

ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

"No Union with Slaveholders."

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Important from Texas—Annexation accepted.

The Texan Congress has agreed, by a unanimous vote, to the annexation resolutions of our Congress. The news was brought by the U. States Steamship Princeton, which arrived at Annapolis on Thursday, in nine days from Galveston, and with advices from Washington, (Texas,) to the 21st of June.

Dr. Wright, who came in the Princeton as bearer of despatches, immediately proceeded to Washington, and the following memoranda furnished by him is published in the Union of Thursday night:

"The United States ship Princeton, Commodore Stockton, arrived at Annapolis, from Galveston, Texas, after the short passage of nine days, having consumed only ninety-three tons of coal. She steamed against head winds, with the exception of only thirty-six hours, when she was assisted by her sails. No Atlantic steamer has ever made so good an hourly average, with the same economy of fuel; and, considering all the circumstances, it may be regarded as an unprecedented passage.

"The news brought by the Princeton is of the most interesting character. Both houses of the Texan Congress have unanimously assented to the terms of the joint resolution of the United States.—The Senate had rejected the treaty with Mexico by a unanimous vote. Capt. Waggaman had arrived at Washington, Texas, to select posts to be occupied by the United States troops, and to provide for their subsistence. A resolution was introduced into both houses of Congress requiring the executive to surrender all posts, navy yards, barracks, &c., to the proper authorities of the United States. The joint resolutions were introduced into both houses of Congress on the same day, and were almost identical in their tenor. The resolutions passed the Senate on the 18th June, and were sent to the House; the House then laid them on the table, and passed their own resolutions unanimously, and sent them to the Senate on the next day. In the mean time, considerable jealousy arose as to which branch should claim the honor of the paterfamilias of the resolutions; and it was finally settled that the House should take up the resolutions of the Senate, and amend them in the third session.—The House then passed them in their present form, and sent them back to the Senate, which body concurred in the amendment. The President is pledged to give full and immediate effect to the will of Congress, so far as depends upon himself."

The Texan Convention, which was to meet 4th of July, there was no doubt a Constitution for the Government of the State of Texas, as a member of the United States.

President Jones submitted a message to Congress, referring to the treaty with Mexico, along with the resolution of annexation.

PRESIDENT JONES' MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 16, 1845.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives:

I am happy to greet you, on this interesting occasion, as the representatives of the people, again assembled in the discharge of your high and important duties. The call of an extraordinary session of Congress at this early day, by the Executive, was not made without the most mature deliberation, and a due reference to the great crisis which has arisen since your late adjournment, in the affairs of Texas, as well as the almost unanimous expression of public will which took place throughout the country in regard to the same.

The Executive has now the pleasure to transmit to the honorable Congress, for such action as they may deem suitable, the propositions which have been made on the part of the United States to this government, for the annexation of Texas, and its incorporation, as a State, into that great and kindred confederacy, together with the correspondence between the two governments, which has arisen out of the same. This correspondence, entering as it does very fully into the views and sentiments of the governments in question, renders it unnecessary for the executive to add (for the information or consideration of Congress,) but little thereto in reference to the proposed measure.

The executive has much satisfaction in observing—what, no doubt, will forcibly arrest the attention of Congress—that, although the terms embraced in the resolutions of the United States Congress may at first have appeared less favorable than was desirable for Texas, the very liberal and magnanimous views entertained by the President of United States towards Texas, and the promises made through the representative of that country, in regard to the future advantages to be extended to her if she consent to the proposed union, render these terms much more acceptable than they would otherwise have been.

The state of public opinion, and the great anxiety of the people to act definitely upon the subject of annexation, by a convention of deputies, as prescribed in the resolutions of the United States Congress, induced the Executive to issue his proclamation on the 5th of May, ultimo, recommending an election for sixty-one deputies, to be held in the several counties throughout the republic, on the 4th of the present month, and to assemble in convention, at the city of Austin, on the 4th of July next: The recommendation has met the sanction of the citizens of Texas generally, and the deputies in the several counties, so far as heard from, having been elected upon the basis

proposed, it is confidently expected the convention will assemble at the time and place fixed upon. To this convention, the question of annexation, and the adoption of a State constitution, will properly belong; and they will determine the great question of the nationality of Texas; as to them shall seem most conducive to the interest, happiness, and prosperity of the people whom they will represent. It is important that the "consent of the existing government" should be given to their exercising the powers which have been delegated to them, in order to comply with a requirement to that effect in the resolutions on the subject of annexation, passed by the American Congress. For this purpose, the present extraordinary session of the Congress of the republic of Texas has been convoked; and to its wisdom, as a co-ordinate department, the executive now submits the determination of the matter.

