

to liberate the unborn! They who ask equity, the lawyers say, themselves must do equity, and whilst the slaveholders have rights, they must remember the blacks also have rights, and surely in the compromise which we have proposed between the slave and the slaveholder, the slaveholder has the lion's share.

We wish to do Cassius M. Clay no injustice, and we desire that none may be done to the anti-slavery cause. He distinctly defines his position, and we hope our readers will bear in mind that it is one of necessary hostility to the doctrines of the Am. Anti-slavery society. That society exalts humanity above law; C. M. Clay regards law as paramount to the rights of man. The Am. society declares it is the duty of the oppressors to immediately relinquish their grasp upon every victim; C. M. Clay proposes that the bondman's chain shall not be broken for thirty years more or less. The Am. society regards first, the rights of the slaves, secondly, the interests of the master; C. M. Clay considers the latter of primary importance, the right of the bondman to freedom, as secondary. The Am. society repudiates the doctrine of compensation to the oppressor; C. M. Clay proposes the purchase of such slaves as their masters may choose to liberate, as a matter of bargain and sale. The Am. society has ever borne its testimony against all schemes of colonization which are based upon complexional prejudice; C. M. Clay encourages such an one. The Am. society has always regarded as despotic and anti-christian any action of government which denies a privilege to men because of their color; C. M. Clay is in favor of such distinction.

If we have not misunderstood the language of his plan, it embraces these four points: 1st, a system of gradual emancipation by law. 2nd, compensation to the slaveholders. 3rd, colonization. 4th, political oppression of the colored man. All of these we regard as anti-democratic, anti-christian, partial to the slaveholder, and unjust to the slave.—Had the General Conference of the Methodist church, or the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church proposed such a plan of emancipation, and issued with it an address defending its position, how would that plan and that address have been received by abolitionists? Would they have commended them to public attention, and advised an extensive circulation of the documents? However much they might rejoice to have the facts which such an address would perhaps embody, they would show to the world that the doctrines it contained were false, and hurtful to the bondman's cause. Why they should pursue a different course toward the True American we are unable to perceive; for they must certainly admit that while it teaches such doctrines, however important may be the facts its editor may collect, it is false to the doctrine that all have a God-given right to the present enjoyment of liberty, and that he who denies it in theory or in practice is a tyrant and a despot.

So far as we can learn, the contest between Cassius M. Clay and the slaveholders of Ky. is not so much a contest in relation to principle, as a controversy about a question of expediency; not whether a man has a right to be free, but whether it would not advance the interests of the State, and remove the blight from its prosperity if slavery were abolished. And though the banner of the True American which was stricken down by mobocratic violence has been raised again, yet we grieve to say it is no longer a paper, whose editor, although a gradualist, throws open its columns for the free discussion of slavery, but a muzzled press where men may no longer express their views unless their opinions harmonize with those of Cassius M. Clay, for he says "I shall admit into my paper no article upon this subject for which I am not willing to be held responsible." This declaration will doubtless do much to allay the excitement which the publication of the True American created in Ky., especially when the people learn what are the sentiments of the editor upon the question of slavery. This they may know by referring to his Appeal, where in disproving some of the charges of his enemies, he declares in reference to his electioneering tour to the North, "I addressed but two abolition meetings—and then it was to defend the proposition of H. Clay and the slaveholders, that that is property which the law makes property." A more pro-slavery doctrine than this never fell from the lips of man. It virtually exalts legislative enactments above the government of God, and makes human rights a foot ball to be kicked to and fro. "The power that he" may will. It entirely does away with all idea of the inalienable rights of man, and renders him dependent upon human laws for the enjoyment of those gifts his God bestowed upon him.

