

ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

VOL. I.

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From the Western Christian Advocate.

IMPOSTOR AND IMPOSTRESS.

Mr. Editor:—It is said, by those who look into the future, that coming events cast their shadows before; so I thought that I would shadow forth to your readers, not coming events, but the approach of the veritable Stephen S. Foster and Abby Kelley. They have lately paid a visit to Mt. Pleasant during the Yearly Meeting of the friends, carrying away a few of the steady and sober, and insulting and wounding many others. It appears that S. S. Foster was once a student of theology, but has returned, like the sow that was washed, to his wallowing in the mire. Miss Kelley was formerly a member of the Quaker fraternity; but having become dissatisfied, has declared her withdrawal from that body; and attached herself to the fraternity of infidels, whose real object is to uproot the foundations of civil and religious institutions. She still claims her rights in the society of Friends; and on last Sabbath attempted to exercise those assumed rights; and by so doing created quite a disturbance in their meeting, compelling them to submit to an outrage, or have her forthwith out of the place. They, of course, preferred the latter alternative. But Abby could not walk, and of course they helped her along; and it is said, I do not vouch for it, that she kicked tremendously at the good Quakers' shins. S. S. Foster attempted to justify her proceedings by referring to Wesley, and other great reformers; but particularly by reading from George Fox's Journal. But in the midst of the justification, up jumped Abby, and declared that she was impressed that it was her duty to leave her own meeting and go to the Friends—that she went under a heavy cross—that she expected to be dragged out when she went—and that when she got there she felt quite comfortable in the discharge of her duty.

It was my lot to attend her meetings but one day; and what I have to say hereafter relates particularly to that day. This same beautiful pair have the reputation of being skeptics, and of having a concealed object in view. This reputation had preceded them. The public mind was prejudiced against them. They seemed to anticipate this; and pursued such a cautious course, that many were deceived, or rather, as they would term it, undeceived. Abby is the principal personage. Foster is a mere tool in her hands. She makes no hesitation to jump up while he is speaking, and take the floor entirely from him right in the midst of his talk. While one would think that he was her travelling companion and protector, it seems from her actions, that she goes along to help him out of his difficulties. He seems a kind of ward.

Their ostensible object is the abolition of slavery; the means, the dissolution of our Union—the destruction of the Churches, and the reduction of all things and men to a common level. Their real object is the abolition of all religion.

I say this, first, from their sentiments. 1. She declares that religion is pure and deep, and true philosophy. This you will at once perceive is a convertible proposition. Pure, and deep, and true philosophy is religion; here is Rationalism at once. 2. She declares that "naked humanity" would long since have accomplished the liberation of the slave. The Bible—the system of pure Christianity is in the road; hence, it must go down with the Union and the Churches. Here is downright skepticism. 3. She recommends to her followers to stay out of all Sabbath meetings, except such as they may have common privileges in. The sum of which is, that they must not go unless permitted to disturb religious assemblies by the reputation of infidel assertions long since exploded. And lastly, I infer it from the character of her followers. Her strongest adherents were evidently infidels. They occupied the highest seats. They exulted most at the exposure of the defections of the Churches. And, not least, she most studiously avoided every thing that would give that class offense, while she was unsparing in the abuse of the Churches. And I might add to the foregoing, the darkness that was thrown over that period which is to succeed the destruction of the present state of things. Upon this she was evasive. Though interrogated, she either would not or could not give any satisfaction. A feigned attempt was made, but that was all. And I

