

publishing committee in whose hands it now is, and the deep interest of its friends in its behalf, can hardly fail to place it on a permanent basis, and give it that circulation which the interests of the cause demand.

Upon the whole we can but feel encouraged, considering that the Disunion doctrine is comparatively new here, and that the blighting influences of church power and political organization have so long benumbed all the better feelings, and absorbed most of the anti-slavery sentiment of the people, the success of our principles is truly cheering. We believe, we know that Ohio will yet be free; and it would not surprise us if she should be among the first to cut loose from the Federal compact, and establish that heaven-born principle, the inalienable right of all men to Liberty.

MEETINGS AT BERLIN.

We would like to give a full account of our meetings at that place, for we know that many of our readers feel interested to hear whether anti-slavery has made, or can make any progress in that mobocratic town, but the crowded state of our columns forbid any thing more than a brief notice. The Protestant Methodist Church which we occupied, was filled to overflowing, and many were unable to obtain admittance. It is well known that our devoted friend Marius Robinson was most shamefully treated at that place a few years since, and we understand that some arrangements were made to get up a mob for a similar purpose on this occasion, but their plans were not executed, as nothing very serious occurred. Mobocracy was evidently the prevailing spirit the first day; we were threatened with tar, and feathers, and eggs, but none were used. Returning from the meeting, our way was hedged up by a parcel of rowdies, both male and female, who completely blockaded the road, and forced the carriages to turn into the ditch, and get along as best they might. We have never seen women thus engaged before,—it has remained for Berlin to set the example of female mobocracy.

The second day there was quite as much rowdianism, perhaps, but it was overruled by a stronger, and a better spirit. It was evident that many had come to hear, and were deeply interested. Near the close of our last meeting, the minister who officiates in the house we occupied, commenced asking some impertinent questions, and finally came on to the platform in quite a rage, declaring that our doctrine was like that of the Jacobins of France, which spread terror and bloodshed throughout Europe, a story which he had probably learned from the Rev. Elisha Bates. He made as strong an appeal as possible to the prejudices of the people,—spoke in terribly solemn tones,—gagged B. S. Jones once during the discussion, and attempted to gag Elizabeth Hitchcock—commanded her to stop talking—and when she persisted, attempted to put her down by force, taking hold of her arm for that purpose. A more impudent and shameless fellow we have seldom seen.—Search the country over, and you can scarcely find such consummate meanness, such Jesuitism, and downright villainy as is found among the clergy.

He then attempted to prolong the discussion, it was very evident that he desired to keep us there until dark, when he knew that in all probability, some overt act of violence would be committed. We defeated his plan, however, by leaving; whether he talked after we left, is more than we can tell. He had but little sympathy—the more sensible people seemed to regard him with contempt, and he was not quite deep enough to answer the purposes of the mobocracy. Thus ended our visit, at Berlin. We do not despair, but believe the place may be regenerated; indeed we considered our meeting a signal conquest in favor of freedom.

We intended to give some account of other meetings we have held ere this. Those at New Castle, Canfield and Unionville would each furnish a chapter of themselves, but we have had neither leisure to write, or space to publish them. If the work is only done, it matters but little whether a report be rendered.

MISSAPPLICATION OF FUNDS.

The *Express* informs us that the silver medals of New York have been making "The Unforgotten," a new title of Henry Clay's, a *quintessence* of a handsome service of plate, the cost of which was \$1000. Better by far have prosecuted it to "The Forgotten" on his plantation, who, though they may be "fast and sleek," as their master declares, have had the hire of many years kept back by fraud.

It is given too as a testimony of "his efficient championship of the protection of American Industry." Henry Clay a champion of American industry, who he daily robs sixty American laborers of every farthing they earn, chains and fetters them as none other than American laborers are chained and fettered, denies them the possession of their manhood, and declares they are property because the laws regard them as such! Out

upon such foolery! When will men learn to display a little more common sense, and manifest a great deal less to the spirit of man worship! When will they learn to call things by their right names, and treat a tyrant as a tyrant should be treated.

SLANDER.

We have received a communication on Slander from a correspondent. Although it contains nothing personal, yet we do not feel ourselves at liberty to publish it, especially while we have so much anti-slavery matter on hand which calls for insertion. We do not think it worth while to notice the many slanderous reports which are in circulation about ourselves, unless the interests of the anti-slavery cause seem to demand it; so far as we are personally concerned, we feel willing for the Truth's sake to be made of no reputation. There is a class of persons in society to whom slanderous tales, and lying gossip seem about as needful as is the poisonous alcohol to the bloated drunkard. It is the stimulant to which they have been accustomed, and without it, they feel as spiritless as the inebriate without his dram. If they find one whose notions are not in conformity with the popular opinion, whose actions are not squared by the etiquette of society, they seize upon his character and gloat over it, as does the cannibal over his human barbecue. The fact that he does not think as others think, or do as others do, is his condemnation; and every thought which he dares express, and every action he dares perform, are viewed by them through their own perverted vision, and judged by their own corrupt imaginings. It has been our lot to meet with many such, and these slander-guzzlers are to be found in all classes of society; priest and lawyer, infidel and professor, high and low, rich and poor are in the ranks. Some are moderate drinkers, and some confirmed drunkards. Some are found in the lowest haunts of vice, others in fashionable and genteel society. If the victim be helpless—without wealth and without friends, the slanderers have a glorious feast, and reputation is destroyed as easily as wine bottles are broken at a drunken revel.

