

ing need be feared from that quarter. It is true, that if she depended solely upon herself, she might not be able to accomplish much. But is it to be supposed that France and England whose plottings in relation to Texas have been defeated by a counter plot, will not gladly lend to Mexico a helping hand? And that the other powers of Europe, who have long been watching with a jealous eye, our grasping disposition, and acquisitions of territorial strength, will not be ready secretly or openly to aid the Mexicans?

We have long prided ourselves upon our extensive commerce; our sails whiten every sea, our vessels touch at every port: our merchant navy is immense; our government navy but small, and cannot readily be very much increased at a short notice. Where then, to use common parlance, is the force to protect our commerce? For they who rely upon the sword for protection, will have no protection if they have no sword. Let but Mexico declare war against the United States, and on the instant would a swarm of privateers, bearing the Mexican flag and carrying Mexican papers, commence their depredations on our merchant vessels.

Nothing to fear from a war with Mexico! Reflect a moment upon our condition, and see if there be not terrible cause for fear. We have a powerful enemy in our midst. "A million of slaves," said Mr. Arnold of Tennessee, "are ready to rise and strike for freedom at the first tap of the drum;" and they care not whether it be a British or a Mexican drum, so that it beats to freedom.

There are the Indians of the West and South-west whose wigwags we have destroyed, whose council fires we have scattered. Think you they have forgotten their wrongs? We tell you nay! Revenge is with them an hereditary virtue. Hatred is almost the only heirloom which the sires bequeath to his son. Though the hatchet may be buried, show them but an opportunity to use it, and it will be dug up, and the Indian's war whoop will ring in your ears, and his scalping knife encircle your head.

Nor would the citizens of this country be united in waging such a war against Mexico. We know of some who would think it highly dishonorable; and who stand pledged never to engage in such a contest.

And where, we ask, are we to obtain the means necessary for the prosecution of such an enterprise?—who is to furnish the funds to meet the immense outlay attendant upon such a state of affairs? In time of peace and comparative prosperity, we are obliged to resort to Europe for loans. We have now assumed the debts of Texas, amounting probably to some twenty or thirty millions of dollars. Can we longer obtain funds in Europe, where they look upon us not only as a nation of baby stealers, but what affects our pecuniary interest far more, as a nation of Repudiators?

And how would the world regard us in such a contest? Would it sympathize with Mexico, outraged and despoiled, or with our robber land? It seems to us that the nations of the earth would look upon us with ineffable scorn. We have heard of a woman, who having been corrupted by vice, left the protection of her husband, and from a fair and seemly matron, became transformed into a foul and polluted hag, whose very breath was corruption and rottenness, and whose embrace was death. *Such is Texas!* We have heard of men, who had become so wicked and so debased by their appetite, that they could take the yet living mass of putrefaction to their bosom, and stand up before the altar and promise to receive her as their wife, to vindicate her character, and pay her brothel debts. *Such is the United States!*

Free Meetings.

The opponents of the American A. S. Society have often falsely accused it of being a no human government, woman's right society. It is perhaps owing to these and similar charges, that an impression exists in some parts of the state that our meetings are free meetings in the most comprehensive meaning of the term. They are free anti-slavery meetings, where all may come and freely speak upon the subject of slavery; but not free for persons to come and talk upon Phrenology or Transcendentalism, Agriculture or Dietetics, Metaphysics or Theology, Infidelity or Orthodoxy; to discuss the propriety of building a rail road or digging a canal. And we presume that no person on mature reflection could for a moment think that a free Anti-Slavery meeting, as assembled under an Anti-Slavery call, was a proper place to introduce these topics.

Our meetings, be it understood are free to all for the discussion of slavery, but free to none for the discussion of any other questions than those which pertain to chattelism. When we invite the people to an Anti-Slavery meeting, we intend it shall be Anti-Slavery so far as our influence can make it so. To convert it into a meeting of any other description would be a fraud upon the community.

We have no objection to free meetings, as they are technically called, if people choose to appoint them. In some parts of the country they are frequently

held, and the audience assemble with the express understanding that every one is at liberty to speak on any subject he may choose. This is perfectly fair, and no one has a right to complain; because this is the object for which the people convened. But when an anti-slavery meeting is called, it should be understood that slavery is the subject for discussion.

Our First Page.

Those who think that nothing has been done by the Anti-slavery agitation, will do well to turn to our first page, which we have this week made up of Antislavery articles, copied exclusively from Whig and Democratic papers. Ten years ago it would have been political damnation for any party papers to publish what they now insert as a matter of course; public opinion has become so changed that it sustains them in it. It is not merely this or that paper which is beginning to be abolitionized, but the change in their positions is owing to a change in the community at large; they are but the hands of the watch which stood at the third hour, but now point to the eleventh.