must still add, for I write in haste, the character of her companions in this work, and her own habits of life. Who are her coadjutors? Garrison, Rogers, and others. Who applaud her and S. S. Foster? Such papers as the Regenerator and the Liberator. But these I can only mention. What are her habits?—These are the same as the Communists: no flesh, no butter, no spice; you see they are practicing, as a method of regeneration, the modern infidel means of purifying of the heart. I concluded that the best method to bring her fairly out, was to put a plain question to her. So I asked her, Do you believe the Bible to be a revelation from God, and a sufficient rule both for our faith and practice? This brought her up bawling. She denied my right to ask such a question—stated that her business was to lecture on abolition—poured out a torrent of abuse on me and my consistency, using the vilest epithets she durst, and sat down without answering the question. I cannot travel over the whole ground she occupied in defense of her reserved rights; but this was manifest, that she would not answer the question. And well she knew, that if she did, it would blast her peculiar object. And I would say to all who wish well to their country, put that question to her—make her answer it. If she believes the Bible, since the Church is so strong, she would not be ashamed to answer the question, especially as that would remove all prejudice, and bring many into her train. But no. Though she could bring the Churches in a body to her chariot wheels, she would make no such confession; for, then, that hated thing—the Christian religion—would still live. She is of those who cry, "Crush the Wretch."

JOHN B. WOLFE.

N. B. Abby is on her way to Cincinnati, and thence to a yearly meeting in Indiana.

THE ANNIVERSARY.

The proceedings of the late Anniversary will be found in the present number. It was a meeting of considerable interest; but rendered somewhat trying to many, by the introduction, by Stephen S. Foster and Abby Kelley, of the non-voting and disunion theory, and their denunciations of the Liberty party, representing it as being pro-slavery, and equally with the Whig and Democratic parties, chained to the car of slavery. They also opposed the doctrine of abstinence from slave labor. These views they insisted upon at great length and with great energy, and I must add, in my opinion, with a great deal of sophistry. No one, perhaps, doubts the natural or conventional right of our friends from the East to introduce their views as to the best method of operating against slavery, but the exercise of that right, can have no other effect, if it has any, than to introduce those contentions among us, which have so long divided the abolitionists of the east, causing them to direct their principal efforts against one another instead of their common enemy. The abolitionists of Indiana have heretofore had different views with respect to political action, Liberty party, &c., but they have not suffered those differences to alienate their feelings, and inspire them with hostility towards each other; but on the contrary they have continued to labor harmoniously together so far as their views coincided, and to the use of those measures about which they differed in sentiment, each accorded to the other honesty of purpose, and agreed to disagree. By pursuing this course, while our brethren in the East have been worrying and devouring each other, we of the West have labored in a good degree of harmony, directing our arrows at our inveterate foe, instead of shooting them into each others hearts. And if the leaven of discord has in any degree begun to work among us, I hope we may be admonished by the wise king of Israel, to "leave off contention before it may be meddled with." Let us try to make abolitionists and not quarrel with each other because we do not all see alike as to some of the means of carrying out our principles.

It is probable I may hereafter take further notice of some of our friends' views particularly on the subject of slave labor products, but I do not intend to treat all who differ from me on this subject, as dishonest and hypocritical, or to deny their claim to the title of abolitionists.

The reader will probably observe that the report of the committee to whom was recommended the subject of the A. S. Press, was not finally acted upon. The report was taken up and was under consideration when the meeting adjourned on the second evening. On the next day it was laid over for other business, and as an earnest and somewhat exciting debate arose on S. S. Foster's resolutions, and continued till a late hour, the report was forgotten, and the meeting concluded without taking final action on it. No doubt that if the question had been put, it would have passed unanimously. Perhaps but little loss will be sustained by the neglect, as the Executive Committee possess, I think, all the power proposed to be given them by the resolution.—Free Labor Advocate.

From the Free Labor Advocate.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDIANA STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

At the Anniversary of the Indiana State Anti-Slavery Society, held at Newport, 10th mo. 13th 1845, the President, Daniel Worth in the Chair.

The Secretary being absent, Benjamin Stanton was appointed Secretary, and Dr. N. Stanton assistant Secretary.

On motion of William Beard, a committee

of ten, consisting of the following persons, was appointed to prepare business for the meeting, viz: Vierling Kerry, Benjamin Stanton, Jonathan Swim, Henry H. Way, Josiah Bell, James Clayton, Hannah Hiatt, Sarah Maxwell, Ruth Ann Saint and Clarky Thomas.

The committee then retired, and, on motion of William Beard, the President was invited to address the meeting on the progress of the Anti-Slavery cause within the State, during the past year, which he did in an able and satisfactory manner.