It is better, as a general thing, to let slander die out of itself. It is proud of notice and cannot long exist without it. Those who drink of the poisonous draught, injure themselves more than they possibly can others.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are much obliged for the many excellent communications which have been furnished for our paper from time to time, and we hope to hear from our correspondents in future, quite as often as we have heretofore. We would suggest however that they have an eye to brevity. They will please remember that our sheet is comparatively small, that the fourth page is devoted to miscellaneous matter, that there is an amount of anti-slavery intelligence that must be published every week, and that there are various topics which always demand our editorial notice, consequently there is but little space left for communications; and as we have numerous correspondents, this space should be shared by all, and not monopolized by long articles. We cannot insert all the communications we receive,—some are too long—some unimportant—some unsuited to our columns, and in their publication or suppression we always endeavor to consult the interests of the cause in which we are engaged.

THE AVERAGE VOTE.

Our friend Frost of the Aurora takes exception to our article in relation to the Liberty party vote in Columbiana Co. and tries in a very shuffling way to make out that our statements were incorrect. We spoke of the average vote on their ticket of last fall as being 254; this fact we gathered from one of the county papers of last year. In order to show what a misstatement we made, he tells his readers that Birney received but 217 votes. This would have been in point if we had spoken of the vote for President, but when we talk of the average vote of a party ticket of one year as compared with another, the introduction of such fact is entirely out of place. This year, he says, our highest candidate received 133. Very good; but the average, which we learned from the returns published in the Aurora, was 116 or a little less. What a specimen of political management in the editor to slur over the matter as he has done. We wish he would tell his readers whether our average was wrong. If not, don't let him charge us with misstatements, and endeavor to prove it by showing that what we said of one thing, is not true of another.

Our friend has fallen into a mistake, which is not uncommon with those who glorify the Constitution, and sing the praises of the American Union. He speaks of it as "that desperately wicked instrument, which guarantees liberty to every mouth and every press—the Bugle not excepted—in the coun-

Now the fact is the Constitution does not, and never did guarantee the liberty of the press, but merely declares that "Congress shall make no law abridging" its freedom, leaving it optional with the States to pass laws in relation to it as they thought proper. Were it otherwise, it would have been a work of supererogation for the Constitution of Ohio to provide, as it has done, for the freedom of the press. It would not be contrary to the Constitution of the United States, for Ohio to pass a law restricting its freedom, however much it might be a violation of the State Constitution.

The fling at the Disunion Abolitionists contained in the following extract will be understood, and properly appreciated by our readers:

"We, too, believe in the powerful efficiency of moral suasion—but we don't do as some who are so selfishly pious that they fear to 'mix with the world' for fear they will do a little good. We are not of that class who, if there were a fire to break out would be afraid to work by the side of those who may not come up to our standard exactly, lest we should be contaminated by their touch—we do not profess to be so holy, so far elevated above this 'mundane sphere,' and so transcendental as to fold up our arms and say, very consequentially, we can do every thing by means of our moral power—but we believe in adapting means to ends, not wicked means, but effectual agencies, and such as we are not ashamed of, but can commend to the favorable consideration of all."

The Aurora of last week seems to be in a bad humor. Is it because some Liberty men are no longer Liberty party men? It contains an article upon "Peace talking quarrellers" in which are some inuendoes and general charges, that we think out little accords with our knowledge of friend Frost. Why does he not speak out plainly, specify the items in his bill of indictment, and say to the criminal whoever he is, "Thou art the man!" Here is a sample of the article:

"But there are certain would-be leaders, ambitious of a little renown, who possess an unconquerable proclivity for quarrelling with every one who will not, slave like, bow in most humble submission to their dogmas and dictations."

"The meekness of these censurers we have found to be irascibility, their toleration arbitrary and narrow minded, and their non-resistance consists in quarrelling with every body who does not come up to the strokes of their 's' and the dots of their 'i.'"