The services to be performed by the convention will be arduous, and will probably engage it for a considerable period of time; and the executive would respectfully recommend to Congress the propriety of making a suitable appropriation for the payment of its members, as well as the officers it may find occasion to employ.

The Executive has the pleasure, in addition to presenting Congress the propositions concerning annexation, to inform them that certain conditions, preliminary to a treaty of peace, upon the basis of a recognition of independence of Texas by Mexico, were signed on the part of the latter, at the city of Mexico, on the 19th of May last, and were transmitted to this government on the 21st instant, by the Baron Alvey de Cyprey, minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of the French, at that court, by the hands of Captain Elliott, her Britannic Majesty's charge d'affaires near this government. In consequence of the signing of these preliminaries, the executive believed it to be his duty, in the recess of Congress, to make the fact known to the people of Texas, and to declare and proclaim a cessation of hostilities between Texas and Mexico, until the same could be communicated to, and acted upon by Congress and the convention about to assemble. A proclamation for this purpose was consequently issued on the 4th instant, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. The preliminaries being in the nature of a treaty, will, with all the correspondence in relation thereto, be forthwith communicated to the honorable Senate, for its constitutional advice, and such action as, in its wisdom, the same shall seem to require.

The alternative of annexation or independence will thus be placed before the people of Texas, and their free, sovereign, and unbiased voice will determine the important issue; and so far as it shall depend upon the executive to act, he will give immediate and full effect to the expression of their will.

His situation in regard to the important subjects now communicated to Congress, has, since their late adjournment, been one of great delicacy and embarrassment. Questions of much difficulty have been presented for his determination, upon which the welfare of the country depended; and, without precedent or constitutional guide for his governance, he has been obliged to assume, in consequence, great and severe responsibilities. He trusts, however, that Congress will approve the course he has adopted, and, by their enlightened councils, relieve and direct him in the course hereafter to be pursued in relation to those questions.

The Executive is happy to announce to Congress, that Texas is at peace with the world; that with all foreign powers with whom we have had intercourse, friendly relations are maintained. The different tribes of Indians on our borders, with whom treaties exist, have continued to observe the same with good faith; and within the last few days, information has been received, that the only band of Comanches within our limits, who had maintained until then a hostile attitude towards Texas, have sued for peace, and expressed a wish to be permitted to come to Bexar to celebrate a treaty of friendship, which, on the part of this government, has been complied with.

The arrangements made at your regular session, for additional companies of rangers to be mustered into service, have been carried into full effect, and have afforded adequate and very efficient protection to our frontiers. The receipts into the treasury have been sufficient to meet the various expenditures of the government. A specie currency has been maintained without difficulty; and all the exchequer bills which were in circulation at the period of your late adjournment, have been redeemed and withdrawn from circulation; and the executive is happy to congratulate the Congress and the country upon a state of peace, happiness and prosperity, never before experienced by Texas, and rarely, if ever, equalled by so young a nation.

It only remains for the executive to express an assured confidence in your individual wishes to sustain the best interests of Texas, and the fervent hope that He, who holds the destinies of men and nations in his hand, may crown your deliberations with his richest blessings.

ANSON JONES.

JOINT RESOLUTION,

Giving the consent of the existing government to the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Whereas, the government of the United States hath proposed the following terms, guarantees, and conditions, on which the people and territory of the Republic of Texas may be erected into a new state, to be called the State of Texas, and admitted as one of the States of the American Union, to wit:

[Here follow the resolutions of the United States Congress.]

And whereas, by said terms, the consent of the existing government of Texas is required: Therefore,

SEC. 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas, in Congress assembled, That the government of Texas doth consent that the people and territory of the Republic of Texas may be erected into a new state, to be called the State of Texas, with a Republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of the American Union; and said consent is given on the terms, guarantees and conditions set forth in the preamble to this joint resolution.