We were rejoiced when the True American was started, for we were glad to know there was a paper in Ky. which tolerated in its columns a free discussion of the question

of slavery; and though we materially differed with the editor in his views of emancipation, we honored him for the noble stand he had taken in relation to the right of himself and others to be heard. His vision enabled him to see that slavery was a curse to the prosperity of Kentucky, and feeding upon her heart's blood. He desired to do something to relieve her from the presence of that vampire, and gave freedom to his bondmen. He contended manfully with the bitterest opposition, and risked his life in defence of his opinions. The sacrifices he has made, the difficulties he has encountered, the dangers he has passed through, all prove that however erroneous are some of the opinions he holds in relation to this question, he holds them in sincerity, and in a spirit which may not be put down. That he is destined to take a higher stand, to do a yet more glorious work we can well believe. And though he has now trampled the press which he conducts, and through that act his own mind to a certain extent, yet we hope to see the time when he will break those self-imposed fetters, and in the name of "God and Liberty" alone, do battle for the Right irrespective of man's unrighteous laws. He who could trample under foot the false code of honor in which he had been educated, will some day be free. If Cassius M. Clay finds by experience that Kentucky is unworthy of, and will not tolerate a free press, instead of denying to those of his fellow citizens who differ from him the right to be heard through the columns of his paper, a right which he claims for himself, and which he calls upon Governor Owsley and President Polk to protect him in, let him march with his banner into another State, let him become a voluntary exile from the land of his fathers, until those whose tyranny drives him forth shall themselves recall him in the spirit of repentance.

Such are a few of the thoughts suggested by the Appeal of Cassius M. Clay. We do not know how they will strike our readers, but we feel well assured of this fact, that the principles of abolitionism must be presented to the public mind without abating one tittle of their radicalism, without hunting in the least degree their sharpness, and without encumbering them with the character of those who advocate them either in part or in whole. They must be judged by their own merits, and by their own merits stand or fall. The persecutions to which a man has been subjected, the dangers he has encountered and the difficulties he has overcome, do not prove that he advocates the true doctrine of emancipation, or that he is entitled to our confidence as an abolitionist. Cassius M. Clay and the True American, Dr. Snodgrass and the Baltimore Saturday Visitor, Horace Groely and the New York Tribune are all doing an anti-slavery work, yet none of these men claim to be abolitionists, nor pretend that their papers are anti-slavery in the sense in which these terms are generally understood. They all oppose slavery to a certain extent, and advocate its abolition, either at a nearer or a more remote period, but they who call these papers anti-slavery in a technical sense, do an injury to the cause of the slave, and convey to the public a false idea of the principles of true Abolitionism. Yet it is an evidence of the progress of the cause, that these papers which publish so much truth in relation to slavery, are so well sustained by the community both at the north and at the south; and although their standard of abolitionism is comparatively low, yet the facts which they present to those who are not directly influenced by papers which teach a higher doctrine, and the agitation they there create, will very much contribute to effect the emancipation of the bondman. So far as they advocate true doctrine, and enlighten the people by the presentation of facts, we bid them God speed! as we do also the Christian Patriot of North Carolina, which is about to enter the lists in armor similar to that which the True American put on.

THE LONDON DELEGATION.

It has proved as we anticipated. The sectarianism of the members of this delegation has swallowed up their anti-slavery zeal. Their visit to this country, it seems was mainly undertaken with a view to bring back the anti-slavery supporters from the Indiana Yearly Meeting to worship with pro-slavery Quakers. Sent first, and then humanity, is the principle upon which they act; & it needed not the assurance given by one of them, that highly as he esteemed the anti-slavery cause, he regarded the welfare of the Society of Friends of far more importance. It is so with all sectarians; the rights of man, the claims of humanity are to be moulded into such form as the laws of their organization demand. These are not to be trusted with a reformatory movement; they may run well for a time, some of them will so long as it doesn't interfere with the claims of sect, but the moment it does, they either cease to be sectarians, or else force the movement into the crooked path they have marked out for themselves, and load it with fetters of intolerance and bigotry.

We understand that the Indiana Anti-Slavery Society have passed resolutions strongly condemnatory of the course the delegation has pursued. We have not yet seen an official report of its proceedings. London Abolitionism has no true sympathy with that Abolitionism of America which is willing to sacrifice all sectarian feelings and party prejudice on the great altar of human rights.