UNIONVILLE, Oct. 29th 1845.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BUGLE:—

I am ready to go all lengths in the Anti-Slavery movement; and to admit the corruption of the church so far as proven. But because some of its members are corrupt, I am not willing that its Leader or the name Christian should be branded with contempt. In No. 13 under the head "Blood Blood," the word Christian is used with such unmeasured emphasis as seems to throw reproach upon the author of the name and many expressions at other times of doubtful import seeming to throw contempt upon the Christian religion; and also the attack upon the Sabbath in the No above alluded to, all of which make me anxious to know whether you are for Christ or against him; whether your object is to tear down the whole of Satan's Kingdom or to tear away a decaying part, that you may build the wall more strongly. I shall expect an expression upon this subject, your silence will strengthen my worst fears. In that case the Bugle is a Paper I don't want in my family.

Most of the paper I like very well but it takes but little poison to pollute the fountain, and if a subject should be more filthily after being cleansed, the cleansing will be of little value.

Yours &c.
PAINEAS PIXLEY.

"Art thou he that should come or look me for another? And in the same hour he cured many of their infirmities, and plagues, and of evil spirits, and unto many that were blind he gave sight. Then Jesus answering said unto them. "Go your way and tell John what things ye have seen and heard; how that the blind see, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead are raised, to the pool the gospel is preached."

Jesus Christ did not consider it necessary on all occasions to declare that he was the Messiah,—but he says judge me by my fruits. Neither is it necessary for us on all occasions to proclaim that we are believers in the Christian religion,—we are willing to be judged by our works. Let the writer of the above communication, go tell his family that deliverance is preached to the captive, and the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound,—the wounds of him who has fallen among thieves have been bound up,—they that are spoiled are being delivered from the hands of the spoiler. Go tell this, that on the subject of slavery, the blind see, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead are raised, and to the poor the gospel is preached without money, and without price. Go tell that the great brotherhood principle is recognized; that the rule all things whatsoever ye

would that others should do unto you, do ye even so to them, is adopted, and enforced; and that love to God, and love to man is the paramount law of the Anti-Slavery enterprise.

The article on our fourth page in regard to capital punishment was probably misunderstood. Far be it from us to publish any thing that shall throw contempt upon the name of Christ, or the high and holy principles he labored to establish. We understood the author to say, (although he spoke satirically) Christianity requires the strangling our brother to death, instead of forgiving him as we hope to be forgiven, who would be a Christian! He saw nothing lovely in such a religion, nothing to recommend it to the better and kinder feelings of our nature. He does not believe that is true christianity, which is thus exemplified, but that it is a wicked and revengeful spirit. Had he said who would embrace a religion that requires this thing?—the misunderstanding would have been obviated, for we doubt not our friend recognizes the widest possible difference between christianity and religion, the latter being a term which applies not only to the worship of God, but to the adoration, of idols, and indeed to every system of faith and worship however monstrous and revolting.

In regard to the attack upon the Sabbath we know not whether the Chapter of Judgments or the petition was referred to—perhaps both. The former shows that different nations regard different days of the week as holy time; and that this nation must be deemed guilty in their estimation for violating that holy time:—the latter prays the Ohio Legislature to repeal the Sabbath law. Perhaps our friend believes in keeping the first day of the week, but we ask him if he is so intolerant that he would force all others at the point of the bayonet to adopt his opinions! Would he compel the Quaker who believes all time equally holy, the Baptist who keeps the seventh day, and the New Englander who regards the evening and the morning rather than the morning and the evening as the first day, to conform to his views, his particular opinions! We hope not. If he thinks they are wrong, let him convince their understanding by argument; and not resort to brute force to establish his ideas of right.

GENERAL ITEMS.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.
By the Steamer GREAT WESTERN, we learn that the crops in England are still in a partially depressed state. The harvest has been considerably retarded, owing to the unsettled condition of the weather. Late rains have added in spread the Potato disease, which defies all attempts at eradication. Great damage has also occurred to the Corn crops all over the country—and it is feared that much of it will not be in readiness for gathering in before the advent of cold weather. A steady rise in the value of bread-stuffs will be the consequence.

At Liverpool, Grain of all kinds has receded in value, and flour has likewise declined. In Scotland the same unstable weather has been followed by like disastrous effects. From Ireland there are more favorable accounts, good weather having prevailed up to within a week of the Western's departure.

Orders from Holland and Belgium have been too limited to meet with a supply. Strange diseases, of a similar character to that which infect the potatoes, are committing great ravages among fish, fowl and vegetables. It may be caused by some peculiar emanation from the earth.

The operations of the French in Algiers have met with several serious checks of late, and it begins to appear doubtful, after all, whether their aggressive measures will much longer be tolerated. Abd-el Kader, whose ingenuity in baffling his persecutors renders them only the more eager to secure their prey, yet succeeds in eluding their utmost vigilance. The Emperor still declines to risk his own Crown by aiding the French, although hostile to the vanquished Emir.