The article headed "The first of August" is from the columns of the New-York Tribune, and is not only admirably written, but contains a great deal of sound Anti-slavery sentiment. Indeed, we know of no paper of the kind which publishes so much Anti-slavery matter as does the Tribune.

The Captured Ohioans.

On our fourth page will be found some account of the manner in which the citizens of this state are kidnapped by Virginians. Our columns are too much crowded to permit us to make much comment upon it. But these outrages are not greater, nor so great as we have long anticipated, and as from the nature of things we must necessarily receive. This is but "the beginning of the end." We have sown the seeds, and will most assuredly reap the whirlwind. It is in conformity with the teachings of experience and the doctrines of sound philosophy, that he who fastens the chain about his brother's heel, will always find the other end of that chain around his own neck.

You have long done the bidding of slavery, you have hurried back the panting fugitive, you have bathed your bayonets in the heart's blood of the insurgent slave, and have sworn that you would continue to do so. You have fed the monster upon the quivering flesh and palpitating hearts of your brother man, until it became strong enough to turn and rend you.

Now his impartial hunger Demands another prey, And from your own hearth fires, He plucks your sons away.

Will you continue to hold longer fellowship with him? Are you yet sleeping, dreaming pleasant dreams of freedom and peace, while he is preparing to devour you!

Rouse from your shameless slumbering! The hand is at your throat, That from the Black man's forehead The crown of Manhood smote."

Protection and safety are not to be found in Constitutions or in laws, for these are but ink-stained parchments, powerless in themselves for good or for evil. A regenerated public sentiment is the only means by which we can secure to ourselves and others, the peaceable provision and free exercise of our natural rights; and in order to produce this, we must refuse to hold union with those who are sustaining that system, which as impartially and as justly kidnaps the white citizen of Ohio, as it does the colored citizens of Virginia.

"Liberty Advocate."

The editor of this paper wishes to know if he mistook the character of the Bogle, and conveyed a wrong impression of it in his editorial notice, and if so, he desires to make the *amende honorable*. We think that he did in some respects, but it probably was unintentional on his part.

His notice, if we rightly understand it, is calculated to give the impression that our paper is opposed to all ecclesiastical organizations, and to all political action, whereas it is opposed to neither, as such. On the Antislavery platform, we have nothing to do with church organization; we contend against that corrupt religion which sanctions and sanctifies American slavery, that vilest of all abominations; and in seeking the overthrow of that, we do not necessarily aim at the destruction of ecclesiastical organization. Churches may, and have been purified of all taint of slavery, and the organization remained unscathed, and we have in our mind now, a church in New-England which has dissolved all connection with the atrocious system—it stands disconnected from all other churches, and has not one member who in any way participates in the conduct of the government. Now we know of no Abolitionists who consider the annihilation of that organization as necessary for the emancipation of the slave; on the contrary, we see them pointing to that body as a bright example, and one worthy of imitation. If the demon of slavery cannot be cast out of the church without rending the body—*if* the foundation principle be the sin of oppression, and its removal endangers the institution, we say let the body be rent!—let the superstructure fall! If preaching truth, and purifying the church of slavery shall destroy it, we say let not a scattered fragment remain to tell that such an organization as a church ever existed. It is the duty of the physician to amputate the gangrened limb, and if death shall result, he certainly is not responsible. He did not design or wish to take the life of his patient, but on the contrary, to restore him to health and vigor. He would have died had not the operation been performed, and the whole system was so diseased that even that could not save him. If ecclesiastical organizations are equally diseased, there is no hope for them; and if when slavery is cast out, dissolution shall follow, we are not responsible; we do not aim at their destruction.

Again—we are opposed, as the editor of the Advocate says, "to all the existing political parties, and also to the formation of any new one," under the present constitution; but we are not opposed to all political action. Of the non-voters, who are every day becoming more and more numerous, we believe that all of them are in favor of political action, with the exception of a few non-resistants; but they cannot act politically for Antislavery or any other purpose, so long as their acting thus, involves a support of the sys-

tem they are laboring to overthrow. And the non-resistants even, are not, as Abolitionists, opposed to political action.

We advocate secession from the U. States government, merely because it is a slaveholding government—we say, refuse to support the constitution, because it is a slaveholding document. Could the people act politically to build up an Antislavery government, and to form a constitution that would practically acknowledge the freedom of all, without swearing to support slavery, we hold that such action would be perfectly consistent with true Antislavery principles.

