

it by its fruits. That Society is wedded to Liberty party; the papers which it interests itself to sustain, are Liberty party papers, and from what we can learn of its general action, we think it will not complain of injustice when we say it has striven to build up Liberty party. If then it is in fact the "Indiana Liberty party Association," we should be glad to have it assume its real and appropriate name. It will be seen by reference to the minutes, that S. S. Foster offered a series of resolutions; the first, asserting the moral character of the anti-slavery enterprise, and declaring that the Indiana Society could not allow its influence and funds to be used by its official representatives to build up any religious sect or political party, without a violation of the faith pledged to its members, and a departure from its appropriate sphere of action. The society voted (to lay it upon the table.) The other resolutions relating to the Constitutional question, were under discussion when the meeting adjourned sine die. Our readers can draw their own conclusions from these facts.

That embodiment of Liberty party principles, James G. Birney, affirms that "The American Churches are the Bulwarks of American Slavery," yet it does not appear from the minutes that any attack was made upon the Bulwarks or their defenders. Why was this? Can the reason be found in the fact that so many of the Liberty party are members of pro-slavery churches, that they feared the introduction of the subject would lead to dissension! The best thing which the society did, was to take high ground in relation to the movements of the members of the London Delegation, describing their conduct as "extremely temporizing and hypocritical," and their characters as "erring and servile," declaring it could place no confidence in the call of such men for a World's Convention. We are glad the Indiana abolitionists uttered the just and indignant rebuke which these pseudo abolitionists so richly merit. We rejoice, that even at the price of that union and harmony which the editor of the Advocate so greatly loves, that when their own rights were attacked, they welcomed discord and dissension; and as much as he deprecates its introduction by others, he is among the first to make the attack upon his fellow abolitionists when his peculiar views are questioned, and his course condemned. Had he and his friends given more attention to what they term "the eastern controversy" they would have learned ere this that no faith can be placed in the abolitionism of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. It may be very good so far as it goes, but it goes such a little way, and moves in such aristocratic state, and acts with such sectarian dignity, that we think it best to have nothing to do with it. They sent a very fair specimen of it out to Indiana, and our friends there have learned that it cannot stand, and no anti-slavery can, that loves sect better than humanity. The Indiana abolitionists have just begun to learn the lesson they should have learned some five years since. They have been groping their way in blindness, shutting their eyes to the truth, fearing that if they opened them they should see an "eastern controversy." The putting off the time, has not obviated the necessity of learning the lesson—learning that that party here which is in harmony with the British committee, which approves its action, and whose action in turn is approved by the governing influence of that body, is doing what it can to save the sects from the attacks which true old organized anti-slavery makes upon them, and is therefore unworthy the confidence of abolitionists—that Liberty party instead of aiding in the overthrow of slavery, is protecting the monster in his strong hold, the Church, and opposes those who would fain strip from his loathsome form the stolen livery of the court of Heaven—that those who wish to destroy his power must storm the bulwark behind which he has entrenched himself, and that, not by the weapons of political strength, but with that moral power which is made mighty through God. We hope that now having commenced contention and searching examination, the position of professed abolitionists in America will be looked into, as well as that occupied by their brethren in England, and we trust they will soon learn that the ranks of the slave's advocates must become "first pure, then peaceable."

We shall send a copy of this to the Editor of the Advocate, so that by transferring it to his columns we may have the privilege of talking a little with his readers.

WONDER WHO DID IT!

The Pa. Freeman remarks that at the last London Grove Quarterly Meeting of Friends, there was "a succession of discourses abounding with anti-slavery truth far more strongly uttered, and rebuke far more severely administered than on the former occasion;" referring to the time when the home thrusts of S. S. Foster stirred up a Quaker mob.

Who can it be in Eastern Pa. that is so terribly severe as to out-Foster, Foster!

JOHN B. WOLFF.

The letter from the "Western Advocate" on our first page is a compound of ridiculous nonsense, base misrepresentation, and shallow blackguardism, and was written by a Methodist priest, Wolff by name, and— we had almost said by nature; but nature does not make such things as clericals, that is done by the laying on of human hands, and is a device of those who sought out many inventions in order to bring the people under sectarian domination.