A renewal of the war with Morocco was expected. The English papers deprecate the severity used by the Gallic Powers towards their savage foe.

IRELAND.

O'Connell, the wonder of his age, has, as we announced, emerged from the solitude of the wilds of Kerry, and once more entered the arena of political agitation. He graced with his presence, the platform of repeal meetings, and as buoyantly, as forcibly, and as determinedly as ever, does he harangue and rally his followers on behalf of the repeal project. With that party, repeal banquets and monster meetings are the order of the day.

Mr. O'Connell, speaking upon the Oregon question at Kerry, recently, said, "While America has the cancer-worm of negro slavery working at her heart's core—while a remnant of slavery exists in America, she never can be strong or prospering in war, or able to hold her own against a hostile nation. There is within her the plague spot of slavery, and God forbid that any country should ever be permanently powerful, that is tainted with that infernal system."

GERMANY.

Accounts from Frankfort announces the arrival of M. Ronge in that town on the 1st. instant where he had been received with great enthusiasm by the people. He had celebrated divine service, and likewise preached in the German Catholic Church in that city.

THE SCHEM IN THE BAPTIST CHURCH.—We learn from the Journal of Commerce, that the Baptist Missionary Board have decided to call a special meeting of the General Convention to be held in that city on the 17th of next month, with a view to adopt measures required by the secession of their southern churches.

JOHN B. GURCH.—A letter in the Worcester (Mass.) Cataract, dated Oct. 25, says: "In regard to friend G's health, I will say that it was in a very dangerous state last week—Thursday, Friday and Saturday, we did not expect he would live from one moment to another. We thought that soon his spirit would take its flight. But an All-wise Providence has in its great mercy ordered it otherwise. He is now on the gaining order. His physician says that if he keeps still for a few days, he will get along. He still is confined to his bed, and does not sit up longer than to have his bed made."

EARTHQUAKES AT N. Y.—The New York Journal of Commerce on Monday evening, says: "On Saturday evening a rumbling noise as a heavy carriage, lasting about half a minute, was heard at nearly the same time (about a quarter past six o'clock,) over a large district of country, including this city, the west end of Long Island, and Westchester county, and perhaps farther. In some places the houses are said to have shaken sufficiently to startle the inmates."

MORE DELUSION.—A Medicine doctor visited Pachogue, F. I., and declared that his female hearer must "tomit up the devil." So he proceeded to administer to each such a dose of opiac and tartar emetic, that the whole town was at his heels to tar and feather him, and he fled.

VERMONT BUTTER.—The Boston Traveller says a Vermont merchant came to the city last week to sell his full supply of butter—ninety tons! Pretty well, for a single trader, in a small town among the mountains.

The largest sheet of paper ever used is that manufactured at Hartford, by Mr. M. Hudson, for the drawing of a profile of the Hartford and Danbury Railroad. It is 25 feet long, and three yards wide!

A FRENCH surgeon lately removed the cornea from the eye of a female who had been blinded by the small-pox, and, replacing it with that of a young dog, enabled the girl to distinguish between night and day.

A REMARKABLE CASE, once the refuge of the early Christians of Africa, as appears from inscriptions, has been discovered near Guinea.—The Arabs never dared to enter, lest they "should be seized by its guardian angel."

PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, there was a meeting held in the district school house one half mile South of Damascus, on Saturday the 1st of November. Jonas Cattell was appointed President, and J. W. Cattell, Secretary.

On motion, Jonathan Crew, J. W. Cattell, Sheidlock Negus and Miller Hains, were appointed to draw up a memorial to the Legislature for the abolition of the Military Law, or at least so much of it as inflicts penalties on those who do not join volunteer companies, and report to the next meeting.

On motion, Solomon Stanley, Jonathan Walton and Jonas Cattell, were appointed to draft a petition to the Legislature for the abolition of Capital Punishment.

On motion, John H. Stanley, Evan Warrington, Joshua Jones, Jonathan Walton, Samuel McGrew, Sheidlock Negus, J. W. Cattell of Butler, Jonathan Crew of Knox, Joshua Warrington, Benj. R. Shreve, John Crew, Evan Cope of Goshen, Isaac Trescott of Perry, and William Thompson of Smith, were appointed, to endeavor as far as possible, to agitate these subjects in the other parts of the state, that similar measures may be there adopted.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and offered for publication in all the papers in this county, and that other papers be requested to copy.

On motion, adjourned to meet again on Saturday, the 15th of November.
JONAS CATTELL, Pres't.
J. W. CATTELL, Sec'y.

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.
SAM'L. BROOKE.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.

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

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

The first day's meeting at Antioch and at Yankeetown, will commence at 2 o'clock P. M. Those at Jamestown, Green Plains, 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 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Will the friends in that neighborhood see to making the necessary arrangements.