Bond St. Anti-Slavery is too refined, too aristocratic, too evangelical to recognize, even as cousin-german, the vulgar, democratic, infidel, anti-slavery that labors for the slave. It refused to sit with Lucretia Mott at the pseudo World's Convention, because she was a woman; and though London anti-slavery was proud to have an English woman to command the army and navy of England, and to fill the British throne it could not bear that an American woman should so far leave her appropriate sphere as to sit in their convention as an equal delegate. London anti-slavery denied to the venerable Thos. Clarkson the right to say what he wished to as President of that Convention, but cut and trimmed his speech to suit itself. When John A. Collins went to England it most fully belied him, and used its efforts to crush the Am. A. S. Society. Those whose sympathies come to us from across the water are not residents of Bond St. London. They are to be found among the glens and mountains of old Scotland, and the bogs and moors of Ireland. It is from the Female Society of Glasgow, and from the "puffier men" of Dublin, from the oppressed Chartist, and the despised Repealer, from the few great hearts whose noble feelings may not be restrained.

"Who dare to speak unshackled and unawed,
High words of Truth, for Freedom and for God!"

that we look for and receive sympathy, and not from the sectarian committee of English abolitionists, or those whom they represent.

We are glad the Indiana folks are beginning to open their eyes, even so far as to see men, as trees walking. In 1840 when the same issue was presented in another form, if we mistake not, they were very anxious—some of them at least—that brethren should not fall out by the way; they exceedingly disapproved of these quarrels among abolitionists, and thought it a very wise conclusion to shut out "that eastern controversy." In 1845 the case is altered. Certain circumstances have annotated their eyes, their vision has grown wonderfully clear, and not satisfied with going as far east as New England to seek a cause for controversy they go almost to the rising of the sun, and in the action of some of the abolitionists of Old England, find abundant cause for condemnation. Be careful friends, lest your resolutions of '45 conflicts with your non-commitment of '40. Why should you introduce this very eastern controversy into your Indiana Society? Why should brethren quarrel among themselves? Why should professed abolitionists waste their strength and energies upon these mere differences of opinion? Unless you are prepared to answer these questions promptly and categorically, you will probably have a N. England controversy with Joshua Leavitt and his clique, who are hand and glove with the London committee and the sectarian abolitionists of Great Britain.

PRODIGIOUS!

At a session of the Greenland, (Ross Co.) Presbyterian church held at Frankfort, August 16th the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the General Assembly has gone very far to render herself unworthy of the name of a part of the Church of Jesus Christ, by sanctioning the holding of thousands of human beings in the most absolute and degrading slavery.

How pitiable is the condition of those, who for the sake of denominational importance or sectarian peace, continue to strike hands with murderers and robbers, and consent to hold christian fellowship with thieves and adulterers. In order to save the character of their sect, the members of this session have most shamefully belied christianity before heaven and earth. They dare not say that the General Assembly has proved itself alien to the Church of Christ by its shameful proceeding, and that they will no longer regard it as a Christian association; but for selfish purposes they blunt the edge of their seeming rebuke, and their apparent condemnation becomes a virtual admission that the church of Jesus Christ may sanction "the holding of thousands of human beings in the most degrading slavery."

"The General Assembly has gone very far to render itself unworthy of the name of a part of the church of Jesus Christ," declares the resolution of the Greenland church.—Will that body be so kind as to inform us how much further the Assembly may go, without becoming entirely unworthy!

In another resolution it declares that Slavery is a violation not only of the dearest rights, but of all the rights of man; that the General Assembly sanctions this violation, and makes the Bible sanction it, yet nevertheless although this church pretends to be opposed to slavery, it continues to regard all the members of that Assembly as honorable and christ-

tian men, and the body as a part of the church of Christ. A sailor once said that if the slavetrader did not go to hell, there was no use in having one, and we think that if the doctrines of the Greenland Presbyterian Church prevail, the Devil's office will become a sinecure, for the vilest criminal that walks the earth will only by his actions go very far to render himself unworthy of the name of a member of the Church of Christ.

CONTENTION.