John B. Wolff declares that Miss Kelly has "attached herself to the fraternity of infidels." If the fellow did not know when he penned the charge, that it was a lie, he was nevertheless guilty, for he wrote it in order to prejudice the people. He had ample opportunity of knowing what her sentiments were, having dined with her at the house of a brother Methodist, on the day of the meeting referred to. But he kept entirely quiet, asking her no questions, and avoiding all conversation. In the afternoon he went to the meeting as he says, and there undertook to catechize her as to her religious faith. If he had asked her what she thought of Mesmerism, or insisted upon knowing her views in regard to a man marrying his deceased wife's sister, he would have manifested as much sense of propriety, and relevancy to the subject, as he did in the question proposed. Our friend refused to reply, and explained her reasons for so doing—saying that in an anti-slavery meeting she would confine herself to the consideration of slavery, but in a meeting called for the purpose of examining the Bible question, she would talk upon that subject; or if he chose to converse with her in private about it, she would meet him. Was not the answer fair and honorable! Was not the proposition such as would satisfy any reasonable man! It did not however suit his purpose to accede to it, and so he sounds the note of alarm as though an enemy were upon the town.

There is another charge which the Rev. Mr. Wolff makes against our friend, a charge of *grave and serious* import. He speaks as though he could prove this accusation, if the proof is demanded. The charge is direct and unequivocal; there is nothing faltering in the tone of Mr. Wolff but he speaks boldly, as though he had nerved himself to the contest, counted the cost of the warfare, and inscribed upon his banner "Victory or Death!" We know not how many kitchen cabinet consultations he has had, how many cooks he has subpoenaed, or how many waiters examined; but we presume that his researches in all these departments have been *great and minute*; that he has invoked chemistry to his aid, and in his analysis applied tests of the most searching character. The result of his investigation is—hear it, ye Dairymaids! give ear, ye Butchers! be astonished, ye Grocers!—"She eats no flesh, no butter, no spice."

The Rev. gentleman seems to be as much horrified with this discovery, as though he had found a full grown cannibal from New Zealand. We will not attempt to justify the conduct of our friend in this respect. We know that even great minds are sometimes subject to aberration. Paul at one time declared that if eating meat made his brother offend, he would eat no meat while the world stood. What a pity that the Rev. John B. Wolff did not live at that time to caution the people against Paul's infidel doctrine, and also to testify against the heathenish practices of those who lived in the earliest ages of the world. There was old father Adam, and good mother Eve who never dreamed of killing hogs, or making butter. Only think of a dinner of roasted turkey, buttered parsnips, and spiced mince pies in Eden! We all of us know the force of example, and when Abby Kelley has the example of these, and other worthies before her, is it strange that she should fall into the same errors which they did, and eat

"No Flesh! No Butter!! NO SPICE!!!"

"Be to her faults a little blind,
Be to her errors very kind."

We understand that this philosopher and inventor of fables, Mr. Wolff, designs publishing a Temperance paper somewhere in this State. If the aforesaid letter is a specimen of his morality and honesty, we advise him to go to the grog shop to take lessons in both.

The last sentence of his epistle is so horrible, so full of black malignity that we know not how to reply. He reminds us of a venomous serpent, which baffled at every attempt to destroy his adversary, collects himself for a final assault. His glaring eyes filled with rage are fastened upon the mark, his poisonous fangs are swollen with passion, and his form distended with malice, and thus he makes one desperate leap and fastens upon his victim. But like the viper which is powerless to injure the Apostle of olden time, so will the severest thrusts of this clerical serpent, be powerless to injure the advocates of Truth.

VIRGINIA AGAIN.

It will be remembered by our readers, that the Grand Jury of Washington Co., found Bills of Indictment against the Virginia kidnappers, and that the Executive of this State demanded their surrender for trial.—The Governor of Virginia refuses to grant a warrant for their arrest; and demands of Governor Bartley that Burdon Stanton, Titus Shotwell, and Joseph Romaine, who were indicted by the Grand Jury of Wood Co., for being engaged in aiding the escape of Harwood's slaves, shall be delivered up as fugitives from justice! We have not yet heard the result of this application.

The trial of Garner, Loran, and Thomas who have been confined in Parkersburg jail ever since their arrest, was to commence on the 17th inst.