On motion of Francis Root, a committee of twelve persons, to wit: Robert Green, Jonathan Hough, Wm. Hough, Francis Root, Josiah Bell, Elam Unthank, Levi Coffin, Nathan Stanton, Benjamin Thomas, John S. Hunt, Wm. Way and Joseph Curtis was appointed a committee of arrangements, to endeavor to secure homes for the people from a distance in attendance.

The business committee made the following report:

The business committee propose to the meeting that a committee of fifteen be appointed to bring forward names of persons to constitute a board of officers for the ensuing year. Also a committee of twenty to propose some plan, if any can be devised to promote greater energy and efficiency in the diffusion of our principles,—for the support of the press and of general or sectional agencies.

They also recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is highly inconsistent with our principles as abolitionists, to vote for slaveholders, or pro-slavery men, to fill any office in our national or State governments.

Resolved, That voting abolitionists are in duty bound to use the elective franchise in such a way as to bear a consistent testimony against slavery, and the encroachments of the slaveholding power.

Resolved, That to vote for the candidates of either the Whig or Democratic parties, as now constituted, no matter how great professions those candidates may make of opposition to slavery, and devotion to Liberty principles, is to vote for the slaveholding interest, as both these parties are chained to the car of slavery.

On motion, the first proposition in the above report was adopted, and the following named individuals were appointed that committee. Wm. Beard, James Clayton, Samuel Ellis, Francis Root, Enoch Macy, Caleb Wickersham, Levi Coffin, Benjamin Thomas, Aaron Gardner, Wm. Locke, Deulah Puchett, Sarah Lewis, Betsey Johnson, Lydia Maulsby, and Eunice Charles.

On motion of Hannah Hiatt,

Resolved, That each person present be invited to participate in the discussion of such questions as may come before this meeting.

On motion the second proposition of the business committee was adopted, and the following named persons appointed the committee contemplated therein, to wit: M. R. Hull, Dr. Nathan Johnson, Jonathan Huddleston, Joseph Thornburg, Jonathan B. Macy, David Maxwell, Eli Hiatt, Wm. Way, Joseph Davis, Hannah Hiatt, Emily Gardner, John Beard, Katharine Bates, Ruth Stanton, Isaac Coffee, Morris Picas and Hezekiah Hutchins. And on motion of H. H. Way, the following were added to the committee, viz: Rebecca Williams, Emily Ellis, Ruth Ann Saint, Rachel Beeson and Hannah Hinshaw.

The three resolutions proposed by the business committee were taken up separately, and the first two adopted. The third was discussed by M. R. Hull in the affirmative, and S. S. Foster in the negative; it was still under consideration, when, on motion, the meeting adjourned till early candle lighting.

EVENING SESSION.

The resolution under consideration at the time of adjournment was taken up, and further discussed by S. S. Foster and Abby Kelley in the negative, not because the resolution was not true, but because it did not go far enough, but in their opinion, the Liberty party ought to have been included with the whig and democratic, inasmuch as any party acting under the U. S. Constitution is chained to the car of slavery, and Daniel Worth in the affirmative. The debate still pending, the meeting adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

10th mo. 11th.

The meeting convened according to adjournment. The President in the chair.

The committee on nominations produced the following report, which was adopted.—[The report was unintentionally taken from the table and carried away.—Ed. Advocate.]

A motion was made by B. Stanton to limit the discussions hereafter, during the Anniversary to half an hour to each speaker; and that no person speak twice on the same question, until all who wish to speak have had an opportunity. After considerable discussion, pro and con, it was adopted.

The committee appointed yesterday to propose some plan to promote greater efficiency in disseminating our principles &c., produced a report as follows:

Resolved, That though it is very desirable that both the Free Labor Advocate and the Indiana Freeman should be sustained, yet from the efforts which have heretofore been made to obtain patronage for said papers, and the languishing condition in which they now are, we are induced to recommend to the Anniversary, to instruct the executive committee to endeavor to procure a union of the two papers, into one able and efficient A. S. paper, to be published at Indianapolis or such other place as may seem best calculated

to promote the advancement of the A. S. enterprise in this State. And also to instruct the executive committee to employ one or more efficient agents to traverse the State, for the purpose of lecturing and procuring patronage for said paper; and also that such travelling agents raise funds by pledges and otherwise, to be thrown into the hands of the executive committee, for the support of the cause throughout the State; and that we recommend that these means be used so effectually, that we raise at least \$3000 this year for said cause, and this Anniversary, set a liberal example to be followed by all conventions to be held the ensuing year.