SEC. 2. Be it further resolved, That the proclamation of the President of the Republic of Texas, bearing date May 5th, 1845, and the election of deputies to sit in convention at Austin on the 4th day of July next, for the adoption of a constitution for the State of Texas, had in accordance therewith, hereby receive the consent of the existing government of Texas.

SEC. 3. Be it further resolved, That the President of Texas is hereby requested immediately to furnish the government of the United States, through their accredited minister near this government, with a copy of this joint resolution; also to furnish the convention, to assemble at Austin on the 4th of July next, with a copy of the same; and the same shall take effect from and after its passage.

The above is a copy of the resolutions as they passed the two houses, and which will, we suppose, receive the sanction of the President. They passed unanimously.

TOD ROBINSON.

On the 18th instant, in the Senate, Mr. Greer introduced a joint resolution offering a nation's gratitude to Major General Andrew Jackson; which resolution was unanimously adopted.

On the same day, Major Kaufman introduced a bill setting apart a portion of the public land—lying between the Arkansas and Red River—for the payment of the national debt; read the first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the state of the Republic.

Mr. Kaufman's bill, "setting apart land for the payment of the public debt," &c., was taken up, read the second and third time, and passed.

The treaty with Mexico contained these conditions:

1. Mexico consents to acknowledge the independence of Texas.
2. Texas engages that she will stipulate in the treaty not to annex herself, or become subject to any country whatever.
3. Limits and other arrangements to be matters of agreement in the final treaty.
4. Texas to be willing to refer the disputed points with regard to territory, and other matters, to the arbitration of umpires.

This treaty was considered by the Senate in secret session, on the 21st of June, and rejected by an unanimous vote.

The Union.

The following is an extract from Elisha Burrett's letter to the recent Liberty Party Convention at Cincinnati:—

Talk of dissolving the Union?—that Union to which the success of our efforts must give elements of cohesion stronger than ten thousand chains of adamant? that Union, the concentrating nucleus of the hopes and interests of the future ages of humanity? that Union to which the abolition of slavery would give a moral power that should lift up the race from its darkness and depression? Dissolution of the Union? What! cut in two the Mississippi, that jagged vein of the New World, and sever all the mighty arteries of the Union, and leave it to bleed to death in hostile segments, both writhing in the cauteries of mutual hatred? Nature itself would repel this profane disruption of a system to whose integrity every stream, from the Sabine to the St. Johns, is as necessary as any vein in the human body. Dissolve the Union! run the amputating knife through the child of all that the progressive ages of humanity have produced of freedom and virtue! and that because one of its members is afflicted with a cutaneous disease, which not a drop of blood less than that which now circulates in its whole system will remove! Does God or mankind require the sacrifice of this Union, this ISRAEL of the race, in which all nations should be blessed? And shall Americans lift the knife against it, not as an act of faith, but of pusillanimous distrust in God? If nothing in the natural religion of patriotism could stay their suicidal arm; let every lover of his kind pray that the Almighty who arrested the patriarch's descending blow which was to sever his son, may open the cloudy curtain of his pavilion, and interpose a chieper victim of immolation; or that might

"Come thick night,
And pall it in the dunest smoke of hell,
That its keen knives see not the wound it makes,
Or heaven peep through the blanket of the dark,
To cry Hold! Hold!"

Dissolve the Union! dissolve the whole moral power we have and need to abolish slavery! May God grant that your Convention may banish that treacherous idea from every American heart! I trust that its Satanic lineaments will be detected and detested, should it surreptitiously enter your councils in the guise of an angel of light. No! you will not meet to dissolve, but to evolve the Union; to renovate it on the basis of the fathers of the republic. That basis is broad and deep enough to unite the world. A better foundation can not be laid by fallen men