BIBLE ARGUMENT.

Through the kindness of Lewis Tappan of New York, we have received "A Condensed Bible Argument by a Virginian." It appears to be a work of much research, characterized by fair and candid argument, and is considered by those who have given it, a critical examination a successful refutation of the idea that the Bible sanctions chattelism. It is a pamphlet of 91 octavo pages, sells for 25 cents a copy, and bids fair to have an extensive circulation.

UNIVERSALISTS.

We published a few weeks since, a Protest against Slavery, by the Unitarians.—Since that was issued, the Universalists have been making a somewhat similar anti-slavery demonstration, as will appear by the following resolution which was adopted at "The United States Convention of Universalists," held in Boston, Sept., 24th. We await with much interest the appearance of the contemplated Protest.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare a solemn, earnest and plain Protest against American Slavery, and when prepared, to present it to every Universalist clergyman in the United States for his signature, respectfully requesting those who are not willing to sign it, to give a reason or refusing; and when it has been fully circulated, and they have waited a reasonable time for answers, they shall publish the Protest and signatures with the reasons offered by those who do not sign it."

THANKFUL FOR SMALL FAVORS.

The Emancipator proclaims that the Liberty party in Pa. did nobly at the recent election, for while the votes of the other parties fell off, one 23, the other 45 per cent., the Liberty party lost only 9 per cent. This we think, is quite a retrograde for the party whose members used to boast of increase by the rule of Geometrical progression. Well may they exclaim "Things ain't now as we used to was; we can't do now as we used to could."

THE DISUNIONIST.

Among the books advertised on our fourth page will be found "The Disunionist," by Wendell Phillips, which has just been received, and is now for sale at 6 cents a copy.—The various objections to the non-voting doctrine are answered in this work.

From the Aurora.

The Bugle accuses me with being tricky because I used the vote received by Mr. Birney as the data to compare with the result of the late election—also, because I referred to the highest vote the present year for the same end. If it is tricky or discreditable to use facts I plead guilty. It was just as mean an action for that print to use the data it did, as for me to use the one I did. When I need their standard to go by I will let them know.

I presumed in the Aurora of the 25th ult., which has given that print such great offence, to say without leave from it, that it enjoyed the liberty of the press under the Constitution. The editors deny this statement, but justify themselves by saying that they enjoy it by the Constitution of Ohio. Suppose, for argument sake, it were so, does not the U. States Constitution guarantee to our state this liberty in its Constitution! If not, the bright discovery is made by these editors that our Ohio Constitution is unconstitutional, because it goes for the liberty of the press. Who believes such statements? This is wherein I conceive they stultify themselves. But the U. States Constitution does secure the liberty of speech and the press, inasmuch as it says "Congress shall make no law" "abridging the freedom of speech or of the press." If any body can construe this against the liberty of the press they must screw it awfully out of countenance. Where does that much misrepresented instrument say anything half as strong in favor of slavery as it does in behalf of the liberty of the press! Yet it is a pro-slavery instrument! But as if to gratify the most carping, the framers of that instrument in art. 9 of the amendments, say, "The enumeration of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people." Now if the first article of the amendments is not sufficient to secure the Bugle's liberty, this after clause in addition to the Ohio Constitution cannot help but do it. This is certainly a plain proposition. That portion of rights which are not enumerated in the Constitution shall not be abated by construction. What can be plainer than this! And yet for further security in this liberty, art. 10 comes in and clinches the whole matter by saying, "The powers not delegated to the United States by

the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states (where does it prohibit Ohio from securing the liberty of the press!) are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

(1.) We expected the Aurora would treat us with fairness, and are disappointed to find it otherwise. In a former article we gave the average Liberty party vote in Columbiana at the recent election, and compared it with the average vote of last fall. The Aurora, to prove that we mis-represented, compared the highest vote on the ticket, with the vote for Birney last year. When he gives the average vote, and proves by that we mis-represented (and that was the only one our facts referred to,) it will be time enough for us to plead guilty to the charge of meanness.