The Washington Patriot and the Cincinnati Herald are sparring with each other about the "two dollar price" for newspapers. The Patriot says—

"The Cincinnati Herald set the foolish one dollar example, and it is now going about a cripple, on one leg. Other Liberty papers were compelled to follow its example, and now they are hobbling about, looking for all the world, like half-starved creatures, as they are; they must get up to the two dollar plan—it is their only hope for salvation. The Indianapolis Freeman, a one dollar paper, is starving to death, or rather its editor is. Run up the price, De-Puy, and you'll feel better. Then there's the Cadiz and Warren and Cleveland papers all printed too cheap."

The Herald retorts in no very courteous strains, admits that what is said of itself may be so, but asserts that "that one leg is bigger than the whole body of our little neighbor, the Patriot."

The editor acknowledges he was mistaken in his "one dollar" plan, but intimates he has bought wisdom by experience, and by way of illustrating his condition says,

"The truth is, even the Fox makes some addition to his sagacity, by getting his tail cut off; he will never be caught in a trap again."

Dear children, you should never let Your angry passions rise,
Your little hands were never made To tear each other's eyes.

☞The Liberty Herald of Warren accuses us of a want of editorial courtesy in publishing an article against a paper, with which we do not exchange. We were not aware that we did so, for we supposed that its name was on our exchange list. Had the Editor intimated to us before that he did not receive the Bagle we would have promptly attended to it. As we know not what particular number he alludes to, we forward all we have published, and will send him the paper in future.

CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI.

Our readers will see by the call for a Convention, that the friends of the slave contemplate forming a new society. It is certainly time that something was done. The Old Organizationists of Ohio and Indiana have been asleep, and while they slept the enemy came and sowed political tares in the field of moral reform. Let them now arouse from their slumber—a slumber which like that Christian indulged in on the enchanted ground, instead of refreshing, has brought shame and confusion into their ranks. A great work is before them, and the seed time is even here! The political excitement of the nation has in a great degree subsided, and left upon the parties the marks of the tempest which has passed over them. The great sectarian bodies are being shaken to their very centre, and many are asking, "what shall we do to be saved?" The moral elements are convulsed—the old landmarks are being destroyed, and now is the time to scatter broad east over the land, the seed wheat of correct principles. In union there is strength, in concert of action there is power. Come up then to the gathering one and all. Come, and aid by your counsel, and warm by your zeal. Let all who can possibly be there make it a point to attend, so that the new society may in its infancy, wield with power those weapons which are mighty through God, to the pulling down of the strong holds of oppression.

GENERAL ITEMS.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

The Steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston Oct. 21st, in 13 1-2 days from Liverpool. The news by the arrival, is of no very great importance, with the exception of that relating to the crops. The former accounts of the partial failure of the grain and potato crops is confirmed. The grain market continues firm at the recent advance in prices. Large quantities of flour were daily arriving from the United States and Canada, and further arrivals were expected.

The foreign demand for Iron had fallen off, but the home demand had increased, and the trade was brisk and prices were well supported.

The railway mania raged as furiously as ever and new projects were continually brought forward, stimulated undoubtedly, by the success which had attended existing lines during the past season. The income of the existing railways in England during the two past months had been upwards of one million of dollars on comparison with the corresponding two months of 1844, and the lines which had reduced their fares most liberally, had been the greatest gainers.

A great revolution and crash were looked for, from the extraordinary extent of railway speculations, in consequence of which, money was becoming scarce, and the rate of interest had advanced.

Accounts by the Overland mail from India represent the trade with China to be in a satisfac-

tory state, and negotiations were progressing favorably, for the possession of Chusan by the British. Tranquility prevailed in the interior of India. Seinde remained tranquil, and the British rule was completely established.

The interior of Algiers continued in a disturbed state; new outbreaks occur, and the French are threatened with further attacks from Abner Kader.

The Russians were acting on the defensive in Circassia. They had been so annoyed by the attacks of the mountaineers from behind barriers, that they had been compelled to concentrate in a body, and wait the arrival of succors.