You will meet as our fathers met, you will begin where they began, and where their degenerate children left off to build. You will meet, To form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. This is the work you will unite to resume. This is the foundation to which you will descend to lay the first stone that has been laid thereon since our "fathers fell asleep." As the nations round about Judea contributed materials to the erection of Solomon's Temple, so the world, with all its moral wealth, will become tributary to the structure of the Great American Temple of Liberty, founded on such a rock, and hail its completion as the asylum and admiration of the race. The Union! it is worth the world to the destiny of human nature for the abolition of slavery; and the abolition of slavery will add the wealth and moral power of the world to the Union. May we speak of the value of salvation, and the extent of infinity, then, for lack of a more religious term, let me express, the hope and belief, that your Convention will enhance the value, because it shall increase the strength and vitality of the Union. In that hope-inspired imagination with which I am wont to contemplate the destiny of the American republic, I have fancied that, in the lifetime of the present age, some heaven-kissing monument, the offspring of the 11th of June, might be erected from the bed of the Ohio, opposite your city, as a kind of centri-mundane column, saying to all things that shine and sing in heaven, and all that can carry the news on the wings of the wind; saying to all ages, to all men, to all, burdened groaning, to undiscovered habitations of cruelty:

"I stand the plan's proud period,
I pronounce the work accomplished,"

the warfare closed, the victory won, the triumph of the American Union.

Case of Sally Miller.

The New Orleans Tropic of the 30th ult. has the following interesting particulars respecting a case which was recently tried in that city. It verifies the adage that "truth is oftentimes stranger than fiction."

SALLY MILLER.—We have occasionally alluded to the singular case of Sally Miller, whose restoration to liberty, by a decision of our Supreme Court, has produced no little joy among the Germans of this State. A pamphlet has just been printed at this office, giving all the details of her romantic history.—It appears from the register of births, obtained by a merchant in this city on a recent visit to Europe, that Sally Miller, or as she was registered Salome Muller, was born in the village of Langensaultzback, Province of Alsace, Department of the Lower Rhine, on the 10th day of July, 1813, and of course will be thirty-two years of age this month. She is the daughter of Daniel and Dorothea Muller. In the latter part of the year 1817 she sailed from Helder, in Holland, with her parents, one sister and two brothers, for this city, where, after a severe passage of four months, she arrived in March, 1818. At that time it was a custom here to sell the service of immigrants for a term long enough to pay their passages. It is supposed that the father was thus disposed of for the payment of the passages of himself and family. Soon after their arrival, they disappeared—having been taken, as is presumed, from the city to the Parish of Attakapas. The father was reported to have died of a fever a few weeks subsequently. The fate of Sally and her sister were unknown. Years elapsed and they were given up as dead.

About three years since, Madame Carl, a respectable German woman, went into a cabaret, kept by one Louis Belmonti in the Third Municipality, and there recognized, in menial service, the identical Salome Muller, with whom she had crossed the Atlantic upwards of twenty years ago. She questioned the girl, who replied that she did not know who were her parents, but that she was a slave belonging to Belmonti, to whom she was sold by John F. Miller.—Shortly after, Mrs. Carl took Sally to Lafayette, where her relatives reside, who instantly recognized her as the long lost daughter of Daniel and Dorothea Muller. Her recognition by others, who had emigrated with her, was also immediate. Certain congenital marks on the girl's body, well known to some of the relatives, were also found. A demand was made on Belmonti for her restoration, but he refused. Several German merchants, resident here, interested themselves in her behalf, and a suit for freedom was forthwith instituted in the District Court, in which suit, though against Belmonti, John F. Miller, as warrant of title, became the real defendant.

The plaintiff, in her petition, averred that she was white and free. And her personal appearance certainly favored the averment. Her form, figure, features and complexion reveal no trace of African descent. Though somewhat of a brunette, and her parents were both of a dark complexion, her long, straight black hair, hazel eyes, Roman nose and thin lips, strongly proclaim her origin. And it appears that, from her earliest days, she has been exposed to the sun's rays in this hot climate, laboring in the cotton field, and enduring all the exposures of the African slave. No one, it seems to us, can have doubts that she is a white woman.

Miller insisted that she was colored, and set up his title from one Anthony Williams, of Mobile, as far back as 1822. An attempt was made to identify a mulattress slave named Bridget, said to have been at that time twelve years of age, whom Miller alleged he had obtained of Williams, with Sally Miller, the plaintiff. The evidence, however, on this point, was by no means satisfactory. Miller exhibited a notorious