(2.) The Editor got into 'a fix' on a former occasion by saying that the United States Constitution guaranteed the freedom of the press. We proved that it did not.—And now, in order to maintain his position, he gives his readers a precious sample of special pleading. His argument is this.—The Constitution of Ohio guarantees the freedom of the press, and the United States Constitution guarantees the Constitution of Ohio; therefore the United States Constitution guarantees the freedom of the press. Excellent logic! Let us see how it will answer for another application. The laws of Kentucky guarantee the system of slavery, and the United States Constitution guarantees the laws of Kentucky; therefore the United States Constitution guarantees the system of Slavery. Why! it is a pro-slavery document after all!

The latter part of the Aurora's article would be very much in point (except such portions of it as are too metaphysical to be understood,) had we been speaking of the right of the people of Ohio to protect the freedom of the press, but it has no more to do with the question whether the United States Constitution guarantees the freedom of the press, or only declares that Congress shall make no laws abridging that freedom, than it has with the manufacture of steam engines.

M. H. URQUHART

Former Editor of the "Liberty Advocate," will lecture this evening at 6 o'clock, in the 2nd Baptist meeting house.

MARRIED.

At Philadelphia, on the 7th inst., SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, Editor of the National Anti-Slavery Standard, New York, to ELIZABETH J. NEALL, daughter of Daniel Neall, of Philadelphia.

GENERAL ITEMS.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

The New Orleans editors have received Galveston dates of the 1st inst. We copy the following from the Picayune, of the 4th inst.:

The Civilian says that the three hundred dragoons to be stationed at Austin, under Major Fauntleroy, have doubtless reached their destination. They crossed the Brasos at Nashville on the 2d of October.

The returns are not yet all in of the vote upon the adoption of the Constitution of Texas, but there has been no serious opposition heard of from any quarter. In Lagrange precinct the vote upon annexation was two hundred and fifty one in favor of it, and only two against it.

Generals Rusk, Lamar, and Houston are the most prominent candidates named to represent the new State in the Senate of the United States.

RELIGIOUS LYNCHING.

The Louisville Journal, in speaking of the doings of the Illinois Conference, makes the following remark:—

"The Methodist Troubles.—We publish in another column the late proceedings of the Illinois annual conference. The conference it will be seen, rebels against the division of the church by the recent convention in this city, and means to nullify. If an attempt be made to carry out the resolutions of the Illinois conference, we shall see sights. The tarring and feathering of the ministers of God by their brethren in the Lord will we fear, be a common occurrence."

SLAVERY IN OREGON.—P. H. Burnett, Esq. a citizen of Oregon, in a letter in a late number of the Platte (Mo.) Argus, says:

"The Legislature have passed an act declaring that slavery shall not exist in Oregon; and the owners of slaves who shall bring them here are allowed two years to take them out of the country, and, in default, the slaves to be free. The act also prohibits free negroes or mulattoes from settling or remaining in the country, and requires them to leave in two years, and in default, to be bound out to the lowest bidder, who will bind himself to remove them from the country for the shortest term of service, and within six months after the expiration thereof. The object is to keep clear of this most troublesome class of population."

The Telegraph between this city and Lockport was put in operation yesterday afternoon, and various messages interchanged between the two places, among others, confirming the report of the election of the entire Whig ticket. This morning our Lockport friends were in receipt of the foreign news immediately after its reception here. Some interruption occurring in the working of the machine, which a little noise will set right.—Mr. O. P. Carter has charge of the office here, and O. S. Wood at Lockport.—Buffalo Com. Adv.

SEWING MACHINES.—A most ingenious piece of mechanism has lately been made known to the public in France, the inventor of which has been engaged during the last 15 years in bringing it to its present state of perfection. It is a sewing machine, plain in its details, and calculated to revolutionize completely the art of sewing. It will perform two hundred stitches to the minute—large and contract the stitches by a simple turn of the screw—lead the needle along all the sinuosities and irregularities of the stuff to be sewed, without the least danger of fear, whatever may be the texture of the stuff, and do every part of the sewing of a coat, button holes excepted. The inventor is a Mr. B. Thimoulier, a tailor at Amplepuis, in France.—Cler. Herald.

THE GREAT FIRE.—The Pittsburg Journal says: "It is nearly seven months since the occurrence of the great calamity which made ruin of one third of this city. The vast burnt district is nearly covered with new and handsome structures, and yet the fire is not wholly extinguished. Yesterday our attention was called to burning embers in a vault on Third-st, directly opposite our office, perhaps the last remnant of the memorable kindling of the 10th of April."