The religious excitement continued in Germany, and the followers of Ronge were rather on the increase.

THE FLOUR SPECULATORS, who dashed into the interior, to operate upon the rapid rise in the English grain market, on the arrival of the Great Britain at Holmes's Hole, found themselves cut off, at Auburn, the Directors of the Submersible railroad despatching an express train at two o'clock with extra ships containing the news.—They however swept the Albany market clean.

The Hudson river has become the greatest thoroughfare in the United States. Statistics show that no less than 100,000 a month go up and down it.

Ten thousand persons are now engaged in working the copper mines of Lake Superior.

The Buffalo Pilot of a late date says that one hundred and twenty thousand bushels of wheat had arrived at that city in the last forty-eight hours.

A woman near Shawanetown, Illinois, was bit, a short time since, by a spider, on the hip, and died in a short time.

The government at Washington on Saturday drew \$100,000 to pay the troops in Texas. This will not be the last hundred thousand the people will have to pay towards enlarging "the area of freedom."

EARLY SNOW AT BUFFALO.—They had quite a flurry of snow at Buffalo on the 15th inst.

In Geneva, Switzerland, so famous for its watches, it is said that the annual production is about 100,000; 5,000 workmen being employed in the business.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next Legislature of the State of Ohio, praying for the erection of a new county out of the following townships in Trumbull and Columbiana counties, to be called the county of Cass with the seat of justice at Canfield Trumbull county, to wit: Milton, Jackson, Austintown, Youngstown, Coitsville, Poland, Boardman, Canfield, Ellsworth, and Berlin, in Trumbull county, and Smith, Goshen, Green, Beaver, and Springfield, in Columbiana county.
October 31st 1845. 4-15,

NOTICES.

SERIES OF MEETINGS AT CINCINNATI.

S. S. Foster and Abby Kelley will commence a series of meetings at Cincinnati, on the 13th of November, at which the American Union as the bond of the slave, and the American Churches as forming the foundation of that bloody bond, will be duly considered.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

On consultation with several of the distinguished friends of the slave in Southern Ohio and South-eastern Indiana, it is thought best to organize a Society to be called the South-western Anti-Slavery Society, auxiliary to the Am. A. S. Society, the seat of whose operations shall be at Cincinnati. All persons friendly to the object are earnestly requested to meet in Convention at Cincinnati, on Tuesday, Nov. 18th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to organize such a society, and transact such other business as the interests of the cause may require.

Will the friends of the oppressed, one and all, come to this gathering?
Stephen S. Foster, Abby Kelley and others will be present to address the meeting.
SAML. BROOKE.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.

S. S. Foster and Abby Kelley will attend Anti-slavery Conventions at the following places.

Jamestown, Green Co., Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, November 1st, 2d, 3d.
Green Plain, Clark Co.; Wednesday, November 5th.

Xenia, Green Co., Friday, November 7th.
Yankeeetown, Warren Co., Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, November 9th, 10th, 11th.

The first day's meeting at Antioch and at Yankeeetown, will commence at 9 o'clock P. M. Those at Jamestown, Green Plain, and Xenia at 10 o'clock, A. M.

SAMUEL BROOKE,
Gen. Agent.

MEETING AT NEW-GARDEN.

Benj. S. Jones and J. Elizabeth Hitchcock will hold meetings at New-Garden, Col. Co., on Saturday, and Sunday the 8th, and 9th, of Nov. commencing at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Will the friends in that neighborhood see to making the necessary arrangements.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The Eastern District Anti-Slavery Society will hold their next meeting in Columbiana on Seventh day the 1st of next month, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Benjamin S. Jones, J. Elizabeth Hitchcock and other speakers are expected to be present. We hope there will be a general rally.

WM. C. ALEXANDER, Sec'y.
10, mo. 17, 1845.

NOTICE.

The Executive Committee of the O. A. S. Society, are requested to meet at Columbiana on Seventh day the 1st of next month, at 9 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance of all the members is desirable, as business of importance will claim their attention.

LOT HOLMES, Sec'y.
10 mo. 17th 1845.