That part of the above report which relates to the anti-slavery papers, was recommended to the same committee and the balance adopted.

On motion, it was resolved that seven individuals immediately proceed to solicit subscriptions and donations, in accordance with the proposed plan. Whereupon the chair appointed Wm. Way, Zachariah Beeson, Wm. Davis, James Clayton, M. R. Hull, Ann Reynolds and Clarky Thomas.

The committee, after canvassing the meeting, reported that they had received in subscriptions and contributions about \$150.

The resolution under consideration at the time of the adjournment last evening, was again taken up, further discussed, and adopted unanimously.

The convention then adjourned till early candle lighting.

EVENING SESSION.

Dr. N. Stanton offered the following resolution, which on motion of Dr. N. Johnson, was laid on the table.

Resolved, That we will not nominate or vote for any person to fill any office, either legislative or executive, who does not pledge himself to carry out, the principles of peace in his official acts, and use his entire influence to break down the system of shedding blood in our government.

The President, Daniel Worth, called Walter Edgerton to the chair, and offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, It is notorious that a certain deputation of men has been sent from London Yearly Meeting of Friends to this State, in consequence of the separation which took place in the Yearly meeting of Friends of Indiana, in the winter of 1842 and '43 in relation to the anti-slavery question, and whereas, we were authorized, from the anti-slavery reputation of the London Yearly meeting, and of the said deputation, to anticipate a decided action in favor of the anti-slavery cause, therefore,

Resolved, That the course pursued by said committee since its arrival, in carefully avoiding the attendance of this convention, and in virtually taking sides with the old Yearly meeting of Indiana in its proscription course towards its members, which evidently occasioned the above named separation, and in its anti-abolition measures in closing meetings houses against us as abolitionists, and in forbidding its members to associate with us on the great anti-slavery question, has destroyed all our confidence in any of them as members of the B. and F. A. S. Society, and we can but regard their conduct as extremely temporizing and hypocritical, and totally unworthy of such anti-slavery characters and professions.

Whereas, The above named deputation, or at least a part of it, as we are informed upon good authority, has declared that no circumstance could possibly occur that would justify a separation from the Society of Friends, therefore,

Resolved, That if they grant to others the same which they claim for the Society of Friends, they thereby virtually condemn every separation which has recently occurred in the American churches on account of their slave holding character, and of course occupy a position, which, if carried into action, would trample under foot every right of 2,750,000 human beings, rather than a division in the churches should take place.

Resolved, That we can place no confidence in the calls of such cringing and servile characters, for a convention of delegates from all parts of the earth, to concert measures for the abolition of Slavery throughout the world, when it is obvious they have not the moral courage to withstand the pro-slavery current, even in the free States of this Union, and therefore, we must ever hereafter reject any proposition of the kind as useless, from men of this description, unless we can believe a radical change has taken place in their characters.

The above resolutions were discussed at considerable length, and adopted.

The following resolution was offered by M. R. Hull, and adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we regret exceedingly the contempt with which the anti-slavery cause has been treated by the above mentioned Friends from England, who have not only declined meeting with us in our State Anniversary, to "remember the slave in bonds as bound with him," but refused even to answer, in the usual form, our polite invitation extended to them through our respected President, Daniel Worth.

The committee to whom was recommended that part of the former report, relative to the press, produced the following report in its place:

Resolved, That we recommend to the support of the friends of Liberty, the "Free Labor Advocate," and the "Indiana Freeman," and that the executive committee contribute from the means which are, or which may hereafter come within their control, to their relief.

During the pendency of which the meeting adjourned.

10th month, 15th.

Met according to adjournment, the President in the chair.