THE QUAKER INDIAN.—Philip E. Thomas of Baltimore, a member of the Society of Friends, has been adopted into the Sagoyewation by the name of Sagouan, (Bepevolant Giver of Bountyful.)

MISS DIX, the eminent philanthropist, who has devoted so much of her time to prison melioration, is now at Pittsburg, Pa., where she has been doing much good.

The Choctaw Indians are about to make application for the admission into the Union of a State to be occupied solely by them, as soon as the population shall authorize it. A petition will be presented by their delegate, Maj. Pitchlyn, this winter.

GREAT RAILWAY SCHEME.—A project has been started in Canada for the construction of a railroad between Halifax and Quebec.—The extent of the contemplated road is six hundred miles. The estimated cost varies from £3,500,000 to £5,000,000 sterling, or, in round numbers, from fifteen million to twenty-two millions of dollars.

A WINDFALL TO A BEKUTY.—A young lady who has formerly resided in New Richmond, Ohio, since early childhood, has just received intelligence that one of her relatives in England has deceased and left her £40,000, about one hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars. She has sailed for England to take possession, having left her heart in charge of a young clerk in Cincinnati.

MR. BIRNEY.—We are happy to learn that Mr. Birney's health generally, is much improved, and that the paralytic affection of speech by which he has been somewhat affected since his illness, is disappearing, and doubtless will be entirely removed by returning strength and vigor.—Signal of Liberty.

REV. C. T. TORREY.—A correspondent of the Hallowell (Me.) Standard who lately visited this individual in the Maryland Penitentiary, states that his confinement is undermining his health; his eyes are dim, his voice is hoarse, and his spirits depressed; and it is feared he cannot live out the period (5 years) for which he was sentenced.

We see it stated that a young man, a Cincinnati came near losing his life on other day in an attempt made upon him by a hog. The Cincinnati hogs are getting belligerent. If there should be a general insurrection among them, we hope the people of that city will not hesitate, in their exigency, to call on Kentucky for all needful assistance.—Lovingville Jour.

There is now growing, on the very top of Pantkerry Church steeple, in Wales, about forty feet from the surface of the earth, an apple tree, with from seventy to eighty apples thereon.

YOUNG KENDALL.—A Washington correspondent of the Charleston News, says: "It is feared that Elliott, who killed young Kendall, will become insane. I am told that he rises from his bed in the night, and paces his cell in the greatest agony. His trial will shortly come on."

The small pox is quite prevalent in the city and county of Philadelphia at present. It is not, however, of a fatal character, six deaths occurring during the last week.

MRS. ELIZABETH FAY.—The death of this eminent philanthropist is announced in the London papers. For many years she was in the habit of visiting weekly the Newgate prison, reading the Scriptures to the numerous convicts, and addressing them in such a manner as to gain their confidence, love and admiration, and lead many of them, it is believed, to genuine repentance. In these visits of philanthropy she was sometimes accompanied by distinguished personages, (on one occasion the King of Prussia) desirous of witnessing the result of her unaffected eloquence. Our own countryman, John Randolph, when asked whether he was present at a pageant of the royal family, replied, No, but he had witnessed a much sublimer spectacle.—Mrs. Fry at Newgate prison.

He has risen again. Over his second resurrection, may the destroyer have no power. The following is from the White Mountain Torrent:

John B. Gough and John H. W. W. Hawkins, have been lecturing before large assemblies at Lowell. Mr. Hawkins has recently returned from the Southern and Western states and gives a very favorable account of Temperance in those regions.

RECEIPTS FOR "BUGLE," ENDING NOVEMBER 20th

Robert Johnson, New Burlington, Clinton Co., Ebenezer Purdon, Goshen, Clermont Co., each 75 cents. John Mower, Elizabeth Adanson, Columbiana, Col. Co., Samuel Woods, Fairfield, Col. Co., Edward Hambleton, Gallia, Col. Co., Wm. Fisk, Centerville, each \$1.50. Joseph Wright, Salem, Col. Co., \$1.00. J. Heberling, Georgetown, Har. Co., \$2.00.