she sought her happiness from higher sources, from good books and good deeds, in the society of the loved ones at home, and that of the intelligent and virtuous elsewhere.

She was a friend and advocate of moral reform in all its departments, especially anti-slavery, always casting her influence on the side of right.

She lived to be loved, and has passed from earth to heaven to be welcomed there by loved ones gone before, and to be remembered here in affection by the numerous friends she has left behind.—[Cos.]

There is no reason for this! The monster is many-headed, and "there is luck in leisure."

There is no reason to change former opinions—that President Lincoln will not, if he can possibly help it, be an instrument to destroy slavery.

There is no possible excuse for not doing that better now, than can be done thirty-seven years hence. If slavery is death to liberty, the slaves certainly have a voice to the settlement of the question; and a mighty chorus of their voices would be raised now, which could not be heard after twenty years, against procrastination and compromise.

Are the education, the natural increase, the moral and religious growth of these slaves nothing? Is the carrying out this cancer upon the body-politic, covered only with a plaster of gradual emancipation, for thirty-seven years, going to cure it, which can only be extirpated by the extreme treatment of the knife and cautery?

Here is a commander-in-chief of a mighty army, and of a mightier nation, who, under the exigencies of the times, has declared martial law. A struggle for life or death is upon him and his people. He is told to put down the cause of this struggle at any cost, and twenty millions of people will uphold him. So he shuffles, spits, says it is "a big job," and invites the enemy to put down the cause in thirty-seven years—and he will pay for it to the extent of his ability!

Talk is great, but silence would be greater.

SMALL TALK.

THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES.

THE BLACK MAN,
 His Antecedents, His Genius, and His Achievements, with Biographical Sketches of Fifty Distinguished Individuals of the Race.

By WILLIAM WELLS BROWN.

The work will contain about 200 pages, printed on good paper, and bound in muslin. Price \$1. It will be published on Monday, Dec. 1st, by THOMAS HAMILTON, 18 Beekman Street, N. Y., and R. F. WALLCUT, 221 Washington Street, Boston; and to be had of all book sellers.

Owing to the increased number of pages of the work, and the advance in the cost of paper, the price will be, (as above stated,) instead of 75 cents, as at first announced. nov11f

THE HONORABLE, THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT, next to be held at Dedham, within and for the County of Norfolk, on the third Tuesday of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

RESPECTFULLY represents Cornelia James, of Wrentham, in said County of Norfolk, that she married Thomas K. James, at Providence, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, on the twenty-eighth day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-nine; that her maiden name was Cornelia James; and that she and her husband, from said twenty-eighth day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-nine, afterwards lived together as husband and wife, until the eighth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-five; that on said eighth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-five, said Thomas K. James separated himself from her, his said wife, and has not since lived with her; that she has at all times been faithful to her marriage obligations; that on, or about, the first day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-six, said Thomas K. James willfully and wittingly deserted her, his said wife, without her consent; that said desertion has continued uninterrupted from that time until the time of the filing of this libel. And your libellant further represents that said Thomas K. James now resides in or near Worcester, in the State of New York.

Wherefore your libellant prays a divorce from the bonds of matrimony between her and her said husband be decreed to her by this Court; that suitable alimony may be decreed to be paid her by her said husband, and that she be restored to her maiden name; and that she may be allowed to remove her maiden name; and that such other and further order and decree may be passed by the Court as justice may require.

CORNELIA JAMES.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
 Superior Judicial Court,
 Suffolk, ss. At Chambers in Boston, Dec. 6, 1862. }
 On the foregoing libel, it is ordered, that the libellant give a notice to the said Thomas K. James to appear before the Justices of this Court next to be held at Dedham, within and for the County of Norfolk, on the third Tuesday of February next, by publishing an attested copy of said libel and of this order thereon once a week, three weeks successively, in the Boston Liberator, a newspaper printed in said Boston, the last publication to be thirty days, at least, before said third Tuesday of February next, and making affidavit that this part of the order has been complied with; that the said Thomas K. James may then and there show cause why the prayer of said libel should be granted, or not.

By the order of George T. Bigelow, Esq., Chief Justice of said Court, GEO. C. WILDE, Clerk.
 A true copy of said libel, and of the order thereon,
 Attest, GEO. C. WILDE, Clerk.
 dec12-3w

THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

THE RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION.
 BY M. AUGUSTIN COCHIN.

Translated by Miss Mary L. Booth, translator of *M. Gasparin's Works* on America.

M. COCHIN is an ex-maire and municipal councillor of the city of Paris. He has had great advantages for study among public and private documents; and has devoted his life to the subject on which his forthcoming volume treats. He recently received the order of knighthood from the Pope, in acknowledgment of the ability displayed in his arrangements, according to his recently awarded the first prize of three thousand francs by the French Academy.

So little is positively known of the economical and social results of Emancipation, and how much interest it has taken place, that the importance of this volume to the people of the United States, in the present crisis, can hardly be overestimated.

It was written at the suggestion of the learned Count Montalembert; is based entirely on official reports; and its statements, which comprehend every form of the question, are fully sustained by the most accurate statistics.

Of the style and attractiveness of the book, the following extract from a notice of the French edition, in the *Christian Examiner*, may testify. It is pronounced, "among the most remarkable, fascinating, and timely books of the year. It is, at once, useful and eloquent, candid and enthusiastic; as sagacious as De Tocqueville's work on America; and as ardent as Victor Hugo's Legend of the Ages." It is, in its arrangement, accurate in its display of facts, logical in its reasoning, and clear in its conclusions.

12mo. Sent Free by Mail, on receipt of price,—\$1.50.

THE REBELLION: STONE, or, Insurance vs. Resurrection in America. By a Native of Virginia. 12mo. Cloth, 50 cents.

"This remarkable book," says the *Christian Examiner*, "discusses the question of Emanc