To Subscribers.

In the hurry and confusion attendant upon the reception of subscriber's names at the Marlboro' meeting, we have reason to believe that several were lost; we also think it likely that one or more of the subscription lists that have been circulated in different parts of the country have not yet been returned; if therefore, you know of any who have subscribed and who do not receive their papers, we will thank you to notify us of the fact, and the omission will be promptly corrected.

An Apology.

We understand that some of our subscribers are getting impatient about the irregular publication of our paper, and doubtless some apology is necessary, not only for this, but also for its present inferior appearance. Circumstances beyond our control have prevented its regular publication, and so we trust our subscribers will bear with us, for a little while. The printer who has been engaged has now gone to Philadelphia for a new press, new type, and good paper; and when they shall arrive, our arrangements are such that we shall be able to furnish our patrons punctually with a much handsomer sheet. We expect to issue one, or perhaps two more numbers from New Lisbon, when our publication office will be removed to Salem.

General Intelligence.

Dreadful Steamboat Accident.

The Steamer *Big Hatchee*, a Pittsburgh boat, owned and commanded by Capt. Rosal Frisbee, of this city, and for some time past running on the Missouri trade, burst her starboard boiler in leaving Herman, on that river, on the 23d, at one P. M., throwing it aft, through the cabin floor, and up through the hurricane deck, overboard, and into the river by the wheelhouse—making a perfect wreck of the boat above the lower deck as far back as the ladies' cabin, and spreading death and desolation amongst the passengers.

The number of killed and scalded is about twenty three. The wreck floated below the landing, about two miles, before she could be landed—about two hundred yards below Mr. Gonolis' landing—at which place she will discharge freight and get towed thence to St. Louis. The hull of the boat received no injury. The Captain was blown above the pilot house but received no injury. James Mellon, the clerk, was in the office at the time of the explosion: the wood and splinters filled the office all round, but he came off uninjured.

The Crops.

WESTERN INDIANA—*Vincennes*, July 6.—Never has been such a season for harvesting—much of it has been done by the hour—that is, in the intervals between showers, and as a natural consequence, immense quantities have been lost. I witness some fields growing standing—others cut, and growing in the swath—others in shocks grown and completely matted together. The quality of the grain is excellent, and the quantity would have been medium, if the weather had been fair. In the North part of the State, when I left home one week ago, no wheat was cut. It was generally of a very small growth, with short well-filled heads. If the present weather is favorable for that great wheat district, the farmer will have a medium crop of excellent wheat. Corn and other crops there did not look promising—they needed rain badly. Here in the Wabash Valley, the corn looks well, though suffering greatly for want of working that has been prevented by the rains. On the hilly cloggy land, not only corn but every thing else looks as though it had been first wasted and then scalded.

WISCONSIN.—The Wisconsin reapers are in the field, gathering in as good a crop of winter wheat as was ever produced in the territory. One third if not one half more ground has been sown in wheat this, than in any former year; and the yield will be at least as good as at any previous period. The spring wheat, which of course ripens some two or three weeks later than the winter grain, also promises an abundant crop. Oats and Corn likewise bid fair to be an average crop, the slight rains and warm weather for a week or two past having enabled them to recover from the blighting effects of the cold and dry weather of May and the beginning of June. Potatoes are doing very well; but the grass crop will be rather short, except on low grounds and wet prairie.—*Racine Advocate*, July 15.

MARYLAND.—The drouth and hot weather, which are the complaint of every one, prevail very generally. Unless we are soon visited with rain, we may calculate on raising little corn. Vegetables are becoming very scarce, and every kind of vegetation is parching to death. We have, however, great cause to be thankful in the abundance of breadstuffs with which our country has been blessed; and we should therefore be reconciled to the loss which we are now likely to experience.—*Hagerstown Torch Light*.

MICHIGAN.—The harvest is over and the wheat crop gives general satisfaction. We never remember seeing a more general look of pleasure and contentment than our farmers now exhibit. Not only has wheat turned out well but spring crops look fine and promising. Oats, which by-the-by already begin to

be harvested, are excellent. Corn, despite the frosts, wherever the nature of the ground and the care of cultivation permits, is luxuriant. In view of the prospects before us, we may well say that Michigan is herself again.—*Ypsilanti Sentinel*, 23d.

ILLINOIS.—A traveler informed the editor of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser that in Illinois he saw 40,000 acres of wheat in one body divided only by cross roads. The yield upon the whole lot gave promise of something better than was seen last year.