After reading the journal of the preceding sittings, the business committee produced the following resolutions:

Whereas, It is a self evident proposition, that those who traffic in the products of any system that is carried on for the sake of gain, and those who purchase for their own use, the products of such a system, are the supporters thereof, and the partakers with those who carry it on, in its wickedness, if it be a wicked system.

Therefore, Resolved, That those who thus traffic in and consume the products of slavery, willingly and understandingly, are partakers with the slaveholders in their wickedness and will be held responsible at the bar of strict and impartial justice.

Resolved, That in practice, it would be better for the slaves, for abolitionists to purchase them, and under a more mild treatment, to use their labor to produce those articles which are the products of their toil, than to pay the heartless and cruel tyrant for extorting that labor under a system of suffering and privation unparalleled and indescribable.

Resolved, That under these considerations, we are confirmed in the belief, that this portion of the anti-slavery enterprise, to wit: abstinence from the products of the slave's toil, is of momentous importance, and calls imperiously for the careful and prayerful consideration of every one who professes to be an abolitionist, lest while he is condemning the slaveholder, his own hands and garments be found dripping with the blood of the slave.

Which on motion of S. S. Foster were laid on the table to give him an opportunity of introducing the following, which were also laid on the table.

Resolved, That the only appropriate work of abolitionists, is the overthrow of slavery, by exposing the wickedness and impolicy of the system, and bearing a faithful testimony against all who uphold it, either in social, political or ecclesiastical relations; and hence this Society cannot allow its influence and funds to be used by its official representatives to build up any religious sect or political party, under any pretext whatever, without a manifest departure from its appropriate sphere of labor, and a gross violation of the faith virtually pledged to all its members.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States, on the most liberal principles of interpretation, obviously contains a series of guarantees for the protection of slavery in all those States where it exists by the authority of the State Legislatures, and that whoever takes an oath to support the Constitution swears to fulfill these guarantees "in the fullness of their spirit, and to the exactness of their letter," therefore,

Resolved, That no abolitionist can consistently hold any office which requires an oath or affirmation to support the United States Constitution, or vote for another to hold such office; but it is the imperative duty of the friends of Freedom to unite in demanding the immediate abrogation of the Union, as the most consistent, feasible and efficient means of freeing our country from the curse of slavery.

The report of the business committee was taken from the table and discussed; it was then adopted without a dissenting voice.

The resolutions introduced by S. S. Foster were taken from the table, and the first one discussed, and on motion, laid on the table.

The meeting then adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Presidents and Vice Presidents being absent, Jonathan Unthank was called to the chair.

The second and third resolutions of S. S. Foster were taken up and discussed, by Enoch Adamson, Hiram Mendenhall, Samuel Brooke, and Stephen S. Foster in the affirmative, and by B. Stanton, J. Huddleston, and J. T. Williams in the negative; when on motion of Dr. Stanton, the meeting adjourned, sine die.

D. WORTH, President.

B. STANTON, }
N. STANTON, } Secretaries.

KELLEY AND FOSTER.—"The story of the marriage of Abby Kelley and S. S. Foster is pronounced false in the Anti-Slavery Standard. We do not know who started the story, but suppose the author thought they ought to be married."—True Wesleyan.

We think these insinuations decidedly low and unjust. The Emancipator had a fling on the same occasion, which we regretted to see.

The appearance, dress, and deportment of Miss Kelley, in this region, were unexceptionable so far as we are aware, or have ever heard. No one can reasonably object to any thing except her appearance in public at all as a speaker; and that is a matter of duty and taste, about which people may differ, without crimination or ill nature. For myself, we would as soon hear important truth uttered by a woman as a man.—Cleveland American (Liberty Party paper.)

A LIBERTY EDITOR PUFFING A "NIGGER CONCERT."—Our friend of the Cincinnati Herald, in his daily paper of Oct. 23d, notices and recommends a Concert, to take place for the benefit of the Cincinnati Dispensary, and refers to the advertisement in his column.

Among the pieces to be performed, and the songs to be sung, are the following:—"Come Darkies, Sing!"—"The Old Jaw Bone!"