British News from Oregon.

The *Albion* has received a letter from "a highly authentic source" in Oregon, from which it publishes the following extracts: The date is not given, but it doubtless came by way of Canada, and is a good deal later than any former advices from that country:

To the Editor of the Albion:

As it may be interesting to you to have a brief sketch of the state of public affairs in the Oregon Territory, I subjoin an outline of intelligence received from thence.

"Her Majesty's Sloop of War 'Modeste' visited the Columbia River in the month of July last, where she remained three weeks, and afterwards called at the Forts Victoria, and Simpson, on the North-west coast. There was a large influx of immigrants from the United States last year, about 1500 persons having arrived in Oregon from St. Louis and the Sandwich Islands, some of whom, however, were so much disappointed in the country that they immediately left it for California, while others returned across the Rocky Mountains.

"Notwithstanding the generally lawless character of the emigrants, there has been no serious extended-outbreak among them, which is principally attributable to the circumstance of the Provisional Government having followed up the regulations of the Hudson's Bay Company in restrictions on the importation and distillation of spirituous liquors, but it is much feared that these wholesome restrictions cannot be long enforced, naturally giving rise to much apprehension on the part of the more respectable and well conducted portion of the community. A very bad feeling exists between the settlers and the Indians, and some of the latter have been shot for trivial offences. This prejudice extends also to the half-cast population, and it was lately discovered that some 30 or 40 persons had entered into a conspiracy to destroy all the half-breeds and foreigners, and they were alone prevented from prosecuting their enterprise by the smallness of their party.

"The Provisional Government is ostensibly established only until the boundary Question is settled, and the United States establish their jurisdiction over the country; but there is a large party of the settlers who are disposed to declare themselves independent, as they feel that they are too far removed from the United States to be benefited by their protection."

FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—The prospects of an abundant harvest in different parts of Great Britain are very flattering. Trade generally in London is represented as rather dull. Money is abundant.

It is said that the Wesleyan Methodists of Great Britain are about to disown any connection with those of the United States who are slaveholders.

General Armstrong, the new American consul, arrived in Liverpool on the 28th ultimo, by the Great Western.

For cotton there has been an active demand. The sales have been large, but there is a large stock on hand.

In Ireland, assassinations and murders in open day are among the reported incidents of the day. In a recent conflict between the police and a body of peasants assembled at a fair, near Cork, six persons were killed, and twenty five wounded.

LATE FROM HAYTI.—Haytien papers to the 15th ultimo, have been received in New York. The only thing of importance is, that on the 6th the Haytien troops, under command of Major Generals Morisset, Bobo and Gardere, drove the Dominicans from the position which they had taken by surprise a few days previous. Major General Morisset was acting as commander in chief for the occasion, and the columns composing his military force were, at the latest dates, pursuing their forward movement, driving the insurgents constantly before them.

LOST THEIR WAY.—A company of the Oregon emigrants, consisting of twenty-two wagons, have entirely missed their way, and have got near the mouth of the Yellow Stone. The company was from Iowa, and crossed at the Council Bluffs. They left the settlement without a pilot, with the hope of following in the trail of the main companies which left that place. The traders report them without provisions sufficient to prosecute their journey, and barely enough to return.

Anti-Slavery Meetings—Double series.

Steven S. Foster of N. H. and Abby Kelly of Mass. will attend and speak at the following appointed meetings:

Austinburg, Ashtabula co. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, August 19, 20, 21st.
New Lyme, Ashtabula co. Friday, Saturday and Sunday, August 22, 23, 24th.
Warren, Trumbull co. Monday and Tuesday August 25, 26th.
Youngstown, Trumbull co. Thursday, Friday Saturday and Sunday, August 28, 29, 30, 31st.

Giles B. Stebbins of Mass. and Isaac S. Flint of New York will hold meetings at the following places: Massillon, Mon. Tues. and Wed. " 18, 19, 20th.
Paris, Thurs. Fri. and Sat. " 21, 22, 23d.
Mt. Union, Sun. Mon. Tues. " 24, 25, 26th.
Augusta, Thurs. Fri. and Sat. " 28, 29, 30th.
Hanover, Sunday " 31st.

The meeting at Mt. Union will commence at 10 A. M. at all the other places at 2 P. M. The hour of gathering on the second, third, and fourth days will be in the forenoon at 10 o'clock, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Will the friends of the cause see that full notice is given in their respective neighborhoods?

Papers friendly to free discussion please copy. These meetings are free to all, who desire either to hear or speak upon American Slavery.